THE

ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF THE PAST.

EDITED BY

EDWARD WALFORD, M.A.

FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND LATE EDITOR OF THE "GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;" AUTHOR OF THE "COUNTY FAMILIES," ETC. ETC.

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

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The Antiquary.

JULY, 1880.

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 II.

HAVING sketched the history of the Cathedral, and commented on its surroundings, I will proceed to make some general remarks on its architectural features and peculiarities.

Commencing at the west end, we find evidence that the façade was plain and severe, judging by the analogy of other buildings of the same date, and from the views of the south side of the nave given by Hollar. Dugdale mentions no western towers as having existed at any time; but Stow minutely describes them. In the later edition of Stow by Strype, however, nothing is said of these towers. It seems curious that a cathedral of the first magnitude should have possessed no western towers, when such a comparatively small building as Lichfield Cathedral has, in all, *three* towers. Mediæval churches abroad were rich in towers. There were nine at Clugny, seven intended for Rheims, and seven formerly at Laon, according to Mr. Beresford Hope's "Cathedrals of the Nineteenth Century." At Tournai, in Belgium, also, though but a small cathedral, we see five towers; but in our own land even a building of the scale of that at Salisbury has but one tower and spire, forming the crowning feature of the structure, and this was probably the case at Old St. Paul's. The plan of the westernmost piers of the nave, as shown by Hollar, does not suggest any towers; which consequently, if they existed, must have been outside the aisles, like those to Wells Cathedral.

Entering in at the west doors the spectator must have been impressed by the vast length and size of the building, which, notwithstanding Dugdale's authority, I cannot but think was about 596 feet long in the clear (Dugdale says 690 feet) as shown by the scale on Hollar's ground plan. In a work called "London Plates," in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, the length is described in the margin as 720 feet. Now, the extreme length of Ely Cathedral is 560 feet, and it is the longest on this side of the Alps according to Murray's "Handbook of the Cathedrals." The extreme length of the present St. Paul's, externally, is but 512 feet, and that of St. Peter's, at Rome, 607 feet. Therefore, I think, we may reasonably conclude that Hollar's plan is correct. In simplicity of plan, a plain Latin cross, Old St. Paul's was like Ely or Winchester; it had not the intricate and irregular plan of such a Cathedral as Canterbury. It is interesting for a moment to compare it in this respect to Chichester, or on the Continent to Notre Dame, at Paris, and to Seville Cathedral, all with two aisles on either side, or to Antwerp Cathedral, with three.

In span the nave of Old St. Paul's was about the same as Peterborough, 38 feet. The triforium was lighted by circular windows. At Westminster Abbey, spherical triangular shaped windows, as we know, occupy this not very usual position; at Waltham Abbey are circular windows, and at the Abbaye aux Hommes, at Caen, circular windows filled with tracery. It should be observed how wide for Norman windows are those to the aisles of the nave. (Hollar gives a view on a large scale of one of them, retaining its Norman garb). The ancient Consistory Court was probably in the westernmost bay of the north nave aisle. Proceeding down the nave, let us next pause to look at the elegant chantry chapel of Bishop Thomas Kempe, between the piers on north side of nave, near the crossing. Such a position is not unusual for the memorials of great benefactors to a building, so placed that every worshipper could not fail to observe them. At Winchester Cathedral, we have similarly in the nave, the chantries of Bishops William of Wykeham and Edington; and at Wells Cathedral that of Bishop Bubwith.

I have little doubt the central tower was treated like a lantern—we know it never had

bells. This was quite an English feature, and more effective than the Continental plan of a flèche at the crossing. The eight flying buttresses, though probably not originally designed for the tower, form an integral part of the composition, and must have had a very striking appearance.

The transepts in Old St. Paul's were made important features, owing to their great projection. They also had aisles on either side, whereas many of our larger cathedrals have only eastern aisles. In the time of Hollar, these latter aisles seem to have been walled up. There can be little doubt the eastern aisles of the transepts were used for chapels, as was customary.

The cloisters were small, as compared with those of Westminster Abbey or Gloucester; the fact is that St. Paul's was not a monastery, and therefore it did not require large cloisters.

Dugdale nowhere mentions the position of the sacristy; but this, I should imagine, may very likely have been in the inner angle of the north transept, next the choir: it was probably a low building covered with a flat lead-covered roof.

About the choir stalls there is little to say, as those represented by Hollar were not original, but of the Jacobean period.

The Treasury, so important an appurtenance in the Middle Ages, probably stood between the buttresses of the north choir aisle. At Norwich Cathedral it formed a choir chapel, as is still the case in some of the French cathedrals. If it stood in this position, it would have been carried on an arch, like the chantry chapels, between the buttresses on the south side of the choir. The cause for this treatment is obviously that the windows of St. Faith's Church being underneath, the space between the buttresses had to be bridged over so as not to obscure the light. The effect must have been pretty, as a deep line of shadow would have been formed under the chapels. There are several instances of chantry chapels between buttresses, as at St. Albans, Exeter, and Chichester cathedrals.

I will not dilate on the recent interesting discoveries made by Mr. Penrose, as that gentleman has already fully described them elsewhere; but he has proved with scarcely a shadow of doubt, that the axis of the choir inclined to the north. I would only remark that at Whitby Abbey and at Lichfield Cathedral, the axis of the choir also inclined to the same direction.

The Lady Chapel occupied the very usual place at the easternmost end of the building, but, as was *not* usual, formed an extension of the constructional part of the choir, under the main roof, instead of a semi-detached structure further eastwards. One of the chief glories of Old St. Paul's must have been its splendid Eastern rose-window, the resemblance of which to the south transept window of Notre Dame, Paris, was kindly pointed out to me some years since by Mr. James Fergusson. Underneath this was a seven-light window, forming a part of the composition of the rose above. Notwithstanding the rarity of a circular window at the east end of our churches and cathedrals, it must be remembered that at Old St. Paul's there was still the characteristic English square end, and no Continental apse. The central portion of the "Nine Altars" at Durham Cathedral has a rose window. Westminster Abbey with its chevet is far more French in the character of its eastern termination.

The number of chapels and altars mentioned by Dugdale is very large; and these, together with the numerous tombs and brasses, the retables and shrines, screens and other furniture, must have given a most gorgeous effect to the interior, and taken off the chilling appearance of the mere architectural framework, however beautiful the latter may have been.

The choir did not comprise a monotonous repetition of the same design in the triforium and the windows, as there was in it evidence of the work of no less than three distinct dates. The window tracery seems to have been of a very beautiful description.

It is rather curious that no wall-passages are shown in any of Hollar's views. Their absence in a mediæval church of such importance would be very unusual; and I have no doubt that they really existed, but were accidentally omitted in Hollar's valuable engravings.

After observing the splendid proportions of the exterior of Old St. Paul's with its lofty spire, the spectator on entering must have seen the severe twelve-bayed nave, then the dignified transept treated in a rather more

ornate style and, passing on, the rich choir, approached from the nave by a grand flight of steps, and last the beautiful traceried rose-window at the east end.

One cannot but admire the consummate skill of the mediæval men, as a rule, in their choice of sites for the great churches. The position of St. Paul's was chosen most wisely, on one of the highest parts of the City, and with a sharp fall towards the Thames, so that the Cathedral might be well seen from that direction. The Cistercian Abbeys of Yorkshire were equally well placed for their purposes. Englishmen cannot be too thankful that St. Paul's was not built in such a situation as that great basilica with which it is so often compared—St. Peter's at Rome. It is most difficult to realize the immense scale of this latter building, a defect caused to a great extent by the want of elevation in its position.

A Chapter on Gloves.

THE use of gloves ascends to a remote antiquity, though only to one which must have already attained a certain measure of civilization. As the covering of the head, whether hat, helmet, or crown, has derived importance from its association with the most distinctive part of the human being, so the glove has borrowed a lustre not its own. The hand, and especially the right hand, had a larger significance for an age which wielded the sword than it has for one which has replaced warlike weapons by others. "Manus" was "power," and the hand which tipped the sceptre of Dagobert was a symbol of that philological fact. In the same spirit the ancient Roman law held the property in an object to have passed upon the literal transfer of it, or of part of it, into the hand of the purchaser. It was an advance in conveyancing, or, more accurately, a substitution of a contract for an absolute conveyance, when this transfer ceased to be literal and became symbolical. This legal differentiation shows itself in the infancy of all law, and in the East the symbol of transfer very commonly adopted was the glove. Commentators have disputed as to the passage in the Psalms (lx. 8): "Over Edom will I cast out my shoe," as it appears in our version, some translating not "shoe" but "glove," in reference to this custom. The controversy at any rate cannot fail to remind us of the German "handschuh."

In this way the glove became among Oriental peoples an ensign of dignity—very much as the "cap of honour" in Europe. It was also a luxury; but in neither character did it commend itself to the Greeks and Romans. Among the former it remained a distinctive mark of the barbarians: sculptures discovered at Thebes represent Asiatic ambassadors apparently offering gloves, probably as signs of submission. They were essentially "Persici apparatus," despised, just as umbrellas were when first introduced into England, as being womanish. A passage in Xenophon (Cyr. viii. 8), in which these two useful luxuries are coupled as examples of effeminacy, shows that he would have sympathized with the robust conservatives of this country. Casaubon has a learned note upon the Deipnosophistæ of Athenæus, xii. 10, which quotes in part the above passage from Xenophon. He remarks, "Neque Græci neque Romani habuere in usu manuum tegumenta; quibus etiam rustici hodie utuntur;" an observation on which we shall have more to say presently. After a reference to the passage in the Cyropædia, he continues: "Chaldæi jam olim, ut videtur, iis usi; nam in Lexico Talmudico, 'magubh' exponitur manuum indumentum." He adds that the use of gloves was unknown to the ancient Greeks until the discipline of early ages had become impaired. Casaubon then goes on to quote the well-known passage in Pliny's Epistles (v. 3), in which Pliny describes his uncle as travelling with a secretary by his side wearing gloves to protect his diligent fingers from the numbing cold.

These passages remind us of the conclusion which has lately been arrived at by an American man of science, that civilization is marked by demand for increased temperature. The austerity of ancient sentiment, however, though it frequently remained sentiment and nothing more, was, one must suppose, strong enough to check the spread of the fashion of wearing gloves. It is at least certain that

the glove never attained such a character of dignity as it enjoyed in the Middle Ages. This change appears first about the eleventh century, at which period the practice of enfeoffing by the symbol of a glove, the precise parallel of the Oriental use already mentioned, seems to have made its appearance. Among the passages illustrative of this in Du Cange is one which shows it to have been a custom of the Chapter of Bremen at that time. One of Du Cange's citations specially mentions that a left-hand glove was given, which indicates that, as might have been expected, the right hand, the hand of honour, was usually employed.

From this use the glove came to enjoy a derivative and slightly different meaning. The sentiment of personal honour, which the Middle Ages developed, came in time to be represented by a personal gage. The first example of this in Du Cange occurs in 1499, when its significance is made matter of especial note: "Fidem suam et in illius signum manum suam dextram et chirothecam ejusdem reddiderat." It was at a later date still, when parchment conveyances had superseded all contractual symbolisms, that the transfer of gloves was converted into a payment of glove-money by a purchaser to the steward of the manor: as an ancient form adds, after fixing the price of the land to be paid to the lord, "Avec les gants de son sergeant estimetz 20 sols." Thus also gloves are constantly enumerated among the incidental payments of feudal tenants.

The clerical glove of modern days is often one of rusty black cotton, with holes in the finger tips. But, in the Middle Ages, the glove was the privilege of dignified and opulent churchmen. It was embroidered, and adorned at the back with precious stones. Nor were these mere useless ornament, for we read that on the occasion of an act of sacrilege, the gloves of S. Martialis, in horror thereat, "ornamenta gemmarum in lucem coram testibus vomuerunt." At one time the Roman See exercised the prerogative of granting permission to wear gloves. In some "uses," gloves were specially ordered to be put on before the consecration of the Sacrament. The association of gloves with ecclesiastical dignity survived the Reformation in England; for although they ceased to be worn in the services of the Church, yet as late as the reign of Charles II. bishops upon their consecration were accustomed to present gloves to the archbishop and to all who came to their consecration banquet. By an order in council, dated Oct. 23rd, 1678, bishops were directed to pay, in lieu of gloves, 50*l.* to the Archbishop of Canterbury upon their consecration, the money to be devoted to St. Paul's Cathedral. But the lavender gloves with golden fringe which so often adorn their portraits, may still remind our modern prelates of the ancient glories of their predecessors.

Besides the dignified clergy, gloves were worn by the nobles or, at least, by those of exalted rank. Among the emblems of Imperial dignity were purple gloves ornamented with pearls and precious stones. The Doge of Venice wore scarlet gloves, as has not been forgotten by our theatrical managers, in reproducing the "Merchant of Venice" at the Lyceum and elsewhere. According to one story the identity of Richard I. in Austria was discovered by his gloves. As may be supposed, ladies were not backward in adopting the luxury; and a lady's glove became, like a lady's garter, a fashionable ornament for the helmet. There are allusions to this custom in Shakespeare; and Drayton mentions it as having been in vogue at the battle of Agincourt—

> "The nobler youth, the common rank above,
> On their courveting coursers mounted fair,
> One wore his mistress' garter, one her glove,
> And he her colours whom he most did love:
> There was not one but did some favour wear;
> And each one took it on his happy speed
> To make it famous by some knightly deed."

Walpole, in his "Royal and Noble Authors," says that Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of Oxford, first brought *embroidered* gloves over to England in Queen Elizabeth's time. The queen was so well pleased with the gloves presented by him that she ordered them to be reproduced in one of her portraits. But the statement that De Vere first introduced this luxury is of more than doubtful accuracy, for Warton, in his "Life of Sir Thomas Pope," tells us that when the founder of Trinity visited his college at Oxford, "the Bursars offered him a present of embroidered gloves," and this was in 1556. The Univer-

sity also accompanied a complimentary letter to him with a present of rich gloves. These gloves, it is mentioned, cost 6*s.* 8*d.* a pair. Lady Pope was presented with another pair. Indeed the Oxford dons seem to have regarded gloves as Lady Pope's special weakness, and to have set themselves to humour her ladyship accordingly; for when after the death of Sir Thomas Pope she married Sir Hugh Powlett, the University sent her another pair of gloves for a wedding present, costing this time sixteen shillings. Trinity College, not ungrateful to its founder and his spouse, has many entries after the date of 1556 in the Bursar's books, "pro fumigatis chirothecis," for perfumed gloves. Perfume was an essential, and to preserve it special boxes were used. "These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume," says Hero in "Much Ado about Nothing." At Court there was an officer—subordinate, it may be supposed, to the mistress of the robes—called "mistress of the sweet coffers."

It is easy to see why a pair of gloves should be given as a present, but less intelligible why one should be the sign of defiance. Possibly it was a symbolical staking of the prowess of the hand to which the glove belonged. The custom does not appear to have been much older than the thirteenth century, at least in England, for Matthew Paris, in writing of the year 1245, speaks of it expressly as French. To hang up a glove in a church was a public challenge, very much as a notice affixed to a church door is a public notice. The challenge by the Queen's champion, who throws down a glove, still remains among our Coronation ceremonies.

Mention has been made of embroidered gloves. These were made of skin sewn with silk. The embroidery was sometimes very elaborate, representing scenes from the chase and the like. As gloves became an article of every-day use, canons were promulgated to restrain the clergy from wearing coloured ones, "rubris seu viridibus seu virgatis." Silk gloves came early into fashion, especially in the South of France, and were much worn by ladies. There is a passage in Du Cange from which it would seem that whaleskin, not a very supple material, was sometimes employed. This was probably the precursor of the military gauntlet, and, like the gloves of the ancient archers, simply a bag for the hand. Gloves with separate fingers and covering the wrist were first worn in France in the time of St. Louis (1215–1270). The gauntlet was a later invention. If we may trust a MS. Chronicle of Bertrand Guesclin, it was known at the end of the fourteenth century:

> "Et riche bacinet li fist—on apporter
> Gans à broches de fer qui sont au redouter."

Skins with the hair on were frequently used in the Middle Ages as, according to the passage of Musonias quoted by Casaubon, they had been by the ancients. They are frequently mentioned as having been worn by husbandmen in England. Casaubon notes the circumstance that the rustics of our day made use of gloves. There is nothing in that passage to show that he was speaking of this country, and he may very possibly have seen it in France. In England, at any rate, "the monastery of Bury allowed its servants two-pence a piece for glove silver in autumn" (Pegge Misc. Cur.); and at a later date, in Laneham's account of the entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, the rural bridegroom had "a payr of harvest gloves on his hand as a sign of good husbandry." Upon the coronation of Petrarch at Rome in 1340 as the "prince of poets," gloves of otters' skins were put on his hands, the satirical explanation being given that the poet, like the otter, lives by rapine.

The modern ladies' glove of four and twenty buttons has had its prototype; for in the fourteenth century the nobility of France began to wear gloves reaching to the elbow. These gloves were, at times, like the more familiar stocking which they must have much resembled, used as purses. Notwithstanding their length, it was always looked upon as decorous for the laity to take off their gloves in Church, where ecclesiastics alone might wear them. The custom still obtains in the Church of England at the Sacrament, though it is plain that it had not arisen in this connection in the first instance, since in the Roman ritual the communicant does not handle the consecrated wafer. It was perhaps regarded as a proof and symbol of clean hands, for to this day persons sworn in our law courts are compelled to remove

their gloves. There is probably, too, some relation between this feeling and a curious Saxon law, which forbade the judges to wear gloves whilst sitting on the Bench.

The gloves of the judges were, like those of the bishops, a mark of their rank. The portraits of the judges painted by order of the Corporation of London in the reign of Charles II., and hanging in the courts at Guildhall, represent them with fringed and embroidered gloves. It was probably not in reference to the judges that a cant term for a bribe was a "pair of gloves." When Sir Thomas More was Chancellor, he happened to determine a cause in favour of a lady named Croaker, who displayed her gratitude by sending him a New Year's gift of a pair of gloves with forty angels in them. Sir Thomas returned the money with the following letter: "Mistress,—Since it were against good manners to refuse your New Year's gift, I am content to take your gloves, but as for the lining I utterly refuse it."

It was a mark of respect in the Middle Ages, and even down to our fathers' days, though now fast disappearing, to remove the glove in greeting. At several towns in England it has been the custom from time immemorial to announce a fair by hoisting a huge glove upon a prominent place. Writers in *Notes and Queries* have mentioned Macclesfield, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Chester, as places where this practice exists. Hone mentions it at Exeter:

Exeter Lammas Fair.—The Charter for this Fair is perpetuated by a glove of immense size, stuffed and carried through the city on a very long pole, decorated with ribbons, flowers, &c., and attended with music, parish beadles and the nobility. It is afterwards placed on the top of the Guildhall and then the Fair commences: on the taking down of the glove the fair terminates.

The explanation has been offered, especially in the case of Chester, that the glove was selected as the sign of the fair because it was a principal article of trade. This is, however, scarcely satisfactory when extended to the other places where the usage is observed. But a passage in the "Speculum Saxonicum" (Lib. ii. Art. 26, § 6) throws a curious light upon the question: "No one is allowed to set up a market or a mint, without the consent of the ordinary or judge of that place, the king also ought to send a glove as a sign of his consent to the same." The glove therefore was the king's glove, the earliest form of royal charter, the original "sign-manual."

I conclude this Paper with a query, to which I can discover no satisfactory answer, "What is the association between gloves and a stolen kiss?"

I. S. LEADAM.

A Supplementary Chapter on Book-Plates.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Mackarness, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, writes as follows with reference to the subject of "Book-Plates":—

"As another collector of these silent librarians, so interesting to the scholar, the herald, and the genealogist, I would ask permission to supplement the articles which have already appeared in THE ANTIQUARY (see vol. i. pp. 75, 117, and 256), with a few particulars from my own collection. Mr. Hamilton says that 'unfortunately dates are of rare occurrence on book plates'—of course he means on those of the last century, or earlier. The earliest I possess is (1) that of Gilbert Nicholson, of Balrath, in the county of Meath, Esq., 1669. Among later ones (2), that of Mr. Ambrose Holbech, of Mollington, in the county of Warwick, 1702 (of this I have a duplicate). (3) Several very early plates from Cambridge libraries—*e.g.*, 'Collegium sive aula S. St. Trinitatis in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi, 1700'; 'Collegium, sive aula Mariæ de Valentia, communiter nuncupata Pembroke Hall in Academia Cantabrigiensi, 17—.'

"Three curious plates from the library of the distinguished antiquary, Bishop White Kennett, illustrating stages of his life. The first being simply the name White Kennett, and the device 'jucunda oblivia vitæ'—the second, Wh. Kennett, D.D., Decan, Petrib.—(4) and the third, W. H: De Burgo St. Petri, with the mitre, and the date MD.CCXX. (5) John Percival, Earl of Egmont, 1736; (6) a quaint foreign plate of Franciscus Præpositus Cann. Reg.: in Polling, anno 1744—above 'Juventa levetur'—in the centre around

armorial bearings, and curious medallions 'Quoniam suscepisti me, exaltabo Te, Ps. 29;' (7) J. Gulston, 1768; (8) the Honble. Robert Price, Esq., one of the Barons of Her Ma'ties Court of Exchequer, 1703; (9) Guiliel: Parry, S.T.B., Coll. Jesu Oxon Socius. 1725; and (10) Scrope Berdmore, S.T.P. Coll. Mert. Custos 1790. I have other less interesting specimens with dates. To the already quoted appropriate devices I may add that of Johannes Michael a Loen, 'Scientiæ ipsæ, ignorantiæ nostræ testes.'

"Book-plates may actually be valuable as works of art; and it is perhaps to be wondered at that great etchers and engravers have not more frequently exercised their peculiar talent on such lighter efforts of their art in hours of comparative leisure and relaxation. The results would at least have been more carefully preserved, and better known to the cultured world, than those of many other such efforts, and Dibdin might have added another chapter to his 'Bibliographical Decameron.' A few such are in my collection—*e.g.*, a clever etching of a table with books and writing materials, by —I believe—a well-known amateur etcher of the last century for the 'Earl of Aylesford, Packington, Warwickshire,' and a remarkably beautiful engraving of a kneeling female figure pointing to the name of 'Anna Damer.' Beneath, 'Agnes Berry invt et delt Londini 1793. Franciscus Legat Sculpsit.'"

Another correspondent, Mr. George J. Gray, of Pembroke Street, Cambridge, writes as follows:—

"None of the former writers on this subject have mentioned as having in their possession a book-plate dated so early as 1703. I have one of that date which may perhaps interest them. It is that of the Right Hon. Francis North, Baron Guilford, 1703. Two leopards holding up a shield, surmounting is the baron's coronet and helmet; underneath the shield is the motto, 'Animo et Fide.' I have also the book-plate of Petrus de Havilland, a shield encircled by two branches, within which are three castles, and 'Dominus Fortissima Turris' underneath. Also, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Fiott de Havilland, a shield, one-half of which contains three castles, while the other half is divided into two sections, one containing three small castles and three lions' heads, the other three daggers, while on the top of the shield is a castle with flag, and above that, 'In Hac Vexillum Statuo,' and underneath shield, 'Dominus Fortissima Turris,' like Petrus de Havilland's book-plate. I have also that of Sir John Anstruther, of that ilk, baronet, two eagles or hawks standing on the motto, 'Periissem Nisi Periissem,' upholding a shield wherein are three points, on the top of which is a helmet, with two arms holding up a battle-axe.

I see that mention is made of taking the book-plate from the book. I, myself, have found one underneath another—for instance, in a copy of 'Dyer's Cambridge, 1814.' I soaked off the book-plate of Rev. George Williams, and underneath I found the book-plate of John Adams, who was the second President of the United States of America, and died in 1826. It is a shield divided into two, with a blank space left in the middle; the two sides have half an eagle and half a lion, with wings, in each, on hind legs; above the shield is an eagle with wings outspread, and flowers are scattered round the shield. I do not know whether collectors of book-plates find out all about the person to whom the book-plate belonged to or not, but I, myself, collect as much information as I can about them, and neatly write it on the mount underneath the book-plate. I should like to know whether there is a proper way to mount book-plates, as I am about to mount my own, and of course should like to mount them properly. I have several other curious book-plates, &c., which I should be happy to describe if this one short notice is satisfactory." Mr. Gray adds that he has acquired a still earlier specimen, that of the Right Honourable Thomas Wentworth, Baron of Raby and Collnell, of his Maiefties Own Royal Regmt of Dragoons, 1698. Supporters: A lion and a dragon. Shield: three lions' faces, a chevron, and a baron's coronet, with a dragon surmounting it; beneath, the motto, "En dieu est Tovi."

Mr. E. J. Barron, of 10, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, sends us the following communication on this subject:—

"Mr. Hamilton remarks (see vol. i. p. 118) that he has never seen a book-plate of Robert

Southey. I have a little 12mo volume of poems by Matilda Belham, 'Lond: 1808,' which I purchased in 1844 shortly after the dispersion of the Laureate's library. On the upper part of the half-title page, in his beautifully neat handwriting, are the words 'Robert Southey, London, March 15, 1808, from the Authoress,' and pasted underneath is what I doubt not was his book-plate. It is a woodcut engraved probably by Bewick, the shield resting against a rocky, wooded background is:—Sa., a chevron, arg., between three crosslets of the same. The helm is on one side of the shield with the crest a mailed hand grasping a crosslet, and hanging over the other side of the shield is a ribbon with the motto, 'In labore quies.'

"Let me add to what Mr. Hamilton has said on the subject, that collectors cannot be too careful in damping off book-plates, where there is any indication of another plate being beneath, as the under one will generally be found to be the most interesting. I have a quaint Augsburg book-plate 'Ex Bibliotheca Collegii Evangelici, Aug. Vindel,' representing an open-air discourse in the court, I presume, of the college. This I was very careful in removing, noticing that it covered apparently another plate, and was well repaid for my trouble, for beneath it I found a most interesting heraldic book-plate, with the inscription, 'Andreas Beham Der Elter, Anno Domini 1595,' and the mottoes, 'Omnia a Deo,' 'Cum bonis ambula,' 'Ora et Labora.' Among mottoes I may mention that of Sir Arthur Helps, 'Auxilia Auxiliis;' 'Solamen in Solitudine,' 'Ex libris Francisci Perrault 1764;' 'Vive ut vivas,' (Vivian); while a clergyman heads his plate with a reference to Psalm xxxvii. 21."

To the above we have to add the following remarks by Mr. Edward Solly, of Sutton, Surrey:—

"As the subject of book-plates has been brought prominently forward in the pages of this magazine, I am induced to send a few remarks, chiefly with a view to obtain the aid and co-operation of collectors in the arrangement of such information as it is desirable to get together, in a form which may be practically useful to others. There is a good deal to be said about book-plates, and much instruction as well as amusement to be gathered in collecting them. It is very pleasant to see a collection, and to hear from the maker of it an account of his most interesting plates; and even a mere description of it with a running commentary of remarks and suggestions, and the thoughts which the memories of distinguished men thus brought before us give rise to, is full of interest. For the last few years I have been hoping to see a *Handy Book of Book-plates*, and as I have recently heard that a writer in THE ANTIQUARY has a book of this kind in hand, or rather is collecting materials for its publication, may I suggest how much such a work would be facilitated if collectors would bring together the mass of information which is now scattered abroad, and only known to individuals? For example, a list of dated plates would be desirable, and probably would be much longer than at first might be expected. I will commence with a list of English plates having dates between the years 1700 and 1750.

1701. Earl of Essex (two sizes).
1702. Baron Hervey, of Ickworth.
,, Lord Halifax.
,, Richard Towneley, Esq.
,, Ambrose Holbeche, Esq.
,, Sir John Percival, Bart.
,, Thomas Knatchbull, Esq.
1703. John Penn, of Pensylvania.
,, Sir Edward Northey, Knt.
,, Baron Guilford.
1704. Earl of Leicester.
,, Sir William Dawes, Bart.
1707. Richard Jones, Esq.
1708. Earl of Rothes.
1715. Baron Percival, of Burton.
1717. Edward Rudd, Esq.
1720. Bishop White Kennett.
,, Earl of Berkshire.
1723. Samuel Strode, Esq.
1730. James Hustler, Esq.
1734. John Lloyd, Esq.
,, Charles Bush.
1736. Earl of Egmont.
1741. Samuel Strode, Esq.
1743. B. Hatley Foote.
1750. Earl of Clanricarde.

"Many other book-plates might have been added to this short list, which, though not dated, bear on the face of them evidence that they were issued in the first half of the eighteenth century. Thus, for example, the plate of White Kennett as Dean of Peterborough, showing the family crest which he then bore, but which he gave up subsequently when he was collated to a bishopric

must have been engraved in 1708–18, the period when he was Dean. In this way a second and longer list of plates might be made, and added to, or united with, those with printed dates. The above list is of course very imperfect, but if collectors would kindly supply other similar lists, a very useful index would soon be formed.

"In the various notes on the subject of book-plates which have lately appeared, there does not seem to be any reference to what may be termed different editions. These sometimes arise from family changes, and sometimes show curious modifications in customs or feelings of the time. The book-plate of Lady Drury is an example of a change in family circumstances, which at the same time fixes very nearly its date. Sir Thomas Drury, of Overstone, Bart., died in 1759, leaving a widow, Martha, second daughter of Sir John Tyrell, Bart., of Heron, Essex. This lady evidently was a lover of books, for she had a book-plate engraved in which the arms of Drury alone are shown, on a widow's shield, with the motto, *non sine causa*, and the name "Lady Drury." This must have been engraved after the death of her husband, and therefore after 1759; at this time Lady Drury had a brother alive, Sir John Tyrell, fifth and last Baronet; he died without issue male in 1766; and then his sister, Lady Drury, became co-heiress of the Tyrell family. On this she had a new book-plate engraved, in which the bearing of the Tyrells is impaled with that of the Drurys; she died in 1768, consequently this second plate must have been engraved in 1766–8.

"The book-plates of the family of Longe, of Spixworth, in Norfolk, show curious modifications. Of the larger plate with supporters there are two editions; in the first the supporters, which are full-length figures of Ceres and Bacchus, are practically wholly devoid of garments, the motto being *sine cerere et Baccho friget Venus*. In the second issue, which is identical in most other points with the first, the figure of Ceres is fairly clothed from the neck to the ankles.

"A considerable number of book-plates are commonly called artistic or pictorial, these may or may not be at the same time heraldic. They may be fairly divided into those which are pretty, and those which are suggestive, in the latter an appropriate motto or inscription often forming an essential part. The old plates of Dr. M. Griffith and of Evan Lloyd, are certainly pretty, and the same may be said of the more modern ones of William Dobie, Robert Liddell, and Esther M. Benson. As types of the suggestive plate, the beautiful ones of C. Walter Thornbury and Mary Barbara Hales, may be mentioned. 'A Collector' will I trust pardon me if I observe that the book-plate of my good old friend James Yates, F.R.S., which he mentions (see p. 77), is of the suggestive class, and is designed to represent the pure spring of knowledge, from which the thirsty wayfarer is invited to take a draught, freely offered to all—a favourite idea with Mr. Yates, and one which he has right nobly carried out by his will.

"Not the least interesting part of a book-plate is its motto, and it is probable that the after life of many a young man has been influenced by the silent voice of an old family motto thus prominently brought before him in the library of a past generation. On these, and the changes which have been made in many old mottoes, a very interesting chapter might be written. It would have been well for the unfortunate Dr. Dodd if, at the right moment, one of his own book-plates had caught his eye, and he had read the motto *Wise and Harmless*. Perhaps, too, it had been well for John Wilkes had he remembered the motto on his book-plate, *Arcui meo non confido*, at those times when he was all too ready to use his bow, and to trust to it alone.

"In conclusion, one word to collectors, never take a book-plate out of a book of any value if by so doing you destroy all evidence of ownership; I have just recovered a very interesting memorandum relating to Sir Joseph Banks, which, indeed, might have been of some value, from seeing a lady's name "Dora" on the title-page, and an old book-plate of Hugesson in the cover, which at once led to the knowledge that the book must have belonged to Dorothea Hugesson, who married Sir Joseph Banks, and that the MS. notes referred to her celebrated husband."

Another correspondent, "J. H. F.," writes:—

"In addition to the book-plates your corre-

spondent has quoted with admonitory verses (see vol. i. p. 249), permit me to add two more examples. The first is now common, but I quote it from the original little book tablet as it was issued for any one to buy and insert in their books. It measures four inches by three, and within a filagree border are these words :—

THIS BOOK.
Belongs to

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.

Read slowly, Pause frequently,
Think seriously,
Keep cleanly, return duly,
with the corners of the leaves not turned down.

Printed and Sold by C. Talbot, 174, Tooley Street.

"My second example is an old book-plate two inches long by three in breadth. Enclosed in an ornamental double border are these words—

H. MACDONALD.

Fear not, nor soil not ;
Read all, but spoil not.

A good book is a good friend ; he who would injure the one, deserves not the respect of the other.

"I have heard of an Irish book collector who would never lend a book to anybody, and was so afraid of their getting abstracted from his library that he inserted in the covers of all his volumes a book-plate stating 'This Book is stolen from the Library of Timothy Kelly, Esq., Cork.' Everybody who may have purchased any portion of his library would soon remove the book-plate and probably destroy it, thus rendering it something surpassing scarce and curious."

Another correspondent, "W. B.," writes from Addiscombe :—

"I have read with much interest the articles in THE ANTIQUARY upon 'Book-plates.' I, also, am a collector, and though my possessions are not very numerous I think I have some that are uncommon.

"Of *dated* specimens (which we are told in your pages are rare) I possess five specimens—viz., 'Henricus Gaudy Coll, Reginal. Cantabr., July 1665,' with the motto 'Hog age Ruit hora ;' 'John Selby Serjeant-at-Law, 1703,' with some handsome scroll-work ; 'White Kennett, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, 1720,' showing the arms of the see and his own on one shield, which leans against an altar formed entirely of books (this specimen is a rather large one, five inches by four) ; 'Robert Foulkes, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxon, 1724 ;' and 'Scrope Berdmore, D.D., Custos, Merton College, 1790.'

"Of *celebrated characters*, I have a Bishop Burnet ; a David Garrick (a scroll bearing his name, adorned with the bust of Shakspeare, a tragedy mask, a clown's staff, &c., with the motto from Menogiana as referred to in vol. i. of THE ANTIQUARY, p. 117) ; a Sir Stamford Raffles ; and one of the Rt. Hon. John Hookham Frere, of Roydon, the friend of Byron, and himself a poet, author of 'Whistlecroft,' &c., and conjointly with Canning of the 'Needy Knife Grinder.'

"Of *picture* specimens I shall mention two —(1) a Dutch plate of 'I. G. M.' engraved by Fruytiers, with a Latin motto, and a galliot in full trim heavily ploughing the sea ; (2) the plate of James Hews Bransby (within the present century), showing an agricultural scene with a ploughman and a sower, and the motto beneath it, 'Breve et irreparabile tempus.' As I have more than one plate engraved by Fruytiers, I should be glad to be informed who he was and when he 'flourished.'

"Of *miscellaneous* ones, I possess the armorial plates of the Rt. Hon. J. Sulivan, Under Secretary at War, 1805 ; the Hon. Richard Howard, afterwards fourth Earl of Effingham, very handsome in garland work ; Lord Berwick, 1792 ; Baron Hobart, afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire, *circa* 1740 ; and the Rt. Hon. Lord Mansel, the title of which house became extinct in 1750.

"Besides these I possess several foreign specimens, one Swedish, or Norwegian, of Yon Troil, and a large plate of 'Leopold Octavius S.R.I. Comitatis de Turre, Vallis Saxinæ,' &c. &c., engraved by Filosi."

Russia in the Year 1670.

By An Eminent Traveller.

"AN eminent person," who resided at the "Tzar's" Court at Moscow for nine years in the seventeenth century, has left us a by no means uninteresting account of some of the domestic and religious eccentricities of the Russians at a time when their civilization resembled (far more than it even now does) a semi-respectable barbarism. The impressions formed during his term of office appear to have been jotted down without order or system, and rather in a haphazard manner, characteristic of a writer whose ready perception of the ridiculous and intense love of fun were scarcely kept in check by the solemn dignity of his official duties. The original design seems to have been to have printed the MS. under the title of "Ivan Vasiloidg," but, as the friend says who completed the work, "an acute and unkind disease put a period to that and his life.

But it cannot be insignificant of the frivolous inanity which prevailed to a great degree at the time when our author wrote (the 8th year of Charles II.), that regardless of the terrible struggle yet fresh in the minds of every nation of Europe, a man of education could be found to devote his time and intellect to the recollection and relation of such a marvellous mass of gross absurdities. There is a touch of inimitable cynicism in the lines in which our facile friend prefaces his lively trochure:

> O utinam Ars mores animi depingere posset!
> Pulchrior in terris nulla tabella foret.

"The people" he proceeds to describe as "jealous and suspicious, devoted to their own ignorance and education, which is altogether illiterate and rude in civil as in ecclesiastical affairs; they look upon learning as a monster and fear it no less than a ship of wildfire. Consequently their government is but poor and contemptible, monarchical and arbitrary. In its direction and dispensation their want of written laws has been supplemented by precedents; this 'lex non scripta' principle is ever represented by money, for a precedent established or a bribe will in any Court gain the day." He then proceeds to have a sharp cut at the practice of the Common Law at home, for, comparing English clerks with the Russian, he says: "They write rolls at great length to no purpose. All business takes the form of a petition, which, rolled up like a wafer, is held out to the Boyar, or judge, and if he happen to be in a good temper, he hands it to his Diac, or clerk, who must be bribed for a remembrancer. Murder can easily be bought off with money; slave or wife killing are venial offences, beneath the notice of the Imperial Majesty; but the acme of absurdity in criminal law is reached when it is stated that though a thousand witnesses prove a man guilty of homicide, he cannot be convicted unless he confess the deed. This confession, however, may be procured by an exquisite persuasion, called the strappado, in the first instance; in the second, whipping, at which their hangmen are elegant adepts, being qualified in six or seven lashes to save the accused the trouble of walking to the gallows, by immediate death. If, however, the wretch persist in his assertions of innocence (for it may be he has nothing to confess) they let him loose, set his shoulders, and let him rest twenty days, only to repeat the former torment, varying it possibly by pulling out a rib or two with a pair of hot pincers, and so 'usque ad nauseam.' The punishment of coiners is conducted on the principle 'neque enim lex justior ulla est quam necis artifices arte perire sua,' some of the molten coin being poured down the throat. But if to kill wife or servant be a venial offence, to aim at a bird under Royal protection is a crime of far more serious moment. A fellow was once known to take a shot at a jackdaw in the Imperial Court, but not being an adept at the art of precision, the bullet glanced and fell into one of the apartments of the palace: for this slight error of judgment he lost his left leg and right hand." While thousands are now on their way to Siberia, it may not be uninteresting to relate the expedients resorted to for the purpose of shortening their journey. Having been weakened by secret torments, and started a few hundred versts on the way, numbers were softly and considerately popped under the ice. Hanging seems at the present day to be in greater favour than it was two or three hundred years ago with the Russian executioner, for

the dull Russ in those days thought if the malefactor was strangled his soul was forced to sally forth at the Postern gate, which made it defiled; but Mr. Marwood could never have attained to his present dignity, as the office is hereditary and jealously entailed, the hangman teaching his children from their earliest years to strike upon a leathern bag. The unhappy culprit, however, gives little trouble to the executioner, himself inserting his head into the noose, and at Calcraft's command, throwing himself into eternity.

It will be pleasant to turn from these sad and sickening details of the Russian penal law to contemplate with our eminent traveller the charms and virtues of the Imperial personage and one of his more gifted ancestors. At first only "Dukes of Volodimir," they increased their strength, says our writer, and possessed themselves of "Moscua." One of the stoutest of their Princes, the before-named Ivan Vasiloidg, had certainly many strange humours, which took various strange forms, at times in a direction which would scarcely commend itself to the deliberate discretion or proprieties of the 19th century. One day he came to his Chancellor and handed him a petition, in which he desired him to make ready without loss of time 200,000 men and arms, adding that he should be very thankful to him and pray for his health, subscribing his letter, "Thy humble servant, JOCKY OF MOSCUA."

In this expedition he conquered Casan, 1000 versts down the Volga, and the imperial city of Hobrachan, and took Siberia, 3000 versts away, "one of the best flowers of the Empire." The people loved well their victorious tyrant, but we question if his Boyars loved his treatment of their feet equally well. It was his habit to carry a staff with a very sharp spike at the end thereof, and this in the midst of discourse he would playfully and powerfully strike through their feet. If they could bear it without flinching promotion was sure and swift; but the result of the alternative history telleth not. His whims at other times took a slightly inconvenient form; as, for instance, when he sent a mission to Vologda to exact a tribute of a colpack of fleas, for as they could not get full measure he inflicted a heavy fine.

But perhaps the crisis of strange idiosyncrasy was attained when certain Dutch and English ladies, who were strangers to the city, and, we may presume, to the manners of the Imperial fancy, laughed heartily at certain mild pranks the famous Ivan Vasiloidg played at a public festival. He sent for them all to his palace, and without more ado had them all reduced to a state of nature, and placed in that slightly disagreeable condition before him in the Great Room of his palace. Then he commanded four or five bushels of pease to be thrown down before them, and made them pick them all up. When they had done this he gave them all some wine, and bade them be careful how they laughed at an emperor again.

But the commands of this slightly vexatious despot seemed at times to have puzzled even his most faithful commissioners, for on one occasion, having sent for a nobleman of Casan, called Plesheave (which is, being interpreted, Bald), the Vayod, mistaking the name or the word, sent for one hundred and fifty bald-pated old men. More than eighty or ninety, however, he could not get together; so he sent them up speedily to the palace, with an apology that he regretted he could find no more in his province, and desired pardon for the short measure. The Emperor, astonished at the sight of so many old baldpates, devoutly crossed himself. At last one of the chief men delivered the letter, and the Diack showed his Majesty the copy of the letter he had sent to the Vayod, and the mistake being found out, the baldpates were made drunk for three days and sent home again.

All Vayods, however, had not such good luck, for when one had taken for a bribe a goose stuffed full of ducats, and the complaint reached the Imperial ears, no notice was taken of it for some days, and the elated officer flattered himself he had escaped detection. One day, however, when the Emperor saw this same Vayod crossing through the Posshian, or Smithfield, where executions took place, he commanded the hangman to cut off his arms and legs, and at every blow to ask him whether the goose was good eating or not.

On one occasion Ivan Vasiloidg nailed a French Ambassador's hat to his head for presuming not to uncover in the Imperial presence. Sir Jerome Boze, the English Ambas-

sador, coming shortly afterwards, nothing daunted by the tale of his unfortunate friend, put on his hat and cocked it right jauntily before the Emperor, who sternly demanded how he dared so to insult him, having heard how he had chastised the Frenchman. Sir Jerome was a match for the Emperor, and replied that he (the Frenchman) had only represented a cowardly King of France, "but I," said he, "am the Ambassador of the invincible Queen of England, who does not vail her bonnet nor bare her head to any prince living, and if any of her ministers receive affront, she is able to revenge her own quarrel."

"Look you there," quoth Ivan Vasiloidg to his attendant Boyars, "there is a brave fellow, indeed, that dares do and say thus much for his mistress; which booby of you dare so much for me your master?"

This made them envy Sir Jerome, so they persuaded the Emperor to give him a wild horse to tame, which he did, and so successful he broke and tired him out that the horse fell down dead under him; and upon this asked his Majesty if he had any more horses to tame. Our friend adds that after this the Emperor much honoured and loved "such a daring fellow as he was and a madd blade to boot."

The "Love me love my dog" principle seems to have had something to do with this, if we may believe what our historian relates, that this queer tyrant actually courted the Virgin Queen with a view to matrimony, and once, upon a suspicion of treason, fortified Vologda, and gathered all his treasure there, with the intention of escaping to England upon extremity.

If we may believe the following story, the ancient family of Sopotski owed its wealth and position to the following quaint fancy:—

When Ivan went through the country he was in the habit of accepting presents from the poor and the rich. There happened one day to be in his route a good honest bask-shoemaker, who made shoes of bask for a copeck a pair, but when the Emperor came he was quite at a loss what to give. His wife, a woman of ready wit and reserve, suggests a pair of sopkyes, or bask shoes. "That is no rarity," quoth the man; "but we have an huge great turnip in the garden, we'll give him that, and a pair of sopkyes too." Great was his success; the Emperor was delighted, and made all his followers buy sopkyes at five shillings a pair, and wore a pair himself. So began the wheel of good fortune to turn for the Sopotskies, for he soon drove a thriving trade, and left a great estate behind him. And in memory of this gallant it is the custom for the Russians to throw all their old sopkyes into a tree which stood by his house. There was a gentleman, however, hard by, who, seeing the turnip so graciously accepted and generously rewarded, bethought him of a like success, and offered the Emperor a brave horse. But the Emperor, seeing through his motives, gave him nothing in return but the aforesaid great and mighty turnip, for which —as seems not improbable—he was both abashed and laughed at.

As we have seen, the whims of this inestimable prince took at times slightly inconvenient, if not disastrous, developments; but perhaps never more so than on an occasion which we will now relate.

Ivan, following the habits of so many Eastern despots, delighted to go about in disguise, and test and witness the feelings of the people towards strangers generally and the Imperial person in particular.

One night, in disguise, he sought a lodging in a village near the city of Moscow, but in vain, for no one would let him in; but at last one poor fellow, whose wife was momentarily expecting to become a joyful mother, opened his door and admitted the apparently exhausted beggar. In the course of the night the child was born, and the vagrant, getting himself gone, told the man he would bring him some godfathers next day. Accordingly, the next day the Emperor and many of his nobles came and presented the poor fellow with a handsome largess, and set fire and burnt up all the other houses in the village, playfully exhorting the inhabitants to charity and the entertainment of strangers, and that it were good for them to try how excellent it was to be out of doors on a cold winter night.

But one more anecdote of this amusing, if unpleasant, monarch will supply us with a fair idea of his versatility and ingenious readiness.

It was his custom to associate with thieves and robbers in disguise. Once he went so

far as to recommend them to rob the Imperial Exchequer, "for," said he, "I know the way to it." But upon this, in a moment one of the fellows up with his fist and struck him a hearty good blow on the face, saying, "Thou rogue! Wilt thou offer to rob His Majesty, who is so good to us? Let us go and rob some rich Boyar who has cozened his Majesty of vast sums." Ivan was mightily pleased with this fellow, and at parting changed caps with him, bidding him meet him next morning in the Dravetz, a place in the Court where the Emperor was accustomed to pass by, "And there," said he, "will I bring thee a good cup of aqua vitæ and bread." The next morning the thief was there, and being discovered by his Majesty was called up, admonished to steal no more, preferred to high dignity about the Court, and appointed Chief Commissioner of the Detective Force. In our next we propose to give (with a graphic portrait sketched by the author from life) some account of the distinguished descendant of this inimitable tyrant, at whose Court our eminent traveller formed some conclusions and experienced some national practices as novel as peculiar to the Russian temperament, and to relate some of the strange sights which he saw in their religious and domestic life.

F. R.

Art Treasures at the Mansion House.

ON Friday evening, the 11th of June, a *conversazione* was held at the Mansion House, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, at which the remarkable collection of the gold and silver plate possessed by the Corporation of the City of London and the ancient City guilds was exhibited, together with various charters, records, and other historical documents of public interest, which had been lent by the livery companies of the City of London. The whole formed a magnificent and rare exhibition of great value and interest, so large a quantity of the plate belonging to the livery companies having never before been gathered under one roof. The work of selection and arrangement was carried out by a committee of gentlemen, including, amongst others, Mr. Alderman Staples, Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, Mr. R. Soden Smith, Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, and Sir P. Cunliffe Owen. Mr. W. H. Cross acted as honorary secretary to the committee. Without exception the livery companies cordially acceded to the invitations of the Lord Mayor, readily offering their treasures for exhibition, and giving the committee every assistance in their work of selection.

Seldom, if ever, has such a display of gold and silver plate been collected together as that which was exhibited on this occasion. Magnificent displays of this kind are, indeed, a feature of City entertainments, and upon certain occasions, like that when the Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained, the show of plate contributed by the City Companies is superb. A buffet, however, closely packed with massive articles of gold and silver, is a gorgeous spectacle, but by no means affords opportunities for recognizing the art merits of the individual articles crowded there. The plate was arranged in ten great showcases, each containing three and four shelves, upon which the articles contributed were displayed to the very best advantage. Knowing that this would be the case the City Companies all willingly lent their treasures, and the result was simply magnificent. Of course the collective show was but a tithe of the plate of the London Companies, for many of these possess an abundance of gold and silver plate which could vie with that of some Continental Courts; but here were gathered the gems of the collection. The quaint goblets, the grand loving cups, the beaker and water dishes, the mazer bowls, and the staffs with great silver heads, looking rather like episcopal staffs, were all collected here, and so placed that each specimen could be seen and admired. Not a little, indeed, did the display owe to the artistic care with which it was arranged. The plate collection included nearly 400 specimens, all of which were of ancient date, as attested not only by the hall-marks in each case, but, in many instances, by the quaint and curious inscriptions and devices upon them. This interesting exhibition gave some idea of the traditional wealth of the City Companies, but the plate shown

was not a tithe of that possessed by the various guilds, the articles exhibited having merely been selected from the much larger collection of modern or less ancient plate stored in their halls. Nearly all the guilds, with ready courtesy, placed their collections on loan at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate.

The companies represented were the Armourers and Braziers, the Barber-Surgeons, the Blacksmiths, Broderers, Butchers, Carpenters, Clockmakers, Clothworkers, Coachmakers, Cooks, Coopers, Cordwainers, Cutlers, Distillers, Drapers, Fanmakers, Goldsmiths, Grocers, Haberdashers, Innholders, Ironmongers, Joiners, Leathersellers, Mercers, Merchant-Taylors, Needlemakers, Painter-stainers, Pewterers, Saddlers, Salters, Shipwrights, Skinners, Spectacle-makers, Stationers, Tallow-chandlers, Tilers and Bricklayers, Vintners, and Weavers. The Fishmongers' Company were the only prominent guild unrepresented. The articles comprised magnificent loving-cups, punchbowls, tankards, épergnes, flagons, ladles, rose-water dishes, salt-cellars, coffee-pots, ewers, snuff-boxes, apostle spoons, and beadles' staves. In the centre of the Egyptian Hall stood a great glass showcase, in and on which were disposed the plate in use at the Mansion House, Corporation plate, and picked specimens from the more massive articles sent by the Companies, the result being a really wonderful trophy of gold and silver work. The gems of this collection were the wonderful helmet-shaped ewer and the great salver, both lent by the Goldsmiths' Company, of Paul Lamerie, and the best examples of the goldsmith's work. They are of the date 1741, a century at least later than the bulk of the articles exhibited, and the style of art is more ornate and showy than that of the work of the older smiths, but in workmanship it yields to none; and there is a boldness and a vigour which place the salver and ewer quite alone among the many hundreds of pieces of massive plate.

The Corporation exhibited a number of charters granted by the Kings of England, commencing with two charters of William I., and including the charter of King John, granting the shrievalty of London and Middlesex to the citizens of London, and dated 1199. A second charter of King John, dated 1214, granting the citizens of London the right to elect their Mayor, was also shown. Amongst the other objects of historical interest were books, pictures, and drawings of old London; autographs, including a deed signed by Shakspeare; and an account of the christenings and deaths during the year of the pestilence, 1665. The Corporation also exhibited the City jewelled sceptre, tendered to Sovereigns on the occasion of Royal visits to the City; the City purse, symbol of the cash in the City; and the plate in use at the Mansion House. The Bohemian astrological clock, fabricated at Prague by Jacob Zech, A.D. 1525, was lent by the Society of Antiquaries. The Barber-Surgeons' Company appear to have launched into the luxury of silver plate at an earlier epoch than did most of the other corporate bodies, or, if it did not do so, it has at least been more fortunate in preserving its distinct plate. The grace cup and cover, silver-gilt, presented to the Company by Henry VIII. (hall-marked 1523), and the Royal oak cup and cover, in silver, presented to them by Charles II., in 1676, both attracted much attention. The Armourers and Braziers' Company was very strongly represented in the older part of the collection. This Company lent, amongst other things, a large mazer bowl, silver-mounted, hall-marked 1578-9; the wooden bowl, presented by Everard Frere, the first master after the incorporation in 1453; standing cup and cover, silver-gilt, the gift of John Richmond, fifteenth-century work; the Owl Pot, brown stone ware in form of an owl, given in 1537 by Julyan, wife of William Vyneard; beadle's staff, surmounted with representation of St. George and the Dragon, date 1658. The grace cup and cover lent by the Mercers' Company—a very fine specimen of work—were, with the Henry VIII. cup, in the case on the left of the entrance, which contained the oldest specimens of plate present—for the display was arranged chronologically. The Blacksmiths' Company contributed a case containing specimens of work in iron; the Broderers' Company a cup and cover, silver gilt, presented by John Parr in 1606, made at Nuremberg; the Butchers' Company a silver beaker, the gift of Richard Taylor (hall-marked 1669). The Carpenters'

Company contributed four standing cups, silver gilt, and four garlands (or caps) of the master and wardens of the Company. The Clockmakers' Company sent a case containing specimens of ancient watches, &c. The Clothworkers' Company exhibited a standing cup and cover, silver, presented by Samuel Pepys in 1677, hall-marked same year; also a standing cup and cover, silver, presented by Daniel Waldo in 1655, hall-marked same year; and a large Monteith, or punch-bowl, with bull's-head handles, presented by Sir J. Bull, hall-marked 1718. From the Coachmakers' Company there was a large flagon, silver-gilt repousse, with arms of the Company, presented by R. Cheslyn, about 1685; a large flagon, silver-gilt, presented by J. Jacob in 1693; and a beadle's staff-head, silver, dating from about 1677. The Cooks' Company contributed a cup and cover, presented by E. Corbett in 1676, hall-marked 1675; and also a cocoanut cup, hall-marked 1588. The Coopers' Company sent a Monteith, or punch-bowl, fluted, presented by Frances Loveday in 1705, hall-marked 1704; and a cup in form of a barrel, on tall stem, Basle hall-mark. The Cordwainers' Company a flat-lid tankard, the gift of Thomas Palfray in 1666, hall-marked 1667, &c. The Cutlers' Company a cup and cover, silver-gilt, presented by G. Clarke in 1616, hall-marked 1607; salt, in form of an elephant, presented by R. Carrington in 1658. The Distillers' Company a silver coffee-pot, presented by T. Hardwicke in 1778, hall-marked 1773; and also a silver tankard, presented by J. Woods in 1700, hall-marked 1700. The Drapers' Company contributed several handsome cups, one presented by W. Lambardi in 1578, hall-marked 1578-9; a silver cup and cover, presented by John Walter in 1656; a silver cup and cover, presented by John Taylor, hall-marked 1699; and a silver voiding knife, presented by Sir Edward Barkeham; lunette, or breast ornament, of pure gold, found on the company's Irish estate. The Fanmakers' Company: beadle's staff-head, silver, 1726. The Goldsmiths' Company: Helmet-shaped ewer, by Paul Lamerie, hall-marked 1741; great salver, by the same, hall-marked 1741 (very massive); tall German cup and cover, Augsburg, sixteenth-century work; salt, gift of Richard Rogers in 1632; another salt, gift of Simon Gibbon, in 1632. The Grocers' Company: Two standing cups and covers, presented by John Saunders, who died in 1669, hall-marked 1672 and 1764. The Haberdashers' Company: Pair of loving cups, silver-gilt, with frosted surface, the gift of Thomas Stone, hall-marked 1649; silver-gilt circular salt, presented by Sir Hugh Hammersley 1636, hall-marked 1635; silver-gilt standing cup, embossed with three scenes from the Book of Tobit, presented by Mr. Thomas Juall 1629, hall-marked 1629; waterman's silver badge, dated 1689. The Innholders' Company: Standing cup, silver-gilt, presented by Grace Gwalter, hall-marked 1599; salt-cellar, silver, gift of Richard Reeve in 1748, hall-marked 1657. The Ironmongers' Company: Pair of maize bowls, mounted in silver gilt. On a raised boss at the bottom of each bowl are the Company's arms enamelled in their proper colours, fifteenth century; cocoanut cup, or hanap, mounted in silver-gilt frame on a fluted stand, late fifteenth century. The Joiners' Company: Eighteen ancient silver spoons; loving cup and cover, hall-marked 1770. The Leathersellers' Company: Two drinking cups, silver parcel-gilt, presented by George Humble, 1640; rose-water dish and ewer, silver-gilt, presented by Bentley, Augsburg hall-mark; two garlands of the masters and wardens of the Company. The Mercers' Company: Grace cup and cover, ornamented with maidens' heads and flagons, the badges of the Company, hall-marked 1499–1500; silver-gilt tun or wine-barrel with waggon, formerly belonging to College of St. Thomas of Acon, early sixteenth century; pair of loving cups, silver, gift of Governor and Company of Bank of England in 1718, hall-marked 1694; epergne, silver, gift of National Debt Commissioners in 1794, hall-marked 1794; "Evidences of Dean Colet's Lands," MS. book of early part of sixteenth century; Original Ordinances of Whittington College, illuminated; Original Ordinances of Dean Colet for St. Paul's School, with portrait of the dean. The Merchant Taylors' Company: Beadle's mace, silver; standard yard measure, silver; two silver loving cups, with handles and covers, presented by Thomas Roberts in 1795, hall-marked 1795. The Needlemakers' Company: Rose-water dish

and ewer, silver-gilt, presented by Thomas King in 1809, hall-marked 1799; two silver salt-cellars, hall-marked 1692 and 1705; charters. The Painter-stainers' Company: Silver cup and cover, bequeathed by Mr. W. Camden, hall-marked 1623; salt (in three pieces), gift of Mr. J. Beston, hall-marked 1635; three spoons, seal-topped, hall-marks from 1560 to 1590. The Pewterers' Company: Silver-gilt cups and cover; beadle's staff-head, silver; two touch-plates of the pewter manufacturers (now out of use). The Saddlers' Company: Cocoanut cup, gift of T. Layborne in 1627, sixteenth century work, subject, "Life of Christ;" rose-water dish; four tall salt-cellars, &c.; mace, silver-gilt, presented by John Heylin in 1711; ballot box, given in 1619, for three balls of cork. The Salters' Company: Tea urn; rose-water dish; tankards, 1716; a bill of fare of 1506, showing a dinner for fifty persons given at a cost of £2 17*s.* 6*d.* The Shipwrights' Company: Two silver-gilt cups, with handles and covers, date 1808; silver-gilt Lubeck Shippers' cup and cover, foreign; silver claret jug, Indian. The Skinners' Company: Peahen cup, silver, presented by Mary Peacock in 1642; two Cockayne loving cups, silver-gilt, bequeathed by William Cockayne, hall-marked 1605; a silver snuff-box, in the shape of a leopard, the Company's crest, the gift of Roger Kemp, master, in 1610. The Spectaclemakers' Company: Silver cup, Irish, Dublin hall-marked 1726. The Stationers' Company: Two cups, silver, presented by Thomas Davies, hall-marked 1676; two-handled cup, silver, presented by Elizabeth Crook, hall-marked 1674, and several other interesting pieces of plate. The Tallow-chandlers' Company: Rose-water dish, silver, seventeenth century; barge-master's badge, silver, framed; grant of supporters, 1602, framed, under hand and seal of William Camden, Clarencieux. The Tilers and Bricklayers' Company: Three silver fish slices, shaped like bricklayers' trowels, hall-marked 1770; Breeches Bible, and old Bible, with padlock and chain. The Vintners' Company: Square salt and cover, silver-gilt, presented by J. Powell in 1702, hall-marked 1569; small wine cup, of silver, in shape of a female carrying a milk-pail, forming two drinking vessels; tankard, stoneware, mounted in silver gilt, with cover, hall-marked 1562; cocoanut cup, mounted in silver gilt, ornamented with pineapples, &c., hall-marked 1518–1519; embroidered pall, purple silk, brocaded in gold, fifteenth century; tapestry, framed and glazed, originally made for Canterbury Cathedral, A.D. 1400. The Weavers' Company: Beadle's mace, silver, Tudor period; the Company's charter (Henry II.), attested by Thomas à Becket. In almost all cases more objects than those enumerated were sent by the Companies named, but time prevents us from particularizing them now.

Amongst other contributions were a Doggett's milk-cup and tube of silver, dated 1715; a pegged tankard of silver, bearing the Swedish hall-mark of 1717, and an Indian cup, cover, and stand. These were lent by Mr. J. R. Vallentin, Master of the Distillers' Company. A case containing thirteen Apostle spoons, and other spoons and forks, was lent by Mr. W. Pitman, C.C. In the vestibule were three cases of Japanese art work in metal and lacquer, lent by Mr. C. Pfoundes, who also exhibited a large number of specimens of Japanese art in the drawing-rooms. Amongst other beautiful and rare objects, some of which were lent by the Society of Antiquaries, were silk embroideries, paintings on silk, albums of native sketches and paintings, and specimens of ancient and modern pottery. At the entrance to the State drawing-room were hung two large and rich paintings on silk, representing the death of Buddha. Several specimens of rare Mikudzu ware, pottery in relief, and delicate jewellery and enamel work, were also shown by Mr. Pfoundes. The guests, who included representatives from all the learned societies and the City companies, were received in the saloon on their arrival by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. It was a source of much regret that the exhibition lasted only for that one evening. All the articles, without a single loss or mishap, were returned to their various owners next day.

We are glad to place the above notice of this interesting exhibition on permanent record in THE ANTIQUARY; but we must add that for many of the particulars we are indebted to the notices which appeared in the *Times*, the *Standard*, and the *City Press*.

Our Early Bells.

WHATEVER may have been the customs relative to bells and bell-ringing, or the origin of bells among other nations, the uses and purposes of bells among ourselves have had their share in the larger history of the changes and development of that civilization under which we are privileged to dwell.

That bells or their substitutes have been and are used among all nations, from the times of the earliest records, mingled with customs connected with war, religion, and domestic life, has been shown on many occa-sions, both in the highly cultivated tastes of a civilized people, and in the rites, ceremonies, and customs of barbaric hordes.

There can be but little doubt but that the Phœnicians introduced their customs and religion into our country in very early times, and Market Jew Street, or Marazion, near Penzance, is a name which tells the tale of their intercourse and settlement. Always wandering, searching, trading, and colonizing,as Cadmus with his followers when he went into Greece, they brought hither the marks of their language and letters, their refinement and customs, as well as the relics of their religion, and probably their gongs or bells. The cinyra, or harp-lyre, was used along with bells or gongs in the rejoicings or the mournful wailings and mysteries of Ashtareth; to this day the joyous bells of England may be found sounding in concert with the bardic harps of Wales.

ANCIENT BRITON WITH CROTAL OR SPEAR BELL.

The Druids were introduced, as it has been said, about B.C. 1000 into Britain; and Druidism was but Baalism, or the worship of the sun and the host of heaven, which was identical with Hebrewism before the exit of Abraham from his father's home.

The Carthaginian descendants of the Phœnicians also introduced Baalism into South America, and in both cases bells or gongs were used long before the time of Columbus or even that of Cæsar.

The Welsh used to sing, in days gone by, of their Trojan ancestry, having continued the bardic tales left them by the Saronides, or bards, who acted immediately under the direction of the Druidical Brahmins, the great ministers of religion; and these were accompanied by lyre and harp, and probably by cymbals, gongs, or bells, to summon the assemblies.

There was, it is said, but little difference between the Magi of Persia, the Brahmins of India, and the Druids of Britain. The occupation of the bards was to repeat, with accompaniments, the actions of their illustrious men in heroic verse; and among each of the former both gongs or metal basins and bells were mixed up with their acts of worship.

Wherever the sun and fire have been adored, there has also been an accompaniment of bells in the scenes and noises attendant on the human sacrifices offered to the deities. Not long since a bell and a metal speculum were found in an ancient Japanese fire temple, specimens of the instruments used in early times in other fire temples, probably in Britain, where the sacred bell was used for calling the assembly together, and the speculum, as among the Greeks and Romans, for producing the sacred flames.

The bells and other instruments which were used by Druids, fire priests, and bards, were holy; the fetish bells of Africa are holy, and by them such priests divine. Divination by bells and cups, as the cup of Joseph, in Egypt—and what is a bell but a cup inverted?—naturally led the common people of outer castes to esteem them highly for their work's sake. It cannot be a matter of great wonder in these days to find that among the Celts the holy bells which came into their hands, and were used by their priests, were supposed to possess miraculous powers, and were above all things particularly sacred.

But leaving the gongs, cymbals or bells of the Druidical mysteries of Ashtareth, let us pass on to the smaller bells connected with our earliest records. When Cæsar with his retinue arrived at the coast of Britain, to satisfy his curiosity and his ambition (B.C. 55), he found the white chalk cliffs of the island bolder in aspect than he had anticipated; and although he had made up his mind that conquering was an easy task—that but a feeble resistance would be made by the painted natives—it was with discomfort that he saw the masses of speared warriors with scythe-axled chariots upon the cliffs waiting for him, and heard the tinkling bells upon the spear shafts of his barbarous foe.

The sounds of these tinkling bells, were but as those attached to the inner parts of the shields of Rome's neighbouring foes in Greece. They did not secure the victory, neither did the native warriors have the chance to shake and rattle their spear bells, as did the Goths, who, when accompanied by the noise of timbrels, shook bells in honour of their gods, who gave them success in battle. The custom and practice of ringing bells in the times of victory has, however, run through the veins of Britons; for we do it still —not at all times, perhaps, in the most approved manner when ecclesiastical bells are used for political victories.*

No sooner had the Romans settled in Britain than the groves and caverns had to give way to more refined places of assembly, for more artistic expressions and rites of the worship of "lords many and gods many," to which the people were summoned by the sound of bells, cymbals, or sistrums. The small spear-bell gave way to the larger hand-bell of the Roman sentinel, who marked his journeys, if not the hours of the night, by the sound of his bell when passing it on to his neighbouring guardsman. The Druids' oak gave way to Diana's temple on Lud's hill, as well as at other places.

The forms and ceremonies of the (Δρυς.) Drus assemblies of the forests gave way for the processions of Cybele, the holy-day festivals of the Pantheon deities. The natives saw the effects of the tuition given by the refined inhabitants of Greece to the children of their Roman victors, combined with their natural energy, hard work, and strong will. No longer were the forests and paths blocked with the butts of trees; the way was open, the secretly-guarded entrances to their groves and caverns gave way to better and clearer roads, established markets and market-places, funerals, weddings, and public worship attended by bells and bell-ringers.

The Romans were ever careful to foster religion, for they considered that by it good laws were produced; from good laws they considered that they might expect good fortune, and from good fortune a good end in whatever they undertook, and to this end they laboured. It was not at all difficult for them to introduce their various orders of priests and vestals, for these were but the kindred of the Druids and Druidesses, and their sacrifices were in some respects similar to those to which the people were accustomed; for example, the augurs, interpreting dreams and oracles by thunder, lightning, birds, beasts, the spilling of salt, sneezing, &c., would be very welcome to those who had resorted to the astrological and other divinations of other priests.

The processions of the order of Salii, in the month of March, singing and leaping, and shaking their armour; the vestals rekindling their sacred fire with their burning mirrors on the first of March, by the unpolluted rays of the sun; the procession of Cybele's priests with the noise of pipes, timbrels, and cymbals, with yelling, howling, and cutting their flesh in honour of the Mother of gods; the sacrificing priests, with

* Quoting from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe's "Bells of the Church," we learn, from Lingard's narrative of the expedition to England of the Emperor Severus:—

"When the army moved from York, the selection of the commander, the number of the legions and auxiliary cohorts, and the long trains of carriages laden with provisions or implements of war, proclaimed the determination of the Emperor to subdue if not to exterminate all the rebellious tribes in the north. The Britons were but ill-provided against so formidable an invasion. They possessed no other defensive armour than a narrow target. Their weapons were a dirk, an unwieldy sword hanging from the waist by an iron chain, and a short lance, from one extremity of which was suspended *a bell*."

"The above cut is reduced from an engraving in Speed's 'Theatre of Great Britaine,' fol. 1676. It purports to represent an ancient Briton. Though Speed refers to no authority, it agrees with the descriptions given by Dion Cassius. Certainly these round Crotal bells in figure resemble an apple, and this instrument was evidently intended to make a rattling noise when shaken."

their pomp and show, very soon attracted the inhabitants of these islands. Added to that the Gauls, Britons, and Germans flocked into the army of the Romans and into Rome; the way was opened for that further inter-

ROMAN SACRIFICIAL BOAR WITH SANCTUS BELL.
From Kennett's Roman Antiquities.

course and adoption of the manners and customs of the Romans by the Britons, which naturally led to their extended uses of bells, sistra, and cymbals.

It was an acknowledged custom that the boars which were brought to the sacrifice in honour of Diana, in August, should have a (sanctus) bell attached to their necks, and such sanctus bells are to be found now.

Before the gates and doors of their mansions and temples were opened, a ring of the bell was to be heard; the priest rung a hand-bell, or sistrum, to call the people to sacrifice; the bellman went before a funeral

CYBELE'S PRIEST AND PRIESTESS WITH SYSTRA.
From Paintings at Portici, copied from Dr. W. Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities.

procession to keep off the crowd, and to denote to the Flamen Dialis to keep out of the way, lest he should be polluted with the sight, or by the funeral music. In the markets and on the horses were bells; the dinner, the bath, and the criers' bells became known, and in most cases remain to the present day.

Sistra and cymbals found their place in Britain for various purposes. It is evident that sistrums were the appendages of the Egyptian, Phœnician, and Greek priests; these were sacred instruments, to be used only by priests or vestals of the sacred company caste, or order, and had the special virtue of driving away evil spirits, typhon, the devil, diseases, thunder, lightning, storms, and winds, by arousing Diana, or Isis, who had the power over winds and waves given to her by Jupiter, a kind of sacred and meteorological instrument, in which, as Plutarch has said, the common people in his time, in Egypt, thoroughly believed—who forgot that the goddess had the power, and ascribed it to the bell or sistrum which was dedicated to her.

CYMBALA.
From a bas-relief in the Vatican, copied from Dr. W. Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities.

The priests of Isis, in Italy, were, in some cases, supported by endowments, founded by wealthy Roman families; but the greater part were begging priests, who, clad in white garments and with heads shaved, knocked at the doors with their sistra, persuading the common people that no crime was so enormous as that of refusing charity.

Some of these priests, there can be no doubt, found their way to Britain, and taught their lessons with the sounding sistra, during the 500 years of Roman rule, or, at least, during the 250 years of pagan worship.

Cymbals were not only used by the priests

and daughters of Cybele, in remembrance that their goddess had taught them that husbandmen must not lie still, as there was always something for them to do; but also at weddings, and other festivals of rejoicing, they were in use as bells are at the present time.

In the second century, when Christianity had taken root in Britain, King Lucius, having been instructed in the faith at Rome, and seeking the welfare of his countrymen, arranged with his teacher for some native converts to be instructed so as to be employed as missionaries, the pagan temples became Christian sanctuaries and many were baptized. This caused the persecutions of Diocletian, and prevented the spread of the use of bells in Christian assemblies. The native Christians of Angleland then fled, and

ANCIENT CELTIC OR SAXON HAMMERED BELL.

in Mona and Wales the sacred assemblies were summoned by these sounds. But when Constantine ordered that the temples should be used for Christian worship and practices, these were assimilated to the pagan acts and rites, so that there was but little difference between them: pompous and splendid ritual, gorgeous robes, mitres, tiaras, croziers, images, fonts, pictures, and bells became general. And with bells the significant uses and purposes were retained in identical form: as sanctus, prayer, funeral, and wedding bells.

Although the Saxon robbers again persecuted the Christians, demolishing their churches, yet when Augustine came with his followers to reduce the pagan temples into Christian churches, the hand-bells were again in the hands of the priests for ecclesiastical, funeral, and wedding purposes.

In 614, we are told by the Venerable Bede that Begu, of Whitby Abbey, on a sudden heard the sound of a bell in the air which used to awake and call her sister to prayers. So it is found that the prayer bell was in constant use in Angleland at this period.

The bishops carried their bells, and in some cases made them with their own hands. Dunstan, who was skilful in metal work, has been celebrated as a bell maker about 942, these in some cases being of beaten work (riveted) in iron and in bronze, and in others cast in metal to particular forms.

ANCIENT CAST HAND-BELL; SAXON OR EARLY ENGLISH.

Benedict went over to Gaul and brought to England all things necessary for the church and altar, including sanctus bells for Christian worship.

Many of these early bells received the names of saints, who were supposed to call by their sounds, and were supposed to be possessed of miraculous powers. All the early missionaries were thus provided. St. Patrick, St. Colomba, and others, as St. Francis Xavier in more modern times.

Before the more general introduction of

the larger bells, and indeed in Saxon and Norman times, the office of bell-ringer was not deputed to an unqualified person, or a mere youth. Egbert made a law "that every priest, at the proper hours, was to ring the bells of his own church."

The old Bayeux tapestry, which has been accepted as a work of the period of the Conquest, illustrates this fact, and proves that the funeral procession still retained the Roman custom; for in that portion which depicts the advance of the procession of the funeral of Edward the Confessor to Westminster, in marked simplicity, as Bruce says—"no gilded cross is borne before the body; no candles, lighted or unlighted, are carried in procession. The attendants, clerical and lay, wear their ordinary dresses. Two youths go by the side of the bier ringing bells."

(*To be continued.*)

Cut taken from Rev. J. C. Bruce's account of the Bayeux Tapestry (inserted by permission), which, however, is in error as showing three boys, the original has but two.

Pannier Alley.

IN an interesting Paper, "The Tradition of London Stone," by Mr. H. C. Coote, the learned author of "The Romans of Britain," is an incidental reference to a much earlier mention of another "stone" in London, evidently also of public notoriety. The passage is quoted from "Codex Diplomaticus," No. cccxvi., dated A.D. 889, which contains a grant by King Alfred to Werefrith, Bishop of Worcester, of "in Lundonia unam curtem, quae verbo tenus ad antiquum petrosum aedificium, id est, ad Hwaetmundes stane a ciuibus appellatur, a strata publica usque in murum eiusdem ciuitatis, cuius longitudo est perticarum xxvi. et latitudo," &c.

Mr. Coote's purpose in quoting this passage is to support his position that in the first year of King Richard I., when Henry Fitz-Aylwin is described as "de Londone Stane," no reference is made to the well-known stone in Cannon Street, but to a stone house or mansion so distinguished, in which he lived. "For the word 'stone,' in its secondary sense, meant a stone house;" and the passage above copied from the charter of A.D. 889, is quoted as an earlier example of this secondary use of the word "stone" as for a stone house. May not, however, the "antiquum petrosum aedificium" of the earlier charter be any ancient stone monument—a pillar, a pyramid, or erection of any kind; a monolith even? If so, what is the meaning of the vernacular name, of the ancient stone, quoted in the charter?

In Devonshire, a large basket, such as in other parts of England is called a "hamper," is scarcely known otherwise than as a "maund." Will not this help to interpret the name "Hwaetmundes stane" as "Wheatmaund's-stone?" and was this already ancient stone an antecessor of the sculptured stone in Pannier Alley, Newgate Street? This

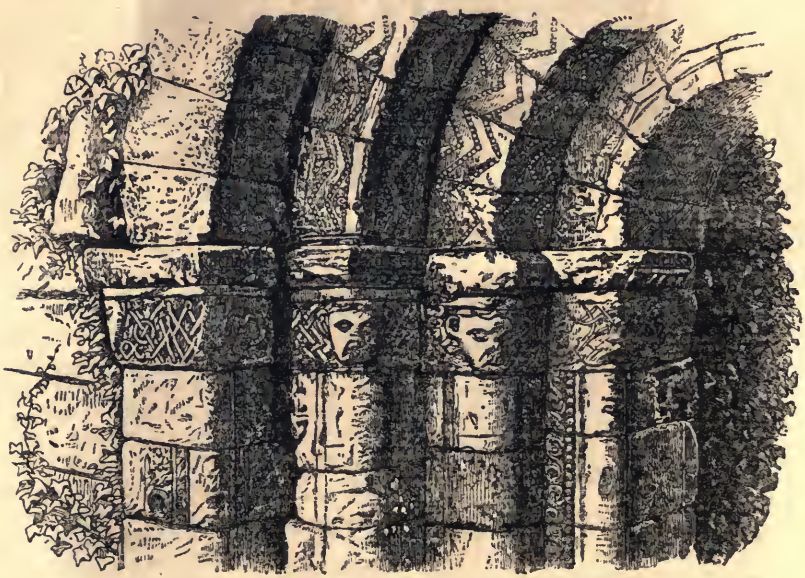
stone, with its figure of a man or boy sitting upon a pannier or maund, and the date 1688, is as well known as "London Stone" itself, and has been often engraved. See, for example, "Hone's Every-Day Book," ii. 1135.

Moreover, the "curtis" of the grant seems to include a larger piece of land than is accounted for by supposing it to have been a house; and is described as having the usages, rights, and appliances of a public market, which are included in the grant of it to the Bishop. The charter continues ". . . et intro urnam et trutinam ad mensurandum in emendo siue uendendo ad usum, siue ad necessitatem propriam et liberam omnimodis habeat;" but while tolls of sales, "foris uel in strata publica seu in ripa emptorali," shall go to the King; "si intus in curte prædicta quislibet emerit uel uendiderit," the tolls shall be paid to the said Bishop of Worcester.

The historians of London say that, before the Fire of London, Newgate Market was kept in the open Newgate Street, except that there was a market-house only for meal. Was the pannier stone of 1688 placed there after the Fire, in order to transmit, to our end of the millennium, the tradition of the "antiquum petrosum ædificium," or wheat-maund's-stone, which marked the pitching place of cereal produce, or the ancient meal-market—a market-cross, in fact? Or is there any other trace of ancient interests of the Bishops of Worcester in Newgate Market, or of any of their possessions in London that may otherwise have been the subject of the grant?

THOMAS KERSLAKE.

Bristol.



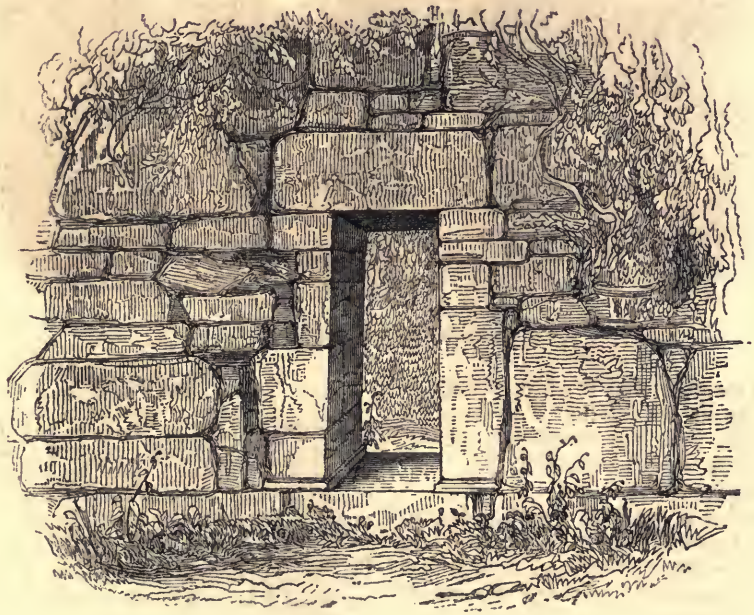
DOORWAY AT KILLESHIN.

Reviews.

Early Christian Architecture in Ireland. By MARGARET STOKES. (G. Bell & Sons.)

THOUGH more than a year has elapsed since its appearance this book deserves at the least some short notice here, as one of the most valuable contributions to architectural and archæological lore. A special interest attaches to the study of the Church Architecture of Ireland before it ceased to be essentially Irish, not so much because it was superior to that of other countries belong to the Western Church, as because

CORMAC'S CHAPEL, CASHEL.



KILCRONIG, CO. WICKLOW.

no portion of Europe is richer in remains of the work of the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries: and because nowhere else can be traced so well the development of beautiful results from early and rude beginnings. In illustration of this statement, Miss Stokes brings before us in succession the Pagan forts and dome-roofed sepulchres so common in the far west, and the first monasteries of the early monks, together with the gradual growth of architectural ornamentation, the erection of the Round Towers, campaniles, oratories, &c., till she comes to the Irish Romanesque style; which prevailed a little before, and concurrently with, the Anglo-Norman style of architecture in England. Miss Stokes, therefore, not without good cause

ST. CRONAN'S CHURCH, ROSCREA.

congratulates her fellow-countrymen on belonging to a race which could originate and develop a style of Church Architecture essentially its own, and differing from that of its neighbours. It is right, however, to admit that this national and individual style, after all, was but a branch of the great order of architecture which then prevailed over Western Europe, and which modified essentially the Romanesque style. We observe that Miss Stokes bears a very strong testimony to the value of the late Dr. Petrie's investigations into the antiquities of Ireland, as well as of the late Lord Dunraven's contributions to the same subject. The work is also illustrated by between 150 and 200 woodcuts, explanatory of the text, and for the most part admirably executed. It may be added that much valuable

matter will be found in the Appendices to the book—the Chronological Tables of Architectural Examples, and of the Irish Annals; and that the book is rendered all the more valuable by a careful and well classified index.

Memories of Troublous Times, by Emma Marshall (Seeley & Co.), is one of those half real and half fictitious autobiographies of which "The Diary of the Lady Willoughby" was the earliest and perhaps the best example. The scene of the events which it records is laid in the neighbourhood of Gloucester in the time of the Civil War: the book is partly based on the contents of a genuine biography of an actually existing lady in the seventeenth century. Readers will find that it illustrates the habits and manners and customs of those times, in which many good and noble men, and women too, took contrary sides, and when families were divided against their nearest and dearest relatives. The illustrations (careful etchings) of Gloucester Cathedral, the Grey Friars, the Village Church by the Sea, the old Cross and West Gate of Gloucester, Matson House, &c., add materially to the interest and value of the book.

Mr. Thomas Sangster, churchwarden of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, has lately published a brief history of that ancient fabric, in the form of a small *brochure*, and as an appeal for funds for the repair and preservation of the edifice. The church of St. Bartholomew the Great is one of the oldest in London, and one especially dear to antiquaries; it would, therefore, be a great pity that it should be allowed to fall into a state of decay through want of funds for its sustenance. The little book can be procured from its author, in Long Lane, Smithfield.

The Reader's Handbook, by E. C. Brewer, LL.D., (Chatto & Windus, 1880, 2nd edition), is one of those handy reference volumes without which the scholar and the man of letters, in whatever direction his studies may carry him, will be sure to find much that is as useful as new. It is a perfect repertory and storehouse of information on subjects of the most miscellaneous kind, allusions, references, stories, characters, plots of standard plays and novels, and indeed *omnia scibilia*. Dr. Brewer deserves the greatest credit for the persevering labour which he has spent upon the work—a work alike of years and of love. The only wonder is to us to see how little of the whole range of *curiosa* he has failed to record, and how he has contrived to condense so much and such multifarious matter into so small a compass.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.—May 27.—Mr. Edwin Freshfield, V.P., in the Chair.—The following Papers were read:—"On some Armour brought from the interior of Africa by Colonel Gordon," by Mr. John Latham; "On a Gold Ring of Phahaspes, with Remarks by Mr. Percy Gardner," by Mr. A. W. Franks, F.R.S.; and "On the Early History of the City of Ardea," by Mr. John H. Parker, C.B. The last-named Paper, in Mr. Parker's absence, was read by the Secretary. Among the articles of interest exhibited were the above-mentioned gold ring of Phahaspes and other Oriental rings of gold and bronze, sundry morions, coats of mail, and helmets, found in Africa, illustrative of the first Paper; a curious old lock and iron spearheads, from Oystermouth Castle; some Lincolnshire relics, consisting of pottery, swords, &c., by Mr. Streatfeild; and a drawing of a "martel de fer" lately found at Wolvesey Palace, Winchester, and forwarded to the Society by the Rev. Dr. Ridding, Head Master of Winchester School.

June 10.—Mr. A. W. Franks, late Director of the Society, in the Chair.—Lord Ashburnham exhibited a fine manuscript of the Gospels, which is believed to date from the Carlovingian era. The volume, which was shown under a glass case in the centre of the room, is of the quarto size. Its covers are richly ornamented with goldsmith's work, probably of as early a date as the eighth century, and inlaid with emeralds, sapphires, pearls, and other precious stones, the interstices being filled with figures of the Cross, angels, saints, and beasts. These are finer and larger on the upper side than on the reverse, and, as was explained in an elaborate Paper read by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, were of the German type rather than either Italian or French, and certainly were not Byzantine. It was probable, he said, that some of the ornamentation was executed by members of the Irish Missionary Church in Germany. He thought that the reverse and plainer side of the volume as it now stood was the older, belonging to the Carlovingian period, and that the front had been added at a more recent period. Indeed, some of the work of restoration of the volume bore the date A.D. 1594. He stated that in its perfect condition it had been inlaid with enamel, and studded with upwards of forty emeralds, carbuncles, &c.—Mr. E. M. Thompson followed with a brief Paper on the interior of the volume, which he was not inclined to assign to an earlier period than the latter half of the tenth century, for reasons which he stated in full. The volume consists of 224 pages, containing the four Gospels, all illuminated to a slight degree with capital letters, &c., but plain when compared with many existing specimens of the same date. The manuscript itself is very clean and perfect, and in a first-rate state. It was given about A.D. 980 to a convent on the banks of the Lake of Constance. It was there carried in solemn procession at the annual festival and on other great occasions; and it was bought from Mr. Boore by the late Lord Ashburnham. Some photographs showing the elaborate detail of the ornamentation of the covers were handed round the room, and the reading of the two Papers gave rise to an animated discussion, after which votes of thanks were passed to Lord Ashburnham and to Messrs Nesbitt and Thompson. It was announced that the Earl of Ashburnham, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, and three other gentlemen had been elected Fellows of the Society; and

votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Bernhard Smith, who exhibited four ancient martels and a mace of iron; to Mr. Orde-Powlett, who showed a curious mould dug up at Basing House, Hampshire; and to the Director of the Society, Mr. Milman, for the gift of the various books in the library.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 3.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming, Vice-President, in the Chair.—It was announced that the Devizes Congress would commence on the 16th of August, Earl Nelson having been elected President for the Congress and the following year.—The death of Mr. Planché, Vice-President, was referred to in fitting terms.—Dr. Stevens announced the discovery of Roman remains at Corton, Wilts, in a position that appears to indicate the existence of buildings at no great distance.—A seal was exhibited with an inscription, "Johanna de Breneford."—Dr. Kendrick exhibited a curious wooden spoon, with the crowned heart of the Douglas family; Mrs. M. Hyde a silver goblet, with portraits in relief.—Dr. Woodhouse described the progress of the demolition of old Fulham Church, and produced several early flooring tiles. The monumental slab of Bishop Hinchman has also been found.—Mr. W. Money exhibited photographs of the carved bosses of the roof of St. Nicholas' Church, Newbury, which are boldly carved with the emblems of our Lord's Passion.—The Rev. S. M. Mayhew described several beautiful objects of antiquity, and also a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland painted on glass.—Mr. C. Brent exhibited a curious MS., relating to accounts paid by Cecil, Lord Burleigh, 1593.—The first Paper was by Mr. C. W. Dymond, on "Cup Marking, on Burley Moor," and was read by Mr. W. de Gray Birch. It was descriptive of a series of these curious markings on a stone of large size which had hitherto escaped observation.—The second Paper was on "The Site of the Village of Wrangholm, near Old Melrose, the birthplace of St. Cuthbert." by Mr. E. Frier, and was read by Mr. L. Brock.—The third Paper was by Mr. T. Morgan, on "Roman Inscriptions from Italy," and now built up in the walls of a mansion at Higham in Kent. They are all sepulchral in character, and are mostly surrounded with architectural borders of great beauty. They were brought to England in the last century, when the collection of classical antiquities was so prevalent. The Paper is the second of a series on similar collections in England, and it is to be hoped that others may follow, that a permanent record may be kept of these contributions to history, which are at present difficult of access or comparison.—Mr. G. Wright reported the arrangements for the Congress, and named the places to be visited.

June 8.—The Council of this Society held a *soirée* and *conversazione* at the rooms of the Society of British Architects in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. The company, who numbered between 300 and 400, were received by Mr. Thomas Morgan, the treasurer, Mr. R. Horman Fisher, and Mr. George R. Wright, F.S.A. Among the guests were Lord Waveney, the President of last year's Congress at Norwich and Yarmouth, and Lord Nelson, the President Elect of the coming Congress at Devizes. Among the curiosities exhibited in cases in various parts of the rooms were specimens of Roman pottery, urns, vases, tiles, jars, &c., dug up in various parts of London, mediæval jewellery, cut glass, jade ornaments, and other articles of *vertu*, and also an interesting collection of autographs, mainly of the Parliamentary and Stuart eras.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 2..—A general meeting was held in the hall of Sion College, London, the Rev. Lewis B. White, President of the College, in the Chair.—The Rev. William H. Milman, M.A., librarian, read a Paper on the "History and Antiquities of Sion College," which was founded in 1630 under the will of Dr. Thomas White, who died in 1624. The College was, in fact, a City guild or company, governed by a president and two deans annually elected, instead of by a master and two wardens. The fellows of the college were the clergy of the various parishes in the City of London and in the suburbs, by which word was meant the parishes any part of which touched the boundary of the City. By a decision of the Bishop of London this included all the more recent divisions of these parishes—and the 60 fellows with whom the College had commenced had now somewhat increased in number. Dr. White had been minister of St. Gregory's and afterwards of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, he was also treasurer of the cathedral of Salisbury, canon of Bristol, of St. Paul's, and of Windsor. He was therefore very wealthy, but he did a great deal of good with his money. He bequeathed £3,000 to purchase the site, &c., of the college and £160 a year, £120 of which was to support 20 persons in an almshouse and £40 for the college. The place was purchased and the almshouse erected, after which, on the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Simpson, one of the trustees, a library was erected over it. The site had originally been the ancient priory of Elsing Spital, founded originally as an hospital by William Elsing, a citizen of London, and afterwards converted into a priory. The College would ere long be removed to a new building to be erected for it on the Thames Embankment.—The Rev. Hawley Clutterbuck read a Paper on "The Church of St. Alphage," close by Sion College. The old church, dedicated to the ancient English saint and martyr, had stood at the other side of London Wall, and in 1546, the steeple and the church itself having become ruinous in condition, the parishioners petitioned King Henry VIII. to sell them the old chapel of Elsing Spital, and to declare it to be their parish church. They paid some £104 for this church, but save an arch in the present porch there was most probably none of it now remaining. It had been altogether rebuilt in 1777. The registers of the church were in excellent preservation, and commenced in 1612, and the churchwardens' books, beginning in 1527, were a marvellously-preserved record of the highest interest and value.—The company then visited the library of Sion College and the church of St. Alphage, whence they proceeded to the hall of the Company of the Armourers and Braziers, in Coleman Street, where Mr. E. J. Barron, F.S.A., read a Paper on the "History of the Armourers' Company," which was incorporated by the charter of Henry VI., that it had been in existence as a society as early as 1327. In 1708 the Company was united with the Braziers, and has since continued under its present name. The court book was preserved since 1413, and the book of accounts since 1497. The hall had been acquired in

1428, and several shops were let out on the premises. The present building was erected in 1839–41. Mr. Barron called attention to the charters of the Company, and to a fine collection of silver spoons and cups, a number of which are tazzas, much resembling in shape the modern champagne glasses.—Mr. C. J. Shoppee afterwards described the various objects of antiquarian interest which were shown.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—June 1.—Mr. Walter Morrison, V.P., in the Chair.—Lieut.-Col. Warren, R.E., read a Paper on "The Site of the Temples of the Jews," in which he stated that, in his opinion, the explorations at Jerusalem tended to confirm the authenticity of the traditional sites of the Holy Sepulchre and Temple of the Jews, and have completely overthrown the theory advanced by Mr. Fergusson that the dome of the rock covers the Holy Sepulchre. He first showed that the Zion to which the ark of the Lord was brought by King David was a totally distinct hill from Moriah on which the Temple of Solomon was built, and pointed out that the confusion existing in the minds of many on the subject arises from the fact that, of the principal poetical works, the psalms, referring specially to Zion, were composed by David during the period that Zion was the Holy Hill, while the psalms written after the building of the Temple only refer to Zion in parallelisms. He then pointed out that of the three hills on which Jerusalem is built, there is a general concurrence between the Bible, Josephus, and Maccabees, that Moriah the Temple mount is that to the east, that to the south-west is the upper city of Josephus, and that to the north-west is the Akra, formerly the city of David (Zion), which was cut down by the Maccabees to prevent it dominating the Temple. In conclusion the writer referred to a recent paper of Col. Wilson, on the masonry of the Temple, and pointed out the inconsistencies which exist in his conclusions, and that while asserting that the larger marginal drafted stones are to be referred to one epoch, he makes that epoch extend for 1,000 years, from the time of Nehemiah to Justinian, and proposes that the heaviest and best masonry in the Sanctuary was erected by the latter.—The following communication, by Professor Giovanni Kminek-Szedlo, was read by the Secretary:—"The Papyrus of Bek-en-Amen, preserved in the Municipal Museum of Bologna."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 11.—Mr. A. L. Lewis in the Chair.—The following Papers were read: "Notes on Prehistoric Discoveries in Central Russia," by Mr. C. H. E. Carmichael,—"Notes on the Occurrence of Stone Implements of the Surface Period in South Russia," by Mr. W. D. Gooch,—"Notes on the Western Regions," by Mr. A. Wylie,—"On Jade Implements in Switzerland," by Mr. H. M. Westropp,—and "Flint Implements from the Valley of the Bann," by Mr. W. J. Knowles.

May 25.—Dr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—The first Paper brought before the meeting was on "The Stone Age in Japan." It was by Professor John Milne, F.G.S., of the University of Tokio (Yeddo), in whose absence extracts from it were read by Dr. Henry Woodward, F.G.S., F.R.S., of the British Museum. It was illustrated by a collection of fragments of pottery, shells, and other remains from kitchen middens in Japan. These kitchen middens were scattered over a large area, and many of them had been explored personally by the author of the Paper. The species of shells found in them were enumerated and described. The fragments of bones belonged to bears, boars, birds, and fishes, while some were human, affording clear indications, Professor Milne thought, of the cannibalism of the early natives of Japan. The potsherds belonged to vessels of the vase type, and were seemingly traceable to the Ainos, the oldest known inhabitants of the islands. Dr. Tylor thought this primitive pottery might have even developed into the famous Satsuma ware of our own days. Among the stone implements were arrow-heads, stone axes, and chisels, all very like those found in all parts of Europe. There were also stone ornaments which had been used to decorate the idols and the chiefs. *Tumuli* were very numerous in Japan, as well as caves, both natural and artificial. Professor Milne had opened one of the latter, which was covered with inscriptions. The Japanese themselves were very keen archæologists, and made valuable collections of stone implements, old pottery, &c., the favourite notion among them being that such things were freaks of Nature.—The Paper having been discussed, Mr. C. Pfoundes read a communication, the result of thirteen years' residence in the Japanese islands, on "The Manners and Customs of the Japanese." He also exhibited a large collection of illustrative photographs and drawings.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 7.—Mr. Joseph Grimshire in the Chair.—Mr. John D. Sedding, M.R.I.B.A., read a Paper on the "Perpendicular Period," which formed the conclusion of the series of architectural papers read before the members of this Society. A large number of drawings of windows, screens, and other architectural details, of the Perpendicular Order, from Westminster and St. Albans Abbeys, Sherborne Minster, Gloucester Cathedral, and other buildings, which were exhibited upon the walls, served as illustrations to the Paper.

May 22.—The members held their second afternoon gathering for the present summer, and inspected the chapel of St. Etheldreda, in Ely Place, Holborn, and the church of the Austin Friars, near Old Broad Street.—At Ely Place the construction of the chapel, which was formerly the private chapel of the palace of the Bishops of Ely, was fully explained by Mr. John Young (the architect under whom the fabric has recently been renovated throughout), who discoursed on its early history, and on the salient points of its chief architectural features, its lofty oak roof, its magnificent eastern and western windows, full of geometrical and flowing tracery; its lofty side lights, its ancient sculptures, and, lastly, its undercroft or crypt, which till very lately was filled up with earth and with barrels of ale and porter from Messrs. Reid's brewery close by. In removing the earth from this crypt, preparatory to commencing the restoration of the chapel, there were discovered the skeletons of several persons who had been killed 200 years ago by the fall of a chapel in Blackfriars, and were here interred. The "conservative restoration" of the fabric—in the general plan of which the late Sir George Gilbert Scott had been frequently consulted—was much admired by the ecclesiologists. Ely Chapel was at one time leased to the National Society for a schoolroom, after which it

remained for a while untenanted ; but in 1843 it was opened for the service of the Established Church in the Welsh language. In 1874 it was bought by a Roman Catholic community, and thus, after a lapse of three hundred years, it has once more reverted to its original uses.—At Austin Friars, the members heard a Paper on that church read by Mr. George H. Birch, who contrasted its spacious nave and side aisles with the small and elegant chapel which they had just left. This arrangement, he said, was necessary for the purposes of a religious order such as the Austin, or Augustinian, Friars, whose special mission it was to preach to large popular audiences. The nave and its aisles, he said, were wider than those of some of our cathedrals ; and the windows, which were of the Decorated style, had probably belonged to a more ancient fabric than the present. Mr. Birch drew attention to the elegant tracery of the southern windows, and to the sad havoc made in the church at the Reformation, when its beautiful central tower, transepts, and chancel, were pulled down, and Henry VIII. seized upon the revenues of the brotherhood, who had held the church since its first foundation by the noble house of Bohun, Earls of Hereford, in the middle of the thirteenth century. Many of the Bohuns, Courtenays, and other nobles of the Plantagenet times lay buried within these sacred walls. Edward VI. gave the nave of the church—all that is now left —to the Dutch merchants of the Protestant faith, and their services had been held here for three centuries.

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.—May 13.—The Rev. E. Bradley presided.—Dr. Phené delivered a lecture on "Travels in Asia Minor." The lecturer dwelt chiefly on the recent discoveries made at the sites of Troy and Pergamos, and his observations on visiting these sites. He referred to the peculiar custom of the early dwellers in Asia Minor of levelling down the hilltops to form sites for cities. This, he said, opened up to us half their manners, civic and religious. By this means they were secured from attack from wild beasts or man ; they were freed from the miasma of the marshes of the low ground ; and they had a commanding view over their pastures. They attained, in fact, what we now attain by systems of drainage, a vigilant police, and strong armies. Proceeding to describe the district of Troy, he remarked that ancient writers specially noted that towns on the plains were walled for the sake of security. Dr. Schliemann had undoubtedly discovered a city of Ilion, or Ilium, but it was not necessarily the chief city. Without going into the question of Hissarlik being the site of that city, Dr. Phené said it must in any case have been one of the towns belonging to the Dardani. The remains near Buonarbashi agreed more with the rain-proof porches to walk in and with the separate chambers for Priam's sons and sons-in-law, referred to in Book VI. of the "Iliad." The foundations at Buonarbashi, when compared with the oldest remains in Italy, were found to be of the type called Pelasgic. They were carefully, it might almost be said royally, constructed, while those at Hissarlik are carelessly put together. The impression of the lecturer was that the ruins of Hissarlik represented the Acropolis of ancient Troy. The Trojans were not a naval people, but the vast jars for oil and wine unearthed by Dr. Schliemann testified to commercial importance, while the royal residence and temple would, like the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, be secluded from the noisy rabble of commerce. Further south, and strongly protected from the sea by a bold coast, was the site of the ruins of Chigri. This district abounded in relics. It was near here that Alexander erected the Troas bearing his name, and it seemed to the lecturer that he was well advised in selecting the former royal rather than the former commercial district. Dr. Schliemann may have opened, he said, the great mart of Troy ; but Priam dwelt at Ilium. Ida, on a spur of which Ilium stood, was the sacred mountain of the Trojans. This matter had been considered on too narrow a basis. We had been looking for a city, it was urged, while we named a country ; for citizens, while we were thinking of a nation. Troja was the capital of Troas, and Ilium was the royal and military stronghold. Referring to peculiarities of the inhabitants of the district, the lecturer drew attention to the golden hair and light blue eyes of many of the women ; a remarkable dance for festival days, in which the dancers, young and old, performed in line and not in circle ; and the children having horses for their principal plaything. The horse was famous in the history of Troy ; and it was curious that these modern toys had a noticeable shape which was almost identical with that of one which Dr. Phené had picked up from the ground, which must have been of great age. After alluding to an ascent of Samothrak—the lecturer saying he believed he was the first person who in modern times had seen the plains from this summit—the ruins of Pergamos were discussed. This town had been built on a levelled peak in the manner already mentioned. That there had been such levelling was made certain by the summit of the mountain having been allowed to stand and form a cone. In the operation material was provided for the construction of buildings. It had been founded in remote ages, further back than the time of Lysimachus ; but in more artistic days the rude materials would be used only in the defence walls, while the newer buildings would be built in a more costly manner. The walls were still so perfect that their embattled appearance made it difficult to believe that at the foot of the mountain there lived a people at peace with it. The place was strewn with blocks of fine marble, broken columns, pieces of friezes, entablatures, and so forth. Reference was made to the remains brought thence to Berlin ; but many art treasures, it was said, were still concealed. The sculptures at Avignon in France, it was pointed out, much resembled those in the museum at Berlin from Pergamos. After saying that there must have been a great school of painting there, the lecturer concluded by describing sundry observations which he made in the neighbourhood of Smyrna.

Numismatic.—May 20.—Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, V.P., in the Chair.—Sir A. Phayre exhibited a silver coin lately found in Pegu, said to be of the tenth or eleventh century. The coin had on the obverse a conch shell with a crab inside it.—Mr. Hoblyn exhibited an original warrant, dated Feb. 14th, 1627, to Sir W. Parkhurst, Warden of the Mint, altering the value of certain gold and silver coins ; also a selection of rare milled shillings from Elizabeth to George III.

—Mr. Krumbholz exhibited a proof in gold of a Keepang piece of 1783 of the East India Company; also two rare Oxford pound pieces, of 1642 and 1644, and an unpublished variety of a twenty-shilling Scottish piece of Charles I., with the letter F under the horse's feet.—Mr. Copp exhibited a portion of a hoard of late Roman denarii found at a farm called Rheworthen Isa, near Aberystwith.—Mr. H. S. Gill communicated a Paper "On Unpublished Seventeenth Century Yorkshire Tokens, with Contemporary Notes on some of the Issuers of Hull and other Towns." In the Paper Mr. Gill described about fifty new types.—Mr. L. Bergsoe, of Copenhagen, communicated a Paper, in which he discussed the place of mintage, &c., of certain coins of the Cuerdale find. These were the coins inscribed EBRAICE CIVITAS, CVNETTI, and QVENTOVICI, and he attributed them to the towns of Evreux, Condé, and Quentovic respectively, three towns in the north of France, near the Scheldt. In the inscription CIRTENA ACRTEN Mr. Bergsoe traced the name of CNUT REX, and in SIEFREDVS that of a Danish chief. Mr. Bergsoe argued from these premises that none of these coins was struck in England, but that the type of the English coin was adopted by foreign moneyers on account of the high estimation in which these coins were held.—General A. H. Schindler communicated a Paper on some unpublished Mohammedan coins acquired during a recent tour in Caramania. These coins were for the most part struck by Abu Said Bahadur Khan, last Moghul Emperor of Persia, and by Shah Rukh.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—May 24.—Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.—The Secretary, Mr. Vaux, presented the annual Report, The finances were declared to be in a prosperous state, and the accessions by ballot to the Society's ranks far exceeded its losses by death and otherwise, there having been a clear gain of forty. Of the lives of deceased Fellows—Lord Lawrence, Mr. S. H. Damant, Captain Forbes, Mr. A. D. Mordtmann, and General Low—interesting obituary notices were given, as well as a slight biographical sketch of the late Professor Anton Schiefner, of St. Petersburg, who was especially eminent as a Tibetan scholar, and for his profound knowledge of the Caucasian languages. Prominent among the works in Oriental archæology for which the year had been remarkable, the first-mentioned was Major-General Cunningham's account of the archæology and architecture of the first erections of the early Buddhists. Next came Mr. Burgess's new and complete survey of the Caves of Ajanta. The last spoken of was the Babu Rajendra's exploration of the building known as Buddha Gaya, the original hermitage of Sakya Mouni, founder of the Buddhist religion.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.—May 31.—At a conference held in the hall of the Society of Arts, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., in the Chair, to take into consideration the proposed restoration of St. Mark's, Venice, Mr. J. J. Stevenson said that, having seen the building some six or seven months ago, he believed that the structure, so far as regarded its stability, was perfectly safe. The walls were quite sound, although there were some slight surface injuries, due to various causes. With regard to the so-called restorations, he said that the original builders of the edifice cared nothing for straight lines or accurately centred arches; they wanted beauty of form and colour. The idea of the restorers, on the other hand, was that absolute accuracy of workmanship was the main thing, and that colour was of less importance. Mr. Stevenson concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that, in view of the arrangements reported to be made for carrying on the restoration of St. Mark's, Venice, it was desirable to obtain further information, and to gather the opinion of artists and archæologists and other cultivated people throughout Europe with regard to the proposed work. Mr. Ewan Christian, in seconding the motion, dwelt upon the special charms of those irregularities which the modern workman could not, and would not, reproduce. Mr. Street enlarged somewhat upon the views expressed in a letter published by himself in *The Times* of May 18, and with the aid of some drawings on the blackboard explained the position of affairs at present. Mr. William Morris said that it was clear from what Mr. Street had seen that the restoration originally contemplated would have amounted to nothing less than a rebuilding of St. Mark's, and that unless the present plan of alteration was dropped this must still be practically the result. It would be very desirable, however, to take away from this agitation an exclusively English character. After defending the right of artists, architects, archæologists, and other educated men to give an opinion on such a subject, he moved the appointment of a committee, on which should be men of culture in this country, on the continent of Europe, and in America. After some discussion as to the further steps to be taken with a view of influencing public opinion in Italy, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Among those present were the Earl of Wharncliffe, the Hon. R. C. Grosvenor, Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., Mr. W. Morris, Professor Richmond, Mr. William Rossetti, Mr. Ewan Christian, &c.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—May 20.—Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Dr. Zerffi, on "The Historical Development of Idealism and Realism;" and by the Rev. Prebendary Irons, on "The Reconstruction of the West, from the Crowning of Charlemagne, A.D. 800, to the Ecclesiastical Concordat with the Empire, A.D. 1122." It is proposed to establish in connexion with the Society an academy with lectureships, for promoting the science of history.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—May 26.—Sir P. de Colquhoun in the Chair.—Dr. Abel read a Paper "On the Diversity of National Thought as reflected by Language," in which he endeavoured to show that, with the exception of terms denoting material objects or expressing most ordinary sensations, the words of all languages are really different in meaning from their reputed representatives in other tongues. As nations differ in their notions, the signs expressive of these notions—*i.e.*, the words, could not but differ in the senses they conveyed. By a comparison between French, German, and English, Dr. Abel showed that there was a considerable diversity between words seemingly identical in meaning. Such words often only corresponded partially with each other, the one having either some additional

meaning not found in the other, or the various ingredients of their meanings being combined in different proportions, even when otherwise identical. Then, again, there were terms found in some languages but not occurring in others, in which cases, to make up for the deficiency, it was necessary to use paraphrase. Dr. Abel then pointed out that only thoughts common to a whole nation, or to large sections of a nation, are embodied in single words, and hence drew the conclusion that the finer shades of national character are most effectually ascertained by a comparison of synonyms.

PROVINCIAL.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—June 14.—Professor Duns, D.D., V.P., in the Chair.—The first Paper read was on the "Traditions of the Macaulays of Lewis," by Captain F. W. L. Thomas, R.N., F.S.A. (Scot.) The clan Aulay takes its name from the Gaelic form of the Scandinavian Olaf. There are thirty of this name registered in the "Icelandic Land-book," and thirty-five are noticed in the "Annals of the Four Masters." In the mythical history of Lewis the Macaulays are the descendants of Amhlaebh, one of the twelve sons of Olvir Rosta, whose authentic history is given in the "Orkneyinga Saga," and who is otherwise said to have been the eldest son of that Norse King of the Isles who had the kingdom given to him by a son of Kenneth M'Alpin. The want of any real tradition as to the first of the Macaulays has been supplied by historical induction. In 1188, Reginald, son of Gottred, became King of Man, and his brother Olaf had Lewis in appanage. In 1226 Olaf became King of Man and the Isles, but there is no tradition whatever of him in the Lewis, and there is historical proof that a Macaulay was settled in the island long before his time. It is recorded in the "Orkneyinga Saga" that Gunni Olafson (that is, Macaulay) the brother of Swein of Gairsay, was expelled from the Orkneys by Earl Harald, and fled to the Lewis, where he was received by the chief Liotolf, who was, no doubt, the first of the Macleods. We learn from the traditions of the Mackenzies that the Macaulays were once dominant in Lochbroom, and this is confirmed by the fact that Ullapool is an old Norse name, meaning the homestead of Olaf. Captain Thomas quoted at length from Dr. G. Mackenzie's manuscript "History of the Mackenzies," and the Earl of Cromartie's "Genealogy of the Mackensies," the "Chronicle of Ross" and other incidental sources of the history of the Macaulays, subjecting the whole to a critical examination, so as to extract from them a consistent history of the Macaulays in Ross-shire. He then gave a careful and elaborate *résumé* of the traditional history of the Lewis clan Macaulay, whose name, in consequence of the genius of one of its members, is now known throughout the civilized world. Their traditions were drawn from various sources, but chiefly from the work of Donald Morrison of Stornoway, in nine manuscript volumes, of which the first is nearly filled with the traditions of the Macaulays. The other volumes contain the traditional history of the Morrisons, Macleods, and Mackenzies, with a large collection of genuine traditions of the Long Island, Skye, and Mull, and translations of genuine Ossianic poetry, which are, of course, very different from that manufactured by Macpherson.—The second Paper, by the Rev. J. Gammack, gave an account of the discovery of two bronze swords in Kincardineshire, which have been presented to the museum by Mr. Burnet.—The next paper was a description of a bone-cave of great extent, and apparently of much interest, recently discovered in Colonsay by Mr. Symington Grieve. The cave contains several chambers, making a total of about 230 feet. Some of these contain local deposits of stalagmite, and underneath it successive layers of ashes, charcoal, and broken bones of the ordinary domestic animals—viz., the ox, sheep, and horse; also bones of fishes and quantities of periwinkles and other shells.—In the next Paper, Mr. David Marshall, who has been employed by Sir. G. Montgomery to arrange the MSS. in the charter-room at Kinross House, communicated an account of the discovery there of the original contracts with Robert Mylne, the King's master mason, for the rebuilding of Holyrood Palace in 1671. A querulous letter from the Duke of Lauderdale, complaining of the palace not being made habitable by the time he required to lodge in it, is dated in October of that year. The contract for the demolition of the whole old pile of buildings and their reconstruction, amounts to £4200; but there is a second contract in March, 1676, of £324; and a third, dated July, 1672, for £350.—The next Paper was a notice of the unprinted chartulary of St. Andrew of Northampton, a fine folio MS. of 304 leaves of vellum, preserved among the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum, by Mr. Joseph Bain, F.S.A., Scot. An abstract of the charters of the Scottish kings and princes, as Earls of Huntingdon, and other nobles, was given.—Mr. Romilly Allen, C.E., communicated a note with a drawing of a standing stone near Ford, Argyleshire, which exhibits a cross with a well-marked cup in connection with it.—Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, communicated a translation of a report by Mr. Worsaae, Vice-President of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, on the preservation of national antiquities and monuments in Denmark.

BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.—May 25.—The members visited Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, the seat of Mr. Charles Bathurst, through whose courtesy they were permitted to inspect the antiquities of the park, including fragments of Roman pavements, some coins, &c. The Vice-President (the Rev. Prebendary Scarth) read a Paper on the remains of the Roman villa which has been discovered in Lydney Park. The first discovery was made more than a century ago, when the walls were three feet above the ground, but as time went on they gradually disappeared. Since the beginning of the present century, however, the Bathursts have preserved whatever has been discovered.

BATLEY (YORKSHIRE) ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—May 10.—Mr. M. S. Scholefield, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. Charles Hobart read a Paper on "The Comparative Antiquity of Dewsbury and Batley," in which he remarked that there was no place, perhaps, in Yorkshire which could compare with Batley in the wealth of tradition and legendary lore. Batley was entitled to far higher antiquity than had yet been accorded her; her records and her traditions went

further back than those of Dewsbury, extending to a period when Dewsbury was in very deed, as the name in the Celtic tongue implies, "the level place by the water." Mr. Hobart contended that Batley was carried to a period of antiquity so remote as should convince the most sceptical that Dewsbury had certainly nothing to offer which could at all compare with it.—Mr. Chadwick laid before the meeting a number of very old deeds, going as far back as the thirteenth century. Many of them were of exceeding small dimensions, and gave the impression that the notaries and clerks of ancient date were more sparing of their parchment, ink, &c., than their successors of the present day.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—May 10.—Prof. Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.—A Paper by Mr. C. W. King was read upon an agate-onyx cameo (six inches by four inches), the engraving of which was considered to represent the triumphal procession of Constantius II. in honour of his victory over Magnentius at Mursa in A.D. 351.—Mr. Wace exhibited a rubbing of an incised slab, of the sixteenth century, in the Dutch language, in the nave of St. Mary's Church, Haddiscoe, Norfolk.Mr.—Magnusson drew attention to the great interest which the Icelanders of the thirteenth century took in collecting and bringing together into connected narratives the wide-spread accounts of the life of Archbishop Thomas à Becket of Canterbury. His fame had reached Iceland very soon after his death. The life of the Archbishop had had a peculiar charm for the Icelanders, and the great devotion shown him was evident amongst other things from the fact, that no other single saint had so many churches dedicated to him, as Thomas had, after his canonization was known in Iceland.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 29.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Burn read remarks on Propertius iv. (v.) 4. 14, "Bellicus ex illo fonte bibebat equus," and Propertius iv. (v.) 8. 1, "Disce quid *Esquilias* hac nocte fugarit *aquosas*." It is clear from the accounts of the greater aqueducts of Rome, the Marcian, Tepulan, and Julian, that they all entered Rome at the higher part of the Esquiline hill, and were carried across it in pipes and on arch-ways to the other parts of the city. Where these pipes and arches passed there was necessarily some leakage. This we find referred to in the Roman poets, Horace, Ovid, Martial, and Juvenal, who all speak of the dripping of water from pipes and arches of aqueducts. The Esquiline would therefore be peculiarly liable to such leakage water, and hence the epithet *aquosæ*. Agrippa and Augustus renewed the supplies of water which passed over the Esquiline during the life of Propertius, and his attention would thus be called to the quantity of water on the hill, and its leakage from the conduits and pipes.—Mr. Verrall put before the Society some points from a Paper to be shortly published upon the literary history of the forms in *-ὀσυνος, -οσύνη*, as illustrated by the use of these forms in Attic tragedy.

May 13.—Professor Cowell (in the absence of the President) in the Chair.—The following new member was elected: G. M. Edwards, Esq., B.A., Trinity College. The following new member was proposed: Dr. H. Hager.—It was decided to subscribe the sum of £1 1*s*. to the fund for reproducing the Epinal MS. in facsimile (see the Report of the Society's meeting for April 15, in the *Reporter*, p. 482).—Mr. Postgate gave interpretations of sundry obscure passages in the *Nemeans* of Pindar. Mr. Fulford read notes on Sophocles, Antigone 413, 414, and Trachiniæ 491.—Mr. Arnold made some remarks on the so-called "Predicative Dative" in Latin.—Prof. Skeat called attention to the Old English dativa phrases *hit is me godre hele* and *hit is me wrother hele*, equivalent to *est mihi saluti* and *est mihi damno*, respectively, which seemed to him to confirm Mr. Arnold's view.

CLIFTON SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—May 22.—The play for critical consideration was *Richard III.* Papers on "Lady Anne" were read by Mrs. J. W. Mills, Miss Constance, and Miss Florence O'Brien, Mrs. E. Thelwall, and Mrs. J. H. Tucker.—A Report on the sources and history of the play was brought by Mr. John Williams.—Mr. P. A. Daniel's "Time-Analysis of *Richard III.*" (read with the time-analysis of the other histories before the New Shakspere Society on June 13, 1879) was brought before the Society. This meeting brought to a close the Society's Fifth Session.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 31.—At the bi-monthly meeting of this Society held at Leicester, the following articles (*inter alia*) were exhibited:—A massive gold thumb ring recently dug up in the county, the date at present unknown. The gold appears to be almost pure. The ring consists of five medallions joined together by a simple but effective ornament. The medallions contain deeply-cut emblems of the Passion: 1st, the *ecce homo;* 2nd, the feet crossed; 3rd, the Cross, crown, &c.; 4th, the hands; 5th, the pillar and cord surmounted by the cock with the spear on one side and the sponge on the other. Two silver pennies of Stephen countermarked with a cross on the obverse, thus defacing the King's image. A bronze celt lately found in Captain Ashley's estate at Naseby. It measures in length 3¼ inches, in breadth three-quarters of an inch. Its form one end is scoop-shaped, the other like an adze, thus giving the tool a double use.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 26.—Mr. John Clayton read a Paper entitled "Observations on Centurial Stones found on the Wall of Hadrian, Northumberland," in which he stated that in removing a mass of soil and débris from the wall of Hadrian, in March last, in the third course of stone from the base was found a centurial stone, the precise situation of which was about half a mile east of the station of Cilurnum, and within thirty yards of a turret in the wall. The letters on the stone were "Coh. IX V PAN-APRI," which, being expanded, read "Cohortis nonæ Centuria Pauli Apri," the cohort to which the company of the centurion Paulus Aper belonged being without doubt a legionary cohort. The object of the centurion was to record his own name, as having taken a part in the great work, and in each of the inscriptions the name of the centurion is preceded by the centurial mark, resembling an inverted "C," which represented a twig of vine, the official badge of a Roman centurion. Mr. Longstaffe took objection to so constantly using the term Hadrian's Wall, because, to his mind, there was not

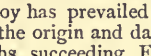
the slightest evidence that it was the wall of Hadrian. He should shortly bring before them some particulars respecting discoveries of Roman remains made at Escomb Church, where very large stones cross-hatched had been found—Mr. Clayton said he called it the wall of Hadrian because, so far as his observations went, he had every reason to believe that such is the case.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 24.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, President, in the Chair.—The annual report was read and adopted, and the officers re-elected. A communication was read by the Rev. R. C. Manning from Mr. G. A. Carthew, on a sealed charter of Sir Thomas de Erpingham, relative to property of Lord de Morley. The charter, with the seals appended, bears date 1428.—The Rev. W. F. Creeny exhibited several rubbings of brasses, copied in Belgium last year.—Mr. John Gunn read a Paper on Bp. Herbert de Losinga's work in Norwich Cathedral and on some of the mouldings. Many objects of interest were exhibited, including a curious little terra cotta or earthenware cradle, with infant, found near the churchyard at Frenze; and an earthenware bottle, of St. Menas, of Alexandria, an interesting example of early Christian art.—Mr. Fitch showed a fine flint celt, found at Plumstead, near Norwich; and a massive gold seal ring, found lately in a field at Sall, near Reepham. The device on the ring consists of three natural, not heraldic, roses.

HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The May meeting of this Society was held in the Museum on the evening of Tuesday, May 11th, James Baydon, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., in the Chair.—On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. J. Vernon, it was agreed to record the great loss the Society has sustained since its last meeting in the death of Mr. Frank Hogg, for many years its treasurer. Mr. Vernon then read a notice of several local feuds, after which Mr. Watson, secretary, was appointed interim treasurer till the annual meeting. It was also resolved to memorialize the Lords of the Treasury for a gift of part of the recent find of coins, &c., at Langhope, which had been claimed by the Crown.

GLASGOW SHAKSPERE CLUB.—This Club is arranging for readings in the contemporary Elizabethan drama during summer. At the business meeting held in March, when the President delivered his address, the Secretary reported that eight plays had been read during the winter session, and fifteen Papers contributed to the criticism meetings. On the recommendation of the committee appointed to consider the rules, the membership was increased, and several formal alterations made.—Mr. Guy was re-elected President, and Mr. William George Black Hon. Secretary.

BRADFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—May 14.—Mr. T. T. Empsall in the Chair.—A Paper was read by Mr. T. W. Skevington on "English Hammered Silver Coins from the Conquest," who also exhibited a number of silver coins dating from 1066 to 1660. The period assigned to hammered coins, however, only extends to the third year of the reign of Elizabeth, prior to which time all English coins were made by a process of "hammering," and are very different, both in appearance and interest, to those made by "milling." The principal instruments used in the operation consisted of a large hammer and a pair of dies. Each of the latter was faced with steel, upon which the design was engraved. The dies were generally supplied direct from London, but those to whom the privilege of coining was granted were permitted to add some mark by which they might be distinguished from others. During the reign of William I. there were about seventy towns in England, of which York was one, where coining was allowed. The moneyers appointed at these several mints were required to pay, in addition to their annual rent, a fee upon the new dies, which were issued every time an alteration of the coinage took place, and as this was a great source of revenue, changes were frequently resorted to, notwithstanding that a tax called "moneyage" was extorted from the people every third year during the reigns of William I. and II. A duty or seignorage was also charged upon all bullion brought to the mints to be coined, which varied in amount according to the will of the Sovereign, and at times became exorbitant. Silver money was maintained at the standard of 11oz. 2dwts. silver and 18dwts. alloy until the time of Henry VIII., when through the necessities of the king, owing to his extravagant habits, it became so debased that in the twenty-seventh year there was only 4oz. of silver to 8oz. of alloy. The early coinages of Edward VI. were equally bad, but he succeeded in restoring the standard to nearly its original quality. In 1559 Elizabeth completed what he had begun, and the standard of 11oz. 2dwts. silver and 18dwts. of alloy has prevailed ever since. Mr. Skevington noted the origin and dates of the different issues by monarchs succeeding Elizabeth, and described in detail the origin and meaning of the various designs and mint marks, and showed how valuable certain rare coins had become. In the reign of Henry VII. the first attempt was made at producing a likeness of the reigning monarch, but so accommodating was the art of that period that the die used for the juvenile Henry VII. answered for the early years of Henry VIII. Prior to the time of Charles II. the features of the Sovereigns were presented in every conceivable aspect, but since that period the faces of reigning monarchs have appeared alternately from right to left.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE TOMB OF RICHARD CROMWELL.—A correspondent of the *Standard* writes: "Some few years ago the Corporation of London, through a special committee, carried out the improvement and planting of Bunhill Fields Burial Ground in the City Road, and *inter alia*, took a copy for registry of every inscription on the tombs there, and had their zeal there ended there would be no necessity for this inquiry. But it so happened that an altar tomb of a classical character, architecturally well according in time, and placed close to a similar monumental grave to one of the Fleetwood family, had no inscription upon it that could be discovered; yet, notwithstanding, before the register of inscriptions was complete, the words (as

far as my memory now serves me) appeared on the panel of the tomb in question, and in unmistakable characters of the 19th century, 'Ye tombe of Richard Cromwell.' Now, it is very desirable that the public should be informed on what authority and with what historic evidence such an act can be justified. If the mild and unambitious Richard Cromwell, sometime Protector to the Commonwealth, was not buried at Hurley Church, in Hampshire, but was buried in Bunhill Fields burial ground, I think the public should at once be informed. They would then have the opportunity of considering the claims of either place to hold his remains."

THE BEEF-STEAK CLUB.—The Sublime Society of Beef-steaks was founded in 1735, in connection with Covent Garden Theatre. It was broken up in 1868, and in the April following, 1869, the furniture, plate, portraits, &c., of the members were sold by auction. A sale so interesting naturally attracted a large number of attendants. One of the old members (the Earl of Dalhousie) was present, and purchased several of the articles, among others the portrait of Charles Morris, at a cost of £8 10*s.*, and his own chair marked "F.M." (Fox Maule), for £14. Lord Saltoun purchased the chair formerly occupied by his own ancestor for the same price; and the chair of the Prince Regent, afterwards that of the Duke of Sussex, was knocked down for £20. The oak sideboard was knocked down to Mr. Norton for £13; and the great oak dining table at £30. A splendid punchbowl, given by Lord Saltoun, sold for £17 15*s.*; and the marble bust of John Wilkes for 22 guineas. The silver ranged from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 28*s.* per ounce; and a punch ladle, inlaid with a Queen Anne guinea, brought £14 5*s.* The most expensive lot was a fine *couteau de chasse*, the handle being the reputed work of Benvenuto Cellini. This was bought by Mr. Arnold for £84. Mr. Arnold also bought a brown stoneware jug for £7, its fellow being knocked down to Mr. Baxendale for £6 6*s.* The president's chair went for £7 10*s.* But the great lot of the sale went very cheap, for the old gridiron was knocked down for £5 15*s.* to Messrs. Spiers and Pond.

Antiquarian News.

The late Mr. Serjeant Parry's library, lately sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, realized £231 3*s.*

The restoration of St. Germain's Cathedral in the Isle of Man cannot be proceeded with from lack of funds.

Prof. Sayce is preparing a book on the history of the decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, which will be published by the Clarendon Press.

The east window of the church of King Charles the Martyr, near Woodlands, Salop, has lately been filled with stained glass, from the studio of Mr. C. Evans.

An exhibition of ancient and mediæval helmets was held at the rooms of the Archæological Institute in New Burlington Street, between June 4th and 17th. It will be fully described in our next number.

A bust of the great Duke of Marlborough has been presented to the British Museum by the Rev. T. W. Webb. It is the work of the sculptor Rysbrack. It has been placed in the hall of the Museum.

The Camden Society has accepted the offer of Professor Pauli to edit two volumes of the Wardrobe Accounts of King Henry IV. when he was journeying, before his accession to the throne, in Prussia, Lithuania, and other parts of the East of Europe.

A stained glass window, consisting of four lights, has been put in the chancel of the ancient parish church of Tolleshunt Knights, Essex; it is the gift of two London friends of the rector, the Rev. S. D. Rees.

The bronze relics of Balawat, forming bands of folding doors, adorned with Assyrian historical scenes in bas relief which have been cleaned and repaired, are being rearranged in a new case in the AssyrianGallery of the British Museum.

A Wordsworth Club is in process of formation, having for its object the investigation of the text, scenery and chronology of the poems of the bard of English lake-land.

Castor, in Northamptonshire, which yielded so rich a harvest of Roman remains to the late Mr. Tyrrell Artis in the early part of the century, is likely to prove still productive. Another Roman villa has been discovered at a very little distance from the station.

Mr. Elliot Stock is about to issue "Our Ancient Monuments, and the Land Around Them," an antiquarian and historical account of the antiquities which are proposed to be preserved by the "Ancient Monuments Bill," now before Parliament. The work will be illustrated, and will have an introduction by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P.

Among the latest purchases for the Egerton Library of Manuscripts in the British Museum says, the *Athenæum*, is a rare copy of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, small folio, on paper, written in A.D. 1379, formerly in the possession of Sir Anthony Panizzi. The volume has been copiously annotated by various hands and at different periods.

In the June number of *Tinsley's Magazine* is a retrospective article, signed W. B. Guinee, on dinners and feasts among the ancients, including the Hebrew Patriarchs, the early Greeks and Romans, with interesting anecdotes relating to their banquets and dainties. It is entitled "Antiquity at Table," and it will be found by most antiquaries to be full of matter new to them, and therefore of interest.

The Rev. Joseph W. Ebsworth, vicar of Molash, Kent, has lately completed his two introductions to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to accompany Mr. Griggs's photo-lithographic facsimiles of the Duke of Devonshire's original quartos (1600). Mr. Ebsworth is now at work on the "Merchant of Venice," two quartos, both of the same date (1600), and also on "Love's Labour Lost."

Under the designation of "Bye-gones" a column of Notes, Queries, and Replies, relating to Wales and the Border Counties, appears weekly in the columns of the *Oswestry Advertiser*, which contains much curious and antiquarian lore. These papers are carefully preserved and re-issued in quarterly and yearly instalments, forming a volume of no small attraction for persons interested in the history and customs of bygone times.

In our report of the meeting of the British Archæological Association, May 20 (see vol. i. p. 272), we noticed the discovery of the remains of a Roman villa at Brading, in the Isle of Wight; we have now to record the finding of another Roman pavement there. The pavement was discovered at a depth of only 18 inches below the surface; it represents a gladiator with a short sword, and also a retiarius with his net.

A claimant has appeared for a considerable portion of the best land in Cyprus. He is Count Mocenigo, the head of one of the most ancient families in Venice. He is said to base his claim upon the fact that he is the direct lineal descendant of Catherine Cornaro, a daughter of the then Doge of Venice, who, in 1468, married Lusignan, thereby becoming Queen of Cyprus, and of Cardinal Marco Cornaro, the original purchaser of the lands from the Ancient Order of Knights Hospitallers.

A brass tablet has been recently erected in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, to the memory of William Cookworthy, the originator of Plymouth china, now so much valued by collectors. It bears the following inscription:—"On the return of 100 years from his death this tablet in memory of William Cookworthy—born at Kingsbridge, April, 1705; died at Plymouth, October, 1780—is erected by his great grand-daughter, Sarah Crewdson, of Kendal, A.D. 1880." Appropriate Scripture mottoes surround the inscription.

The old-established business of Messrs. J. W. Palmer & Co., stamp collectors, of Adelphi House, Strand, is about to be converted into a limited liability company. Messrs. Palmer promise their subscribers a dividend of at least twenty-five per cent. per annum. As a proof of the great profits made by timbromanists, they state that, the other day, one stamp amongst others, which cost one penny, was gladly bought for six guineas; and they have constantly collections of stamps offered for small sums that afterwards realize 200 per cent. profit.

An important antiquarian discovery has lately been made between Birdlip and Crickley, Gloucestershire. The articles are of Roman date, and consist of two bronze bowls, a large bronze mirror of beautiful workmanship, a silver fibula or shawl pin, a bronze knife handle, part of a pair of tweezers, a number of amber beads, and one or two rings of base metal. It is thought the articles are connected with the burial of a Roman lady of some position, and that it is likely that the spot where they were found was the burial-place connected with the Roman villa at Witcomb. The articles will be placed in the Gloucester Museum.

The daily papers state that a horde of gold and silver coins, together with silver plate, was lately found by some workmen in an old chimney-shaft in Leicester Square. They add, most circumstantially, the precise date, the size, the colour, and the workmanship of the coins, and also of the plate. But unfortunately the entire account turns out to be a fiction.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Truro Cathedral was performed by the Prince of Wales on the 20th of May, in the presence of the Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George. One stone was laid with masonic rites and the other with religious ceremonies, at which the Bishops of Truro and Exeter officiated. The mallet used by the Prince of Wales was that with which Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was presented to the Old Lodge of St. Paul by Sir Christopher Wren, a member of the lodge.

Amongst the papers and records belonging to Mr. W. H. Collingridge which were destroyed in the late fire at the *City Press* office was a very interesting collection of the first numbers of nearly all the newspapers and magazines that have been published during the last quarter of a century. This collection of "No.'s 1" included also many newspapers published during the present century. It was proposed to exhibit the collection at the forthcoming Printing and Stationery Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, in which it would have no doubt created considerable interest.

Mr. Francis T. Dollman, author of "An Analysis of Antient Domestic Architecture," &c., announces for publication by subscription a new work, in one volume, on the history and architectural features of "The Priory Church of St. Mary Overie, Southwark," generally known as the parish church of St. Saviour's. The work will be illustrated by a series of upwards of forty plates in photo-lithography (facsimiles of the original drawings), containing plans, elevations, sections, details, perspective views, as it existed prior to the alterations of the 18th and 19th centuries, from sketches, measurements, drawings and documents, never before published, in the author's possession.

A Parliamentary paper lately issued, in reference to the British Museum, states that during the past year progress had been made in arrangements for removal of the natural history collections, and for their reception in the new building designed for them at South Kensington. The transference of these three collections to the new museum will probably be effected in the course of the present year. The galleries vacated by them will be made use of for the exhibition of objects of archæological interest, which have been accumulating for many years, and, for want of space, have been stored away in imperfectly-lighted rooms in the basement.

During the restoration of the parish church at Sheffield, a window, long hidden by lath and plaster, has been brought to light. It is late Perpendicular, and its date is about 1450. The window was discovered in pulling down the vestries in the north aisle of the chancel; and its position is interesting, as

showing that it was the original termination of that aisle, the vestries having been added to the Church at a more recent date. Hunter speaks of an engine-house having stood at the corner of the north chancel aisle. The window is of the same date as the chancel and chancel-roof, and is clearly part of the old church. Being in an excellent state of preservation, its retention is, of course, most desirable.

An antique candlestick has lately been unearthed near Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street. The candlestick stands seven inches high, is of metal, apparently iron; the socket for the candle is an inch and a-half deep by one inch in diameter; beneath is a bowl three inches in diameter, with a snake-shaped handle on one side and appearances of there having been another on the other side; beneath the bowl is a stem three inches and a-quarter long, which appears to have been ornamented with one or more bands; below are three curved feet, equidistant, which spread out and are fastened to a stout ring of metal eighteen inches in circumference, upon which the whole stands. Crosby Hall was built in the fifteenth century, but this relic is thought to be of a far greater antiquity.

The removal or "translation" of the mortal remains of Vasco de Gama and Camoens from the tombs in which they at present lie to the mausoleum specially erected for their reception, as already mentioned by us (see vol. i. p. 281), has been fixed for the 8th of October. As they will be conveyed by water, the fleet has been ordered to take part in the ceremony. The remains of Vasco de Gama will be transported on board a Royal corvette from the left to the right bank of the Tagus, the distance to be traversed on the river being about 20 kilomètres. Several maritime Powers will be represented at the ceremony, which will be held on the eve of the centenary of Camoens, and that England and France will send men-of-war on this occasion.

While some labourers were lately occupied in ploughing on the farm of Campfield, near Coldstream, the plough struck a stone, evidently large enough to call for removal. The result of the necessary excavations was the laying bare of a number of stone slabs, set upright, enclosing the remains of a human skeleton, evidently that of a full-grown man. The skull and leg bones only are recognisable. The grave lay about due north and south; and from the fact that it is in the rear of the position occupied at the battle of Flodden by the division under Lords Huntly and Home, and on the way from the "fatal field" to the ford at Lees Haugh, it is conjectured to be that of some Scottish Borderer who fell in the battle. The remains have been carefully conveyed to, and are preserved at, the farm-steading.

An interesting loan exhibition of paintings and other works of art has been held in the mission-room attached to St. Saviour's Schools, in Fleet Road, South Hampstead. Its contents were contributed partly by the working classes themselves and partly by the inhabitants of Hampstead and Haverstock Hill. They included specimens of painting in oil and water-colours by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Turner, Stanfield, David Cox, S. Prout, De Wint, H. Vernet, Burne Jones, Calcott, Linnell, &c. Along with these were suits of ancient armour, antique jewellery, Venetian glass, statuettes in bronze and ivory, artistic furniture, and philosophical and optical instruments. Here were to be seen, also, ancient Roman lamps, Indian bracelets, enamelled knives, forks, spoons, Greek marble figures, Sèvres china from the collection of Louis Philippe, antique mirrors, coins, pottery, Indian shawls, &c.

We have to record the death of Mr. William Watkin Edward Wynne, of Peniarth, Merionethshire, which occurred on the 9th of June. Mr. Wynne, who was in his 80th year, was accounted one of the ablest antiquarians in Wales, and possessed the finest library of manuscripts in the principality. The volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, of the Powys Land Club, and *Bye-gones*, the local *Notes and Queries* of the Welsh border, have for years been enriched with his communications; and to such works as the "Kalendars of Gwynedd," edited by Mr. Breese, of Port Madoc, and the "History of the Gwydir Family," edited by Mr. Askew Roberts, of Oswestry, he contributed a large number of valuable annotations. His pen was active up to within a few weeks before his death. Among the offices held by Mr. Wynne was that of Constable of Harlech Castle. Mr. Wynne was M.P. for Merionethshire from 1852 to 1865.

On Monday, May 31, the Earl of Carnarvon presided at the thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the London Library, in St. James's Square, supported by the Rev. Mark Pattison, Mr. W. W. Lloyd, Archdeacon Cheetham, the Rev. Dr. Reynolds, the Rev. Dr. Stanley Leathes, Dr. Maudsley, Sir Edwin Pearson, &c. The report shows that the progress of the institution during the past year had been satisactory; there having been 164 new members added, showing again to the funds to the amount of £956. In execution of the powers conferred by a special general meeting held in May last, the committee had purchased for £4,252 the freehold of the library premises, extending from the frontage in St. James's Square to the frontage in Duke Street. The additions to the library during the year had been 2,529 volumes and 150 pamphlets. The number of volumes put into circulation had been 87,000. The report concluded with a list of the donors of books. The balance-sheet showed a receipt of £4,709 in subscriptions.

The Social Science Association have received from the President of the Juristic Society of Berlin a communication in reference to the prize of 6,900 marks to be offered in the year 1882 for an essay on "The Formulæ in the Perpetual Edict of Hadrian, in their Wording and Connexion." The Savigny Foundation is a fund subscribed in commemoration of the great lawyer, Von Savigny, the interest of which is applied every two years in a prize for an essay on a legal subject, the adjudicators being the Imperial or Royal Academies of Sciences of Vienna, Munich, and Berlin, in rotation. The competition, from which only the ordinary home members of the Royal Bavarian Academy are excluded, is confined to no nationality. The essays, which must be written in Latin, German, English, French, or Italian, must be sent in by the 28th of March, 1882, addressed to the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, and bearing, instead of the author's name, a motto, repeated in a closed envelope containing the author's name.

Mr. William Paterson, of Edinburgh, has in the press a facsimile reprint of "The Catechisme, That is to say, ane commone and catholik Instructioun of the Christin People in materis of our Catholik Faith and Religioun, quilk na gud Christin man or woman suld misknaw: Set furth be ye maist reverend father in God Johne Archbischop of sanct Androus, Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland, in his provincial counsale haldin at Edinburgh the xxvi. day of Januarie the zeir of our Lord 1551, with the advise and counsale of the bischoippis and othir prelatis with doctours of Theologie and Canon law of the said realme of Scotland present for the tyme. Prentit at sanct Androus . . . . the xxix. day of August 1552." The extreme rarity and costliness of the original, its early date, and the circumstances under which it appeared, have always given unusual interest to this remarkable vernacular catechism; but its value as illustrating the comparative history of doctrine, preceding as it did the completion of the Council of Trent, has been hitherto too much overlooked.

A curious discovery of an ancient refuse pit has recently been made at Corton, near Calne, Wilts, by workmen employed in making a deep drain. At some four feet below the surface the men came upon four or five "sarsen" stones, the three largest measuring, roughly, 3ft. by 2ft. Below was a great quantity of "rag" stones, much decayed, and partially turned into lime, as if by the action of fire. These, apparently, had formed the sides of a vault of which the "sarsens" were the cover; but the whole had fallen in. Among these stones were many bones of the horse and ox, and a few fragments of pottery. At the depth of 8ft. there was a layer of chalk, and below that again were several feet of rich, black, strong-smelling mould, mingled with vegetable ashes, in which were found several bladebones and two skulls of the ox, and also bones of red deer, horses, &c. There were also portions of three or four jars of fine red ware, with round mouths and one handle; these have been recognised as Romano-British. A good "thumb-flint," for striking sparks, was also discovered among the earth thrown out of the drain. The original pit appeared to have been about 5ft. in diameter, and sunk to a depth of 12ft. in the green-sand iron-mould. The chalk would come from the downs close at hand; but it is stated that the coral rag stones are not found within a mile of the spot. The objects discovered are in the possession of the Vicar of Hilmarton.

The first edition, as it may be called, of the "revised translation" of the New Testament may be expected in the autumn, and along with the English translation two recensions of the Greek text will be issued simultaneously; the one will proceed from the Clarendon, the other from the Pitt Press. These two texts will exhibit a notable and rather suggestive contrast in the different methods pursued in their construction. The Oxford text will represent the critical spirit of the nineteenth century, which is somewhat prone to seek new departures and to break with the past. Accordingly, the Clarendon Press will publish the text which the revisionists have found it necessary to frame for themselves, after careful weighing and mature consideration of all available evidence for and against the readings adopted. For the behoof, however, of these weaker vessels who continue to have a superstitious veneration for the name of Robert Stephens and the Greek used by the translators of 1611, all passages in which the Oxford text departs from the received text will be indicated by foot-notes, and in these notes the reading of the Textus Receptus will be given. The Cambridge text will, on the contrary, be neither more nor less than a reprint of the Textus Receptus with foot-notes giving the reading adopted by the revisionists. Professor Palmer is responsible for the Clarendon text, Dr. Scrivener for the other.

Mr. James Robinson Planché, Somerset Herald, and a well-known archæologist, died on the 30th of May, at his residence at Chelsea, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Planché was of French Huguenot extraction, and was born in 1796; at an early age turned his attention to dramatic writing; and, during his connexion with the stage, no fewer than 200 pieces had been introduced in his name at different London theatres. In 1830 he was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, from which he retired in 1852. In 1834 he wrote the "History of British Costume," forming a volume of the series of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge. This work has lately been republished in an expanded form in two large quarto volumes entitled "The Cyclopædia of Costume," which were reviewed in the first number of THE ANTIQUARY (see vol. i. p. 34), and by which his name will be longest known. Mr. Planché wrote also the article on "Costume" for Charles Knight's "Pictorial Shakspere;" the "Costume and Furniture," in the chapters on "Manners and Customes," in the "Pictorial History of England;" and he contributed articles of dramatic biography to the "Penny Cyclopædia. He likewise wrote a history of Ash-next-Sandwich, which was published in a volume entitled "A Corner of Kent." In 1838, apropos of the coronation of the Queen, he wrote his "Regal Records," and in 1852 the "Pursuivant of Arms, or Heraldry founded on Truth." In 1854 he entered the Herald's College as Rouge Croix Pursuivant at Arms, and in 1866 was appointed Somerset Herald. Mr. Planché was for very many years an active supporter, and a member of the council, of the British Archæological Association, at whose annual Congresses he almost always read one or more Papers of interest. The last Congress which he attended was that held in Cornwall in August, 1877, when his strength was scarcely equal to the exertion.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Rome, May 10th:—"On removing the last portions of the fallen vaulting from within the tomb recently discovered on the bank of the Tiber, two other cinerary urns have been found, making eight in all. One of these is of travertine, egg-shaped, rudely worked, and without any inscription. The other, of marble, 45 centimètres in height by 34 in width, is beautifully sculptured, somewhat in the form of a small temple. At the corners are delicate spiral fluted colonnettes, with Corinthian capitals and bases, the lid above forming the pediment, on the front of which two birds are sculptured. On the upper part of the front of the urn, between the colonnettes, is a panel bearing the words — 'OSSA·A·CRISPINI·CAEPIONIS,' and below it an elegantly formed tripod in full relief, with

a griffin standing upon a pedestal on each side. Upon the sides of the urn are sculptured two twined dolphins. At the same time the right-hand half of another large inscription, evidently belonging to the exterior of the tomb, was found. It reads as follows :—

'R·STL·IVD·TR·MIL·Q·TR·PL·PR
I·CAESARIS·AVGVSTI-ET
ESARIS·AVGVSTII
NA·CAEPIONIS·F·VXOR
ICIVS·Q·F·C·N·C·ET·GEMINI.'

The continuation of the excavations along the Via Sacra has disclosed *in situ* one of the pedestals and the foundation of the other on which stood the two columns fronting the left wing of the Temple of Romulus, son of Maxentius, and corresponding exactly to those of the right wing from around which the removal of the accumulation was completed on the 20th of April. The workmen are now engaged in taking down the ancient doorway from the spot to which it was raised and placed aslant by Urban VIII., in order to re-erect it in its original position on the level of the Via Sacra."

The Byron statue in Hamilton Gardens was unveiled on the 24th of May, by Lord Houghton, in a purely informal manner, in presence of the other members of the committee. The present uncompleted condition of the monument would have rendered a formal ceremony inconvenient. In unveiling the statue Lord Houghton said,—"I here unveil in the sight of the British people the form of the great poet of the earlier portion of this century in the full ripeness of his fame. More than two generations have already delighted in his genius, and it is our happiness to present this monument to the satisfaction of those who are to come. If such memory of his music has not been evoked long ago as was fabled in the Egyptian statue by the radiance of the Dawn, it is something that the meridian splendour will now awake the emotion and gratitude of future millions of mankind. The generous Government of Greece will shortly contribute a becoming pedestal of Hellenic marble to this impersonation of the hero of their independence." Among those present were Lord Stanhope, Lord Dorchester, Lord Barrington, Mr. Frederick Locker, Mr. John Murray, jun., Mr. Drury, Lady Jersey, Mr. Betl, the sculptor, and Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, who has officiated as honorary secretary to the committee since 1875. The statue is as yet on a temporary wooden pedestal. This has been painted red, in rough imitation of the block of blood-red marble, the *rosso antico* of the quarries at Cape Matapan, which the Greek Government, as a grateful acknowledgment of Byron's services in the cause of freedom, has presented to the committee. It is said that at the suggestion of M. Gennadius, a portion of one of the white marble columns of the Parthenon will be offered to the committee, and that it is proposed that this, encrusted in the front of the pedestal, shall bear the name "Byron." The steps to the pedestal will be of Aberdeen granite. The sculptor has represented the poet seated on a rock. He is in a loosely fitting dress, with the collar thrown back and opened wide at the throat. His head rests thoughtfully on the right hand. The left hand, holding a pencil, is on an open book, which lies across the knee. On Lord Byron's right is his dog, 'Boatswain,' looking up affectionately, and a little inquisitively, at the intently absorbed face of his master. The bronze is of a greenish gray, and the casting was done at the foundry of Messrs. Cox and Sons, of Southampton Street.

On Saturday afternoon, June 12th, at the British Museum, Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., Principal of the College at Highbury New Park, delivered a lecture on the Assyrian antiquities in the Museum. His object was not only to convey views of life as it existed nearly 3,000 years ago in the cities of Nineveh and Babylon, but to demonstrate the vast value of the Assyrian remains in the national collection. In a general survey of the collection Dr. Kinns remarked that it was unique, and that its value could not be estimated; indeed if it were destroyed nothing could be found to compensate for its loss. It showed us the manners and customs of a people who existed nearly 2,500 years ago; by the pictures in stone and the writings we could see how these people lived and how they made war; we could see them in their homes; we could observe their social customs; we could even study their religion. We could, moreover, obtain remarkable confirmation of the truth of Holy Writ by evidence traced out nearly 1,000 years before the commencement of the Christian era. In order to give his audience an idea of the size of Nineveh and Babylon, the lecturer compared it with modern London by means of plans. London, it appeared, covered only half the area of Nineveh, while the whole area of the metropolis was seen to occupy about the same relative position with regard to Babylon as the City of London itself occupied with regard to the vast gathering of houses between Highgate and the Surrey uplands. Dr. Kinns dwelt at length upon the vast dimensions of the destroyed cities, their magnificence, the character of the palaces and temples, the means of protecting the cities, and other features, including the vast winged bulls, and discoursed upon the symbolical teachings conveyed in these works of art. Some of the representations were intended to symbolize the Deity, and it could be seen that the Assyrians attributed to their Deity omnipotence and omniscience, and characterized him as the all-wise and all-just. They gave him all the highest attributes, except mercy, which was quite unknown to the people, their stone representations showing that the utmost cruelty prevailed. At considerable length Dr. Kinns described the Assyrian system of government, the religious rites performed, the art of making war, the working in the quarries, and the domestic life of the inhabitants of Nineveh and Babylon. The Chaldean stone with the account of the Deluge was shown, and parallel passages were read from the Chaldean and from the Pentateuch showing the wonderful agreement as to the relation of the occurrences before and after the Deluge in the two sources of information.

Correspondence.

THE TERMINATION "HOPE."

May I be allowed to state reasons for differing from Mr. Cole's proposed identification of the terminal *hope*, in place names, as a lost child of the family of *thorpe*?

Thorpe is one of the well-known terminations which distinguish Danish settlements in England; and it would be easy to prove, from nomenclature alone, that there were no Danish settlements in the territory which now forms the county of Northumberland, in which the syllable *-hope* is more common than even in the adjoining county of Durham.

But if there were any Danish settlements between the Tyne and Tweed, it would be reasonable to suppose that the immigrants would not pass over the fertile plain along the coast for the purpose of selecting a home in the wildest recesses of the Cheviots and other neighbouring hills; and yet such must have been the case if *-hope* and *-thorpe* are identical, for I have counted seventy-three names ending in *-hope* in Northumberland, and only one is near the coast.

The *-hopes* are all in places which indicate the habitations of a primitive British race. Of the seventy-three places referred to, twenty-three are now uninhabited, and the greater part of the others have merely shepherds' cottages.

It seems, therefore, probable that originally *-hope* did not indicate an inhabited place. The general nature of the locality where the name occurs suggests that it means the upper slope of a mountain valley which loses itself in its ascent so as to afford no pass or thoroughfare beyond.

Besides Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland, names in *hope* are common in the South of Scotland, and are also found in the counties adjacent to Wales. In Edmunds' "Names of Places" he gives the word a British (Cymrie) origin, from *hwpp*, a sloping place between hills. This is doubtless the true derivation. Has it any relation to the Welsh *hwp*, a tug, an effort, as indicating a toilsome ascent?

J. V. GREGORY.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A RELIC OF BYRON.

With reference to a paragraph in your fourth number (vol. i .p. 182), I think it may be worth while to say that I was the purchaser of the interesting "Byron Relic" for 49*l*., not for 70*l*. as stated. It is now in the possession of a collector in America.

F. T. SABIN.

35, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.

A CURIOUS ENGRAVING.

I should be glad to learn the history of the following described engraving:—

At the left a *dais*, as high as a man's shoulders, when sitting; on this elevation a person is seated, in his left hand a scroll, at his side are a table, inkstand and pens, a military hat on one side; he is listening to a person at his left, who holds in his hand a paper from which he is apparently reading; around him are several persons standing, one of whom is in military dress. In front of the presiding officer, at a table, are two persons with pens in hand. In front are five rows of elevated benches filled with auditors, several of whom have their hats on.

The engraving is finely done, in stipple, without any inscription or artist's name. Size of plate, 6¾ by 11¼.

J. C.

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

GENEALOGY OF THE WHITCOMBES.

The Whitcombes. This is a Somerset family, with which I am connected by marriage, and respecting which I should feel grateful for information. It once possessed territorial influence and connection, but I suspect has now passed out of the list of landed proprietors. What is the origin of the family, and by whom is it now represented? The name is sometimes written Whitcombe. There is a Whitcomb Street in London, off Pall Mall.

A. D. CAMPBELL.

Kirkintilloch, N.B.

ST. EDMUND OF CANTERBURY AND HIS MOTHER.

According to Anthony à Wood, a relic of St. Edmund's mother, her shirt of hair-cloth, remained for three centuries at Oxford, in the hands of a family named Dagville, or D'Egville, the last of whom left it to Lincoln College. That community gave it to the church of All Saints—in which the Saint had often preached—to be affixed to a statue of St. Edmund. What became of this relic?

E. W. FORD.

Books Received.

English Minsters. 2 vols. By Rev. Mackenzie E.C. Walcott, B.D., F.S.A. (Chatto & Windus.)—Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. By Rev. Henry Foley, S.J. (Burns & Oates).—Archæological Notes on Ancient Sculpturings on Rocks in Kumaon, India. Snake Symbol in India. Prehistoric Remains in Central India. By J. H. Rivett Carnac, Esq. (Calcutta: Rouse.)—Orthodox Catholic Review. Vol. VIII. (Trübner & Co.)—Shakspeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible. By Charles Wordsworth, D.C.L. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)—Manly Peeke of Tavistock. By F. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A. (Plymouth: Brendon & Son.)—Contributions to a History of the Cistercian Houses of Devon. By F. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A. (Plymouth: Brendon & Son.)—Lettres et Mémoires de Marie Reine d'Angleterre, épouse de Guillaume III. (Nutt, 270, Strand.)—Famous Kentish House. By S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A. (Batsford, High Holborn).—The Reader's Handbook of Allusions, References, &c. By Rev. E. C. Brewer, LL.D. (Chatto & Windus.)—Memories of Troublous Times. By Emma Marshall. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday).—Diary of a Tour in Sweden, Norway, and Russia. By the Marchioness of Westminster. (Hurst & Blackett.)—Caroline Von Linsingen and William IV. By Theophilus G. Arundel. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

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DIRECTIONS.

Enclose 4d. for the First 12 Words, and 1d. for each Three Words after. 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 15th of the month, and to be addressed*—The Manager, EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT, THE ANTIQUARY OFFICE, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE.

Back vols. of The Gentleman's Magazine. Clean and perfect. Send stamp for list to W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, High Road, Lee, S.E.

Temple des Muses, des Sujets de la Mythologie d'apres les dessins de Diepenbeck, élève de Rubens. A Paris, 1795. 58 engravings by Picert, bound in paper. £3. Good condition.—Works of Hogarth, from original plates by Heath, explanations by Nichols, 1822; atlas folio, morocco gilt edges as new. £8 8*s.* published at £50.—Three Maps on rollers; London in 1563, London, Westminster, and Southwark, printed by Overton in 1756. South Britain, by Dicey, size about 40 in. by 24. £3.—Black Letter Bible, 1607. Concordances, Apocrypha, &c.; 24 chapters of Genesis wanting, original binding. 30*s.* H. Platel, Brixham, Devon.

Franks, several thousands; Peers and Commoners; many duplicates to be sold together. E. W., 17, Church Row, Hampstead, N. W.

Eusebius's Ecclesiastical Histories, 1585, folio, black letter. 15*s.*—Homilies, folio, black letter, 1623, wants first title-page. 7*s.* 6*d.*—Luther's Galatians, black letter, 1577. 7*s.*—Cogen's Haven of Health, 1612, black letter. 12*s.*—Cooperi Thesaurus, folio, 1584, partly black letter. 8*s.* 6*d.*—Maitland's Church in the Catacombs. 10*s.*—Brand's Popular Antiquities, 1810. 4*s.* 6*d.*—Hudibras, 1678. 5*s.* 6*d.* Blake's Plates,—Hayley's Cowper, 3 vols., 4to. 10*s.*—Swift's Drapier Letters, 1725. 3*s.*—Parish's Sussex Dialect. 3*s.* 6*d.*—Olivia Serre's Life of Dr. Wilmot (Junius), plates. 4*s.*—Book of Days, bound in 4 vols., interleaved, and further illustrated. 30*s.*—Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, 4to. 7*s.* (75).

Coins, Greek silver. Lists sent (77).

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, 1648.—Baskerville's Milton, 2 vols., 1758.—Camoëns Lusiad., translated Mickle, 1776 (76).

Splendid specimen gold £3 piece Charles I., 1642; very rare. Price £8 10*s.* M. Wilson, Carulough, Belfast.

Raikes' Centenary.—About 12 autograph letters of Robert Raikes, the Founder of Sunday Schools, relating to that subject; also about forty others of his on general subjects. Offers requested. J. B. F., 35, High Street, Kington, Herefordshire.

Five hundred old deeds and other documents, including one of Oliver Cromwell, relating to several counties, for sale or exchange. Henry Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Thesaurus Ecclesiasticarum, by John Ecton, 1742, 4to (62).

Autographs for sale, cheap. List sent post free. R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherds Bush, London.

Duplicate Book-plates. Send for List (72).

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Speaker's Commentary, third vol. (79).

Herbert's Temple, third to sixth editions (80).

Portrait of Wycherley, folio size (81).

Dibden's Bibliographical Decameron.—Bibliotheca Spenseriana.—Œdes Althorpinæ (82).

Ame's Typographical Antiquities, Bibliotheca, Anglo Poetica (83).

Byron's Deformed, 1824.—Curse of Minerva, 1812.—Ode to Napoleon, 1814.—Poems on his Domestic Circumstances, 1816 (84).

Coxe's Hymns from the German, 1841 edition (The Manager).

Chatterton's Supplement.—Carew's Poems.—Syntax Three Tours.—Hood's Annuals, 1835-7-9.—Howard's Poems, 1660, original editions (85).

Keble's Christian Year, sixth edition (86).

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given. W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given. N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C.E. Fewster, Hull.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Wales and Border Counties, especially Herefordshire, or with issuer's name VORE or VOARE. J. W. Lloyd, Kington.

Lincolnshire Seventeenth Century Tokens. James G. Nicholson, 80, Acombe Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

Gentleman's Magazine, vols. (*clean and perfect,*) for 1855 to 1865, and index vols.; also, vols. 1, 2, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60; two parts to each vol.; part 1, vol. 57; part 2, vol. 58; part 1, vol. 59; also, vol. 2, 1817; and the vols. for 1771-2-3 and 7. Two vols. to each year. Report price and condition (64).

Portrait of Milton (oval 4 by 3 inches), date about 1650 (74).

Armorial Book-plates purchased or exchanged. Dr. Howard, Dartmouth Row, Blackheath.

Westminster Chess Papers, vol. 2 (73).

Atkyn's Gloucestershire, 1712.—Parts 1 and 2 Hoares' Ancient Wilts, large paper.—Any parts of Hoares' Modern Wilts.—Second vol. of Stukeley's Itinirarium.—Any books or tracts relating to or printed in Wiltshire. Wilts, 3, The Island, Devizes.

Archæologia, vols. 3, 5, 8.—Knight's London, vols. 5, 6.—Retrospective Review, vols. 13, 14, 15, 16. Wm. Jones, 2, Essex Villas, Pittville, Cheltenham.

Wanted.—History of Surrey. Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey. George C. Williamson, Guildford.

Odd plates or etchings from Turner's Liber Studiorum. State particulars to Henry Booker, Boston, Lincolnshire.

Local Histories relating to any county, in exchange for other books or coins. Henry Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Christian Year, first vol., boards, 1827, or both vols (78).

The Antiquary.

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Early Army Accounts.

By Hubert Hall.

AMONGST the records of the old Pipe Office, now transferred to the Public Record Office, is a set of accounts relating to the employment of money advanced by the Treasury to agents or contractors for defraying the expenses of various departments of the Public Service; and contemporary with the Pipe is another set, that of the Audit Office, dealing with exactly the same subjects, and serving as a check upon the former.

These documents, with a few exceptions, range in point of date from the reign of Henry VIII. to 1832; and though to all outward appearance commonplace and uninteresting, would well repay the investigation of the historian. Little or no use has, however, yet been made of them, though some of the army victualling accounts of the Pipe were referred to by the late Professor Brewer.

Although the entries are of a meagre character, yet it is possible to ascertain from them many facts of considerable importance, and even to work out a connected theory with regard to a given subject, with the assistance of the dates, which are recorded with great minuteness. Above all, such entries have the merit of being an uninterested, and, as it were, accidental record of the events to which they refer.

Amongst these accounts, which embrace almost every conceivable subject of revenue, those of the Army stand out as at once the fullest and the most important. Under this head are included many branches of the service, but the only ones of any great interest are the two which contain the accounts of the contractors and Paymasters of the Forces.

The earliest of these accounts are important for the light they throw on the constitution of the English army in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., especially with regard to the employment of regular troops for field and garrison service, and of mercenaries.

Hallam, in his well-known sketch of the military polity of this country, made light of the importance both of the paid and disciplined troops raised by contracts with great noblemen, and of the permanent garrisons maintained on the Scotch Borders especially, and abroad; though with regard to the latter, he admits that his information is deficient, while he makes no mention at all of mercenaries.

The evidence of these accounts, however, shows the ease with which a body either of foreign harquebusiers and lancers, or of efficient English archers and men-at-arms could be raised by the Government; whilst the frequent entries for the pay and victualling of the garrisons in the North of England, the Channel Islands, and abroad, and the extensive scale upon which they were conducted, would argue the employment of a large number of permanent troops on this service.

During the latter years of the reign of Henry VIII., and almost the whole of that of Edward VI., constant warfare was carried on with both France and Scotland.

The plan of the operations may be well understood from a perusal of these accounts. They were like the policy which dictated them, of a very desultory character, extending chiefly to the planting and maintaining of Border garrisons and depôts. The items, "pay of the garrisons," and "charge of the victualling," recur with unvarying monotony. Examples will be familiar in the case of Berwick, Newcastle, Wark, and Holy Island on the Scotch frontiers, and of Havre, Boulogne and Calais in France.

In 1542, the Earl of Rutland, as Lord Warden, with the Lords Anguyshe, Nevell, and Latimer, commanded 3,000 men on the Scotch Border. During this and the following years strict musters were held of the garrisons, watchmen and spies were liberally employed, and the neighbouring militia occasionally called out to assist the regular troops.

A little later a body of 3,000 "Hispaniardes,

Italians, and Albanoies," were serving under foreign leaders, in the garrisons and camps on the Border; and there were also present, on this service a company of "Almaynes," and one of "Iryshmen."

As early as the year 1545–8, we have an account of the expenses incurred in discharging the king's debts for provisions of war purchased in the "base partes of Ducheland," as well as in levying "8 Ansignes of Almayne fotemen in the parts of High Almayne."

In 1548 the Government contracted with Sir Conrade Courtepennycke, to furnish 3,000 "Launcknights" out of the districts of Hamburg and Lubeck.

The rebellions in England in the year 1549, gave occasion for the employment of both native levies and mercenaries, though there is no mention here of the German troops maintained at Calais and brought over to meet this emergency. The readiest plan of raising an English force was again found to consist in entering into contracts with certain nobles. Thus the Earl of Warwick and Sir W. Willoughby are empowered, by letters patent, to put in array the king's subjects within their jurisdiction, "meete and hable for the warres," against the rebels in Norfolk. These levies must not be confused with the compulsory service of the militia. The troops engaged were highly paid, the two commanders receiving respectively 100*s.* and 40*s.* a day; captains and peticaptains of horse 6*s.* and 3*s.*; lances 1*s.* 4*d.*, and men-at-arms 9*d.*; while captains and peticaptains of foot received 4*s.* and 2*s.*; foot soldiers 6*d.*, and gunners 8*d.* A surgeon, chaplain, cook, armourer, and lacquey, all receive the same stipend, 1*s.* With respect to arms, an entry occurs of the cost of 4 dozen bows and 4 score sheaves of arrows, £13 10*s.*

Gunpowder, either "Corne" for ordnance, or "Sarpentyne" for harquebuses cost 1*s.* per pound.

One curious entry is for the cost of a craft to cruise about Lynn, "for feare of th'ennymyes, and to put upp the boyes in the haven, yf nede sholde requyre." Mary acting apparently by the advice of Philip, brought over, in 1557–8, 3,000 Almaynes, the expenses of whose maintenance are here recorded. This is the only event of importance recorded during the reign, except the expenses of the force raised, but never employed for the relief of Calais.

In the first and second years of Elizabeth there is an account of the pay of the yeomen of the guard, both about the Queen's person and in the Tower. The former, whose numbers varied from 130 to 250, received 40*s.* a month, or 1*s.* 4*d.* a day. The lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Edward Warner, had a yearly salary of £200; the gentleman-porter £24 6*s.*; and 27 yeomen warders £12 3*s.* 4*d.* each.

The expenses of the army under Warwick, before Newhaven, are largely composed of the charges of coat and conduct money for troops from various countries. Amongst other interesting entries are the pay of the "Blew-mantle" pursuivant-at-arms, 2*s.* a day, and 6*d.* for his servant; and 4 preachers at 5*s.* each, with two assistants at 8*d.* a day.

Curious specimens of orthography occur in the spelling throughout, of "phiph" for fife, and "Roane" for Rouen. The following entry is significant as to the state of the returned troops:—"The Maior of Rye, for the halfe of the fire whiche was made for the purging of the ayre—XIIs."

Except the northern rebellion and the force raised for the pursuit of the rebel earls into Scotland there is little mention of anything but Irish affairs till the Armada. From 1568 to 1584 we have entries which show the progress of English authority, in the accounts relating to the victualling of Cork, Waterford, Galway, and Limerick.

The following order for raising troops for Ireland resembles a commission of array. The Earl of Bedford was instructed in 1574 to levy, as Lord-Lieutenant, 1,000 men in the counties of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, properly armed for the Irish war. The following directions are given for their equipment. Among every hundred men are to be 3 score "shott," 40 harquebusiers, and 20 archers. The remainder is made up of 20 pikemen, and 20 billmen or halberdiers.

Some light is thrown on the forces at the disposal of the nation at the time of the threatened invasion of the Armada by an account of the expenses of the camps in Essex and Kent. In the former were assembled, under Leicester, who received £6 a day as general, 938 lances in 28 companies, and

11,162 foot in 50 companies. In the latter there seem to have been only 65 lances, 85 light-horse, with 186 carbines, and 3,113 foot in 21 companies.

Among the most prominent of the local levies are the London train-bands—held in such contempt by Leicester—with Sir T. Leighton and Sir N. Bacon as colonels of the companies. An item in the account is the making of "VI severall pictures of Babington, Barnewell, and other traytors for speciall causes."

The assistance given by Elizabeth, after the defeat of the Armada, to Henry IV., is shown by the considerable expenses incurred in the maintenance of the English troops on the Continent. The "Old Bands" of the Low Countries were reinforced, and an English army served in Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy, costing, in the former case, as much as £250,000 in four years for the charges of 3,000 men.

The average cost of the pay and entertainment of each soldier appears to have been at this time 4*s.* 8*d.* a week. The title of lieutenant is now generally substituted for peticaptain.

As might be expected, the course of warlike operations in the last three reigns is chiefly traced through the accounts of the army contractors. These are interesting in themselves as displaying the enterprise of the English merchants, as well as the price of commodities, and their distribution in the counties.

The importance of this subject cannot be over-estimated when we remember how large a share of the difficulties of the nation at the time of the Armada was caused by defective commissariat arrangement.

A very regular table of the average wholesale prices of grain, cattle, &c., might be compiled from these accounts. The localities of their production, too, are fairly uniform; thus the midland counties supply cattle, the eastern grain, Cambridge and Suffolk butter, cheese, and bacon, and the north coal. Much cost and labour were expended in conveying fuel to distant garrisons. Thus timber had to be exported to Ireland, faggots and coal to the Channel Islands, Scotland, and France. With regard to this subject a curious exaction is extant in an account in the reign of Henry VIII. of the cost of making "Talwoode, Billettes, and faggottes, as wel within H.M. owne woodes as in all other woodes to whomsoever they apperteyne within the countie of Kente."

With respect to rations, the troops do not appear to have fared very sumptuously; the following are some of the allowances to the army in Ireland between 1598 and 1604:—

Beef (salt or fresh) or pork 1 to 2 lbs. per man once a week.

Newland fish and John Dory 1½ fish, or 6 to 8 herrings, or one ling among five, once a week.

1 to 1 and ½ pints of pease or oatmeal, or ½ pound rice twice a week.

½ to ¾ of a pound of butter twice a week.

1 pound of cheese once a week.

1 pound of biscuits a day.

The clothing was somewhat expensive for the times, though noticeable for the small difference in price between the uniform of officer and private. That of the former cost from 53*s.* 10*d.* to 62*s.* 10*d.*; of the latter, from 32*s.* 10*d.* to 41*s.* 2*d.* In connection with the clothing of the Irish army at this period, we meet with the names of two contractors, Ury. Babington and Robert Bromley, both London merchants, notorious as the perpetrators of one of the most gigantic frauds in the history even of our commissariat. The particulars of the case will be found in the Exchequer Decree Book, 12 and 13 James I. It will be sufficient to mention here that these worthies pocketed about £180,000 of public money, by keeping nearly half the troops without clothes for a number of years, suppressing the evidence of the officers by a lavish distribution of hush-money.

The only remaining event of importance in the reign of Elizabeth is an account of the expenses of levying a force for the suppression of Essex's attempt. We know that it was with some difficulty that a small force could be collected in August, 1599, to resist a threatened invasion, and the recurrence of the difficulty is expressed in the preamble of the account: "For the better and speedier ordering of such things as are necessary to H.M. safety." It does not say much for the quality of these hasty levies that a claim for compensation for goods pillaged

from a neighbouring dwelling during the assault on Essex Court, occurs as an item in this account.

We do not, of course, expect to find much mention of army expenditure during the peaceful reign of James I. The accounts of the expenses of the garrisons of Flushing and Brille are of interest, since they give some idea of the constitution of these military communities.

The garrison of Flushing consisted of 1,500 men, under a governor and a large staff of officers of half military, half municipal standing. The governor, who received £3 a day and escort, was supported by a sort of civil adviser, with the title of councillor of estate, a paymaster, knight-marshal, gentleman porter, water bailiff, and provost marshal, with officers of musters, cannoneers, &c.

Brille, with a garrison of 500, had the same arrangements on a smaller scale.

We are not surprised at James' anxiety to get the place off his hands, when we learn that the garrison of Flushing cost upwards of £25,000 a year, and that he was chiefly dependent for advances of money for pay and clothing on the tender mercies of Ury. Babington and Robert Bromley.

The mention of the expeditions to Cadiz and Rhé are interesting from their connection with the grievance of billeting. On their return from Cadiz the troops were distributed, as they had been on a similar occasion in 1597, in the south-western counties, especially in the Isle of Wight, where they were shifted about "so that no part thereof should be more burthened than another."

A fair price, namely, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* a head was paid for quarters, as might be inferred from the fact that payment was made by privy seals or by forced loans from the county. There are several traces of the lax discipline complained of by the people, and one entry is for the cost of a gallows, 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the funeral of two soldiers, 13*s.* 6*d.*

The outfit of a soldier at this time consisted of a suit costing from 43*s.* to 60*s.*; shoes, 2*s.* 8*d.*; a shirt, 3*s.* 4*d.*; stockings, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a band, 9*d.*

In consequence, probably, of the popular discontent some of the troops were moved, in February, 1627, into Northampton, where their expenses were defrayed by the county, "as is customary on such necessary occasions."

The expenses of the Scotch war of 1638-9 are mentioned, and appear to have been very small, owing to loans and voluntary contributions. A list of Royalist commanders is given, and among them Sir John Suckling as captain of 500 men, not of his own splendid company. The accounts of the pay of Hamilton's army are given, together with that of the Covenanters. Letters of Privy Seal are quoted, empowering the payment to Strafford of £300,000 for levying 8,000 foot and 1,000 horse in Ireland. Part of this was raised by tallies on the soap companies.

The most interesting feature of the accounts during the Civil wars is the mention of the resources of the Parliament.

Every conceivable method of raising money is resorted to, the following being the most in use: Assessments on the counties, private loans at 8 per cent., loans from the public Companies, the Eastern and Western Associations, and the Merchant Adventurers; the revenue of Excise, and the sale of Delinquents' and Church property.

The army expenditure is, of course, very heavy during the period, the greatest cost being incurred between 1645 and 1651—namely, seven and a half millions.

It seems something like retribution that the garrison of Gloucester—a city of the last importance to the Royal cause—should have been maintained out of a third of the profits of the imposition on currants, the hardships of which had been memorable in the last reign in the case of Bates.

There is an account of the expenses of Charles I. at Cowes Castle, his general allowance being £30 a day. His attempt to escape is marked by the gift of £100 to those who had given timely information of his intentions, with a promise of a like sum on future occasions.

Amongst other Parliamentary Generals, Cromwell is mentioned in receipt, as Commander-in-chief, of a salary at the rate of £3,000 a year.

An account occurs of the paying off, at the Restoration, of thirteen regiments of foot, and twelve of horse, which are styled, probably not with their own consent, the Duke of York's, the Duke of Buckingham's, Monk's, &c.

With the Restoration a new military policy was entered on. A small but efficient standing army was at the king's disposal, and the experience of the late war had shown that the possession, and careful maintenance, of strongholds was of more importance than a large army in the field. This policy is enunciated in letters patent for strengthening the garrison of Windsor, and the example was followed in the case of other important posts, at an average cost in each case of from £2,000 to £5,000 a year. The Tower of London was no longer neglected as in former reigns, but was now garrisoned by three companies of Guards.

Far less useful, but more costly, were the foreign garrisons of Dunkirk and Tangier. The former, which was costing at the rate of £135,000 a year, was soon abandoned in favour of Tangier.

The most sanguine expectations were indulged in of the future importance of this post as an addition to our commercial prosperity. It was to be kept up at a yearly cost of £70,000, and its port, which was to be open to all friendly nations, was extensively improved. The management of the place was vested in a committee of the Privy Council, under the title of "Commissioners of the Affairs of Tangeir," to whom, from 1664 to 1680, Samuel Pepys acted as treasurer.

Though the expenses were kept within the assigned limit, the colony was far from a success. The mole took twenty years, and cost a quarter of a million to erect; while the weakness and corruption of the Government in its relations with the natives is marked by several entries. They even encouraged, if they did not hold a monopoly of slavery in the territory.

The organization of the first standing army —"the new raised Guards," as they were called—has been so often explained in connection with some of our historical regiments, that it would be difficult to bring any new matter to light. The rate of pay, and the composition of the different corps will, however, be easily understood from a perusal of the first accounts of the Paymaster-General.

It is interesting to observe, in the total yearly expenses, the enormous increase of army expenditure in the reign of James II. over that of Charles. Thus the cost of the army had risen from £220,000 in 1683, and £288,000 in 1684, to £588,000 in 1685, and £689,000 in 1686.

In connection with the camp at Hounslow, in the latter reign, we find several entries for compensation for wilful damages committed by the troops upon neighbouring owners.

There are several accounts of money spent in assisting the Revolution. Funds were raised by recourse to various expedients for anticipating the revenue—from the collectors of Excise, the hearth-money, the Post-office, and the temporalities of the vacant See of York. One item is for the pay of messengers "to and from the Gentlemen of Notts and Derby to appear and send in horses."

The pay and victualling of the troops employed from 1688 to 1698 in Ireland are mentioned in several accounts. The composition of the forces in the early part of the campaign is apparent in the titles of the brigades called Prince Frederick's, Prince Christian's, Prince George's, the Finish, the Leland, the Oldenburgh, &c. Among the accounts of the Dutch train of artillery serving in this campaign occurs the interesting entry, "for money lost when surprized by General Sarsfield, £650." Of interest in connection with the Irish war are some accounts which help to explain the Commissariat frauds of Shales and Robinson. In the case of the former, who provided three hundred horses at £10 each for the Irish war, the charge of 1*s.* 4*d.* a night for the keep of each was charged to the Government at the very time when the Commissary-General was letting them out for harvest work to the farmers of Cheshire. Even in the accounts of the expedition for the relief of Londonderry, as throughout the campaign, considerable peculations were detected.

It is curious to note that, among the names of the vessels mentioned in these last accounts, and which were chiefly named according to political or religious partisanship, there occur, whether by accident or design, the names of the *Anne and Sarah*, and the *John and Anne*.

There remain to be mentioned the accounts of the campaign in Flanders, of the English division taken prisoners at Brilinega, and, later still, of the forces employed to

suppress the Jacobite rebellions; but from this time onwards the entries, though fuller, have no longer the same historical value.

Old Glasgow.*

STIRRING as it does the dust of many ages, to any one familiar with the modern aspects of the city whose history has been written anew by Mr. Macgeorge, the first impression conveyed must be that of the most salient and striking contrast. It matters not in what channel our sympathies run, whether we admire the skill and enterprise which under favouring circumstances have enabled an eleventh-rate town† to outstrip every rival, or are repelled by the ceaseless din and turmoil, the surcharged and smoke-laden air, inseparable from a great shipping port and industrial centre—a very hive of busy industry, from whence, on the swift wings of steam, freights are borne to and fro from almost every corner of the habitable globe—this impression is only deepened by further reflection.

Ascending the height on the banks of the Molendinar, now occupied by the Necropolis, over square miles of ground compactly built on and densely populated, full in view extends the modern city, while beneath and around us lies at once its cradle and its grave. It is indeed difficult to realize that on the opposing slope of the ravine, where severe in every outline and grimy in colour rises the cathedral, is the very spot, celebrated by Joceline, where stood the little cemetery with its early cross, the nucleus of all that was to come, "encircled by a delicious density of overshadowing trees." These trees were but the fringe, the cemetery itself a little clearing in a mighty forest, from countless ages the haunt of the boar and the urus, "great in strength and in speed, sparing neither man nor beast, it came in sight of," while through its glades, and in the open valleys, browsed reindeer, red deer, and roe, the ready prey of wolves and wild huntsmen. The great strath, now covered with every appliance of human industry and thoroughly subordinated to the purposes of man, was then but mere and marsh land, through which rolling turbid in flood, or its broad reaches gleaming in the summer's sun, the river found a devious and ever-shifting course. On either hand, broken by shagged and bosky ravines, where foamed affluents of the main stream, to the dark and muiry uplands, the ground rose in gentle undulations, covered with the magnificent growth of untamed Nature, a wilderness of tangled woods and running waters—a scene to delight the eye and inspire the soul of poet or of painter, had such then existed. Traces, indeed, are not awanting that man was there but closely assimilated to the wild life around him. Once covered by the waters of a great tidal estuary, in whose deeply embayed sands its docks are excavated, at various depths throughout the area of the modern city, canoes have been found cut out of solid oak, small and salmon coble-shaped, or sometimes extending to thirty feet in length. To these wrecked and submerged relics of an early race may be added from the district around those scant remains of fixed habitations noticed by Mr. Macgeorge (p. 38).

Such, undoubtedly, was the state of things which, through untold ages, preceded "Old Glasgow." By diligent chronicling of events, by elaborate statistics, by minute urban topography, numerous writers, beginning with that father of local history, M^c^Ure, have endeavoured to bridge over the gulf between the ancient and modern city, but, except with reference to recent times, have found the materials scanty.

In order to supplement this dearth of definite information, adopting a different method, Mr. Macgeorge's aim is to cast a broader and more philosophic light over the retrospect of twelve centuries. It has been said by a leading statesman that, like the interaction between the great mountain ranges and their lowlands, the politician must gather in mist what to his auditory he returns in rain. So, from a wide and a discursive field, Mr. Macgeorge tries by an inductive process to

* "Old Glasgow: the Place and the People. From the Roman Occupation to the Eighteenth Century." By Andrew Macgeorge. Glasgow: Blackie and Son, 1880.

† As stated by Mr. Macgeorge (p. 93), this was the actual status of Glasgow in 1556, or the period of the Reformation, its population not exceeding 4,500.

give us some idea of what in the various stages of its growth, "Old Glasgow, the Place, and the People," must have been. And if this mode of constructing what we may term comparative history be sufficiently painstaking and exact; if no opportunity of enweaving local facts and circumstances be lost, and advantage be taken of the various cross lights which both science and archæology have placed at the service of the modern historian; a very reliable picture of the times may be produced.

The principle is specially applicable to a city like Glasgow, which throughout the major portion of its existence was little more than the vassal of and appendage to a great ecclesiastical see, and has only developed a marked individuality of character in times comparatively modern. The little seed-corn was first sown on the banks of the Molendinar, where Kentigern fixed his cell, and exercised the "office of a bishop," and in its "rapid and cold water" was daily accustomed at early morning, despite the "glittering lightning, hail, snow, or storm," to plunge while "in cold and nakedness he chanted on end the whole Psalter." The prescriptive sanctity of the spot, and its connection with Cumbria, induced David, while prince of that province in 1115, to constitute it the seat of a territorial bishopric, with a jurisdiction coterminous with the Cumbrian province, including, it would appear, the wide domain thus quaintly summarized by Wyntoun, when, from Stephen of England, "King Dauy wan til his croun"

> "All fra the wattyr of Tese of brede
> North on til the wattyr of Twede,
> And fra the wattyr of Esk be Est
> Til of Stanemore the Rere-cors West."

In 1175 the hamlet which had grown up round the ecclesiastical establishment was constituted by William the Lion a bishop's burgh, and the right to hold a fair was added in 1189. Identified in every respect with the fortunes of the see, as the diocese grew in wealth and in importance, so grew the diocesan city, and through many otherwise uneventful centuries Glasgow might have laid claim to the happiness of the people whose annals are uninteresting.

After the *Inquisitio* of David, which deals chiefly with the outlying possessions of the Church, the most important and the first really direct materials for the historian of the city are found in Joceline's "Life of S. Kentigern." The very legends with which its pages are crowded, have played a part in civic history second only to that of the saint himself, and have borne his fame, if not his name, to thousands who had no idea that the "tree which never grew," had its origin in the green hazel twig which his breath kindled into flame; "the bird that never sang," in the robin he called back to life; "the fish that never swam," in the obedient salmon that restored the Queen of Cadzow's ring; or "that the bell which never rang," finds its prototype in that veritable tintinnabulum in whose unbroken identity through all the changes which must have taken place from the death of Kentigern in the beginning of the seventh down to the middle of the seventeenth century. All this Mr. Macgeorge, and with him many others, would have us believe.

The various subjects suggested by the history of a city in its origin so thoroughly ecclesiastical as Glasgow, are ably dealt with by Mr. Macgeorge in a series of disquisitions, beginning with "The first bishop," then taking up the "Bell and the miracles," "The name of the city," the early church, inhabitants, language, houses, the tenure of property, and rule of the bishops, down to the "Armorial Insignia and City Seals." It is here that we find the legends above referred to exerting their most enduring influence, and it is in this field of inquiry that Mr. Macgeorge has made the most original contributions, both to the work before us and to the history of the commercial metropolis of the west.

This chapter is of course only an abridgment of the more extensive *brochure* on the same subject published for private circulation in 1866,* and embodying a detailed exposition of Mr. Macgeorge's researches into the heraldic achievements both of the city and the bishops who successively held the see. These seals and insignia, whether episcopal, capitular, or civic, have from the earliest to the latest times one feature in common—viz., that the heraldic charges are

* An Enquiry as to the Armorial Insignia of the City of Glasgow. Printed for Private Circulation, 1866.

without exception based upon representations either of S. Kentigern himself or of the legends which have gathered around his name. Down to the close of the thirteenth century, on the various episcopal seals, the saint only is represented without any of the legendary accompaniments, and the earliest common seal of the city is described by Father Hay as bearing "Caput episcopi cum mitra, scilicet S. Kentigern." The first to introduce any further emblem was that patriot-bishop and staunch supporter both of Wallace and the Bruce, Robert Wyschard, on whose seals appear the twig, the bird, and the salmon. On his latest counter seal, indeed, the entire story of the Queen of Cadzow and her lost ring is graphically depicted in a series of *tableaux*, the requisite point being given to each scene by the marginal legend, "REX FURIT: HÆC PLORAT: PATET AURUM: DUM SACER ORAT."

The City immediately followed suit with the See, and on a common seal, nearly as ancient as that just referred to, and adopted no doubt under the influence of Wyschard, in addition to the head of the saint and his bell, we find all the legends emblematized in their antique form. The salmon *hauriant* proffers the ring, while on the twig of hazel, not yet transformed into a tree, sits the robin. At the same period a similar change appears in the capitular seals, so that this variation

in the devices is distinctly traceable to one influence—the "fighting bishop."

Subject to various changes, and occasionally omitted altogether, the salmon and ring being ever the most persistent, these devices continuously appear in their earliest form, down to the Reformation; whether the legends themselves had a basis of truth or not, the representations being at all events true to the legends. In the seal of Archbishop Cairncross, however, a complete revolution is effected. Impaling the cognisances above mentioned with his paternal coat, the bell first appears in a form rotund instead of square, the twig has become magnified into a tree, with a corresponding increase in the dimensions of the bird, while

the fish, instead of *hauriant*, is introduced, on its back in base. With exception of the salmon being represented *natant*, these changes become again reflected in the city seal, and have so continued with little modification down to the present day; indeed, reverting to the square instead of rotund bell, and to the more unmistakable identity of the robin, under authority of the Lord Lyon, these changes may, for all time coming, be regarded as permanent.

With regard to the vexed question of "St. Mungo's Bell," and its assumed survival through all vicissitudes from the seventh to the seventeenth century, without in any way prejudging the matter, we would simply remark that the *onus probandi* seems to rest rather lightly on the historic shoulders. Remembering especially that during the earlier half of this period the history of the See itself is involved in utter obscurity, and that apart from any idea of personal possession, St. Mungo's name has been attached to almost everything in connection with the cathedral, evidence more reliable than that which is merely titular, or even the persistent representation of a square, and *ergo* archaic, bell, is a desideratum.

Mr. Macgeorge must know that the evidence forthcoming as to the identity of the bell which disappeared so unceremoniously *circa* 1640 (Ray's statement, 1661, would be equally applicable to the ordinary "deid-bell"), with that Joceline states to have pertained to S. Kentigern, would not in the case of a claimed or disputed title satisfy the Committee on Privileges in the House of Lords; and why should evidence less irrefragable suffice in this case, where the question ought not to be one of local sentiment or predilection, but of strict scientific archæology? In dealing with the past innumerable instances occur where the only decision that can be arrived at is that known in courts of law as an open verdict, or, as in the present case, where a counter assertion is made, by resorting to that safe, though indeterminate, finding customary in Scotland, "Not Proven." While in certain cases "the benefit of the doubt" may be an invaluable privilege in jurisprudence, in matters of science and archæology it is, to say the least, a very doubtful expedient.

These remarks are made not so much with reference to "St. Mungo's bell," as to a general tendency evinced by Mr. Macgeorge toward the unreserved acceptance of views based on very slender evidence. A notable instance of this occurs with reference to certain conjectures advanced by Dr. Moore in his "Ancient Pillar Stones of Scotland, their Significance, and bearing on Ethnology." Edinburgh, 1865.

Whether endorsed by Dr. Stuart or not, these conjectures are, to say the least, extremely hypothetical, and depend upon certain inscriptions on Scottish stones being susceptible of an Oriental interpretation. Of these the stone at Golspie is not mentioned; Dr. Moore's sheet-anchor being the megalith at Newton of Garioch, thus referred to in the preface to his work:—"To this stone and its inscription the especial attention of the reader is invited, *since the interest of the whole inquiry, as conducted in this volume, turns upon the significance ascribed to this baffling monument.*"

Now the fact is, that for the last twelve years there has been before the public an entirely opposite rendering, based on the assumption that this stone, "inscribed with characters unlike any found in Europe, and which, though recognized as Oriental, have hitherto defied interpretation," is graven *in the Scoto-Saxon tongue.* According to the latest emendation of Mr. Ralph Carr-Ellison, author of this view, the stone is dedicated to the memory

of a "Prince-Ruler of the Cumbrian borders," whom he thus assumes to have fallen, or to have died, far to the north of his actual jurisdiction. If this interpretation turned out to be correct, the stone would thus commemorate a predecessor in his princedom of that "sore saint for the crown," to whom, notwithstanding Mr. Macgeorge's deprecatory remarks, more than to any other individual, both *de jure et de facto*, Glasgow owes its origin. We do not advocate either the one view or the other, but adduce them as an instance of the care that ought to be taken before the author of a responsible historical work commits himself to the advocacy of a merely tentative theory. We know that on his own ground Mr. Macgeorge can do genuine, and, in the history of Glasgow, much needed, work. All the more then is it to be regretted that in evidence carefully sifted, results impartially stated, and the balance struck between contending opinions, every page of the book under review should not have had the benefit of a trained legal mind.

In the succeeding disquisition, although but too incidentally, Mr. Macgeorge broaches no more interesting subject than the architectural history of Glasgow Cathedral. As Rickman has long since pointed out, to be one of the most important and in all its mediæval architecture in Scotland, main features most complete remains of this building has been strangely neglected. For the last forty years especially, with the idea, it may be presumed, of exciting some degree of enthusiasm in its restoration, it has been the fashion to drape it in a mass of historic verbiage and fiction. By ante-dating the several parts of the building, and connecting them on imaginary grounds with prominent names, in his Essay, published in 1833, Maclellan instituted what may be considered the generally received and official theory; while Collie, although himself an architect, in his "Illustrations of Glasgow Cathedral," instead of criticizing the building on its own merits, or from an architectural point of view, unreservedly adopted Maclellan's views. To attribute the existing nave to the early part of the twelfth century or the episcopate of Achaius, or the crypt and choir to the close of the same century or the episcopate of Joceline, as was then done, is to resign every pretence to architectural discrimination; and the climax of absurdity is attained when such unconsidered trifles as the maligned north-west tower, consistory house, and "that nondescript building, which projects its unsightly form northwards from the west end of the choir," for which, according to Maclellan, "no claimants have hitherto appeared," are assigned to Bishop Bondington, or the middle of the thirteenth century, the golden age not only of the First Pointed, but in one sense of mediæval art. The truth is that, except in those comparatively late instances where a coat armorial supplies means of identification, the historians have to a great extent attributed the various portions of the cathedral to particular prelates on mere conjecture. Instead, then, of instituting associations for which there may exist no adequate evidence, the first duty of the architectural critic is to divest the history of the building from chronological anachronisms, and to endeavour, as far as possible, satisfactorily to determine the sequence of its several parts.

As referred to by Mr. Macgeorge,* the first to raise a protest against the dominant theory was Mr. John Honeyman, architect, in Glasgow, in a pamphlet published in 1854.† In this pamphlet the connection of Achaius with the nave, and of Joceline with the crypt and choir, are completely set aside, the erection of the latter being assigned to Bishop Bondington (A.D. 1233–1258). Of the former it is stated:—"The nave was no doubt erected *during a subsequent episcopate*, but there is not sufficient evidence to enable us to determine by whom."‡

At this point, before inquiring how far this statement is in accordance with existing facts, we must fall back upon a previous part of the pamphlet. The fragment of a capital still preserved in the crypt under the chapter-house, referred to and delineated by Mr. Honeyman, is undoubtedly transitional in character, and (as stated at p. 10), "no one will pretend" that it has "any connection

* P. 106.

† "The Age of Glasgow Cathedral and of the Effigy in the Crypt." By John Honeyman, jun., architect. Glasgow, 1854.

‡ Ibid, p. 17.

with the present church," not even with that "small pillar in the south-west corner of the crypt," which, with its connected vaulting, Mr. Honeyman, whose view is endorsed by Mr. Macgeorge, claims to be part of a transitional building still *in situ*, and as such "the *only portion* which remains of the building consecrated in 1197."* Now, the truth is that the carved work adorning the capital of this "small pillar" respond, or wall pier, and forming its most distinctive characteristic, exhibits the long stiff stems and curling foliage of the earliest lancet, presenting a marked contrast to the fragment preserved in the crypt under the chapter-house with its angular volutes, and a square unmoulded abacus instead of a circular group of elaborate First Pointed mouldings. But this respond or wall pier does not stand alone, it is structurally connected with an aisle arch, six feet three inches in width, of a very plain and massive character, the jamb and arch moulds being merely a series of splays, unadorned except by a small capping at the impost, which, curiously enough, runs round the caps not only of this presumably early portion of the crypt, but also of all the later and more florid piers. The northern abutment of this arch has one of these piers built up against it, so as to form with it really one pier, and on the western face one of the arch rings has been cut back so as to admit of being carried on a floriated corbel of First Pointed character, yet perceptibly later in style than the respond already mentioned on the opposite abutment. This southern abutment connects itself directly with the main southern choir wall of the building, extending westwards for at least two bays, until it is concealed by the later constructions of Archbishop Blackadder. This portion of the wall deserves to be studied both externally and internally, exhibiting, as it does, a marked contrast to that extending onward to the east. Internally we find that the bays are divided by vaulting shafts, with caps and bases in their mouldings precisely similar to the respond previously mentioned, and differing in just as marked a manner from those in the major part of the crypt. In section these shafts, with the respond, are ridged or keel-shaped, while in the rest of the crypt the fillet is universal both on shafts and mouldings. The same keel-edge, forming the pointed bowtel, appears in the vaulting ribs with a plain roll on either side and no hollows or under-cutting, being the nearest approach to transitional detail this fragment of an aisle presents.*

There are also no bosses, while in the main crypt bosses occur at all the principal intersections. On the north side this vaulting is carried on piers harmonizing in every respect with those in the later part of the crypt, so that we must assume the vault was cradled while they were inserted. It is quite possible that originally this north side of the aisle was closed by a plain wall, so that it would form part of an alley or passage-way to the structure beyond. On the south each bay is occupied by an acutely pointed window of very plain construction, with no mouldings except splays or cavettos at the angles, while all the windows to the eastward have nook shafts and mouldings. Externally the difference is just as marked. A massive buttress indicates the position of the aisle-arch already mentioned. On this buttress there terminate two entirely distinct bases. That running to the west consists of a series of massive splays only, that running eastwards and continued right round the choir is more ornate and moulded.

All these circumstances point to this fragment of the crypt as being earlier in date and different in design from the major portion. There is a difference of about fifteen inches in floor-level. The sections of all the mouldings, the carved work, the unadorned windows, the massive character of the masonry, the simpler base-mould, and other points of detail, emphasize the contrast. Of the earliest Lancet, it is certainly neither Transitional in style, nor part of a Transitional building. That it was built with a view to further extension towards the east there can be no doubt. Was it so extended then, and the eastern portion removed? and, if so, why was this fragment left? Or is it part of an arrested plan, which never

* "Old Glasgow," p. 106.

* Whencesoever they may have come, among the stones preserved in the crypt under the chapter-house there is a key-stone from an intersection, and a voussoir from a vault rib, wrought with precisely the same mouldings as the above.

went any farther, taken up at a more advanced phase of the style, and with loftier proportions and more elaborate ornamentation carried on to completion? Such are the questions this fragmentary aisle naturally suggests, and the latter may be regarded as the likeliest supposition.

But we cannot stop here. The southern choir wall, as we have seen, is lost behind the later structure of Archbishop Blackadder. Entering this crypt, however, we find precisely the same base-splays, rising in massive stages to suit the slope of the ground, continued along the south transept wall, against which the east and west walls of Blackadder's aisle abut. This same base reappears again to the west, and is continued right round the nave to the north transept, where it again changes. Other peculiarities in these nave walls now attract attention. All the vaulting shafts, both in the north and south aisles, have the keel-edge instead of the universal fillet. The caps and bases harmonize with those in the fragmentary crypt-aisle, and differ in the most marked manner from the corresponding features in the colonnades. The same remarks apply to the responds in the western wall of the nave. The bases of these responds are elevated three feet six inches above those of the colonnades. The pier-plan is quite different, and every feature points to a marked discrepancy between the external and the internal portions of the nave, or the casing and the colonnades. A glance at the windows tends to confirm the impression. Up to the spring of the arches there are no mouldings proper; the angles are merely splayed or have a cavetto, the ingoings thus agreeing exactly with those in the fragmentary aisle. The mullions are massive, formed of simple quarter-rounds separated by a very broad fillet. In the north wall internally the arch and jamb-moulds are the same; externally, the arch has a series of plain mouldings dying at the springing into the jamb-mould. On the south side the mouldings are precisely similar with this difference, that the arches are moulded internally as well as externally. The principal difference between these north and south ranges of windows lies in their filling in. On the north side this is effected by a series of admirably proportioned triplets; on the south with the same mullion, the head is filled in with a combination of trefoils. The western aisle windows are still more simple and massive in their formation, the ingoings, like the arch in the crypt below, being a mere series of splays. Closing in the extremity of the aisle-roof above appear a *diminuendo* series of openings or lights, with mullions of the same section as those in the north and south walls of nave.

Notwithstanding the extensive alterations which these external nave walls must have undergone, both at the hands of Blore and in earlier times, the conviction is thus forced upon us that they form a part of the building of which the fragmentary crypt-aisle is merely the eastern termination, marking, probably, a temporary stoppage in the work of reconstruction.

The argument which started this lengthened digression thus proves too much one way and too little another, too much in point of style when, assuming the fragment in question to be Transitional in character, it is affirmed to be the sole surviving relic of an earlier fane—*i.e.*, Joceline's; too little in extent when it would restrict the marked diversity exhibited to this crypt-aisle only.

The church built by Achaius must have been undoubtedly Norman. Destroyed, or extensively injured by fire *antea* 1174, it has been conjectured without adequate reason that it was constructed of wood, but in this case it would have been an exception to the general rule. To whatever extent wood may have been used internally, presumptive evidence is not wanting that it really was a stone building. With an appreciation of earlier remains too seldom exemplified even in mediæval times, in erecting the substructure for the proposed south transept, Archbishop Blackadder inserted over each crypt window a sculptured stone, forming in all a series of eight or nine. In the style of the carving and nature of the subjects these sculptures bear a striking analogy to the work of the twelfth century, and may in all probability be remnants saved from the Norman church. The fragmentary capital already cited equally proves that to whatever extent it may have been carried, whether as an addition to an older building or a reconstruction, there was certainly Transitional

work of very decided character upon the ground; but it is equally certain that in this style there are no remains, visible at least, *in situ*. Had such existed, they might very well have been referred to the time of Joceline. Of the building now extant, the remarks previously made tend to show that the casing of the nave, the lower part of the transepts, and the fragmentary aisle, are the oldest portions, and that, after a period of arrest sufficient to admit of a considerable advance in the First Pointed style, the building was resumed, the great crypt and choir completed, and, subject to still further modifications owing to the lapse of time, the work of reconstruction carried westward into the colonnades of the nave.

(*To be continued.*)

A Viking's Ship.

A RECENT antiquarian discovery of a most remarkable nature, observes a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Copenhagen, has put the scientific world of Scandinavia in commotion, and is attracting the general attention of the Scandinavian nations, fondly attached to their venerable history and ancient folk-lore, and full of devotion for the relics of their great past. In age this discovery cannot cope with the treasure-trove brought forth by Schliemann from Ilian or Grecian soil, nor even with the excavations conducted by German savans at Olympia; it carries us back to a period distant only a thousand years from our time; but still it initiates the modern time in the life and customs of bygone ages, and vivifies the cycle of old Northern poems and sagas as fully as the "Iliad" is illustrated by the excavations at Hissarlik or at Mycenæ, or the Pindaric odes by those at Olympia.

In the south-western part of Christiania Fjord, in Norway, is situate the bathing establishment of Sandefjord, renowned as a resort for rheumatic and nervous patients. The way from this place to the old town of Tönsberg conducts to a small village called Gogstad, near which is a tumulus or funereal hill, long known in the local traditions under the name of King's Hill (Kongshaug). In the flat fields and meadows stretching from the fjord to the foot of the mountains, this mole, nearly 150 feet in diameter, rises slowly from the ground, covered with green turf. A mighty king, it was told, had here found his last resting-place, surrounded by his horses and hounds, and with costly treasures near his body; but for centuries superstition and the fear of avenging ghosts had prevented any examination of the supposed grave, until now the spirit of investigation has dared to penetrate into its secrets. The result has been the discovery of a complete vessel of war, a perfect Viking craft, in which the unknown chieftain had been entombed.

The sons of the peasant on whose ground the tumulus is situate began in January and February this year an excavation; they dug down a well from the top, and soon met with some timber. Happily they suspended their work at this point, and reported the matter to Christiania, where the "Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments" took up the task, and sent down Mr. Nicolaysen, an expert and learned antiquary, to conduct the further investigation. Under his able guidance the excavation was carried on in the months of April and May, and brought to a happy conclusion, revealing the whole body of an old Viking vessel, seventy-four feet long between stem and stern, sixteen feet broad amidships, drawing five feet, and with twenty ribs. This is by far the largest craft found from the olden times. In 1863 the Danish Professor Engelhardt dug out from the turf-moor at Nydam, in Schlesvig, a vessel forty-five feet in length, and in 1867 another was found at Tune, in Norway, forty-three feet long; but neither of these can in completeness or appointment be compared with the craft now excavated at Gogstad. The tumulus is now nearly a mile distant from the sea, but it is evident from the nature of the alluvial soil that in olden times the waves washed its base. The vessel had consequently been drawn up immediately from the fjord, and placed upon a layer of fascines or hurdles of hazel branches and moss; the sides had then been covered with stiff clay, and the whole been filled up with earth and sand to form the funereal hill.

But the craft is placed with the stem towards the sea. It was the grand imagination of the period that when the great Father of the Universe should call him the mighty chieftain might start from the funereal hill with his fully-appointed vessel out upon the blue ocean.

In the stem of the ship, first disclosed to the eye, several interesting objects were found. A piece of timber proved to be the stock of the anchor; it was perforated to hold the iron, but of this no more was found than a few remnants, in the bottom the remains of two or three small oaken boats of a very elegant shape were placed over a multitude of oars, some of them for the boats, others twenty feet long, for the large craft itself. The form of these oars is highly interesting, and very nearly like that still in use in English rowing matches, ending in a small finely cut blade, some of them with ornamental carvings. The bottom-deals, as well preserved as if they were of yesterday, are ornamented with circular lines. Several pieces of wood had the appearance of having belonged to sledges, and some beams and deals are supposed to have formed compartments dividing the banks of the rowers on each side from a passage or corridor in the middle. In a heap of oaken chips and splinters was found an elegantly-shaped hatchet, a couple of inches long, of the shape peculiar to the younger Iron Age. Some loose beams ended in roughly-carved dragons'-heads, painted in the same colours as the bows and sides of the vessel—to wit, yellow and black. The colours had evidently not been dissolved in water, as they still exist; but, as olive oil or other kinds of vegetable oil were unknown at the time, it is supposed that the colours have been prepared with some sort of fat, perhaps with blubber.

As the excavation proceeded, the whole length of the vessel was laid bare. All along the sides, nearly from stem to stern, and on the outside, extended a row of circular shields, placed like the scales of a fish; nearly 100 of these are remaining, partly painted in yellow and black, but in many of them the wood had been consumed and only the central iron plate is preserved. From the famous tapestry of Bayeux it is well known that the ancient Viking vessels had these rows of shields along the freeboard, but it was supposed that they were used by the warriors in the strife, and only placed there for convenience. It is now clear that they had only an ornamental purpose, being of very thin wood, not thicker than stiff pasteboard, and unable to ward off any serious hit from a sword. In the middle of the vessel a large oaken block, solidly fastened to the bottom, has a square hole for the mast, and several contrivances show that the mast was constructed for being laid down aft. Some pieces of tow and a few shreds of a woollen stuff, probably the mainsail, were found here. In this part of the vessel was built the funereal chamber, formed by strong planks and beams placed obliquely against each other and covering a room of nearly fifteen feet square. Here, just as expectations were raised to the highest pitch, a bitter disappointment awaited the explorers. Somebody had been there before them. Either in olden times, when the costly weapons of an entombed hero tempted the surviving warriors, or in some more modern period when the greediness for treasure was supreme in men's minds, the funereal hill has been desecrated, its contents pilfered and dispersed, and what has been left is only due to the haste and fear under which the grave-robbers have worked. A few human bones, some shreds of a sort of brocade, several fragments of bridles, saddles and the like in bronze, silver, and lead, and a couple of metal buttons, one of them with a remarkable representation of a cavalier with lowered lance, are all that has been got together from the heap of earth and peat filling the funereal chamber. On each side of it, however, were discovered the bones of a horse and of two or three hounds. In the forepart of the ship was found a large copper vessel, supposed to be the kitchen caldron of the equipage, hammered out of a solid piece of copper, and giving a most favourable proof of that remote period's handicraft. Another iron vessel with handles, and with the chain for hanging it over the fire, lay close to a number of small wooden drinking-cups. The detailed account of all these objects would claim too much space.

It was originally the intention to dig out the whole craft from the hill and transport it to the Museum at Christiania. A large proprietor of the neighbourhood, Mr. Treschow, offered to pay the expense. But on closer

examination, and after consultation with one of the constructors of the navy, it was considered unsafe to attempt such dislocation. It is now the intention to leave the craft where it was found and to protect it against the influence of the weather by building a roof over the hill, carrying to the Museum at Christiania only the smaller objects. The Government has at once consented to defray the expenses necessary for the purpose.

As to the time when the tumulus was thrown up, there is no doubt among antiquaries that it dates from the period termed the "younger Iron Age," distant from our day nearly a thousand years, or a little more. We shall have to carry our thoughts back to about the year 800, when Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of Rome, but when Norway was still divided between the wild chieftains and sea-kings vanquished towards the close of the ninth century by the great Harold the Fair-haired, the founder of the Norwegian State and nation.

The Orthography of Ben Jonson's Name.

IT is well known that proper names in Elizabethan days were spelt at different times by their owners even more variously than they spelled ordinary words. But Jonson was a man who went by line and level in literature, if not in bricklaying, as well in his plays as in his orthography and punctuation, or, to speak more correctly, by such principles as he chose at the time to adopt and uphold. There is also no doubt but that for the greater part of his life he wrote his name Jonson. Did he do so from the first?

Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, in a note to his edition of Gifford's "Jonson" (p. viii.), on Jonson's statement that "his father came from Carlisle, and, he thought, from Annandale to it," &c.—says, "Coming from Annandale the family name must have been *Johnstone*." Gifford—an unscrupulous assertor—has been believed because he knew well that a confidently calm assertion is accepted without inquiry as proof even when the assertion is contrary to facts. If a stray fact occur to the mind, why it is so much the worse for the fact, and it is dismissed. Our editor was here the more daring, because he had a purpose to serve and a theory to support. Like other editors, for the time he edited him, his author was his Hero, his good qualities exaggerated or invented, his evil ones converted into virtues, or treated as foibles such as are inherent in the best of men. Nay, the self-conceited, arrogant, and irascible Jonson was one on whom, if need were, a fifth Evangile might have been written. One of Gifford's tasks was to prove that Jonson was not envious of, and never of his own accord quarrelled with, Shakespeare. Witness his noble ode to him, &c.! Marry these were after the latter's death, and when the nation's voice had proclaimed him our foremost dramatist—always excepting, as was of course understood, the lawgiver Ben. The Timber bit, the same line in *Julius Cæsar* paradoxically quoted in the introduction to the *Staple of News* (1625), and the Bartholomew Fair allusions were ignored. So, too, was the well-known passage in *The Return from Parnassus*—"O, that *Ben Jonson* is a pestilent fellow, he brought up *Horace* giving the poets a pill: but our fellow *Shakespeare* hath given him a purge that made him bewray his credit." Or if this last was casually alluded to, without being quoted or named, it was only to prove that, if they had quarrelled, Shakespeare had been the aggressor.

One passage, however, could not be ignored; I refer to the lines in the prologue to *Every Man in his Humour*, in the Folio 1616, or second version of the play. Another plan was therefore adopted. Without the slightest evidence it was declared—and so calmly declared that the assertion was at once taken for granted—that it was written for the first or quarto version of 1601, or as Gifford, by another assertion without proof, would have it, in 1596 or even 1595. Hence it could not have been aimed at Shakespeare's plays written after 1598. The awkward question—Why, then, did it not appear in this quarto version? was replied to beforehand by the further assertion that the quarto was from a playhouse copy, published by Henslowe and his company without Jonson's sanction.

Why they did not publish the prologue—for the players, if any, must have had it—he however omits to explain or account for. All these assertions are not only devoid of proof, but contrary to facts, as I trust to show hereafter.

Here comes in the spelling of Jonson's name. Gifford's proof that the 1601 version was brought out against Jonson's wish, and without his sanction, is this:—"There is not the least probability of its having been given to the press by Jonson, whose name is misspelt in the title-page, and who, indeed, if the property of the play had been in his own hands, would naturally be inclined to suppress it altogether [on account of his supposed production of the second version]. It had neither dedication nor prologue, and was probably printed from the bookholder's copy at the *Rose*." (Introd. to *Every Man in his Humour*.) Will it be believed that the writer of these words had in his possession—and, as his edition shows, had read and consulted—all Jonson's quartos? These give the following results. *Every Man out of his Humour*, 1600, being his first published, bore simply the initials B. J. *Every Man in his Humour*, 1601, *Cynthia's Revels* 1601, and *The Poetaster*, 1602, the two latter expressly allowed by Gifford to have been published under Jonson's supervision—and that the *Poetaster* was so published is proved by the marginal references to Ovid—spell his name, *Ben Johnson*. Neither do they contain Dedications. Hence I am unable to acquit Gifford of the charge of deliberate misrepresentation.

The first publication in which Ben spelt himself Jonson or rather Jonsonius was his "Part of the King's . . . . " Entertainment through . . . . London . . . . the 15th of Marche, 1603[4]." It was published with a Latin title-page, and therefore commenced B. JONSONII, and ever thereafter he wrote himself in his publications, Jonson. This he may have adopted from, as above, its more literate—*i.e.*, Latinate—form, or for the sake of singularity, and to separate himself from the common herd of Johnsons and Johnstons, or because he had become acquainted with the form Jansen in his campaign in the Low Countries.

Having shown thus that Jonson in his own works first wrote himself Johnson, I will, should it be desired, expose Gifford's misrepresentations and unfounded assertions as to the date and the supposed surreptitious nature of the quarto edition of *Every Man in his Humour*, and also show strong grounds for the belief, if not proofs, that the second or folio version was, at earliest, not written till 1606. Meanwhile I would add a few words on the manner in which Jonson's name was elsewhere spelt. First, I would mention that—taking it as improbable that Jonson would have considered the enrolment in ancestral orthography as necessary in such documents—his name, if Mr. Collier is to be trusted—occurs twice, if not six times, in parish registers as Johnson. Next, in Charles' grant to him in March 1630 his name is eight times spelled "Johnson," and only thrice "Jonson." Thirdly, in the City Records of 1628, 1631, and 1634, it is given—in all three times—"Johnson." Fourthly, in the three plays of his second volume of 1640 published separately by Allot, during Ben's lifetime in 1631, the first has, "By Benjamin Johnson," the two others "By Ben Jonson," showing possibly that Allot had altered the spelling according to Jonson's directions, though it is difficult to understand how, if this were the case, the original Johnson was allowed to stand. Fifthly, the remaining title-pages of this volume, exclusive of the general title, bear "Johnson," as does, in some copies, the reprint of Allot's "The Devil is an Ass." By the way, this reprint dated 1641 thus shows that the printers of at least large books did not work off their whole impression at once, or reset their forms for a new edition, but kept the old type standing, and printed off from time to time such a number as they thought would supply the demand.

The same seems proved by the "*Jonsonius Virbius*" of 1638, for of the two impressions in the British Museum, whose whole typography shows that they are copies from the same types and setting up—and I may state I have examined them for the purpose of ascertaining this—one copy, as noticed by Miss L. Toulmin Smith, wants all trace of a signature to the sixteenth set of verses, while the other has I. MAYNE. Other considerations might also be adduced, I think, in support of this view. But to return. After the Printer's Address which speaks of Johnson,

we have twenty-five writers in English: three do not mention his name; eighteen spell it as Johnson, using it thirty-eight times; three spell it in both ways, each of them once each; and two spell it Jonson alone, three times. The six writers in Latin use Jonsonus nine times and the Greek one once. Corresponding to this the title-page has Jonsonus Virbius, but immediately after these two words follows the English form Johnson. It is to be remembered also that these writers pose as the companions, friends, and admirers of their chief English poet.

We have therefore evidence that after his death not merely printers but his associates recurred to the spelling "Johnson;" and from this and from his last printed pieces one may have some slight suspicion that he himself recurred to this form. At least it will be admitted that, as in other cases, such differences were accounted no differences.

This gives also additional proof, if such were needed, that the Mrs. Margaret *Jonson* married in 1575 to Mr. Thomas Flower was not (the then) *Johnson's* mother, though Gifford assumes that "she unquestionably was" so. B. NICHOLSON, M.D.

The Politeness of our Forefathers.

"*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*"

NOT long since, whilst turning over the dusty contents of a box of books labelled ALL AT 6D., my attention was drawn to a rusty little 12mo, bound in well-worn sheepskin. A short examination showed it was complete, and for the small sum of sixpence I became the possessor of a literary treasure, which has since afforded me much gratification and amusement. This shabby little booklet of 178 pages, bearing on its bastard title the mystic words,

LICENSED
Aug 26 1671 } *Roger L'Estrange,*

carries the mind back more completely into the past than many books of greater antiquarian importance, not indeed into any remote antiquity, but to a time of which the majority of people know little and think less; that age when our ancestors were commencing the study of home life, the arts of civilization, and breaking away from the coarseness and brutality of the Middle Ages, were gradually adopting tea, coffee, and tobacco, and learning the convenience of night-gowns, newspapers, umbrellas, forks, and stockings. Those worthy people who are constantly regretting the "good old times" are generally somewhat ignorant of the discomforts of that mystic period; a little study in the print-room of the British Museum would somewhat tone down their enthusiasm, without any reference being necessary to the advantages which moderns possess in the shape of lucifer matches, gas, penny postage, railways, cheap books, and steel pens. The gay cavaliers of the Stuart period were very brilliant to gaze upon, especially in paintings, but what was their home life like? Those who have seen Van der Helst's masterpiece in the Amsterdam Gallery will remember the jovial scene of the banquet of the officers of the Guard after the Peace of Munster in 1648—the group of thirty handsome gentlemen, in the tasteful costume of the period, seated round the festive board, busy with their long clasp knives, and not a *fork* to be seen; indeed, the most prominent member of the party boldly faces you with a knuckle of ham in his fist, from which he is cutting his meal with the same careless ease we see a modern "navvy" affect when sitting on his mound by the roadside he takes his midday bread and cold boiled bacon.

The Rules of Civility; or, Certain Ways of Deportment observed in France, amongst all Persons of Quality, upon Several Occasions. Translated out of French. LONDON, Printed for J. Martyn at the Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard, and John Starkey at the Mitre in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar. MDCLXXV.

Such is the title of the work which has brought up this train of ideas, and its perusal goes far to convince me that our ancestors were not to be envied. If it may be taken as an index to their manners and customs, it tends to show that they had no manners to boast of, and that their customs were very

disagreeable; by a simple line of reasoning one can easily discover what they were accustomed to do by what they are instructed to avoid, and can guess their vices from the pains taken to persuade them to adopt certain virtues.

But it would be no easie matter to prescribe Rules of Civility so exact, as that they should comply with all times, persons and places in the world, seeing nothing is more obvious than variety of Customs, and that what is decent in one Nation is undecent in another; what is useful, and perhaps profitable in one Age, declines, and grows contemptible in the next; in short, nothing is so intrinsically decorous, but the experience or caprice of Mankind alters, or explodes it.

Nowhere could a better illustration of this paragraph, taken from the book, be found than in the book itself, for although professedly written for persons of quality, and teeming with instructions to the nobility, and even royalty itself, it alludes to such topics, and in such plain language, as would now be quite impossible, and fortunately is as unnecessary as impossible. Its twenty chapters contain instructions as to general politeness, conversation in company, deportment towards great Persons (always with a capital P.), behaviour in church, at the table, at play, in riding and driving, and the writing of letters, together with a few concluding remarks "against such as are over-scrupulous."

The first point that strikes one is the extreme deference, the abject humility, that is inculcated as being necessary to be observed towards the Person or Persons of Quality with whom you associate; the next is the necessity the author appears to have felt to impress strongly upon his most noble and gentle readers ("this work," he says, "cannot have relation to any but the *Gentry*"), that obscene and profane language should not be used before ladies, and that even swearing is somewhat reprehensible.

His entrance into the great Person's house; his observations at the door, in the anti-chamber and elsewhere.

To begin with the door of a Prince, or Great Person, it is uncivil to knock hard, or to give more than one knock.

At the door of his Bed-chamber or closet, to knock, is no less than brutish; the way is to scratch only with their nails. When he comes into a great man's house or chamber, it is not civil to wrap himself up in his cloak; but in the King's Court he runs great hazard of correction.

Presuming that our friend has entered the great man's room (without correction, let us hope), he is next instructed in the art of conversation:—

Chap. v. Regulates his Conversation in Company.

I think it scarce necessary to set down the documents which is given every day to Children; as whenever they answer yes, or no, to give always the Titles of Sir, Madam, or my Lord, as they are due; it is handsome also when one is to contradict any person of quality, and to answer in the negative, it is not to be done bluntly with a *No, Sir, that is not so*, but by circumlocution, as *Pardon me, Sir, I beg your pardon, Madam, if I presume to say, fisking and pratling are but ill ways to please.*

This quaintly-worded paragraph is succeeded by one having what Pepys would have called a mighty fine conceit of dry humour:—

It is obvious too, that it is but a Rustick and Clownish kind of wit to put *Sir*, or *Madam* after any word, so as to render his meaning ambiguous, as to say, *this Book is bound in Calf, Sir; this is a fine Mare, Madam;* or—*he is mounted upon an ass, my Lord.*

The remaining instructions as to conversation possess no great interest; they may be briefly summed up, thus:—

If you your lips would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

and the chapter concludes with some advice on the topic of "Button-holing," which may be of service even in the nineteenth century.

But being in discourse with a man, 'tis no less than ridiculous to pull him by the Buttons, to play with the Band-strings, Belt or Cloak; or to punch him now and then on the Stomach; 'tis a pleasant sight, and well worthy of laughter, to see him that is so puncht, fall back, and retire; whilst the other insensible of his absurdity, pursues and presses him into some corner, where he is at last glad to cry quarter, before his comrade perceives he is in danger.

It argues neglect, and to under value a man, to sleep when he is discoursing or reading; therefore good Manners command it to be forbid; besides, something there may happen in the act that may offend, as snoaring, sweating, gaping, or dribling.

To keepe your hands in your Pockets is like a Lowte.

We are next to suppose that dinner has been announced, and we have

Observations at the Table. If it so happens that the person of Quality detains you to dine with him, it is uncivil to wash with him unless you be commanded expressly. Grace being said, he is to stand still till he be placed, or dispose himself at the lower end of the Table. When he is set, he must keep himself uncovered till the rest sit down, and the person of quality has put on his Hat.

Several other paragraphs make it quite clear that hats were worn at table, it being held a mark of inferiority to remain uncovered, and even in church hats were worn without any idea of irreverence.

Of the instructions given for behaviour at table the following are the most curious of those that are fit for general perusal :—

In eating observe to let your hands be clean ; feed not with both your hands, nor keep your knife in your hand ; dip not your fingers in the sauce, nor lick when you have done, wipe your mouth, and keep your spoon clean. Gnaw not bones, nor handle Dogs, nor spawl upon the floor ; and if you have occasion to sneez or cough, take your Hat, or put your Napkin before your face.

Drink not with your mouth full nor unwiped, nor so long till you are forced to breathe in the Glass.

He must have a care his hand be not first in the Dish, unless he be desired to help his neighbours.

If you be carv'd, 'tis but civil to accept whatever is offered, pulling off your Hat still when it is done by a superior.

To give anything from your own Plate to another to eat of, though he be an inferiour, savours of arrogance, much less an Apple or a Pear that hath been bit by you before. Have a care likewise of blowing froth from off a Cup, or any dust from roasted Apple or a Toast; for the Proverb saith, *There is no wind but there is some rain.*

We are to wipe our spoon every time we put it into the dish ; some people being so delicate, they will not eat after a man has eat with his Spoon and not wiped it.

'Tis rude to drink to a Lady of your own, much more of greater quality, than your self, with your Hat on ; and to be cover'd when she is drinking to you. When Dinner is going up to any Nobleman's table, where you are a stranger, or of inferiour quality, 'tis civil and good manners to be uncover'd.

If it so happens that you be alone together with a person of Quality, and the Candle be to be snuffed, you must do it with the Snuffers, not your fingers, and that neatly and quick, lest the person of Honour be offended with the smell.

The instructions given to ladies contain frequent reference to the masks they wore, a custom which enabled them to visit the theatres to witness the wickedly witty comedies of the Restoration period. What other and better ends they served the muse of history telleth not.

As to the Ladies, it is convenient for them to know that, besides the Punctilio of their Courtesies, there is the Ceremony of the Mask, the Hoods, and the Trains ; for it is no less than rudeness in a woman to enter into any ones Chamber, to whom she owes any respect, with her Gown tucked up, with her Mask upon her face, or a Hood about her head, unless it be thin and perspicuous.

It is not civil to have their Masks on before persons of honour, in any place where they may be seen ; unless they be in the same Coach together at the same time.

It is uncivil to keep their Masks on when they are saluting any one, unless it be at a good distance : But even in that case they pull it off before any person of the blood.

If a person of Quality be in the Company of Ladies, 'tis too juvenile and light to play with them, to toss or tumble them ; to kiss them by surprise, to force away their Hoods, their Fans, or their Ruffs. It is unhandsome among Ladies, or any other serious Company, to throw off ones Cloak, to pull off ones Perruque, or Doublet, to cut ones Nails, to tye ones Garter, to change shoes if they pinch ; to call for ones night gown, and slippers to be at ease, nor sing between the teeth, nor drum with ones fingers; all which are as incongruous, as for an officer of Horse to appear in shoes when he is called to attend the General.

Directions for our Demeanour in the Coach.

Being in the Coach, we are not to put on our Hats, but by command, nor to turn our backs upon the person of Quality upon any occasion."

The latter injunction does indeed strike one as being somewhat superfluous, unless our polite ancestors possessed the enviable power of sitting the wrong side up with care.

It is observable likewise, when we meet with a consecrated Host, a Procession, Funeral, the King, Queen, Princes of the Blood, or persons of extraordinary Dignity, as the Popes Legate etc.; that it is a respect due to them, for us to stop our Coach till they be passed ; the Men to be uncovered, and the Ladies to pull off their Masks.

But if it be the Sacrament, we must out of the Coach if we can, and down upon our knees, though in the middle of the street.

Honour to whom honour is due, but the perusal of this book makes one sad, for be it remembered it was originally written for the French people, and all this "booing and booing," this unreasoning and unreasonable worship of the Great and Titled of the World, broke down most fatally a hundred years later, when the mock ceremony and servility of ages were swept away in torrents of blood.

We are happier now in the possession of a more manly and independent kind of politeness, which is as honourable to those who receive it, as to those who offer it, and let us hope that toadyism is nearly extinct, although indeed the satirist says that "Parasites exist alway."

WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.G.S., F.R. Hist. S.

Books Curious and Rare.

By Cornelius Walford, F.I.A.

Being the substance of a Paper read before the Library Association of the United Kingdom, June 4, 1880.

Reprinted, with corrections and additions, from "Monthly Notes" of the Association.

SOME few years since, when establishing a system of boxes for literary gatherings, I allotted one to "Books Curious and Rare," and in a moment of pedantic reverie, scribbled inside its lid the following words which might have constituted the title of this Article :—"Books I have seen; Books I have not seen; Books I should like to see; Books I never expect to see." From time to time I deposited in it memoranda of books and tracts, to a very large extent clippings from secondhand book catalogues. I had never made any detailed examination of the contents of this box, and probably should not have done so for a long period, but from the fact of receiving an invitation to read a Paper before the members of the above-named Association. In my perplexity for a subject ready to hand, I turned to the said box, and the following lines will convey some idea of its contents, poor as I fear they will be found.

It will be a foregone conclusion that a collection of odds and ends thus gathered together, mainly because they admitted of no more scientific arrangement, constitute a species of literary scavenging from which little can be hoped.

I need hardly say that the clippings from catalogues were preserved only as indications of the existence of the publications to which they are supposed to relate. They were never designed to be accepted as conclusive, but they constitute very fair *prima facie* evidence upon which to found further inquiry. In the absence of anything even approaching to a general catalogue of English literature, these miscellaneous records occasionally throw light where otherwise all had been darkness. In this sense I speak with thankfulness of them. If I were to say that misprints, unscientific abridgment of titles, and slips as to dates and authorship, were never found in these catalogues, I fear I should not secure absolute credence. I will, therefore, make no assertion of the kind. I might accomplish the task before me, by the construction of four several lists, corresponding with the divisions of my title, from the contents of the box; but such a mode of proceeding would be defective in many respects, more particularly as regards the books I have seen, for of these my memory and my library, rather than my box, contain the record. There is yet another difficulty. The scene is changing all the time; every book or tract which falls into the category of those I have seen, lessens in some degree the lists of each of the other classes; and perhaps, I ought to state, by way of avoiding confusion, that I only speak here after the manner of a special collector in certain walks of literature, and a lover of odds and ends in general. To apply any such fancied classification as that now assumed to books *en bloc*, would be out of the question, the more so that I have seen nearly all the great libraries of Europe and America. In many of the more important libraries the out-of-the-way things do not seem to exist; they have probably been accounted as trash, and made away with accordingly; or, if they do exist, they are not brought into the catalogues specifically. I will illustrate more in detail my meaning about the transition from class to class by the following narration, the main incidents of which are of very recent occurrence.

The first book set up in type at the printing-office of the illustrious Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, is one with a very remarkable history. Its title was as follows: "*Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to become Rich: Wherein the several growths and products of these Countries are demonstrated to be a sufficient Fund for a flourishing Trade. Humbly submitted to the Legislative Authority of three Colonies.* . . . . Printed and sold by S. Keimer, in Philadelphia, MDCCXXV." I was anxious to see this book, or, more properly speaking, tract of sixty-five pages, mainly for the reason that it contained a reference to a proposed scheme of marine insurance which I thought might have borne some fruit, as probably it did. I found that the author of this tract was Francis Rawle. With this fact before me, I searched Watt, but found not a word: the same with Allibone, and this was the more remarkable, in that this latter work was itself

published in Philadelphia, and there is a good deal about the Rawle family—descendants of the person wanted. I tried the British Museum, and in the Catalogue there I found its title, but that was all: the tract itself was not to be met with. I consoled myself with the thought that in a few months I should be in the United States, and a visit to Philadelphia would of course accomplish all I wished. I searched the libraries there, but the result was disappointing; finally in the Loganian Library I found it—*i.e.*, the entry in the catalogue: the tract itself could not be found. It was known indeed to be in the building, and was believed to be the only copy extant. My disappointment was great, but as there seemed to be no help for it, I made the best of my bad luck, and (mentally at least) consigned this tract to the box, to take its place in the list of those I never expected to see! In this last proceeding I was premature. Quite a history has since been developed concerning this tract, which was found in the autumn of 1878, and privately reprinted, as a correspondence which I have had with Mr. William Brooke Rawle, of Philadelphia, subsequently proved. The elegant reprint of the tract which I possess, deserves attention, if for no other reason than that of exhibiting an act of generous regard on the part of a descendant of the original author. I trust that many other rare books and tracts may yet share a like practical resurrection. It is a feature of our age to love revivals of the past.

1. *Books I have seen:*—First, I will instance a few in my own possession: "*Two Godlie and profitable Sermons earnestly enveying against the Sins of this Land in generall, and in particular against the Sins of this City of London. Preached in the City of London by Thomas Hopkins, minister at Yeardley, in the Countie of Worcester.*" [Then, by way of indicating the drift of the contents, several texts are given in the title-page.] "... At London, imprinted by Felix Kyngeston, and are to be sold under Saint Peter's Church in Cornehill, 1615." This publication created a great deal of attention at the time, perhaps more particularly in the light of the plague visitations then prevalent. "*London's Deliverance Predicted: In a short Discourse, showing the causes of Plagues in general, and the probable time (God not contradicting the course of second causes) when this present Pest may abate, etc.* By John Gadbury, London, 1665." "*A True and Faithful Account of the several Informations exhibited to the Honourable Committee appointed by the Parliament to Inquire into the late dreadful Burning of the City of London. Together with other Information touching the Insolency of Popish Priests and Jesuits; and the Increase of Popery, brought to the Honorable Committee appointed by the Parliament for that purpose.* Printed in the year 1667." Pepys, in his Diary, under date Sept. 14, 1667, says, "Here I saw a printed account of the examination taken touching the burning of the City of London, showing the plot of the Papists therein; which it seems has been ordered to be burned by the hands of the common hangman in Westminster Palace." This is a copy which survived. "*Usury at Six per cent., examined and found unjustly charged by Sir Thomas Culpepper, and F. C. with many crimes and oppressions, whereof 'tis altogether innocent. Wherein is showed the necessity of retrenching our Luxury, and vain consumption of Foreign Commodities, imported by English Money; also the reducing the Wages of Servants, Labourers, and Workmen of all sorts, which raiseth the value of our manufacturers* 15 *or* 20 *per cent dearer than our neighbours do afford them, by reason of their cheaper wayes; wherein is likewise hinted some of the many mischiefs that will ensue upon retrenching Usury; humbly presented to the High Court of Parliament now sitting.* By Thomas Manley, Gent. London, printed by Thomas Ratcliffe and Thomas Daniel, and are to be sold by Ambrose Isted, at the Golden Anchor, over against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, MDCLXIX." This tract, I have reason to believe, accomplished a good deal in the way of diverting the current of anti-usury legislation, and hence of advancing our commercial prosperity. The mere titles of the large number of tracts for and against usury would constitute a very curious collection.

"*An Alarm to Europe: By a late prodigious Comet, seen Nov. and Dec.* 1680. *With a predictive Discourse, Together with some preceding and some succeeding Causes of its sad Effects to the East and North Eastern parts of the World, namely England, Scotland,*

Ireland, France, Spain, Holland, Germany, Italy, and many other places. By John Hill, Physitian and Astrologer." Then a diagram on title-page, "the form of the Comet with its Blaze or Stream as it was seen Dec. the 24th, anno 1680. In the evening. London, printed by H. Brugis for William Thackery, at the Angel in Duck Lane." [1680.]

This same comet led to the publication of another very curious folio tract: *The Petitioning Comet*, Or, a Brief *Chronology of all the Famous Comets, And their Events, that have happen'd from the Birth of Christ to this very day. Together with a Modest Enquiry into this present Comet.* London: printed by Nat. Thompson, next door to the *Cross-Keys* in Fetter Lane, 1681.

"*The Sinner's Thundering Warning-piece. Being an Account of the great Damage done by the late Dreadful Thunder and Lightning on the 16th of July last, both in City and Country; particularly at Tatnum-court, Islington, and several other places in and about the City of London, by beating down Chimnies, part 9 Houses, striking some dead, and others speechless, in a sad and deplorable manner; as also how one Mr. Woollar, of Ipswich in Suffolk, and six of his passengers was struck dead in his Wherry the same day by the lightning, and many others dangerously scorch'd and burnt. The truth of which will be attested any day of the week by Ipswich Hoy-men at Bearkey near Billingsgate, or at the Pewter Platter in Bullingbrook's-rents, near Spittle Yard. To which is added a Sermon preach'd at Mr. Wollar's Funeral on the said occasion at St. Margaret's Church in Ipswich, by Mr. Wm. Elemy, Minister of the said Parish, his text being Psalm* lxxvii. 17, 18, *&c.*" "Licensed according to order. London, printed by H. Hills, in Blackfryars, near the water-side." By local inquiries at Ipswich I fixed the year of this event at 1708, whereas the title-page and appearance of this tract would place it a century earlier.

Among other curious and rare books which I have seen, may be enumerated: "*An Apologie*, 1, *Or Rather a Retractation;* 2, *Or Rather a Recantation;* 3, *Or Rather a Recapitulation;* 4, *Or Rather a Replication;* 5, *Or Rather an Examination;* 6, *Or Rather an Accusation;* 7, *Or Rather an Explication;* 8, *Or Rather an Exhortation;* 9, *Or Rather a Consideration;* 10, *Or Rather a Confirmation*; 11, *Or Rather all of them;* 12, *Or Rather none of them.* 1596." By Sir John Harington. "*Rot among the Bishops, or a Terrible Tempest in the See of Canterbury set forth in Lively Emblems to please the Judicious Reader*, 1640;" a satire against Archbishop Laud. By Thomas Stirry. "*A certain Relation of a Hog-faced Gentlewoman, called Mistris Tannakin Skinker, who was born at Whirkham on the Rhyne. . . . . 1640.*" "*March of the Lion; or, the Conclusion of the War between Dunce and the Dunces. . . . . containing the progress of the Golden Savage from the Bedford Coffee House in search of new quarters.* 1752."

2. *Books I have not seen:*—Among the books to be classed under this heading are: "*Joyfull Newes out of the newe founde world, wherein is declared the rare and singular virtues of diverse and sundrie Herbes, Trees, Oyles, Plantes, and Stones*, by Dr. Monardus of Sevill, Englished by Jhon Frampton, 1577." "*A Discovery of Subterraneall Treasure, viz., of all Manner of Mines and Minerals, from the Gold to the Coale, Art of Melting, Refining and Assaying of them*, etc., 1639." By Gabriel Plattes. "*The Doctrine of the Asse, an account of their Principles and Practice, in whose behalf the complaint was written, that it may serve for advice to others; whereunto is added, ...* Balaam's Reply and the Author's Reply, 1661." By Lewis Griffin. "*A Dialogue concerning Decency . . . . 1751.*"

3. *Books I should like to see:*—Under the heading I might name, among other books for which space does not admit, such works as the following:—"*The Enemie of Securitie; or, a Daily Exercise of Godlie Meditations, for the Profit of all Persons of Anie State or Calling, translated by Thomas Rogers*, 1583." By Dr. John Avenar, Professor at Witeberge [*sic*]. "*A Purge for Pluralites, showing the Unlawfulnesse of Men to have Two Livings; or the Downe-fall of Double Benefices; being in the Clymactericall and fatall yeare of the proud Prelates, but the year of Jubilee to all poor hunger-pinch'd Schollers*, 1642." "*Essay in Praise of Woman, a Looking-glass for Ladies to see their Perfections in . . . .* Edinburgh, 1767." By J. Bland. "*Cupid and Hymen, or a Voyage to Isle of Love and Matrimony, containing a diverting Account of their Inha-*

bitants, with the Bachelor's Estimate of Expenses, and the Married Man's Answer to it, by John Single, 1742."

4. *Books I never expect to see:*—Regarding these books I will be vain enough or sanguine enough to hope that they may constitute a constantly decreasing number. Accident rather than design seems to help one respecting them: they turn up unexpectedly in the most unlikely places. While the number thus seems to be steadily decreasing, it is, in fact, rather rapidly increasing, in the sense that, so long as we know nothing of the actual existence of a book, we are necessarily indifferent about seeing it; but from the moment that we do get to know that it was once a veritable fact, we are put upon our mettle, and do not readily abandon hope. One's literary acquaintance here come in of great service—not to beg or to borrow, but to cast about for us. We constitute them into a corps of skirmishers, to search for, verify, and, perchance, produce to our vision that which without them we should at least have a lessened chance of seeing. I have the good fortune to possess several such friends; they fall within the category of Burton's Book-hunter—they are mighty book-hunters. I name two as samples—Mr. Samuel Timmins, and Professor W. Stanley Jevons. In the trade they are legion. But, notwithstanding the aid of such friends, I own to a misgiving if I shall ever see the following, or any considerable proportion of them:—"*The Miserie of Flaunders, Calamitie of Fraunce, Misfortune of Portugall, Unquietness of Ireland, Troubles of Scotland, and the blessed state of England.* 1579." By Thos. Churcheyarde. "*The Lawyer's Logike, exemplifying the Præcepts of Logike by the Practise of the Common Lawe.* 1588." By Abraham Fraunce. "*The Counter-Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter-Rat, written by R. S.* 1670." "*The Miraculous Power of Clothes, and Dignity of the Taylors, being an Essay on the words 'Clothes make men.'* Translated from the German. Philadelphia, Mentz, MDCCLXXII."

I trust that the foregoing remarks may prove of sufficient interest to induce others to follow up the subject of special collections, of tracts more particularly, and to note the peculiarities of title-pages at different periods of our book-history.

The Shakespeare Death-Mask.

THERE are few people of any culture who have not longed in moments of their lives to have seen some of the greater dead—of the immortals as they were when in the flesh—if but for one minute. Who that loves art has not attempted to imagine when in Florence or Rome the massive face of Buonarotti, or the imperial visage of Sanzio; who that cares for poetry has not conjured up the thin close-set lips and beaked nose of Dante or the dome-shaped brow of Shakespeare?

It has been my privilege recently to have seen, not indeed one of these faces in the flesh or in a vision, but (if self-conviction be allowed) as near to what it was once when still in our common mould as human skill can reproduce—namely, a mask of the dead face of Shakespeare.

At the present time of writing these lines there is staying at Windsor Castle (as private secretary to the household of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt) Doctor Ernest Becker, whose brother, Ludwig Becker, Court painter at Darmstadt, discovered the mask or cast of Shakespeare's face in an old curiosity shop at Mayence in 1849, and brought it in the following year to London, where it was exhibited. In the same year he left England for Australia, and was one of the victims of the expedition led by Burke and Wills, to which he had attached himself as naturalist. Between the years 1849 and 1861 this cast was kept in the charge of Professor Owen. I recollect seeing it under a glass case in his department in the British Museum, probably about a quarter of a century ago.

The impression of an individual, especially if he be of an artistic temperament, I know, goes for little in such a question as whether the cast now in Dr. E. Becker's possession is, or is not, actually the one taken from the face of the dead poet. Without evidence, and without even a tradition, such impressions are but worth the ink with which they are written. As for the very slight history relating to this cast, I will give it in as few words as I can.

It appears that a tradition had long been current in the artistic and scientific companies of Germans about Cologne and Mayence that, besides a curious miniature, representing a Shakespearean featured-like corpse—laurel crowned and lying in state, which had passed for generations in the family of its owner, Count Francis von Kesselstadt, as being the likeness of Shakespeare; that besides this little picture, there had been kept in the same family a plaster-

of-Paris cast, from which this little painting had been copied. Count Kesselstadt died in 1843, and his collections and pictures were sold. An antiquary of Mayence bought the little funereal picture, and re-sold it to Ludwig Becker (the painter and naturalist already mentioned) in 1847. Becker, having obtained the picture, now sought for what was supposed to be its original—namely, the cast, and after a hunt of a couple of years lighted upon it in a broker's shop at Mayence among rags and articles of the meanest description.

On seeing the cast, he was convinced that it was the original from which the Kesselstadt portrait (said to be that of Shakespeare) was copied.

On the back of the mask is inscribed A.D. 1616, the year of the poet's death. Examined under the critical eyes of the authorities of the Museum, this inscription was declared to be of the same time as the cast, and not produced after the plaster had hardened. This is the most interesting portion of the very slender chain of evidence, technically speaking, that exists to point it as being the mask of the poet.

Human hair of an auburn hue are still adhering to the moustache and peaked beard, such as they were coloured on the bust in Stratford Church. That this cast is the original of the little Kesselstadt corpse-picture, always considered in that family

as being that of Shakespeare, there is little reason to doubt; but how it and the picture came into that family, or into Germany at all, no one knows, nor will it be known probably throughout all time.

So much and so little, alas! for the evidence, legally speaking, in favour of this cast being taken from off Shakespeare's dead face.

Sentimentally speaking, I am convinced that this is indeed no other but Shakespeare's face; that none but the great immortal looked thus in death, or bore so grandly stamped on his high brow and serene features the promise of an immortality not of this earth alone.

All the world has seen either the originals or copies of the poet's head from the bust in Stratford Church, or of the "Chandos" portrait in our National Portrait Gallery, at South Kensington. I believe no one disputes that the bust over the poet's grave (the work of a very poor sculptor or rather stonemason) is taken from a cast of the corpse: a trifling but a marked difference between the sides of the face almost prove this. Looking into the cast narrowly, one is convinced that that bust is a poor copy, a very poor and coarse but still a copy of this mask; the features are, as it were, coarsely and vulgarly photographed and reproduced in the stone, and with the exception of the nose (in the bust it is much shorter, but this is probably owing to an accident) there is little material difference between them.

In the Chandos portrait of the poet the likeness to the cast is still more striking; there the nose is as refined and as aquiline as in the death-mask, the arch of the eyelids as marked.

But how, may it be asked, can proof ever be had that this mask is actually that of Shakespeare's? Indeed it can never be proved, unless such an impossibility should occur as

that of a jury of matrons should undertake to view the opened grave at Stratford: they at any rate would not need to fear the curse that is written above the grave—for it says, "cursed be *he* (and not she), who stirs that sacred dust."

For your readers of a scientific turn of mind I will give the following dimensions of this mask—copied from an article in that admirable American publication *Scribner's Monthly* for July, 1874. They are as follows:—

1. Length of a straight line from ear to ear (the exterior part of the ear excluded), 10·2 in.

2. Distance between the eyebrows, 1·6 in. N.B.—The extreme ends of the eyebrows are not exactly equidistant from the middle line of the face, the right being distant 0·75 in., and the left 0·85 in.

3. The length of a straight line, from the centre of the pupil of one eye to the centre of the other, 2·75 in.

This enormous distance between the eyebrows is the most striking feature of the face, and gives it much of its peculiar character.

4. Supposing a line drawn horizontally through the eyes, and another drawn at right angles down the line of the nose, mouth, and chin, we have from the line of the eyes the following distances:

From the line of the eyes to the centre of the mouth, 0·93 in.

From the mouth to the bottom of the chin (not the beard), 1·8 in.

The whole distance from the line of the eyes to the bottom of the chin, 4·4 in.

In these days of general doubt, and when it is the fashion to pooh-pooh religious as well as historical matters, one can hardly expect that this cast of Shakespeare's brow and face can be accepted by the savans and wise men of arts and letters; but I should like any unprejudiced person to be shown this death-mask, and, after a thorough and complete investigation of it, to say whether he does not think that it comes up to the very highest conception that he has formed of his own ideal, as well as from the very poor representations that have been handed down to us of what William Shakespeare looked on that April morn in 1616, when the everlasting day had cast over the dead poet's face a light not of this world.

Sentiment is not proof, and facts, not fancies, I may be told, are what is required in ascertaining the authenticity of such a relic as this death-mask. These, indeed, are not to be obtained, as I have already said; but even without these I for one would consider the acquisition of this cast for this country as one of immense interest and importance.

RONALD GOWER.

Reviews.

Memoir of G. Béranger. By the late Sir WILLIAM WILDE, M.D. (M. H. Gill & Son, Dublin, 1880.)

MOST of our readers, we imagine, will be more likely to associate the name of Béranger with French songs than with Irish ecclesiastical antiquities; and we expect that, on this side of the Channel at least, few persons know anything of the labours of Gabriel Béranger, just a century ago, in the cause of art and antiquities in Ireland. Of Huguenot extraction, and an adopted son of Ireland, he devoted the best years of a laborious and not very well-paid life to an examination of the many remains of early ages which had been spared through all the civil wars that had devastated that island; and he claims the credit of the first person in modern times who set himself earnestly to work to read the riddle of the Round Towers which there form so striking a feature. These he considers as decidedly ecclesiastical structures, built also with a view to defence and security; and he does not at all accept the theory that they were intended as beacons. It is almost needless to add that the researches of more recent times have fully confirmed this view, and that the name of Béranger, the pioneer, has been undeservedly forgotten, being thrown into the cold shade of oblivion by those who came after him—Dr. Petrie, Mr. Madden, and the leading spirits of the Archæological Association of Ireland.

Sir William Wilde has given us, in a preface and in the body of the work, a short but complete biography of Béranger; and has amplified the diary of his various antiquarian tours into a consecutive narrative which is full of interest, and as rich in local anecdote as in topographical description; letting the reader into the condition of the Irish peasantry as well as of the upper and wealthier classes during the first decade of the reign of George III. The memoir was about two-thirds completed when its continuity was broken off by the long illness and death of Sir William Wilde; but the thread has been taken up, and the concluding portion faithfully given to the world by Lady Wilde, first in the columns of the *Kilkenny Archæological Journal*, and now in the volume before us. It should be added that the book is adorned with no less than seventeen illustrations, carefully drawn on wood, showing a variety of other Irish antiquities besides the Round Towers—stones, cabins, arches, crosses, &c. Even many a well-informed Irishman may learn from this work for the first time that a Round Tower was standing in the City of Dublin a little more than a century ago.

Our Ancient Monuments, and the Land Around them. By C. P. KAINS-JACKSON; with an Introduction by Sir JOHN W. LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P. (Elliot Stock, 1880.)

It is not a little singular that, in spite of the great increase which archæology has made within the present generation, only a very slight interest has been shown by the public at large in the efforts of Sir John Lubbock, Lord Carnarvon, and other members of the two Houses of Parliament to carry into law a measure which has been proposed annually for some years past, to protect the chief ancient monuments which lie scattered up and down the country. To remove this apathy, and to excite a wholesome interest in these monuments of past ages, is a task which any man of average attainment might set to himself with advantage; and we are glad to welcome Mr. Kains-Jackson's effort in this direction. There are few educated Englishmen to whom the topography of their country offers no attractions; and therefore we cannot doubt that a popular and untechnical guide to such places as Stonehenge, Avebury, Old Sarum, Stanton Drew, Kit's Coty House, Cadbury Castle, Cæsar's Camp at Wimbledon, Wayland Smith's Cave, the Rollright Stones, Arthur's Round Table, and the other thirty or or forty chief objects of antiquarian enthusiasm which are named or "scheduled" in the Bill before Parliament will find plenty of readers. We suppose that it is with this special object in view, and not with any object of making money, that the book is published at a very low price—one that can hardly be remunerative, we fear; for it consists of upwards of a hundred pages quarto, uniform in plan and type, and on the same hand-wove paper with which the readers of THE ANTIQUARY are so familiar.

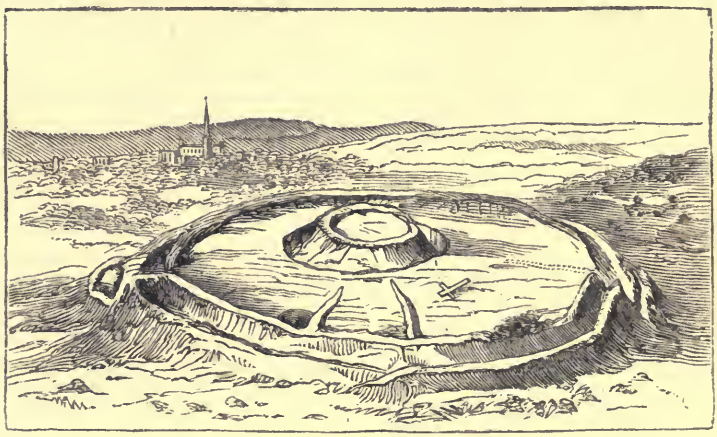
It is not easy to set forth in the space of a few pages the views of ancient and modern writers on such "moot" subjects as the true date and the real design of the megalithic circles of Stonehenge and Avebury; but here the history of both will be found summed up and epitomized,

"Votivâ veluti pateat depicta tabellâ."

Perhaps the very best historical sketch which the volume contains is that of Old Sarum, for in this we have, from first to last, the guidance of established and ascertained facts, and are not left to draw our own inferences: Mr. Kains-Jackson writes thus of it:

"Thus Old Sarum is an antique monument, raised to Christianity as well as deemed worth preserving by the general archæologist and antiquary. Those who agree with Lord Francis Hervey in despising the ancient Britons will yet be willing to assist in preserving what is at once a Celtic stronghold, a Roman fortress, a Saxon burgh, and a feudal castle. Twelve centuries of history and six of tradition unite in rendering the preservation of Old Sarum an object of national interest, while its Parliamentary history and the return, by its solitary tavern farmhouse, of some of the most brilliant statesmen the country has known, should cause it to have, in an especial manner, the consideration of the Houses of Lords and Commons."

The accompanying cut of Old Sarum is one of the most attractive of the illustrations in which the work abounds. Sir John Lubbock's Preface, explanatory of the general character of those monuments which his Bill is intended to protect from destruction, adds much to the value of the volume; and we must feel grateful to the author for the boon of an index. The only defect that we notice is the absence of all mention of the chief ancient monuments in Cornwall which need preservation. We know that they were omitted from the schedule of the Bill brought into Parliament on the ground that Cornwall is a Royal Duchy; but that consideration need not, we think, have weighed with Mr. Kains-Jackson, who could easily, by the help of such local antiquaries as Mr. W. C. Borlase, have made a schedule of Cornish monuments for himself. This omission strikes us as all the more strange since the writer gives us tolerably full accounts of the chief ancient monuments of Scotland and of Ireland.



Lightning Conductors. By RICHARD ANDERSON, F.G.S., &c. (Spon & Co., Charing Cross, 1880.)

Though the practical and technical part of this work does not fall within the scope of antiquarian matters, yet the accounts which it gives of Franklin's early researches into electricity, and the difficulties against

which the unknown and friendless discoverer had to contend before he could obtain a hearing from the Royal Society, are here given with so much of circumstance and detail, that they unfold to the reader a forgotten page of the history of the last century. It is a matter of pride to the editor of an antiquarian magazine to record the fact that public attention was first drawn in any marked manner or degree to Franklin's discovery, not by the officials of the Royal Society, but by Edmund Cave, the editor and proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, who was instrumental in enlisting on Franklin's behalf the good offices of the naturalist Buffon, which ended in Franklin's triumphal admission into the Academy of Sciences at Paris, when the President greeted him with the words *Eripuit cælo fulmen*. It will scarcely be believed that for years after Franklin had made his great discovery of electric rods as protectors to spires, towers, and lofty buildings, English prejudice refused to sanction the adoption of so useful an instrument; and that it was not until the tower of St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street had been seriously damaged by lightning, about a century ago, that the authorities allowed a safety apparatus to be put up for the preservation of St. Paul's. The work is well illustrated; and Mr. Anderson's tabular list of public buildings struck by lightning during the past three centuries will be of great service to those who are studying or writing on matters connected with Fire Insurance.

The Mysteries of All Nations. By JAMES GRANT. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London; W. Paterson, Edinburgh; Reid & Son, Leith, N.B.)

With an abundance, indeed a profusion, of the most interesting material, amounting to an *embarras de richesse*, before him, or rather in his hands, Mr. Grant has contrived to put together a work which is sadly disappointing to the genuine antiquary. Such questions as to the rise and progress of superstition, the laws against witchcraft and the trials of witches, the chief delusions of ancient and modern times, strange local tales, fables, and customs, mythology, magic, astrology, demonology, signs, omens, and divinations, forming as they do the chief subjects of the pen of Mr. Grant, ought to have been woven, and might easily have been woven by a skilful hand, into a book of real value. But to bring about such an end, system, order, method, comparison, breadth of view, and a genial sympathy with the past in spite of all its shortcomings, these and other cognate qualities would be necessary; and of these we can detect but few signs in Mr. Grant, who, to judge from his remarks about asserted miracles, ancient beliefs, pilgrimages, &c., considers that most of them are a delusion *pur et simple*. He considers that Shakespeare, Milton, and most of our English poets, including Cowper, Scott, and Longfellow, have sadly contributed to prolong the existence of "superstitions." A work written in such a spirit, though its individual pages are full of most attractive matter, can hardly escape proving a failure in a literary point of view. The book, too, is one which we are bound to condemn strongly on the ground of its having no index to such a mass of facts and names of persons, places, and books; though we are bound, *per contra*, to credit him with having prefixed to his volume, and repeating at the head of each chapter, a very long table of its contents.

Diary of a Tour in Sweden, Norway and Russia, in 1827. By the MARCHIONESS OF WESTMINSTER. (Hurst & Blackett, 1880.)

We do not often review books of travel; but an exception must be made for this volume on account of its antiquarian interest: for not only was the "Tour" which it describes made more than fifty years ago, when the old-fashioned difficulties of roads, inns, and vehicles were still in existence, but the work itself gives us some most interesting "glints"—as they say in Norfolk—of persons and places which have long since become historic, and of 'society' as it existed in foreign Courts "when George the Fourth was King." The portions which readers of THE ANTIQUARY will find most interesting are Lady Westminster's descriptions of the Cathedral, the Churches, the Museum, and the Winter Palace at St. Petersburgh, with its pictures and other relics of the past. The following description of an old mansion in Sweden called Skocloster, will serve as a proof of Lady Westminster's power of appreciating the antique:—

"The house was formerly a monastery, and stands round a square court, the cloisters, with columns of white marble still remaining. In that part through which you enter there is a large gallery round each story, looking into the court. It is full of curious old family pictures and others of all kinds, and the walls are, besides, painted all over with mottoes in Latin, French, and Italian; the staircases, which are very wide, are also full of pictures. . . . . The rooms are endless as to number. In the first which we entered there is a cabinet full of objects of curiosity and beauty, in the way of cups, boxes of stones, jasper, &c., finely set, nautilus-shells beautifully mounted, amber caskets, cabinets of ebony and ivory, and many other things of that sort. In the room adjoinining there is a strange ceiling in plaster, representing all sorts of creatures—men, animals, and birds, particularly large fat swans, very coarse and coarsely coloured, but so much *en relief* as to seem as if they must tumble down on the floor."

We venture to think that these last few observations will remind our readers of the "Emblems" engraved on the ceiling of the Library at Blickling Hall, Norfolk, so carefully and elaborately described in THE ANTIQUARY, vol. iv. p. 248. Lady Westminster continues:—

"Every room is full of pictures of the Brahés—the oldest family in Sweden—and all their connexions; Field Marshal Wrangel, who built the house, and whose bed is there; remarkable people of all times and nations, French, Swedish, and German, some very bad, others curious; particularly two very pretty ones of La Duchesse de Bouillon and La Duchesse de la Ferté on horseback, and quantities of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. . . . . There are several rooms full of old armour, firelocks, swords, sabres, extremely ancient and curious, some of them having belonged to kings of remarkable people. One rifle had been used by Gustavus Adolphus, in Germany; and there were many other trophies of the Thirty Years' War. Altogether [it is] the finest collection that exists in the

North of Europe: including a great number of ancient saddles, bridles, and bits, and Queen Christina's slippers, and those of Eric XIV. These are arranged in rooms on the third floor, at the top of the house. Several other apartments were occupied by a great quantity of books of all languages, which, if arranged, would make a fine library; other rooms also, on the same floor, and never used, had their bare walls covered with some of the most magnificent tapestry we ever saw, and in great profusion. The subjects were mostly figures in the most vivid colours, with magnificent rich borders, such as would fetch any price in England."

It is clear from these extracts that Lady Westminster, when she travelled abroad in 1827, carried with her the eye of a connoisseur; and that her zeal for the arts is not abated at the present day the handsome volume on our table is a proof.

Detling in Days Gone by. By J. CAVE-BROWNE, Vicar. (London: Simpkin & Co.)

By careful and judicious utilization of information derived from local sources, the Public Records, and the British Museum, the author of this pleasantly-written little history of Detling has added a valuable contribution towards Kentish county history. These are the works which help along the county historian in his gigantic task, and render his aim attainable. Mr. Cave-Browne's labour of love has, moreover, a most praiseworthy object in view. From the profits of the sale of this work he proposes to restore the lectern of Detling Church, one of the oldest, and perhaps the most ornamental, of our remaining wooden specimens. It dates from the middle of the 14th century, and may be regarded as unique in the richness and delicacy of its tracery. We commend the volume to the notice of our readers, antiquarian and otherwise.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 17.—Mr. G. Knight Watson read, in the absence of the author, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, M.A. (local secretary of the Society for Cumberland), a Paper entitled "A *résumé* or Report on Recent Important Antiquarian Discoveries in the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland." In it he gave a detailed account of some excavations near Brough, which had resulted in the discovery of two or three curious cists containing skeletons, with the vessels for food, as usual, by their side, and sundry other cinerary remains, implements, and pottery of a rude type. He also recorded the partial examination of a Roman camp situated on the sea coast near Maryport, in Cumberland, on the property of Mrs. Pocklington-Senhouse, of Netherhall; and intimated that further researches were about to be made on the spot. Here had been found a mutilated inscription on stone mentioning the XXth Roman legion: and also the foundations of a Roman road. Also in a cist in the neighbourhood had been discovered sundry rude implements of the Bronze period. Many of these had been dug up under the supervision of Mr. Robinson. Mr. E. Peacock also read a short Paper on the antiquities of the parish of Scotton, in Lincolnshire, which once belonged to the Nevilles and the Busseys, who had erected in it a church which had some interesting features, and at present had almost entirely escaped the hands of the restorer. The old stained glass which adorned its windows was full of armorial bearings of the Nevilles and Busseys, and so were the bosses of the ceiling. Thanks were voted to the authors of the above two Papers and to the donors of sundry books to the library of the Society. Among the objects of interest exhibited were three old wooden panels from an old house at Baston, in the parish of Keston, Kent, painted with portraits of Athelstan and other Saxon kings, and executed probably as early as the reign of Edward IV.; a rubbing of a curious Runic inscription which had been found on a stone in Cumberland, and had been submitted to Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, to be deciphered; also sundry photographs of the articles mentioned in Mr. Ferguson's Paper as having been lately found in Cumberland and Westmoreland; and lastly some coins of the reigns of Constantine and of the later Roman Emperors, forming part of a large hoard which had lately been found accidentally by an artisan on the banks of the river, at Bitton, near Bristol.

June 24.—H. Reeve, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.—The Hon. C. L. Wood and Mr. J. W. Cripps were admitted Fellows.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook presented a squeeze of an inscription of an Irish tombstone in the County of Wicklow. It appeared to read OROIT DO ECHTAIN—*i.e.*, "Pray for the soul of Echtan," but the name was somewhat obscure.—Mr. W. J. Thoms presented a patent (being an assignment of the next presentation of the parish church of Hastings, Sussex) under the Great Seal of Queen Katherine Parr, dated 30th of March, 37 Hen. VIII., 1546.—Mr. C. E. Davis communicated a Paper on recent excavations on the site of the Roman Baths at Bath.—At the conclusion of the Paper a resolution was passed expressing a hope that the Mayor and Corporation of Bath might see their way to throw open the large Roman baths as a memorial of one of the most interesting periods in the annals of that city.—During the evening the Ashburnham MS. of the Gospels (see p. 26 *ante*) was again exhibited to the Fellows and visitors.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—July 1.—Lord Talbot de Malahide in the Chair.—Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell read a Paper entitled "Notes on Implements and Chips from the floor of a Palæolithic Flint Workshop," which was illustrated by a number of diagrams and flint implements and chips. Professor Bunnell Lewis next read some "Notes on Antiquities in the Museum of Palermo," which was illustrated by a large number of coins, engravings, and photographs. This was followed by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie's Notes on "Plans of Earthworks and Stone Remains of Kent, Wiltshire, and the Land's End," some forty of which were suspended on the walls, the peculiarities of the several earthworks and remains being ably pointed out by Mr. Petrie. Among the other articles exhibited was a drawing of an inscribed altar lately found at Cirencester, by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 25.—Mr, E. B. Tylor, President, in the Chair.—Dr. H. Woodward read extracts from a Paper by Prof. J. Milne "On the Stone Age in Japan." The author described from personal examination many of the archæological remains in Japan. Kitchen middens are abundant, and are ascribed to the Ainos, the ornamentation on the pottery resembling that still used by the Ainos of to-day. The shells and bones found in the middens were enumerated and described. The stone implements found in Japan include axes, arrow-heads, and scrapers. Many of these occur in the middens; the axes are formed generally of a greenish stone, which appears to be a decomposed trachytic porphyry or andesite. The Ainos used stone implements up to a comparatively modern date. Tumuli occur in many parts of Japan, as well as caves, both natural and artificial. Prof. Milne opened one of the latter, and found the interior covered with inscriptions. The Japanese themselves make valuable collections of stone implements, old pottery, &c., the favourite notion among them being that such things were freaks of Nature. Several fragments of crockery, shells, and other remains from kitchen middens were exhibited. —Mr. C. Pfoundes read a Paper "On the Japanese People, and their Origin." Passing over the fabulous period, we find the Japanese commence their era about the same time as that of Rome, B.C. 660; the first emperor, mikado, or ruler established himself in the vicinity of Kiote, not very far from the present treaty ports, Osaka-Kiogo. For centuries history teems with accounts of efforts to civilize the people, and the wild and intractable aborigines were gradually driven northward, until they settled in the North Island, where they still exist, and form the bulk of the present inhabitants. Mr. Pfoundes exhibited a valuable collection of photographs and drawings in illustration of his Paper, together with articles of Japanese manufacture and some fine specimens of tapestry.

June 8.—Major-General A. Pitt-Rivers, V.P., in the Chair.— Mr. F. C. H. Price read a Paper "On Camps on the Malvern Hills." Last September, having obtained permission from Lord Somers to excavate in any part of the camps, he set his labourers to work, first on Hollybush Hill, on the south side of the Malvern range, and afterwards on Midsummer Hill, both of which were encircled by a deep ditch and a rampart, while in a glen between the two on the south side was the site of a British town, about 1,100 feet in length. In the interior of the ancient camp on Hollybush Hill were many hut hollows, some of which he opened, but fruitlessly. On the east face of Midsummer Hill were several lines of such hollows, which, like the rest had been habitations, and no fewer than 214 had been counted. Along the ravine between the two hills were four tanks, still having the ancient dams for holding back the water. More productive were the excavations on the Herefordshire Beacon Camp, one of the largest earthworks in the district. It had usually been looked upon as of British origin, and Mr. Price saw no special reason for doubting it. In one hut hollow much coarse black pottery was met with, and there were besides many bones of the ox, pig, horse, sheep, dog, some kind of gallinaceous fowl, and of the deer. A description was given of the huge block of syenite known as the "Divination Stone." It was mentioned that in 1650 a jewelled gold crown or bracelet was found in a ditch at the base of Herefordshire Beacon. Camden had written of it, and in a MS. said to belong to Jesus College, Oxford, it was stated to have been sold to a Gloucester goldsmith for £37, who sold it to a jeweller in Lombard Street for £250, who sold the stones alone for £1,500. There were many traditions as to coins found there, but their dates were uncertain. Mr. Price thought this large camp, as well as those on Hollybush and Midsummer Hill, was of late Cymric or Celtic orign, that the latter camp was of earlier date than that on the Herefordshire Beacon, and that in all likelihood they were occupied by the Romano-British, as many remains of those tribes existed in the district, and the pottery seemed to date from that period.—A Paper was read "On Religious Beliefs and Practices in Melanesia," by the Rev. H. Codrington.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 5. —By the consent of the Dean of Westminster, the members visited the Abbey. The party was divided into sections, which were respectively conducted by Mr. George H. Birch, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and Mr. J. L. Pearson.

June 19.—The members paid a visit to the interesting churches of Stone and Swanscombe, near Dartford, Kent. At Stone they were conducted over the building by the Rev. Canon Murray, the rector, and Mr. Hugh R. Gough, who read a Paper descriptive of its chief features. The fine north-western doorway and the richly-carved arcading in the choir were much admired. The church has been beautifully restored by Mr. Street, and it is a reproduction in miniature of much of the grand style of Westminster Abbey. At Swanscombe the church was shown by the Rev. Mr. Candy, who drew attention to the great variety of styles which it exhibited, from the Saxon down to the Perpendicular. The members afterwards inspected the remains of an early British camp near Swanscombe, and the old church of St. Botolph's, Northfleet, which is almost a cathedral in its plan and proportions. The afternoon was brought to a conclusion by a hasty visit to Springhead, in the course of which the company inspected the Roman Via.

July 3.—An excursion was made to Canterbury. Canon Rawlinson conducted the members over the Cathedral; after which St. Augustine's Missionary College was visited, the company being received by the Rev. Professor Watkins. The members next visited St. Martin's Church, in the outskirts of the city.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—June 17.—By permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, this Society held their morning meeting at Lambeth Palace. About 400 of the members and their friends attended and were received in the library. An explanation of the objects of interest was given by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., the librarian. The company then visited the chapel and the picture gallery, and were received by the Primate himself, who gave them an interesting history of the pictures and points of interest in these parts of the palace.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—July 6.— Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair.—Professor A. H. Sayce, M.A., read a Paper on "The

Hittité Monuments." In referring to a previous Paper communicated to the Society, and printed in the Transactions (vol. v. pp. 22–32), in which it was suggested that the so-called Hamathite inscriptions ought rather to be termed Hittité, as the hieroglyphics in which they were written were of Hittité invention, and that the existence of these inscriptions indicated an early connection between the city of Carchemish and the Hittité people; it was now pointed out by Mr. Sayce that his suggestions had been abundantly proved, and that for the future the monuments in question must be spoken of as Hittité, and not Hamathite. The various inscriptions known were then referred to, and the sculptures noticed by Texier, Hamilton, and Perrot in different parts of Asia Minor were considered. These bear some resemblance to Egyptian art on one side, and still more to Assyrian art on the other, but yet have a very marked and peculiar character of their own. The various Hittité monuments known were described, and the hieroglyphic names of various gods and goddesses from the sculptures at Boghaz Keni, Hamath, Aleppo, Carchemish, &c., considered.—A communication from M. Terrien de Lacouperie, on the Common Origin of the Akkadian and Chinese Writing was read.—The Rev. J. N. Strassmaier communicated the translation of a contract tablet of the 17th year of Nabonidus. This tablet, which is in the collection of the Louvre, is marked M.N.B. 1133, and contains rather an unusual form of contract.—Mr. Richard Cull, F.S.A., read some remarks on the Form and Function of the Infinitive Mood in the Assyrian language.

New Shakspeare Society.—June 11.—F. J. Furnivall, Esq., Director, in the Chair.—The Papers read were "On the Seasons of Shakspeare's Plays," by the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, M.A.; "On the Utter Failure of Mr. Swinburne's Metrical Argument against Fletcher's Share in *Henry VIII.*, by F. J. Furnivall, M.A.; and "On Suicide in Shakspeare," by the Rev. J. Kirkman.

Statistical Society.—June 22.—Anniversary meeting. Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., President, in the Chair.—From the Report of the council it appeared that in the past year the number of members had risen from 746 to 783. Great progress has been made during the last decade, the number of Fellows having been nearly doubled, while the income and amount invested have been more than doubled in that time.—Mr. James Caird was appointed President for the coming year. The council also was appointed.

Free and Open Church Association.—At the anniversary of this Society, Lord Forbes, V.P., in the Chair.—The Report was read and adopted. It contained a list of seventy-five old churches in which the pew system had been abolished, and of new free churches erected during the past year, but the list "is not put forth as a complete record of the progress of the movement, as many churches have, no doubt, been made free in a quiet way without any public notice having appeared of the change."

City Church and Churchyard Protection Society.—June 23.—The first annual meeting of this Society was held at the Mansion House, the Earl of Devon, President, in the Chair.—The Report showed that since the formation of this Society no scheme for the removal of a church had been set on foot, and no church had been destroyed. Having referred to the need for funds to carry on the work of the Society, the Report went on to acknowledge the exertions of Mr. H. Wright in securing so long and influential a list of supporters of the movement. The work of the Society was of no ordinary character in an age which was, above all things, utilitarian; but reverence for art, antiquity, and religion still retained some dominion over the minds and affections of the thoughtful and the cultivated. Mr. Henry Wright read a Paper on "City Churches," written by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.—The Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., moved: "That this meeting regrets the destruction of so many of the ancient parish churches of the City of London, both on æsthetic and religious grounds, and pledges itself to watch and oppose in the absence of urgent necessity any and every future scheme for the removal of a City church, or the desecration of the resting-place of the dead within the City of London."—At the last Council meeting of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, F.S.A, presiding, the Hon. Sec., Mr. Henry Wright, stated that the result of the late meeting held at the Mansion House, at which Lord Devon took the Chair, had been the increase of 120 new members, all of whom were then elected. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Tomkins, Q.C., "That the best thanks of the Council be accorded to Mr. Wright for his labours for the welfare of the Society." A letter was read from the solicitors of the Metropolitan Railway, Messrs. Baxter, definitely stating that no City church nor churchyard will be interfered with by the railway. Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., have become Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Royal Asiatic Society.—June 21.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., in the Chair.—Mr. R. N. Cust (Hon. Sec.) laid before the Society a revised translation, by Prof. Kern, of Leiden, of the additional edicts of King Asoka at Dhauli and Jaugada on the east coast of India, and gave a general description of the other inscriptions of that monarch which have been met with, not only on rocks, but in caves, and on pillars, especially set up to receive them. Having stated that the date of Asoka's reign was fairly certain, as he is known to have been the grandson of Chandra Gupta (Sandracottus), Mr. Cust mentioned the various localities in the North, West, and East of India where these inscriptions have been copied, and added that, while, in his opinion, both the forms of characters used could be traced back to a Phœnician original, the language of the inscriptions was an early form of the Prakrit into which the Sanskrit had degenerated. He then read Prof. Kern's translation.—A discussion ensued, in which Sir Walter Elliot, the discoverer of the Jaugada tablet, and others took part.

Folk-Lore Society.—June 23.—Earl Beauchamp, F.S.A., in the Chair.—The Annual Report was read, and the treasurer's statement of accounts for 1879 received. The officers for the ensuing year having been duly elected, and other business transacted, a motion was submitted to the meeting for the appointment of a committee to consider and report to the Council as to the best means of collecting and

arranging English proverbs. Another subject to which the Council drew special attention was the desirability of forming a Folk-Lore library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—June 4.—Prof. W. Stanley Jevons in the Chair.—Mr. Cornelius Walford, F.S.A., read a Paper entitled "Books I have Seen; Books I have Not Seen; Books I should Like to See; Books I Never Expect to See," the substance of which we print in another column. In the discussion which followed the reading of the Paper, Prof. Jevons thought that it would be well if the Association were to take up the matter of publication of books without a date—a practice which had extended to some important works, and would hereafter cause much trouble.

CYMMRODORION SOCIETY.—June 30.—A Paper was read by Mr. H. W. Lloyd on Welsh Books Printed on the Continent in the 16th and 17th Centuries.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.—June 28.—Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., in the Chair.—Mr. W. Morris, Hon. Sec., read the Annual Report, from which it appears that the Society has been instrumental, more or less, in preventing the so-called restoration of the churches of Chesterton, near Cambridge; Aldborough, Suffolk; Studland, Dorset, and others; St. Germain's Cathedral, Isle of Man; the Old Town Hall, Leicester; Malmesbury Market Cross; the Baptistry, Ravenna; St. Albans Cathedral; and St. Mark's, Venice. The Report was adopted, on the motion of Lord Talbot de Malahide, seconded by Mr. Sidney Colvin, Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge, and supported by Professor Hales. Mr. J. J. Stevenson read a Paper on St. Mark's Church, at Venice, and moved the following resolution: "That this meeting having noted the opinions of Mr. J. J. Stevenson, Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and other architects, who have recently visited St. Mark's at Venice, is convinced that the west front is, on the whole, in good repair, and most earnestly deprecates any restoration of it; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts in Italy." Mr. W. R. Richmond, Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

PROVINCIAL.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—May 9.—Mr. John R. Findlay, V.P., in the Chair.—Dr. R. Angus Smith read a Paper on some Stone Circles at and near Durris. While staying with Dr. James Young, the proprietor of Durris, Dr. Smith was struck with the number of cairns on the hillside of Cluny, many of which may be clearance heaps, though the number of stone circles in the neighbourhood lends countenance to the opinion that they may not all be so. He described first the circle on Rees o'Kleen, which is nearly perfect, fourteen yards in diameter and having five stones still standing. On Garrol farm there is a second circle, sixty feet internal diameter, nine stones standing, the highest five feet high, and the lying stone in the usual position, facing the south, with a standing stone at each end of it. At Esslie is a third circle of a remarkable character. The base appears as if raised about two feet above the ordinary level. The circle is composite, consisting of a large circle enclosing two smaller ones. The main circle is twenty-seven yards in diameter. Of the two enclosed circles the eastern was complete. The stones are scarcely a foot above the ground, and almost concealed by the grass. A space of seven or eight feet in diameter was laid bare, and in three places there were found what seemed to have been burials placed round the circumference of the circle. In the centre was a cist built of boulder stones. Nothing was found in the graves but fragments of bone. On West Mullach there is another circle forty-eight feet in diameter, consisting of six standing stones, and a lying one at the south. In the centre is a circle of smaller stones, but destroyed by previous investigators. At Cairmfauld is another circle twenty-four yards in diameter, with five stones remaining. At East Mullach are the remains of another. Dr. Angus Smith quoted largely from a manuscript description, with measurements of these circles, sent him by Dr. William Brown, of Edinburgh, comparing and combining both sets of observations. He also noticed several other stone circles in the east of Kincardineshire, which he had merely seen. He drew no conclusions from the facts he had placed on record, but he hoped that some day the accumulation of such observations would lead to a knowledge of the point from which the people who built the stone circles had come into Scotland. The Paper was illustrated by photographs of the circles, taken for the purpose by Dr. Angus Smith.—The Rev. Dr. Struthers, of Prestonpans, communicated an account of the discovery of a large sepulchral urn found in tirring a quarry belonging to Mr. John Wilson, of Tranent, near the old house of Birseley. The urn, which was broken to pieces by the workmen, has been reconstructed, and placed in the Museum by the donation of the Rev. Dr. Struthers. It measures fourteen inches high and twelve-and-a-half inches diameter, and is well shaped and ornamented. When found it was inverted over the burnt bones of the person for whose interment it had been made.—Mr. J. R. Findlay, vice-president, gave a short account of the discovery of an urn of larger size and more elaborate ornamentation, at Stenton, in 1877. In the course of removing a large mound, 110 yards in circumference, and ten to twelve feet high in the centre, at Meiklerig, the farmer found on the east side of the mound, and near the level of the original surface, a square cist, containing the urn, which was full of burnt bones. A flint knife and a small whetstone partially perforated were also found in the cairn.—The next notice was a description of the discovery of an urn and bronze blade at Shuttlefield, Lockerbie, communicated by Mr. William Rae, Rosehill. Mr. W. R. M'Diarmid read an account of a stone with an incised cross, similar to that at Ratho, which had been recently described by Mr. J. R. Findlay. This stone was found in a cairn at Daltallochan, in the parish of Carsphairn, Kirkcudbrightshire, a locality abounding with cairns, stone circles, and other ancient remains.—Professor Duns gave a notice of an ancient Celtic reliquary found in the Shannon, which bore a strong resemblance to the beautiful one from Monymusk, and which he intimated he now presented to the

Museum.—Mr. R. B. Armstrong gave an account of a map of the debateable ground between England and Scotland, marked in Lord Burleigh's handwriting, a tracing of which, from the original in the British Museum, was exhibited.—Mr. Ralph Carr-Ellison gave an additional Note on the Translation of the Inscription of the Newton Stone, which he had communicated to the Society some time ago.

BATLEY (YORKSHIRE) ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—June 14.—Mr. Geo. Jubb in the Chair.—Mr. Wm. Carr, of Gomersal, President, read a Paper on the Antiquities of Batley. He proceeded to speak of the importance of the etymology of a parish being considered, and any prehistoric remains investigated. He quoted the Domesday Book mention of Batley, and next gave an account of the origin of knights' fees, and showed that it was necessary, for the purposes of the Crown, to ascertain from time to time the position of the vassals and sub-vassals, and that this was done by inquisitions. Returns of these inquiries as to the fees were amongst the earliest of our national records, and they might be consulted with advantage. Taking next the ecclesiastical portion of his subject, Mr. Carr touched on the origin of parishes, mentioned the early connection of Batley with the priory at Nostel, and gave a running list of the documents that might advantageously be consulted, with special mention of some of the more curious, as, for instance, the *valor ecclesiasticus*, the certificates of colleges, and the Commonwealth Survey. He afterwards spoke of the grant of the advowson of Batley, and made reference to the ancient stained glass in the windows of the old church, to some of the monuments, and to the connection of the Copleys with the parish.

June 26.—The members of the above Society paid a visit to Wakefield, in order to inspect the parish church and the Rolls Court of the Manor, permission having been kindly given by the Vicar and Mr. Stewart. Arriving first at the Rolls Court, Mr. Townend informed them that the rolls commenced with the year 1273, and were continued down to the present, with slight intermission, thus forming one of the finest collections in England. The visitors had pointed out to them documents of rare interest, including a lieutenant's commission, issued in 1643, and signed by Lord Fairfax; also a similar commission issued and signed by Bradshawe, President of the Parliament, who signed the death warrant of King Charles. The axe and manacles, formerly attached to the gibbet at Halifax, came in for a fair share of attention, as did also the other deadly weapon used by murderers in the Manor of Wakefield. Having looked round the old Moot Hall, the party then visited the parish church, where Mr. Michael Sheard, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, explained the various points of interest in it, pointing out the old carvings, &c., which alone remain of the former building. The Clerk exhibited the parish register and churchwarden account books, and drew the attention of the visitors to certain remarkable entries therein made; notably, one in reference to bad coin. In addition to the tower being 105 feet high, the spire measures 135 feet, and the vane seven feet more, making the total height 247 feet; being thus the highest in Yorkshire.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting will be held at Pembroke, and will begin on Monday, August 23. Mr. C. E. G. Phillips, of Picton Castle, has accepted the office of President for the ensuing year.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. — Annual Meeting, May 24.—Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.—The Annual Report mentioned successful excavations by members of this Society at Great Chesterford and Barrington, and promised the issue of several books during the coming year. Professor Hughes made the following remarks upon the present manufacture of pottery in the Pyrenees:—We have not many descriptions of the mode of manufacture of pottery among rude tribes or people where primitive modes are still kept up, and yet it is from such observations alone that we can hope to obtain any satisfactory evidence as to the conditions which we may infer prevailed among the makers of the primeval pottery we find in caves, in graves, or refuse heaps. One such case I had an opportunity of examining with Sir Charles Lyell under the guidance of M. Vausennat some years ago. At Ordizan, near Bagnères de Bigorre, in the Pyrenees, there is a clay derived from the subaerial decomposition of various igneous and metamorphic rocks, which has been found by experience to be especially adapted for making pottery. The process is very simple. The clay is kneaded in small quantities at a time, and the potter, generally a woman, sets herself down by a lump of it, having in front of her a round piece of wood about eighteen inches across, fastened by V-shaped braces to a peg which turns in a heavy wooden stand. A piece of clay is placed on this round moveable table, and while the table is turned by the left hand the clay is moulded with the right. Lump after lump is added, and the whole worked into form with the fingers, a simple wooden scraper about six inches long, and a wet rag. A hole about six feet across and two feet deep is dug in the ground. The vessels having been allowed to dry and harden in the air for a time are packed in dry fern in this hole, each vessel being also filled with fern. They are thus built up into a beehive-shaped mass rising about four feet above the ground, and the whole is covered with sods, leaving openings for draught here and there. The fern is fired, and when the fire is burned out the vessels are finished. In this way, M. Vausennat informed us, vessels resembling exactly those found in the caves and dolmens are now manufactured and used in the Pyrenees. The additions are made in lumps, and therefore when a spiral is seen, it is due to the fingers being withdrawn from the centre as the table is turned by the hand, and does not indicate the clay coil method described by Mr. Hartt as so common in Brazil and the rest of South America.—Mr. Neville Goodman exhibited and described some burial urns found near the mouth of the river Amazon. They were taken from a small island of some two or three acres in extent, lying near the bank of a long, narrow and shallow lake called Arary, which was almost at the centre of the Island of Marajou (Long. 49° W., Lat. 1° S.). The urns were partially projecting from the low cliff. They were buried at no great depth in the soil. No. 1 was a highly ornamented and curiously shaped urn. This contained human bones of very small size. The urn had one or two coatings of finer clay, superimposed on the clay forming the main

structure. The elaborate pattern was formed by cutting through the superficial white clay, and thus revealing the salmon-coloured clay below; paint and bosses had also been added to complete the design. No. 2 was a rough globular vessel without pattern. This contained no bones. A rude conventionalized representation of a clothed human head, conjectured to be the knob or handle of the cover of the vessel, was found in it. An almost precisely similar knob or head found at Parà is in the British Museum. No. 3 was an urn with a ruder pattern, formed in the same way as No. 1, which also contained fragments of human bones. From another vessel without pattern, was taken a singular triangular piece of porcelain, probably an article of clothing or adornment. No. 4. Besides these were some fragments of a large and elaborately ornamented vessel which must have been five or six feet in circumference. The pattern was made as in No. 1 by adding two coatings of fine clay; then it was traced by an indented line; then the lines had a border left on each side of them, and the remaining surface was worked away with a tool after the clay had attained to some degree of hardness. Nos. 5 and 6 were portions of two other vessels of similar shape and probably like use. They were hollow short cylinders with horizontal shelves on the upper edges. No. 5 presents perhaps the best specimen of workmanship. In this case the chasing seems to have been done while the clay was yet soft—the tool squeezing it up in some places. It had on its upper and under borders well defined and well executed designs of the key or Greek pattern. No. 6 had a rough sketch of the eyes, eyebrows, and ridiculously small nose, in rude imitation of the human head. The large boss was to lift it by, and probably was not intended to correspond with any feature of the face. No. 7. Portions of other vessels with patterns painted on them. The facts adduced showed conclusively that these were burial urns of an ancient people, and the place from which they were taken an ancient cemetery. The aboriginal Indians had ceased to exist in Marajou with anything like tribal relations or distinctive customs for more than a century, and had become absorbed in the mixed Brazilian people. The works of art of the modern Indians dwelling on various branches of the Amazon higher up present nothing similar to these urns. On the other hand an examination of these vessels and their ornamentation proves that their manufacturers must have had some relations with the ancient peoples of Peru, Granada, Central America, and Mexico. The art indicated by the pottery was a branch of that wide-spread civilization which extended from Central America through the lands of the Incas to the southern hemisphere along the Andes, and which seemed to shrivel and totally disappear at the rude civilization of the West, whose forces were wielded by the Spaniards under Cortes, Pizarro, &c. To illustrate this Mr. Goodman showed that No. 1 was a highly conventional representation of the human figure, with its head, trunk, arms, nose, breasts, feet, and other organs presented on each side in a bifacial arrangement. The correspondence of this, not only in the main but in minor features of detail, with the burial jars of Peru and Granada, of which pictures were shown, proved a close and imitative connection. After calling attention to the many points of correspondence between Egyptian arts and customs and those of the South American ancient races, and explaining the uses as he conjectured of the short cylindrical vessels, Mr. Goodman stated that the burial urns were too small and had too narrow mouths to admit of a human body being placed in them, in whatever manner doubled up, without mutilation. Hence it would appear that the bodies were first dried in the sun and then broken up and introduced into the urns. There were no signs of carbonization—*i.e.*, of cremation. There are no vessels in English collections of similar quality from the same neighbourhood, except the few fragmentary ones from Parà in the British Museum before spoken of.—Mr. Griffith exhibited two urns from Peru, from the tombs of the Incas, of similar pottery, and with coatings of fine clay, of red and light yellowish colour, exactly similar in this respect to those exhibited by Mr. Goodman; they also had the human figure, in one case with the hands and arms held in the same position as on his, in the other with just a human face as it were carved on the stem of the Mandiora, the roots representing the body and legs. He suggested that the key pattern might have arisen from a repetition of lines representing in a conventional way the eyes, eyebrows, and nose, comparing the Anglo-Saxon ornament springing from the same origin, passing through the Y (upsilon) on their coins and culminating in the Fleur-de-lis.—Mr. Griffith exhibited a perforated flat sandstone pebble, lately found at Ditton, with two worked tynes of red deer. A number of Roman remains are found in the same spot, but these are apparently confined to holes filled with black earth, "ash pits," which were dug into the clunchy soil underneath the surface soil. These three specimens, however, came from this clunchy soil, where it had not been disturbed, and were probably pre-Roman. The stone might have been used as a net-weight.—Mr. White read a Paper on the Chesterford kiln, which Professor Hughes stated was a kiln for baking or burning pottery, but this Mr. White thought very improbable; both from its shape and size it much resembled the lime kiln of the present day. He then showed the shape of the potter's kiln, by giving as examples one discovered by Mr. Layton at Caistor, near Norwich, the ancient Venta Icenorum, and sketched in vol. xxii. of the *Archæologia;* another found by the Hon. R. C. Neville, which Mr. White thought was the flues only of a kiln, sketched in vol. x. of the *Archæological Journal.* He then exhibited a drawing of a more perfect one, found by Mr. Joslin, at Colchester, where the flues and furnaces are nearly identical in shape with those of Mr. Neville's, but on the top of the flues was built the kiln. The bottom of this flue was pierced through at regular intervals to allow the heat the more readily to escape into the kiln. The tops of the flues were much vitrified, which he proved by a specimen he exhibited. When the kiln was loaded it was then arched over with clay, which was, wholly or in part, broken down to take out the pottery when baked. And another, figured by Mr. Artis, from amongst the remains at Castor, in Northamptonshire, the Durobrivae of Antoninus, showed the bottom perforated in a similar manner to the one mentioned above.—Mr. Redfern exhibited an ancient tally-board, which he

described as probably of late sixteenth-century or early seventeenth-century work, of dark oak, carved in relief, and divided into small panels, each of which contains a representation of a peacock, a hooded falcon, a swan, or some other bird; the lower part is formed as a shield, which has on its face two smaller shields, suspended from a hunting horn. One of these shields bears the arms of the Lucy family, and the other what appears to be the arms of the city of Amsterdam. This tally-board is supposed to have been used for keeping the record of the game supply at some house of importance. Shakespears makes mention of the tally in the play of *Henry VI.* and in Sonnet 122.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 16.—Annual meeting at the Senhouse Arms Hotel, Maryport. The Rev. Canon Simpson, LL.D., Chairman of the Council, presided. The officers for the ensuing year having been appointed, and other routine business transacted, the company visited the site of the Roman Camp above the town, under the guidance of Mr. Joseph Robinson, and afterwards proceeded to Netherhall, where Mr. Senhouse's collection of Roman altars, and other remains, which had from time to time been found in the neighbourhood, were inspected. The first day's proceedings were brought to a close by a visit to Workington Hall, the ancestral residence of the Curwen family, where several interesting Papers were read. The programme included a carriage excursion on the following day, when several places of historical interest were visited. This Society has recently issued its ninth annual volume of Transactions. They contain a great amount of interesting local matter, and are well illustrated. The number of members of this Society has increased fivefold within the last few years.

EPPING FOREST AND COUNTY OF ESSEX NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—July 3.—The members met for an examination of Amesbury Banks earthwork, which tradition reports to have been an encampment of Queen Boadicea, and of another ancient camp, recently discovered near Loughton by Mr. William D'Oyley. The conductor of the party was Major-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., who afterwards discoursed on the indistinct lines of banks which they had been inspecting. The council of the club announce an early geological field meeting, to be conducted by Sir Antonio Brady, F.G.S., and Mr. Henry Walker, F.G.S., to the Elephant Pits at Ilford.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 24.—Special general meeting.—Papers by Mr. James Napier, F.R.S.E., "On Folk-lore among the Upper and Middle Classes," and by the Secretary on the canoe recently discovered in a small island in the Clyde, were read. Prof. Young exhibited coins in the Hunterian Museum, which have not yet been catalogued.

HULL LITERARY CLUB.—June 26.—The members paid a visit to Hedon, where the vicar, the Rev. H. L. Clarke, gave an Address on the History and Architecture of the Church. He directed attention to the points of interest in the building, and furnished much biographical information respecting the vicars and other notable persons buried in the church. In this church is interred the Rev. John Tickell, the historian of Hull. The party afterwards went to the Town Hall, where the maces and fine collection of plate belonging to the Hedon Corporation were submitted for inspection. Mr. Park gave brief particulars of the objects of interest, and afterwards read a short Paper on the History of Hedon.

LIVERPOOL NOTES AND QUERIES SOCIETY.—From the Report of the third Session lately issued, it appears that this Society has met with most gratifying success. Professor Dowden presided over the inaugural meeting of the Society; Mr. Henry Irving presided over the opening meeting of the second session, and Professor Graham over that of the session just closed. A Conference on the question of Architectural Restoration was held in December, 1878, at which papers were read by Mr. William Morris, Mr. Samuel Huggins, Mr. J. J. Stevenson, Mr. James Bromley, and by Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, the founder of the Society. During the recent controversy on the proposal to restore the west façade of St. Mark's, Venice, a meeting under the auspices of the Society was held (by permission of the Libraries' Committee) in the Free Library, when Papers by Mr. William Morris, Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, Mr. J. M. Hay, Mr. G. A. Audsley, Mr. S. Huggins, Mr. J. Bromley and by the President, the Rev. S. Fletcher Williams were read. Papers on subjects of Shakspearean interest have been submitted to the Society by Professor Dowden, Professor J. Ruskin, Mr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. Frank Marshall, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. William Tirebuck, Mr. J. Whiteley, Rev. J. Kirkman, and Rev. S. Fletcher Williams. Papers on general art questions have been read by Mr. W. G. Herdman, Mr, J. F. Drinkwater, Mr. W. Tirebuck, Mr. W. Lewin, Mr. Evelyn Pyne, Mr. J. Ashcroft Noble and others A lecture on "The Relation of Politics to Art" was delivered by Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, and has recently provoked much discussion.

PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—June 15.—Mr. C. C. Ross in the Chair.—On the motion of Mr. F. Boase, seconded by Mr. W. Bolitho, jun., Mr. C. Ross was appointed first President of the Society, and Mr. Thomas Cornish and Mr. W. C. Borlase were nominated as vice-presidents. The other officers having been duly elected, Mr. Cornish stated that Sergeant Wallis intended presenting to the Society a portion of one of the beams of the main deck of the *Royal George;* and he had also been informed that some workmen, whilst engaged in a croft at Roseworthy, had discovered a large flat stone, under which was a "kist" which contained several remains of what they believed to be copper implements of great antiquity, which it was intended to present to the Society.—Mr. Bolitho delivered a short address on "Prehistoric Remains," and, on the motion of the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, it was agreed to forward a petition to Parliament in support of the Bill for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—This Society has lately effected the purchase of the historical records and manuscripts collected by Mr. T. Serel, of Wells, and these have recently been forwarded to Taunton Castle, where, after being properly classified, they will be open to public inspection. This rare collection was not long

ago likely to pass out of the county, but in order to prevent this loss Mr. W. Long, of Wrington, bought it of Mr. Serel for £130, and generously offered it to the Somersetshire Society for £100, retaining only some printed volumes of no local value. Nearly all the money required to secure the collection has been subscribed by members of the Archæological Society, and the books will afford a rich source of research to archæological, historical, and genealogical students in the county. The collection consists of abstracts of title, boundaries of manors, awards, terriers and tithe accounts, facts connected with the histories of many county families, among others the families of Pym, Strode, Popham, Phelips, Tynte, Mordaunt, &c.; various original charters and deeds of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries; records of mining laws, manorial customs, ecclesiastical antiquities of the diocese relating to Bishops, to the Dean and Chapter and the Vicars Choral of Wells, and to the Abbey of Glastonbury; and also too ther parishes in different parts of the county; two curious volumes of briefs, one set for the redemption of captives taken by Barbary pirates, and the other for the relief of the Huguenot sufferers of the Principality of Orange, with the returns of the collections made in each parish; lists of collations, notices of the institution and government of grammar schools, parochial and church accounts, particulars connected with the history of the church and city of Wells, and the ecclesiastical and municipal history of Glastonbury, &c., and several curious and valuable printed books which treat for the most part on the history and antiquities of the county.—The annual meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society has been fixed for the 24th August, and will be held at Glastonbury under the presidency of Dr. E. A. Freeman.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A CURIOUS SURNAME.—On the *Quo Warranto* Roll, Cumberland, appears a name which, in its construction, reminds us of the remarkable *cognomina* of the Puritan period, though the one in question, "Robertus *Skirtes-ful-of-love*," would hardly have found an adopter in those severe times.

THE ancient manor house at Streatham, which came into the possession of the Russells by the marriage of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Howland, Esq., of that place, is now, and has been for about eight or nine years, occupied by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. It still, however, retains its name of "Russell House." It stands at the corner of a lane leading to Tooting Common, and overlooks the village churchyard.

SHAKESPEARE'S BED. — The significance of Shakespeare's bequest of the second best bed to his wife, has often been explained. It is a curious fact, and one perhaps little known, that the carved headboard of an Elizabethan bedstead, confidently affirmed by tradition to have been part of the very bed in question, and bearing the initials A. H., is still preserved in a private residence near Evesham. What more natural than that the bride's family should have set up the young couple with a bed; and that Shakespeare should have been anxious for this, if for no other reason, to acknowledge the obligation?

PHONETIC SPELLING.—In an audit office account relating to the siege of Newhaven in 1562, Rouen is written throughout as "Roane,"—not "Roone" as might have been expected. This may be of interest in connection with the pronunciation of "Room-roam-Rome;" and in other passages of Shakespeare. It is almost certain that "Roane" is the phonetic spelling of Rouen according to the constant habit of these official verities. In the same account, "fife" is written throughout "phiph," a phonetic liberty almost as serious as that taken by an Irish candidate at a recent army medical examination who spelt "coffee" without using a single right letter, to wit, "kaughy."

LORD CHATHAM AND JUNIUS.—The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr. W. Hone, the author of the "Year Book," &c., and dated from Leeds, May 5th, 1831, "during a snow-storm":—"On the 11th May, 1778, died the great Earl of Chatham. I should have much liked to have sent you *twenty reasons* for the belief I have that this personage was, in reality, the celebrated *Junius*. I do not know one subject upon which there has been written such a proportion of nonsense as upon this authorship. Many people like Boyd, Wilmot, and Francis would have given the ears off their heads, and a leg besides, to be thought the author; and so would their descendants or dependants, &c.; but, trust me, the secret is in the Grenville and Buckingham families, who *have had* good reasons for keeping the thing snug. I wish I had opportunity to give you a 'bird's-eye view' only of this subject, you would need no more. Two things only have deluded the public—spurious letters called "miscellaneous," and assertions of ignorant or designing men. A friend of mine has blown them skies high; but, alas! his arrangement of the argument is bad, and his style of writing still worse. I will send you a copy of his pamphlet by the first opportunity." It would be interesting to know who was this friend of the writer, and what the name of the pamphlet to which he refers.

"VERMIN" AND "THE HOUSE."—This heading has no reference to an incident in a recent debate in the House of Commons, but is only intended to serve as an introduction to a curious entry on the *Treasurer of the Chamber's Roll*, 1694 to 1698:—"William Hester, rat-killer, for destroying vermin at Kensington and the two Houses of Parliament, between Michaelmas 1693 and Lady-day 1697, by vij. warrants, ciiij**xviij*li.* iij*s.*" Another roll, 1692 to 1694, contains:—"Mrs. Barry for herself, and the rest of the Comedians, for Acting the Playes called *Caius Marius*, *The Old Batchelour*, and *The Orphan*, at xxv*li.* each, lxxv*li.*" And a third one, 1698 to 1701 has:—"Sir Godfrey Kneller for xix. Pictures of the King and Queen at Length, for Barbadoes, Maryland, and for the Plenipotentiarys for the Treaty of Peace, &c., at l*li.* each. And for several pictures for his Ma^ties^ use vj^c^l*li.*, mvj^c^*li.*

* * * * *

Alexander Fort, master joyner, for a coffin of State for the Duke of Gloucester, and a chest for the Bowells covered with velvet, by warrant, lx*li.*"—*Owl.*

AN OLD POLITICAL CONNECTION.—The owners

of Claydon have represented the county of Bucks and its five boroughs—Buckingham, Wycombe, Aylesbury, Amersham, Wendover—at different times from the year 1552 to 1880, and always on the Liberal side in politics. Edward VI., 1552, Sir Edmund Verney, for Buckinghamshire, and Sir Francis Verney, for Buckingham; Philip and Mary, 1555, Sir Edmund Verney, for Buckinghamshire, and Sir Francis Verney, for Buckingham; James I., 1623, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Buckingham; Charles I., 1627, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Buckingham; Charles I., 1640, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Wycombe; and Mr. Ralph Verney, Aylesbury; 1640, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Wycombe; Charles I. (Long Parliament), Sir Ralph Verney, Aylesbury; Charles II., 1680, Sir Ralph Verney, Buckingham; James II., 1684, Sir Ralph Verney, Buckingham; William and Mary (Convention Parliament), 1688, Sir Ralph Verney, Buckingham; Anne, 1710, Sir John Verney, Buckinghamshire; 1713, J. Verney, Lord Fermanagh, Amersham; George I., 1714, J. Verney, Viscount Fermanagh, Amersham (in his place, deceased, Ralph Verney, Viscount Fermanagh); 1722, Ralph Verney, Viscount Fermanagh, Amersham; George III., 1754, Ralph, Earl Verney, Wendover; 1768, Ralph, 2nd Earl Verney, Buckinghamshire; 1790, Ralph, 2nd Earl Verney, Buckinghamshire; last male of the old family of Verney. William IV., 1832 and 1835, Victoria 1837 (1847 during this Parliament M.P. for Bedford), 1857, 1859, 1865, 1868, and 1880, Sir Harry Verney, Buckingham. In 1472, Sir Ralph Verney, Lord Mayor, was M.P. for London, "on the side of progress."—*Times.*

LENTEN FARE IN OLDEN TIMES.—Our forefathers were far more particular in the celebration of Lent than we are, and fish was the diet all through the season. And what kind of fish do our readers imagine were eaten in this country in the olden time, and at what cost? An account of the 31st Edward III. (1358) contains payments out of the Exchequer of fifty marks for five lasts (9000) red herrings; 12*l.* for two lasts white herrings; 6*l.* for two barrels of sturgeon; 21*l.* 5*s.* for 1,300 stockfish; 13*s.* 9*d.* for eighty-nine congers; and twenty marks for 320 mulwells. Herring-pies or pasties were considered a very great delicacy. Yarmouth, by ancient charter, was bound to send annually to the king one hundred herrings, baked in twenty-four pies or pasties, while in Edward I.'s reign, Eustace de Corson, Thomas de Berkediche, and Robert de Within held thirty acres of land on the tenure of supplying annually for the king's use on their first coming into season twenty-four pasties of fresh herrings. Lampreys also were highly appreciated—too much so, indeed, in the case of one of our English sovereigns, Henry I., who is said to have died in consequence of having eaten of them to excess. King John granted his licence to one Sampson to go to Nantes to buy lampreys for the use of the Countess of Blois. In Edward III.'s reign they were sometimes sold for eightpence and tenpence apiece, while in 1341 Walter Dastyn, sheriff of Gloucester, received 12*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for forty-four lampreys supplied for the use of the king. Gloucester, which was famous for its mode of stewing these fish, as the Severn was for their quality, used to send the king at Christmas a lamprey pie, and when it is remembered that at that season lampreys could hardly be bought for a guinea each, it will be seen that the gift was a costly one. But the queerest of the fish eaten in Lent were unquestionably the whale, porpoise, grampus, and sea-wolf, which in those days were held to be fish, and choice morsels of which were served at table. Carp, tench, halibut, pike, barbel, bream, &c., were also among those fish which found a place at Royal and other tables both on ordinary and State occasions, and a great deal of care and skill was bestowed on the manner of serving them.—*Land and Water.*

HERALDS.—The office of Somerset Herald, vacated lately by the death of Mr. Planché, has no special connection with the county of Somerset, any more than the York Herald has to do with York or Lancaster Herald with Lancaster. They are designations which come down to us from the factions and rivalries of the Wars of the Roses. There are six heralds, all of whom are appointed by the Earl Marshal under the Queen's warrant. The creation of a herald is a matter of some little ceremony. The nominee is required to take an oath, and afterwards wine is poured upon his head out of a "gilt cup with a cover." He is then declared to be York Herald, Richmond Herald, Somerset Herald, or whichever of the six it may be, after which he is invested with a tabard of the royal arms embroidered upon satin, "not so rich as the king's"—a king at arms, that is—"but better than the pursuivant's, and a collar of the SS." Mr. Thoms tells us that the heralds, like the kings at arms, are sworn upon a sword as well as a book, to show that they are military as well as civil officers. They are esquires, and they enjoy a salary of £26 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum—not a very magnificent stipend for gentlemen so gorgeously attired as heralds are wont to be on public occasions. This, however, is but the nominal income pertaining to the office. The real income is derived from fees paid by those who go to the Heralds' College in quest of information respecting family pedigrees. The heralds, in fact, are the great authorities on matters of pedigree, and make it their business to assist aspirants for family honours in tracing back their line of ancestors wherever that line may have become obscure. One or two of them, we believe, are always to be found at the College of Arms ready to attend to all applicants. They sit in rotation for a month at a time, the fees payable to them depending on their degree, which is determined by seniority. These officers trace pedigrees, suggest and regulate armorial bearings, and on public occasions, as most persons are aware, they are the marshals and superintendents of the ceremonies.—*Globe.*

Antiquarian News.

Mr. Vicat Cole, painter, and Mr. John L. Pearson, architect of the new cathedral at Truro, have been elected Royal Academicians.

Mr. Councillor Fewster, of Hull, is about to publish, for private circulation, a work on the coins and tokens of that town.

His Holiness the Pope has graciously accepted a copy of Mr. Elliot Stock's facsimile reprint of "The Imitation of Christ," and has expressed his approval of the publication.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Blackett, of Woodhouse, near Leeds. Mr. Blackett was a well-known Yorkshire antiquary, and possessed a vast fund of curious information.

A Professorship of Archæology has been instituted at University College, London, and Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, has been appointed first Professor.

A series of interesting papers on "Parliamentary Elections in Lincolnshire," from the earliest period down to a recent date, are appearing in the "Notes and Queries" column of the *Lincoln Gazette*.

Among other items lately sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson was an autograph letter of the poet Burns, in which he quotes his "Scots wha hae," for the sum of £94. The letter is addressed to Dr. Currie, and dated December 15 to 25, 1795.

Professor Simering, of Berlin, has been commissioned to execute an equestrian monument to George Washington, to be erected in Philadelphia. Among the competitors were artists of many nations—American, English, French, and Italian.

The British Museum has purchased a vaulted wooden Egyptian coffin, well preserved, and a gilded mask and mummy of a lady named Tahutisa or Thothsi, one of the court or family of the queen of Amasis I. of the eighteenth dynasty.

Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, & Co. have announced for sale, at a guinea each, the whole of the remaining copies of Mr. J. T. Wood's "Discoveries at Ephesus," a work originally published in 1877 at three guineas.

St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, at the back of the Mansion House, is undergoing extensive repairs and restorations, both externally and internally. This church, often regarded as *chef d'œuvre* of Sir Christopher Wren, it would seem, is at least to be spared in the projected demolition of City sanctuaries.

The *Elgin and Nairn Gazette* records the death of "Widow Phimister," the oldest residenter in Forres, at the extreme age of one hundred and three and a half years. Deceased, who enjoyed remarkably good health until recently, was attended latterly by her daughter, who is eighty-two years of age.

A statue of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday Schools, has been placed in the gardens opposite Cleopatra's Needle, on the Victoria Embankment. The statue, which is 9ft. 6in. in height, represents Raikes in the costume of the last century, having in his hand an open Bible.

Mr. Hanson, Chairman of the Library Committee of the City of London, is engaged in collecting materials, from the Records of the Corporation and other places, for a series of biographical notices of the Aldermen of the Ward of Billingsgate, from the earliest time.

The corner stone of the new church of St. Michael's, Camden Town, was laid recently by the youthful Marquis Camden. The church is a memorial of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, part of the funds having been derived from the sale of the materials of that building.

The old parish church of Buckland, Buckinghamshire, has recently been re-opened after restoration of the chancel. The work, externally, has been promoted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and internally, by the curate in charge, the Rev. E. Bonus, who is also rector of Hulcot.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have ordered a new cathedral clock from Messrs. Potts and Sons, of Leeds. The expense will be borne by the Dean and Chapter, and Mrs. C. Seely and Mr. N. Clayton have offered two additional bells, costing £100 each, so that the Cambridge quarters may be chimed.

Mr. Robert White, of Worksop, proposes to issue by subscription a facsimile of the unique copy of "Robin Hood's Garland," dated 1663, discovered by him in the Bodleian Library. This copy is seven years earlier in date than the oldest example known to Chatto and others who have written on early wood engraving and on Robin Hood literature.

A lecture on "Epitaphs" was recently delivered in the Aldersgate Ward School Room, Aldersgate Street, by Mr. Thomas Sangster, in aid of the Sustentation Fund of the ancient Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield. Contributions are much needed towards repairing the venerable edifice.

The chalybeate spring in Well Walk, Hampstead, celebrated in the literature of the 17th and 18th centuries, has been again set in order. Some heavy-looking masonry has been erected over it, but the flow and the chalybeate properties of the well are much lessened, so that the peculiar but well-known flavour is scarcely to be perceived in its waters.

Major Bailie, of Ringdufferin, the author of "Franking Memoranda," in vol. i. p. 25, has lately obtained a frank of earlier date than any hitherto known to exist. It is that of Thurloe, Secretary of State under Oliver Cromwell, and is dated in 1658. The letter so franked is addressed to Henry Cromwell a few days only before Oliver's death.

A facsimile of Dame Juliana Berner's "Treatyse of Fysshyinge wyth an Angle," is now being published by subscription by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will be immediately followed by a facsimile of the "Book of Saint Alban's." The former has an introduction by Rev. M. G. Watkins; the latter will have a preface by Mr. W. Blades.

An exhibition of ecclesiastical art will take place at Leicester during the forthcoming Church Congress, opening on September 27 and closing on October 2. An important feature of the exhibition will be a loan collection of ancient church plate, mediæval silversmith's work, embroidery, and similar objects, towards which many well-known collectors will contribute.

The British Museum has received five boxes of antiquities from Babylon, the result of late excavations. Amongst them are additions to the legend of the Creation. Amongst the recent arrivals are some tablets containing the names Kandalanu and Nabo-

nastir, the Kinneladanos and Nabonassar of the Canon of Ptolemy, the last the celebrated monarch of the era dating from B.C. 747.

The Masonic diploma of John Laughlin, better known as "Souter Johnnie," the sale of which has been already noticed in THE ANTIQUARY (see vol. i. p. 184) is, we are informed, duly authenticated by the signature of the Worshipful Master and officers of the St. James's Lodge, Ayr, to which Laughlin belonged, and it is also further certified by a resident of Ayr.

The arms for the new diocese of Liverpool, which have just been "passed" at the Heralds' College, are—Argent, an eagle sable, with wings expanded, beak and legs Or, holding in the claws of the right foot an ancient writing-case, and having round its head a nimbus of the third; a chief, party per pale, gules and argent; on the dexter half an ancient galley with three masts Or, and on the sinister half an open Bible, with the legend "Thy Word is truth."

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and a few others, lately paid his first visit as Ranger to Epping Forest. The Duke opened a new road which the conservators have made through the forest, from Chingford to Loughton, and which, in honour of his visit, was named "The Ranger's Road." He subsequently visited High Beech and the ancient British camp, popularly known as Boadicea's.

The Church of All Saints, Hinton Ampner, Hampshire, has been reopened, after undergoing restoration. A new nave has been rebuilt on the lines of the old, with the exception of a further extension of ten feet westward, exclusive of a new tower. A new south porch is also added. A small vestry is placed at the north-west extremity of the nave. A west tower has been constructed, surmounted by an oak turret, containing the three bells, of seventeenth-century date.

With a view to put a stop to the largely increased manufacture of "antique" plate bearing forged Hall marks of ancient dates, principally of the period of Queen Anne, the Goldsmith's Company offer a reward of £100 to any one who will divulge the name of the forger. To such an extent is this fraud practised that, only lately, 647 pieces were found in the possession of a collector who had purchased a service of so-called "Queen Anne" plate, at an enormous price, as genuine.

General Plantagenet-Harrison has now ready for the printer the second volume of his "History of the County of York." It contains the Wapentakes of Gilling East and Hang West, and will be a complete work as a separate volume. This instalment will contain about 200 pedigrees, numerous illustrations, and some 300 coats of arms. The third volume will consist of the Wapentakes of the Hang East and Halikeld, with Allertonshire. The price of each part to subscribers is fifteen guineas, and to non-subscribers twenty-five guineas.

Mons. V. Bouton, of Brussels, has nearly completed his reproduction of the armorial of *Gebre*, herald-at-arms of the 14th century (1334–1390). The *Table Provisoire* of the names contained in this collection shows that the leading families of England and Scotland are fairly represented. As M. Bouton remarks, this precious monument is a living commentary on the Chronicles of the 14th century, and particularly on Froissart. The text will contain ample historical notes on the personages noticed in this important Roll of Arms.

Mr. Robert E. Chester Waters, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, has just produced a new work entitled "Genealogical Memoirs of the Kindred Families of Chester of Bristol, Barton Regis, Almondsbury, and London, descended from Henry Chester, who died Sheriff of Bristol in 1470; and also of the Families of Astry of London, Kent, Beds, Bucks, and Gloucestershire, descended from Sir Ralph Astry, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1493." The work is illustrated by shields of arms and numerous tabular pedigrees.

The Rev. J. W. Ebsworth is preparing for the *Printing Times* a series of illustrated Papers on the Early Printers of Shakespeare's Works. He hopes to be able, very shortly, to issue "The Amanda Group of Bagford Poems" to the Ballad Society for the same; and he is also far advanced in his work on the first part of the new volume of "Roxburghe Ballads," having made great progress in one volume, so far as instructions, notes, and pictures are concerned. Part X. will probably be ready for issue early in the autumn.

With reference to the sentence relating to "the period assigned to hammered coins," in our report of the Bradford Historical Society (see p. 33, *ante*), we are requested by Mr. Skevington to say that it should read:—"All our English coins prior to the second year of Elizabeth's reign were made by a process of hammering, and are called 'hammered' coins to distinguish them from those made by the 'mill' and 'screw' of succeeding years, but *this process was not entirely discarded until the reign of Charles II.*, 1662."

The late Mr. F. Mothersill bequeathed fifty pictures to the "Manchester Fine Arts Gallery." The ambiguity of the description led to claims from more than one body which deemed itself the intended recipient, and the direction of the Court of Chancery had to be sought. The Registrar has decided in favour of the Manchester Art Museum Committee, which is composed of gentlemen united for the purpose of establishing a collection of works of art on the plan advocated by Mr. T. C. Horsfall and approved by Mr. Ruskin.

Natural caverns of enormous size—one being 600 feet long—have lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of West Harptree, near Wells, in Somerset. The investigations are still being carried on, and the discoveries have excited some interest among antiquaries and archæologists. The public will not be allowed access to the caverns till the preliminary arrangements have been completed, so that they can be entered with safety. It is stated that with regard to the extent of the caverns, and the beauty and fantastic forms of the stalactites, they are far superior to those of Cheddar.

We have to record the death of a very old and well-known member of the Society of London Antiquaries, Mr. Daniel Gurney, of Runcton Hall, Norfolk, who has died at the age of eighty-nine. He was the author of a very elaborate genealogical work, privately printed, entitled "The Records of the House of Gournay." The deceased gentleman was first cousin of the late Mr. Hudson Gurney, M.P., who was also a distinguished antiquary, some time a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and the author of several valuable communications made to that learned body, and printed in the *Archæologia*.

In a sale recently held at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's Rooms, a collection of illustrations of Lincolnshire, made by Sir Joseph Banks, sold for £152. In this sale the Bible translated by T. Matthew, 1537, imperfect, sold for £21; an imperfect copy of the first English version of the Bible by Coverdale, printed in 1535, £51; Caxton's "Chronicles of England," 1482, imperfect, £76; Hoare's "Modern Wiltshire," on large paper, £26 10*s.*; "Tennyson's Poems," 1833, £7 7*s.* 6*d.*; "Spenser's Faerie Queene, first edition, imperfect, £13 10*s.*; Musée Français, £36. The sale produced about £1,525.

A centennial cricket match was played on the ground of the Vine Club at Sevenoaks on Saturday, June 26th. The players were gentlemen amateurs, and consisted of two elevens, chosen respectively by Lords Amherst and Stanhope. The match was organized to celebrate the centenary of one played on the same spot on June 27th and 28th, 1780, for five hundred guineas, between Sir Horace Mann's eleven and another of which the Duke of Dorset, lord of the adjoining manor of Knowle, was the captain. A quaint woodcut, showing the positions of the players in this historic match, is preserved in the pavilion of the Vine Club.

The Print Room of the British Museum has been lately enriched by the purchase on the Continent of a numerous collection of German broadsides, illustrated with engravings and woodcuts of historical and satirical subjects, dating from 1534, and including a considerable proportion of anti-papal satires—*e.g.*, a striking one of the Pope driving his clergy in a chariot to hell; behind are many briefs hanging on a tree; in front devils are tormenting a monk. A similar work is dated 1588. Among other subjects of these prints are the great clock at Strasbourg, 1574, views of towns, castles, and other buildings, arms, armorials, costumes, and some good specimens of early stencil colouring of a vivid kind.

The annual meeting of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society will be held at Glastonbury on Tuesday, August 17, and the following days, under the presidency of Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L. The programme embraces a visit to the Abbey buildings, with a discourse on the abbey by Mr. J. Parker; also visits to the hospitals and other buildings of interest in Glastonbury. Excursions will also be made to Meare, Shapwick, Walton, Sharpham, the earthwork at Ponter's Ball, West Pennard, West Bradley, Balstonbury, Barton St. David, Butleigh, and the lias quarries at Street. There will be a meeting on the first day, at the Town Hall, Glastonbury, for the reading of papers on subjects of local interest and for discussion.

A collection of silver plate which was sold recently fetched enormous prices. A fluted porringer was sold at the rate of 30*s.* an ounce; another of silver gilt, and of the time of the Merry Monarch, fetched half as much again; a plain Elizabethan cup brought 38*s.*; a teapot, out of which Queen Anne may have taken tea in the intervals of council, 46*s.*; and a sugar basin of William III.'s reign, 52*s.* an ounce. Now, as bar silver was selling the same day in the bullion market at about 4*s.* 3*d.* an ounce, it does not require a very elaborate arithmetical operation to adjust the difference paid for age and workmanship. The cheapest of the objects which we have just enumerated went for nearly seven times its intrinsic value; the dearest for almost twelve times.

Mr. Joseph Foster has issued the prospectus of his new volume, "Royal Descents of our Nobility and Gentry," to be completed in six volumes. Mr. Foster states that the collection will include nearly all the chief historical personages of the Middle Ages, the majority of whom are now only represented through females. Many persons who are probably unaware of possessing this distinction of descent, will find their names here represented, and "the pedigrees of many of the aristocracy, once ranked among the landed gentry, but now classed among the great unacred," will be rescued from oblivion. The price of a separate volume will be a guinea and a half, a price which the compiler believes will render them accessible to every person descending from the blood royal.

An extensive sale of autographs, which lately took place in Leipzig, contained some English specimens of no small interest. Amongst others was a letter from Queen Elizabeth, in her own handwriting, which fetched 300 marks. A letter from John Locke to Thoyrard, in Paris, sold for 161 marks. A manuscript of Haydn, which, two years ago, sold for 90 marks, has now fetched 275 marks; a manuscript of Schubert realized 130; one of Beethoven, 115; and a letter by C. M. von Weber, 140 marks. A letter of Calvin, formerly in the Pericourt collection, realized 100 marks; a small billet of Frederick the Great was knocked down for 79 marks, one of Voltaire for 119, a Goëthe for 70 marks 95 pfennige, and two Schillers for 90 and 181 marks. Two letters of Lessing realized 307 and 281 marks respectively.

The most arid spot on the Roman Campagna, that where the sulphur stream intersects the road, was recently the scene of a revival of a page of ancient Roman life. At that spot a spacious and most complete bathing establishment has been built. A portion of it, in fact, says the *Times'* correspondent, has been in use for some months, but it is now completed, and was inaugurated in the presence of the Minister of Public Works, the Prefect of Rome, and a large number of guests. The stream of the Acque Albule, whose beneficent medicinal waters were celebrated by Horace, and according to Suetonius, were used by Augustus and Nero, flows directly through the establishment, which covers a large area of ground, and is

surrounded by gardens, to form which many thousand tons of earth have been conveyed there.

The tenth Part of the facsimiles of the Palæographical Society contains specimens from the fragments of the works of Philodemus and Metrodorus recovered from the ruins of Herculaneum, the papyrus fragment of the Iliad, Bk. xviii., known as the "Bankes Homer," and other Greek MSS. from the tenth century to the fifteenth. The Latin series comprises specimens from the waxen tablets recently discovered at Pompeii, of the date A.D. 55 and 56; the Vatican palimpsest of Cicero's "Republic" of the fourth century; interesting MSS. written in England in the eighth and ninth century; a deed relating to the Primacy of the See of Canterbury, A.D. 1072; and the "Book of Hours" of John, Duke of Bedford, better known as the "Bedford Missal;" and Queen Isabella's Breviary, of the fifteenth century.

The Wellington College Natural Science Society's Report contains some interesting notes on discoveries of Roman remains lately made at Wickham Bushes. A few pieces of broken pottery having been found near the spot known as Cæsar's Camp, two of the masters of Wellington College, Mr. Lane and Mr. Goodchild, began to search systematically, and some of the boys joining, a coin of the reign of the Emperor Probus was dug up. Other coins and pieces of white, red, and black ware rewarded the explorers, and the "diggings" became so popular that it was found necessary to declare the place out of bounds, lest injury should be done to private property. By the kindness of the Marchioness of Downshire, however, permission was granted to a few of the masters and some of the prefects to continue the search for such interesting relics.

On the 24th of June, St. John the Baptist's Day, the annual commemoration service of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, was held in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the sermon being preached by the Rev. John Oakley. The general assembly of knights, members, and honorary associates, was afterwards held at the Chapter-room, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, when a report was made as to the various branches of the Order's philanthropic work during the past year, and notably as to the remarkable progress of the "St. John Ambulance Association," the movement established about four years since for the formation of classes to teach "first aid to the injured." A Paper was also read by the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, one of the chaplains, entitled "Gleanings from Malta," being notes on the buildings and other relics of the Knights of St. John still extant on the island.

A plaster cast of a sphinx, coloured to look like bronze, has been fixed by the Metropolitan Board of Works on the Victoria Embankment, in order to judge of the effect, prior to the casting in bronze, of the two sphinxes which the Board have decided to place on the pedestals on either side of Cleopatra's Needle. The model is an enlarged copy of a small sphinx in stone in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, which is supposed to be of the same period as the obelisk itself, as it bears on its breast the cartouche of Thotmes III. Certain additions have also been made in the manner above described to the base and pedestal of the obelisk in order to hide the broken angles, and, if approved, these will eventually be executed in bronze. The works have been carried out from the design of Mr. Vulliamy, the Board's architect.

The larger portion of the library of Mr. Cecil Dunn-Gardner was disposed of, in June, by Messrs. Sotheby, and many rare books realized high prices. The following may serve as specimens:—Caxton's Chronicle, very imperfect, £23; Dugdale's Monasticon and St. Paul's, 9 vols., £64 8*s.*; Fleury, Histoire Ecclesiastique, 40 vols., £25; Froissart's Chronicles, printed by Myddelton and Pynson, £57; Glanvill de Proprietatibus Rerum, Englished by John de Trevisa and by Wynkyn de Worde, wanting leaf of device and slightly wormed, £67; Hamilton's Memoirs of Count Grammont, illustrated with engravings, £42; Holinshed's Chronicles, the Shakspeare edition, 2 vols., £67; Horæ, manuscript, with fifteen minatures, £43, recently purchased in the sale of M. Double for £21; Horæ, manuscript, illuminated for the family of the Lords Grey de Ruthyn, £75; and various other Horæ, varying in prices from £9, to £50.

According to the *Bund*, Professor Dr. Hagen, of Berne, has discovered in a Bernese manuscript of the 10th century a hitherto unknown epigram of the Emperor Augustus. The greater part of the epigram is written in Tironian notes (ancient stenographic characters), and, according to the Professor's rendering, it runs as follows:—

"Octaviani Augusti.

"Convivæ! tetricas hodie secludite curas!
Ne maculent niveum nubila corda diem!
Omnia sollicitæ pellantur murmura mentis,
Ut vacet indomitum pectus amicitiæ.
Non semper gaudere licet: fugit hora! jocemur!
Difficile est Fatis subripuisse diem."

A collection of epigrams by Augustus is mentioned in his biography by Suetonius, cap. 85, and by Martial, Epigr. XI., n. 21; and it is supposed that the one in question may have formed a part of it.

Mr. William Henry Turner, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, died lately, aged fifty-two. He served his apprenticeship as a chemist, but soon betook himself to scientific and antiquarian pursuits, and of late years was employed by the Curators of the Bodleian Library in deciphering old documents which had not seen the light of day for centuries. In connexion with the Bodleian work he was engaged on the Calendar of Charters which bears his name, and, until his illness, on the work of indexing the Dodsworth MSS., under the authority of the Corporation of Oxford. Under the direction of the Town Clerk he recently produced the first of a series entitled "Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford," with extracts from other documents, illustrating the municipal history of that city from Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, 1509–1603. Mr. Turner was entrusted some years ago with the important task of editing the Harleian Society's work on "Oxfordshire."

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson have been instructed by the Duke of Marlborough to sell by auction during the ensuing season the whole of the valuable collection of books known as the Sunderland Library,

formed by Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. This library consists of some 30,000 volumes, and includes, besides the first and other rare editions of the great Italian authors, a collection of early printed Bibles in all languages (including a beautiful copy on vellum of the first Latin Bible with a date); valuable English county histories; first and early editions of the chief French poets and prose writers; a series of French and English pamphlets relating to the Reformation and the political events of the 16th and 17th centuries; a large number of early printed French chronicles and memoirs; books of prints; a few ancient manuscripts; collections of councils, histories, lives of saints, bodies of laws, &c.

The Mitchell Library at Glasgow has lately received some important donations; among them the following books:—From Councillor Wilson—Volume of the Aberdeen Magazine, containing early notice of Burns; and parcel of pamphlets for Glasgow division. From Mrs. Paton—Edinburgh Magazine, July to December, 1776, containing the earliest known review of the poems of Burns. From Dr. Johnston—Collection of Prose and Verse from best English Authors, by Arthur Masson; Visit to Flanders in 1815, by James Simpson. From Dr. Thomas—Parcel of Reports of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and School of Medicine. From Mr. John Anderson—Catalogue illustré du Salon, 1880. From Mr. W. Perrett—Poems by Mr. Richardson (Foulis), 1774. From the Faculty of Procurators—Catalogue of their Library, 2 vols. From Mr. H. Hopkins—M.S. Poems by Wm. Campbell, of Glasgow; Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-Loom Weaver, by W. Thom; Selection of Short Poetical Pieces, W. Angus, Glasgow, 1809. From J. M'Oscar, M.D.—Poetical Works of William M'Oscar, &c.

During some excavations for building purposes recently commenced in a field near the town of Randers in Jutland, an interesting discovery has been made by a Danish workman. At a depth of about seven feet from the surface he came upon a grave containing the remains of a woman gorgeously attired in brocaded robes, the golden threads of which still retained their lustre although the stuff was fallen to decay. Across the breast lay two broad ribands edged with gold lace and embroidered with coloured glass beads, some of which were gilt, while others were cut in the shape of rose-diamonds. To the left of the body lay a knife, a pair of scissors, a small whetstone, and a broken glass vial; to the right, the fragments of a wooden, iron-hooped tub, which had probably contained provisions for the departed lady's journey to the other world. One silver coin, transpierced with a hole, but otherwise in good condition, was found among the *débris* of the coffin, and is stated to be an excellent specimen of the Scandinavian sixth-century coinage. This discovery is regarded by Northern *savants* as conclusive evidence of the high consideration in which women were held in Scandinavian countries during the Pagan epoch, as compared with the position they then occupied in other heathen lands.

On the 14th of July an ancient custom was observed by the Merchant Taylors' Company, who entertained at dinner the Company of Skinners and other guests, including the Master of the Skinners' Company, Viscount Ranelagh, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Hall, General Sir J. Bisset, Sir H. Tyler, M.P., and Mr. Onslow, M.P. After the usual loyal toasts the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company gave the toast of the evening—"Skinners and Merchant Taylors, Merchant Taylors and Skinners, root and branch, may they flourish for ever." He reminded the guests that in the year 1484 a feud had arisen between the Merchant Taylors and the Skinners with respect to a question of precedency, and that the rivalry on that occasion had resulted in blows, fatal injuries being given and received. The matter was referred to the Lord Mayor of the period, who fortunately possessed the good sense that had ever since characterized his successors, and his award, on April 10, 1484, was that each company should entertain the other at dinner once a year, and settle their differences over the wine. Twice a year, therefore, the two companies had dined together from that day to the present time. It was only to be regretted that the *menu* of the first dinner had not been preserved. The Master of the Skinners' Company returned thanks for the toast.

Some workmen engaged recently in making excavations for the foundations of an addition to the manse of Cross and Burness in the Island of Sandy, Orkney, discovered that the old building, recently demolished, had been standing on the ruins of an ancient "broch." The whole mound, says the *Scotsman*, is a confused heap of partly overthrown circular walls, shells, calcined stones, wood ashes, &c. Three "knocking stones" were found. One of these was peculiar, from being indented on both sides; and another from the shape and large size of the cavity. Part of the lower stone of a well-worn quern, irregular in external form, with a central hole for the pin on which the runner or upper stone revolved, was also found among the rubbish. It was made of close-grained sandstone. No pottery or implements have as yet been discovered. The excavations had to be continued to a depth of twelve, and in some places to over fourteen feet, before a sufficiently firm footing for the walls of the new building could be obtained, and a portion was under water at that depth. The broch must have been of very large size, as the back wing of the manse, some portions of the walls of which have cracked, is also standing upon it. Several of the old undressed stone jambs of doors and supports of the roof of the broch were seven feet high by two feet wide, and stones of considerable size were also among the masonry.

The department of printed books in the Bibliothèque Nationale, at Paris, comprises, it is known, two halls, the Salle de Travail, for admission to which a Government order, obtained on certain conditions, is required, and the Salle Publique, open daily to all without restriction. Some interesting statistics regarding these rooms since the present organization came into force in 1868 are furnished by M. Letort in *La Nature*. While the number of readers in the working-room is generally less than in the public reading-room, though the former is larger and better managed, the average number of volumes perused by each reader daily is greater—*e.g.*, in 1879 it was 3·53 in the former, and 1·44 in the latter. A pretty constant

progression is apparent in both rooms. The number of readers and volumes in both together, which in 1869 were 80,808 and 229,095 respectively, showed a considerable falling off in 1870–1–2; but in 1879 they had risen to 124,771 readers and 310,009 volumes. Last year, in the Salle de Travail, 63,391 readers consulted 221,840 books; while in the Salle Publique 61,380 readers consulted 88,169 books. As in all similar establishments, the number of visitors is much greater in winter than in summer, and the tables which M. Pothier gives for 1876 to 1879 show that the *maxima* occur in February, March, or November; the *minima* in August, June, or July.

Tanfield Court, in the Inner Temple, or what little remains of it, is doomed, and the work of pulling it down will shortly commence. According to Dugdale, it was so-called from Sir Lawrence Tanfield, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1697. At No. 3, according to Peter Cunningham, lived Robert Keck, who bought the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare from Mrs. Barry, and who died at Paris in 1719, leaving his chambers and the contents of them to his cousin Francis Keck. No. 3, Tanfield Court, was pulled down to make room for the present Inner Temple Library, and No. 2 is at this moment all that remains of the old buildings. This, old house, however, is famous for having been the scene of a very terrible murder. In chambers on the top floor there lived in the year 1733 a Mrs. Duncomb, an old lady, with two servants, named Ann Price, and Elizabeth Harrison. There was also employed on the staircase a woman named Sarah Malcolm, a laundress, who, for the sake of such small plunder as Mrs. Duncomb's chamber yielded, murdered, very brutally, both Mrs. Duncomb and her two servants. She was tried at the Old Bailey, convicted, and executed at the bottom of Fetter Lane, near the gate of Clifford's Inn. Her portrait was engraved by Hogarth. It is to be found in all complete collections of his works, and it represents her as a woman of determined features, but of singular and striking beauty. Beyond this incident Tanfield Court has little history of general interest.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson have lately sold an extraordinary collection of rare books and important MSS. relating to Spanish America, formed by the late Señor Don José Ramirez, President of the late Emperor Maximilian's first Ministry. Many of the lots realized exceedingly high prices, as those mentioned below will testify. Lot 81, Libros de las Actas del Cabildo de Mexico; an important collection of municipal documents, dating from 1529 to 1564, some of which have been printed in the "Boletin Municipal de Mexico," £140.—102, "Beristain Biblioteca Española," with MS. additions, 4 vols. folio, *Mexico*, 1816–21, £80.—155, "Cabeça de Vaca, Relacion y comentarios de Alvar Nuñez," printed in Valladolid, 1555, £32 10*s*.—164, Noticias de la Nueva California, a collection of MS. reports of missionaries made in the last century, 3 vols. fol. £65.—295, Documentos Historicos sobre Durango, a number of MSS. relating to Durango, collected by Señor Ramirez, £30 10*s*.—365, "Gerson (Juan) Tripartito del Christianissimo," *Mexico, por Juan Cromberger*, 1544 (one of the rarest productions of Cromberger's Mexican press), £54.—384, "Guillevila, El Pelegrino de la Vida Humana," *Tolosa*, 1490, most interesting from its resemblance to Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," £80.—405, a collection of documents relating to the Inquisition of Mexico, from 1571 to 1802, £76, &c. Many other lots brought equally high prices, and the whole of the Ramirez collection, numbering only 934 lots, realized £6,395 5*s*. Many of the rare books were bought for the British Museum and for the Bodleian Library; others were bought by a Spanish nobleman, the possessor of one of the finest libraries in Europe; but the largest buyer was Mr. Bernard Quaritch, of Piccadilly.

An interesting collection of ancient helmets and other armour, both foreign and English, was open to the inspection of visitors, at the rooms of the Royal Archæological Institute in New Burlington Street, during the first fortnight in June. The articles exhibited were about 200 or 250 in number, and ranged from the tenth century before Christ down to the Stuart era in our own country. Among the exhibitors were Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Noel Paton, Miss Ffarington, of Worden; Mr. T. H. Vipan, of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely; Mr. Wentworth Huyshe, Mr. W. H. Burges, Mr. Matthew R. Bloxam, the Baron de Cosson, Mr. Clement Milward, Mr. W. Pretyman, and the authorities of the Royal Armoury at Woolwich. The examples were arranged chronologically; there were several specimens of Etruscan and Grecian art, and still more of Roman and Oriental workmanship. Of these, the most interesting, perhaps, were a brazen helmet of the time of the Roman occupation of this island, found at Witcham Gravel, in the fen country, and exhibited by Mr. Vipan; a Persian helmet of the seventeenth century, exhibited by Mr. John Latham, F.S.A.; four Etruscan helmets of bronze, and another found in the Tigris, near the supposed passage of the "Ten Thousand," sent by Mr. Bloxam; a fine Greek helmet belonging to Mr. W. J. Belt, a Florentine casque with three combs, exhibited by the executors of the late Mr. John W. Baily; and an open casque of Italian steel *repoussée* work, by the same. This is a very fine specimen and in excellent condition; the subject engraved upon it is the god Mars, with Victory and Fame holding his beard; its date is probably about 1540. There were also a variety of morions, beavers, close helmets, lobster-tailed helmets, early Indian head-pieces, spider helmets, casques, tilting helmets, &c. Considerable interest attaches to the tilting helmet of Sir Giles Capel, one of the knights who, in the suite of Henry VIII., challenged all comers for thirty days in succession on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." This helmet, which was exhibited by the Baron de Cosson, used to hang in the parish church of Rayne, near Braintree, Essex, down to about the year 1840, when it was removed. Some German fluted helmets, "casquetels" with movable visors, and Italian visored helmets of the early sixteenth century, were well worthy of inspection, and so were Sir Richard Wallace's "peak-faced" helmet, of the time of Richard II., and Mr. Burges's spider helmet, which was said to have belonged to a regiment of horse formed by Henry IV. of France. To the helmets exhibited by Mr. Bloxam the greater interest attaches, as three of them, of

Etruscan manufacture, were bought at the sale of the effects of Samuel Rogers, the poet, while a fourth, of bronze, was found in the bed of the Ilyssus, at Athens. Besides the helmets, the exhibition contained various specimens of hauberks, brigandines, and coats of mail and of chain armour, both Italian, English, and Irish; one of these, found in the Phœnix Park at Dublin, and exhibited by Mr. Robert Day, bears the armorial badge of the ancient O'Neills. The collection was arranged under the care, and to a great extent by the hands, of the Baron de Cosson and Mr. Burges. The case exhibited by Mr. W. Burges contained some plaster casts from effigies at Tewkesbury, Dodford, Tollard, and Newton Solney, an Indian collar, and some suggestions for banded mail founded upon it by Mr. C. E. M. Holmes. The case also contained some models of banded mail showing the suggestions by Mr. William G. B. Lewis of the probable construction, being made of rings sewn on to cloth and covered with leather, and presenting the same appearance on both sides. To prove the correctness of the theory, there were added three pieces made to imitate the mail shown on the three last-named effigies, to demonstrate that the same principle produces the different varieties according to the strength required.

Correspondence.

ENGLISH PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

I am bold enough to believe that I did not overlook the "important considerations" to which Mr. Hockin refers at page 141, and I now take leave to reply to his statements *seriatim*.

1. The old Parochial Registers of Scotland were practically in the same position as those of England before the passing of the Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 80 (modified by 23 and 24 Vic. c. 85), having been, since the Reformation, the property of the Kirk Session of the parish to which they pertained, and kept by the Session clerk. Even if my proposal should be regarded in some quarters as "an act of confiscation," I consider that it would be fully justified by the benefits which would result to the public.

2. If local searchers are as numerous in England as Mr. Hockin indicates, which I venture to doubt, the Parochial Registers must be much more frequently referred to by such persons than in this part of the kingdom, where records are chiefly consulted by professional and literary searchers.

3. For most legal purposes, the Parochial Registers are more conveniently placed in the metropolis than in the provinces. This is certainly the case in Scotland, and I feel satisfied that the same assertion may be safely made with reference to England. I should imagine that the English registers are likely to be much more frequently required at Westminster than at the Assize Courts; and the special circumstances of "John O'Groats" and "Land's End" must give way to the requirements of the country generally.

4. With regard to Mr. Hockin's plea on behalf of the "poor," it is as easy to write to London as to "the parson;" and where the applicant does not happen to be a "ready writer," the said parson will, no doubt, be prepared to act as his amanuensis. The Registrar-General and Somerset House can hardly be described as an "unknown person" and an "unknown place;" and it is hardly necessary to refer to the well-known courtesy and attention of all the officers in the General Registry Office. The Scotch Registration Act (sect. 57) provides that "it shall be competent to the Registrar-General to permit *gratis* searches to be made by or on behalf of and extracts to be given *gratis* to persons of whose inability to pay he shall be satisfied," and this enactment is very generously interpreted. The usual evidence of "inability to pay" is a certificate to that effect from a clergyman, elder, or justice of peace.

5. The cost of making "official copies" of all the English Parochial Registers would amount to a very large sum, to say nothing of other difficulties and objections.

GEO. SETON.

St. Bennett's, Edinburgh.

SWINBURN.*

The derivation of the prefix to this place-name is to my mind scarcely so clear as Mr. Furnival makes it out to be. From the spelling and sound he takes it for granted that it is derived from Swine (A. S., *Swin*); but knowing the locality, I have my doubts whether its derivation has anything at all to do with the porcine race. Most of the place-names in the North, with this prefix, are, in my opinion, derived from Swin, Swyn, or Sweyn—a northern word much used in Northumberland, signifying athwart or across, and very much akin to the old Scotch word *swee*, which means inclining or bending to a side. In Cumberland the same word is used to convey the same meaning, but it is generally spelt swent, or swint. Now the valley of the North Tyne runs nearly direct north from Hexham, and the two Swinburns—for there are two *burns*—take their rise among a range of lumpy hills to the north-east, and run right "swin" or athwart this billowy range, until they fall into the North Tyne, near Houghton Castle. When a horse has difficulty in drawing its load up a hill, it "*swins*" it—that is to say, it goes obliquely from side to side of the road until it gets to the top. Before being quite sure about the derivation of a place-name, I find it very important to get at the ancient local idioms and nomenclature of the district. May not Swindale, in Westmoreland, be derived from the same source? It is a small dale, running across a range of hills into a large glen. No doubt some of the place-names with this prefix are taken from the word Swine. For instance, the old family of Swinton, in Berwickshire, have a sow and pigs for their coat of arms, with a suitable motto. The fields in the immediate vicinity of the small village of Swinton, near to which this family have their seat, have mostly names connecting them with Swine—Sow Mire, Sow Mire Shot, Pigs Field, &c. &c. J. C.

* This letter must end the controversy.—ED. A.

"BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."

The letter from Mr. George R. Wright, F.S.A., introduced in THE ANTIQUARY (see p. 118), will, I have no doubt, been interesting to many readers, but I believe that the true origin of the expression "By Hook or by Crook" is not therein disclosed.

In addition to the two quotations from Spenser there given, the expression, as existing at an early date, is to be found in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" (page 35 of the edition of 1639), where, speaking of the aggregation of land by sheep-masters, he says, "by one means therefore, or by other, either by hooke or by crooke, they (husbandmen and their families) must needs depart away."

It is evident, therefore, that the expression is too early to admit of reference to two learned judges named Hooke and Crooke, in the time of Charles I., if there were such a pair. I can trace no such person as Judge Hooke, though we are all, of course, acquainted with Sir George Crook, or Croke, as the name is commonly written.

I believe, however, that the origin of the expression is received to be as old as the invasion of Ireland by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke.

When Strongbow was planning a safe and advantageous spot for landing his forces, he secured a Waterford pilot, or one, at least, who well knew the Waterford river. The wind bore him safely to the mouth of the estuary, but as it blew strong and was shifty the task was a difficult one. Near the mouth of the estuary there is a place named Hook, in the Barony of Shelbourne, Co. Wexford. On the other hand, further north and nearer Waterford, there is a place named Crook, in the Barony of Gaultier, Co. Waterford. The Earl demanded of the pilot where he would be able to land in the shifting state of the wind. "Well," said the pilot, "you must land by Hook or by Crook." Then, said the Earl, "Land I will, by Hook or by Crook." The landing was effected, and the expression became ever after established as indicating alternative courses.

At Loftus House, the seat of the Marquis of Ely, in the vicinity of Hook, a massive and apparently two-handed sword is preserved, which is said traditionally to have belonged to Strongbow.

CHARLES WALPOLE, C.B.

Broadford, Chobham.

——o——

Mr. G. Wright asks (on page 118) for an explanation of the origin of this phrase, and gives an idea of his own on the subject, which does not commend itself to my judgment. I am of opinion that it arose from the liberty given to the dwellers in, or near, the Royal forests to gather the branches lopped off the felled timber for fuel, and such decayed branches of the growing trees as they could reach "*by hook or by crook*"—*i.e.*, by such instruments tied to long poles, but not to use an axe or cutting weapon of any sort, or climb the trees, under heavy penalty.

This, I think, is by far the most reasonable explanation, that of the two lawyers, "Hook and Crook," being manifestly jocular, like the novelist's "Snap, Gammon, and Quirk."

W. DEAN FAIRLESS, M.D.

Oxford.

As you seem to invite an answer to Mr. Wright's interesting communication about the origin of the expression "By Hook or by Crook," on page 118, I venture to suggest that the full meaning of this expression, if not quite so strong as *per fas aut nefas*, still hints at the obtaining of a thing in some way or other, with an insinuation of fraud, and that the monks used it as though to say, that if the Lord Abbot did not get a "good piece of meat" by *hook*, he would get it by *crook*—*i.e.*, by ordering the *Coquins* to put it aside for him; the crook being an emblem of his abbatial authority.

R.S.

New Jersey, U.S.A.

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Another correspondent writes:—Strongbow, on entering Waterford Harbour, observed a castle on one shore and a church on the other. Inquiring what they were, he was told it was the Castle of Hook and the Church of Crook. "Then," said he, "we must enter and take the town by Hook or by Crook." Hence the proverb.

——o——

The suggestion of Mr. George R. Wright (p. 118) that this time-honoured phrase may have arisen from the dealings of the Abbot of Battle and his flesh-hook with the meat-cauldron of the society, is certainly an ingenious addition to the possible solutions of a difficult verbal riddle.

I believe, however, that the saying has a more extended, and perhaps less ancient origin, than that which he assigns to it. Is not "By hook or by crook" simply an old law term, and does it not refer to the tenure of land, arable or pastoral, cornland or grassland; the reaping-hook being the sign of one, the shepherd's crook of the other? In this sense absolute and inclusive possession is signified. I hold the estate by hook or by crook, that is, I hold every field of it.

I am unable at the moment to offer any example in literature of such a use, or to say when the meaning "by one way or another," *per fas aut nefas*, became attached to the proverb. It was obviously so attached when Spenser wrote, as Mr. Wright's citations prove. It was used even earlier in Du Bartas (or by his translator) and in Florie, as Mr. Halliwall points out. And I cannot help suspecting that in this later meaning there is an allusion to the ingathering or grasping of an object in two ways, by the direct pull, as it were, of the hook, and by the indirect or sidelong action of the crook; or by any means, *direct or oblique*, as Johnson explains it. "Rem quocunque modo rem!"

It is possible, after all, that there is no alternative of meaning in "by hook or by crook," but that both words signify the same thing. *Hook* was commonly used by our old writers for *evil* in a person or an object. *Crook* is familiar to us in "crooked ways." *Both* may stand as the opposite to *fair* and *honest*. If I cannot attain my end by fair means, I will by hook or by crook, that is, by foul means, the *nefas* of the dilemma.

J. KENWARD, F.S.A.

Harborne, near Birmingham.

——o——

(See vol. i. p. 118.)

At Waterford it is supposed that we are indebted to Cromwell for the above expression. The headland at the east entrance to Waterford Harbour is called "Hook," and the opposite land "Crook;" and when Cromwell contemplated attacking Waterford, he said he would take the city by "Hook or by Crook." It seems clear that the expression was a common one before Cromwell's time, and was no doubt known to him; and in hearing of the names of these headlands he might very naturally have used the expression—and used it as we do, but with a more apposite meaning.

A. G.

Melksham.

THE ROSICRUCIANS.

(See vol. i. p. 286.)

The best modern work on the Rosicrucians is that by Hargrave Jennings, and is published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, of Piccadilly. The book (though a general work on the subject, treats more especially of the great English Rosicrucian Robert Fludd, Flood, or "de Fluctibus." The only Rosicrucians I know of at present (and some of whose works I possess) are Raymond Lully, Robert Fludd, and Michael Maier. Can "Rosy Cross" add to my list? if he would do so I should be grateful.

G. OAKELEY-FISHER.

21, Maida Vale, W.

—o—

Rosy Cross should consult "The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries," by Hargrave Jennings, published by the late Mr. J. C. Hotten, in 1870, of which a new edition was issued last year.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, N.

OUR EARLY BELLS.

In an article entitled "Our Early Bells" which appears in the July number of THE ANTIQUARY (see p. 18), there is a slight inaccuracy which it would be as well to correct. I am not one of those who deny that the Phœnicians traded with the inhabitants of West Cornwall for tin, and who contend that "Ictis" is the Isle of Wight; but I think that theories should not be founded on wrong premises.

There is no such place as "Market Jew Street" near Penzance. Market Jew Street is the name of a street *in* Penzance which leads towards the town of "Market Jew" or "Marazion," distant about three miles, on the shores of Mount's Bay. The names "Market Jew" and "Marazion" are merely corruptions of the Cornish name of the town "Marghasiewe," which is the plural of the Cornish word "Marghas," a market, and this name has no more to do with "bitterness," "Zion," or "Jews," than "London."

The name was very appropriate when the town was the chief emporium or market-place at the head of the Bay, and Penzance was, as a town, non-existent. These corruptions have taken their present form to suit preconceived opinions, and that of "Marazion" is especially modern. When I was a boy all old persons in West Cornwall spoke of the town as "Market Jew" (Marghasiewe).

A CORNISHMAN.

MAY-DAY GARLANDS.

(See vol. i. p. 285.)

As your correspondent, Mr. T. B. Trowsdale, gives an account of some May-Day customs yet observed at Sevenoaks, in West Kent, perhaps a record of a similar observance of the day, with variations, at Whitstable, in East Kent, forty years ago, may not be uninteresting to the readers of THE ANTIQUARY. May-Day at the time named, was, as it possibly still is, a time of great gladness with young and old, the ancient Roman festival of *Maia*, the mother of *Mercury*, retaining its hold upon the men of Kent as strongly as in any part of the country. The little oyster town, upon this occasion, presented a very gay and joyous appearance. For two or three days previous to the anniversary flowers were got together from all available sources—woods, fields, lanes, and gardens (and at that time almost every house had a garden)—while the request made by the children, "Please give me a few flowers for my garland," was generally met with a smile and a "posy," so that the quantity collected was something wonderful. Next came their disposal; and for this purpose hoops were begged from the grocers; being fixed transversely they were then covered with bluebells, wallflowers, buttercups, and every other obtainable variety from Flora's wealth; to these were added ribbons and pendants made by stringing short pieces of tobacco pipe alternately with small discs of white paper; and when thus completed, perhaps with a doll hung in the centre, the garland was put on to a string and suspended, from window to window, across the street; the string, in some cases, being further decorated with flags or festoons of flowers. It is easy to imagine the effect of a number of such garlands suspended about the town, with groups of children under their own garlands, making merry with fun and dances.

It was a red letter day for many generations, and deserves to be remembered for its happy associations, by this iconoclastic age, for "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever." I do not recollect any rhythmic accompanyment to these festivities.

JOHN T. BEER.

Leeds, near Maidstone.

A HAND-BELL.

(See vol. i. p. 287.

Has the "Man of Kent" correctly copied the name from the hand bell at Dover?

In "Vetusta Monumentum," vol. ii., 1789, the engraving is given of a brass bell three inches high, exclusive of the handle, inscribed—

PETRUS GHEYNEYS ME FECIT, 1366.

I have a silver gilt bell with the same inscription, and same date, 1569.

I saw also a copper one a few years ago at Frank-

fort for sale with the same inscription, but what was the date I do not recollect, the size of that 10 inches.

The subject on the whole of these three bells is the same—Orpheus, who, on a rude kind of violin, has brought round him an attentive-looking audience of birds and beasts, including a

"Rabbit and hare
And even a bear."

In addition to the name of the maker, there is, also, the inscription, in capital letters—O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI—on all three bells.

I have always considered that Van der Gheyn, the bellfounder of the Netherlands, was the person referred to by the Latin "Petrus Gheynus" or "Petrus Gheinus," but I cannot understand how the bell figured in "Vetusta Monumenta" can be correctly copied as 1368. The art does not seem like that period. Van der Gheyn was of the sixteenth century.

E. Q.

Claughton, Cheshire.

"THE IMITATIO CHRISTI."

(See vol. i. p. 287.)

On consulting the sumptuous edition issued by Curmer, of Paris, in 1858, I find that the Abbe Delaunay, considered a competent authority, has, after weighing the question of authorship, decided in favour of Gerson, born in 1363.

E. Q.

Claughton, Cheshire.

THE "RUINS" IN BATTERSEA PARK.

I recently paid a visit to Chelsea, and, never having seen Battersea Park, I crossed the Albert Bridge to have a look at it. On the river side of the Park, close to the Embankment, I found a great collection of old stone-work, carved pillars and capitals, large oak doors, &c., strewed about. There was nothing to protect them from injury. Children were clambering, running, and jumping about them; and some of these terrible infants were busily engaged in chipping away fragments of the best carved work. Can you tell me anything about these classical-looking ruins? they are apparently neglected and forgotten by the authorities. Is it intended to erect the fragments on the spot where the *disjecta membra* now lie? if so, would it not be better to do so before they are hopelessly damaged by children and roughs; or else to rail them in, or otherwise protect them from wanton injury?

CUTHBERT BEDE.

[These are probably the *disjecta membra* of the fine screen in front of old Burlington House, which were removed in 1865 from Piccadilly to Battersea Park.]—ED. ANTIQUARY.

JADE IN EUROPE.

Being interested in the matter of jade, I would ask Mr. Thiselton Dyer, or any antiquary, whether he is aware that it has been stated—though I know not with what truth—that the tumulus of Mont St. Michel, near Carnac, when opened some years ago, was found to contain "a square chamber containing eleven beautiful jade celts, two large rough celts, twenty-six small petrolite celts, and 110 stone beads and fragments of flint, but no trace of metal." Neither am I aware where these were deposited. The find, if truly stated, necessarily disposes of the theory that "some traveller in his journeyings may have brought it [them] in much later times, from some locality where jade might be found."

B. NICHOLSON.

306, Goldhawk Road,
Shepherd's Bush, W.

Answers to Correspondents.

"Moss Trooper" is thanked for the Bookplate so kindly sent.

Books Received.

Memorials of Cambridge. By Charles H. Cooper, F.S.A. Part VI. (Macmillan & Co.)—Glossary of the Essex Dialect. By Richard S. Charnock, F.S.A. (Trübner & Co.)—Politics and Art. By T. H. Hall Caine. (Notes and Queries Society, Liverpool.)—Cathedra Petri. By Charles F. B. Allnatt. (Burns & Oates.)—Mysteries of all Nations. By James Grant. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Philological Essays of the late Rev. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum. Edited by his Son. (Williams & Norgate.)—Truthfulness and Ritualism. By Orby Shipley, M.A. Second Series. (Burns & Oates.)—Our Ancient Monuments and Land around Them. By C. P. Kains-Jackson. With Preface by Sir John Lubbock, Bart. (Elliot Stock.)—English Chimes in Canada. By the Rev. H. Scadding, D.D. (Toronto: Guardian Office.)—John Noakes and Mary Styles; or "an Essex Calf's" Visit to Tiptree Races. A Poem with a Glossary. By Charles Clark, Esq. (J. Russell Smith, Soho Square.)—Chrestos; a Religious Epithet. By J. B. Mitchell, M.D. (Williams & Norgate.)—Memoir of Gabriel Béranger. By Sir William Wilde, M.D. (Dublin: Gill & Son.)—Colchester Castle. By G. Buckler. (Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.)—Life, Times, and Correspondence of Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare. By W. J. Fitz-Patrick, LL.D. 2 vols. (Duff & Sons.)—Folk-lore Record, Vol. III. part 1. (Folk-lore Society.) — Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. Part 7. (Kent & Co.)—Byegones, April to June, 1880. (Oswestry: Caxton Works.)—Ancient Buildings of Halifax. By John Leyland. (Halifax: R. Leyland & Son.)—English Plant Names. By Rev. John Earle, M.A. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)—Bibliography of Dickens. By R. H. Shepherd. (Shepherd, 5, Bramerton Street, Chelsea.)—Renaissance in Italy. By J. Addington Symonds. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Calendar of State Papers: Colonial America and West Indies, 1661–1668. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. (Longman & Co.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

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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.

FOR SALE.

Book Plates for sale. Send for list. A specimen packet of 12 for 2*s*., post free.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, High Road, Lee.

Pennant's Tours in Wales.—Pugh's Cambria Depicta.—Churchyard's Worthiness of Wales.—Pennant's London, and Chester to London.—History of the Westminster Election, 1784 (90).

A beautiful slab of marble (purple breccia), 4 feet long, 2 feet broad, 1 inch thick. It has been polished. W. Pointer, 18, Carburton Street, Portland Street, W.

Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales. Original edition, 1773; 6 vols. 4to, thick paper, whole calf, gilt extra; excellent condition; engravings complete. Book Plates of Robert Wood and Richard Tayler (91).

Life and Death of King Charles I., with ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ and Vindication of King Charles's authorship, 1693, 11*s*.—W. D., 14, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.

Tokens, French Centimes (various); American Cents and Tokens; Half-farthings; for disposal (88).

The greater part of The Arundel Society's Publications for last twenty years; will separate.—Geo. Mackey, 49A, Union Passage, Birmingham.

Armorial Général de l'Empire Français contenant les Armes de sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi, des Princes de sa Famille, etc., par Henri Simon. Paris, 1812. The contents are:—Abrégé de l'art Heraldique, seventy splendid copper-plates (size 18 inches by 12 inches), containing more than 700 Coats of Arms of Napoleon I., his Family, Court, and Generals, with full heraldic descriptions, and Index.—Address offers, W. H., 746, Old Kent Road, S.E.

Franks, several thousands; Peers and Commoners; many duplicates to be sold together.—E. W., 17, Church Row, Hampstead, N. W.

Autographs for sale, 1*s*. per dozen.—R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush.

A Few "Chap Books," 181— (87).

Campbell's Political Survey, 2 vols. 4to.—Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall, folio 1768.—Raine's North Durham, large paper.—Buckland's Reliquiæ Silurianæ, 4to, 1824, coloured plates.—Campbell's Journey in Scotland, 2 vols. 4to.—Garnett's Tour in the Highlands, 2 vols. 4to.—Carr's Ireland, 4to.—Surtees' Durham, vol. iv. only, 1840.—Skelton's Pietas Oxoniensis, 1828.—Wild's Lincoln Cathedral.—Bailey's Annals of Nottingham, 4 vols. roy. 8vo, half calf, neat.—Public Records of Great Britain and Ireland, with facsimiles, thick folio, 1800.—Dodsworth's Salisbury Cathedral.—Amsinck's Tunbridge Wells.—Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica.—Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer.—Rutter's Fonthill Abbey, full morocco gilt.—Roy's Military Antiquities, and many others for sale or exchange.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

On receipt of six stamps, to cover postal charges, J. Henry, 48, Devonshire Street, W.C., will be happy to forward his new (1880) Copper Token, gratis.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Books on Tradesmen's Tokens; Exchange Numismatic, or other Books, Coins, &c. (89).

Autographs of W. M. Thackeray (87).

Portrait of Wycherley, folio size (81).

Dibden's Bibliographical Decameron.—Bibliotheca Spenseriana.—Œdes Althorpinæ (82).

Ame's Typographical Antiquities, Bibliotheca, Anglo-Poetica (83).

Byron's Deformed, 1824.—Curse of Minerva, 1812.—Ode to Napoleon, 1814.—Poems on his Domestic Circumstances, 1816 (84).

Chatterton's Supplement.—Carew's Poems.—Syntax Three Tours.—Hood's Annuals, 1835-7-9.—Howard's Poems, 1660, original editions (85).

Keble's Christian Year, sixth edition (86).

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given.—W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given.—N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Wales and Border Counties, especially Herefordshire, or with issuer's name VORE or VOARE.—J. W. Lloyd, Kington.

Lincolnshire Seventeenth Century Tokens.—James G. Nicholson, 80, Acombe Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

Portrait of Milton (oval 4 by 3 inches), date about 1650 (74).

Westminster Chess Papers, vol. ii. (73).

Wanted.—History of Surrey. Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williamson, Guildford.

Armorial Book-plates purchased or exchanged.—Dr. Howard, Dartmouth Row, Blackheath.

System of Self-Government, by Edmondson.—Doctrine of the Reformation in the words of Martin Luther (Saunders and Otley).—Arundones, by Drury Cami.—Freytag's Pictures of German Life.—Freytag's The Lost Manuscript.—Humboldt's Cosmos, vol. iv. part 2 (Longman).—Life of Christ, by Jeremy Taylor, complete.—Zoological Society's Proceedings, vol. for 1864, coloured plates.—Walks around Nottingham, 1835.—The Naval Keepsake, 1837.—Nights at Sea, 1852.—Little Henry (Dover), 1816.—Medical Assistant, or Jamaica Practice of Physic, by T. Danvers (printed by Gilbert, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell).—Cozen's Tour in the Isle of Thanet, 1793.—Garside's Prophet of Carmel (Burns & Oates).—Reports of condition and prices of all or part of this list to be sent to M., care of The Manager.

The Antiquary.

SEPTEMBER, 1880.

St. Olaf and the Overthrow of Northern Paganism.

By WILLIAM PORTER,

Author of "The Norse Invasion of 1066, a Neglected Chapter in English History."

PART I.

THE subject of our Paper is not one who has enchained the public mind because of popular knowledge regarding his life, his work, and his character. Born far back in the dark days of history, and in the darkened North, Olaf, though sainted and surnamed the Holy, has never, to our mind, been sufficiently rescued from the oblivion that seemed to await him; nor has his character, nor have his deeds, received either the esteem or the censure they severally deserve. It is an old and oft-used saying, that every great man who has reflected either the virtues or the vices of his age, should be judged by his surroundings; that all the conditions of time, and place, and people should be considered in forming our estimate of the man. The difficulty of doing this is self-evident in numerous instances; and the prevalent ignorance of the early history of that northern people among whom St. Olaf's lot was cast, and among whom (though by a very questionable process) he established Christianity, may be sufficient excuse for the general want of knowledge regarding the greatness of the man, and the tardiness with which he has received our esteem. It will be our purpose to try to bring his figure more prominently out of the dark background of history by which he has so long been enshrouded, and to present him, not indeed as a faultless hero, but as one possessed of high attributes and stern resolution.

The history of every land, and of every people, rises as it were out of a night of darkness, from which there are few recollections save those of disordered dreams. This night is succeeded by a dawn, in which we seem to distinguish bygone objects and occurrences; but all in a light so doubtful that they are pictured to us in highly perplexing forms. This is the period during which we find history blended with myth, corresponding to the second step of our childhood, from which we have indeed succeeded in rescuing many recollections, but the most of which are of a monstrous and illogical character, because, at the period of their occurrence, we had not the understanding rightly to judge of the things and the issues they affect, and at which recollections in our riper years we are often moved to smile. Then at length the sun rises in the shape of written history, and from this period we have a knowledge of what has happened, though at first with frequent mistakes as to the size and importance of objects—bearing in this respect a kind of analogy to our youth, when we are indeed fully conscious of what we see and of what takes place around us, but for the most part judge them more by the light of imagination than from the platform of true reality.*

What we have uttered respecting the history of every land and of every nation in general, applies with particular force to the history of the North and its inhabitants. Through long generations during prehistoric ages, the wild surroundings of Nature and the stern character of the northern seasons, heightened in their effect also by a barren and unfruitful earth, had tended to roughen the character of that branch of the great Germanic family which from some still disputed quarter of the globe had found its way thither.†

Though the ancient Norse conception of religion may be considered a subject intimately connected with that of which we now treat, we shall here dwell upon only one or two points, insomuch as it will be necessary to represent some of the gloom that dwelt upon the minds of men, rightly to comprehend the forces to be overcome, and the light that banished and succeeded that gloom. Briefly, then, the northern races, amongst whom St. Olaf's life

* See Holmberg: "Nordbon under Hednatiden."

† Keyser: "Om Nordmændenes Herkomst og Folkeslægtskab," in "Samlede Afhandlinger."

mission was to be wrought, had inherited from far-away ages a religion which, feeding upon their peculiarly warlike and adventurous life, in return also gave back to their character much of its own roughness, and fostered in them the spirit of daring and violence. While its conceptions of morality in their home and social life stood higher perhaps than those of most mythical religions, it was not imbued with the elements of social progress. It contained little to lift the human mind above the attributes of brute force; and its field of exercise was closed, and its cruelties exemplified, by its doctrines of exclusiveness. It was the religion of *a race*, and of a race under special conditions; not the religion of humanity. To slay those beyond the boundaries of its domain became of itself a virtue, and the highest honours of Valhalla were opened to those who in conflict, or even in cold blood, sacrificed the greater number of heathen lives.* The counterpart both of its teaching and its influence in this respect we see in Islamism and in the Turk to-day. It was not altogether from an innate cruelty that the Norsemen and Danes cast up the children of Anglo-Saxon England to be impaled upon their spears; it was more the result of a doctrinal teaching of their religion, and as an offering to their warrior-gods. Urged by the tenets of such a code, we need not wonder at many of the violent and bloody deeds which the history of such a people furnishes; it explains, though it does not palliate, their crimes. It is true that during different eras of the Viking period we meet also with different phases of this warlike character; but such differences are more those of development than of principle. The Viking of the Swedish poet Gejer is not the Viking of the Fridthjofs Saga; neither is either of them the Viking—at least the ordinary Viking—of history. Honour and love, and certain romantic and specific objects to be attained, have in both these cases played a conspicuous part, and have thrown their heroes out of the ordinary course prescribed by their northern national life. The terrible Hastings, of whom we read a little in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and whose deeds form a still more conspicuous portion of the relations of Continental chronicles—notably those of France and Spain*—the terrible Hastings, terrible though he is, is more the type of the real Viking, whose course was to be tracked, as it is poetically expressed, by the blood of his victims upon the sea. Wherever cause of quarrel could be found, wherever death could be dealt, hither did Hastings wend his way, giving no quarter, deaf to human woe, and blind to mercy, slaying for the honour of his name alone, and whose latest boast it was that a hundred thousand victims had fallen as sacrifices to his sword.† Hastings was the true type of hundreds more that ravaged far and wide for a period of nearly three centuries, differing only from them by the duration of his power and by the measure of his success.

In such a stern and warlike school as this young Olaf was brought up. Leaving the home of his step-father, Sigurd Syr, and his mother, Aaste, under the guidance and protection of Rane Vidfarle—or "the far-travelled"—he stepped on board his first Viking ship at twelve years of age, thereafter to be a leader of old and tried marauders, and a dealer of terror and of death. His earliest recorded exploits are in keeping with the cruel antecedents of his chosen sphere, and are perhaps more indicative of the dictates of Rane than of himself. Plundering and destroying for some time along the coasts of the Baltic and the eastern shores of the German Ocean, Olaf at length ventures over to England, which now for over two centuries had offered such a field for the exercise of their valour, and such recompense as its reward. Here, as by chance, a train of circumstances in the history of our country was destined to alter the purposes of the youthful hero, and to turn to better account the forces obeying his command. On reaching England he found that King Sweyn had overrun the country with a Danish army, and had taken possession of Ethelred's kingdom; but the sudden death of the Danish conqueror that same autumn induced Ethelred to make great offers to all who would help him to regain his crown; and, lured by these, Olaf sailed up the Thames, and mainly contributed to wrest

* Keyser: "Nordmændenes Religionsforfatning i Hedendommen." Holmberg: *ante.*

* Adam of Bremen; Dudo; Wace, "Roman de Rou;" Benoit, "Chronique;" &c. &c.

† Cronholm, "Nordboarne i Westerviking."

London and Southwark from their Danish defenders.* He and his followers remained in England three years, rendering assistance betimes to the harassed monarch.

Now here, we presume, we have the key to the future course of Olaf's life; at least from this period his actions were not so much those of the mean and plundering Vikings of the period. Henceforth his great abilities for rule, and his warlike genius, were to be directed to expeditions of a more national character; and we find him now in England, serving the interests of the troubled rulers, now in Normandy succouring the newly-established dynasty of his own race. But more than all else that tended to reconvert the genius of Olaf, because it reconverted his mind (if not also his heart), was his baptism into Christianity, which he received at the hands of the Bishop of Rouen, after being magnificently entertained and welcomed by Duke Richard.† Though his predecessor on the throne of Norway, the famous Olaf Trygvessen, had first planted the standard of the Cross among the mountains of his native land, and by dint of severity and resolution had, so to speak, established Christianity throughout a great portion of his dominions, the course of subsequent events had almost obliterated every trace of it from the land. The soil was too stubborn, and the climate too uncongenial for its speedy growth. Such was the power of the widely-spread superstitions, and so tenaciously did the warlike minds of the Norsemen cling to those tenets which were so peculiarly adapted to their mode of life, and which so keenly fostered their national prejudices, that during the anarchy that succeeded Olaf Trygvessen's rule it was an easy task to make the ancient rites and ceremonies, with all their rude grandeur, general if not universal. Besides, also, it seemed as if Nature had joined in the crusade against Christianity. It was customary in early spring to invoke the favour of the gods for the plentiful produce of the fruits of the earth, and, as it had happened that during most of that period which Olaf Trygvessen had occupied in persuading or forcing men to forsake their idolatry, Nature had not been propitious; so, also, it now happened that internal peace and plenty reigned. Superstitious minds were not slow to misinterpret this fact, first as a sign of their gods' displeasure with the ways of Olaf, and, secondly, as a manifestation of the renewal of their favours to them. The second Olaf's prosecution, then, was rendered doubly difficult, and those evidences of Nature were pointed to as paramount; and if, under the course of our brief history of Olaf's life-work, there seems in his character an overdue severity, we shall understand it better by knowing the determined nature of that obstinate resistance which everywhere met his efforts.

It was in the autumn of 1014 that Olaf Haraldssen sailed with a force of 240 chosen men from the coasts of Northumbria, and after a voyage of unusual dangers landed on the little island of Selje, off the western coast of Norway. When Olaf heard the name of this island ("Selje" in the old Norse tongue meaning "success"), he was pleased with the omen. There is always something in these old Norse sagas which savours of superstition and romance. Thus, his coming to Norway at all is related as the result of a dream, in which Olaf had seen the vision of a man who advised him to end his wandering life, and return to the land of his birth, "for," said he, "thou shalt be King of Norway." Olaf's oracular interpretation, just mentioned, is in keeping with this relation; as is also the next, which, by the way, loses some of its force by frequent repetition in one or other form in the pages of history. Having landed in this island of Selje, Olaf had the misfortune to walk carelessly into some morassy part, when one foot breaking through the grassy covering he sank up to his knee. Not seeing a speedy oracular solution of this dilemma, his lofty visions fell, until his champion Rane interpreted it, "Now didst thou fix thy foot in Norway, King!"* And so Olaf again was satisfied.

At this time, it must be remembered, Norway was under Danish rule; and, after having travelled somewhat, with a view to learning the minds of some of the chieftains

* "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle;" Snorre Sturlassön, "Heimskringla,"—"Saga Olafs hins helga," ed. Unger, c. 12.

† Steenstrup; "Indledning i Normannertiden," p. 172.

* Snorre Sturlassön; "Saga Olafs hins helga," c. 27. "Fagrskinna," c. 89.

whose support he might have hopes of obtaining, Olaf comes at last to visit his mother and his stepfather, Sigurd Syr. Here he one day delivers a memorable speech, the substance of which is still preserved in the pages of the *Heimskringla* :—

"As you know," said he, "I am come to this land after having been a long time abroad; during all this time I and my men have had nothing else to support us save what we have sought by our arms; in many places we have been forced to hazard our lives and our souls, and many a man without cause has been called upon to deliver up to us his goods, yea, some also their very lives. But over those possessions which my father owned, and his father, and all my ancestors one after another, and to which I am legitimately born—over these sit foreign men. Nor are they satisfied with this, but have taken possession of all the estates that belong to our relatives, who in direct line descend from Harald Haarfagre; to some they give a little share, to others nothing. Now I shall reveal to you what I have long had in mind, namely, that I intend to claim my inheritance, and I will neither betake me to the Danish nor the Swedish King to beg the least of either of them, though now for a while they have called that their possession which comes to me as Harald Haarfagre's heir; for, to tell you truly, I prefer rather to seek my inheritance with the spear and the sword, and to obtain help for this of all my relatives and friends, and of whosoever will make mutual cause with me. And in such manner shall I make this demand, either to gain the whole of that kingdom, which they have taken by the death of Olaf Trygvessen,* or fall here upon my native soil. Sigurd, I now expect that you, and your equals in the country, who are born to government after the law given by Harald Haarfagre, will not be disinclined to bestir yourselves to avenge this family disgrace; that you will all be urged by the most intense desire to support that man who will lead you to raise once more our name. Will you but display some manhood in this cause, I know the popular feeling well enough, that everybody wishes nothing more than to be delivered from the thraldom of those foreign chiefs, and all are ready so soon as they have something sure for their consolation to rest upon. Therefore have I first brought this question before you, that your understanding might direct my future course."

We see from this that Olaf's character had a fair share of patriotism, and we shall soon learn that the experience he had gained during his long voluntary banishment had eminently fitted him for the work that lay before him.

(*To be continued.*)

* For a graphic account of the touching death of Olaf Trygvessen, see Carlyle's "Early Kings of Norway."

The British Museum.

THE British Museum accounts, recently presented to the House of Commons, show that, during 1879, 666,394 persons were admitted to view the general collections, a considerable increase over the numbers admitted in previous years; for in 1874 there were 461,059; in 1875, 523,317; in 1876, 563,535; in 1877, 539,281; and in 1870, 448,516. The Trustees report:—

"During the past year progress has been made in arrangements for the removal of the natural history collections and in preparations for their reception in the new building designed for them at South Kensington. New cases and fittings have been provided and erected for the departments of botany and mineralogy and in part for that of geology; and the transference of these three collections to the new Museum will probably be effected in the course of the present year. The galleries vacated by them will be at once made use of for the exhibition of objects of archæological interest, which have been accumulating for many years, and from want of space have been stored away in imperfectly-lighted rooms in the basement. In consequence of coming into possession of a considerable sum of money accruing under the will of the late Mr. William White, barrister-at-law, of Bedford-square, who died in the year 1823, the trustees have had it in their power to consider plans for adding to the Museum building. These will include a substantial addition to the south-eastern side of the Museum, and an extension of the gallery for exhibition of Greek sculpture. The latter work will at once be proceeded with. Two buildings for the reception of the sculpture hitherto placed in sheds under the Museum portico have been already erected. A portion of the sheds thus vacated has been taken down, and the remainder will be removed after having served the purpose of housing temporarily other sculptures recently received. The whole of the zoological and geological portions of the India Museum at South Kensington, together with the friezes from the Amravati Tope and other remains of ancient sculpture, have been made over by

the Secretary of State and Council of India to the trustees of the British Museum. The sculpture will be exhibited in the Museum; the zoological and other collections have been removed to the new Natural History Museum at South Kensington. Special attention has been given to the service of the reading-room. A check has been given to the excessive growth of the general catalogue by the substitution of printing for the hand-copying of catalogue titles. These will be printed in distinct sections, viz.:—I. English and American books recently published. II. Books newly published in foreign countries. III. Older English and American books newly purchased. IV. Older foreign books of the same class. V. Titles taken from the old catalogue and revised for the new general catalogue. VI. Cross references. VII. Titles of Oriental works. The sections will be printed in parts, some at short, some at longer intervals, and in each part the titles will be in alphabetical arrangement. Sections I. and II. will be issued from month to month, in order to give early reference to the newest English and foreign literature. The advantage expected from the use of printing is not confined to the reduction of bulk in the catalogue. The titles will be rendered available much more expeditiously, will be rendered more correct, and will be more convenient for use. When put into circulation by means of sale they will be available for bibliographical purposes, and they will exhibit the recent acquisitions of both new and old books. The increasing number of readers has been provided for by the addition of 62 seats in the reading-room; and, in order to supply the want of a classed catalogue of the library, a selection of bibliographies for the different subjects of literature and of classed catalogues of other collections has been carefully made, and the volumes have been arranged in separate cases placed conspicuously at the extremity of every alternate table. In this position these cases of bibliographical works correspond with those of books of reference arranged in classes round the room, and will serve as guides to authorities in the various branches of literature and science. By means of the electric light, worked by Messrs. Siemens and Company, the reading-room has been kept open until 7 o'clock during the winter months instead of being closed three hours earlier as heretofore, and has been fully lighted on several occasions of darkness caused by the weather."

Among books of interest acquired during the year, the following are noted:—An imperfect copy of the edition of Tyndale's New Testament, printed in 1535, distinguished by the curious spelling of certain words, such as saiynctes, seynctific, stoene, oons, thoese; this peculiarity has given rise to the theory that these words are provincialisms of Gloucestershire, intentionally so spelt by Tyndale himself, in conformity with his promise that "if God spared his life he would cause a boy that driveth the plough to know more of the Scriptures than a priest." Of this edition, which was probably printed at Antwerp during the time of Tyndale's imprisonment in the Castle of Vilvorde, only three copies have hitherto been known, and of these not one is perfect. "New Zeitung vom Rein," 1542; a satirical tract by Luther, directed against Albert, Cardinal Archbishop of Magdeburg and Mentz; it is of the utmost rarity. A curious tract, partly in verse, of John Taylor, the Water-Poet, entitled, "Taylor, his Travels: from the Citty of London in England to the Citty of Prague in Bohemia; the manner of his abode there three weekes, his observations there, and his returns from thence." London, 1620. In this tract he mentions the kindness he received from the Queen of Bohemia (the Princess Elizabeth of England), and his having had in his arms her youngest son, Prince Robert (Prince Rupert), whom he celebrates in a set of verses. No other copy of this tract is known.

The numbers of manuscripts and documents acquired during the year are:—General collection of manuscripts, 155; Egerton manuscripts, 54; rolls and charters, 421: detached seals, 266. Among them are the following:—The Orations of the Athenian orator Hyperides for Lycophron and for Euxenippus, in Greek, written on papyrus in the first century, B.C. Purchased from the executors of the late Mr. Joseph Arden, who obtained the papyrus in Egypt. The 24th Book of the "Iliad" of Homer, wanting the first 126 lines, written on papyrus, probably in the second century. This papyrus is known as the "Bankes Homer," after its

former owner, Mr. William John Bankes, who purchased it at the island of Elephantine, in Egypt, in 1821. Pope Gregory's "Moralia," or Commentary on the Book of Job, in Latin, written in Merovingian characters; vellum, eighth century. The official and private correspondence and papers of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State under Charles I. and Charles II., and of his son, Sir John Nicholas, Clerk to the Privy Council; from 1560 to 1733. In 30 volumes. The most important part of the correspondence is that carried on by Sir Edward Nicholas with members of the Royalist party in different countries of Europe during the period of the Commonwealth. In the collection are also the negotiations of M. de Montreuil, the French Ambassador in Scotland, with Charles I., for the King's surrender to the Scotch Army, in 1647; papers relating to the arrest of the Five Members, and to the Eikon Basilike; and letters of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, 1655-1659. Diary of Proceedings in the House of Commons, kept by Lawrence Whitacre, M.P. for Okehampton, from October, 1642, to July, 1647, containing additional matter not found in the printed journals. Paper; seventeenth century. Official and private correspondence and papers of Thomas Wentworth, Lord Raby, and Earl of Strafford, Ambassador to Prussia in 1703, and Plenipotentiary for negotiating the Peace of Utrecht in 1711–1714. In twenty-five volumes. The number of manuscripts added during the year to the Oriental collection amounts to 133—viz., 11 by donation, and 122 by purchase, as follows:—Sanscrit and Pracrit, 74; Hebrew, 16; Arabic, 12; Persian, 11; Pali-Burmese, 8; Hindustani, 3; Hindi, 2; Chinese, 2; Japanese, 1; Ethiopic, 1; Turkish, 1; Uriyah, 1; Picture-writing, 1. The most important purchase, in point of numbers, consists of 63 volumes, from the library of the late Yogapradhana Ratnavijaya Suri, a Jaina priest of Ahmedabad, Gujrat. With the exception of a few, belonging to the general Sanscrit literature, they all contain Jaina works, written in Sanscrit and in Pracrit, and form the largest store of writings of that sect yet brought to Europe. Their dates range from the 15th to the 18th century. The Sanscrit collection has also received a valuable addition from Nepaul—namely, eight manuscripts, which have been procured by Dr. D. Wright, late surgeon to the British Mission in Khatmandoo, through the Munshi attached to the same mission. They contain Buddhistic works in Sanscrit, which are only to be found in Nepaul. The three earliest —viz., the Vidyavali, Pragyaparamita, and Jyotishsastra, have dates corresponding to A.D. 1227, 1267, and 1320.

In the department of Oriental antiquities the total number of acquisitions, including fragments, amounts to about 5,471. The number of Assyrian and Babylonian tablets, fragments, &c., acquired amounts to about 5,232. A long list is given of new Greek and Roman antiquities obtained by gift or purchase during the year. Among them is a head of the youthful Bacchus, remarkable for the beauty of the features and the general charm of the expression. In this type the artist has blended the beauty of both sexes in accordance with the androgynous conception of Bacchus in later Greek art. Traces of red colour remain in the hair, which is encircled with an ivy wreath. This head is published in the Annali of the Roman Institute, 1875, pl. c., by M. Robert; it has evidently been detached from the body to which it originally belonged.

As to British and pre-historic antiquities, the trustees note that the Museum has received the most important addition to this section that has been obtained since the first foundation of the institution—viz., the Greenwell collection. This collection, presented by the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., is the result of the researches undertaken by him during the last 20 years in the barrows of Britain, which have been described by him in "British Barrows" (Oxford, 1877). The excavations were conducted with great care and at no little expense, and extended to 234 barrows, of which 171 were in Yorkshire, two in Cumberland, 20 in Westmoreland, 31 in Northumberland, one in Durham, and nine in Gloucestershire, and in these barrows a great number of objects have been found. The specimens of pottery are about 170 in number, and include good examples of all the varieties of British funereal vessels, which are known to antiquaries as cinerary urns, food vessels, drinking cups, and incense

cups, though some of these attributions are by no means certain. Among the relics associated with the urns are flakes, knives, scrapers, arrow-heads, and other implements of flint; implements for making fire, consisting of a flint and part of a nodule of pyrites, both much worn; pierced stone axes, bronze daggers and knives, awls, an axe, &c.; the personal ornaments consist of beads of jet and amber, earrings of bronze, and various other objects. These furnish very valuable illustrations of the manners, customs, and manufactures of the early Britons, and they more than double the collection of this nature in the Museum. A further portion of Mr. Greenwell's barrow collections, consisting of specimens not found by himself, or not described in "British Barrows," has been acquired by the trustees of the Christy collection, and by them presented to the Museum. These include about 50 funereal vessels of pottery, and the associated relics; among them are specimens from Scotland, a part of the United Kingdom but very scantily represented in the Museum collection.

Of coins and medals 795 have been acquired during the year, of which 329 are Greek (157 gold and electrum), four Roman, 144 English, 92 mediæval and modern, and 226 Oriental.

The additions to the departments of natural history during the year 1879 are 60,022 in number, of which 45,881 have been placed in the department of zoology, 13,112 in that of geology, and 1,029 in that of mineralogy, including a collection of rocks recently presented by Mr. Henry Ludlam, and exclusive of additions resulting from the incorporation of the minerals hitherto belonging to the India Museum. The number of meteorites represented in the collection is now—of siderites, 110; siderolites, 13; aerolites, 207–330. The zoological additions, save those received from the "Hewitson Bequest," have been entered in the manuscript register. The geological additions have been similarly registered, as have been the additions to the mineralogy. In the department of zoology, during the year 45,881 specimens have been added to the several parts of the collection. Among the most important acquisitions was the collection of exotic butterflies bequeathed by the late William Chapman Hewitson. This is one of the most extensive and valuable collections of this group of animals that have ever been formed; it consists of 24,625 specimens, referable to 5,795 species described by the testator in his "Exotic Butterflies" and "Diurnal Lepidoptera." The collection is in a perfect state of arrangement and preservation, and by Mr. Hewitson's direction a catalogue of its contents has been prepared and printed at the expense of his estate. The testator attached to this bequest the condition that the collection should be called the "Hewitson Collection," and should be kept in good order, preservation, and condition, and in the same cabinets, and in the same order and arrangement, and under the same nomenclature as they should be at the time of his decease, until the expiration of 21 years from that time. Of birds, the total number of acquisitions amounts to 3,312, of which 700 belong to the series from the Indian Museum. Fifty-eight species were entirely new to the collection. Of reptiles and amphibians the additions have been 380 in number. In fishes the total number of specimens received amounts to 1,414. Of mollusca the total number of additions has been 3,134.

In the department of prints and drawings 4,750 new examples have been acquired, including 460 of the Italian, 363 of the German, 531 of the Dutch and Flemish, 1002 of the French, and 1,976 of the English schools.

A Lincolnshire Parish Clerk in the Olden Time.

IN addition to the careful preservation of parish registers, a word may well be said for that of churchwardens' accounts and other parochial muniments. Such documents, where preserved, can scarcely be considered as inferior to the registers in illuminating, through local events, the broad page of national history. But how few are preserved! A somewhat careful inquiry, for literary purposes, in the parishes of four contiguous counties, has proved to me that in few places are such documents preserved from a date anterior

to the last century. In some instances I have learned that ancient churchwardens' accounts have been recently destroyed as worthless, or as cumbersome waste paper, and so to be cleared out as worse than worthless.

Sometimes is found in the parish chest a scrap of paper which tells of obsolete customs and abrogated practices. Such a sheet of paper has just been placed in my hands by the Vicar of Barrow-on-Humber for inspection, whilst seeking examples of the "Peculiar Uses" of the church bells of Lincolnshire in past times. I think THE ANTIQUARY a proper depository for a full copy of such a document :—

"THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF THE PARISH CLARK OF BARROW, AS RECORDED IN THE TOWN'S BOOK, 1713.

First, he is to live in the parish ; and he is to attend the Church when he is to Officiate in his functions.

He ought Carefully to lay up the Communion Cloth and Carpet, the Surplice, Cushion, Books, and other things belonging to the Church ; he is to see that the Church, Chancel, and Seats be swept and kept in decent order ; he ought to attend the Church when there is any Churchin or Burrial ; and he is to tole a Bell, and ring a little according to the Custom of the place ; he must be Carefull that no Boys or Idle persons Jangle the Bells or abuse the Church or the Windows ; he is to grease or oil the Bells, and to keep them in good order , and if they be defected in anything he shall let the Churchwardens know that they may be mended in convenient time.

Item.—He is to ring a Bell every working day from Monday, the first whole week in Lent, until Easter, except such days as there is prayers in the Church.

Item.—He is to ring a Bell every working day morning at Break of the day, and continue the ringing thereof until All Saints, and also to ring a Bell every Evening about the sunsetting until harvist be fully ended, which Bells are to begin to ring from the beginning of harvist.

Item.—He is to provide and pay a workman for mowing and strawing upon the Westcote 14 acre dale, and to see the ordering and bringing to the Church before midsomer day ; and to pay the waineman Leading thereof for every Load four pence. He is to give notice to the owner or farmer or oqupier of the Westcote about a week before Christmas and Easter, that he, before Either of those feasts, send one Load of straw to the Church Stile, where the Clark shall receive it, and take Care to Lay it in the Seats ; and in Likemanner to pay the wainman for Every Load four-pence, which strawing and straw shall at last belong to the clark.

Item.—He is to ring a Bell for the ringing of the Corphew (*sic*) beginning at St. Andrew's Eve, and ending at Candlemas; and to provide Candles for the ringers, and Continue in the Bellhouse all the time of ringing, and be Carefull that nothing there suffer abuse or Damage."

"THE CLARKS FEE AND WAGES AS RECORDED IN THE TOWN'S BOOK.

"First He is to receive at Easter for every plough Land 8d., and after that rate for Every greater or lesser quantity of Land. Likewise of Every Cottager, except of such as receive Collection, threepence.

Likewise he is to have for Every plow-land for ringing the nine o'clock Bell, the four o'clock Bell, the day Bell, and the night Bell, two pecks of wheat or misheldine, and after that rate for Every greater or lesser quantity of Land.

He is to have for Every Weding or marriage within the Parish, sixpence: and for Every passing Bell fourpence, and for Every Soul Bell fourpence.

If the friends of any deceased person desire to have the great bell rung a Little before the Corpse is brought to the Church, the Clark for his ringing the said Bell shall have one shilling.

If any person wilfully or Carelessly overturn a Bell the Clark may demand of him one shilling for the offence, which if he refuse to pay the Clark may sue for it in the Court, and be by the parishioners indamnified therein."

In this document we have, after provision made for the care-taking of the belis, an order for ringing of a bell twice daily (at the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.—that is, at the accustomed hours of Mattins and Evensong, as we learn from an undated "Survey" relating to the Vicarage) during Lent, on such days as prayers were not said in the church; meaning, I suppose, that such an echo of neglected services need not be heard on the Litany and Holydays when the service would actually be said at, probably, a later hour in the forenoon ; then we have an order for the ringing of the harvest bell at daybreak to call the reapers to their work ; the ringing of the Curfew is next ordered ; and then, not only the ringing of the real passing-bell, according to ancient practice, is mentioned, but the ringing of the soul-bell, which, in this case, appears to refer to the peal after death in obedience to the Canon ; and, lastly, the tolling of the great bell is allowed before a funeral.

Apart from the bells we are reminded of the old custom of placing hay in the seats to keep the feet of the worshippers warm during Divine Service.

The "fees" payable to the clerk, and the mode of collecting them, are worthy of note.

The sexton—as we learn from the "Survey" already alluded to—received for every grave with a coffin sixpence, without a coffin three pence. "The said sexton receiveth of every householder one penny for making up the churchyard fences, and four shillings and four pence by the year from the Churchwardens for Dogg Whipping."

I may add that extracts from parochial records, notes of peculiar uses, traditions, anecdotes, &c., relating to the church bells of Lincolnshire will be very acceptable to me, and may be sent to me here.

THOMAS NORTH, F.S.A.
Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

"Mr. Thomas Jenyns' Booke of Armes."

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(*Continued from* vol. i. p. 209.)

52. Jocelyne Badlesmere—d'argent, vne fees et ij. gemels de goules.
53. Wautier de Wigton—de sable, a iij. moletz et la bordure engralée d'or.
54. Aunsel de Gyse—Masculée de vairee et de goules, oue vne quarter d'or.
55. Nichol Wymale—d'argent, a trois orielle[rs] de goules.
56. John Burdon—d'argent, a trois burdons de goules.
57. Thomas Paynel—d'or, et deux barrz d'azure, et vne vrle de merlotz de gou[lz].
58. William de Valoynes—Palé vndé de vj. peecz d'argent et de goules.
59. Piers Pigot—Azure, a vne bend engralée entre sys merlotz d'or.
60. ffouk de Vaux—Eschekeré d'argent et de goules, ouee vn quartree d'azure.
61. William de Hugefort—d'azure, a trois palmes* d'or.
62. Rogeir Wapaille—d'argent, a vne cheueron, demy et vne quartre de goul[z].
63. Thomas de Halowton—de goules, a vne palme d'argent.
64. John Ragan—d'ar., oue vne cheueron de sablee, et iij. testes de ceirf les colles r[ecouppes d'or].
65. Adam de Clyfton—Chekeré d'or et de goules, a vne bend d'ermyne.
66. John Caresville—d'argent, a iij. gemels de sablee.
67. Simon Basset—d'ermyn, a vne quartre de goules, vne molet d'or en le quar[ter].
68. Robert de Causton port d'argent, a vne bende de sablee, et iij. croyseletz fitches d'argent en le bend.
69. John Gerberge—d'ermyne, a vne cheif de goules, et iij. losengz d'or en le [cheif].
70. Rauf de Papham—d'ar., a vne cheif de goules, et deux testz du cerf d'[or].
71. Robert le Ver—de sable, a iij. testz de singler d'or.
72. John de Raueneshelme—d'argent, a vne fees battaillé de goules.
73. Esmond Euerard—d'argent, a vne cheif de goules, et iij. moletz percees [d'argent].
74. Barthol. de Naunton—de sable, a trois merlotz d'argent.
75. Esmond de Thorp—d'azur, a trois cresantz d'argent.
76. John Wissham—de sable, a vne fees et vj. merlotz d'argent.
77. John Clyfton—d'argent, a iij. escallops de goules.
78. Thomas Blount—Quartrelé d'argent et de goules, vne bend de sable, et trois croiseletz d'or fitches.
79. Rauf de Valoynes—Palé oundé de vj. d'or et de goules, a vne bordure d'ermyn.
80. John ffeltgraue—d'or, a trois cheuerons de goules, et ix. flour de licz d'argent en le ch[euerons].
81. John ffitz Bernard—de verré, a vne fees de goulz, et deux moletz d'or perc[ez en le chief].
82. William Swynford—d'ar., a deux barres et vne quartre de sablee, et vne quintfoille d'or en le quartre.
83. John de Huntingfeild port de goules, a vne bend d'argent, et trois leonceulx rampantz de sablee en la bend.
84. Norman Swynford—d'ar., a vne cheueron de sable, et iij. testes de singleir d'or en le[cheueron].

* The additional MS. No. 12224 calls him "Hungerford" (erroneously?) and tricks the charges as three palm branches, but the charge in No. 63 it tricks as a hand.

85. Rauf Badlesmere—d'argent, a vne fees et deux gemelx de goules.
86. John Aunsell port Palée d'argent et d'azure, a vne baston de goules.
87. John de Hoghtoñ—de sable, a trois barres d'argent, a vne molet de sab[le].
88. Thomas Asdale—de goules, a vne cignet d'argent.
89. William Barnak—d'argent, a trois barnaks de sablee.
90. Hugh Esshcote—de sablee, a vj. escallops d'or.
91. Philep Dandelegh—d'argent, a deux barrz de goulz, et vj. crosseletz d'or in les barr[es].
92. Wautier Skydmore—de gouls, a trois estrepes d'or oue les cuires
93. ThomasWest—d'argent(read "d'azure," from the other versions), a trois testes du leopard flouretz d'or.
94. John Maunsell—de sable, vne cheueron et trois moletz d'argent perces.
95. Roger Bradeston — d'argent, vne estache de goules engralé de cynk.
96. Esmond Greyng*—d'argent, a vne cheueron et trois moletz de goules percez.
97. Morice Russell—d'argent, vne cheif de goules, et iij. besantz en le cheif.
98. John le Gorge—Masclée d'argent [et d'azur], a vne cheueron de goules.
99. John la Bere—d'azure, a trois testes du singler et le champ croiselé d'or fiches.
100. John Paule—d'ermyne, a vne fees d'azure, et trois croise(le)ts d'or en le fees.
101. John le Heesee port d'argent, a vne fees de sablee, et trois leonceulx rampantz de goules en le champ.
102. John Rever port d'argent, a vne bend d'azure, et trois cresantz d'or en la bend, et deux costees de goules.
103. Thomas Pikworth—de goules, a vne bend et vj. picois d'or.
104. Richard Pikard—de goules, a vne fees d'or, et trois escallops d'argent en le champ.
105. Rauf Normanvyle port d'argent, a vne fees et deux gemelles de goules, et iij. flore de lucz d'argent en lee fees.
106. John Chamberleyne—de goules, a vne fees et iij. escallopes d'or en le champ.
107. Roberte Trewloue port d'argent, a vne cheueron de sablee, et iij. quatrefoilles d'or en la cheveron.
108. Wautier Payne—Quartrelé de goulz et d'azure, oue vne leon ramp., la cowe fourchée, en la primer quartre, et vne crois d'or, les boutz flouretz, en le second quartree.
109. John Kyryell port d'or, oue vne cheueron et demy a vne quarteir de goules.
110. John Rydell port d'argent, a vne fees d'azure, et trois garbes de goules.
111. [Thomas Blount—d'azure, a trois testes du leopardes flourettes d'or, oue vne bend d'ermyne.]*
112. Robert de Waterton—[Barrée] de goules et d'argent de vj., a [trois crescants de sable].
113. Thomas Russell—d'argent, a vne cheueron et trois croiseletez fytch[ées de sable].
114. William de Weston—d'ar., a vne fees de sable, oue vne bordure de [goules torteux d'argent].
115. Robert de Brytby—de goulz, a vne fees dauncé et la champ billetté d'arg[ent].
116. John de Creseby, de Mersk,—de goulz, a vne bend et demy d'argent, et le quar[ter d'ermyn].
117. Piers Kyrkan—d'argent, a trois foyles de clete de vert.
118. Wautier Chaunceller port d'ermyne, a vne quartre d'argent, et vne saulteir de sable engralée el quarter.
119. Rogeir de Ellerton, de Swaldale, port d'argent, a vne cheueron et trois testz du cerf de sablee.
120. Robert Apilgarth—d'argent, a trois pomes de goules.
121. William Beauchamp, de Comberland, port d'argent, a vne bend de goules, et trois pellottes d'argent.
122. William de Dent—de vert, a vne teste du cerf d'or, oue la [bordure d'or engrelée].
123. Piers de la Hay port d'argent, a deux cousteeces bendz et trois escalopes de goules dedans les coustees.

* So in Additional MS. 12224, but Charles has "Gretyng." The arms are those of Cretyng.

* The rest of the Roll, from this number, inclusive, is bound up in another part of the same volume, beginning at pencil folio 133.

124. Thomas Malemaines—de sablee, a vne bend masculé d'arg[ent de noef].
125. Wichart Helyon—d'or, a vne teste d'une Dayne de sablee.
126. Thomas Perche—de goules, a vne fees et sys croyseletz d'argent.
127. Robert de Gertheston—d'argent, a vne fees de sable, et trois croieses patz d'or en lee fees.
128. Thomas de Cockfelde—d'argent, a iij. cockes de goule[s].
129. William Couderay — de goules, le champ billetté d'or de [siz].
130. Thomas Heronvyle—d'azure, a trois heronceux d'a[rgent].
131. Rauf Corbett—d'or, a trois corbins de sablee.
132. Thomas Cokyn—Bendé de goules et d'argent d[e syz peeces].
133. Richard Louthe—Partée endenté d'or et de gou[les].
134. John Longvale—de goules, a trois bendz de va[irrée].
135. Mons[r] Mauburney port Masculé de goules et d'ermyne, [a vne quarter] d'azure, et vne crois recercelé d'or.
136. Mons[r] John Colofree (read "Golofree," from the other versions) port Oundé de goules et d'[argent, a vn] bend de sable, et iij. besauntz en la bende.
137. Mons[r] William Greystock—d'argent, a iij. oreellers de g[oulz].
138. Mons[r] Rauf Hondesacre—d'ermyne, a iij. rokes de goules.
139. Rauf Monbocher—d'argent, a iij. possenetz de goules.
140. John Ledebroke—d'azure, a vne cheueron d'ermyne.
141. John Abernoun — d'azure, a vne cheueron d'or.
142. William ffishacree—de goules, a vne dolphine d'argent.*
143. Esteven Strecche—d'argent, a vne cheueron et demy oue la quartree d'azure, a vne floure de lice d'or.
144. Simon Woodhull—d'or, a trois cresauntz de goules.
145. Robert de ffrevile—de goules, a iij. cresantz d'ermyne.
146. William de Wauton—d'argent, a vne cheueron de sablee, et iij. egleceux d'or en [le cheueron].
147. Simon de Gaunt—de goules, et iij. gantz d'argent.*
148. John Peyvre—d'ar., a vne cheueron de goules, et iij. flore de licz d'or en le che . . . .†
149. Richard Lewyne—d'ermyne, a vne bend de g°lz (read "goulz"), et iij. escallops d'or en la bend.
150. William Gyfford — d'argent, a iij. estrepes de goules oue lez cuires.
151. Mons[r] Esmond Hastings—d'argent, a trois manches de sablee.
152. Mons[r] Robert Skidburgh,‡ de Saltfletby en Lincolnshire, port d'azure, a trois heaumes d'or.
153. Mons[r] Rogeir Mynyot, de Carleton, port de goules, a trois heaumes d'argent, crestz d'or, labell d'azure.
154. John de Broghton port d'argent, deux fees et vn quarteir de goules, a vne crois d'argent plain el quarter.
155. Mons[r] Richard Norton—d'argent, a trois oreillers de sable.
156. Thomas Rygmayden — d'argent, a trois testes du cerf de sable.
157. Thomas Lamplogh — d'ar., a vne cheueron et iij. testes du leon racez de sable.
158. William Oxcliff—d'argent, a iij. testez de boef de sablee.
159. [Thomas Bolron port de] sable [a vne cheif d'argent, et vn fer de molin de sable en le cheif].
160. Mons[r] Ric' de Houghton—de sable, a trois barres d'argent.
161. Thomas Bradschawe — d'argent, a deux bendes de sable.
162. Lawrence de Hamerton—d'argent, a trois martelles de sablee.
163. Robert de Norton—de sable, a 3 bendes d'argent les bouttes florettes a moñt.§

* Remains of a note in the margin, viz. ". . . . now q[uartered by ?] . . . [? of B]aynardes Castle."

* This coat is omitted by Charles.
† Also omitted by Charles.
‡ So also in Additional MS. 12224—Charles has "Studburgh."
§ Tricked in Additional MS. 12224, and by Charles, as: Sable, three piles in bend, conjoined in sinister base, and each terminating with a fleur-de-lis in dexter chief, argent.

164. Ric' Retour—d'argent, a 3 racynes* de sablee.
165. John de ffletham—de sable, a 3 testes de vnicorne recoupes d'argent.†
166. John de Bank port Quarterlée de sablee et d'argent, en le primer quarteir vne crois plaine passant et quatre floure de licz d'argent; et en le second quartree vne cheueron et trois anneletz de goules.
167. Thomas fitz Herbert — d'ar., vj. merlotz vne bend et deux cousteecz engrales de sabl[es].
168. John Helton, de Westmerland—de sable, a 3 anneletz d'or, et 2 sautourz d'argent au [chief].
169. John Manchell—d'argent, a trois leueres (read "leueriers") de sablee, collers d'or.
170. Thomas Katerall—d'azure, a trois losenges perc(e)z d'or.
171. John de ffelton—de goules, a vne test du cerf d'or.
172. Robert Hopton—d'argent, a deux barres de sablee, et vj. merlotz (read "molletz") d'or, perces, en les barres.
173. John Salkeld—de vert, oue vne frett d'argent.
174. Roland Vaux—d'argent, a vne bend chekerée d'argent et de goules.
175. Thomas Bowet—d'argent, a 3 testz de raindeer de sablee.
176. Robert Edenham, de Swaldale—d'azure, a vne bend de goules, et iij. dolphins d'argent en la bende.
177. Robert Thorneham, ffondeur de Begham, port de goules, a vne leon passant et deux losengz d'or.
178. Geffrye Sakevyll, de Sussex, port Quarterlé de goules et d'or, a vne bend vairé d'argent et d'azuree.
179. Robert Dene, de Sussex, port de goules, a vne quarteir d'azure embelief, et vne manch oue la maine d'argent.‡
180. Mons[r] Simon Burlay port d'or, oue 3 barres de sablee, iij. peus recoupes deux de sable et vne d'or, oue le cornei(r)s gerones, et vne escuchon de goules, et 3 barrez d'argent.
181. William Braddene—de sable, a vne bend engralée d'argent.
182. Mons[r] Edward Carles, de Brigenhale, port d'ermine, a cheif de goules, et cynq losengz d'ermyne.
183. Mons[r] Andrew Hake—d'azure, a 3 barrz d'or, et la bordure engralé [d'argent].
184. Simon Basset—d'ermyne, a vne quarter de goules, a vne molet de sys d'o[r percee].
185. John Gerberge—d'ermyne, a vne cheif de goules, et 3 losengz d'or.*
186. Rogeir de Wolsingham port de sable, a vne cheueron d'argent, et [3] quintfoyles d'or, voydez, en le champ.
187. Thomas de Retford, de Asby, port d'ermyne, oue vne cheueron de sable, et 3 escallopes d'argent.
188. William Bernack—d'argent, a trois bernacks de sablee.
189. Robert West—d'azure, a 3 testes du leopard flouretz d'or, et la bordure du goules.
190. Rogeir Suiftyward† porte Bendé d'azure et d'argent de sys.
191. John ffarnehill port d'azure et d'ermyn bendé de sys.
192. John de Button port d'ermyne, oue vne fees de goules.
193. Wauteir Rommesey—d'argent, a vne fees de goules, et vne labell de 5 points d'azure.
194. John le fytz Payne—d'argent, a vne lowre‡de goules.
195. Mauld Longespée, filie a William Longespée Duc de Normande, et companie a Mons[r] Hugh Mortimer qui vient oue le Conqueror, port de goules, et trois espées d'argent.
196. William Stapilton, de Cumberland, port d'argent, a trois espées ioyntz a vne pomel de goules.§

* Tricked in Additional MS. 12224 as three tree stumps eradicated.
† This coat is omitted by Charles.
‡ Tricked by Charles as Per bend sinister enhanced azure and gules, over all a maunch and hand argent; but the other versions (Additional MS. 12224, and Vincent MS. 155) trick the coat Per bend sinister enhanced azure and gules, on the *canton embelief* (*i.e.* on the azure) a maunch and hand argent.

* Charles has misplaced this, and the succeeding coats, in his copy in the Harleian MS. No. 6589.
† "Synsiwarde," in Additional MS. No. 12224.
‡ Tricked a hawk's leure—*ibid.*
§ *I.e.*, the points in dexter chief, sinister chief, and base, respectively.

197. Thomas de Spenethorne port d'argent, a vne bend de sable, et trois moletz de goules en la bende.

198. William Driffeld, de la Walde, port d'argent, a vne cheveron et iij. testes du leon racez de sablee.

199. Mons[r] Ch[arles a la maine rouge, d'Irland], founder del Abbay de Lioke, port d'argent, ov[e vn maine] et brace de goules.

200. John Cressener port d'azure, a vne cheif d'argen[t, et 3] chapealx de goules en la cheif.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

The Largest Oak in Britain.

Hail, stately Oak ! whose wrinkled trunk hath stood,
Age after age, the sovereign of the wood;
Thou, who hast seen a thousand springs unfold
Their ravell'd buds, and dip their flowers in gold.
Ten thousand times yon moon relight her horn,
And the bright eye of evening gild the morn.

DARWIN.

IN spite of a rival claim put forward on behalf of an oak at Newland, in Gloucestershire, I believe that the largest oak in Britain—and our island home can boast of not a few giant oaks, many of them famous, too, for their historical associations—stands in the parish of Cowthorpe, three miles from Wetherby, in the West Riding of the county of York.

The Cowthorpe Oak (*Quercus Sylvestris pedunculata*), whose age has been computed to exceed 1500 years, has, as may be supposed from its extraordinary size, been noticed in numerous works devoted to natural history and forestry. The circumference of its trunk close to the ground was, at the close of last century, according to Evelyn's "Sylva," seventy-eight feet. Shortly after the publication of this work, earth was placed around the base of the trunk, with a view to the preservation of the tree, which, by covering over some very considerable projections, reduced the girth of the stem at the ground line to sixty feet. In 1829, the Rev. Dr. Jessop measured the tree, and communicated its dimensions to Strutt's "Sylva Brittanica." We transcribe the reverend doctor's details, which, he assures us, may be relied upon :—

Circumference at the ground	60 feet.
Ditto at the height of one yard	45 ,,
Height of the tree in 1829	45 ,,
Extent of the principal remaining limb	50 ,,
Greatest circumference of ditto . . .	8 ,,

Dr. Jessop adds :—"The tree is hollow throughout to the top, and the ground plot inside (the account of which has been much exaggerated) may possibly afford standing-room for forty men."

In Loudon's "Arboretum" the diameter of the hollow within the tree, close to the ground, is given at nine feet ten inches.

"The circle occupied by the Cowthorpe Oak," says Professor Burnett, "where the bottom of its trunk meets the earth, exceeds the ground plot of that majestic column of which an oak is confessed to have been the prototype—viz., Smeaton's Eddystone Light-house."

In Burnett's "Outlines of Botany" we also read (vol. i. p. 59) :—"So capacious is the hollow of the Cowthorpe Oak that upwards of seventy persons have been, as the villagers affirm, at one time therein assembled."

In the twelfth volume of Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine* (p. 588), the Cowthorpe Oak is said to be undoubtedly the largest tree at present known in England.

Shaw, in his "Nature Displayed" (vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 364), says :—"Many suppose the Cowthorpe Oak to be the Father of the Forest;" and in Kent's "Sylvan Sketches" (1825) mention is made of this oak as surpassing all others.

Tradition asserts that at one time the branches of this tree overshadowed half an acre of ground. A large branch which fell about the commencement of last century is said to have extended to a wall ninety feet from the trunk of the oak. On this wall, which still remains, the villagers, so the story runs, used to mount and pick the acorns from the overhanging branches. The leading or top branch fell before the date of any record concerning the tree. The manner in which it is said to have fallen is, however, remarkable. The main trunk having become hollow, the perpendicular shaft dropped down into the empty space and could never be removed. There it remained wedged in,

doubtless tending to strengthen the hollow cylinder, and prevent concussion from the pressure of its enormous branches. In 1772 one of the side branches was thrown down in a violent gale of wind, and, on being accurately measured, was found to contain upwards of five tons of wood. The largest of the living branches at present extends over forty feet N.N.E. from the trunk. This giant limb is supported by a substantial prop of timber.

A century ago Yorkshire children used to amuse themselves with a game called the "Dusty Miller." The Cowthorpe Oak was a meeting-place for this diversion. Through the rents in the shell of the trunk, then only large enough to admit them, troops of merry village lads and lasses crept into the interior: and, provided with a spout, which was balanced in a hole in the wall of their living playhouse, they gathered the dry, crumbling dust and fragments of wood, and shot them down the spout to their companions outside.

It has been reported that for some time the cavity within the tree was used as stabling for cattle, but this, we think, is a fiction. The openings in the trunk, though evidently enlarging constantly, are even now scarcely wide enough to give colour to this assertion.

In connection with this tree, an anecdote is related of that notable Yorkshireman, John Metcalfe, the blind highway contractor and surveyor, better known as "Blind Jack of Knaresborough." Blind Jack was a frequent visitor to the tree, and would measure its girth correctly at any height within his reach, going round it with his long arms extended. He used to point out, too, with accuracy, by putting up his staff, the exact spot from which the great branch had fallen. Whenever he came, an old bloodhound which was kept near the tree, whose wont was to snarl at every stranger, fondled him and licked his hand. Blind Jack now lies at rest in Spofforth Churchyard, almost within sight of the old oak.

So great was the fame of the Cowthorpe Oak, that formerly small saplings raised from its acorns were sold in pots to visitors by the villagers for as much as a guinea each.

As the old oak now stands, it is a very picturesque object. It is situated in the centre of a small green paddock: hard by is the little village church, a very ancient structure, and the clear waters of the winding Nidd glide noiselessly past. The battered trunk, annually crowned with green foliage, is grand in its venerable decay. The old tree has been termed "the glory of England and the pride of Yorkshire;" and its enormous size, the growth of many centuries, entitles it to all the fame it has acquired.

Just such a tree as the "relic of other days" now standing at Cowthorpe, is admirably portrayed by Spenser in the following lines from the "Shepherd's Calendar:"—

> There grew an aged Tree on the green,
> A goodly Oake sometime it had been,
> With arms full strong and largely display'd,
> But of their leaves they were disarray'd.
> The body big, and mightily pight,
> Throughly rooted, and of wondrous height;
> Whilome had been the king of the field,
> And mochal mast to the husband did yield,
> And with his nuts larded many a swine;
> But now the grey moss marred his rine,
> His bared boughs were beaten with storms,
> His top was bald, and wasted with worms,
> His honour decay'd, his braunches sere.

THOMAS B. TROWSDALE.

Smithfield.

(*The substance of a Paper read before the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, by* G. LAMBERT, F.S.A.).

TO King Alfred has always been attributed the credit of having been the originator of fairs and markets at the time when he was arranging and compiling his Code of Laws—laws of which it is generally believed there are none in existence at the present time in writing, though they remain among us in their effects. It was Alfred who established a census and divided and subdivided England into counties, hundreds, and tithings. These tithings in course of time became corporations sole, which had certain jurisdictions and held courts of inquiry in minor matters of difference. The weightier causes and matters were referred to the Courtleet, a court held on leet-day or law-day (taking its name from "Læo") which, as appears by the laws of King Edward set out by Lambert (No. 34), was a court of jurisdiction above the "Wapentake;" and this court is accounted the

"King's Court," because the authority of it was originally derived from the Crown.

These corporations held their sittings in their tithing or free-borough once a week, and many people coming thither to have their matters adjudicated upon, brought also their garden produce, corn, beasts, and *id genus omne*, for sale, because there they could meet one another and buy and sell as their needs required, and hence the commencement of a market weekly; and to the present time market-day, in every town in England, is the busiest day in the week. From these courts just mentioned there lay an appeal, if either plaintiff or defendant were not satisfied, to a County Court, held about Michaelmas and Easter, and over this a bishop and ealdermen presided. To this superior court also came numbers who, at the various Courtleets between Michaelmas and Easter, were not satisfied; and as large numbers came together a greater and better opportunity was afforded for selling their wares and goods, corn, beasts, stuffs, linens. In this we can trace the origin of fairs, which were generally held twice a year, on or about the times just mentioned; and it was in this state that Alfred left matters, and confirmed and granted rights to hold fairs. In later times fairs were held upon the feast of the Dedication of the Church, whereas markets are held weekly. The name of him to whom Smithfield belonged in the days of which we have been speaking is long lost in the fog of antiquity; but this much is certain, that, upon the arrival of William in London, after the defeat and death of Harold at Sanglac, now called Battle, he seized the Crown lands and lands of the adherents of Harold in order to reward his troops, priests, and followers: consequently "Crownfield"—since called Smithfield—became part of the possessions of our kings.

It was a large open space of land with a pool of water, of which we shall speak hereafter, low, wet, and boggy on the north side. But when Prior Rahere had raised his priory and buildings, in A.D. 1120 or thereabouts, he cleared Smithfield of the dirt and filth in which it abounded, making it smooth and level as now, and hence its name of "Smoothfield." It was he who also removed the gallows, as we are told, from the site where it formerly stood, near the priory, to "the Elms" on the west side; he also drained the northern portion and the fens.

In Fitz-Stephen's description of the City of London he says that "there is also without one of the City Gates, and in the very suburb, a certain plain field, such both in reality and name." Now this is the earliest description extant, if we except Domesday; for Fitz-Stephen wrote in the days of Thomas à Becket. He writes of himself that he was "Ejusdem Domini mei concivis, clericus et convictor," and moreover he tells us that he was an eye-witness of his martyrdom at Canterbury; and Stow places the date of Fitz-Stephen at the reign of Henry II. (say 1180 to 1190). Now, up to within the last twenty years, from that date Smithfield continued to enjoy its markets for horses and other cattle. It was called in old records "Suburbana planities," and Smithfield means a plain or smooth field, from the Saxon ꝑmeð "smed." In 1429, in the will of John Loughborough, it is called "Scancti Bartholomei in plano campo dicta civitas." On Friday the market was first held, and that day continued to be the chief market-day down to the removal of the market to Copenhagen Fields; and Friday is still market-day with its younger namesake. The horses had the broad centre of the market in the afternoons, and in another part were placed the articles called by Fitz-Stephen "Vendibles for the Peasant"—implements for husbandry, swine with deep flanks, cows, &c. &c.

There is (so says the Historical MSS. Commission) in the possession of Miss Ainstie, of Berwick-on-Tweed, a manuscript in quarto written on vellum, about the year 1400, apparently for the use of a member of the Company of Fishmongers of London. This precious document passed through the hands of the celebrated John Stow, whose handwriting occurs on folios 43, 44, 45, and 46 B. It then, somehow or other, passed into the possession of Mr. D. Ord, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who was mayor of Berwick-on-Tweed in 1786, and from him it passed to the present owner. It contains various articles, such as a list of the mayors and sheriffs from Richard I. to Richard II., and also a memorandum as to the sale of butchers'

meat in the City of London in the eleventh year of Edward I. It is written in Latin, and numbers thirty-four folios. There are also forty-six folios of the Customs of Smithfield, in French.

I should not be doing justice to my subject were I not to make, in connection with this subject, some allusion to that celebrated character, Wat Tyler, and his rebellion in the year 1382. As readers of English history know, this person raised an insurrection at Dartford, in Kent, owing to the unpopularity of a poll-tax of three groats per head (equal in our money to three shillings), levied on every male and female above fifteen years of age. The first disorder began in Essex: Kent then broke out into open rebellion. The immediate cause of the outbreak was that the tax-gatherers waited on Wat Tyler (or whatever his name may have been*) for a toll on his daughter, a strapping wench of fourteen years, but looking full twenty. This demand Tyler refused to pay, and, after some altercation and other matters foreign to this Paper, the matter ended by Tyler slaying the tax-collector with a lathing iron. All Hertfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, flew to arms, and burst out into open sedition, and, headed by the most audacious of their class, committed the most wanton and cruel abuses against such of the better classes as fell into their hands.

One hundred thousand men (so it is commonly said) assembled on Blackheath on the 12th of June, 1381, and marched on London, attended by one John Ball, an itinerant preacher, and good-for-nothing fellow. They marched over London Bridge into the City, burned the Palace of the Duke of Lancaster in the Savoy in the Strand, and murdered all those who were in charge thereof. Returning to the City, they sacked many houses of the great, and for a moment rested and quartered themselves where Mile End now stands. The King (Richard II.), a weak and pusillanimous monarch, bravely went out to meet them, granting all the terms they asked for, and the camp breaking up, the majority returned to their various counties.

* This was an assumed name, as was "Hob the Carter," and "Tom the Miller," both coadjutors with "Wat the Tyler."

Whilst all this was going on, Wat the Tyler broke into the Tower, and murdered Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury,* and Lord High Chancellor, also Sir R. Hailes, the King's Treasurer, and other persons of distinction, and continued his ravages on the City, when one morning the King, with only a few followers (men-at-arms) met Tyler and his rabble at Smithfield.

On Saturday morning (says Froissart) the King, who was living in the Wardrobe (close to where the *Times* newspaper printing-office now stands), rode out to Westminster to attend Mass at the Abbey. His devotions being ended about nine o'clock of the forenoon, he mounted his horse, as did also the barons who were with him. They rode along the Causeway (now the Strand) to return to London, but having gone a little way, the King turned out of the road on the left.

On this day all the rabble, to the number of about 20,000, were assembled under Tyler, Shaw, and Ball the priest, to parley at a place called Smithfield. These reprobates wanted to pillage the City, when the King appeared in sight attended by sixty horsemen: when he came before the Abbey of St. Bartholomew, which is in Smithfield, and saw the crowd of people, he stopped, desiring to know what they wanted, and that if troubled, he would appease them. Wat Tyler, on seeing the King, called out, "It is the King, I will go and speak with him," at the same time ordering his men to retire and wait for a signal to capture Richard and murder the attendants. He then had the audacity to ride up to the King, to whom he behaved most grossly; whereupon the King, being enraged, said to the mayor, "Lay hands on him." Tyler then addressed the mayor so rudely that the mayor in his anger drew a kind of scimitar or Badelaire, which he wore at his side, and struck Tyler such a blow on his head as felled him at his horse's feet, when one of the King's squires, John Standysshe (or, as Stow says, Cavendish), leaped from his horse, and, drawing his sword, thrust it into Tyler's belly and thus killed him.

* Simon Tybald, 1375–1381. His skull is shown in the vestry of St. Gregory's Church, at Sudbury, in Suffolk.

William of Walworth, the Mayor of London, born at Dartford in Kent, was a currier by trade and Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company; and he, and also John Standysshe and Nicholas Bramber, were created knights by the King. It is reported that the King thereupon addressed the rebels thus, "I'll be your leader" (but Froissart does not mention a word about it), and thus gained them over. The King returned to his lodging in the Wardrobe, where he remained the whole day. Straw and Ball the priest hid themselves in a ruined building, but were betrayed by some of their own men, and their heads were struck off, as was that of Tyler's, and affixed on London Bridge.

Richard was at this time but sixteen years of age, and his conduct was meritorious; but although many promises had been made to the people, not one grievance was redressed or pardon granted that was not revoked. It is said that from this act of Sir William Walworth's the City of London bears the basitardus or dagger on the first quarter of the City arms,* the red cross of St. George on a silver shield; and it is asserted that this very dagger is in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company to this day. With respect to this dagger of Walworth being the original of the dagger in the City arms I am by no wise certain; although it makes a pleasing story and reminiscence to say so; nevertheless, Newcent in his "Repertorium" (vol. i. p. 484), says,—"The said Company of Fishmongers have likewise pursued another error about the dagger in the City Arms, as appears by an inscription under the Statue of the said Sir William Walworth now standing in their Hall, which readeth as followeth:—

> Walworth Knight, Lord Mayor, that slew
> Rebellious Tyler in his alarms
> The King therefore did to him give in lieu
> The dagger in the City Arms.

As if in reward for this service done by the said Walworth, King Richard II. added to the City Arms (which was Argent a plain Cross Gules) a sword or dagger, for which (Stow saith) he had read no such record, but to the contrary, as may be seen more at large in his 'Survey' (p. 237) concluding that the old seal was the Cross and sword of St. Paul, and not the Dagger of Walworth." The red cross, the badge of the King, was confined to his retainers and the free corporations of towns and cities, and in this way the red cross of England was also the badge of the Londoners from the time of King Edward I.

Henry of Knighton (Book V.) says of Walworth, Lord Mayor of London:—"Arrepto basillardo transfixit Jack Straw in gutture;" and soon after he says—"Cum alio basillardo penetravit latera ejus." In vol. iii. of Meyrick's "Glossary of Armour" we read that a Basalardus or Basillardus was a short sword.

Under date December 7, 1642, in the calendar of the House of Lords, there is an affidavit of John Greenhill and others that the Earls of Carlisle and Suffolk, with other gentlemen, came over Smithfield at one o'clock in the morning and rode on, though the sentinel called to them to stop: that at Holborn Conduit they were stayed by the constable and his watch, towards whom they were so violent that he was obliged to send to the Court Guard for aid.

In the manuscripts of J. R. Pyne Coffin, October 31, 1696–7, we find this entry: "Wee have abundance of rotten sheepe here and never more plenty of mutton. I was told this morning that sheepe were sold in Smithfield the last Friday (some) for 1*s.* 6*d.* a sheep."

Sir Abel Barker, Bart. (1642 to 1665) wrote to a Mr. Woodcocke of Smithfield to pay certaine monies, £5 12*s.*, to his cousin Bland, of the "Three Sugar Loaves," in Walbrook; and to a Mr. Hart, a tailor, 7*s.* 4*d.*, at the "Cat and Fiddle," over against St. Dunstan's Church—this letter is dated 1656.

In 1642 (September 16) there is in the calendar of the House of Lords an affidavit of Thomas Wright and others, that Captain Davis, a pensioner of the Charterhouse, tried to interrupt the serjeant who was calling on the people of Smithfield, after beat of drum, to serve under the Earl of Essex; and said it was no matter if all were hanged that would serve.

That the sheep pens existed in Smithfield in 1645 is evident from a letter of Barker to

* This, however, has been disputed; it is urged that the cross and dagger are much older, and point to St. Paul.

his brother Collin, about paying £10 to Robert Mackworth, which the latter could receive at the "Adam and Eve, over against the Sheep Pens;" as also from a letter from Sir Abel Barker's sister, in which she says, under date September 10, 1648, "My Brother has appointed Edward Scotney to pay you £10 whom you shall find at the 'Adam and Eve,' in Smithfield."

This Sir Abel is always writing of, or from, Smithfield in 1645. He gives directions about a mare, and again about the sale of his sheep here. Again, in 1646, he desires Mr. Augustine Crofts, at the "Nag's Head," in the Old Bailey, "near the Pumpe," to call upon one Mr. Peter Woodcocke, at the "Adam and Eve," near Smithfield Pens, for certain moneys in payment of Mrs. Barker's purchases. The purchases, which are set out at length, may perhaps interest the ladies of the present day:—"3 ells of Black Tabba (query tabinet), grass Green or Willow Green, as will make me a petticoate and Stomacher, and make it up with as much Gold and Silver Bone Lace, of about *2s. 6d.* per Yard, as will go once about and twice up before. I would you would buy me a Winter Serge Gown, of a Green colour; also a riding Cote and hood of Scarlet Serge, and let Your Wife buy me a borgett of Cuffs of the neatest fashion, and a love hood and a double Curle Hood, and a dozen pairs of Band Strings of various Colours." She also orders several Yards of Bone Lace, and Ells of Ribbon, some silk and Silver, and some of Taffety. This order is dated September 10, 1648.

Richard Gorges writes to Lord Hatton, in one of a series of ninety-one letters sent during the years 1690 to 1700, to the effect that he "Does not believe the Dutch Government could or can do them or the Public any good to preserve peace. Smithfield is so overstocked with cattle that the price has fallen 5*s.* in the £1, and hay is to be bought at £3 5*s.* per load."

The Customs of Smythfield were in the time of Henry III., as found in the "Liber Albus" of London, for every Cow, Ox, full grown (the franchise excepted), 1*d.*; for every Dozen Sheep, 1*d.*; if less than dozen, ½*d.*; and if one only, then ½*d.* "If Foreign Dealers bring Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Swine between the feast of St. Martin (November 11) and Christmas, they shall give to the Bailiff the third best Beast after the two best—and make such other satisfaction to the Bailiff before they enter the County of Middlesex. If the Bailiff takes an Ox or Cow for Scavage upon the field of the value of a Mark or more, the Bailiff is bound to return 40 pence for the hide. If a foreign dealer brings lean Swine for sale between Hokeday (2nd Tuesday in Easter) and Michaelmas, he shall give the bailiff the third best Pig after the two best unless he pay a fine unto the Bailiff of 6*d.* or 12 pence."

The various inns mentioned as being located in the neighbourhood of Smithfield are the "Adam and Eve," the "Bell," the "Rose," and other comely buildings up to Hosier Lane. Smithfield pond, in old times called the Horse-pool, was a great piece of water. In the 6th year of King Henry V. a new building was made between the said pool and the River of Wells, or Turnmill Brook, in a place called the Elms; and this was the place of execution for offenders until the buildings so increased that not an elm remained to hang men on. Old John Stow, in his black letter edition, says that "the encroachments and inclosure are to Oldbourne to Cow bridge (Cow Cross Street) and from this to Cock Lane, over about by Pye Corner, so great, whereby there remaineth to Smittfield but a small portion of the old uses, to wit, Market for Horses and Cattle, Military exercises, Justings and Tournings and Triumphs."

These jousts and tournaments were held here in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV., and the Mayor of London was obliged, by his office, to attend the wrestling on St. Bartholomew's Day.

With respect to the hangings which took place here, I may perhaps mention that Sir William Wallace, of Scotland, was hanged on a high gallows at the Elms, and cut down before life had completely left; his body was cruelly dismembered and quartered on the 23rd of August, A.D. 1305; also that his head was exposed on a pole at London Bridge, one arm was sent to Newcastle, the left arm to Berwick, his right leg to Perth, and his left to Aberdeen. Under date January 28, 169⅔, we read: "Yesterday being our execu-

tion-day, many highwaymen were executed at Tiburn; Whitney, the ringleader, was carried in a Cart with them, but had his reprieve at the Gallows and brought back on Horse-back behind one of the Sheriff's officers." February 4, 169$\frac{8}{9}$:—"The Grand High-wayman Whitney, notwithstanding his re-prieve, was executed at Cow Cross, near Smithfield, on Wednesday last."

(*To be continued.*)

The Kesselstadt Miniature.

IN default of positive evidence as to the person from whose mortal remains this relic was painted, we must rely upon what the picture tells us. It is a miniature, painted in oils on parchment, in the style of the Vandyke School, and represents a corpse lying in state on a bier, the head crowned with bays or laurels. It is usually assumed to have been painted from "the Shakspeare Death-Mask," of which Lord Ronald Gower has given an interesting account in THE ANTIQUARY (see p. 63, *ante*). Dr. Ernest Becker, the owner of both, appears to be responsible or this assumption. Now, the one weak point in Dr. Becker's narrative is the asser-tion that his brother Ludwig, on seeing the cast, was convinced that it was the original from which the Kesselstadt portrait (said to be that of Shakspeare) was copied (*ante*, p. 64). Assuredly, no one, coming fresh to this inquiry, and seeing first the picture, and secondly the cast, would for an instant be-lieve that in the latter he sees the original of the former. Readers of this magazine may very easily judge for themselves: they have had two excellent woodcuts of the cast, and here they are presented with an equally good one of the picture.

Evidently there is not the least likeness between them. The very proportions of the two faces, to say nothing of contour and ex-pression, are discrepant. Lord Ronald Gower has gone far beyond the voucher of his facts when he writes:—"That this cast is the original of the Kesselstadt corpse-picture,

always considered in that family as being that of Shakspeare, there is little reason to doubt." For the last half-dozen words read, "there is no reason to believe." Wretched man be his dole if Dr. Becker had no better reason for his identification of the cast as that preserved in the Kesselstadt collection, than the resemblance between it and the corpse-picture. It need not be questioned that he had; but his case is not improved by the pretence that these two represent one person: for the picture cannot possibly be a portrait of Shakspeare. In the first place,

it is so very like a well-known portrait in the Dulwich Gallery, that the first impression one would receive from it, apart from prejudice, is, that it represents Ben Jonson. This impression is confirmed by the date in the upper part of the picture—viz., A.D. 1637, the year of Jonson's death; for assuredly no painter would place there any date other than the date when the body was lying in state.

The most probable conclusion to be drawn from the picture, assuming that it is the one which was in the Kesselstadt collection up to 1843, is that the original collector obtained not only Gerard Johnson's plaster mask of Shakspeare, but also an original picture of Ben Jonson lying in state. If this be the fact, I need not point out the immense increase of interest and value which accrues to this curious relic. I write with a photograph before me, taken from the Dulwich portrait of Ben Jonson; and I can only regret that I am not able to give a woodcut from it, in confirmation of what I have said. The woodcut of the little picture I owe to the kindness and generosity of Mr. Parker Norris, of Philadelphia, who had obtained it for a projected work of his on the extant portraits of Shakspeare.

C. M. INGLEBY.

A Monastic Account-Book, temp. Henry VIII.

AMONG the records of the so-called Ancient Miscellanea of the Queen's Remembrancer's side of the Exchequer, there is a collection of documents which have been arranged in chronological order under the general title of "Abbeys' Temporalities." A search among these monastic odds and ends—some of the sparse relics of the religious houses suppressed in two batches during the reign of Henry VIII.—has produced a volume which at least deserves something more than a passing notice. The old book, which still retains its original parchment cover, now nearly 400 years old, consists of sixty-nine paper leaves, which of late years have been carefully repaired, so that for the purposes of consultation the volume is in as good condition as it was at the time when it was written. It is officially described as "Accounts chiefly of the Cellerar of the Abbey of Bardney, in Lincolnshire, 19-23 Hen. VIII.," but the contents, as the extracts will show, are of the most varied character. The volume is rather in the nature of a rough register kept by some such official as the Treasurer of the House, one whose duty it would be to look after the revenues of the monastery generally. Every branch of profit to the abbey would appear to be represented by the accounts of the "custodes" of the different departments. Thus we have the profits arising from the sale of all kinds of live stock, of sheep, lambs, horses, and foals; further on we find an account of moneys derived from wool and the hides of cows and oxen, among which there is an item "pro pelle vaccina mortua de morina" which illustrates the economical tendencies of these monks, and further, that they were not hampered by any sanitary regulations with regard to diseased cattle. The wood accounts are also noticeable, containing such items as wood, called "cropkydes,"* *gross* (*i.e.* large) timber, termed "spenskyddes," and "broken wode." Passing on, we meet with a very different style of account, that of the "Custos Noviciorum," in which we find the following entry: "Et solutum Magistro Grammatice Instructori noviciorum —lxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* Item, solutum pro libris grammaticalibus emptis pro novicüs—vij*s.* iiij*d.*, making a total of £4 0*s.* 8*d.* These are interesting items, but it is unfortunate that the marginal entry, "Exibucio Scolaris Cantibrig,'" on the next page, contains no details. Immediately following, we have the account of the "Custos prostracionis arborum ac plasterstakes," and a statement of Bardney repairs. But it is not our intention to examine into the nature or analyse the contents of these accounts of revenue; they are merely cited to give some idea of the general contents of the quaint volume now under notice. Our real aim is to draw attention to some curious memoranda which are scattered up and down the pages of the book, apparently jotted down in leisure moments by the official who had charge of this volume. We

* Kid, a faggot.—*Halliwell.*

will start with a recipe, one of several recorded on the same page :—

A MEDECYN FOR THE AXES.

Take the Jusse of Camymylle or els the Jusse ot Wormwode and a quantite of sug^{r} and goode ale and drynke ix dayes and the pacient shalbe hole by the grace of god.

As a fitting supplement to this invaluable but cautiously worded remedy, we cannot do better than place in juxtaposition with it some noteworthy maxims for the preservation of good health, which are recorded by the same scribe :—

To rise betymes hym selff to recreate
to look well to hys owne & so to kepe a sobre state
longe or he ete & and not to soup late
To ley hye w^{t} hys hede & to slepe moderate
Maketh man riche long lyeff & fortunate.

This sound and practical advice prefaces a version of the "Seven Ages of Man," which for its quaintness, if for no other reason, is quite worthy of reproduction.

THE AGE OF MAN LYVING IN THE WORLD.

The fyrst age is Infancye & lasteth from the byrth vnto vij yere of age
The second is childhode and endewrith vnto xv yere of age
The thyrd age is adolenscye & endurethe vnto xxv yere of age
The fourte age is youth and endureth vnto l^{ti} yere ot age
[The fifth age is omitted.]
The sext age is prudence and lasteth unto lxx yere of age
The vij age is Crokid and lame and lasteth vnto deth.

The foregoing naturally suggests another "Seven Ages," and it is curious to note how well the subdivisions here given will suit those instanced by the poet :—The infant, the school-boy, the lover, the soldier, the justice, "the lean and slipper'd pantaloon," and lastly, "second childishness." As we have noted, however, the justice

In fair round belly, with good capon lined,
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,

is omitted from the monk's catalogue, so that we are unable to determine with absolute certainty his extreme limit of this age, though we shall probably be not far out in placing it midway between the fifty and seventy limits.

From this the transition to chronology is easy, which the same authority also divides into seven ages.

THE AGES OF THE WARLD FROM ADAM FORWARD.

The fyrst age of the Warld is frome Ad^{a}m vnto Noe is ijm^{l}cxl yeres.
The Second Age ffrom Noe vnto Abrah^{a}m is m^{l}lx yeres.
The thyrd age from Abrah^{a}m vnto Moises cccxxx yeres.
The fourth age ffrome Moises vnto Kyng Dauid iiiij^{c}xxx yeres.
The ffyfft age from Kyng Dauid vnto tr^{a}nsmig^{a}con of babilon v^{c} yeres.
The vi^{t} age from the tr^{a}nsmig^{a}con of babilon vnto the comyng of o^{r} Savio^{r} Jhu Criste v^{c}lxxxix yeres.
The vij^{t} age frome Jhu Criste vnto the end of the warld whereof the yeres be not nowmbered.
The yerys frome the begynnyng of the Warld vnto the Natiuite of o^{r} lord Jhu Criste are vM^{l}j^{c}lxxxix.

We may compare with this an extract rom *Tegg's Chronology* on the same subject: "Under the uncertainty of the chronology of the darker times, many divide the time between the Creation and Birth of Christ into "six ages." The first age was 1650 years, from the Creation to the Deluge; the second from the Deluge to Abraham's entering Canaan, or 426 years, terminating in 2082; the third was from Abraham to Moses quitting Egypt, 430 years, ending A.M. 2513; the fourth from the leaving Egypt to the building of the Temple by Solomon, 479 years, ending A.M. 2992; the fifth age from the building of the Temple to the destruction of Jerusalem, 434 years, ending 3416; the sixth age from the Babylonish Captivity to the Birth of Christ, 584 years, ending A.M. 4000, or 4004 before the vulgar reckoning."

The miscellaneous statistical and geographical memoranda which complete the page are exceedingly curious, and it would be interesting to know from what sources the information was derived. The reading of the number of the parish churches is somewhat uncertain : an *l* appears to be inserted, and it is not quite clear whether the scribe intended 48,822 or 18,822. The latter was doubtless the more probable figure, though there are reasons for believing that the larger number was intended.*

* So gross was the ignorance of national statistics prevalent in the reign of Henry VIII., that an observant and conscientious member of the Inns of Court, Mr. Simon Fish, could gravely tell the public, in his noted address to Henry VIII., styled the "Supplication of Beggars," that there were 52,000 parish churches within the realms of England, and could found upon this statement a methodical calculation of considerable importance. The churches for worship in 1818 were 11,742.

Memorandum, that there bene in england of parich-chyrches x[l]viijm[l]viij[c]xxij.
Item, there bene townes besides Cities & castels —lijm[l]lxxx.
Item, there bene in England of Byshopriches—xvij.
Item, there bene of Schyres or Counties in england to the nombre of xxxvj[ti].
Item, the lenght of england is from Cateney [Caithness] in the marche of Scotland to totnes in Devenshire iiij[c] myles.
Item, the Bred of england is frome sanct dauys [St. David's] in Wales vnto Dover iij[c] myles.
Item, england is in Compasse round about iiijm[l]iij[c]lx myles.
Memorandum, that the Summa of xv in England is xxxviijm[l]ix[c]xxx*li.* ix*s.* *ob.*

Before continuing our selections from the Memoranda we must, however, here notice two very remarkable accounts of expenses which appear on the page facing the one from which the last extracts are taken. The first of these is an account of the "extraordinary" payments of William, Abbot of Bardney, from the time of his election "vsque in hodiernum diem," viz., 20th Dec. 21 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1529). Among the items are:—a payment of £100 to King Henry the Seventh for his royal assent; £12 12*s.* 0*d.* for Chancery fees, including those of the "Petibag;" to the Bishop of Lincoln, £5, at the time of the election; the sum of £4 6*s.* 8*d.* for Confirmation of the Charter. Then we find smaller sums of 20*s.* for the confirmation of the election by the Bishop of Lincoln; to Dr. Wilkokes, then Chancellor, £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the witnesses of the election, 20*s.*; to the *Domino Suffraganeo* for his blessing, 53*s.* 4*d.*; and, finally, to the Archdeacon of Lincoln for installation, 66*s.* 8*d.* Here, then, we are furnished with a complete statement of election expenses, the details of which have only in rare instances like the present one come down to our times. An equally unusual account is annexed to the preceding—to wit, that of the "Custos parliamentorum, videlicet, pro expensis Domini Abbatis equitantis versus Londoniam per preceptum Domini Regis, videlicet, primo anno regni sui, £18 10*s.*" This is the opening entry as it appears in the original, with the exception that the abbreviations are extended. Other items of the same account are:—Expenses of the Abbot at the Parliament in the fifth year (A.D. $151\frac{3}{4}$), £21 11*s.*; paid to Master Brian "pro Summonicione Domini ad parliamentum anno ——" £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; paid to Thomas Heneage for the same, £4; paid for the expenses of William Clerke twice there, 22*s.*; paid for the expenses of the Abbot at the Parliament in the 21st year, £26 4*s.* 8*d.*; the whole amounting to a gross total of £78 0*s.* 12*d.* Immediately following this remarkable account, under the marginal note of "Cardinal" we have an item as follows:—"Paid for expenses of the Abbot riding to London by precept of the Lord Cardinal (Wolsey) to wit, in the tenth year of Henry VIII., £17 6*s.* 8*d.*" There are also expenses of convocation, payments of tenths, and other subsidies granted to the King "in partibus Eboraci, annis 3, 4, 6." Space will not permit us, however, to deal further with these accounts, nor was it our intention, as we have already stated, to have alluded to them in such detail. We trust, however, that their interest and their variety may be at least some excuse for the digression.

Returning to the stray memoranda, a few leaves further on we find one page and a fragment taken up with a list of dogmas ot the Roman Church under the marginal catchword "Sencio." From these we select:—

1. Quod anime corporibus exute affligantur et purgentur in purgatorio.

* * * * *

3. Quod sancti in celis tanquam mediatores orant pro nobis.

* * * * *

7. Laudabile est et utile ut venerabiles Imagines statuantur in ecclesiis in memoriam Christi et Sanctorum ejus.

8. Quod orationes vivorum prosunt defunctis existentibus in purgatorio.

11. Quod Presides non teneantur de necessitate salutis tradere populo sacram scripturam in lingua vulgari quamdiu cognicio veritatis ad salutem necessaria alioquam populo innotescere poscit.

Pro racione temporis licet Regibus prelato et clero hujus regni ex aliqua causa seu judicio racionabile statuere ne sacra scriptura tradatur plebi legenda in lingua vulgari.

12. Quod prohibiti ab episcopis tanquam suspecti cessare debent a predicando et docendo donec se apud superiorem de hujusmodi suspeccione purgentur.

The list concludes with a somewhat sweeping form of assent:—

Assencior omnibus hiis articulis supradictis et eorum singulis, et qui aliter sentiunt, errant.

DOCTOR CROME.

We shall conclude our excerpts by inserting some culinary memoranda culled from one of the last pages in this instructive mediæval note-book. The items bring vividly

before us the abundant and excellent fare provided in these monastic establishments. A perusal of the list of dainties here set out will at least satisfy us that in the Middle Ages "the monks—the much-abused and much-mistaken monks—fanned the embers of a nascent literature, and *cherished the flame of a new cookery.*"*

DIE CORPORIS CHRISTI† APUD BOSTON.

ffyrst cowrse.	*Second cowrse.*	*Thyrd cowrse.*
Cromete to podage	Crembull to potatage	Clere Jelly to potage
Chewtes‡	paycok	Crane
Swannys	Schufflard	bittern
Carpettes of Venyson	peyons	ffesande
	Baken Veneson	Knottes
Capons	Rabyttes	quallys
Heronsewys	Yerwhelpes	Tart
(baken Capon)	leche viall	Stynt
Custardys	A Subtellte	leche lombard
leche damask		A Sutteltye
fruttes		
A Suttelty		

lxxv messes

The bill of fare for a most luxurious dinner on a fish-day, which appears on the same page, is not assigned to any precise date, but was certainly served, from the number of the "messes" being added at the foot.

FFYCHE.

ffyrst cowrs.	*Seconde cowrse.*
Riss to potage	Creme of Almondes
lyng and salt fysche	Byrt§
Salt ele	Doray
Buttes & place	Bremys
Baken ele	Soolys
Turbott	Baken turbot
ffreshe Salmon	Cong
Rochys	perche
Baken breme	leche Damask
Tench	Rochettes
leche viall	Rost ele
A Sutteltye	ffreche porposse
	Crabbe
	Tartes
	leche lumbard
	A Suteltye

lvi messes.

* "Host and Guest," by Kirwan.

† A festival observed on Thursday after Trinity Sunday, which is the eighth Sunday after Easter-day. It was instituted in the year 1264 by Pope Urban IV. to commemorate a miracle.

‡ Chewet, a small pie.—*Halliwell.*

§ Birt, a kind of turbot, *rhombus.*—*Halliwell.*

Rowlandson the Caricaturist.*

CONSIDERING that Hogarth's mantle fell, to a very great extent, upon his shoulders, and that for nearly half a century his name was constantly before the world as the most successful humourist of his time, it is remarkable that but little has been hitherto known to the public respecting Thomas Rowlandson. This is scarcely creditable to English literature, for, along with Gillray, he handed on the lamp of literature and political illustration, through the latter half of the reign of George III. and the whole of the Regency, to George Cruikshank and "H. B.," with whose works the present generation are familiar.

Mr. Grego, having done his best to preserve from oblivion the life and works of Gillray, has again stepped forward, and at the very nick of time has done the same good service to Rowlandson, but on a larger scale, for the work now before us fills two goodly quarto volumes, adorned, from first to last, with some four hundred illustrations from that artist's fertile and versatile pencil. Most of these are facsimiles, though some are reduced in size, and not a few of them strike us as quite equal to the originals, which fetch a high price among connoisseurs whenever they are brought into the market. As might naturally be expected, they touch, more or less lightly, on almost every subject or topic that can be named or thought of:

> Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
> Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

The whole of the history of the Court and Cabinet during the days of Lord North and of Pitt and Fox; the controversies about the Regency; our long struggle against the great Napoleon; the inner life of the establishments of the Prince Regent at Carlton House and at the Pavilion at Brighton; the episodes of the Newmarket and Ascot races; the opera, the theatres, and favourites of the day; the gambling hells of the West End; the card-rooms and other amusements of Bath; the

* "Rowlandson the Caricaturist; a Selection from his Works, with Anecdotical Descriptions of his famous Caricatures, and a Sketch of his Life, Times, and Contemporaries." By Joseph Grego. 2 vols. quarto. Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly. 1880.

scandal of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke; adventures in coaching and at country inns; fashion in the parks, and poverty in the crowded courts and alleys of central and eastern London; dwarfs, giants, and other eccentric visitors to "Modern Babylon;" duels, and seaside scenes; the fencing school of Angelo; the masked balls at Mrs. Cornely's; the processions of civic dignitaries in rural boroughs; scenes in the hunting-field, and other English sports;—each and all of

these, and a thousand other subjects, were laid hold of by Rowlandson and "taken off" in their turn, and here stand reproduced in Mr. Grego's pages. Many of these sketches hitherto have been almost unique, hid away in the lumber rooms and dark closets of the houses of country gentlemen, from which they have been unearthed and brought to the sale rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, or Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, by the order of executors from time to time. Of

these, as we gather from his prefatory remarks, Mr. Grego has been for years a collector, so that he has had the long experience of an amateur to guide him in his selection of what is genuine. The result is, that we have before us in these two volumes as nearly

complete a collection of "Rowley's" remains as can now-a-days be brought together; for Mr. Harvey, of St. James's Street, who is rich in this same line of curiosa, seems inclined at present to play at "the dog in the manger," declining to make his stores accessible to our author, whose only and most pleasant revenge, we fancy, will lie in the feeling that by his present publication he has probably doubled the value of the treasures so carefully concealed from the public eye.

The biographical sketches of Rowlandson and his contemporaries, which occupy the first half of volume one, are full of most interesting and valuable materials, rather inartistically put together, it must be owned.

But this defect, we feel sure, will be forgiven by those who, like ourselves, have gone carefully through them from first to last, making their own notes and comments as they have passed along. From Mr. Grego's memoranda we gather that the life and career of Rowlandson was singularly uneventful. He was born in Old Jewry, London, in July, 1756, in the middle rank of life, and received his early education under a certain Dr. Barrow, where he had among his school-fellows the son of Edmund Burke, and also Jack Banister, of comic celebrity, and young Angelo, the fencer. He spent a year or two with a relative in Paris, where he carefully educated his eye by studying the scenes of foreign life. His first contribution—at least accepted contribution — to the Royal Academy, was sent in 1775. For some years he resided in the artistic quarter of Soho, and took lessons in drawing at the school at the Royal Academy. He was a great personal friend of Mr. John T. Smith, the antiquary, and author of a "Book for a Rainy Day," and also of W. H. Pyne, the artist, who, as "Ephraim Oldcastle," was the editor of the *Somerset House Gazette*. He was taken by the hand, at an early date, by Mr. R. Ackermann, of the Strand, who, in pushing his fortune, was at the same time advancing his own interest. He made several expeditions into the country along with his comic literary friend, Mr. H. Wigstead. He died in 1827. Two of the best specimens of his pencil, "The English Review" and the "French Review," hang on the walls of the gallery at Windsor Castle, where, it is understood, there is put away in a closet a large store of his other drawings, made chiefly for George IV. when Prince Regent.

The smaller vignettes, which are scattered in such profusion through the text of the volumes now under notice, must be regarded as elegant examples of the versatility of Rowlandson's pencil, but which it is impossible to describe in detail, or to assign to any particular year. It is therefore as well that the effort to identify them further should not have been made. But the *catalogue raisonnée* of Rowlandson's larger and more important works is very properly arranged chronologically, and most of the drawings and engravings are explained in detail, with all necessary references to the history of the times to which they refer and belong. The

Westminster elections of Fox, Sheridan, Hood, and Gardner; the canvassing of Georgiana, the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, on behalf of her bosom friend; and the riots at the polling-booths in Covent Garden, as might be expected, occupy a very large share of attention; and illustrations of "London Cries" and rural beggardom, fill up the gaps between the more important subjects.

The chief fault that we have to find with the book as a whole is its want of style and finish. Enthusiastically intent on his subject *matter*, Mr. Grego apparently has no time to bestow on his *manner*. The consequence is, that he is guilty of many slips of the pen, which are rather provoking to the eye and ear, but which doubtless will be carefully remedied in a second edition.

We give, by permission of the publishers, a few specimens of Rowlandson's illustrations as samples of the rest. They will, we think, be enough to justify our remarks above as to his having inherited a portion of the mantle of Hogarth. It only remains that we should credit the book with one valuable feature, namely, a very excellent index.

An Essay on Book-Plates.

THE use of Book-Plates or engravings of the arms of noblemen and gentlemen, pasted, as appears to have been the original fashion, on the reverse of the titles of books, and afterwards within their covers or binding, does not, I think, date in England beyond the lettar part of the seventeenth century, but long before that period stamps of arms, crests, or badges, applied to the exterior binding, were common, and indeed generally to be found impressed on the covers of the principal collections of books from the sixteenth century even to the present time; a dozen specimens from my own library are now before me.

1. The arms of King Henry VIII. on a copy of "Historiæ Germanorum," printed at Tubingen in 1525. On the reverse side is an impression of that extraordinary, and to our view profane, adaptation of heraldry called "Redemptoris mundi arma."

2. The crest of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, on a copy of Polibius, printed in 1546—viz., on a forse, the bear and ragged staff, a crescent for difference, with his initials, "R. D."

3. The arms of Queen Elizabeth, on a MS. copy on vellum of the "Statutes of the Order of the Garter," written in Her Majesty's reign.

4. The arms of King James I. from a copy of "Paradin's Alliances Genealogiques des Rois et Princes de Gaule, Lions, 1561," once in the Royal Library, and sold by the British Museum in 1769.

5. The arms, quarterings, and crest of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, from a copy of Sansovino's "Hist. Universale dell' origine et imperio de Turchi," printed at Venice in 1564.

6. The badge, within the garter, of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, "*The Wizard Earl*," from a copy of Bodin's "Dæmonomania," printed at Basil in 1581.

7. The arms and quarterings, with the motto, *Prudens non loquax*, of Sir John Savile, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1606, elder brother of Sir Henry, from a copy of Littleton's "Tenures" printed in 1591.

8. The arms of Sir Henry Shirley, 2nd Baronet, who died in 1632, from a copy of Weaver's "Funeral Monuments" presented by him to Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary, in the same year.

9. The arms of King Charles I. from the Holy Bible printed by John Bill in 1639, being the very book from which the lessons of the day were read to His Majesty on the morning of his martyrdom, as appears by a memorandum written in the book in 1747.

10. The arms, crest, and badge of the Bath of Sir Christopher Hatton, created in 1643 Lord Hatton of Kirby, from a copy of the works of Gyraldus printed at Basil in 1580.

11. The feathers and badge, worked in seed pearls, and therefore not properly a stamp, from a copy of Sir Geoffrey Fenton's translation of Guicciardins' "Wars of Italy," 1599,

presented to Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I.

12. The arms and quarterings of the antiquary, Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley in Worcestershire, and of Weston in Warwickshire, from Somner's "Saxon, Latin, and English Dictionary," printed in 1659, and on another book his crest (the *Sheldrake*). I have mentioned these at the end of my dozen examples of exterior book-plates, because Mr. Sheldon's books, in which he generally wrote "*In posterum*," afford the first instance which I recollect of the modern use of the book-plate applied *within* the binding. His bookbinder was evidently supplied with a large copper-plate of his arms, which we find impressed within his books; this collection, called in the seventeenth century "a closet of books," was broken up and sold at Weston House in the year 1781.

An interesting Paper on the subject of Book-Plates was written by the Rev. Daniel Parsons and printed in the Proceedings of the Oxford University Genealogical and Heraldic Society (of which I had the honour to be one of the founders), in 1836. Mr. Parsons fixes the year 1700 as the earliest known date of book-plates, but admits that perhaps some few were "wrought" before that time; that this was so is certain, several being now known from the dates, and others from internal evidence, to have been used in the latter part of the seventeenth century. I will here give a list from my own collection, formed in 1847, of some early book-plates, after the example of other collectors in the pages of THE ANTIQUARY, and also in those of *Notes and Queries*. I do not think it necessary to describe the arms.

BOOK-PLATES WITH EARLY DATES.

1. Francis Gwyn, of Lansanor and Ford Abbey, 1698.
2. John Harvey, of Ickworth, 1698.
3. William Hewer, of Clapham, in the county of Surrey, Esquire. Chief clerk to the Diarist, Pepys. 1699. No arms.
4. John Manners, Lord Roos, eldest son and heir apparent to John, Earl of Rutland, 1700.
5. Joseph Stillington, A.M., Coll. Jesu, 1700.
6. Algernon, Earl of Essex, 1701.
7. Sir George Tempest, Baronet, 1702.
8. John, Lord Harvey, 1702.
9. Charles, Lord Halifax, 1702.
10. William Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, 1702.
11. Sir Thomas Littleton, Baronet, 1702.
12. Ambrose Holbech, 1702.
13. Francis, Baron of Guilford, 1703.
14. Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, 1703.
15. Scroop, Earl of Bridgewater, 1703.
16. John, Earl of Roxburghe, 1703.
17. Robert Price, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 1703.
18. Sir William Dudley, of Clapton, Baronet, 1704.
19. Hon. John Haldane, of Gleneagles, 1707.
20. Sir Thomas Hanmer, of Hanmer, 1707.
21. Francis Columbine, Colonel of Foot, 1708.
22. William Thompson, of Hambleton in Yorkshire, 1708.
23. Sir Hugh Paterson, of Banokburn, Baronet, 1709.
24. Charles, Viscount Bruce, 1712.
25. Michael Grace, 1712.
26. John, Lord Percival, 1715.
27. Arthur St. George, Chancellor of Clogher, 1717.
28. Mathew Skinner, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, 1729.
29. Edward Yardley, 1721.
30. Sir George Cooke, 1727.
31. John Percival, Earl of Egmont, 1736.
32. John, Duke of Bedford, 1736.
33. Col. William Hanmer, 1739.
34. John Bouchier, Esq., 1739.
35. Samuel Strode, 1741.

BOOK-PLATES, UNDATED, BUT WHICH, FROM INTERNAL EVIDENCE, ARE OF EARLIER DATE THAN THE YEAR 1750.

1. Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty; three different examples, ob. 1703.
2. Robert, Lord Ferrers, Baron of Chartley. He was created Earl Ferrers in 1711.
3. Hon. Robert Shirley, ob. 1698.
4. Ferrers Shirley, grandson of Earl Ferrers, ob. 1712.
5. Robert, Lord Viscount Tamworth, ob. 1714.

6. Dr. Philip Biss, Lord Bishop of St. David's, transferred to Hereford in 1713.

7. John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, ob. 1711.

8. John, Lord De la Warr, ob. 1723.

9. John, Lord Sommers, ob. 1716.

10. Charles, Viscount Bruce, son and heir apparent of Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury, ob. 1747.

11. Sir Erasmus Norwich, Baronet, ob. 1720.

12. Sir John Chester, Baronet, of Chichley, ob. 1726.

13. Thomas Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, Esq. (afterwards Sir Thomas), ob. 1738.

14. Thomas, Lord Richardson, Baron of Cramond in Scotland. 1724.

15. Henry Vivian, of Sudbury, Esq., ob. 1718.

16. Sir William Fleming, of Rydal, Baronet. Fifteen quarterings. Ob. 1736.

17. Sir Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby Park, created a Baronet 1730, ob. 1777.

18. Francis Carrington, of Wotton in Warwickshire, Esq.

19. William Bromley, of Baginton, Esq.

20. Richard Mostyn, of Penbedw, Denbighshire.

21. Arthur Williams, of Meillionydd, Esq. Sixteen quarterings.

22. Sir Francis Fust, of Hill Court, in the county of Gloucester, Baronet, ob. 1769. A remarkable example, containing forty quarterings, twenty on the dexter and twenty on the sinister, over which is inscribed "Marriages in the male line" and "Marriages in the female line," with the motto "Terrena per vices sunt aliena." These early book-plates are for the most part well and neatly executed, the mantling particularly being carefully engraved; they are generally of small size, the names and descriptions of the owners often considerably extended: for instance, Mr. Pepys is thus described—"Samuel Pepys of Brampton in Huntingtonshire, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty to his Maty King Charles the Second: descended of ye antient family of Pepys of Cottenham in Cambridgshire." There are some few book-plates which are of an artistic character. I may mention that of John Holland, the herald painter, engraved by Hogarth, and that of the Countess of Bessborough, engraved by Bartolozzi in 1796. But generally those of the latter part of the eighteenth century are less interesting and not so well engraved as the earlier ones. Some affect what may be called the pastoral style, such as:—1. Benjamin Way, Esq., designed by Gregory Lewis Way, a shield of arms and quarterings resting against an oak tree, the helmet in the background; 2. Gregory Lewis Way, Esq., a man in armour seated on the banks of a lake, leaning on his shield of arms; 3. William Bentham, Lincoln's Inn, a shield against a tree, with the motto *Virtus invicta gloriosa;* 4. Philip Sutton, M.A., another of the same kind, with the motto *Saturet quies.*

Of the book-plates of the present day Mr. Parsons justly observes: "The only way which we now have, or posterity will have, of discriminating between conflicting dates, is the manner of the engraving. Just as in architecture there is now a revival of the ancient English style, but in two adjoining parishes may perhaps be seen two churches being built, of which one shall be in the style of the Early English, the other in the Perpendicular, or perhaps the Decorated; and the only way in which it will be possible to fix their real dates hereafter will be by the manner of the workmanship."

Of literary owners of books, whether historians, antiquaries, or heralds, there are in my collection the following book-plates:—Edward Gibbon, Esq.; George Chalmers, Esq., F.R.S., S.A.; R. Southey, Bristol, 1802; Richard Gough; Jeremiah Milles, D.D.; Mr. Horatio Walpole; Craven Ord, F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Gage, Lincoln's Inn; Sheffield Grace; William Hamper, with his excellent motto *Lege sed elige;* William Staunton, Esq., Longbridge, the collector of the invaluable Warwickshire library unfortunately burnt at Birmingham in 1878; Sir William Betham, Ulster; Sir George Nayler, Garter; Sir Harris Nicolas; John Newling; Philip Absalom; and Joseph Gwilt.

Among public libraries I have specimens of the book-plates of most of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, with those appertaining to the Cotton, Sloane, Harleyian, Lansdown, Bridgewater, and Farnborough collections in the British Museum. Royal book-plates are not, I think, generally of an

interesting character, at least those which I have—comprising Queen Charlotte, King William IV., the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, and her present Majesty—are by no means remarkable. An exception, however, must be made for those used by the Duc d'Aumale; both the arms and the initials H. O. (Henry of Orleans) are most gracefully executed.

Amongst modern book-plates I must call attention to that of the Eton School Library, an exquisite woodcut in the best mediæval taste; and also that of the late Dr. Hawtrey, Provost of Eton, evidently by the same artist; those also of Joseph Walter King Eyton, Esq. (one of them printed in colours), and all of them admirable specimens of the best school of heraldry; and lastly, to the numerous and beautiful book-plates of the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., some of them works of art in themselves, which will remain evidences of his great skill in designing and combining an endless variety of initials, arms, and mottos.

Lastly, I would mention two instances, among many more which might be noticed, of those who have amused themselves by the assumption of arms and quarterings to which they had no claim whatever. The late Mr. T. F. Dibdin invented a coat of arms, which he engraved on his book-plate: there are four quarterings, representing the monograms of eminent printers, with a crest, a hand grasping an illuminated manuscript. And the late Mr. Thomas Williament assumed to all appearance a veritable coat, admirably engraved in mediæval style, which, on his showing to me, and on my asking, "Mr. Williament, are those really your arms?" answered, "They ought to be, sir, for I made them myself!"

In conclusion, I cannot but agree with the advice of Mr. Edward Solly, given in the article on Book-Plates lately printed in THE ANTIQUARY: "Never take a book-plate out of a book of any value if by so doing you destroy all evidence of ownership." Wise advice, though it may not appear to be in the interest of collectors of book-plates!

E. P. SHIRLEY.

Reviews.

Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vol. VII. Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Morrisian Professor of Divinity, &c., &c. 1879. (Rolls Series. Longmans & Co.)

THE period covered by this volume extends from the death of Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 959, to the death of John de Temporibus who had lived 361 years, "sommetyme esqwier to grete kynge Charls!" As in the previous volumes of this edition, we have Higden's text side by side with two English versions, but in the volume before us there is a remarkable gap in the copy of Trevisa's translation contained in the M.S. Add. 24, 194. The chapter in which the *hiatus* begins is mainly occupied by a narration of the wicked deeds and magical powers of Gerebertus, who afterwards became Pope Silvester II.; ultimately, we are told, he made a compact with Satan, and is said to have mutilated his own body. Precisely where this mutilation is mentioned the gap alluded to takes place, and the scribe continues with the narrative of Palumbus, "a priest who had some uncanny powers, and was familiar with evil spirits," and who, like Gerebertus, also mutilated his body. It would therefore appear that the similarity of the two narratives caused a careless scribe to omit a long passage from chap. xiv. to chap. xxvi., which, however, would first of all seem to have been made in a Latin MS. Fortunately, there are other versions to supply the missing portion, which the editor has judiciously availed himself of by adding *in extenso* in the appendix another rendering of the chapters not contained in 24, 194, collated with two other texts. We shall be glad when this excellent edition of Higden is made more available for reference by the addition of an exhaustive index.

Caroline von Linsingen and William IV. A translation from the German. By Theophilus G. Arundel. (London: Sönnenschein & Allen).

That the early life of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV., the "sailor king"), like that of his father, was not devoid of romance, is now made evident, if any reliance can be placed upon the little volume under notice, which professes to be a new chapter in the Secret History of the House of Hanover, containing, as it does, unpublished love-letters discovered among the literary remains of Baron Reichenbach. As Hannah Lightfoot was the early flame of George III., so Caroline von Linsingen is now asserted to have been the early love of William IV., to whom she was morganatically married. The father of this lady, General von Linsingen, accompanied the Princess Sophia Charlotte to England on the occasion of her marriage to George III. The General had promised the Queen to entrust his youngest daughter Caroline to her care, and the child had scarcely reached her fourteenth year when the Queen begged that the child might be sent to her. She did not, however, go to London; but later on the Queen's third son, Prince William Henry, went over to Hanover, accompanied by General von

Linsingen. "A brilliant reception was prepared for the heir to the British throne, and Caroline took a more active part in the festivities than she was wont to do on similar occasions. The Fates were already at work weaving magic circles around her." One result of this visit was that the Duke of Clarence fell desperately in love with Caroline von Linsingen. A year afterwards the pair were clandestinely married by a Scotch minister named Parsons. The ceremony is said to have taken place "in a lonely chapel, in the presence of a few friends who had been admitted to the secret." The Prince afterwards came to England in the hope of obtaining recognition for Caroline as his wife, but a letter from the Queen made it clear to Caroline that this was hopeless. The Duke besought her, however, never to agree to a separation; but she determined to take that course, and as the Duke threw upon her the responsibility, her intention was carried out, and the two never saw each other afterwards. Three years of sorrow and despair ended in an illness which was thought to be mortal; indeed, life at last appeared to have departed, and she was laid out for burial. A young doctor named Meineke, who was attending her, urged that she was in a trance. The funeral was accordingly put off, and in the end Caroline was restored. The clever physician, in turn, fell in love with the lady whose life he had been the means of saving; he pressed his suit, and eventually became her husband. Caroline lived for twenty years afterwards, and wrote several letters to her son-in-law, Teubner, which are printed in the volume. There are also three letters to her brother Ernest (or Ernst), who was in the secret, one from herself to the Duke announcing her approaching marriage to Meineke, and one from him in reply, passionately urging her not to renounce him.

The Index to the Times, 1863–1880. (Samuel Palmer, Adelphi House, 75A, Strand.)

Every student of the history of our own times, and every lover of the past, whether he be less or more of an antiquary, will be glad to learn that the patience and industry of Mr. Palmer in preparing so gigantic a work of reference as an "Index to the Times" have been rewarded with success, and that we are now in possession of a key to the vast store of knowledge which has hitherto lain buried in its files. He commenced his self-imposed task in the year 1867, and, by dint of "working double tides," he has contrived to produce nearly eight quarterly instalments a year; so we may reckon that in or about 1906 we shall have the key to every important fact in the reign of Queen Victoria.

If we mistake not, it was Macaulay who said that "the only true history of a country is to be found in its newspapers," and his remark is true as to the "raw material;" but of course it is the province of the true historian, as distinct from the compiler, to weave these fragments into a consistent and homogeneous whole. Mr. Palmer, however, has set himself steadily and honestly, and without flinching, to his self-imposed labour, and he may indeed be congratulated by all true scholars on the result. Indeed, he ought, at the very least, to be elected an honorary member of the Index Society; for whilst that association has been talking he has been working like the coral insects, and has reared above the surrounding waters a noble monument of industry and toil. Some of the volumes of the Index are already out of print, but we can honestly say that every public library at the very least, and every man who is busy on deep researches into any special subject, ought to have this book on his shelves.

Mr. Palmer does not content himself with enumerating the subjects of leading articles, or the names of the chief speakers in the two Houses of Parliament; but he goes into the very minutest details, such as the most trivial accidents, police-court cases, obituary notices, bankruptcies, fires, meetings, letters of complaint, actions at law, &c. By his help we can spell out the Orton imposture, and trace the burglarious career of "Mr." Peace from his first efforts at Blackheath to the "crowning mercy" of the scaffold at Wakefield or Leeds. As for our own readers, they will be able by the help of Mr. Palmer to find out the principal doings of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the two rival Archæological Societies, in all their annual congresses and at most of their weekly and monthly gatherings.

Tourists' Guides (E. Stanford), for several English counties and localities, are being brought out just now in rapid succession, at the uniform cost of two shillings each. We have received those for Cornwall, by Mr. W. H. Tregellas; for Lincoln, by Sir C. Anderson; for Kent, by Mr. G. P. Bevan; for Norfolk, by Mr. W. Rye; and for "Round about London," by the Rev. W. J. Loftie. They are issued in a very handy form, and will be most serviceable to those tourists who, in spite of the attractions of Alpine scenery, find enough to charm them in the many pleasant districts which are to be found in Old England. The geological treatment of Cornwall strikes us as exceptionally good; and, as might be expected, Sir C. Anderson deals lovingly with the church architecture of his own county. We are able to certify to the accuracy and care with which the antiquities of each county, both secular and ecclesiastical, are treated. The information, too, is brought down to the most recent date, as regards railways, church restoration, &c. Each volume, we may add, is carefully indexed. Other counties, we understand, will follow in due course.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual Congress of this Association took place at Lincoln, the inaugural meeting being held in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday, July 27. Amongst those present were Lord Talbot de Malahide (President of the Institute), the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, the Dean of Lincoln, the Archdeacon of Lincoln, the Archdeacon of Nottingham, the Mayor of Lincoln (Mr. F. J. Clarke), Sir C. H. Anderson, Bart., Colonel Ellison, &c. An address of welcome

was read by the Town Clerk, and acknowledged on behalf of the Institute by Lord Talbot de Malahide, and a similar address was presented by the Bishop of Nottingham, as President of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, and suitably responded to by the noble President. The Bishop of Lincoln then took the chair, and delivered the inaugural address on the study of archæology, in which his lordship remarked that since the last visit of the Institute to Lincoln, thirty-two years ago, about a million of money had been contributed and expended in that diocese in the building and restoration of churches; that this was due mainly to the intelligent study of Christian antiquity, and to a spirit of reverential regard for the noble ancient churches with which the diocese abounds, and that the study of archæology, which had led to such valuable practical results, was well entitled to our respect on that account. A luncheon in the New Corn Exchange followed the inaugural meeting, after which the party visited the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, under the guidance of the Bishop of Nottingham. It stands on the east side of the Ermine Street, on a spot of ground outside the limits of the Roman city, in what is known to have been a Roman burial-ground. The tower has been called Saxon, and it is convenient still to retain that designation, but it is probable that it was built early in the reign of William I., by the old inhabitants of the upper city, who were driven from their homes to make room for the great military works of the Conqueror. This tower has some later additions to it, as the parapet and hood mouldings, but there is no Norman work about it. The nave and chancel-arch are Early English; the south aisle is modern. Near this church is a conduit, which in former days supplied much of the lower town with water. It is a picturesque object, built out of fragments of sculpture taken from the house of the White Friars, which stood on the spot now occupied by the railway station. It was rebuilt some fourteen or fifteen years ago, when some fragments of monumental inscriptions were discovered, but it is said that they were too much mutilated to be deciphered. Near to this stands a house containing a fine fragment of timber work of the latter part of the fifteenth century. It has been ignorantly called the White Friars, but is the remains of a house of one of the citizens. The building next visited is called John of Gaunt's stables. It really was one of his houses, and there is good reason to believe that Katherine Swinford stayed here when she visited Lincoln. It is one of the finest specimens of twelfth-century domestic architecture in Britain. The church of St. Peter-at-Gouts has a late Saxon tower identical in general character with that of St. Mary-le-Wigford. They are presumed to have been built at the same time, and probably by the same set of masons. The nave is Early English, and until recently there was a Norman north aisle; this, however, was made away with during a recent restoration, for the purpose of supplying its place with something more in harmony with modern taste. Happily the Norman font, a stone basin with a series of round-headed arches carved upon it, has been spared. The castle was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. G. T. Clark, who described this building, which is one of the most curious early fortresses in Britain. Of the original Roman walls some few fragments remain above ground, as well as the great arch known as Newport Gate. The present castle has been built in an angle of the Roman city, and much of the Roman wall is known to be buried in the vast bank of earth by which the enclosure of the base court is surrounded. When this bank was raised we shall never know. There is no doubt that at Lincoln, as elsewhere, the old Teutonic plan was followed, and the bank was surmounted, not by a wall, but by a wooden stockade or paling. Such we know to have been the constant practice both here and in Normandy in early times. This paling was probably removed soon after the Conquest. Mr. Clark, who has carefully examined the masonry of the walls, thinks that we may assign them to an early Norman date. The great mound, with its shell keep at the top, which is such a marked feature in the landscape, must have been raised at the same time as the banks enclosing the court. The soil of which it is made was got out of the ditch adjoining, one portion of which is still pretty perfect. Like the court, it was once protected by a stockade, which does not seem to have been removed quite so early as that of the court. Mr. Clark pronounces the present walls not to be older than about the time of Stephen. Though later than Corfe (which may possibly be Saxon), Cardiff, or Berkeley, Lincoln is from its size and perfect preservation the finest shell-keep in England. As it stands on ground which belongs to the county, it is probably out of reach of destruction, and is likely to continue to be well cared for. Mr. Clark pointed out that there were two little chambers in the wall which were unknown to most of those persons who are familiar with the place.—In the evening Mr. G. T. Clark read a Paper on post-Roman entrenchments, which gathered together in small compass all that is known of the fortifications of our ancestors before castles were built of stone. The collection of the facts must have been a work of great labour; not only did it indicate personal familiarity with nearly all the important earthworks in England and Normandy, but the Saxon Chronicle had been gone through, and every notice of a fortification examined.—Bishop Trollope read a Paper on Little St. Hugh of Lincoln, the child who was falsely said to have been crucified by the Jews; which was followed by an interesting account of the Jews of Lincoln by Mr. D. Davis, who has worked up an elaborate history of them from documents preserved in the Record Office. Nearly the whole of the facts given by Mr. Davis are new to historical students. It seems that the English Jews mostly came originally from Rouen; London and Lincoln were their chief settlements, but they rapidly spread to many other towns. They were not under the government of the ordinary authorities, but directly under the king and the constables of the castles. At Lincoln they practised the rites of their religion publicly, and had a synagogue somewhere in the upper city, probably very near to the castle. The horrible story of their persecution and expulsion is too well known to repeat. It is pleasant to be reminded, however, that St. Hugh of Avalon, the great and good Bishop of Lincoln, always used his influence for their protection, and that on his death the Lincoln Jews attended his funeral in large numbers and wept bitterly. On

Wednesday the architectural section was opened under the presidency of Bishop Trollope, when Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite read a Paper on "The Growth of a Parish Church." In the historical section the Rev. Canon Wickenden read a Paper on "The Muniments of Lincoln Cathedral," and the Rev. Canon Perry read a Paper on "Some Episcopal Visitations of Lincoln Cathedral." Excursions were afterwards made to Gainsborough, where they visited the Old Hall, a thirteenth-century structure, now in process of repair at the hands of its owner, Sir Hickman Bacon. All Saints' Church was next inspected, after which the excursion was continued to Stow, an old Roman station, subsequently known as Sidnacester, which became the seat of the Bishopric of the Lindisfari in 681. At the evening *conversazione* a Paper on "Lincoln in 1644" was read by Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A. On Thursday the proceedings included the annual meeting of the Institute, a meeting of the architectural section in the Chapter House, and an inspection of the cathedral and of the old palace. In the evening a reception took place at Riseholm, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. On Friday and Saturday excursions were made to Grantham, Sleaford, Heckington, Boston, Tattershall, Southwell, Newark, and Hawton. On Sunday the members attended service in the cathedral. On Monday, the concluding day of the Congress, the members of the Institute were mainly occupied in visiting and inspecting the churches and other buildings of interest on the Cliff row and neighbouring districts. Several carriages left the White Hart Hotel early in the morning and proceeded to Navenby, where the stately parish church was carefully examined. In this village once stood a cross, erected in memory of Queen Eleanor, but no trace remains. The church of Welbourne was then visited, and a Roman encampment at Wellingore, of oblong form and ten acres extent, surrounded by an unbroken mound five feet high. The churches at Leadenham and Brantbroughton were also inspected. The members then proceeded to Somerton Castle, a building of the thirteenth century, celebrated in history as the place where King John of France was imprisoned after the battle of Poictiers. The party then returned to Lincoln, and the concluding meeting was afterwards held in the County Assembly Rooms.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — The annual summer excursion of this Society was held on Tuesday, August 10, at Enfield, when about eighty of the members and friends assembled at the Grammar School to hear Papers read "On the History of Enfield," by Mr. J. O. Ford, and on "The Church and its Monuments," by the Vicar (the Rev. G. H. Hodson). The company then inspected the house forming part of the old palace, which contained a beautifully panelled room of the Elizabethan period, and a chimneypiece of most elaborate design. Visits were also made to Oldbury Camp; to "Durrants," a brick-built moated house, once the residence of the famous Judge Jeffries; to "Forty Hall," where, by the kindness of the owner, the fine pictures and house (erected by Inigo Jones) were freely inspected. The next session will commence in November, when the evening meetings will be resumed at 4, St. Martin's Place, W.C. Persons desirous of becoming members or promoting the objects of the Society are requested to apply to the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. G. H. Birch, 9, Buckingham Street, Strand; or Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., Lambeth Palace Library.

THE INDEX SOCIETY.—July 9.—Annual meeting at the Society of Arts, Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, in the chair. The Report gives a general history of index-making during the past twelve months and a statement of the indexes being prepared. An index of titles of honour, indexes of books and papers on marriages between near kin, of the titles of sovereigns, of certain portraits, of obituary notices, &c., had been published in 1879. Indexes are in preparation of botanical works, of portraits, of household books, archæological papers, English graduates at Leyden, topography, biographies of topographists, local engravings, plates in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, painted portraits of worthies, works on horses, special bibliographies, Dugdale's "Warwickshire," Hutchins's "Dorset," Kemble's "Saxons," and Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy." It was stated, in the course of the council's Report, that amongst the proposed works of the Society was a suggestion for the preparation of an index of materials connected with charities, as was one for the publication of an index of persons interred in the various cemeteries of London. A volume, the Report stated, might be devoted to each cemetery, and these indexes might be the means of pointing out the burial-places of many distinguished men and women. "The want," said the council, "of satisfactory lists of aldermen of the City of London has often been felt, and Mr. Reginald Hanson, F.S.A., has promised to supply a handlist of those of the ward of Billingsgate; the council hope that those interested in the other wards will follow the example, and supply them with a complete series." The chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report, expressed sympathy with the Society and a belief in the useful and practical nature of its objects. The chief objection made was that it attempted to construct a royal road to learning. It was, of course, impossible to do away with the necessity for sound scholarship; but they might as well expect people to make their own shoes as not to use every means of obtaining information. One who knew beforehand all that there was to be seen in Rome was to be envied; ordinary people used guide-books. As to the practicability of the Society's objects, as they expected to depend largely upon co-operative labour, there was great encouragement in the fact that one man could make an index to the French language, beginning with the earliest records of its existence and bringing it down to the present time. That was done in no very great number of years. It was said of old that all human learning could be condensed into one volume. It seemed at least not chimerical to hope that all that relates to history and science might be indexed. Everybody who was in the habit of reading much made indexes on the fly-leaves of his books. He himself had always done so; indexes of topics, peculiar words, proverbs, &c.; and if members and outsiders contributed notes of that sort they would go towards forming a complete index. It was proposed to make an index of the "Travels of Cosmo III. in England." An index to the travels of all foreigners in England

would be of great use. In some of the obscurest there were curious facts lying hid. In Pinkerton's "Travels" there was a narrative of a German student who walked through England and wrote an account, which all present who had not read might be recommended to read. The principal object of that meeting was to obtain new members and more funds. He should hope for some assistance from America. There was no community on the face of the earth among whom the hat for contributions was so systematically passed round. Their libraries and their colleges were supported by individual contributions; they had nothing from Government. Therefore, there might be some other collection for the moment which would obstruct their own, but eventually they could look for help from America, both in work and in money. It was a great pleasure for him to be requested to preside at that meeting, as a recognition of the cosmopolitanism of the republic of letters, and it was still further pleasure that it expressed the good feeling between two countries which he always loved to cherish, between two countries which should have no rivalry except in common pride of ancestry and in competition in all good works. Resolutions were passed advocating the reference to a committee of a plan for indexing Roman remains in Britain, and another for providing an office for the Society. Lord Alfred Churchill proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and trusted that the presence of the American Minister would give the desired help to the Society, which had been doing valuable work in the dark. The early history of England was so replete with incidents that were common to both nations that they might fairly ask for the help of the American nation. Mr. Lowell was elected President of the Society, and a list of the council and officers was adopted. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. C. Walford, Mr. Ernest Thomas, Mr. H. T. Wood, Mr. H. B. Wheatley (director and secretary of the Society), Mr. Solly F.R.S. (treasurer), Mr. Ashby, Mr. Gomme, Professor Hales, Mr. Coote, and other gentlemen.

PROVINCIAL.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—July 28. —Mr. J. Clayton in the chair.—Mr. R. Carr-Ellison read a Paper on "Anglo-Saxon Names and Roman Roads."—The Chairman said that at their meeting in May last a Paper was read on Centurial Stones. This paper had drawn comments from the other side of the Atlantic which required commenting upon. He proposed to read the following Paper on the subject— "At our meeting on the 24th of May last a Paper was read on the subject of Centurial Stones found on the Roman Wall. Some notice of that paper seems to have been carried across the Atlantic, and has produced a letter addressed to the editor of the *Newcastle Journal*, dated from Toronto, and bearing the anonymous signature of "A Graduate," presumed to be of that University. That letter, so far as the matter it contains, would not have required or received our notice, but as the writer professes to write with the authority of Dr. McCaul, the President of that University, our respect for that name forbids our allowing the letter in question to pass unnoticed. It will be recollected that Dr. McCaul, in his book on "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions," when treating of the centurial stones found in the Roman Wall in Northumberland and Cumberland, places before the public two propositions, one of them affirmative and the other negative, to which, we are assured by the Graduate, Dr. McCaul still adheres. The affirmative proposition is, that the object of these stones is to mark the soldiers' quarters. The negative proposition is, that the inscriptions on these stones are not in honour or in memory of any one. In support of the affirmative proposition Dr. McCaul uses no argument, neither does the Graduate who addresses the editor of the *Newcastle Journal;* but if the learned doctor, after having been informed, as he has been, that these stones are, with a trifling exception, not found in stations or encampments but in the face of the open wall, and frequently in localities quite unfit for soldiers' quarters, still adheres to this proposition, then, as there are now no Roman soldiers to be frozen to death in the quarters he allots to them, we must leave the learned doctor original and alone in the enjoyment of his theory, and proceed to deal with the negative proposition—that that these stones, each bearing the name of a centurion, are in honour or memory of nobody. Assuming for a moment that this is the case, that they were erected in honour or memory of nobody, they must, notwithstanding, have been erected by somebody; but this the Graduate declines to admit unless we can show that the word fecit or possuit, or their initials, are inscribed on the stones, as well as the name of centurion. By a parity of reasoning, Dr. McCaul would be deprived of the credit of being the author of the book "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions, with Critical Notes," because he has not placed before his name on the title-page the words 'written by.' The Graduate also requires that the measurement, in paces or feet, of the work performed by the centurion and his companions should be inscribed on the stone, as essential to the expression of his purpose. By a parity of reasoning, when a monument shall be erected in honour and memory of Dr. McCaul, in order to give effect to its object, the number of lectures delivered by the learned doctor must be expressed on the face of the monument! Ordinary mortals who have inspected these centurial stones, and the localities in which they have been found, believe they have been placed in the wall by the centurion whose name they respectively bear in his own honour, and that for that purpose it was quite superfluous to refer to the work done by the centurion and his company, its extent or dimensions. The Graduate of Toronto brings to our notice what Dr. McCaul calls in his book the 'astonishing expansions' by Horsley of the inscriptions on the two centurial stones found at or near the Roman mancunium in Lancashire, but he omits all reference to the still more astonishing expansions by Camden of these inscriptions. Camden was Head Master of the Westminster School, and Clarencieux King-at-Arms in the Heralds' College, and he wrote his "Britannia" in the sunshine of royal patronage. Horsley was a schoolmaster and Presbyterian minister at the small market town of Morpeth, where, by the exercise of his talents and industry, and unaided by patrons or subscribers, he achieved the composition of his immortal work

"Britannia-Romana." It is obvious that Horsley has not given sufficient consideration to these two inscriptions, "Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus."

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Stroud on the 21st July and two following days. After the purely business part of the meeting had been transacted, the members and associates proceeded to Minchinhampton Common, where the pit-dwellings were examined. Here, in pre-historic ages, dwelt a savage race, when the vale was one dense forest. Implements of iron were as yet unknown, and the forest trees defied the hatchets of the pit-dwellers. Minchinhampton church having been visited, the party returned to Stroud. On the second day the members visited Woodchester, where they had the opportunity of inspecting the Roman villa which has been depicted with such care by Lysons, from whose account the following particulars are gleaned :—"The earliest mention of this pavement is in the additions to Camden's 'Britannia,' published in 1695, by Bishop Gibson, also by Sir Robert Atkyns, in his 'History of Gloucestershire.' About 1784 a small part of the pavement was uncovered, containing figures of an elephant and several birds, but was entirely destroyed by wet and frost. In 1793, in digging a vault for Mr. John Wade, of Pud-hill (now Park-hill), a considerable portion of the pavement was laid open ; and in the spring, 1794, excavations were made in a field adjoining, but were postponed until autumn, and were then continued until summer, 1796, when the foundations of buildings were found extending nearly 500 ft. on the south side of the pavement. The general design is a circular area 25 ft. in diameter, enclosed within a square frame. This circular compartment is surrounded by a Vitruvian scroll, immediately inside which are figures of various beasts, originally twelve in number, on a white ground, with trees and flowers between them ; the figures now remaining (1796) are a gryphon, a bear, a leopard, a stag, a tigress, a lion and a lioness, most of which are about 4 ft. in length. Inside this circle are various birds on a white ground. In the four angular spaces between the square border and the circular compartment are the remains of female figures, two of which appear to have been in each of these spaces. When complete the pavement is estimated to have been composed of about 1,500,000 tessaræ." This pavement was opened in 1842, again in 1846, and lastly in 1852. From Woodchester the members made their way to Hetty Pegler's Tump and Uley Bury, the one a relic of our British and the other of our Roman predecessors. Owlpen House, the home of the Owlpens and Daunts of past generations was next inspected. On the third day an excursion was made to Painswick Camp and Painswick House. After a visit to Bisley church the members returned homeward by Lypiatt House, where they were received by the president, Mr. J. E. Dorrington. An opportunity was thus given them of seeing an old mansion where it is said the Gunpowder Plot was hatched by Throgmorton, Winter, and Catesby. At the evening meetings at Stroud Papers were read on the following interesting subjects :—"The History of the Woollen Trade," by Mr. C. Playne ; "Clothiers' Troubles," by Mr. Clutterbuck ; "Old Houses near Stroud," by Mr. C. Playne ; "Flint Implements of the Stroud District," by Mr. Witchell ; "The Murder of Edward II. at Berkeley," by Mr. Powell, Q.C. ; "Leonard Stanley Church and Priory," by Mr. Middleton ; &c.

DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART.—This Association held its nineteenth annual meeting at Totnes on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of July, under the presidency of Dr. H. W. D. Acland, F.R.S. The meeting was a most successful one, and the neighbourhood full of interest, both from its historical associations and geographical features. The number of members who attended the meeting was exceptionally large, and the programme of papers exceedingly good. No less than forty-one reports and papers were presented, all of which will be published in the Association's *Transactions*. Many of these papers related to the locality in which the meeting was held, while others had reference to the geological and physical features of the county. In the geological section the Papers of Messrs. W. Pengelly, R. N. Worth, A. R. Hunt, and W. A. E. Ussher were valuable contributions ; while that of the Rev. Treasurer Hawker, entitled "The River of Dart," was full of poetical interest. The papers on local history and associations were contributed by Messrs. E. Windeatt, P. F. S. Amery, R. Dymond, T. W. Windeatt, E. Appleton, John S. Amery, R. W. Cotton, P. Q. Karkeek, and others ; while Mr. E. Parfitt, Dr. Lake, F. T. Elsworthy, and others offered contributions on natural history, folk-lore, and other subjects of more than passing interest. An animated discussion took place on Mr. R. N. Worth's paper "Were there Druids in Devon?" but on the whole the time available for discussion was very limited owing to the number and great length of the Papers. The Mayor of Totnes (Mr. J. Michelmore) and the Town Council of the borough welcomed the members and offered every hospitality, as did the inhabitants of the town generally. Dr. Acland, of Oxford, the President, delivered his opening address in the Assembly Room at the Seven Stars Hotel. It was a masterly exposition of the present aspect of science, and was warmly applauded. Excursions were arranged for visiting the places and scenes of interest in the neighbourhood. Amongst these the River Dart, Dartmouth Town and Castle, Totnes Castle, Berry Pomeroy Castle, Dartington Hall (the residence of the Champernowne family for many generations), Buckfast Abbey, Brook House and mine, were all visited by large parties. In addition to these more extended excursions, the objects of interest in and about the ancient town of Totnes itself were well patronized. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Dawlish. Communications should be addressed to the Permanent Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S., Clayhanger Rectory, Tiverton.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE RECORD SOCIETY.—July 29.—Second annual general meeting, held in the audit-room of the Chetham Hospital, Manchester, Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A., President, in the chair. The Annual Report, which was read and adopted, showed that since the last meeting fifty-five new members have joined the Society, which now numbers 275 members. The second volume of the Society's publications, "A List of Wills preserved at

Chester, A.D. 1545 to 1620," edited by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., and the third volume of "Lancashire Inquisitions post Mortem, Stuart Period, Part I.," edited by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., were announced for distribution to the members in August. A long and interesting list of future publications was read; among them a volume indicating the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office, to be edited by Mr. Walford D. Selby. The President pointed out the great value of the work that is being done by the Society, and intimated that an accession to the list of members would be of the greatest possible advantage, as it would enable a larger number of books to be printed in each financial year. Mr. J. Paul Rylands, the Treasurer, submitted the accounts. The following new rule was passed:—"That any member whose subscription shall be two years or more in arrear shall thereupon be removed from this Society, and shall not be re-admitted until all arrears have been paid." The Honorary Secretary of the Society is Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., Withington, near Manchester.

PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.—July 22.—The members of this Society had their first field-day for the season at Plympton. The party first proceeded, under the guidance of the President (Mr. J. Brooking Rowe) to inspect the remains of the old Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded primarily before the Conquest, but converted into an Augustinian house by Bishop Warelwast, and associated not only with the early history of Plymouth, but with the general history of the nation; for while, as the President said, there was a very real sense in which Plympton Priory might be called the cradle of Plymouth, it had given hospitality to many notable men—kings and princes among the number, and most notably to the hero of Poicters, Edward the Black Prince. Remains of the ancient sea-wall which kept out the waters of the estuary, or "lyn," now called the Laira (that in ancient times used to flow up past the castle), from the Priory grounds, were, he said, still to be found, and with them the remains of an extensive landing-place. Of the Priory Church, which played an important part in the local history, and has many connections with Plymouth, there are but scant vestiges. The foundations of the western doorway were found during the recent erection of a malthouse by the Messrs. Crewes, and are carefully preserved, but shifted a few feet from their original position. In the orchard adjoining are some of the walls of the nave and transepts, and, excavating in front of the spot where stood the high altar, brought to light a very interesting tiled pavement, specimens of which were shown to the company. The church was cruciform, with a central tower, and of considerable dimensions (the Austin monks were great preachers), the nave being 214 feet long by 51½ feet broad, and vaulted. It was built about 1170 by Prior Martin, the fourth prior. Leaving the orchard, the site of the chapter-house, where bishops and princes were buried, was pointed out in the south, and thence (by the courtesy of Mr. Williams) the party visited the quaint house constructed out of the old refectory by throwing a floor midway across the ancient hall, building up a clumsy stack, and dividing the space into rooms. It was mentioned that this most interesting piece of antiquity is doomed, which is much to be regretted, for the walls are mainly perfect, with early windows, and the undercroft or cellarage is a very characteristic example of Norman vaulting, with a singularly beautiful single Norman arch, the voussiers of which are banded in colour, and bear an incised tooth ornament. This is by far the oldest part of the Priory left; and there is a curious passage by the side of the main vaulting which probably communicated with a building adjoining, now used as a pound-house, but traditionally known as the kitchen of the Priory. — From the monastic ruins the party proceeded, accompanied by the Rev. Merton Smith, the vicar, to the grand old church of Plympton St. Mary, built early in the fourteenth century by the monks, as the parish church of the district, which then embraced a far wider parochial area than now. The church was explained by Mr. Hine to be a good example of the Perpendicular Gothic of the county, exhibiting all its old beauty externally, but having suffered greatly in the interior from the style wherein and the period at which the restoration had been carried out. The beautiful screens, the old carved benches, and the characteristic roof, had all been swept away. There were originally five altars in the church, and the oldest portions were in the chancel and the north chapel—the latter a fact upon which the Rev. Merton Smith commented as decidedly peculiar and not easily accounted for. The interesting old monuments were inspected, and the carving of the Annunciation in the south porch pointed out and explained by Mr. Hine; after which the company wended their way to the third item of interest on the programme—the Castle at Plympton town. Here, standing beneath a magnificent elm upon the mound of the ballum facing the ruins of the keep, the President read extracts from his Paper on Plympton Castle, in which all the ascertainable history of that singularly interesting and perfect fortification are fully set forth. Originally, in all probability, a Keltic earthwork—almost certain in turn Roman, clearly in time Saxon—after the Conquest it was selected as the site of a Norman strength, which succumbed in the wars in the reign of Stephen, and since then has been little other than the ruin which we still see it—perfect as regards its mound and moated earthworks, and still retaining enough of its crumbling masonry to show the full design of the later works. The next point of interest was the fine old Queen Anne mansion built by the Hon. George Treeby—Plympton Hane—for the opportunity of inspecting which they were indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Alldridge. The spacious rooms and elegant and characteristic appointments were much admired; not one of the least features of interest was the laundry, the walls of which are wholly lined with Dutch tiles. From Plympton House to the old Grammar School, with its massive and dignified outline — one of the latest Gothic works of any architectural value erected, in this neighbourhood at any rate—and, with its memories of Reynolds and Northcote and Haydon and Eastlake, such a nursery of art as we have in no other foundation than that of Elize Hele. Mr. Hine pointed out its interesting architectural features, and gave a brief sketch of its history and associations. Next the party visited the

little church of Plympton St. Maurice, which has been recently and (with one questionable exception) admirably restored—the exception being the insertion of a Perpendicular east window in place of the orginal Decorated one. There are two gun "squints" here, and not only are the rood-loft stairs intact, but the granite base and stairs of the pre-Reformation pulpit still remain attached to a pillar on the south of the nave. It was suggested that a Reynolds window would be an excellent addition here. A move was next made towards the station, taking the Castle, the mound of which had not hitherto been ascended, en route. Most of the company quickly found their way to the keep, and speculated (as usual) on the use of the longitudinal apertures in the ancient walls, which are really hollows left by the decay of the beams inserted firmly to tie the new masonry together, but which have been assigned to all manner of strange uses. A remarkably fine block of jasper, the finest probably ever found in this locality, was also pointed out in the wall.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—This Society made its first excursion for this year on the 18th June, when some of the churches in the neighbourhood of Worcester were visited. Pirton church is a small structure, containing several signs of Norman work in the north entrance door and chancel arch. The benefice is united with that of Croome D'Abitot, which takes its name from the D'Abitot family, who owned it till the fifteenth century, and the church there, built about 1760, contains several large monuments to the Coventry family, from that of the Lord Keeper to the father of the present Earl. The church is situated in Croome Park, at a short distance from the house. At Earl's Croome there is a very interesting church with Norman work in the north and south doorways, now locked up, and the chancel arch; and in the exterior wall is a small rudely carved sun-dial, evidently of ancient times. The churches of Severn Stoke and Kempsey were also visited. A curious feature in Kempsey church is a flourishing young horse-chestnut tree growing out of the tomb in the chancel of Sir Edmund Wylde. The story is, that a former sexton discovering a boy playing with a chestnut during service, knocked it out of his hand, and lodging on the monument, it took root there.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

CURIOUS CITY BEQUESTS.—The *City Press* publishes some curious bequests which have been returned amongst other City parochial charities. John Wardell, in 1656, gave to the Grocers' Company the White Bear, Walbrook, to pay to the churchwardens of St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, £4 yearly for an iron and glass lantern with a candle for the direction of passengers to and from the waterside all night long. Elizabeth Brown bequeathed a messuage in Warwick Lane, charged with the annual payment of £2 10*s.* for the poor of the parish of Christchurch, Newgate Street, "during such time as the stone which then lay over the body of her husband should after her burial continue unmoved, or until such time as any other person should be buried under the said stone without the consent of her executors first had in writing." In 1691 John Hall left to the Weavers' Company a dwelling-house, with instructions to pay 10*s.* per annum to the churchwardens of St. Clement, Eastcheap, to provide on the Thursday night before Easter two turkeys for the parishioners, on the occasion of their annual reconciling or love feast (settlement of quarrels or disputes). Giles de Kelsey, in 1377, left money to keep a lamp burning day and night before the "high altar" of the parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch, in Fenchurch Street. William Sevenoak, in 1426, charged ten marks on his house called the "Maiden on the Hoop," and three tenements in Mincing Lane, to pay for the repairs of St. Dunstan-in-the-East Church and the maintenance of the light of the great beam there; Matthew Earnest left 20*s.* for a like purpose, and 1*d.* a piece to five poor persons who should come to his grave on Sundays to pray for his soul. In 1622 Dr. Thomas White gave to the trustees of his bequest, in St. Dunstan-in-the-West, the residue of the rent of a house to provide a dinner for the vicar, the churchwardens, and as many of the ancient parishioners as it would reasonably serve, but the dinner was never to extend to two courses. John Norton gave the residue of income, after certain provisions had been made in bread and money, to be spent by the Stationers' Company in cakes, wine, and ale, before or after a sermon preached every Ash Wednesday in the parish of St. Faith. Richard Budd, in 1630, bequeathed £300 to be laid out in lands or houses, the rents to be applied in the payment of 3*d.* apiece, every Friday morning (as far as it would extend), to such of the poor as would resort to hear morning prayers at the parish church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. John Bancks left to the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw 13*s.* 4*d.* a-year to keep the parish pump in repair. In 1705 Robert Dowe gave £50 to the end that the vicar and churchwardens should for ever, previously to every execution at Newgate, cause a bell to be tolled, and certain words to be delivered to the prisoners ordered for execution.

BORROWED BOOKS.—H. E. complains sadly, in a Rotherham paper, of the habit of friends borrowing books and never returning them. He writes: "I am myself minus several which have been lent at various times to friends some considerable time ago, and I should be glad to have these back in their places on my shelves. It is with a view of keeping the subject before the notice of those to whom it may concern that I trouble you with these lines. Sir Walter Scott once lent a book to a friend, and as he gave it to him begged that he would not fail to return it, adding, good-humouredly, 'Although most of my friends are bad arithmeticians, they are all good book-keepers.' In conclusion, I beg to give the following extract from some poet's witty verses, entitled 'The Art of Book-keeping:'—

'I of my Spenser quite bereft,
Last winter sore was shaken;
Of Lamb I've but a quarter left,
Nor could I save my Bacon.

They've pick'd my Locke, to me far more
Than Bramah's patent worth ;
And now my losses I deplore,
Without a Home on earth.
They still have made me slight returns,
And thus my grief divide;
For oh ! they've cured me of my Burns,
And eased my Akenside.
But all I think I shall not say,
Nor let my anger burn ;
For as they have not found me Gay,
They have not left me Sterne.' "

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.—Various attempts have been made at different times to introduce a system of writing which should "roll back the curse of Babel," and make all men able to converse with their fellows, whatever their country and tongue. One of the most recent, and also most ingenious, systems was devised by the late Mrs. (Catherine) Fitzgerald, a daughter of the first Lady Talbot de Malahide. It was printed about the year 1820, at Bath, by J. Holloway, engraver and copper-plate printer, Union Street, and does not appear to have ever been actually published. No copy of the work is to be found in the British Museum. Its title-page runs thus : "The Description of and Explanation of a Universal Character or Manner of Writing, that may be intelligible to the inhabitants of every country, although ignorant of each other's language, and which is to be learnt with facility, because founded on a simple and easy mode of classifying our ideas, and requiring but few arbitrary signs." The book is in quarto, and comprises a preface explanatory in detail of the plan and principle on which it proceeds, and is accompanied by fifteen plates, giving examples of the Universal Language as applied to the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, the first chapter of Genesis, some simple and easy Fables, &c.

OVERCROWDING IN LONDON IN PAST TIMES.—In the Record Room of the Town Clerk of London a series of books, nine in number, is preserved, entitled the *Remembrancia*. These books contain copies of correspondence between important bodies and individuals of distinction on matters relating to the government of the City, its usages, customs, and public buildings, and embrace the period between the years 1579 and 1664. Upon the recommendation of the Library Committee, the Corporation have published an analytical index to this series, prepared by Mr. W. H. Overall, the librarian, assistance having been given in the compilation of the biographical notes, which are numerous and valuable, by Mr. Reginald Hanson, F.S.A., chairman of the committee. The endeavours to prevent overcrowding—indeed, to prevent any addition to the number of inhabitants—appear to have been continuous. Dated October, 1632, there is a petition to the Lords of the Council complaining of the multitude of newly-erected tenements in Westminster, the Strand, Covent Garden, Holborn, St. Giles's, Wapping, Ratcliffe, Limehouse, Southwark, and other places, which had brought great numbers of people from other parts, especially of the poorer sort, and was a great cause of beggars and other loose persons swarming about the City, who were harboured in these out-places. That by these multitudes of new erections the prices of victuals were greatly enhanced, and the greater part of their soil was conveyed by the sewers in and about the City, and so fell into the Thames, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants and of the river. That if any pestilence or mortality should happen, the City was so compassed in and straightened with these new buildings that it might prove very dangerous to the inhabitants. They therefore prayed the Council to consider the great inconvenience of these new erections, and to be a means to the king that some restraint might be had.—*Builder.*

Antiquarian News.

Sir Richard Wallace has presented a loan collection of pictures, of the value of £30,000, to the Ipswich Fine Art Gallery.

Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., has succeeded Mr. G. R. Waterhouse as keeper of the geological department in the British Museum.

The new choir stalls in Rochester cathedral, in memory of the late Mr. Philip Cazenove, have been completed.

The Bishop of Lincoln lately reopened the church of St. Mary, Marston, Lincolnshire, restored at the expense of the Thorold family.

Her Majesty the Queen has consented to place a stained-glass window in St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, in memory of one of her royal ancestors who is interred there.

Mr. Ebsworth is busy with another volume, to be called "One Hundred Years of Molash Records, 1781 to 1880: being the Burial Registers of Molash Parish, near Ashford, Kent."

A splendid bronze head, life-size, has been found near Olympia. It is the first specimen of the head of a victor in the Olympian games ever found in perfect preservation. It wears the laurel crown.

It is resolved to remove the monuments of the Richelieu family into a side chapel from the nave of the Church of the Sorbonne at Paris, that of the great Cardinal alone being left in its present position.

Additional antiquities excavated by Mr. Rassam have arrived at the British Museum. They principally come from Kouyunjik. Among them are three terra-cotta cylinders of Sennacherib, and an Assyrian helmet of bronze.

In making some excavations in the cathedral precincts at Rochester the workmen have come across what is believed to be the site of a Saxon cemetery, and have unearthed several human skulls and teeth, huge boars' tusks, and coins.

M. Eugene Hucher announces for early publication an elaborate work on painted glass, entitled "Peinture sur Verre." It will be copiously illustrated with engravings on wood by the best French and English artists.

M. Jules Verne is about to visit the province of Oran in order to explore the marble quarries of

Kleber. He hopes to collect the necessary materials for a work to be entitled "A Journey to the Land of Marble."

A collation of the documents which relate to Lichfield, Lincoln, Exeter, and Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. Herbert E. Reynolds, librarian of Exeter Cathedral, is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

The Manor House, Stoke Newington, where Edgar Poe and other celebrities went to school, and which tradition connects with the times of Queen Elizabeth and the Commonwealth, is in course of demolition, to make way for a row of shops.

A silver spoon, supposed to date from the fourth century of the Christian era, and to be a relic of an Alemannic burial-ground, has lately been found in a field near Lasbach, in Baden. It is believed that the spoon was originally deposited in one of the graves.

Mr. William Andrews, of Hull, author of "Historic Romance," "Strange Stories of the Midlands," &c., has arranged to contribute a series of *curiosa*, under the title of "The World of Oddities," simultaneously to a large number of provincial newspapers.

The "Local Notes and Queries" department of the *Nottingham Daily Guardian*, conducted by Mr. J. P. Briscoe, F.R.H.S., the Nottingham Public Librarian, is receiving much support from the local archæologists. Already a large amount of matter which will be of service to the future historian of this county has been collected.

Few people know the ultimate destination of the stones of the Paris Bastille when that fortress was destroyed. Eighty-nine miniature Bastilles—one for every department of France—were constructed out of a few of them, and the remainder were utilised in building the Pont Louis XVI., now the Pont de la Concorde.

We are requested to state, in reference to the recent exhibition of Art Treasures at the Mansion House (see p. 14, *ante*), that the whole of the Japanese curiosities were exhibited by Mr. Pfoundes, of the Nipon Japanese Institute, 1, Cleveland Row, the author of "Some Account of Japan and its People, Ancient and Modern."

On a little *bonheur de jour* table to which he succeeded, the Duke of Portland, it is stated, recently paid probate duty at a valuation of 10,000 guineas. The table is 2 ft. wide, 2 ft. 9 in. high, and 18 in. deep. The top, frieze, and back are overlaid with old Sèvres plaques, and the mounts are very highly chased and gilt.

The first volume of a new History of Yorkshire, is announced for publication. The work, which is compiled exclusively from the public records by General Plantagenet-Harrison, will be illustrated by a large number of engravings of ancient manor houses, churches, bridges, &c., together with the armorial bearings of the principal families.

Mr. John Guest, F.S.A., author of the "Historic Notices of Rotherham," which was recently reviewed in our pages (see THE ANTIQUARY, vol. i. p. 167), died very suddenly on the 18th of July at his residence at Rotherham. The learned gentleman, who was upwards of eighty years of age, was a diligent worker in the fields of historical research.

A "Turner Fund" has been started in aid of the widow and eleven children of the late W. H. Turner, who, we regret to say, are left totally unprovided for. Subscriptions can be sent to the Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodley's Librarian, 17, Beaumont Street, Oxford; J. Galpin, Esq., Mayor; The London and County Bank; or to the Old Bank, Oxford.

The writing table which the Queen commanded to be made out of the timbers of the *Resolute* has been finished, and will shortly be presented to the President of the United States "as a memorial of the courtesy and loving-kindness which dictated the offer of the Resolute." The table will form part of the permanent furniture of the White House.

The Historical Antiquarian Society of Grisons have lately added to the treasures of their museum one of the few Gothic altar shrines that still remain in Eastern Switzerland. It was formerly in a chapel belonging to the Mesolcina family, and has been purchased by the society from the present proprietor of the chateau, of which the chapel forms a part.

An exhibition of ecclesiastical art will take place at Leicester during the forthcoming Church Congress, opening on September 27 and closing on October 2. An important feature of the exhibition will be a loan collection of ancient church plate, mediæval silversmith's work, embroidery, and similar objects, towards which some well-known collectors will contribute.

A correspondent writes to *Notes and Queries*:—It may be as well to chronicle the fact, that the Bible on which Her Majesty Queen Victoria took the Coronation Oath is in the possession of Rev. J. M. Sumner, rector of Buriton, Hants. This interesting relic came to him from his father, the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, to whom it was given after the Coronation.

A Society for the Encouragement of the study of the history of Birmingham is about to be established in that town. The Birmingham Historical Society—such is the title of the new undertaking—is to meet periodically to receive and discuss papers. Mr. E. A. Freeman has agreed to be the first president. The subscription is fixed at 5*s.*, and the first general meeting will be held in October.

It is asserted that the ancestors of Bonaparte belonged to the illustrious family of Cardinal Bona, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, and was in the highest veneration for his learning and piety. It is added, that in the armorial bearings of Cardinal Bona there are three fleurs-de-luce, the same as in the arms of the Bourbons. If this be true, the fact is singular to say the least.

The death of Mr. James Imlach, a bookseller at Banff, and a local antiquary, merits, the *Athenæum* says, a passing notice. He wrote an unpretentious but interesting "History of Banff," in which he mentions how in early life he collected materials on the life of Macpherson, the Scottish freebooter, celebrated by Burns, for Sir Walter Scott, and how the novelist was led to abandon his project.

The old Town Hall, Leicester, which possesses some fine William and Mary carvings, was lately threatened with demolition; but the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings say they have taken such action in the matter as to save it, for a time at least. In this old house one is shown the hanging stage on which Shakspeare is said to have read his plays before Queen Elizabeth.

The Dean and Chapter of Wells Cathedral have entrusted the publication of their "Ordinal and Statutes" to Rev. H. E. Reynolds, the librarian of Exeter Cathedral. The MS. is kept in the library of Lambeth Palace, and is of special interest, having been compiled by order of Archbishop Laud, in 1634, from ancient documents belonging to Wells cathedral, which have been missing since the Rebellion.

A slate tablet, upon which are inscribed the names of the nineteen Princes of Wales, together with the dates of their births, has been placed near the chamber where Edward II. is traditionally reported to have been born, in Carnarvon Castle. The expense has been defrayed by Mr. E. S. Parry, who was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1868, in which year the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to Carnarvon Castle.

An announcement was made in the Report of the English Dialect Society for 1879, that Mr. Charles Henry Poole, B.C.L., F.R.S.L., had undertaken the compilation of a glossary of Staffordshire dialectical words. The glossary is now ready for issue, and will shortly be followed by a work on Staffordshire superstitions, folk-lore, &c., from Mr. Poole's pen, similar in plan and arrangement to the same author's "Legends of Somerset."

The five-light window at the east end of Archbishop Rokeby's chapel in the church at Halifax has been filled with stained glass, as a memorial to the late Mr. John Waterhouse. The window is by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London. There are now twenty-eight stained glass windows in the church, including six in the clerestory, and another to Archdeacon Musgrave is about to be placed at the west end of the south aisle.

We understand that the *Bradford Times*, a high-class provincial weekly newspaper, discontinued some ten years ago, will, on the 2nd of October next, be resuscitated under the management of Mr. W. H. Hatton, F.R.A.S. Amongst the new features announced are several specially interesting to antiquaries, including archæological notes, papers on Yorkshire folk-lore and historical events, and notes and queries in connection with local subjects.

Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., advises the people of Liverpool not to be in a hurry to build their cathedral, but "go on with the choir only, finishing it quickly, establishing service, and having a collection before each Communion for the completion of the building." He recommends them then to proceed with the rest of the building as money comes in—first with the west front, and lastly the nave, which, Mr. Parker says, was the old Christian custom.

A manuscript of the Gospels, written on purple parchment in silver ink, and adorned with miniatures, was recently discovered in Calabria by Messrs. O. von Gebhardt and A. Harnack. A set of reproductions of the miniatures has just been published at Leipsic, and a collation of the text is promised. The MS. contains St. Matthew and St. Mark. The discoverers fix the end of the fifth century or beginning of the sixth for both the miniatures and the text, a claim which is not likely to pass unchallenged.

Messrs. Christie and Manson announced for sale at their rooms in King Street, during the week, August 6–13, almost all the family treasures of Wimpole Hall — the services of plate, historical portraits, books, and engravings collected during the past century and a half by the successive Earls of Hardwicke. Many of the portraits are fine specimens of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, Sir James Thornhill, &c., and are described in Dr. Waagen's work on English Picture Galleries. The sale, however, was countermanded.

Mr. G. Buckler has lately issued the third section of "Colchester Castle a Roman Building." It is a synopsis of his previous pamphlets on the same subject, in 1876 and 1877, and a register of many points which have been under discussion for thirty years past. In a prefatory note we are told that it is offered more particularly to those who regard Colchester Castle, the oldest and the noblest monument of the Romans in Britain, as a monument of national importance.

The parish church of Laughton, Leicestershire, has been reopened, after restoration. The building is of the Early English period. The side-aisles and chancel-arch had ceased to exist. The chancel has now been rebuilt, and paved with encaustic tiles, and a new chancel-arch has been inserted. The roof, windows, doorways, and all the fittings are new. At the west end an old window, formerly bricked up, has been opened out, and filled with stained glass. The cost of the work has been about £1,400.

Mr. W. J. Davis, of Painswick, has in the press a work on the history and topography of that parish. It will extend to upwards of 300 pages, and will contain numerous illustrations, lithographed from sketches taken expressly for the work; as also *facsimiles* of autographs, maps, plans, &c. Mr. Davis's new book, on which the author, a well-known Gloucestershire antiquary, has been engaged for many years, will be issued under the title of "Short Notes on Painswick."

Professor Mommsen's library has been accidentally burnt. Among the literary treasures, which have been destroyed are manuscripts of Jornandes, or Jordanus "De Getarum et Gothorum rebus gestis," belonging to the Vatican Library and to a College at Cambridge. The sixth volume of Mommsen's "History of Rome," ready for press, was also consumed by the fire, like the second volume of Niebuhr's History, which was burnt in 1830. The copies of Latin inscriptions collected by various palæographers for the Corpus Inscriptionum have been partly saved.

During the restoration of Blenkinsopp Castle, Northumberland, which has just been carried out for the owner, Captain W. B. Coulson, some interesting discoveries have been made. The old castle, which is of Norman architecture, was built of stones from the Roman wall and stations. In thinning some of the walls, which were six feet four inches in thickness, some Roman tablets and other remains were found to have been used as common walling stones. Sketches of the stones and inscriptions were sent by the architect to the Rev. Dr. Bruce.

Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., editor of the *Hull Miscellany*, has in an advanced state of preparation a volume of "Miscellanea," consisting of a selection of the most important articles which have appeared in the weekly pages of the magazine under his care. Many interesting antiquarian Papers from the pens of the editor, Dr. Spencer Hall, J. P. Briscoe, F.R.H.S., W. E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L., John Brent, F.S.A., T. B. Trowsdale, W. H. Hatton, F.R.H.S., and a number of other writers on old world lore will be included.

In July, in accordance with an ancient and annual custom, the Swan Masters of the Crown and the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies of the City of London proceeded up the Thames in skiffs, for the purpose of marking the cygnets upon the river. This "swan upping" excursion commenced upon the west side of London Bridge and terminated at Henley. At Windsor the capturing and marking of the swans created some little commotion along the waterside, five boats' crews in festive array being engaged in the work of "nicking." The jackets of the men on the Queen's skiff were of bright scarlet, the Dyers' uniform was dark blue, and the Vintner's red.

Two large gold dishes, of great interest to antiquaries, have been temporarily lent to the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, by Mr. Charles Kennedy, of Mullantine. The larger one, measuring two feet nine inches in diameter, is said to be the wedding present of the Dauphin of France to Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been given by the latter to Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis, a title now held by the Marquis of Ailsa. The smaller dish is two feet in diameter, and contains in the centre a representation of the Adoration of the Magi in high relief. The larger dish contains in the centre a full-faced portrait in relief.

The following details respecting Dr. Allibone's "Dictionary of British and American Authors" will be found of interest. The first volume contains notices of 17,444 authors, A to J, in 1,005 pages; the second, K to S, chronicles 18,150 authors, in 1,316 pages; the third, T to Z, has notices of 7,550, occupying 814 pages. There are in this last volume forty indexes of subjects from Agriculture to Voyages. The whole work contains about 3,300 pages. The manuscript, as copied by Mrs. Allibone for the press, occupied 19,044 foolscap pages, with a few pages in large quarto. Dr. Allibone has placed about 700 Smiths in his Dictionary, ninety-two of whom are named John.

"A disappointed American" writes thus to the *Times*, complaining of the want of historic knowledge in the guides who conduct strangers over the Tower of London:—"Sir,—The dream of every English-speaking boy is that he may, some time, view the Tower of London, made sacred by ten thousand historical associations. Yesterday, after over thirty years' waiting, I anticipated the fruition of my dream; but what was my surprise and disappointment when the guide devoted nearly all his time to describing the artistic arrangement of bayonets, swords, ramrods, and gun-locks, slurring over or omitting the weightier matters! Why, every stone is replete with historic interest! Cannot a more historical exhibition of this greatest of all historical spots be made?"

Our correspondent at Toronto writes with respect to Chaucer's Astrolabe (see vol. i. p. 237):—"I feel much obliged for the kind insertion in THE ANTIQUARY of my appeal for information on the subject of the exact form of the Astrolabe, as described by Chaucer. I have since had access to Mr. Brae's edition of Chaucer's Treatise, as also to the Early English Text Society's edition; from which, conjointly with the aid of the numerous and admirable diagrams contained therein, I have been enabled to form the clear idea of the instrument which I desired to have. My difficulty, I see now, arose from not detecting that it was a planisphere contrivance of which Chaucer was speaking, and not a sphere. Curiosity on the point in question was awakened in me from the accidental finding, not long since, of an ancient astrolabe (simply for taking altitudes) here, which, with good reason, is supposed to have been lost in 1613 by Samuel Champlain, the founder of Quebec, during one of his tours of exploration."

The workmen employed in the excavation of the foundations of the new inn to be built on the site of the old Bricklayers' Arms, at the corner of the Old Kent and the Bermondsey New Roads, lately made some discoveries which are of no little value to the lovers of antiquities. The site, which is the property of the Corporation of the City of London, has been occupied by an inn bearing the same name for upwards of 600 years, and on sinking down for the new foundations traces of no fewer than four different foundations have been discovered. At a depth of about 14 ft. the workmen came upon foundations which evidently belonged to the first house. These were 5 ft. 3 in. in thickness, the bricks and mortar being in excellent preservation. On removing these a thick stratum of deers' antlers, some of very large size, and bones, were found. Later on, in the part facing the Old Kent Road, the corresponding portion of the foundations was reached; and here what is described as a beautiful necklace was discovered, also a large number of copper and some gold and silver coins. Built in these old foundations were a number of bottles and jugs, of a remote period, and in a fine state of preservation.

It is probable that an interesting Cyprian claimant is about to appear. Count Mocenijo, "head of one of the most ancient families in Venice," maintains that he has a right to pretty nearly all the best bits of the island, and already he and his agents have begun to attack the British Government about the matter. He describes himself as the lineal descendant of the daughter of Cornaro, the Doge of Venice, who, in 1468, married one of the Lusignans, and thus became Queen of Cyprus. He says that he is also a

descendant of Cardinal Marco Cornaro, who bought the island from the Knights Hospitallers. It may be open to doubt if the Cardinal could have had any legitimate offspring; and then it is certain that the Lusignans have representatives bearing the family name now living, who would surely have a prior claim as descendants in the male line. So far as England is concerned, it is not very clear how the dispute can affect her, for the Kings and Queens of Cyprus were all dispossessed by the Turk, from whom we in a measure lease the island. It is with the descendants of those who conquered the place, and not with the tenants at will, that Count Mocenijo should fight out his case.

Among the various metropolitan mansions advertised for sale is Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, the somewhat eccentric residence of the late eccentric Duke of Portland. It covers, along with its stables and out-buildings, upwards of an acre of ground, and besides a noble entrance hall and the usual regulation apartments of a large house, "a suite of seven handsome reception-rooms, of the Queen Anne period, on the garden front." The house was built originally by Fox, Lord Bingley, after whom it was called Bingley House, and the original design for the mansion may be seen in the large edition of "Pennant's London" in the print-room of the British Museum. It was afterwards purchased by Earl Harcourt, who made it his town residence. In the *New Critical Review*, early in the present century, it is spoken of as "one of the most singular pieces of architecture about the town, and rather like a convent than the residence of a man of quality;" and it is remarked in Cassell's "Old and New London," that "of late its seclusion has been increased by three high walls which have been raised behind the house, the chief object of which appears to be to screen the Duke's stables and horses from the public gaze."

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods lately sold at their rooms, in King Street, St. James's Square, a quantity of tapestry. The best prices were as follow:—A large panel of early Flemish tapestry, with the Triumph of Justice, a composition of numerous allegorical figures, and inscription on the top on a scroll, 180 gs. (Greene); another panel, with the figure of Fortitude in a chariot drawn by lions, 140 gs. (Greene); another panel, with figures praying for the safety of a ship, 130 gs. (Greene);—these three panels were from the designs of A. Mantegna. Four panels of old Brussels tapestry, representing Elymas the Sorcerer struck blind, Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, St. Paul preaching at Athens, and St. Peter and St. Paul at the Beautiful Gate, in one panel, and the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, a small upright panel, after the cartoons of Raffaelle, 130 gs. (Ellis); three panels of Aubusson tapestry, illustrating the history of Tobit, £68 (White); a panel of Brussels tapestry, with Neptune, Amphitrite, and her chariot drawn by sea horses, cupids, and nymphs, £88 (Vivian); a large panel *en suite*, with Diana and her nymphs, £50 (Birch); another panel *en suite*, with Apollo and the Muses in a landscape background, £95 (Birch); a large panel of old Brussels tapestry, with a group of Apollo and the Muses in a landscape, with border of brown and green ornaments, £71 8*s*. (Hamberger); a panel of old Brussels tapestry, a composition of eight life-sized figures, with architectural border, signed Jean Raes, £21 (Bell); an upright panel of Brussels tapestry, with peasants putting fish in a barrel, after Teniers, £28 10*s*. (Levy).

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* writes under date July 20:—"The Historical-Antiquarian Society of Grisons have lately added to the treasures of their museum one of the few Gothic altar shrines that still remain in Eastern Switzerland. It was formerly in a chapel belonging to the Mesolcina family, and has been purchased by the society from the present proprietor of the château, of which the chapel forms a part. The shrine is divided into three parts. On the plinth is a painting in oil of the handkerchief of St. Veronica held by two angels, and on the triptych and side shrines are portraits, also in oil, of St. Stephen and St. Anthony. The inside of the shrine is gilt, and the gilding is in excellent preservation. The interior contains figures, carved in wood, of St. Nicholas, St. Maria, and St. Catherine, their names being indicated in the later Gothic characters. Two other figures are carved on the reverse part of the side shrines, but the names of the saints whom they are intended to represent are not given. On the crown of the shrine are carved seven busts, supposed to be those of the founders or patrons of the chapel. The barettes of two of the number mark them out as priors of St. Victor; two others wear clerical costumes, the remaining four being habited as civilians. With the exception of some slight damages to a few of the figures, which can easily be made good, the shrine is exceedingly well preserved. The carvings and paintings are well executed, and belong to the same style of art, and probably to the same age, as the decorations of the cathedral altar of Coire and the altar of the church of St. Lucius at Churwalden."

A collection of fine old silver plate was recently sold by Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons, in King Street, Covent Garden. There were many choice specimens of the reign of Charles II., Queen Anne, and of later dates, for which there was a spirited competition. The prices of the principal lots were as follow:—Lot 846, a very beautiful miniature bowl of ancient hammered work, 1729, at 25*s*. 6*d*. per oz. Lot 848, a set of four shell-shaped salts on scroll feet, marked I. H. crowned, 15*s*. per oz. Lot 854, an ancient hammered bowl with mark in fine preservation, 1698, 19*s*. per oz. Lot 856, a shaped circular cake tray with arms and date mark in centre, 1696, 30*s*. per oz. Lot 859, an old rat-tail gravy spoon, 19 in. long, fine mark, 1687, 21*s*. per oz. Lot 861, nine rat-tail dessert spoons, mark C. S. on lozenge, date unknown, 21*s*. per oz. Lot 862, six miniature tea or egg spoons, date unknown, 20 oz. 4 dwt., fetched 5 gs. Lot 863, a pair of 9½ in. church patens, Charles II., 1681, 40*s*. per oz. Lot 864, an ancient cake tray or shallow bowl, 9½ in. in diameter, 16*s*. per oz. Lot 865, six three-pronged forks, Charles II., 1681, 21*s*. per oz. Lot 867, a set of four Jacobean candlesticks (the original engraved weight proved these to have been made without nozzles), 1687, 20*s*. per oz. Lot 869, a pair of Charles II. candlesticks with curious faceted bases, 1674, 22*s*. per oz. Lot 870, a most beautiful cream ewer, supported on a tripod of lions' heads and paws, the cauldron or body and handle

being covered with original chased decorations, 84*s.* per oz. Lot 877, a handsome shell pattern soup ladle, eagle head handle, 18*s.* per oz. Lot 882, an antique sugar bowl, beautifully fluted and chased, on tripod of lion's head and claw feet, 30*s.* per oz.

Temple Bar for August has a paper on the "Romance of Literary Discovery," which contains several anecdotes of interest to antiquaries. In Westphalia a monk came accidentally upon the Histories of Tacitus, and to this happy chance we are indebted for one of the most priceless volumes of antiquity, a work which has had more influence on modern prose literature than any single book in the world. One of Horace's Odes was discovered sticking to an early impression of Cicero's "Offices"—though not, of course, a unique impression, the earliest we have. Part of the Odyssey of Homer was found grasped in the hand of a mummy at Monpelout. A very singular discovery in the fifteenth century created for a moment the impression that the lost books of Livy were on the point of turning up again. The tutor of the Marquis de Bonville chanced to be playing tennis. In the course of the game he noticed that his racquet-bat was made of parchment which was covered with writing. He had the curiosity to attempt to decipher it, and in a short time he discovered that it was a piece of historical Latin prose. He was a good and widely-read scholar; he saw that the style was the style of Livy, and as soon found that the fragment was evidently part of the lost books. He instantly hurried off to the racquet-maker; but all was in vain. The man could only tell him that he had fallen in with a mass of parchment, and that all the parchment had long since been "used up"—had passed into racquet-bats. For the preservation of the celebrated Digest of the Emperor Justinian we are indebted to some Pisan soldiers, who came upon it amid the débris of a city which they had besieged and taken in Calabria; whilst the "Ethiopica" of Heliodorus was found, during the sack of Open, in 1526, lying in the streets, begrimed with dirt and trampled under the feet of the comrades of the soldiers, who ultimately picked it up and carried it into Germany.

A discovery of some ancient tombs has recently been made at Assens, a village of Canton Vaud, in Switzerland. The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* says that they are supposed to have formed part of a Burgundian burying-ground. These tombs are hollowed out of the rock on a hill at the entrance of the village, about 3 ft. below the soil. They are each two mètres long and eighty centimètres wide. At the head of each grave is a flat stone, dressed, but bearing no inscription. The bones are disposed in the ordinary way, as if the bodies to which they belonged had been laid down in a horizontal position, and not vertically, as in some tombs lately opened at Chamblandes, in the same canton. Fragments of tibiæ, femurs, and the clavicles were found, but no skulls. One of the tombs contained the bones of an adult and an infant, presumably of a mother and her child. Among the objects found are pieces of curiously wrought and chased metal and silver rivets, the remains, probably, of a warrior's glaive and sword-belt. In another of the tombs was a bell-mouthed vase of the capacity of half a litre, black as to its exterior, but in substance yellow. Whether the material of which it is composed be stone or burnt earth has not been determined. Inside as well as outside there are traces of lozenge-shaped figures executed apparently with some graving tool. The chief interest of these tombs consists in the fact that they are almost certainly coeval with the arrival of the Burgundians in the Jura country in the fifth century, whither they were called by the aboriginal inhabitants to repeople the land, almost depopulated by the invasion of the Allemani. Being for the most part shepherds and hunters, they dwelt chiefly on the mountain slopes and in elevated valleys. The plateau of Mount Joraf appears to have been one of their most important settlements, and there can be little doubt that the origin of Assens, as well as of Cheseaux, where also Burgundian tombs have been found, dates back some 1,400 years.

On the 14th of August the last stone of the cross ornamenting the top of the pinnacle of the second of the two great spires of Cologne Cathedral was finally fixed in its place. Begun on August 14, 1248, it has thus taken no less than six hundred and thirty-two years to complete the gigantic structure. After the main portion had been consecrated in 1322 but little progress was made for centuries. The ancient archbishops of the place, having many churches at their disposal, neglected the finest of them, deterred, as it were, by the transcendant grandeur of the design. Only after the cessation of ecclesiastical rule, and the incorporation of the Rhenish territory with Prussia, was the building taken in hand again. In 1817 King Frederick William the Third bestowed some money on the Cathedral Chapter to enable them to resume operations; in 1842 Frederick William IV., his son and successor, a religious man, revived the undertaking by a solemn inaugural festivity and the donation of a large sum. Since then the completion of the stately pile has been considered a concern of national import, equally dear to Catholics and Protestants, and to be promoted by all religious and political denominations alike. Donations began to flow in more liberally, and after another building period of thirty-two years the great work stands perfect before us. It is, without doubt, the largest and finest edifice in the Gothic style ever reared on German soil, and is amongst the most glorious specimens of the art to be found anywhere. As the last stone was placed, and the flag floated triumphantly on the twin towers, a thrill of enthusiasm pervaded ancient Cologne, the men were seen shaking hands and congratulating each other upon the completion of the fabric. Thanks to the quarrel between the Pope and the Emperor, however, it is doubtful whether the event will be marked by a public solemnity. The Archbishop of Cologne, being amongst the clerical recusants, has been deposed by the State Court, and his clergy will be hardly prevailed upon to participate in rejoicings while their pastor is away. Thus the structure, which forty years ago was regarded as a symbol of German unity, now that unity has been attained, cannot be properly inaugurated because of the dissension created in the act of attaining it.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold at their rooms in Leicester Square, on August 14, two interesting relics of the poet Burns. The first lot was an original poem, entitled "The Friar's Curse," and written by him on

two panes of glass. This poem consists of twenty-eight lines, beginning "Thou whom chance may hither lead," and ending with the couplet—

"Stranger, go; heaven be thy guide!
Quod the Bedesman of Nidside,"

and was written by the poet on two panes of glass in a little pleasure house in the grounds of "Friar's Carse," near Dumfries, the seat of Robert Riddell, Esq., of Glen Riddell. The poem was thought so much of that Burns wrote two or three copies of it (with slight variations), which he gave away to friends. It is published in Currie's edition of the poet's works. The original glass has been inserted between two pieces of plate glass, and placed in a strong oak frame. The genuineness of this is undoubted. With the poem was sold an original drawing in water-colours, by James Storer, of "Friar's Carse," the seat of R. Riddell, Esq., from which the engraving was made which was published in "Views of North Britain illustrative of R. Burns' Works." The other lot was also an original poem, in the poet's autograph, entitled "Elegy on the Death of Captain Matthew Henderson." The poem consists of sixteen stanzas, followed by the "Epitaph," seven stanzas. It will be found printed (with important variations) in Currie's edition of the poet's writings. The poem occupies four folio pages, and is not signed. But an autograph letter of one page 8vo. addressed to a Mr. McMurdo (which accompanies the poem), shows that it was written at "Ellisland, 2nd August, 1790." This letter ran thus:—"Sir,—Now that you are over with the syrens of flattery, the harpies of corruption, and the furies of ambition, these infernal deities that on all sides and in all parties preside over the villainous business of politics, permit a rustic muse to do her best to soothe you with a song. You knew Henderson—I have not flattered his memory. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obliged humble servant, R. BURNS." The two lots fetched respectively £16 and £18 10s.; and it may be interesting to know that the verses on glass have been replaced in the house to which they relate.

Mr. J. Nicholls, of East Harptree, near Bristol—by whom the caverns called Lamb Lair, near that place, were lately re-discovered, after having been lost sight of for about a century, as already mentioned by us (see p. 79, *ante*)—has favoured us with the following description of them, copied from "The Philosophical Transactions and Collections to the end of the year 1700" (page 369):—"The most considerable of these vaults I have known on Mendip Hills is on the most northerly part of them, in a hill called Lamb, lying above the parish of Harptree. Much ore has been formerly raised on this hill; and being told some years since that a very great vault was there discovered, I took six miners with me, and went to see it. First we descended a perpendicular shaft about ten fathoms; then we came into a leading vault, which extends itself in length about forty fathoms; it runs not upon a level, but descending, so that when you come to the end of it, you are twenty-three fathoms deep, by a perpendicular line. The floor of it is full of loose rocks; its roof is firmly vaulted with limestone rocks, having flowers of all colours hanging from them, which present a most beautiful object to the eye, being always kept moist by the distilling waters. In some parts the roof is about five fathoms in height, in others so low that a man has much ado to pass by creeping. The wideness of it for the most part is about three fathoms. This cavern crosses many veins of ore in its running, and much ore has been thence raised. About the middle of this cavern, on the east side, lies a narrow passage into another cavern, which runs betwixt forty and fifty fathoms in length. At the end of the first cavern a vast cavern opens itself. I fastened a cord about me and ordered the miners to let me down; and upon the descent of twelve or fourteen fathoms I came to the bottom. This cavern is about sixty fathoms in the circumference, above twenty fathoms in height, and above fifteen in length; it runs along after the raikes, and not crossing them, as the leading vault does. I afterwards caused miners to drive forward in the breast of this cavern, which terminates it to the west; and after they had driven about ten fathoms they happened into another cavern, whose roof is about eight fathoms, and in some parts about twelve in height, and runs in length about one hundred fathoms." The flowers mentioned above, our correspondent adds, are beautiful stalactites.

Correspondence.

BOOKS CURIOUS AND RARE.—BLAND'S "ESSAY IN PRAISE OF WOMEN."

Mr. Cornelius Walford, in his interesting Paper last month, mentions among those books which he should like to see, an *Essay in Praise of Women, by J. Bland.* The edition he names is an Edinburgh reprint: I have a copy of the first edition by *J. Bland, Professor of Physic,* which is forty-three years earlier, and was printed in London *for the Author and sold by J. Roberts in Warwick Lane; J. Batler, att ye Dove in Paternoster Row; J. Jackson, near St. James's Gate; C. King, in Westminster Hall*; *J. Cox near the Royal Exchange; and C. Corbet near Temple Bar.* The book belonged to my mother, Fanny Bland (Bland of Derryquin, co. Kerry); it is dedicated to the Duchess of Portland, and the Dedication is a curiosity even among dedications of that date. The author begins by hoping that the greatness of the subject "will attone for the Meanness of the Author." After paying a general compliment to "Ladies of the highest Rank and most inexpressible Worth; Protectors of Innocence; heartiest Encouragers of Learning; readiest Promoters of Industry; friendliest Vindicators of Truth, Justice, Virtue, and Religion or any Thing else commendable and Praiseworthy (the capitals are all his own), he goes on to say:—"I should do injustice both to your Ladyship and my Subject were I to omit—with humble submission—the begging Leave to lay it (the book) at your Honour's Feet and to court the safest Asylum of Relief upon so pressing an Occasion." This, in a general way, might be thought strong enough, but it is nothing to what follows. He speaks of the "Glories of Your Ancestors, the Renown of Your Family, the

Nobleness of Your Extraction," together with "the most remarkable Blessings of your Birth, as well as the Sublimity of your Education." After several pages more, he almost gives up in despair, "Could I but barely enumerate your almost divine Attributes," he says, "it would swell my dedication into a volume." It is curious to note that, though lavish of capitals, he does not give one to *divine*. Another passage I must quote:—"Madam you inrich the very Cloaths and Jewels you wear. You brighten all the Hemisphere, like the dazzling sun in its full Meridian. Your internal Beauties shine through your Apparel, and illustrate the external ornaments or Decency of your modest Dress to Admiration. Your Virtue recommends Religion to the World, *and Religion itself is honoured by your Virtues* (the italics are mine). Your pious Example makes others Proselytes," &c. &c. The author dates from *Theobald's Court, Theobald's Road, Red Lyon Square*. He gives a list of authors quoted in his book, among whom are:—Aristotle and Dr. Beveridge, Cicero and Mr. Dykes, Homer and Dr. Kettlewell, Plato and Dr. Patrick, &c. In his Preface to the (female) reader he comes out nearly as strongly in praise of the sex in general as he did in his Dedication when speaking of the Duchess in particular. The book is divided into nine parts, beginning with Industry and ending with Marriage. The Duchess of Portland must have been, from the dates, Lady Elizabeth Noel, daughter of Wriothesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, and wife of Henry, first Duke. Of James Bland, the author, I should be very glad to get some particulars. There is no mention of him in the large "History of the Ancient Family of Bland," by Nicholas Carlisle, London, 1826.

J. F. FULLER, F.S.A.

Brunswick Chambers,
Dublin.

CELTIC SUPERSTITIONS.

The writer of the article on "Celtic Superstitions" (see vol. i. p. 209), who imagined that all trivial fond beliefs and superstitions had now passed away, but is astonished to find what an ominous day Saturday is still regarded in Scotland, might have found still further cause for amazement in the *Times* of Saturday, the 1st of May last. The impression for that day contained the unusual number of forty announcements of marriages, twenty-four of which took place on April 29th, but not one on the 30th. Why was this? Because—not the ignorant Irish and Scotch peasantry, but fashionable people in England hold it unlucky to marry in May; and though sailors may no longer object to go to sea on Friday, the educated classes decline to embark on the matrimonial voyage on that day. So the 30th April, being Friday, was as blank of English marriages as is Saturday when it is the last day of the year in Scotland. Rather curiously, however, the next number of the *Times*, for Monday, 3rd May, *does* contain two announcements of marriages on the 30th April: *both*, however, were between Presbyterian parties. The same number announces ten more marriages on the 29th.

Referring to same article, the "*geasa*" of the colour white against English royalty might be noted.

M. J. WALHOUSE.

9, Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.

ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

I send you a drawing of a sculpture of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, discovered at St. Andrew's Church, Sandford-on-Thames, during some restorations effected under the superintendence of Mr. J. Brooks, architect. This is similar to that discovered at Fourhope Church, Herefordshire, of which you gave an illustration in the May number of your magazine (see vol. i. p. 217). The following are the colours:—The visica dress of the Virgin, gold, with dark green markings; inner dress, chocolate diaper on gold ground; hair, gold; visica, gold, dark green in shade; angel's crown, gold; wings, gold and blue; clouds, gold, dark green in shade.

J. M. BROOKS.

The Grange, Park Lane,
Stoke Newington.

BOOK-PLATES.

(See vol. i. p. 236.)

The Book-Plate of "Gilbertus Spearman, de Civit. Dunelm. Arm." has kindly been shown me by E. R. Spearman, Esq., son of the late Sir Alexander Spearman, Bart. Your correspondent may be glad to know that he will find a true pedigree of the Spearmans in "Burke's Landed Gentry." Gilbert Spearman died in 1737; he was the direct ancestor of the present Baronet.

The plate of H. J. Spearman is no doubt that of Henry John Spearman, M.P. for Durham, who died in 1863.

JAMES ROBERTS BROWN.

14, Hildrop Road, N.

ARCHBISHOP BECKET.

Your correspondent, Mr. H. W. Phillott (see vol. i. p. 235), seems to be quite correct as to the very few remaining pictures of this saint in stained glass. At this moment I can call to mind only two in addition to those mentioned by him; of these one still exists, or did exist lately, in the east window of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick. This was quite perfect, it would seem, in Dugdale's time, and is described in his "Antiquities of Warwickshire," second edition, p. 446. It is also noticed, according to the "Architectural Year Book," 1845, p. 321, by Nichols, in his "Architectural and Monumental Description of the Chapel." The other is mentioned in the "Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford," as remaining in Yarnton Church, Oxon, in companionship with a figure vested as a bishop, and labelled "Nicolaus;" that of Becket being archiepiscopally attired and labelled "Thomas."

It is possible that other effigies may still exist; but

the fragile nature of the material in which they were executed has doubtless added largely, in later times, to the disappearances from direct demolition.

This would seem to be more probable from the fact that on walls and in the panel paintings of screens the number of portrait pictures of Becket which remain, notwithstanding the order of Henry VIII., and after Puritanic zeal, are not nearly so limited: many of these portrait figures, as well as historical representations of the "Storie or Martyrdom of St. Thomas," are to be met with. There is a good portrait figure of Becket on the back wall of the so-called Wootton tomb, in the chancel of Maidstone church, Kent. At Attleborough, in Norfolk, there is another of more than usually large size, being painted on one of the close-boarded upper panels of the rood screen, now removed from its ancient place and fixed against the west wall of the church. On the rood screens at Burlingham, St. Andrew, Sparham, Stalham, and Worstead, all likewise in Norfolk, are also like figures, and I believe there are other instances.

E. L. BLACKBURNE.

33, Bernard Street, W. C.

SPINDLE WHORLS.

(See vol i. p. 287.)

In THE ANTIQUARY of May, Mr. H. R. Carnac inquires if any remains of "spindle whorls" are found in England. I beg to refer him to "Inventorium Sepulchrale," edited by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., in which he will find many notices of their discovery in Saxon graves in Kent. They are now, I believe, in the Liverpool Museum, through the liberality of Mr. Joseph Mayer. I may also inform him that, in 1870, I found four good examples at Thetford, with Saxon pottery; these are in my cabinet.

ROBERT FITCH.

Norfolk Archæological Society,
Norwich.

—o—

The primitive spinning apparatus to which Mr. Rivett Carnac refers, in your number for May, consists of a round wooden stick about ten inches long and two inches diameter in the middle, tapering towards each end, with a notch cut at the top to receive the thread. On this spindle is mounted a small disc of clay or stone, which acts as a fly-wheel. Drawings and descriptions of it will be found in the Catalogue Mus. Soc. Ant. Scot., p. 40; Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. xii. pp. 259 and 308; Sir G. Wilkinson's "Egypt," vol. ii. p. 172; Reuleaux "Kinematics of Machinery," p. 216; E. D. Mathews' "Madeira and Marmore Rs.," p. 361. The spindle whorls, being the least perishable part of the gear, are found in abundance in and near ancient settlements all over the world.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

23, Maitland Street,
Edinburgh.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.*

(See *ante*, p. 42.)

I addressed the following letter to the *Globe* last year, in the hope of the public interfering to save the house in Aldersgate Street once owned and probably inhabited by Shakespeare, and which is described in your first number. May I ask you to place it on permanent record in your pages—

A letter appears in your issue of Thursday, May 15, from an "Architect" calling attention to the doomed destruction of Shakespeare's house, and remarking on your article of the day previous. I also noticed your expression of regret at its near demolition, but I am not so satisfied as to the necessity for its destruction as "Architect" appears to be. The "exigencies of commerce" do not surely require the destruction of one of the few remaining records of an age long past, that are still left to us in this great city. The City of London, we know, is not remarkable for the conservation of ancient buildings, and the most interesting relics are swept away to make room for six-storied warehouses, without a sigh of regret or a voice being raised against it by citizens. Shakespeare's house in Aldersgate is one of the most interesting buildings in England. Often in passing it have I stopped to admire its quaint and picturesque appearance, and viewed with mingled feelings of awe and reverence the residence of the greatest dramatist England ever had. Efforts should be made to preserve the house, and one of the most meritorious uses the Corporation could make of its money would be to buy the property, and keep in proper repair a building hallowed by such a name as Shakespeare. Their money would be more profitably spent than it now is, when large sums are annually wasted in gormandising. I will not touch on the architectural merits of the old house. Abler pens than mine can do that, and they would tell you that from an architectural point of view alone it is very interesting and well worth preserving. The "Ancient Monuments Bill" of Sir John Lubbock should be extended to include anything that is of antiquarian, historical, or architectural interest. In France this is the case; any old building that is considered of public interest is scheduled from destruction and purchased by the State. It would be as well that such a bill should be passed in England as soon as possible, or else we shall have no old buildings to preserve, for the desire now-a-days to perpetrate acts of Vandalism is truly distressing; the "refined taste" of the period seems to be to demolish any and every thing that savours of the past.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NEWMAN MARKS.

Office of the Society for Preservation of
Public Buildings,
9, Buckingham Street, Strand.

GUILDS AT WISBEACH.

The following returns relating to the Wisbeach Guilds (12 Richard II.) are still extant in the Public Record Office. The ordinances are very interesting,

* The house has been pulled down since this letter was written.

and such as ought certainly to be printed :—1. Sancti Thomæ Episcopi de Wysbech ; 2. Beatæ Mariæ Virginis in Ecclesia de Wysbech ; 3. Sancti Petri Apostoli de Wysbech ; 4. Sanctæ Trinitatis in Ecclesia de Wysbech, in latere boreali ejusdem ecclesie ; 5. Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in ecclesia de Wysbech, in latere australi ejusdem ecclesie. W. D. S.

AN ASTROLOGICAL BOOK.

Can you give me any information through your magazine as to a book on Magic or Astrology, having for its title or titles (for in works I have consulted I have been referred to it under various names) "The Clavis of Rabbi Solomon," "Solomon's Clavis," "Les Clavicules de Rabbi Solomon," "Traduites exactement du texte Hebreu par M. Pierre Morrisoneau Proffesseurs des Langues Orientales et Sectateur de la Philosophie des Sages Cabalistes ?"

I do not know if it has been printed, or whether it exists only in MS. ; I have not been able to find it in the Bodleian Library. Can you solve the mystery for me ? G. O. DE CARFAX.

Oxford.

MEN AT ARMS.

Sir Harris Nicolas, in his "History of the Battle of Agincourt," records the names of the combatants at that famous battle, down to and including the "Men-at-arms ;" but he merely gives the numbers of those men who, it is believed, won the day—the archers. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly inform me what is meant by the term, "Men-at-arms ?" What was the social position of those soldiers in the reign of Henry V. What was the difference between the "Men-at-arms," and the "Horse archers" and the "Knights ?"

W. G.

THE VICAR OF BRAY.

SIR,—I picked up on a bookstall, the other day, a little book ; the title page is as follows : "The Vicar of Bray ; a Tale. Dublin. Printed for J. Williams, W. Wilson, and J. Walker, 1771." There are two volumes bound in one. Can any of your readers tell me who is the author of this book, and what is its value ? At the end is printed a copy of the old ballad, "The Vicar of Bray."

GERALD DONNELLY.

Adelaide Road, Dublin.

BARONETCY AND KNIGHTHOOD.

In an old Dictionary of Heraldry, though I find "Baron," I can find no mention of "Baronet" as such, but only under the head of "Knight," thus : "KNIGHT AND BARONET. This is a modern degree of honour, instituted by King James I. on the 22nd of May, 1611, in the ninth year of his reign, who made it hereditary in the male line."

Am I to understand from this expression that a patent of Baronetcy includes the honour of knighthood ? or is it simply an error of the author ? I may add that the author was not an Englishman by birth.

Your obedient servant,

W. DAMPIER.

FAGAN OF FELTRIM.

In an obituary notice of the late Dr. Fagan, of Woodhill, co. Cork, in the *Illustrated London News*, January, 1855, occurs the following paragraph :—

"He was chief of his name, and representative of the ancient family of Fagan, who formerly possessed extensive estates in the county Dublin, which were forfeited in 1691, by Richard Fagan, of Feltrim, for his adhesion to King James II. Richard was a zealous adherent of King James, and distinguished himself at the siege of Derry, as commemorated in the quaint lines on the subject :—

Bellew left Duleek and his ancient hall
To see his monarch righted ;
Fagan of Feltrim with Fingal
His cavalry united.
'Twas part of the plan that Lord Strahan
Should give his neighbours warning ;
But they packed him off with a shot and scoff,
His hollow counsel scorning."

Can Sir B. Burke or any of your readers give me the name of the author of the above quaint lines ?

CURIOSUS.

Books Received.

Remarks on the Irish Dialect of the English Language. By A. Hume, D.C.L. (Liverpool : T. Brakell.)—Demonology and Devil-lore. By M. D. Conway, M.A. (Chatto & Windus.)—Clark's Guide to Dunfermline and its Antiquities. By J. C. R. Buckner. (W. Clark & Son, Dunfermline.)—The House of Cromwell and the Story of Dunkirk. By James Waylen. (Chapman & Hall.)—Detling in Days Gone By. By Rev. I. Cave-Browne. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Change Ringing. By Rev. W. Wigram. (Bell & Sons.)—Luxurious Bathing. By Andrew W. Tuer. (Field & Tuer, Leadenhall Street.)—Journals and Journalism. By John Oldcastle. (Field & Tuer.)—Lincoln Pocket Guide. By Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart. (Stanford, Charing Cross.)—Church History of Ireland. 2 vols. By Sylvestre Malone. (Burns & Oates.)—Death Warrant of Charles I. By W. J. Thoms, F.S.A. (F. Norgate, King Street, Covent Garden.)—Historical Traditions and Facts relating to Newport and Caerleon. Part I. (W. N. Johns, Newport.)—Tourists' Guides to Kent, Cornwall, Norfolk, and Round About London. (Stanford, Charing Cross.)—A Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle. By Dame Juliana Berners. (Elliot Stock.)—History of Laurencekirk. By W. R. Fraser. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The Past in the Present. By A. Mitchell. (Edinburgh : D. Douglas). —Notes on Sketching Tours. By an Architect. (C. Batsford, 52, High Holborn.)—Smith's Catalogue of Old Books, 1880. (Smith, Soho Square.)—Epochs in the Past of Huntingdonshire. By Frederick Ross, F.R.H.S. (E. W. Foster, St. Ives.)—Aggravating Ladies. By Olphar Hamst. (Quaritch, Piccadilly.) —The Briton and the Romanon the Site of Taunton. By J. H. Pring, M.D. (W. Cheston, Taunton.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

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DIRECTIONS.—(*See last issue.*)

FOR SALE.

Book-Plates for sale. A specimen packet of one dozen sent post free for two shillings. A series of selections sent on approval.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee. P.O. Orders to be payable at the Chief Office, London.

Doré Gallery, fifty parts, complete, new, cost £5. What offers?—Arthur Townend, 47, Aberdeen Park Road, Highbury, London.

The Ancient History of South Wiltshire, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., London, 1812.—A Complete Heraldry, by Joseph Edmonson, Esq., F.S.A., 2 vols., London, 1780.—W. J. W., 195, Amhurst Road, Hackney.

Autograph Correspondence offered, including letters Charles I., Charles II., James I., James II., Louis XI., Francis I., Condé, Wellington, Verdi, Rossini, Dickens, Thackeray, and many others.—Address for list Howard Revell, 29, Stansfield Road, Stockwell, London.

Old Plays in volumes, sample vol. 2*s.* 6*d.*—First edition Dick Steele's Letters concerning Growth of Schism, 1714.—ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, small 12mo, 2 plates, 1649.—Vols. of Notes and Queries in Nos. (96).

Whitaker's Craven, beautiful subscribers' edition, full morocco binding, *new and perfect*, cost £6 6*s.*, nett price 70*s.* (95).

Foster's Yorkshire Family Pedigrees, scarce, large paper copy, new and uncut, 42*s.* nett (92).

The Graphic, from 1870 to 1879 inclusive, 18 vols., clean, consecutive and perfect, with all special numbers as published, 80*s.* nett, cost over £13 (93).

The Saturday Magazine, complete set, scarce, 13 large vols., profusely illustrated, only 25*s.*, cost £6 9*s.* (94).

To Kentish Collectors.—For sale, a quantity of interesting Political Addresses, Squibs, &c., some in MS., referring principally to Maidstone Elections, dating back to 1857.—Also some interesting note-paper and other Views of places in the county.—A similar lot of Addresses, Squibs, and Caricatures referring to Poole.—J. W. L., Kington, Herefordshire.

Our Ancient Monuments, on Dutch hand-made paper (Subscription copy).—R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Catalogue of Autographs and Historical Documents, consisting of letters of Queen Anne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Collingwood, Sir Isaac Newton, Flamsteed, Thomas Moore, &c., &c.—Sent post free on application to F. Barker, 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Allen's Lincolnshire, Surrey, and Sussex.—Bohn's Standard Library, about 30 vols.—Brown's Highlands and Highland Clans.—Burge's Leonora (Bartolozzi).—Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools of Great Britain, large paper.—Chalmers' Dunfermline and other Scotch Books.—Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, 3 vols. folio.—Crabbe's Works, 8 vols., 1823.—D'Alton's Drogheda and other Irish Books.—Gibson's Glasgow, full calf, 1777.—Grainge's Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire, 1855, with 50 extra illustrations.—History of Cheshire, 2 vols. 8vo. 1778.—Horsfield's History of Lewes, 2 vols.—Hunt's (Leigh) Works, several.—Hutchinson's Northumberland, 2 vols.—Lyson's Devonshire and Cornwall, 3 vols.—Mann's Reading, large paper.—Milton's Works, 6 vols. (Turner's plates), 1835.—Mosley's Tutbury, uncut, no plates.—Newcome's St. Albans Abbey, 4to.—Nicholl's Hinckley, folio, boards, 1813.—Pennant's Works (several).—Saunders' Physiognomic and Chiromaneu, small folio, 1671.—Sharpe's Hartlepool, 1851.—Sharpe's Coventry Mysteries, 1825.—Smyth's Hartwelliana and Addenda, 2 vols.—Stukely's Works (several).—Tennyson's Works (several).—Well's Bedford Level, 2 vols., and Atlas, and many others relating to various counties—Henry Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Tokens, French Centimes (various); American Cents and Tokens; Half-farthings; for disposal (88).

A Few "Chap Books," 181— (87).

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Franks wanted, with free post-mark and in good condition, by Major Bailie, Ringdufferin, Killyleagh, county Down, at following prices:—Beauvale, Blantyre, Bristol (deceased 1803), Derry (Bishop 1803), Kinnaird 1826, Liverpool 1808, 10*s.* each.—Bishops: Bristol 1802, Ely 1808, Exeter 1803, Hereford 1802. Rochester 1802, St. David's 1803, 5*s.* each.—Clive to 1804, Clogher (deceased) 1819, Clonfert 1801, Collingwood 1810, Devon 1835, Dorset 1815, Dromore 1811, Elphin 1810, Glengall 1819, Gower to 1803, Hamilton of Hambledon to 1806, Hobart to 1804, Kilmore (deceassd) 1802, Osborne 1838, Ponsonby (deceased) 1806, Rosslyn 1805, Sligo 1806–9, Stanley 1832–4, Strathmore to 1815, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.—Bangor (deceased) 1806, Buckinghamshire 1804, Down and Connor 1802, Eliot to 1804, Erroll (deceased) 1819, Gardner 1806–8; Haddington (deceased) 1828, Harborough 1807, Hopetoun 1818, Limerick (Bishop) 1806, Lonsdale 1802, Ossory (Bishop) 1807, Roxburghe 1820, Stuart 1810, Teynham 1824, Waterford (Bishop) 1802, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

Memoirs of Admiral Sir J. Brenton, Bart., by his Son (72).

Old engraved portraits of ladies, after Reynolds, Rowney, Hoppner, and Gainsborough.—"Collector," Boddington Villa, Biggleswade.

Our Ancient Monuments, on *hand-made paper*.—Thomas Turner, Old Market, Halifax.

Books on Tradesmen's Tokens; Exchange Numismatic, or other Books, Coins, &c. (89).

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given.—N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Wales and Border Counties, especially Herefordshire, or with issuer's name VORE or VOARE.—J. W. Lloyd, Kington.

Lincolnshire Seventeenth Century Tokens.—James G. Nicholson, 80, Acombe Street, Greenheys, Manchester.

Wanted.—History of Surrey. Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williamson, Guildford.

The Antiquary.

OCTOBER, 1880.

Old Glasgow.

PART II.

THIS discrepancy between the outer casing of the nave and its colonnades, and the identity of the former in many points with the fragmentary portion of the crypt, seems hitherto to have entirely escaped attention. The most recent tendency appears to be to err in date just as much the one way as the earlier writers did the other. Mr. Fergusson, in his "History of Architecture,"* thus states the case:—"The bishopric was founded by David I., but it was not until after several destructions by fire that the present building was commenced, probably about the year 1240. The crypt and the whole of the choir belong to the latter part of the thirteenth century, *the nave to the fourteenth*, and the tower and spire to the fifteenth." So also Muir, in his "Mainland and Island Characteristics," writes:—"In Glasgow Cathedral—famous from its entireness and the almost unrivalled grandeur of its crypt—the work in the choir, Lady chapel, and great crypt, is, with some slight exceptions, First Pointed, but generally late in the style, Second Pointed in the nave, chapter-house, lateral crypts, and other portions of the building, though in many or most of the details exhibiting a remarkable following of the earlier type." We cannot enter any further into the question here, but must leave the *criteria* just mentioned to speak for themselves.

Apropos of Blackader's aisle Mr. Macgeorge makes a curious mistake, stating that it is supposed to have been erected *not later than the middle of the fourteenth century*, so claiming the inscription relative to its dedication to be "a very early example of Scottish vernacular."* By whom the supposition has been made we are not informed, but there can be no doubt this crypt was erected by Blackader, as appears by his coat armorial on the buttresses, as the substructure for an extension of the south transept. But Blackader's episcopate and archiepiscopate only cover the period from 1484 to 1508, so that the crypt must have been built towards the close of the fifteenth century, in all probability subsequent to, and as the result of, the erection of the see into an archbishopric, a material difference in point of time for Mr. Macgeorge's argument. Our author strongly advocates the designation of this crypt from its dedication instead of the more popular name now in use as derived from its ostensible builder. This alteration he endeavours to support by another of these wild conjectures which mar to such an extent the value of the book under review. That after the lapse, and we may add the neglect, of a thousand years, it should have been reserved for the very close of the fifteenth century not only to dedicate a crypt to Fregus or Fergus, but also to found a south transept on what was "no doubt supposed to be the *very spot of his interment*," is a supposition for which no evidence, so far as we are aware, is forthcoming save that of mere assumption. As to the name, the point is not very material, and in these modern days, far from being "obviously improper," the one designation is just as true and as expressive as the other; but it may interest Mr. Macgeorge to learn that the name which he advocates was really applied to the crypt in question during the seventeenth century. In the (unpublished) Minutes of Session, under date Nov. 30, 1648, we find it recorded that:—

"Anent the desire of the ministers for a burial-place in the isle called Fergus isle, the session thinks fit the desire be granted, and recommends the same to the mag^{s} and councill to give their consent."†

* Vol. ii. p. 208.

* "Old Glasgow," p. 10.

† With regard to the prefix "car," which puzzles Mr. Macgeorge, we cannot see wherein the difficulty lies. The inscription is in the vernacular of the day, and "Car-Fergus" was no doubt a *soubriquet* expressive in the popular mind of the legend connected with the first interment in the early cemetery.

If a reform in nomenclature is so desirable, why should a beginning not be made with the absurd and still more inexcusable change from S. Thanew's or S. Tenew's to S. Enoch's —church, square, and railway-station?

This phonetic transformation of local place-names recalls a controversy which Mr. Macgeorge might have very materially contributed to settle. At p. 128 it is positively stated that the stream known as the "Molendinar" "acquired its name from the mill of the bishop's manor." Why was the evidence for this fact not produced? Does the author not know that certain local inquirers have been perverse enough to affirm that this deceptive looking term is a mere Latinized corruption of an early name not necessarily connected in any way either with mills or millers.

The word first occurs in Joceline's "Life of Kentigern," written in the twelfth century. It is there rendered *Mellingdenor*, or *Mellingdevor*, subsequently the name is most frequently met with in legal documents, where it plays an important part in defining the boundaries of properties. In the fifteenth century it is referred to in the "Reg. Epis. Glas." as "rivulum de Malyndoner—Malindinor—Malendinor—Malendinar," or "torrentem de Malyndinor" or "Malyndenor." In the sixteenth century, out of seventeen references in the "Liber Protocollorum" it occurs eleven times as Malindinor, five times as Malindinore, once as Malindonor. Now these documents, including Joceline's "Life," of course are all in Latin, and yet, if the modern gloss and its assumed etymology be correct, the word is never once given except in what we must assume to be a colloquially corrupted form. The departure by Latinists, be it marked, from the true Latin orthography, is also in precise ratio to the antiquity of the reference. As a monk of Furness, Joceline may have erred in exactly rendering a local name, and yet, even by his time, we must suppose that the stream had not only received its designation from a particular use, but also that the name had become egregiously corrupted. Is this at all likely to have been the case? What is the evidence for its being so employed as a water-power, either then or afterwards, beyond that of mere verbal analogy?

Before quitting the subject of the Cathedral there is one point on which we must express our hearty accordance with Mr. Macgeorge —viz., the Vandalism evinced some thirty years ago in the removal of the north-west tower and consistory house. We have no sympathy with that spurious sentimentalism which insists that, as the price of its conservation, a monument of antiquity shall be compelled to conform to the fleeting æsthetic fashion or fancy of the day. In this respect Glasgow Cathedral has been sadly bungled. Much rather would we have had the wasted outlines, than the crisp cement mouldings so elaborately introduced by Blore. Still more unpardonable was the substitution of the petty finials for the simple *acus* in which the pinnacles severely terminated, also the cross fleureé on the western gable for the lion sejant bearing a shield which from time immemorial crowned it. These are, however, mere matters of detail, easily to be corrected, as compared with the total demolition of the features just referred to. That they were plain and severe we do not doubt, that they ought therefore to have been removed we deny. In point of style they appear to have been very much akin externally to the existing chapter-house. Their historic interest may have been enhanced by their very baldness and absence of ornament. It is extremely probable that their erection took place after the Wars of Independence, when the country must have been wasted and impoverished to a remarkable degree. We could cite other instances where an equally striking contrast occurs, attributable to the same cause. Why should not these also be demolished? Because Scotland did not emerge from the Wars of Succession with the same superfluity of wealth, that she previously enjoyed, are remains built for actual necessity and not for show to be swept away? It did not mend matters that the plea was "new lamps for old ones," and that George Kemp and Gillespie Graham were severally enlisted to design western flanking towers. The old lamps went, for the new the requisite funds were not forthcoming, and so posterity was no doubt saved a world of objurgation.

It is impossible now to determine how it was intended to complete the western extremity of the nave. The existing windows might equally have been designed to be aisle-arches opening from it into western towers. The

ingoings are not moulded like all the remaining nave-windows, but form merely a succession of splays precisely similar to those of the aisle-arch in the crypt. Mr. Macgeorge mentions that previous to the alterations no raggle or chasing had been cut from the insertion of a window-frame. This is quite likely to have been the case. The fact was elicited during a preliminary examination of the tower and consistory house, then on the eve of demolition, by the late Alexander (Grecian) Thomson and Mr. John Baird, architect in Glasgow. The result of this examination was the petition referred to by our author, the names being obtained by Mr. Baird. The presentation of the petition to the Town Council was unfortunately entrusted to a bailie who, turning the matter into ridicule, secured its rejection, and so ended the last effort to save these relics of the olden time.*

It is, however, a curious and apparently an unknown fact that the north-west tower "Laigh" or "Gutty† steeple" had a narrow escape from destruction just 260 years prior to its actual removal. From the aforecited Minutes of Session, under date March 7, 1588, we learn that:—

"The commissioners appointed by the Kings Ma^tie^ anent repairing the High Kirk and hail brethren of the Kirk Session of Glasgow thinks good that the laigh steeple be taken down to repair the mason work of the said kirk, and that the bell and knock be transported to the high steeple, and that the kirk have a quienzie left at the steeple aforesaid for relief thereof."

The difficulty seems to have been met in a more legitimate way, as in July, 1589, the town and parish pay each their quota of a thousand pounds expended in repairing the choir of the High Church.

The consistory house of later times was known at this period as the "Librair House," and under March 15, 1604, it is minuted that "The Session considering the consistory house was of old under the laigh steeple, order the commissary to repair to that place for his meeting, and to take the money that was given him for repairing the Librair house for repairing it."

Did space permit, a large variety of curious notices could be given from the same source.

As it now stands the western and principal approach to the Cathedral is no doubt its weakest point, the full effect of the building being only realized from the south-east. Much has lately been done toward opening up this part of the town, but if Mr. Macgeorge wishes to neutralize as much as possible the errors of the past let him advocate the entire removal of the Barony Church, with the adjoining school and sculpture yard, as also the "bridge of sighs," the superintendent's house, and the lodge connected with the necropolis. The bridge and road leading to it are utterly useless, a mere accommodation to a now obsolete state of things. The true entrance to the necropolis is at its lower angle, where a gate has been recently put up. With the superintendent's house placed to the south of this, all the obstacles mentioned removed, and the connection between the two sides of the ravine cut off, little more will be required toward the opening up of one of the noblest views of the cathedral that can possibly be obtained. Let Mr. Macgeorge do something to effect this object and he will deserve well of his country.

The woodcut on the following page represents almost the last existing relic of the bishop's castle, which stood immediately to the west of the Cathedral. It was demolished toward the close of the last century, the armorial bearings which had adorned the gateway being built into the wall of a private structure in the lower part of the town. They are now transferred to the keeping of Sir William Dunbar, of Mochrum; but it is to be regretted that they were not preserved either amongst the other fragments in the Cathedral, or in one of the local museums. The upper portion represents the royal arms of Scotland, with the initials I. 5.—(Jacobus V.), beneath these are the arms of Archbishop Dunbar, with the crosier in pale, and the salmon in base, below that again are the arms of Archdeacon Houston.

At the first the Reformation told very severely upon the inhabitants of Glasgow, especially those living in the upper part of the town, or that immediately adjoining the

* A copy of the petition referred to is appended to Mr. Honeyman's pamphlet.

† Gutty, *Scotice*,—stout, dumpy, applied to the eature in question in contrast with the loftier characteristics of the central tower.

Cathedral, where the Archiepiscopal court and residence of the great dignitaries of the church had been a fertile source of livelihood and emolument. To such an extent was this the case that in 1587 a supplication was presented to the Scottish Parliament "be the fremen and vtheris induellaris, abone the greyfriars wynde," entreating that some of the markets held at the city cross, then situated in the Trongate, might be transferred to the upper and more ancient part of the town. Mr. Macgeorge states (p. 96) that "The Parliament ordered the matter to be looked into, but it does not appear that the petitioners succeeded in getting any of the 'mercattis' moved above the wynde."

Now, the fact is, not only was the prayer of the petition granted, to the extent of appointing a Parliamentary commission, but notice also occurs of a subsequent modification of the change so effected.

From the Acts of the Scottish Parliament we find that on the 29th of July, 1587, an Act was passed wherein, after narrating the terms of the supplication as quoted by Mr. Macgeorge, a commission is appointed consisting of Robert Lord Boyd, Walter Prior of Blantyre, and one-half of the Town Council of Glasgow, who are empowered "To convene and tak order as thai sall think maist expedient for releif of the decay and necessitie of that part of Glasgow abone the gray freir wynde therof, ather be appointting of the mercate of salt, qwhilk cumis in at the over port, or the beir and malt mercat, vpoun the wynd heid of the said cietie or sic vther pairt therabout wher the saids commissioneris or the maist part of thame sall think maist meit and expedient.*

The salt market appears accordingly to have had its locality shifted, but the change only gave rise to renewed dissatisfaction. On the 8th June, 1594, we find another Act passed wherein, after narrating the substance of the previous preamble and referring to the commission as having been appointed "for establisching of the beir marcat or salt marcat abone the wynd heid," proceeds "Quha thaireftir placit the salt marcat thair, qwhilk was altogidder incommodious, be reasone the same wes far distant fra the brig and watter of the said citie quhair the salt is maist vsit and pat the merchandis and fischeris quha bocht the same to greit expenss of cariage and transporting thairof fra the said wynd heid to the brig be the space of ane myle and

* "Acts of the Scottish Parliament," vol. iii. p. 505.

mair, lyk as the sellaris of the salt vpoun that occasioun removit thame selffis to the auld place narrer the said brig quhair the same wes sauld of befoir; and the saidis commissioneris wer myndit to have placit the beir and malt marcat abone the said wynd heid in place of the said salt marcat, gif be deceiss of the said umqle Robert lord Boyd, the said commission had nocht expyrit. For remeid quhair of our said soverane lord, with avise of his saidis estaitis, be thir presents, gevis and grantis full power and commissioun to his trustie counsellours Walter Prior of Blantire, lord privie seill, Robert Boyd of Badinheath, Daniel Foirsyth of Dykis, the ordiner ministeris of Glasgow, the provest and baillies therof or the maist pairt of thame to raise and lift the beir and malt marcat, and establische the same abone the wynd heid of the said citie. To the effect abone written, at ony pairt or place thairof maist commodious as thai sall think expedient, and to remove the said salt marcat to the auld statioun quhair it stude for the commoun benefite of the haill inhabitantis." *

We do not understand how Mr. Macgeorge has overlooked these important Acts.

The latter portion of the volume deals chiefly with the commercial progress of Glasgow, and so gradually escapes from the antiquarian element. In some points we think the author has scarcely realized the rapid strides made by the city during the last century, especially in the consumpt and manipulation of comestibles—*e.g.*, take the article tea. Mr. Macgeorge considers that a century ago "a few boxes" only would have supplied all requirements. This scarcely comports with the liberal advertisements of the period, where the luxury is quoted at all prices, from three or four shillings a pound up to fifteen shillings for green tea. So much akin were commercial habits then to what they are now that we have, indeed, seen an advertisement, of date 1785, wherein intimation is made that the advertiser "*has taken an oath that he will not adulterate teas.*" In the west, "ma conscience" seems to have been a mode of appeal familiar to other lips than those of Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and as used by that redoubtable worthy, forms a bit of local colouring due, no doubt, to Sir Walter Scott's acute observation.

In conclusion, we regret that a sense of duty has compelled us to mingle to such an extent blame with praise. To the privately-published "Armorial Insignia of Glasgow" no such exception could be taken. Mr. Macgeorge there knew his ground, and made a valuable and, in many respects, an original contribution to the history of the city. In so far as it is the aim of the present work, as already stated, "to cast a broader and a more philosophic light over the retrospect of twelve centuries," it also is an advance on previous local histories; but it ought to be the ambition of the historian to occupy, not a place at the bar, but a seat on the bench, and to exhibit, instead of special pleading, the calm impartiality of a judicial finding. Past experience has shown that this is a quality specially requisite in dealing with the history of a city like Glasgow, where, on the principle *ab uno disce omnes*, conjectures and suppositions are so speedily quoted, and made to do duty as facts. We hope still to see a second edition of this work, with the weak points of the first expurgated. In get up and typography the book is in every way creditable to the eminent firm by whom it is published, and from the variety of the subjects discussed, and the wide field from which the requisite information is gleaned, forms an interesting and suggestive volume.

W. G.

* "Acts of the Scottish Parliament," vol. iv. p. 79.

Our Colonies under the Merry Monarch.

THE merry doings of our "Merry Monarch" have usually been made the most of by historians, and we think very much to the prejudice of the more sterling qualities of his character. That Charles II. inherited a love of the fine arts from his unfortunate father, and that he did all he could to recover the numerous works of art which belonged to Charles I., but had been seized by order of the Commonwealth, our State Papers furnish ample evidence; and from the same sources we find

that he contributed greatly to the improvements, and employed quite a staff of artists under the superintendence of Antonio Verrio, "in painting and adorning our royal castle of Windsor." But there is still more conclusive evidence of this Sovereign's attention to business in the volume of State Papers relating to our Colonies,* which has just been published under the able editorship of Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, a name well-known on the other side of the Atlantic, where his numerous publications in this field of historical research have always met with intelligent appreciation. In his present volume, ranging from 1661 to 1668, are comprised nearly 2,000 documents, and one cannot but be struck with the large share of attention which Charles II. devoted during that period to securing the prosperity and welfare of our, at that time, youthful and infant Colonies.

One of the King's first public acts in relation to the Colonies was to appoint a Council for Foreign Plantation. This Council consisted of thirty-five members, and included Privy Councillors, members of the Legislature, and merchants, five of whom were to be a quorum for the dispatch of business. From this august body committees were chosen to inform themselves of the condition of the several Colonies, or Plantations as they were then more frequently called, and of the commissions by which they were governed, and to collect from each governor all the information necessary for the King himself to form a correct judgment upon these points. This Council held their first meeting on January 7, 1661, and by the end of the year they had met and transacted business on forty-one different days. The Colonies of New England and Virginia, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Caribbee Islands, all in turn came under their notice, and each Colony eventually received instructions for its future government and, as it was hoped, for its increasing prosperity.

The results of all these consultations were duly reported to Charles II., and not unfrequently, at the same time, proposals for reform and improvement were submitted to the King for his consideration or approval. If it be remembered how very much our Colonies had been left to themselves during the later years of the Interregnum, this energetic conduct on the part of the restored king was the more necessary, and these valuable State Papers conclusively show that it contributed materially, not only to the permanent welfare of those Colonies which were then in progress of settlement, but it also gave an impetus to many adventurous spirits who were desirous of founding fresh Colonies. Neither should we lose sight of the fact, that, in the numerous Charters granted by Charles II. for the settlement of new plantations during these early years of his reign, if we except the Charter for the Royal African Company, there was no stipulation or reservation of direct profit to himself; the Colony of Virginia being the only Royal Government in which a quit-rent was reserved. So that every inducement, and encouragement too, was given by the King to those, and there were many, who wished to exhibit their love of adventure in that direction.

At the time of Charles II.'s restoration, our American colonies consisted of six only of the original thirteen United States of America—viz., Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Maryland. Five more as British Colonies begin their history during these eight years, that is between 1661 and 1668—viz., the two Carolinas, New York, Delaware, and New Jersey, whilst of the remaining two, Pennsylvania was not founded until 1682, and Georgia not until half a century later.

Bancroft, Palfrey, and other American historians have so fully and so graphically discoursed in their many-volumed writings on the stirring events which led up to the growth and full development of these the original states of their great Republic, that one would imagine there was little or nothing more to learn about them; and yet we find by careful study of the State Papers—now first arranged and calendared in consecutive and chronological order, embodying as they do historical materials worked from every available mine in the repository of our national records—not a few key-notes to the right consideration of many an important episode in the narration

* "Calendar of State Papers." Colonial Series. America and West Indies, 1661–1668. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. Longmans.

of early American history. So that we cannot but echo the remark of one of our most diligent writers, "What author will undertake to say that he has exhausted a subject? nay, what author need be deterred from further exertion in any matter of fact pursuit?"

The first business of the Council for Plantations was to report unfavourably to the King upon the Government of New England (Massachusetts) as to the enacting of their laws, the administration of justice, and unequal restraint in religion, and they also objected—and this objection appears strange in these days—that the New England Colonies had increased their stock of sheep to near 100,000, "whereby they were so stored with wool that the manufacturers of England would be less necessary to them." The main charge, however, against Massachusetts was, that their mode of government was such "as if they intended to suspend their absolute obedience to the King's authority." We see this disposition on the part of Massachusetts thus early foreshadowed, and Charles II. very soon found out and attempted to remedy what his successors failed to notice, or did not take the trouble to alter. This colony, then, from its first settlement, did its utmost to throw off every kind of dependence on the Mother Country, which, as we all know, after 150 years of consistent, if pertinacious, conduct they finally accomplished.

We find in these papers quite a history of the sufferings inflicted upon "the people of God called Quakers," which certainly were severe. Any one adjudged a "wandering Quaker" was stripped naked from the middle upwards, tied to a cart's tail, whipped through the town, and thence conveyed out of the Massachusetts jurisdiction. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the English Parliament had found it necessary to make "a sharp law" against the same sect in England, but then, toleration in religion was not as general as it is now.

We shall return to this subject again, and show, by the aid of these State Papers, what Charles II. did during this busy period of colonization, not only in our American Plantations, but in the West Indies and in Africa. We shall also very probably have something to say about the Buccaneers and the Slave Trade.

The Victorian Revival of Gothic Architecture.

By J. H. Parker, C.B.

PART I.

A REAL antiquary of the old school considers this revival as having done a great deal more harm than good; and from a strictly antiquarian point of view perhaps this is true; many remarkable examples of the beautiful architectural details of the Middle Ages have been entirely destroyed by ignorant architects under the false name of *restoration.* A modern architect, especially a young architect, too often thinks that he can *improve* on what the old people have done, and in this view he is often encouraged by the clergyman, who is, perhaps, more really ignorant on the subject than the architect himself, and who admires the very pretty open timber roofs which are part of what is called the Victorian style, and which are often really pretty objects, being copied from some good old example, but are as often very much out of place. I have known a very good panelled wooden ceiling of the fifteenth century to be removed in order to make room for a high pitched roof with the timbers left open and ornamented according to the modern style.

In one remarkable instance this has been done even by Gilbert Scott himself; it was very seldom that *he* made a mistake of this kind, yet in this instance he has evidently done so; he has endeavoured to improve upon William of Wykeham in his own work, New College Chapel, Oxford. The college relied implicitly on Scott, carried away by his great name, and allowed him to alter Wykeham's own nearly flat roof, with a panelled ceiling, into one several feet higher, with the timbers left open according to the fashion of the Victorian style. From the size and height of the chapel this cannot be seen without leaning the head back in a painful manner. Against the east wall is a series of niches for images in many tiers, which formed a reredos to the altar; these are carried up to the line of the old panelled ceiling, and have been carefully restored, but the interval between that line and the modern roof, a

space of several feet wide, is left entirely blank, and catches the eye at once, on looking from the west end, as an ugly feature, and, to those who understand the subject, it is a palpable blunder of the restorer. On the exterior Wykeham's parapet is allowed to remain; but the new roof stands up above it at both ends, and at the west end this is very plainly visible from the space between the Clarendon building and the Bodleian Library, especially from the steps in going down from the theatre towards New College.*

Antiquaries must remember that our Mediæval churches are not merely museums of architectural history, but buildings erected for congregational worship, and just as well suited for that purpose now as when they were built, and that the use of a building is the first thing to be considered. I have no hesitation in saying that the restorations of the Victorian era have, *on the whole*, done a great deal more good than harm; in the great majority of examples we have got rid of the galleries across the windows, which were called scaffoldings when they were first erected, chiefly in the Cromwellian era and under Presbyterian influence, the object being to enable the people to hear a popular preacher, and also to enable the wealthy farmers in the village churches, or shopkeepers in the towns, each to have his own family pew, for which there was not room on the floor of the church. In many cases each family had a separate staircase from the exterior to his own box. These family boxes are now generally considered as most objectionable; not only are they extremely ugly and spoil the appearance of a church, but the unchristian principle of monopoly and exclusiveness has in many parishes driven the poor entirely out of the parish church, in which they have just as much right to have a proper place assigned to them as the richest or greatest man in the parish.

These are now commonly called *sleeping boxes* or *donkey boxes*, and ridicule is generally found the best mode of getting rid of them; but the system has unfortunately been allowed to continue so long that, in some churches, those who have obtained possession of some portion of the soil of the church claim a *prescriptive* right to it, as the common law of England generally allows sixty years' possession to give a legal claim, and, in the most objectionable cases, those who think themselves the owners will put any one who tries to get rid of them to the expense of a lawsuit. We must acknowledge that the restorers have generally succeeded in getting rid of these obstructions by inducing a majority of the vestry to support the restoration.

Unfortunately the new system was begun too soon, before either the architects or their employers knew how to set about it. The movement began in Oxford and Cambridge in 1837–8, chiefly among the undergraduates. Which of these Universities had the start is considered rather doubtful; the first meeting at which the Oxford Society was formed was in the summer of 1837, which was some months before the Cambridge Society; but the latter was more active and zealous and made more noise in the world. The Oxford Society had a much larger number of senior members; the Venerable Dr. Routh was its president for the first few years, and nearly all the heads of colleges were *vice-presidents*. These senior members naturally were more cautious in their proceedings; they all saw that the movement was calculated to do much good if properly regulated, but the Oxford Society tried in vain "to put the drag on" its Cambridge rival. The undergraduates of both Universities naturally vied with each other, but the committee of each was the acting body, and in Oxford half of the committee were Masters of Arts, whereas in Cambridge they were all undergraduates—their venerable President, Archdeacon Thorp, was as zealous and almost as youthful in his ideas as the undergraduates themselves. When these young men left the University, and went to their respective homes, a large proportion of them took Holy Orders, and had parish churches under their control. Others were leading laymen in their respective neighbourhoods, and formed the numerous provincial Archæological Societies, which have done much good and have kept alive a proper spirit, both for the love of architec-

* We are assured by Sir G. Scott's son that this impeachment against his father is founded on fact. It is only fair, however, to add that he allowed his own better judgment on this case to be over-ruled by the authorities of the College—the parties who really ought to be held responsible for the roof.—[Ed. A.]

ture as a fine art and for the proper use of the old churches.

These volunteer visitations of each church from time to time are much more attended to than the Archdeacon's visits, which are commonly looked upon as a mere matter of form, whereas the volunteers include generally the principal people in the county, and their visit is quite an event in the parish. At the same time these excursions are exceedingly useful to the antiquary. Everything is thrown open on such an occasion, and those who have some experience assist and instruct the beginners. They also have the opportunity of seeing what churches are in need of restoration, and, where they have been restored, whether this has been well, or ill, done. This keeps the whole county alive, and is a great check upon the architects, as there are always some well-informed persons in each party of visitors.

To return to the beginning of the movement. People are very apt to overlook at the present time the great difficulties with which the work had to contend. Those with whom it originated, though very zealous and active, generally were extremely ignorant of all practical details of such work. The clergy themselves had to learn how what they wanted to have done could be done; not only the architects and the builders, but their workmen, had to be taught that even the construction of the walls during the Georgian era was as bad as bad could be. Every sort of trick was practised by the workman habitually as part of his trade; they had no idea of honest substantial walls, such as were used in the Middle Ages, and had entirely a new lesson to learn. Great credit is due to the late Mr. Blore for educating a school of workmen; he was the first to see the necessity for this and to carry it out, and this example compelled other builders to follow it. At first the men could not understand it, but after a time they took a pleasure in doing really good honest work, and gloried in it. It took several years to have a sufficient school of workmen properly instructed. The architects had almost as much to learn as the builders and their workmen.

The publication of the popular manuals of Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam and myself, and especially Orlando Jewitt's beautiful woodcuts both in these books and in my "Glossary of Architecture," which had an enormous circulation, led the way to the formation of these local societies. The clergy especially admired so much the beautiful details shown in those woodcuts, that they wanted to have their churches restored and these examples copied. This general demand for architects who understood Gothic architecture soon led to a supply; though it took some years for the architects really to become acquainted with the subject. The works of the Pugins, both father and son—the former by his excellent engravings of the principal buildings of Normandy, and the latter by his *contrasts*, which both amused and instructed a large number of persons—greatly helped on the work. The beautiful engravings in Britton's "Cathedrals," and in his "Architectural Antiquities," had paved the way for it, but the letterpress of these shows the extraordinary ignorance of the subject which prevailed at that period, although generally written by the clergy or others supposed to be well informed by Britton and his publishers. No one can read them at the present time without being astonished at the extreme ignorance that they show. It would be invidious to mention the names of architects who came forward at this time to supply the deficiency. Mr. Blore has been mentioned as one of the earliest. He had been previously known rather as an artist than an architect; his admirable drawings and engravings of monuments have never been equalled. As an architect, as I have said, he was the first to perceive the necessity of educating a school of workmen. In this he was afterwards cordially followed by Gilbert Scott, whose Architectural Museum near Westminster Abbey was, and still is, of great use to the workman. For some years there was a rivalry between Scott and Pugin; but Pugin was too eccentric to have any permanent hold on the public, and his joining the Roman Church naturally separated him from the Anglican clergy; but he built the gateway of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1844, three years after Scott had built the Martyrs' Memorial, which was the first work that brought him into notice, as he states in his "Recollections."

As I happen to be acquainted with the

whole history of the Martyrs' Memorial, this shows me how everything is overruled by a Higher Power. It was by what would be called "the merest accident" that Scott was the successful competitor for that work. This memorial was proposed originally by the Puritan party, as an indirect mode of protesting against the opinions of Dr. Pusey. To the astonishment of the promoters of it, one of the first persons to subscribe to it was Dr. Pusey himself, who said he was as ready as any one to acknowledge the benefit that the English Church had derived from her liberation from "the thraldom of Rome," which was greatly produced by these martyrs. But the matter had then gone too far to be stopped; and the subscriptions were so large that a good deal more money was obtained than was required for this Memorial Cross, and the committee were obliged to rebuild the north aisle of St. Mary Magdalen Church, which forms the background to the cross, and call it "the Martyrs' aisle." The committee consisted of some of the best-informed persons in Oxford. The leading member was Mr. Vaughan Thomas, who was one of the best antiquaries of the old school; and he, with the consent of the other members of the committee, drew up "instructions for the architects," who were to copy as closely as possible the Eleanor Cross at Waltham, but to make it considerably higher, as, from the position of this Memorial at the end of a long avenue of trees, this was thought necessary. These instructions were so carefully drawn up, that any architect who really attended to them must produce exactly the same design. This was actually the case. The designs of Mr. Derick,* who resided in Oxford, and of Gilbert Scott, were identical. Each accused the other of having copied his design; there is every reason to believe that neither had seen the design of the other, but both had faithfully followed their instructions. The consequence was, the committee might have tossed up between them which should have the job. One of the most active members of the committee was Dr. Macbride, well known to be a leader of the Puritan school in Oxford at that time; and he openly rejoiced in being able to employ for this purpose "the grandson of the great commentator on the Bible." It was largely to this circumstance that Scott owed the appointment, for none of the committee then knew anything of him as an architect. He states himself that this was the first work that brought him into public notice. From that time he rose rapidly in public estimation, until during the last ten years of his life he became so extremely popular, that his name seemed to have a magic influence in drawing money wherever it was wanted. This was remarkably shown in the restoration of Wells Cathedral. The Dean and Chapter had an excellent architect, who had studied the building thoroughly for many years and knew exactly what was wanted. But the Chapter were not rich enough to carry it out themselves, and appealed for help to the county gentlemen. The name of their architect, however, was not known to them, and the necessary funds were not forthcoming, until Gilbert Scott was called in, and then the magic of his name immediately attracted the money, although all that he had to do was to confirm in every particular what his friend Ferrey had proposed and prepared to do. But Scott liberally gave him half the commission, which he was not obliged to do, as it was certainly his own name which had attracted the money.

Before the death of Scott, he shows us in his biography that he had the care of nineteen cathedrals on his hands, besides many scores of parish churches and gentlemen's houses. It is only just to say that although, like other architects when he began forty years ago, he really knew very little of Gothic architecture, he was always willing to learn, and not only willing, but always *was* learning. He was an excellent artist, and sketched with great rapidity, and wherever he went he took sketches of all that he saw that interested him, just as we see that Wilars de Honecourt in the thirteenth century had done, which is shown by his sketch-book, preserved and published with excellent notes by Professor Willis, to whose excellent lectures given to the Archæological Institute Scott always acknowledged his obligation.

* I happen to have Mr. Derick's drawing, which he gave me some time afterwards. Any one might suppose that it was made from the Memorial Cross as it stands. It was really made and shown to me before the question was decided who was to be the architect.

They had both caught the true spirit of the thirteenth century, Willis as the historian, Scott as the practical architect. That the public justly estimated the value of Scott is too evident to need mention; practically, he did great service to the cause, and was a valuable instrument in the hand of Providence; he saw what was wanted, and he supplied the want, and compelled others to follow in his wake.

Scott was the successful competitor for the great church of St. Nicholas, at Hamburg, and it is acknowledged on all hands to be a very fine building, and that the decision was a right one. Of France he had seen comparatively little; he had taken a rapid run in the south of France, where he got many sketches and ideas that were then new to him, and the result of these was developed in his design for the Foreign Office. There is no denying that Lord Palmerston was in some degree right in saying that the design was *too foreign* for an English public building, although if it had been strictly English Gothic Lord Palmerston would have liked it no better.* Two years afterwards Scott himself was as ready as any one to acknowledge that in Mediæval Architecture every nation had a style of its own, and that English Gothic is almost as distinct from French and German Gothic as the English language is from those languages.

This is a truth which has only come out of late years from the greater facilities that are given for well-informed people to visit foreign countries and see their buildings for themselves. It is, however, matter of history from the earliest time, and it has been well said by Goldwin Smith, that "the buildings of every nation are an important part of the history of that nation." The Romans have left the best records of themselves wherever they have gone in the buildings they bequeathed, often in places where we have no other history of their having had a settlement. It is the same with the Normans, or more strictly, perhaps, the Anglo-Normans, for they became one people. In Sicily and the south of Italy they have left fine buildings behind them, in places where we have no other record of their having been, and some of the chief noble families of Italy are of Anglo-Norman origin, as is shown by their names as originally spelt before they were Italianized.

(*To be continued.*)

* The same working drawings that had been prepared for the Gothic design served equally well for the "Palmerston design" for the Foreign Office, as Scott always called it, with the exception of the outer skin, which was made to suit Lord Palmerston's ideas. All the interior arrangements, staircases, places for windows and doors, were just the same. It was only necessary to make drawings for a new front. This was an enormous saving of time, and "time is money," and we cannot much blame Scott if the next generation choose to have the Gothic front put on, for they can have it done with ease.

Almanacks Three Hundred Years ago.

DURING the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries almanacks were the most popular publications in Europe. High and low, the learned and the ignorant, found something to interest them in their pages; and all classes looked with respect on planetary influences, and fortunate days, and found manifold excitement in prognostications always more or less direful. The astrologers "ruled destiny's dark counsel;" and royalty itself often trembled before impending misfortunes in the conjunction of planets, pestilence in eclipses, and death and the ruin of kingdoms in the advent of a comet. Almanacks began to grow common about the latter part of the fifteenth century, but were familiar to the learned much earlier. Regiomontanus published his Kalendarium Novum for three years, at Buda in Hungary, in 1475, and was munificently rewarded for his labours by Matthias Corvinus. This work, though it only contained calculations of eclipses, and the names and places of the planets, met with a ready sale on the Continent and in England, at ten crowns of gold each copy. Rabelais published an almanack at Lyons in 1533, and also for the years 1535, 1548, and 1550, and such productions were considered to add to the fame of the most eminent scholars. The astrologers soon began to make almanacks a medium for political predictions. The almost universal study of alchemy and the occult sciences contributed greatly to extend

the demand for such glimpses into futurity; and the prognostications began to be regarded as the most important part of an almanack. Nostradamus was supposed to have foretold the death of Henry II. of France, the beheading of our Charles I., and the fire of London. The fame and popularity of the vaticinations of this astrologer so increased the number of political prophecies in France, to the unsettling of men's minds, that Henry III. forbade such to be inserted in almanacks; and the prohibition was renewed by Louis XIII. so late as 1628. At a much earlier date than the seventeeth century every almanack was required to be stamped with the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese before publication. In England almanacks began to get into common use during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., and were issued with prognostications and a variety of general information in the time of Elizabeth. The title of one for 1569 is as follows:—"An Almanack and Prognostication for the yere of our Lorde God 1569, servying for all Europe, wherein is shewed the nature of the Planettes and Mutation of the Ayer, verie necessarie for all Marchantes, Marineres, Students, and Traveilers, bothe by sea and lande, calculated and gathered by Joachim Hubrighe, Doctour of Physicke and Astronomie of Midelborowe in Sealand; whereunto is annexed a profitable rule to knowe the Ebbes and Fluddes for Marineres; also their courses, soundynges, markes, and daungers, all along the coaste of Englande and Normandie; also all the principall Faires and Martes, where and when they be holden; mete for all those that use the trade thereof. Imprinted at London by Jhon Kyngston for Wm. Pickeryng." It is printed in black letter, and the "dayes good to sett and sowe, to take medicines, to lett bloude, to cut heares, and fortunate and unfortunate dayes," are marked in the calendar. In the margin are recorded the phases of the moon and the direction of the wind at the time of quartering. Many more saints' days are inserted than at present—viz., January 10, "Paull first heare;" January 15, "Isidore Martyr;" February 26, "Peter's Chaire;" April 28, "Peter of Milan;" May 7, "John of Beverley;" July 27, "Seven Slepers," &c. Modern weather predictions are quite surpassed by Dr. Joachim Hubrighe, for he gave his readers "the daily disposition of the weather, *with the juste hower and minute of the chaunge.*" On March 3 he announces an "Eclipse of the Moone, which bringeth with it verie pestiferous fevers, and other diseases, whyche the Lorde doth sende among us onely for synne, except we speedyly repente." Then follows "The Nature of the Planettes" with illustrative woodcuts:—

"*Saturne* is cold and drie; the purse in his hand betokeneth gettynge of money, and the sitting on the chaier betokeneth restynge to wait on his riches. He governs long peregrinations, labours, slouthe, and affliction; fathers, grandsiers, brothers, servants, and base menne; al blacke clothes, the inner part of the eare, the spleene and stomacke."

"*Jupiter* is the best planett in heaven, most frendlye to manne; he maintaines Life, governs the Sanguine, signifyes great menne of estate and the Clergy, signifyer of substaunce, of ages, youth, of maistieres; he is the planet of Wisedome, Understandynge, and use thynges; of manne he rules the lightes, stomacke, left eare, arme, and bellie."

"*Mars* is hot and drie, and the crowe that he beareth sheweth that as a Raven dothe love ded flesh or carren, right so dothe Mars love to slea menne, he maketh all cursed parverse workes in all nativities; also he holdeth iron, delyghtyng in bloudshed, all thynges done by fier—shortning of journies, and the gathering together of captaines."

"*Mercurie* is variable, like as the cocke bloweth above all other fowles, so is this planet hier in imagination of wisedom, and he is stronger than anie other planet; he ruleth quicksilver, he is good with the good, and yll with the evil; he signifyes predication, Rhetoricke, Geometrie, Philosophie, foresight, versifying. He rules Wednesdaie and Sondaie night."

Next come the "Courses and Marks for Marineres," containing many curious details, and references to objects long swept away by the silent hand of Time. The book began thus:—"You shal come downe the Thames from London till you come to the easte ende of the Nore, and there shall ye anker; because ye shal knowe how to anker cleare of it, your markes be Priklewell steeple shut in bye the woode that stands on the north shore by the

water side, and so shal ye anker clere. If ye be bounde to the northwarde your course lieth fro the saide place to the sheure, northeast and southwest, and upon the saide sheure stands a beacon, and so take heede of the black tayle that lyeth on the north side of that course, and come no nere it than 5 or 4 fadom; also take heede of the hens egge that lyeth on the east side of that course; and come no nere it than 3 or 2 fadom." The book concludes with a list of "Faires and Martes when and where they be holden," and does not contain a single political allusion, or reference to the ruling monarch, as was usually the case.

In an Almanack and Prognostication for 1589 by Gabriel Frende, after *Finis* comes "God save Queen Elizabeth," and these verses, evidently intended to disarm adverse criticism—

> Thou hast my guess at daily weather
> Here present in thy viewe,
> My credit shall not lie thereon
> That every word is true;
> Yet some to please I thought it best
> To shewe my mynde among the rest.

This author also "*shewed his mynde*" in headings to every month in the Calendar; containing practical advice in the style of Sternhold and Hopkins; of which two examples will be sufficient:—

> In May thou mays't with safety
> Both Bath and take Purgation;
> Use Vomit and Phlebotomy,
> And eyke evacuation.
> * * * *
> September yeeldes frutes pleasantly
> Refrayne, eat not thy fyll;
> Take medicine, use Phlebotomy;
> Now spice in meates not yll.

Gabriel seems to have been a precursor of the Sangrade school, for he prescribes "evacuation and phlebotomy" for most of the months in the year, and considers nothing so dangerous to health as repletion. However, to make amends, he advises his readers to provide a good store of old wines and ale for Christmas, to be used with moderation.

In England, owing to their loyal expressions or to their abstinence from allusions to affairs of State, no Royal Proclamation ever appeared against Almanacks, but they were under the watchful supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. Soon after the accession of James I., that monarch granted a monopoly of the trade in Almanacks to the two Universities and the Company of Stationers. The Universities were not very eager to avail themselves of their privilege, and in consideration of an annuity soon resigned all active exercise of it to their partners. Under the patronage of the Stationers, Almanacks were more in request than ever; their makers styled themselves Philomaths; weather wisdom increased; medical and agricultural precepts, astronomical and astrological rules were multiplied, and found their way into works where their presence would be least suspected. In a very "Smal and portable Manuel," in 48mo, containing the Psalter in prose and verse, and the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer, black letter—"imprinted for the Company of Stationers" 1606—at the foot of each page of the Calendar are such quaint and practical couplets as the following:—

> FEBRUARIE.
> Now euerie day set hops you may,
> And set for thy pot best hearbes to be got.
>
> APRIL.
> Heare barke go sel ere timber ye fel,
> The best that ye knowe for staddles let growe.
>
> OCTOBER.
> Nowe sowe thou thy wheate to sel or to eate,
> Sowe also thy rie, if October be drie.
>
> DECEMBER.
> Your timber cut downe; take birds that abowne,
> With net or with lime; and thus ends my rime.

The stationers of the seventeenth century were evidently quite as capable as their successors in the nineteenth of meeting the requirements of their time, and from the bucolic instructions contained in the "smal and portable manuel," it must have been chiefly intended for rural use. During the reign of James the Astrologers became so numerous, and, in their own view, of such importance, that they formed themselves into a body, and for many years had an annual dinner and celebration of their own. Ashmole mentions in his Diary his attendance at several of these meetings. The wits of the time soon directed their attention to the Astrologers and their proceedings, and unmercifully ridiculed the failure and extravagance of most of their predictions. Dekker, the playright and satirist, lashes the

whole body in his "Raven's Almanack," published in 1609, "foretelling of Plague, Famine, and Civil Warre, that shall happen this present yeare 1609; with certaine Rules, Remedies, and Receipts." The work is dedicated to the "Lyons of the Wood" (young courtiers), "to the Wilde Buckes of the Forest" (gallants and younger brothers), "to the Harts of the Field, and to the whole country that are brought up wisely, yet prove Guls; and are born rich, yet dye beggers." The mock predictions are written with considerable humour and force, and are intermixed with a number of comic incidents, including a curious "song sung by an olde woman in a medowe."

An imitation of this tract was published in 1618 by Lawrence Lisle, entitled the "Owle's Almanack," having for a frontispiece a woodcut of an Owl reading in his study. It begins with an introductory epistle from the Owl to the Raven, in which the Raven's Almanack is termed "a hotch potch of calculations," and it contains contemporary allusions full of shrewdness and drollery. The taste for prognostications was far too deeply rooted in the minds of the people to be extirpated by the keenest ridicule: the credit of the Astrologers, though somewhat shaken, received no lasting injury, and they and their companion Philomaths flourished as before. The Stationers, probably taking the hint from the productions of Dekker or Lisle, issued Almanacks disparaging all prophecies to suit the sceptics, and simultaneously others containing predictions to suit the credulous. During the troubled reign of Charles I. prognostications of all kinds were enormously increased in number and repute; and mild examples of the predictions of Lilly and Booker exist in our own times on the respectable authority of Zadkiel and Francis Moore, Physician. W. H. L.

Stonehenge.

IT would be a thankless and unnecessary task to repeat for the thousand-and-second time the description of Stonehenge; nor anything but waste of time to return to the various theories regarding its intent, including that last novelty—which would have delighted the *gobe-mouches* Athenians—that it was an ancient Christian temple! Its stones most clearly refute such a theory, and in part in fact declare, without hesitation, its real purpose. But it is worth while noting an error of description which is, or was, I believe, all but universal, and which, when corrected, explains so far the origin of a popular and well-known superstition.

Stonehenge has been spoken of as composed of two concentric circles, having within them two ellipses concentric with one another. There are no ellipses, not even one, but—speaking inaccurately still,—there are two semi-elliptical curves. The conjecture therefore that these curves were dedicated to the Moon, and represented the egg, the origin of all things, vanishes in *vacuo*. Some, also, have spoken of the chief or inner curve as originally formed of seven trilithons; but these exist only in the imaginations of those who seek a mystic and planetary number. There are five; and not a vestige of other two,—no remains, nor traditions of any of their stones, nor a mark of their site.

That these curves were not even semi-elliptical struck me on my first visit, and after measurement confirmed it. Since, I have found that Sir Henry James had given a correct description of them in his "Survey of Stonehenge." Standing in front of the curves, the first or lowest trilithon on the left will be seen to trend outwards from its lowest edge, and the first upright of the corresponding trilithon on the right—the second upright having fallen—will be seen to do likewise. In other words the curve commences thus, \/. The second trilithon on the left—the corresponding one on the right having fallen—will be observed, on the contrary, to trend inwards, thus /\, till its prolongation meets in the central or fifth trilithon. My measurements—rather more rough than trigonometrically exact—are:

1. From the inner and lower edge of the lowest stone of the first trilithon on the left, to the same point on the right, 43 feet.
2. From the inner and upper edge of the same stone to that of the other, 45 feet 1½ inches.

3. The length of the curve from the (ground) side centre of central trilithon to centre ofline No. 1, 45 feet.

In a word the shape of the curve resembles that of a *horse-shoe*. And in this shape of what is evidently the most sacred part of the structure, we can carry back to Druidical* times the origin of that superstition which nails horseshoes on doors, or throws them over the left shoulder that we may keep away evil, and have good luck brought us.

It would be extending our results too far, I think, into the cloud-land of conjecture were we also to associate with this horseshoe superstition, the throwing of the old shoe after the just-married couple, on the plea that the heel represents the horseshoe curve. More probably this delivery merely meant, "May there soon be one to fill it," with the addition, if one likes to extend one's imagination so far—"and may he (or you) live till he becomes as aged as this shoe."

I have spoken of the stones speaking. I alluded to the fact that a person standing on the centre of the so-called Altar Stone can, at sunrise, on the 21st of June, the longest day, see the sun appear on the top of the Friar's Heel. It is *said*, also, that the now missing stone outside the outer circle, at the back of the central trilithon, pointed to the sun's setting on the shortest day. Stonehenge, therefore, had to do with the sun's apparent motion. But it is clear that the mystical arrangement of the circles and inner curves could not have aided these observations. And these curves; their inward position; the position of the Altar Stone within them; the greater size of their stones; the greater care taken as to their shapes and adjustments; their peculiar increase in size and height from the commencement of the curves to their centres; and the surrounding tumuli; all tend to show that it was a temple. Hence, and from the first-mentioned fact, one dedicated to the Sun, and, not impossibly, to other associated heavenly bodies. The meanings of the two solitary stones still remaining outside the outer circle, and in advance, and right and left—though not symmetrically so—of the observer who, on the Altar Stone, looks towards the Friar's Heel, have yet to be made out. I can only say that neither are visible from the centre of this Altar Stone. Whether from any point of view they touch the horizon I know not, though it is said they do from depressions outside the outer circle, and within the vallum. They do not from any part within the circles.

I might, *en passant*, speak of an hypothesis, without vestige of fact for its support, that the small stones of the inner circle mark the burial places of persons or families of rank or sanctity. No tumulus in the neighbourhood, or I believe anywhere else, has such a stone; they are utterly different from the Cromlech; no Stonehenge stone is accompanied by a tumulus; no sign of a burial has ever been found beneath or near them; and, finally, we must suppose that the number of deaths, or, at least, of burial places required, was so accommodating as to reach the exact number of the stones or passages of the outer circle and then cease.

I also paid a visit to Avebury, but it was hurried, and the stones being left here and there, I was unable to determine with certainty whether the inner curve was of a horseshoe shape. But I feel certain, both by the eye and by such measurements as I could take, that it is not a circle. The far greater extent of the outer Avebury circle, and its comparatively immense vallum and ditch, greatly struck me. While, however, the want of horizontals to the outer circle, the want of trilithons, and the less attention to the form and cutting of the stones may point to a greater antiquity than Stonehenge, the great difference of size and extent is not to be so accounted for; and I would suggest that were the Druids divided into grades, these places, speaking in Masonic fashion, might be lodges—Avebury of a lower and more general grade, Stonehenge of the more select and higher, if not highest.

BRINSLEY NICHOLSON, M.D.

* The word "Druidical" has been here used as conveniently expressive of some vague pre-Roman time. While there are some grounds for supposing that the builders of Stonehenge were the ancestors of the people found in England by Cæsar, the question stands thus. There is no argument which pronounces against this view, but a lack of proof (from want of information) in its favour.

Bookbinding.

MESSRS. MORGAND and FATOUT, the Paris booksellers, who have already produced in their *Bulletin Mensuel* some marvellous copies of highly ornamented old book-covers in coloured lithography, have lately issued a very fine volume on French bookbinding by Messrs. Marius Michel.* Their motto on the title-page is peculiarly appropriate, because if (as all true book lovers know to be a fact) "un livre est un ami qui ne change jamais," then there is all the more reason why that friend should be cared for and put into a handsome coat.

The French consider binding as very specially a national art, and truly some of the most exquisite specimens of ornate leather binding have been produced in their country. Still, we must remember that the art died completely out at the period of the great Revolution, and when in course of time taste for beautiful objects had again revived, the eyes of France were turned towards England for inspiration. Then passed over the country that wave of Anglomania alluded to by Lesné in his poem on bookbinding (1822), when speaking of Bozérian :—

> "Cet artiste amateur detruisit la folie
> De regarder l'Anglais avec idolatrie."

This was soon shaken off, and the French have now again obtained the place of leaders of the art.

Grolier, the founder of the French school of ornamental binding, drew his inspiration from Italy. One great charm of the work produced for this generous man, who announced that his books were as much at the service of his friends as at his own, is its constant variety. Some specimens are severely geometrical, others are more architectural in design, and some again exhibit freer forms, such as the figure below.

Grolier employed some of the best artists of his time to design for him, but nevertheless all his books exhibit the influence of his own individuality.

Most of the sovereigns of France have been munificent patrons of the art of bookbinding, and their wives and mistresses usually showed the same spirit. A volume with intertwined crescent moons, and the letters D. and H. stamped upon the sides, showing that it has come from the library of Henri II. and Diana of Poitiers, is amongst the most coveted treasures of the bibliomaniac. In spite, however, of the fascination of these distinguished names, the great historian De Thou stands out prominently as next in rank after Grolier

* "La Reliure Francaise, depuis l'invention de l'imprimerie jusqu'à la fin du XVIII^e^ siècle." Par MM. Marius Michel, Relieurs Doreurs. Paris: D. Morgand et C. Fatout. 1880.

as a patron of the art. He had a magnificent library of choice books, beautiful in themselves, from being the finest procurable copies even before he bound them. The most usual style of binding adopted by De Thou consisted of a plain side with his arms in the centre and his monogram repeated down the back. When he was a bachelor he bound all his books in pure white vellum; after his marriage he adopted sheep-skin (usually, however, styled morocco); and lastly, he largely used light brown calf (*veau fauve*) as well as different coloured morocco. When he married his first wife, Marie de Barbançon Cany, in 1587, he added her arms to his own on the sides of the books; and the arms of his second wife were also included in the design of those bound after her marriage to him. De Thou left his library to his son by the second wife, with strict injunctions that it should not be disposed of. This son continued the library and bound his books in the same style as his father did. On his death, in 1677, it was decided that the library should be sold by public auction, and a catalogue was published. The President De Menars purchased the whole library, with the exception of the books in the first two days' sale, which were dispersed before he knew they were to be sold. Some of these, however, he afterwards succeeded in buying back. The library was subsequently bought from his heirs by the Cardinal de Rohan, who incorporated it with his own, and in 1788 the Prince de Soubise, lineal successor to the Rohan property, sold it by public auction.

Although most of De Thou's bindings were plain, he sometimes adopted an ornate style, and the figure below will give a good idea of one of these patterns.

Messrs. Michel's book, however, contains a representation of certainly one of the finest specimens of ornate bookbinding ever produced. The graceful union of a variety of designs, some rigid and others flowing, positively baffles description. The arms of De Thou and his first wife, in the centre of the side, give a character to the whole design.

Bookbinding may be broadly divided into two distinct schools of art, which curiously enough do not appear to have exerted any particular influence the one on the other: (1) the old stamped leather, which was brought to perfection by the Germans; (2) the gilt tooling which came to us from Italy. We might imagine that the second class of work grew out of the first, as the taste for effect was cultivated, but this does not appear to have been the case.

1. In the first instance, the ornaments on the leather were of the simplest description,

and merely intended to hide the bareness of the side. Afterwards an elegant artistic taste came into play, and the designers of the blocks which were used to stamp the calf, vellum, or pig-skin covers often treated their subjects with consummate elegance. A considerable variety of design was indulged in, and portraits and other illustrations of the contents of the book were often stamped upon its cover. All this ornamentation was blind work, and the scrolls and flowers and mottoes were only shown by their slightly elevated surface over the rest of the cover.

2. The gorgeous gold tooling which flourished for many years, and gradually drove blind tooling out of fashion, came to us from Italy, but there is no doubt that it had an Eastern origin. Some of the earliest Italian ornamental bindings are evident imitations of the covers of Persian and Indian MSS. There were two styles that were more particularly copied—viz., the corded and dotted patterns, and those in which large surfaces of solid goldwork were spread over the side. The leather lining called *doublé*, which is supposed to be a French invention, will be found in Eastern bindings of the fifteenth century.

Messrs. Marius Michel have worked out with great care the history of the styles prevalent at different periods. Their book contains twenty plates in heliogravure, which give us an excellent idea of the sumptuous bindings produced by French artists. Besides these, the different tools, the borders, the centre ornaments, &c., used at various times are illustrated in the text. The notes contain particulars respecting certain of the noted binders, from which we learn that there were fourteen who bore the name of De Rome, and thirteen of the family of Padeloup. The names of Nicholas and Clovis Eve, and Le Gascon, are the most distinguished in the annals of French bookbinding, but little or nothing is known about the men. The Eves obtained some beautiful effects by a quite novel treatment of foliage; and Le Gascon, who bound for Sir Kenelm Digby, produced a delicate tracery on his covers which has never been surpassed. Other distinguished names are those of Anguerrand, Bradel, Boyer, Dusseuil (mentioned by Pope), Duboisson, and Le Monnier. Particulars of some of these men have only been discovered by a considerable expenditure of research, for while the names of the collectors are remembered, those of the binders are in most instances forgotten. If this be the case in France, how much more is it so in England. All those who are interested in the history of this branch of fine art should devote special attention to the discovery of the men that did the work which still lives to delight us.

In studying a chronological series of fine bindings we cannot but notice how the art gradually decayed. The later work is rich, but not delicate; thus gaudy flowers are often made to sprawl over the whole side, and this is well illustrated in some of the plates of Messrs. Marius Michel's book. The old binders so thoroughly appreciated the fundamental principles of their art, that although they covered their books with ornament, we can wish none of it away; but the later artists frequently mistook the object they should have aimed at, and introduced much that is incongruous.

Now that rich bindings are so highly appreciated, it is to be hoped that binders of the present day will be induced by the study of the fine specimens that come in their way, not to imitate servilely, but to emulate the spirit of the work of the best days of the art.

In conclusion, we will refer to two instances of the extravagant prices that specimens of old binding now realize. The Baron de Longepierre, after writing many dramas which no one would listen to, made a success with his tragedy of "Medea" in 1785. He was so pleased with this that from that time he stamped the covers of all his books with Jason's golden fleece. The volumes, which were elegantly bound in morocco of various colours, are much sought after now, and a little book will sell for £150 or £200. Even modern bindings, when very fine, will realize high prices; thus at a recent sale in Paris a book of no very great value, bound by the late Mons. Trautz-Bauzonnet in his best and most elaborate style of inlaying, sold for £640.

H. B. WHEATLEY.

St. Olaf and the Overthrow of Northern Paganism.

By WILLIAM PORTER,

Author of "The Norse Invasion of 1066, a Neglected Chapter in English History."

PART II.

OLAF having thus revealed his plan to Sigurd Syr, the help of Rörek and Ring—two petty kings of Hedemarken — and Gudröd, of Gudbrandsdalen, together with that of some others of minor note, was speedily obtained, and soon the whole districts within their several little empires were summoned to a Thing, or Parliament, where, by general acclamation, Olaf was proclaimed king. It was no easy work, however, to make himself master of all the petty provinces of Norway, where for generations party feuds and jealousies had constantly or periodically raged; but by dint of continued perseverance, and by hard fighting, he at length succeeded in establishing himself a kingdom commensurate with that of his famous predecessor. It was, however, only for a time; the harshness and cruelty with which he prosecuted his mission of exterminating every trace of the ancient paganism of his land—a mission with which he believed himself to be entrusted direct from Heaven—could not but tend to provoke much ill-will, and to rouse, beyond endurance, the warlike propensities of his liberty-loving countrymen. Years of strife, even after his possession of the throne, were thus engendered to him; and ultimately, by the defection of one trusty supporter after another, Olaf was compelled for very safety to betake himself to exile. His old enemies, the Danes, were not slow to profit by his misfortunes, and Norway, being left for a while without a recognised head, became once again, though only for a brief period, subject to the second Sweyn. On the death of this king, however, and while his subjects were holding disputes regarding the succession of Hardicanute, Olaf once more succeeded in triumphantly over-running Norway as its lawful monarch. But his disasters had not taught him the lesson of forbearance. He seemed rather to be endued with a still more ferocious spirit of severity; he seemed to be governed less by the mercy and the love of the Gospel than by the vengeance and chastisement of the Law; not an apostle, but an Old Testament judge, who believed himself to be dealing not so much with his own enemies as with the enemies of God.* It was a hard time for Norway; it had obstinately resisted the propagation of the light of truth and peace, and had now to drink the cup of its sorrow to the very dregs. It had fostered to the last the brutalizing elements of its idolatry, and, spurred by its tenets, had wrought destruction among the more enlightened communities where Christ had begun to reign; and this tribulation was perhaps its fit reward. It seemed as though Heaven had so destined that by the will of one man—and that man its own king—this now unhappy land was to have meted out to it what it had so long meted out to others; and that by the will of that one man also, the old faith, with its encumbrances of superstition, and its manifold moral and material props, was to be beaten and crushed into the very dust.

We will just take an example or two of the manner in which Olaf prosecuted his "heaven-born" mission.

In the summer of 1021 he sailed with his vessels over Söndmöre and Nordmöre, and spent the autumn in the now famed Romsdalen; here he left his vessels, and, with Bishop Sigurd and an armed force, betook himself overland through Romsdalen to Lesje in Gudbrandsdalen. At Lesje and Dovre he made captives of all the chief men, and compelled them either to be baptized or to suffer death, or to go into exile. Those who adopted Christianity were forced to deliver their sons as hostages for their consistency. Thence the king passed over the mountains through Lordalen towards Lom, where afterwards the Scottish chieftain Sinclair fell. On the heights of Stavebrekke, whence a grand view is obtained over the whole panorama of the Lom, embracing both

* A kindred thought of Lamartine may have suggested this passage; I know not, nevertheless I let it stand:—"Elle (sincérité) lui donne aussi cette implacabilité d'un sectaire qui, en frappant ses ennemis, croit frapper les ennemis de Dieu."—*Cromwell*, ch. xc. *Me judice*, the expression, as I have put it, applies with more truth to Olaf than to Cromwell.

sides of Ottaelven, the grandest district of Norway, Olaf stood still a moment to contemplate the gorgeous scene. "It is a pity," said he, "that so magnificent a district should be burned." Then he continued his way down into the valley, and spent some days at Nes, on the south side of the lake. Here he cut *Thingbud*—or messages for assembly—summoning the peasants from the three districts of Lom, and Vaage, and Hedalen, and giving them this choice: either to adopt Christianity and deliver their sons as hostages, or to fight with him and see their possessions burnt and destroyed. The greater number yielded to his command, but many also fled further southward down the valleys.

There was one man with whom he had to contend called Dale Gudbrand. He was almost a king in these valleys, though only of inferior rank. Gudbrand dwelt on the estate of Hundorp, in Fron; and upon his estate was a temple dedicated to Thor, wherein was the image of that god, grandly gilt and gorgeously adorned. This Gudbrand hearing of King Olaf's arrival at Lom, and that he had compelled the people there to be baptized, despatched *Hærpil*—or summons to armed meeting—to call the inhabitants to Hundorp. Speedily a vast concourse assembled, there being good means of passage both by land and lake. Here Gudbrand held a Thing, or council, with the peasants, and addressed them thus:—"I have heard," said he, "there is come a man to Lom called Olaf; a man who will offer us another faith, and break all our gods to pieces. But I certainly think if we bear out our god Thor he will help us now as he has done before; when he looks upon this Olaf and his men they will be struck with fear, and then it will be all over with their God."

The peasants, having listened to this speech, cried out with one voice that Olaf should not depart alive if he dared to venture so far southward as to their home, and they sent over 800 armed men to intercept him on his march; but these were speedily vanquished and put to flight. It was then agreed that on a given day the peasants should hold a Thing with Olaf. The evening before the appointed day, the king inquired of Gudbrand's son, who had been sent to him in token of good faith, what their god was like. "It is Thor," said he; "he is tall and stout, and bears a great hammer in his hand. He is hollow within, and stands upon a pedestal; of gold and silver is there enough upon him, and every day he has five measures of bread and meat." Thereupon the king called one of his men, by name Kolbein Stærke (or the Strong), and gave him instructions to stand by his side the next day with a large club, and if it should happen during his speech that the peasants turned their eyes away from him, to strike the idol with all his might. The next morning the Thing was seated; some of the peasants bore out the image of Thor, and all prostrated themselves before the idol-god. The image was placed in the centre, on the summit of the Hill of Council. On one side sat the peasants, on the other the king and his men. Then Gudbrand rose and said, "Where is now thy God, O king? He carries his beard rather low, and thou art thyself ashamed; for now our god is come, who advises us in everything, and looks upon you with frowning eyes. Be reconciled to him and worship him; it is wonderful he has spared thee so long." To this the king replied:—"Thou wonderest thou canst not see our God; I expect his speedy coming to us. On the other hand, I wonder that you will try to terrify us with your god, which is blind and deaf, and can neither protect himself nor others. I think it will soon go hard with him; for look now towards the east—there comes our God, with glorious flood of light!"

The sun was just rising, and all the peasants turned to look at it. At the same moment Kolbein struck the idol with his club; the image fell to pieces, and from its interior issued mice and toads and creeping things. The peasants were struck with terror, and took to flight. But Olaf had given orders to scuttle their boats and to drive their horses astray into the forest. They were in complete confusion. Olaf summoned the assembly again, and the Thing was seated anew. "Now," said he, "ye have seen how much your god availed you, upon which ye have bestowed gold and jewels, and to which ye gave meat and drink. Worms and toads, mice and creeping things, have devoured these, as ye now see, and it is good enough

for those who believe in such things and support such folly. Take now your gold and your costly things home to your wives, and hang them not on stocks and stones. And choose now one of two courses—either at once to adopt Christianity, or to fight with me; and let those win to whom God will vouchsafe a victory!" All promised to accept Christianity, and to be baptized. Bishop Sigurd himself baptized Gudbrand, who built a church upon his estate, and endowed it with great possessions.*

This was the general course with which King Olaf prosecuted his mission of "peace and goodwill to men;" by armed force to lay hold of and subdue the chief peasants of each district, that thereby the commoner people might be awed into submission. The homes of all suspected persons were visited, many were taken prisoners, all were plundered. But even worse than this, his zeal was not satisfied without the putting of many of his victims to death; while others were hamstrung, some deprived of sight, and some condemned to perpetual banishment.†

But we must hasten to the closing scene of King Olaf's life, and though we find him surrounded with difficulties arising from his own severities, again left almost unsupported by the chiefs of his native land, and threatened with a violent insurrection through the whole northern half of his dominions, we shall still find there is something of a halo around him, and that by the sheer force of his faith his sun was yet to go down with something of natural splendour.

A vast rising of the peasantry on the borders of Finmark had been brought about by the united machinations of several of the chieftains banished by Olaf during the earlier portion of his reign, helped, as is related, by English gold, and under the auspices of Hardicanute, who still clung tenaciously to his project of regaining Norway to his crown. Foremost among the leaders of this insurrection was one Thore Hund, whose followers were inspired as much by their faith in the ancient religion of their land as by their desire to free themselves from a cruel monarch. It was thus an acknowledged conflict between the hammer of Thor and the followers of the Cross. And it was to be the last.

Olaf's band had been weakened by continual internecine war, and by defection and desertion. In his last extremity he had felt compelled to seek the help of his relative the Swedish king, who, however, having enough to do to manage his own refractory subjects, offered him only the questionable assistance of obtaining whosoever would of their own free will enlist beneath his standard. In such a time, and under such circumstances as then prevailed, there were numerous bands of freebooters on the troubled borders of these two States, and many such flocked to Olaf's train; and thus, with an army of desperadoes, he crossed over once again into his own dominions. Drawing up his forces at a place called Stav, Olaf numbered and appointed his army. Here he made the sorrowful discovery that there were about a thousand heathen amongst his followers. He flatly refused to have a single unbeliever in the battle by his side. Like Gideon of old he would purge his army to its lowest force. They must be baptized, or go. "We will not," said he, "rely upon our numbers alone, but will put our trust in God, for by His power and mercy shall we gain the victory." Sincerity cannot be denied to a man like this, whatever other blemishes may stain his character. The heathen withdrew to consider the question, and about one-half agreed to be baptized; the other half returned to their native land. There was a small troop also, led by two brothers, Gaute and Afrafaste, both mighty men in war, who again offered themselves to the king. Olaf asked once more if they would be baptized. "No," answered they. The king said, "Then you, too, must go your way." They went a little distance, and the brothers, anxious for the fray, considered what to do. Afrafaste said, "I want to fight, and to me it matters not on which side I am found." Gaute answered, "Nay, if I fight, I shall help the king, for he needs it most, and as we have to believe on some god, what matters it whether we believe on the white Christ or any other? My advice is that we be baptized, since the king desires it so much; then we can go into battle with him." All their company joined

* Siegwart Petersen, "Fortællinger af Fædrelandets Historie," p. 313, *et seq.*

† Snorre Sturlassön, "Hemiskringla," ed. Unger, chap. 116.

in this; they went to the king and were baptized, and in the battle of Sticklerstad fought with the band of confirmation still on their heads.

All was ordered for the fight. On one side the host of Odin, led by Thore Hund, representing the last struggling energy of the Pagan North; on the other the band of Olaf, animated with a doubtful ray of that light which was now to conquer or to be destroyed. About mid-day the two hosts met. The sun shone brightly on the plains of Sticklerstad, and the white cross gleamed upon the helmets and shields of Olaf's warrior-band. The fiery fierceness of rage flashed from the eyes of the Finmark peasantry, looking still fiercer in the grotesqueness of their reindeer-hide apparel. With a cry of "*Fram, fram, Búandmenn!*" the raging Thore urged them on. "*Fram, fram, Kristsmenn, Krossmenn, Konungsmenn!*" cried Olaf, and in deadly throes they closed.

We have exceedingly prolix and minute accounts of this famous battle in the old Sagas, giving almost every incidental stroke of many of the daring heroes who fought on both sides, and which, for the most part, are reliable enough, but here we shall content ourselves by giving a generalizing view as more suitable to our purpose.

The battle, then, commenced a little after noon. It was a bright and glorious autumn day, and the clearness of the northern atmosphere was sullied by no single cloud. But it seemed as if the God of nature looked down upon the struggling and raging mass of human beings whose whole energies were bent on dealing death. So eager, indeed, had been the combatants, that speedily after their first furious onslaught the two opposing forces had become intermingled in almost inextricable confusion, to which the kindred war-cries of their several chiefs no little contributed. The supreme stillness of Nature seemed at length to overawe the surging hosts, and the shouting of the warriors themselves was hushed. Though there was no breath of air, no single cloud, and nothing to betoken any convulsion of natural forces, a gloom seemed to be gradually overspreading the sky above their heads, and an intenser gloom began to settle upon the deadly field. The darkness thickened, but still the seething hosts fought on. As if influenced by the natural gloom surrounding and overshadowing them, every human voice was stilled. The deadly javelin was cast to strike alike on friend or foe; hand to hand the brave men fought; the wounded fell without a murmur, and no groan or sigh escaped the dying on that dreadful day. Amid the impressive gloom none were conscious of victory or defeat. They seemed animated only with desire to slay or die. At length the curtain of darkness began to draw aside. Little by little the deep crimson in the west passed off into streaks of gold; and ere the sun betook him to his final rest, he once more cast his beams, as if exultingly, upon the still struggling remnants of the Christian and heathen hosts. His light was opportune; the white-cross emblems of Olaf's followers were seen to gleam on every part of the battle-field. The war-cry—"Men of Christ"—was once more heard, and the forces rallied to a given point. It was, however, but to die more nobly; Olaf's forces had been vastly outnumbered, and had been beaten down by fearful odds. Olaf himself at length was slain, but still the desperate carnage was continued till the second darkness, that of night, laid hold upon them with its staying hand. Then Olaf's army had been almost decimated; but though Thore Hund and Paganism had gained a well-fought field, and had obtained the victory of brute force, it was a victory over which they could not boast, for the glory that so speedily settled upon Olaf's name, and the miraculous trust that lured the minds of men to the doctrines he had spread, vanquished once and for ever the old beliefs, and thus the Paganism of the North was slain. As Nature once before had seemed to work on its behalf, so now, at its close, it seemed to make amends by teaching their superstitious minds that the glory of the old things had passed away; they were not slow to interpret the wonderful darkness and the then succeeding light of that memorable day into an omen of death and of the life to come. This battle was fought on the 31st of August, 1030, during an almost total eclipse of the sun, and the coincidence is none the less impressive even to us who can now read its effect in the light of science. Upon the ignorance of that age it came

as a warning voice and message from the Most High Himself. As the Danish writer, Ludwig Wimmer, puts it:—"The peasants gained the day, but they were ill-satisfied with their victory; in that solar eclipse they saw a visible token of the wrath of God; and by his death, which was soon looked upon as that of a martyr, Olaf did more for Christianity than he had done with all his efforts during life."

Shall we say anything now of Olaf's character, or is it not sufficiently shown in those incidents we have selected from his life? That he was a man of great mind and great daring his thoughts and actions tend to prove. That he possessed deep affection is instanced by his constancy to his friends, which has not been shown in our Paper, because such instances lie outside our purpose. But that along with these and many other traits we must admire, there were also many evidences of severity, and harshness, and even cruelty, we are ready to confess. These, however, to a great extent, reflected the influences of his time and nation. They were the forces of the school in which he lived, and if under the teachings of the new dispensation he did not learn all the love of which his heart was capable, Olaf does not stand alone. The severities he practised cannot be too much condemned. He did not learn the lesson which Christianity has since taught to nationalities as well as to individuals of "overcoming evil with good." It is, however, no little to say of him, that in the general darkness of that age, and amid the general rudeness of that people, he could lay hold of a great and new belief, and by the force of his will prosecute its establishment against all odds, and at the sacrifice of his own temporal welfare and power. That he was sincere and earnest in his endeavours to supplant the old idolatry by the newer faith, the privations he endured bear sufficient testimony; his whole energy was bent to the object of its triumphant proclamation throughout his native land, from the first planting of his foot upon the treacherous soil of Selje to the moment when, upon the terrible plain of Sticklerstad, he fell a sacrifice to his own determination, and where, also, he "sealed his testimony with his blood."

The Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle.*

IT is not often that a book of the fifteenth century interests others than the scholar and antiquarian. Besides the value which this *facsimile* reprint, however, possesses in their eyes, it must be dear to every angler as being the first printed English book on matters connected with his craft. Yet it has hitherto been more talked about than known. The original editions have become very rare, and are only found in the best libraries. The late Mr. Pickering, in 1827, published a reprint of it, but in Roman type, which rapidly went out of print, and has for many years been practically unattainable. It was a happy thought to include it in Mr. Stock's series of reprints; and to our mind, whether judging it as the scholar, antiquarian, or fisherman, it is the most interesting of these reproductions. Every angler may now acquaint himself for a few shillings with this most curious treatise, the sole remnant of English monastic writings on fishing (many of which were current in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries), and the fountain-head from which so many succeeding angling writers borrowed, frequently without acknowledging their debt. As only a limited number of this "Treatyse" has been printed, we counsel scholarly anglers to purchase a copy at once. If Pickering's edition speedily became rare, *à fortiori* this most beautiful facsimile will much sooner be sold off, and then cannot fail of being largely enhanced in value. At least another half-century must elapse, in all probability, before any one will for a third time reproduce the book.

Before describing this reproduction it is worth while alluding to the history of the "Book of St. Albans." The Prioress of the Benedictine Convent of Sopwell in Hertfordshire (a cell to the Abbey of St. Alban), Dame Juliana Berners, in the second half of the fifteenth century, seems to have possessed very strongly those tastes for hunting, hawking, and fishing, which prevailed for another

* By Dame Juliana Berners. Reprinted from the "Book of St. Albans." Elliot Stock. 1880.

century at least among the high-born ladies of England. For these likings, as well as for the extreme beauty and great learning which tradition has attached to her, she may be compared with Queen Mary of Scotland, though she was more fortunate in the even flow of her life, and death. To this noble lady, daughter of the ill-fated Sir James Berners, a favourite of Richard the Second, is assigned the authorship, or at least the compiling, of the "Book of St. Albans." The number of editions of this book, and the different issues of the "Treatyse on Fysshynge," one part of it, as a separate publication, form a very difficult chapter of bibliography. Fortunately a reproduction of the separate treatises on Hawking, Hunting and Heraldry is speedily promised, in order, together with this "Treatyse," to complete the "Book of St. Albans;" and Mr. Blades, than whom no more competent authority could be found, has engaged to unravel all the intricacies of its bibliography in a lengthy preface. We shall gladly leave this task in his hands, only entering upon the subjects sufficiently to trace the literary genealogy of the "Treatyse" before us.

The first edition of the "Book of St. Albans" treats of Hunting, Hawking, and Court Armour, and was printed in 1486 by the schoolmaster-printer of St. Albans. In the next, printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496, the "Treatyse" appears for

the first time, and this it is which is here reproduced. For the reason why it was thus set forth in the greater volume the reader may be referred to the curious reason, exactly suited, however, to the age in which she lived, which forms the last paragraph of the "Treatyse." But it was soon published separately, and some ten editions, either of the greater or smaller quarto, are enumerated before 1600, which is an index to the popular estimation in which the work was held.

The diction, the haphazard spelling, and, above all, the subject-matter of this first angling treatise are especially interesting to the antiquarian. He cannot help lamenting that no wrecks of mediæval fishing lore, save this one gold-laden argosy, have been drifted from the storm which broke over the monastic houses in Henry VIII.'s time to the shores of the eager nineteenth century. The "Treatyse" contains absolutely all that we know of the practice of angling from Olian's time onwards. The Dame speaks of "bokes of credence" in which she had found angling secrets "wryten." They have all irretrievably perished, so that, *a parte ante* as well as *a parte post* especial lustre falls upon the Dame's own performance.

The scholarly angler will turn with peculiar pleasure to the pages of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," to find how that general plunderer enriched his book with the most beautiful passages of Dame Juliana's "Treatyse." Another curious investigation will show him how greatly Walton, usually reputed the *fons et origo* of English angling, was indebted to the Dame's arrangement of her subject, as well as to her wise and practical knowledge of the art. Most interesting also it is to trace how lovingly this "Treatyse" is named in the many books on fishing which have been put forth during the present century. Few books have so coloured the practice of an art, and the estimation in which its professors are popularly held, as this "Treatyse" has affected angling. For these topics, and an analysis of the whole "Treatyse," we may refer our readers to the preface which the Rev. M. G. Watkins has contributed to this reproduction. It is worth while pointing out briefly to those anglers, whether humble float-fishers or followers of the more artistic practice of casting a fly, the valuable character of the information contained in the "Treatyse" relating to mediæval angling, which it is useless to seek elsewhere. It opens with an eloquent pleading for angling as a healthy and cheerful pastime. The only mishap likely to befall the angler is to lose a hook or a fish, and "yf he faylle of one, he maye not faylle of a nother, yf he dooth as this treatyse techyth; but yf there be nought in the water. And yet atte the leest he hath his holsom walke and mery at his ease, a swete ayre of the swete sauoure of the meede flowers; that makyth hym hungry,"—and much more to this effect. Then follows how the angler's "harnays," or rod, line, and hooks, are to be made. No Farlow or Bowness as yet existed to give a fisherman the benefit of skilled workmanship. Those who wield a light trout fly-rod at the present day will smile at the ponderous rod with which the lady equipped their forefathers. It must have been eighteen feet long, and resembled a modern salmon rod. With this the angler was supposed to capture every fish that swims, a dace as well as a pike. The Dame particularly insists on the floats and plummets which are to be used, and teaches how hooks are to be made; this too not yet having become a separate branch of industry. The different modes of angling succeed, together with the most suitable times of the day and year at which to go fishing. An excellent account of the different fresh-water fish comes next; and is followed by what has excited more interest than perhaps anything else in the Dame's book, as it proved helpful to Izaak Walton in his immortal work, the list of the "xij. flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to ye trought and grayllying, and dublie like as ye shall now here me tell." We are unwilling to spoil his pleasure who has yet to make the acquaintance of Dame Juliana Berners, by quoting from the conclusion of her "Treatyse," with its deeply religious tone, and the many admirable suggestions which she offers to fishermen, and which, it may be added, are still as applicable to every "civil well-governed angler," as they were in her day. Much of the spirit of the fifteenth century, as far as consideration for others and for the highest blessedness of a Christian

angler's soul is concerned, might be transplanted with great advantage into the busy anxious life of our own days.

It only remains to speak of the general appearance of this beautiful reproduction. Whether as regards type, paper, or binding, it seems to us to leave nothing to be desired. The boards are thick, and stamped with an old-world pattern in exactest keeping with the wide margins and rough edges of its dainty yellow-tinted paper, from which the black-letter characters stand forth so pleasantly to the eye. The woodcuts are faithful representations of the grotesque originals. Mr. Elliot Stock's reproduction of the "Treatyse" is in short a book that will be highly prized, alike by collectors, antiquarians, scholars, divines, and anglers. To take the lowest ground with such a relic of monastic days, its possession will speedily become a valuable investment. The difference of appearance between its solid binding and well-approved contents, and the flimsy cloth covers in which the vulgar inanities of too many modern so-called books on fishing are enclosed, is precisely the measure between the pious Abbess of the fifteenth century, fishing for "the helthe of her body and specyally of her soule," and the unsavoury float fishers who may be seen occasionally on the canals and rivers round our great cities at present, eagerly contending who can take the greatest number of ounces of fish for a Britannia metal teapot or a waterproof coat.

The Mint.

THE following is an abstract of the Tenth Annual Report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint, which has lately been issued:—The gold coinage of the year, which only occupied a part of the month of December, has been insignificant, while the amount of silver coined has hardly exceeded the average, and the bronze coinage, though larger than in 1878, has not been so great as in the two preceding years. The continued absence of a demand for gold coin has enabled the Mint to execute the whole of the work devolving upon it, with the exception of one colonial coinage entrusted to a private firm. Had the demand for gold been normal, it would, no doubt, have been necessary, as in former years, to make provision for the execution of a large part of the bronze coinage by contract; but the depression of trade during the greater portion of the year had its natural effect upon the requirements of the country, and the gold coin in circulation, with a small amount imported from Australia, was sufficient to meet the wants of the Bank of England. The coins struck during the year 1879 were of twenty different denominations. The total number of pieces struck at the Mint was 30,050,344, as against 24,491,230 in 1878, and their value, real or nominal, £662,664 3*s*. The total number of British coins struck during the year was 27,800,344, and their value as follows.: Gold, £37,613 10*s*.; silver, £567,125 9*s*. 5*d*.; bronze, £43,550 3*s*. 7½*d*. The demand for gold coin during the year, as already shown, has been very small, no gold having been sent in for coinage by the Bank of England until the month of November. This is the more remarkable, as the consignments of sovereigns from the Sydney and Melbourne Mints received at the Bank were smaller by more than a million than those of 1878, which had themselves shown a falling off of a million, as compared with the importations of the previous year. The amount of Australian sovereigns received was £1,617,000, as against £2,773,000, in 1878, and cannot be held to have had any appreciable effect upon the circulation. The coinage of gold was resumed in January, 1880, and was continued until the end of March last. The amount of silver coin struck during the year was £567,125, as against £614,426, in 1878, and £407,822, in 1877, and the amount issued was £618,800. Of this amount £153,430, was sent to the Bank of England, £130,000 to the Bank of Ireland, and £298,470 to colonies; £32,400 was shipped for the use of the Treasury chests abroad, and £4,500 in threepences was sold direct to banks and private persons. No silver coin was issued to Scotch banks. The total issues of threepences amounted to £37,220, as against £30,425 in 1878, and, as in previous years, persons applying for small sums in coins of

that denomination were referred to a London bank, which requested to be relieved of a surplus stock. The nominal value of the half-crowns issued during the year was £151,550, and the total amount of those coins put into circulation since 1874, when their coinage was resumed, has thus been increased to £827,150. The issues and withdrawals in Ireland have again been very considerable, and show that the renewal of the silver coinage in that part of the United Kingdom has proceeded satisfactorily during the past year. The amount issued has been rather less than in 1878, when systematic arrangements for improving the condition of the silver coinage in Ireland were first adopted by the banks, while the amount withdrawn has been more than doubled. In Scotland, on the other hand, where steps were sooner taken to renew the silver coinage, and where both issues and withdrawals since 1872 have usually been considerable, no coin has been issued or withdrawn. This change is, no doubt, to be explained by the continued depression of trade, and by the satisfactory state of the coinage consequent upon the withdrawals of worn coin in former years. The demand for Imperial silver coin has been greatly stimulated in colonies by the arrangements sanctioned by their lordships at the beginning of the year, under which this department has been authorized to pay all expenses connected with the carriage of new silver and bronze coin to colonies, and of worn coin to the Mint or one of its branches. The amount of new silver coin shipped to colonies in 1878 was only £69,950, whereas in 1879 it rose to £298,470, no less than £125,500 having been sent to Victoria alone, and £85,000 to New South Wales. The average market price at which standard silver has been purchased for coinage during the year has been 52⅞*d.* per ounce, so that, the rate at which silver coin is issued by the Mint being 66*d.* per ounce, the seigniorage accruing to the State has been at the rate of 13⅓*d.* per ounce, or 24 13–16 per cent. In 1878 the average price at which silver was purchased by the Mint was 50 1–16*d.* per ounce, and the rate of seigniorage 31¾*d.* per cent. The rate of seigniorage in 1879, therefore, was nearly seven per cent. less than in the previous year. Notwithstanding that, since the introduction of the bronze coinage in 1860, a total amount of £1,446,000 has been issued to the public, or nearly three times the amount of the old copper coin withdrawn from circulation, the demand for bronze coin has as yet shown but little tendency to decrease. It will be seen that the issues in 1879 have amounted to £38,570, as against £39,205 in 1878. Of this amount £28,050 consisted of pence, £7,735 of half-pence, and £3,185 of farthings, so that the issue of pence has exceeded that of the previous years, while that of the half-pence and farthings has been rather less. There has been no suspension in 1879, as in some previous years, of the issue of bronze coin in the metropolitan districts, but from September to December last applicants for coin from the north of England were referred to a banking firm at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which had intimated that it held a stock in excess of its own requirements. The bronze metal purchased during the year amounted to 100 tons, in bars ready for coinage. The only colonial coinage executed by the Mint during the year was a silver and bronze coinage of twenty, ten, five, and one-cent pieces for the Government of Hong-Kong, of the nominal value of £10,000. A silver coinage for the Government of the Straits Settlements, of the nominal value of £8,333, and consisting of twenty, ten, and five-cent pieces, was executed by Messrs. Ralph Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham, in the month of May, with the sanction of their lordships, and under the supervision, as usual, of this department. The general account shows a net loss on the transactions of the Mint during the year of £27,955, as against a loss of £51,543 in 1878. The annual profit or loss to the Mint on its operations depends, in a great measure, as has been frequently explained, on the amount of silver bullion purchased in each year, and on the amount of worn silver coin withdrawn from circulation, the bullion being converted into coin at a profit to the State, and the worn coin being purchased at its full nominal value, and re-coined at a loss. The pecuniary results of each year's transactions are further affected by the amount of bronze metal purchased for coinage, and rated, as shown in the "Bronze Coinage Account," at the nominal value of the coin to be produced

from it. At times when trade is expanding, therefore, and the demand for silver and bronze coin is large, the profits of the department considerably exceed its expenses, and this, it may be hoped, will generally prove to be the case. Of the eight years which have elapsed since a "Profit and Loss Account" was first compiled in the present form, the first four shows a profit varying from £98,313 in 1872 to £26,435 in 1874. In 1876 there was a loss of £24,719, which was entirely due to the suspension of the coinage for nearly five months in consequence of a break-down of machinery. In 1877 there was a profit of £32,041, and it was not until 1878 that the effects of the contraction of trade manifested themselves in a falling off in the demand for coin, and a large reflux of large amounts of worn silver to the Mint. In that year, and in 1879, as above shown, the transactions of the department have resulted in a considerable loss, but it is satisfactory to note that, after payment of superannuation and compensation allowances, and of all expenses incurred by other departments on behalf on the Mint, the operations of the last eight years show an average annual profit of £21,117. In 1879, the profit on the coinage of silver bullion was only £25,548, as against £31,933 in 1878, while the loss on worn silver coin, including the coin withdrawn from circulation by the Sydney and Melbourne Mints, was £55,047, as against £48,959 in 1878. On the other hand, however, the profit on the bronze coinage was £35,396, and the operations of 1879 show an excess of expenditure over receipts far less considerable than that of the preceding year.

The Cromwell Family.

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS, of Disraeli Road, Putney, sends us the following communication on the above subject:—

Among Thomas Cromwell's papers in the Record Office are two or three letters which he wrote to his "wyffe Elizabeth;" and one letter which was written to him, Nov. 2, 1523, by Harry Wykys, "ffrom Thorpe," near Chertsey, in Surrey. In this letter he says: "Cussen Cromwell, I hertely recommend me unto you, and unto my syster and your good bedffelow." Without doubt, therefore, this lady was Thomas Cromwell's wife, whose name was Elizabeth Wykys. Until this letter was found it was supposed that Thomas Cromwell "married Eliz. or Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Pryore, Knt., and widow of Thos. Williams, Esq., of an ancient family in Wales." (Noble's "Protectoral House of Cromwell," 1788.) In Thomas Cromwell's will, dated July 12, 1529, he refers to his "late wyffe," and makes sundry bequests to a lady whom he calls his "mother-in-law, Mercy Pryor." Now, if this lady was not the mother of his "late wyffe," she must have been the mother of his second wife, if he had one. But did he take a second wife? As negativing this supposition it may be stated that in the will before mentioned he makes no allusion, nor any bequest, to an existing or second wife. Hence, it may be taken as indubitable that Mercy Pryor was the mother of Thomas Cromwell's wife by her first husband, who was a gentleman named Wykys, and that she took a second husband named Pryor. The latter was not "Sir Thomas Pryore, Knt.," for in an extant letter written by a Thomas Baxter of Newcastle to Thomas Cromwell, he says, "Sir, I hertely recommend me to Mastrer Prior," who, no doubt, was a London merchant. Mercy Pryor's first husband then was named John Wykys. He was a copyhold resident at Putney, in Surrey. At that time his name frequently occurs in the Court Rolls of Wimbledon Manor (to which Putney then belonged) as a Juror of the Inquest and the Homage. He was Usher of the Chamber to Henry VII., as his father, John Wykys, had been to Edward IV. An estate at Lavenham, in Norfolk, which had belonged to the Earl of Oxford, whose estates were confiscated to the king, after the battle of Towton, 1461, was granted to the last named John Wykys, who also was with the king, Edward IV., in 1463, at the taking of Alnwick Castle. ("Paston Letters," vol. ii. pp. 95 and 98.)

The Wykys family were related to the Paston family, of Norfolk. On Nov. 15, 1463, Margaret Paston wrote the following letter to Sir John Paston:—"I wold ye shuld speke

with Wykys and knowe hys dysposysion to Jane Walsham. She hathe seyd, syn he departyd hens, but (*unless*) she myght have hym, she wold never maryd, hyr hert ys sor set on hym. She told me that he seyd to hyr that ther was no woman in the world he lovyd so welle. I wold not he shuld jape (*jest with*) hyr, for she menythe good feythe; and yf he wolle not have hyr, late me wete in hast, and I shall purvey for hyr in other wysse" ("Paston Letters," vol. ii. p. 142). Jane Walsham, no doubt, became the wife of this "John Wykys, Ussher of the King's Chambre," as he signs himself in a letter to John Paston. His father was "John Wykys, Armiger, of Kisteven," in Lincolnshire, whose name so appears among the names of the gentry of that county in the return of 1434, 12 Henry VI.

John Wykys, of Putney, had two daughters, Elizabeth and Joan, and one son, Harry. In 1513, Elizabeth became Thomas Cromwell's wife; in 1523 Harry resided at Thorpe, near Chertsey, as we have seen; and Joan became the wife of a John Willyamson, who was a clerk or an accountant, in Thomas Cromwell's employment.

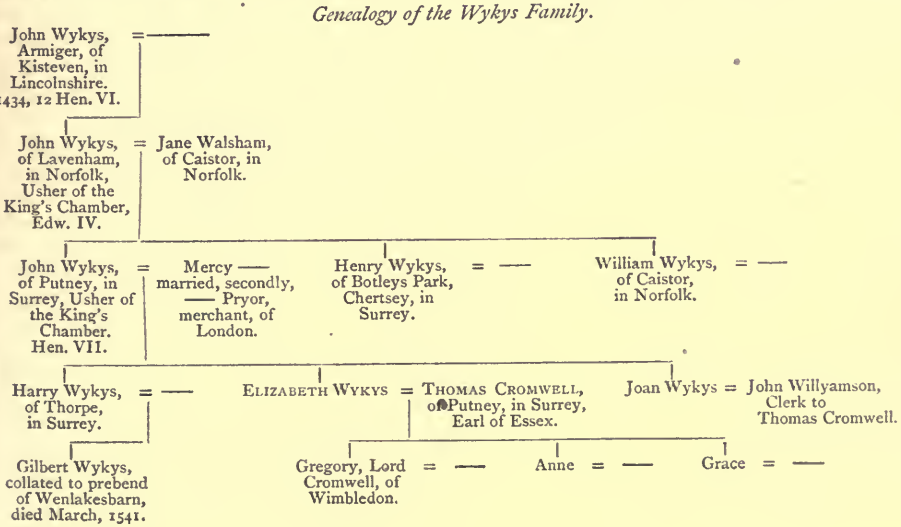
The following is the letter, in full, of Harry Wykys to Thomas Cromwell, before referred to:—

"Cussen Cromwell, I hertely recommend me unto you, and unto my syster and yo[r] good bedffelow, and do hertely thank ye for manyffold kyndnes. Syr, I ded wryte unto you that a ffrynde of mynd wolde sell certen land to the value of £20 by yere. Syr, ye wrote to me kyndly that ye wolde knowe whether it were a man[r] or otherwyse. The lande ys myne and no manor. I send you by the brynger herof a boke of every parcel therof. Cussen, I most selle it ffor very nede by my ffayth, and over that my chyldryn be not as I wolde have them. Wherefor I pry you do me sur good in this behalf, and I shall rewarde you so that ye shal be wele content and plesed. And at our next metyng I will showe you of a man[r] of £10 by yere, and lyeth in Wilshyr, that shal be solde. Syr, in good ffayth ther ys on or to offers me after 20 yers purchas for my lande. Sir, I pry you send me sum knowleg of yo[r] mynde in thys behalf, and so our Lorde preserve you.

Ffrom Thorpe, thys present All Sowles Day,
By yo[r] owne,
HARRY WYKYS."

The lands (and tenements) referred to in the foregoing letter were situated in and near Chertsey. It may be that Thomas Cromwell bought them, or that he found a purchaser for them. In 1519 Harry Wykys was appointed feodary of Crown lands in Surrey and Sussex. His son, Gilbert Wykys, was collated to the prebend of Wenlakesbarn, in the parish of St. Giles, September 7, 1538. He died early in March, 1541 (Newcourt). In 1505 the estate of Botleys Park, about one mile south-west from Chertsey, came into the possession of Henry Wykys, Gent. (*see* Lysons), who, it is thought, was the brother of John Wykys, of Putney. In 1512 permission was granted to Henry Wykys to hunt with the Abbot of Chertsey in Windsor Forest.

Genealogy of the Wykys Family.



Putney in Surrey is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Thames, opposite Fulham. It originally consisted of a number of copyhold cottages clustering round a church beside the Thames, at the lower or northern end of the High Street. It now extends for a mile in length from east to west, and a mile in breadth from north to south, over a gentle slope rising from the Thames to Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common—a breezy expanse, whence there are charming views of Coombe Valley below, Kingston Hill beyond, and the Surrey hills in the distance. Formerly a fishery and a ferry existed at Putney. Both belonged to the Saxon kings as Lords of the Manor of Wimbledon. After Harold's death at the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror gave the manor to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in whose possession it remained until 1535, when it was exchanged by Archbishop Cranmer with Henry VIII. for St. Rhadegund's Priory in Kent. The next year the king granted the manor to Thomas Cromwell, who at this time was Lord Cromwell of Okeham, in Rutlandshire. The fishery was destroyed about thirty years ago when the Thames, which oscillates with the tides from the sea up to Richmond, was made the *Cloaca maxima* of the metropolis. The ferry was abolished in 1729, when the present wooden bridge, which connects Putney with Fulham, was erected.

Putney is as ancient as London itself. Before even the channel of the Thames was embanked on both sides from its mouth up to Westminster and Wandsworth by Belin, the British king, from whom Belinsgate (Billingsgate) was named, a ferry boat from Fulham, and boats and barges coming up the river from London, with people and merchandize for West Surrey, *put-in* here. From this the Britons, as well as the Saxons and Danes, called the village *Putten*. The landing-place was at the existing opening in the river wall, to the east of the church, at the lower or northern extremity of Brewhouse Lane. The long foreshore outside this opening was called *Puttenhithe*, whence the name of *Putney* is derived. Owing, therefore, to the fishery and the ferry, as well as to the boats and the barges which continually plied between London and Putney, the latter was always a busy, important place.

In the year 1487 a smith and farrier named *Walter Cromwell*, who had been connected, as such, with the English contingent of Henry Tudor's army at Bosworth Field, took up his abode at Putney. From this date until 1516, when he died and was buried in the churchyard beside the Thames, he occupied a cottage, the village smithy, and several acres of land, situated on the south side of Wandsworth Lane, between Starling Lane, now called Oxford Road, and the High Street. The cottage, which was known by the sign of the *Anchor*, stood nearly opposite Brewhouse Lane. This property was granted to him, by Copy of Court Roll, from Archbishop Morton, Lord of the Manor of Wimbledon, as a reward for his services to Henry Tudor. "In his latter days," Stowe says, "he was a brewer." The brewery was situated in Brewhouse Lane, on the east side, near the river. It, with a cottage and some land, was a copyhold belonging to a David Dovey, who died about 1510. Whether or not Walter Cromwell purchased this copyhold or held it on lease, we cannot say.

The family of Walter Cromwell consisted of his wife, two daughters, Katharine and Elizabeth, and one son, Thomas. These were all the children he had that we know of. If he had other children they died when young. Thomas and Elizabeth were born at Putney, the former in 1490, the latter two or three years after that date. Katharine, who was nine or ten years old when her father came to reside at Putney, married about 1495 a young gentleman from Lanishen, in Glamorganshire, named *Morgan Williams*, who, at this time, was a copyhold resident at Putney. His brother, Richard Williams, held a copyhold cottage and some land at Mortlake, between the lower Richmond Road and the Thames, opposite where the Oxford and Cambridge boat races terminate. As to this Richard Williams, Noble, in his "Protectoral House of Cromwell," says that he was "Dr. Richard Williams, the beloved chaplain of Henry VIII.," and that he "succeeded Richard Sampson in 1536 in the deanery of Lichfield, of which he was deprived, in the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, for having married in the time of King Edward VI." From him was descended the Lord Keeper Williams, in the reign of

James I. Thomas Cromwell, the son of Walter Cromwell, the blacksmith of Putney, became the famous Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the *malleus monachorum*, or, as old Fuller renders it, "mauler of monasteries," in Henry VIII.'s time; and Katharine Cromwell, the blacksmith's eldest daughter, the great-great-grandmother of the more famous Oliver Cromwell, the mauler of a perfidious king, and Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England. She also was the great-great-grandmother of the celebrated patriot, John Hampden, whose father, William Hampden, of Great Hampden, in Buckinghamshire, married Elizabeth Cromwell, aunt of Oliver Cromwell. Thus John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell were cousins.

Of Walter Cromwell's cottage and smithy in Wandsworth Lane, not a vestige remains. They were pulled down in 1533, when a large mansion was erected on the site. In 1647, when the army of the Long Parliament was stationed at Putney, Charles I. being then under restraint at Hampton Court, Commissary-General Ireton lodged in this mansion. His father-in-law, the Lieutenant-General, Oliver Cromwell, lodged at Grove House, which stood at the south-east corner of the High Street, where Putney Railway Station now stands. This house is supposed to have occupied the site of the copyhold residence of his great-great-grandfather, Morgan Williams. The mansion in Wandsworth Lane was demolished early in the present century. The site is now covered by a building called Cromwell House, and some small tenements called Cromwell Place. Considering the great changes that were wrought in the history and destiny of England, first by Thomas Cromwell, the blacksmith's son, and secondly, by Oliver Cromwell, the great-great-grandson of the blacksmith's daughter Katharine, some memorial to the blacksmith, more definite than Cromwell House, or Cromwell Place, should be set up on the site of his cottage and smithy in Wandsworth Lane.

Morgan Williams, and his brother Richard Williams, were with the South Wales contingent of Henry Tudor's army at Bosworth Field, probably as subalterns. They were rewarded for their devotion and service to Henry Tudor in the same way that Walter Cromwell and many more were rewarded—namely, by copyhold grants. These grants were made chiefly on ecclesiastical manors. Many of the Kymry permanently settled in and around the metropolis during and after the reigns of the Tudors. In fact, it was by this infusion of Kymric blood among the population of the metropolitan zone, that it became permanently Kymricized. Thus the Kymric names of Rice and Price, Jones and Lloyd, Evans and Edwards, Davies and Thomas, Owen and Howell, Morgan and Williams, and many others, everywhere abound, and constitute the aggregate of the names to be found in the Post Office Directory.

The Court Rolls of Wimbledon Manor are in the possession of Earl Spencer, the present lord of the manor. These, if examined, would without doubt throw much light on the history of the Cromwell and Williams families while they resided at Putney and Mortlake. By extracts already made from them we know that Walter Cromwell and Morgan Williams were each twice presented by the Homage before the Manor Court, for what follows :—

On 6th of October, 4 Hen. VIII., Walter Cromwell was presented for having "leased beyond his own lands the common of one virgat of land (15 acres) formerly belonging to Donnys (Dovey), contrary to the custom of the Manor." Probably he leased this land, which belonged to the copyhold of his brewery, without first obtaining permission to do so from the Lord of the Manor. On 10th of October, 5 Hen. VIII., he was again presented for having "erased the terriers (landmarks) of the Lord . . . . to the disturbance and disinheritance of the Lord and his tenants. . . . . Therefore . . . . it was commanded the Beadle to seize into the Lord's hands all his lands and tenements, held from the Lord by copy of Court Roll, and to answer to the Lord of the issues." What the upshot of this was we cannot say. Perhaps the matters were arranged by restoring the terriers and paying an amercement.

On 13th of October, 18 Hen. VII., Morgan Williams was presented for having "cut on the common of Wimbledon, Putney, and Roehampton, more fuel—viz., furze and bushes—than for his expenditure seems fit." On 23rd of May, 23 Hen. VII., he was again

presented for having "taken fuel on the common of Putney Heath and Roehampton excessively, and carried it away to Wannysworth (Wandsworth) against the custom of the manor." At this time he was carrying on a brewery at Wandsworth, and no doubt he required this fuel to burn in his brewhouse there. He also had another brewery at Mortlake.

In the accounts of Hen. VIII. of Feb. 1517, Morgan Williams is described as "of Greenwich, Brewer." At that time he was paid 20 shillings for the "hire for six years of a plot of ground, which was appointed to the King's rode-horse, lying along the Friars wall at Greenwich." Hence, for some years before that date, there is no doubt he had removed from Putney, and resided at Greenwich. Here he also carried on a brewery, besides those he had at Wandsworth and Mortlake. If he was "Brewer to the King's Household," as is most likely, he supplied beer to the palaces at Greenwich, Eltham, Nonsuch, and Richmond. It is also probable that he was associated with Walter Cromwell in his brewery at Putney. Morgan Williams' great-grandson, Oliver Cromwell's father, Robert Cromwell, was a brewer. Thus brewing seems to have been a favourite pursuit of the family.

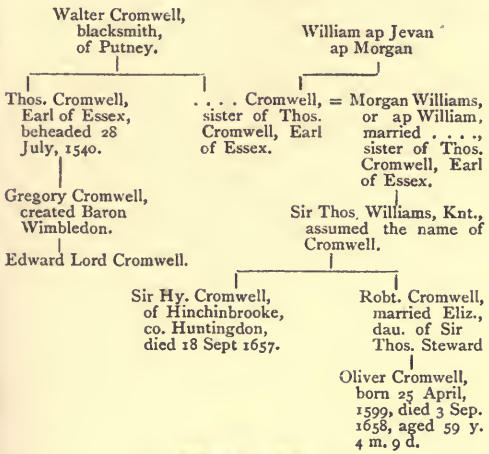
Thomas Cromwell married, in 1513, Elizabeth Wykys, the eldest daughter of John Wykys, of Putney. (See above, page 164). Elizabeth Cromwell, his sister, married a William Wellyfed. He was a copyhold resident on Wimbledon Manor, probably at Putney. His name often occurs in the Court Rolls of the manor as a juror of the inquest and the homage. Where he came from, or what he was, we cannot tell for certain. We think his family was located at Egham, in Surrey. He had two sons, Christopher and William, and one daughter, Alice. The two sons were educated, with Thomas Cromwell's son Gregory, at Cambridge College. Both Christopher and William were brought up to the church. On Feb. 25, 1533, the former was appointed rector of Littlebury, in Essex. He died before April 12, 1538, as at that date he was succeeded as rector by William May. (*See* "Newcourt.") On October 14, 1534, William Wellyfed was collated to the prebend of Mapesbury, at Willesden, in Middlesex. This he resigned before December 17 following, as on that day Thomas Bedyll was collated to it. But five days afterwards the latter resigned it (he being appointed by Thomas Cromwell one of the commissioners to visit the religious houses with the view to their dissolution), when William Wellyfed was again collated to it. He, however, again resigned it before March 16, 1540. (*See* "Newcourt," vol. i. p. 175.) What became of William Wellyfed after this, and when he died, we cannot say. In Thomas Cromwell's will, dated July 12, 1529, he bequeaths to Christopher Wellyfed £40, to William Wellyfed, jun., £20, and to Alice Wellyfed £20. He also bequeaths "to my syster, Elizabeth Wellyfed, wyffe to William Wellyfed, £40, three goblets without a cover, a maser, and a nut." He further wills, "that my executors shall take the yearly profits above the charges of my farm of Canbery (*Canonbury, at Islington*), and all other things contained within my said lease of Canbery, in the county of Middlesex, and out of the profits thereof shall yearly pay unto my brother-in-law, William Wellyfed, and Elizabeth his wife, my only sister (his other sister Katharine was therefore dead at this time), Twenty Pounds." Where William Wellyfed and his wife lived, and when they died, we cannot tell. We believe they lived and died at Canonbury House, Islington, and were buried in Islington Churchyard.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

Mr. R. S. Charnock, F.S.A., also writes:—I find in my Common-Place Book the following note on the Cromwell Family:—

Thomas Carlyle, in his "Letters and Correspondence of Oliver Cromwell," says the family of Cromwell derive their name from the hamlet of Cromwell, or Crumwell, in the county of Nottingham. They were afterwards lords of Tattershall in Lincolnshire, from whom probably descended, through a younger son, Walter Cromwell, the blacksmith of Putney, father of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the Commissioner for Visiting Monasteries under Henry VIII. Carlyle states the descent of Oliver Cromwell from Robert Cromwell, brother of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex,

and makes no mention of the Welsh Williams, who married the sister of the Earl of Essex. An elaborate pedigree of the Cromwell family is inserted in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," vol. iii., which traces the Cromwells of Hinchinbrooke, Huntingdonshire, from whom Oliver Cromwell descended, fraternally from Morgan ap Williams, son of William ap Jevan. Morgan ap Williams, married . . . . Cromwell, sister of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex :—



Reviews.

Domesday Studies. Somerset. By the Rev. R. W. EYTON, late Rector of Ryton, author of "Antiquities of Shropshire," &c. 2 vols. 1880. (Reeves & Turner, 100, Chancery Lane. Bristol: T. Kerslake & Co.)

MR. EYTON has followed up his "Key to Domesday as illustrated by the Dorset Survey," by the present laborious and exhaustive analysis and digest of the Somerset Survey; and we gladly welcome the re-appearance of such a careful and conscientious student in this still dark field of research. Domesday remains a sealed book even to the majority of so-called antiquaries, and will continue to be so until the antiquarian world is furnished with a reliable extended version and translation of this ancient Survey. We must, however, be thankful for smaller mercies, and content ourselves for the present with a fragmentary view of the subject. Turning to our author, it is satisfactory to find that his principles of criticism as applied in his previous "study" have in no way been disturbed by his further researches. "Domesday," he tells us, "thus examined, county after county, becomes a science more and more exact." One of the great difficulties in dealing with Domesday is the fact that it stands, as it were, the solitary manuscript monument of a dark period. Side-lights, broadly speaking, in the way of contemporary records there are none, and this want surrounds the subject with obscurity. Fortunately, however, with regard to five of the south-western counties of England—viz., Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, the Gheld-Inquest of A.D. 1084 (two years previous to Domesday) is to some extent preserved, and gives us, in addition to other valuable matter, the names of the Hundreds into which each county was divided—information which is almost entirely omitted in the greater Survey. This Inquest was engrossed on similar vellum, and bound up in the same folio, with the Exon Domesday; in some parts of the Codex, pages of the Inquest being even interleaved with pages of the Survey. As a natural result, the Inquest came to be quoted as *The Exon Domesday*, and led to the confusion of two absolutely distinct records. The way in which these two documents explain and supplement one another is of exceptional value: thus, as already stated, where we get the names of the Hundreds from the Inquest, Domesday furnishes the manors or vills which are rarely mentioned in the Gheld-Inquest. Moreover, besides the Exon Domesday proper, a second version exists in the Exchequer Domesday. There are curious differences between the two versions—the re-casts of the original notes of the surveyors—and Mr. Eyton puts it as a conjecture "that the clerks who drew the Exeter Domesday effected their work while yet the Commissioners' notes were in the provinces, and before the said notes were sent to undergo a stronger process of filtration and digestion at the Royal Exchequer." It has always been a point of great interest to determine the time occupied in the production of Domesday Book, and our author's statement that "the whole, that is, the Survey, the transcription and the codification, were completed in less than eight months, and that three of the eight were winter months," certainly justifies his remark, that "no such miracle of clerkly and executive capacity has been worked in England since."

Our space will not permit us to do more than refer our readers to Mr. Eyton's pregnant chapters on "The Royal Burghs of Somerset," "Domesday Schedule of Somerset Landholders," "Terra Regis" of Somerset, and "The Old Hundreds of Somerset." The second volume contains numerous elaborate statistical and comparative tables of the several Hundreds and Liberties, and is, above all things, provided with excellent indexes of places and persons. Every Domesday student should secure a copy of Mr. Eyton's work.

A History of the Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex. By D. G. CARY-ELWES, F.S.A., and the Rev. C. J. ROBINSON, M.A. (Longmans, London. A. Rivington, Lewes.)

We owe an apology to our readers as well as to the painstaking and conscientious authors of this work, for having so long delayed the pleasant duty

of noticing it, as one of the most valuable additions to our daily-growing store of county topography. It has evidently been a labour of love, and one on which either, or probably both, of its authors has bestowed an infinite amount of care and research. It is clearly not got up at secondhand, but is the result and outcome of personal investigations extending over a large period of time, and a fairly large area also, containing as it does notices, with illustrations for the most part, of such venerable and historic places as Amberley and Arundel Castles, old Petworth House, Cowdray House, Wiston, Slindon, and Halnaker. Each parish is headed separately, and in alphabetical order, so that there is the less need of an index; but this has been supplied. The view of Arundel Castle, by Hollar, is reproduced in facsimile among the full page illustrations; and it is only one among some forty or fifty of the same kind. The woodcuts scattered up and down through the letter-press are, we are told in the preface, borrowed from the publications of the Archæological Society of Sussex. In a word, the book is an admirable and worthy supplement to Cartwright's and Dallaway's Histories of that county.

Views of Ancient Buildings in the Parish of Halifax. By JOHN LEYLAND. (Leyland & Son, Halifax.)

In this handsome volume, which we doubt whether to designate as a folio or a quarto, Mr. Leyland has placed on permanent record a large number of old houses, some of timber, and others of stone, which are still to be seen in and around Halifax, but which are vanishing day by day, and destined to be superseded by the Italian and Grecian villas of modern architects. There is no doubt, however, that within the last five years a strong under-current has set in amongst us in favour of the older type of domestic architecture; and therefore we doubt not that the book before us will meet with a cordial reception, and especially in Yorkshire, to the inhabitants of which county it more especially appeals. The illustrations, though true and accurate, are quaint and stiff, and have quite a character of their own. They are too large, however, for reproduction in our columns.

Stonehenge: Plans, Descriptions, and Theories. By W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE. (E. Stanford.)

Apropos of the visit of the British Archæological Association to this celebrated monument of antiquity, Mr. Petrie has issued his *brochure* just at the time when the attention of the archæological world has been specially drawn to this mystic circle. Mr. Petrie tells us in his preface that the lack of any thoroughly accurate survey of Stonehenge will be a sufficient reason for the production of the present plan, in addition to those already published. "Neither the plans of Wood, Smith, Colt Hoare, Sir Henry James, nor Hawkshaw," he says, "lay any claim apparently to accuracy greater than a few inches, thus missing important results and deductions; whereas that now produced is correct to a few tenths of an inch, in fact quite as closely as the surface of the stone can be estimated in most cases." The various sections of the work are divided into "facts" and "theories," the former comprising a description of the several plans, details of the stones, the methods of workmanship, and the number of stones. The theoretical portion of the book deals with Stonehenge as a work not complete; and treats of the position of the "altar stone;" it also deals at some length with the question of sun-worship, which is one of the reasons which has been assigned for its origin.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The thirty-seventh annual Congress of this Society was held in the neighbourhood of Devizes, under the presidency of Earl Nelson, and commenced on Monday, August 16. After the reception of the members by the Mayor and Corporation of Devizes, the Museum, the Castle, and the churches of St. John and St. Mary were inspected.—Lord Nelson delivered his inaugural address at the Town Hall, in the evening. Speaking of what archæology had already effected, his lordship said there was no end to the immense advantages arising in these days from its aid in elucidating history, for during the last half century the history of this country had been largely re-written by the means of archæological research. After some other remarks, his lordship proceeded to refer to several of the places of interest which it was the intention of the archæologists to visit. Referring to the tumuli, he said those on the Wiltshire Downs had been sufficiently excavated, and he thought nothing could justify the profanation of old burial places when there was a certainty of no new discovery being made. He did not see, however, why a careful tunnelling should not be conducted under the so-called altar-stone at Stonehenge, to see if any remains which might illustrate the age of Stonehenge could be found there, or within the sacred circle; and, secondly, he advocated the replacing of those stones which had fallen within man's memory, or a record of which had been carefully preserved. The mechanical appliances of the present day could easily replace them. The necessity of something being done to preserve the ruin as handed down to us was becoming more and more pressing.—The proceedings on Monday were closed with a public dinner, the noble President occupying the chair. — On Tuesday the members and friends made their first excursion, the first halt being made at the village of Potterne, where the church, the "church house," and a picturesque specimen of the Domestic Architecture of the fifteenth century, were examined and commented upon. The drive was then continued by Eastwell House—a good specimen of the country residence of an English gentleman of the seventeenth century—and on through Erlstoke, to Edington, where the church was visited, and its architecture described by Mr. James R. Bramble and others. After an inspection of the remains of the old monastery of Edington, the excursion was con-

tinued to the church, and castle, or encampment, of Bratton. The latter occupies the summit of the hill overlooking the vale of Westbury, and lies immediately above the historically interesting object known as the "Westbury White Horse." On the return journey, a rather hurried examination had to be made of the several churches of Steeple Ashton, Keevil, and Poulshott. At the evening meeting, held in the Town Hall, Devizes, Papers were read by Dr. Stevens on the "Discovery of Palæolithic Flint Implements with Mammalian Remains in the Reading Drift," and by Mr. J. A. Picton on the "Ethnology of Wiltshire as Illustrated in its Place Names."—The excursion on Wednesday was one of great interest, including as it did visits to the church of Bishops Cannings, the Wansdyke—an ancient earthwork which extends across the county of Wilts, from the Severn to Inkpen in Berkshire—the old Roman road some two miles distant, and the great Avebury Circle. Here addresses and speculations as to the origin and probable use of the enclosure were delivered by the Rev. C. Smith, the Rev. Bryan King, Mr. Picton, Dr. Stevens, and others. Avebury Church, which is now under restoration, was next visited, after which the party proceeded to Silbury Hill, the largest artificial mound in this country. This vast conical barrow was opened in 1777 by the Duke of Northumberland and Colonel Drax, who sank a shaft from the top downwards through the centre, under the idea of its being a place of sepulture, but no remains were found there. In 1849 it was again examined, with no better result. On that occasion a tunnel was cut horizontally, following as nearly as possible the surface of the natural ground on which the hill had been raised. After penetrating for eighty-seven yards the centre was reached, and, in order to make a thorough exploration of the central mass of earth, a gallery was carried half way round and various recesses made in the sides. The opinion seems now to gain ground that this mound and the ancient stone circle at Avebury mark the sites of the principal places of ceremony for the more ancient inhabitants of Mercia, to whom the latter place itself may have stood as a kind of ecclesiastical capital. Some time having been spent here, several of the company, under the guidance of the Rev. C. Smith, proceeded to inspect a small circle of stones about a mile distant on the south side of Silbury. The return drive to Devizes was very pleasant, and at the evening meeting a Paper on "The Recently-discovered Viking Ship" was read by Mr. Loftus Brock.—On Thursday, the members made Malmesbury the point of destination. The party having been conveyed by special train to Chippenham, the excursion was continued thence in carriages, stoppages being made to inspect the churches of Langley Burrell, Draycott Cerne, and Sutton Benger. A halt being made at Dauntsey, the party proceeded on foot up the hill to Bradenstoke Priory, Mr. Loftus Brock acting as guide, and giving an interesting description of the remains of the edifice. The journey was next continued direct to Malmesbury, where the company was entertained at luncheon by Mr. Walter Powell, M.P. The party afterwards proceeded to the Abbey, some interesting details of which were given by Mr. George Patrick, under whose guidance the venerable building was inspected. The mitred Abbey of Malmesbury, on the site of, and indeed a growth out of, a small Saxon monastery, was, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, one of the finest and richest monastic institutions of the country. The Benedictines—who formed, as it were, the High Church or Ritualistic party, in contradistinction to the severer-minded Cistercians, who were gradually reforming the luxurious styles of elaborate building gorgeous tracery, and interior decoration, and the highly ornamental and imposing religious services of the Order from which they had sprung—were then at the height of their power and influence, and Malmesbury Abbey was one of their greatest strongholds in England. The great central tower of this Abbey was at one time surmounted by a lofty spire. This fell within the memory of persons who recounted the event to the antiquarian Leland. With it there fell much of the eastern portion of the Abbey Church, the choir, and the Lady Chapel. The western tower also fell at a subsequent period, and ruined the western front. A brief visit to the Abbey House, and an examination of the ancient Market Cross, brought the proceedings to a close. At the evening meeting, at Devizes, Mr. Thomas Morgan read a Paper on the "Antiquities of Wiltshire," and Dr. Phené another on "Existing Analogues of Stonehenge and Avebury."—Friday's excursion was by way of Enford and Netheravon, the churches of which places were duly inspected and commented upon, to Amesbury, where the party was joined by the Newbury District Field Club. Amesbury Church was then visited, and its principal architectural features pointed out by Mr. Brock. After luncheon, the visitors made their way to "Vespasian's Camp"—so named by Stukeley, though without any real authority—where Professor Rupert Jones and Mr. Brock gave some interesting details of its history and use. The drive was then continued to the world-renowned temple of Stonehenge, some two miles distant. Mr. W. Cunnington was called upon by the noble President to say a few words in explanation of some of the supposed objects for which the temple or tomb was erected, and its probable date. This led to a long discussion, in which Mr. T. Morgan, who read a short Paper on the spot, Lord Nelson, Professor Rupert Jones, Mr. W. Money, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Brock, took part. Stonehenge, when perfect, appears to have consisted of two circles and two ellipses of upright stones, concentric, and environed by a bank and ditch, and, outside this boundary, of a single upright stone and processional avenue. The entrance to the cluster faced north-east, and its avenue is still to be traced by banks of earth. One stone, called the "Friar's Heel," sixteen feet high, is supposed to have been a gnomon. The outer circle consisted of eighty stones, fixed upright at intervals of about three-and-a-half feet, connected at the top by imposts, which formed a continuous corona, or ring of stone, at a height of sixteen feet. Within this was the grandest part of the temple, the great ellipse formed of five—or, in the estimation of others, seven—triliths, the largest attaining the great elevation of twenty-five feet. Again, within the space bounded by these triliths was the inner elliptical compartment, consisting of nineteen granite posts, or the stone of astronomical observation. At the pre-

sent time the outer circle consists of sixteen uprights and six imposts, the inner circle of seven uprights, the great ellipse of two perfect triliths and two single uprights, the ellipse of six blocks, and within the cell remains the so-called altar-stone. Earl Nelson, in closing the discussion, said he should like to see those stones which had fallen within the memory of man, and whose original positions were unquestioned, carefully replaced. The party afterwards returned to Devizes over the plain, by way of Redhone, and at the evening meeting, Mr. T. Burgess read a Paper on "Ancient Fortifications," especially with reference to the Castle of Devizes.—On Saturday the excursionists made their way to Bromham Church and the Roman tessellated pavement which had been unearthed in a neighbouring field. Roman remains, including two urns and a coin of Carausius, were found on this site forty years ago. The pavement consists of several square yards of intricate scroll-work, ivy leaves, and the well-known dolphin symbols. A short Paper descriptive of this discovery having been read by Mr. G. Wright, the party proceeded thence to view the Roman road opposite Wanshouse; next to Bowood, to inspect the magnificent gallery of pictures belonging to Lord Lansdowne; then on through Spye Park and Bowden Hill to Lacock Abbey. Mr. C. H. Talbot, the owner of Lacock Abbey, received the visitors, and conducting them over the buildings, pointed out and explained the various architectural features of the grand old monastic pile. The art treasures which the house contains were next inspected, after which the old tythe-barn and the parish church were visited. At the evening meeting, held as usual at the Town Hall at Devizes, Mr. G. Lambert gave some account of the regalia belonging to the Corporation of Devizes, together with a short disquisition on civic maces in general. Mr. Walter de Grey Birch then proceeded to speak of the borough charters; and Mr. G. R. Wright having made a few observations with reference to "treasure trove," the noble President delivered his closing address, which was followed by the usual votes of thanks to all concerned.—Although the Congress was thus formally closed, on Monday and Tuesday extra excursions were made to Longleat, the seat of the Marquis of Bath, and to the town of Marlborough, where the keep of the old Castle was inspected.

PROVINCIAL.

Bradford (Yorkshire) Historical and Antiquarian Society.—Sep. 10.—At the Grammar School, Bradford, Mr. T. T. Empsall in the Chair.—A communication was received from Dr. Willis, acting on behalf of the Bradford Philosophical Society, inviting a deputation from the Society to a conference to consider the desirability of an amalgamation of the Bradford Philosophical Society, the Bradford Scientific Association, the Bradford Historical Society, and the Bradford Naturalists' Society. After considerable discussion, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. T. T. Empsall, S. O. Bailey, and T. W. Skevington, was appointed to attend the conference. —Mr. W. Cudworth exhibited specimens of pottery and bones forming portion of a recent discovery at Headley, near Thornton. The "find" comprised several funeral urns, containing human remains, which were discovered by Mr. A. Craven in quarrying a portion of Lower Headley Farm, the property of the trustees of Sowerby Grammar School. Although found within a short distance of the surface, the pottery seemed to be of pre-Roman origin. Two of the urns were about 14 inches in height, 9 inches across the top, 11½ inches at the widest portion of the bowl, and 6 inches at foot; one being of sun-baked clay with very rude markings, the other having evidently been subjected to fire. A sketch of these rude examples of earthenware, prepared by Mr. J. Thornton, was laid upon the table, and he also exhibited several Roman and pre-Roman samples of pottery, recently found near Peterborough.

Cambrian Archæological Association.—This Association held its annual congress at Pembroke during the last week in August. The daily excursions were carried out with great success, the weather being most favourable throughout, and the evening sittings produced one or two interesting Papers and short discussions. Among the objects of interest visited were Castlemartin Church, St. Govan's, Stackpole Church, Nash Church, Upton Castle, Carew Castle and Church, Manorbier Castle, Lamphey Church and Palace, and one or two other churches of archæological pretensions. At Carew Castle the Dean of St. David's thought that the chapel was in the inner ward of the eastern tower, notwithstanding the presence of a fireplace in the room. In the room above the chapel was pointed out a staircase built into the wall of the tower. A range of chambers on the north side is said to have been the work of Sir J. Perrot, to whom Queen Mary granted a castle, he being then Lord-President of Ireland. He afterwards was attainted and sentenced to death, but died in the Tower. The castle presents a combination of several styles of architecture, as pointed out by the Dean—the Norman and the Edwardian fabric, the decorations of Sir Rhys ap Thomas to the inner face of the west side forming a transition from the purely military portions of the edifice to the domestic additions in the Elizabethan style, alleged to have been begun by Sir J. Perrot. A leading feature in the Elizabethan portion is formed by two fine semicircular oriels running up the whole height of the rooms. At Carew Castle Sir Rhys ap Thomas held, in 1488, the first tournament which had ever taken place in Wales. In the road at the entrance to the village there is a Cross bearing an undecipherable inscription. In Carew Church is the tomb of Sir John Carew and of his wife and their family of three sons and five daughters. Manorbier Castle is famous as the birthplace of Giraldus Cambrensis. Here Dr. Harper, of Jesus College, Oxford, who is occupying the habitable part of the castle, hospitably received and entertained the visitors. The castle is situate near to a creek of the sea, not far from Tenby, and six cellars found underground were, there seems every reason to believe, used by smugglers for storing their contraband goods. It is a fair model of a Norman baron's residence. The church is a very plain building—a chancel and nave divided by a row of pillars, without decoration of any kind. Lamphey Palace was the last place visited. It is valuable as an example of Domestic Architecture of the fourteenth century, and is said to have been built in great part by Bishop Gower. The

last resident Bishop (Barlow) alienated the palace in favour of his godson, Richard Devereux, from whom it passed in 1600 to the Owens of Orleton. The final excursion on Friday was but thinly attended, some of the visitors having departed to join the *savans* of the British Association at Swansea.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual congress of this Society took place on the 26th and 27th July, under the presidency of Earl Amherst. The preliminary meeting was held in the Headcorn Literary Institute, when the annual report was read and adopted, and other formal business transacted. The members afterwards visited Headcorn Church, where a Paper on its history was read by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson. Smarden Church was next inspected, the Rev. Francis Harlewood, author of "The Antiquities of Smarden," acting as cicerone. This church, which is of the Decorated period, is, from the peculiarity of its construction, popularly known as the "Barn of Kent." The churches of High Halden and Woodchurch were subsequently visited, after which the party proceeded to Tenterden, the church of which place, full of historical reminiscences, was duly inspected. At the evening meeting, held at Tenterden, Papers were read by Mr. Robert Furley, "On the Early History of Tenterden;" by the Rev. R. Cox Hales, "Brief Notices of the Hales Family;" and by the Rev. Canon Jenkins "On the Guldeford Family." The second day's excursion commenced with a visit to Appledore Church, where the vicar, the Rev. M. D. French, acted as cicerone. The party afterwards drove to the Isle of Oxney, where Stone Church was inspected, and a Paper on its history and architecture was read by the Rev. E. M. Muriel, rector of Ruckinge. From the church the company proceeded to the vicarage garden to see an ancient Roman altar stone. Wittersham Church was next visited, the Rev. Canon Robertson undertaking the task of describing its architectural features. The excursion was then continued to the churches of Rolvenden and Newenden, after which the Manor House of Losenham, and an ancient earthwork in its vicinity, were inspected and commented upon by Mr. George Lambert and others.

LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the last meeting, the following articles were exhibited by Captain Whitley: an oil painting of Goose Simpson, by Throsby, the Leicestershire historian.—By the Rev. Canon Pownall, F.S.A.: A dish of Staffordshire ware of the seventeenth century; and coins of places mentioned in Scripture—viz., silver coins of Ephesus, Miletus (Ionia), a tetradrachma of Tyre, and one of Ptolemy II., struck at Paphos (Cyprus), and a copper coin of Sidon, of Alexander Severus.—A Paper by Mrs. S. W. Thursby, upon a wall painting in Lutterworth Church, was read by Canon Pownall.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—August 25.—Mr. J. C. Brooks in the Chair.—Dr. Bruce read a letter from Sir Charles Trevelyan, drawing the attention of the Society to the remarkable discovery of bronze weapons and female ornaments near Wallington on the 14th of May, consisting of fifteen axe heads, four spear heads, three sword blades (two with handles), and three female ornaments; and later on in the year another spear head, which he (Sir Charles) thought was fair to conjecture had been hidden in some time of trouble, and that the hiders had died without having an opportunity of recovering them. Respecting their age, the writer considered that they were older than the Roman period, when iron was in general use, but not so old as the Stone period. The articles were now deposited in a glass case at the Hall, where they might be inspected at any time.—Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe, in a Paper on the neighbouring churches, alluded to certain alterations contemplated on Ponteland Church, which he considered would prove distasteful to persons of culture, and if the Society could get them re-considered he thought it would be desirable to do so.—After some discussion, it was agreed that the members of the Society should meet on Friday, September the 3rd, and after inspecting the churches in Newcastle and St. Mary's, Gateshead, proceed to Ponteland, and examine the church there with respect to the alterations proposed.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the above Society commenced on Tuesday, August 17, at Glastonbury. The proceedings were opened by a meeting at the Town Hall, when Dr. E. A. Freeman was elected President. After the reading of the annual report and the transaction of other routine business, the President delivered his inaugural address, in which he spoke at some length on the history of Glastonbury and of its famous Abbey. He likewise insisted on two special points—the proper way of studying local history as a contribution to general history, and the natural connection between the two branches of study which the Society undertook—antiquities and natural history. Mr. J. H. Parker afterwards made some remarks with regard to the Abbey, quoting copiously from the charters of the monastery. During the day the Abbey and the Tor were visited, Mr. Parker acting as guide. At the evening meeting a Paper was read by Mr. MacMurtrie on "The Lamb Lair Caverns at Harptree," and one by Mr. Green on "The Huguenot Colony of Glastonbury."—Wednesday's proceedings commenced with a meeting in the Town Hall, when Mr. Dymond read a Paper on "The Ancient Plank-way at Shapwick." Mr. Boyd Dawkins afterwards made some important remarks with regard to what were termed "Corduroy Roads." A perambulation of the town was subsequently made, visits being paid to the hospitals, almshouses, churches, the "George" Hotel, and the "Tribunal," in the principal street. Later on excursions were made to Mere, Shapwicke, Walton, and Sharpham, the churches and other objects of interest at each place being duly inspected and commented upon.

YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual excursion of this Society took place on Wednesday, August 25, Wentworth and Rotherham being the chief places visited. The party first proceeded to Templeborough, to view the site of the old Roman encampment, supposed to have been formed by Agricola. Here the remains of a Roman prætorium were unearthed about two years ago. Papers on the subject were read by the Rev. W. Blazeby and Mr. J. Leader, F.S.A. The party then drove to Wentworth Woodhouse, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, which was described by the Rev. Dr. Gatty, who gave an interesting account of the

house and its owners. The picture gallery was much admired, especially Vandyke's famous portrait of the first Lord Strafford. The tomb of the nobleman, still preserved in the family mortuary chapel, was an object of considerable interest on the part of the archæologists. The visitors afterwards made their way to Rotherham, where they were entertained with luncheon in the Mechanics' Hall. The old parish church—a fine example of the Perpendicular period—was afterwards inspected, and a Paper on its history and chief architectural features was read by the Rev. J. Stayce, Master of the Shrewsbury Hospital, Sheffield. Mr. Micklethwait, F.S.A., then described the different parts of the church to the visitors; after which many of the party visited the chapel on the bridge, of which a view has been given in our pages (see vol. i. p. 168).

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

FROM end to end of the metropolis the old Catholic times survive to popular remembrance in our familiar and indelible nomenclature. St. John's Wood was annexed, as its name imports, to the great House of the Knights Hospitallers at Clerkenwell. The great monastery of St. Bartholomew's "blocked the way" at Smithfield. St. Mary Abbotts at Kensington relates to the Abbot of Abingdon, whose manor house formerly stood where now is Holland House. Blackfriars, Whitefriars, Austin Friars, Paternoster Row, Ave Maria Lane, Amen Corner, Marylebone, Charterhouse, Clerkenwell, and countless other names familiar as "household words" in the mouths of Londoners, still breathe of the old Catholic days when England, for a thousand years, remained loyal in her allegiance to the Holy See.—*Weekly Register*.

ANTIQUARIAN RELICS NEAR TAUNTON.—Mr. Edward Jeboult, in a communication to the *Somerset County Gazette*, reminds his readers that the position of the Romans in Britain was very much as that of Englishmen in India at this time. "During the four hundred years the Romans governed this country," he writes, "they laid the foundation of all the civilization and prosperity that followed. They brought with them from Rome (then the capital of the world) the various arts and sciences at that time known and practised. Traces of the roads they made, the walls they erected, and the palaces and villas they built, prove what a great people they were. The villas to which reference has been made were something more than our ideas of a villa at this time. The Roman villa was in itself almost a small town, as the ruins of them will testify. They contained halls, baths, walks, passages, courts, terraces, and rooms of all descriptions. Underground hot-air flues warmed or ventilated the rooms, which were floored with hard cement or tiles often in the most beautiful manner. Samples of some of them may be seen in the Taunton Museum. As a rule, these villas were to be found every few miles along the great Roman roads. In the front you entered a court-yard, plain, but yet with handsome outlines; this led you to a circular court surrounded by galleries; over the centre was a handsome dining-room with doors or windows all around, that could be opened or closed according to the wind or weather. Behind was a quadrangle, a portico, and a lesser court, and then a vestibule. On the left hand was a large parlour and a small withdrawing room. This part contained rooms for the servants. On the other side were the libraries and bedchambers for the family and for visitors. Then you came to the baths. Everything was large, airy, and spacious, the baths being large enough to swim in. Close by were small chambers for anointing and oiling the bathers, and here also were the heating-stoves. Behind all this came the tennis-courts, and generally a high tower for observation. Then the gardens and places for exercise for the family and also for the servants. Occasionally vineyards surrounded the villa, and in the gardens were choice trees and arbours. Here also were the fruitery and kitchen-garden. Water was generally laid on in abundance to all parts, and there were numerous fountains. The Roman gentleman who inhabited such a villa was a sort of local king in his way, and governed his numerous servants and slaves with despotic power. It must not be forgotten that the villa also combined in a great measure the farm-house, and that various trades were carried on within its walls, as in the baronial castles in latter times. Ruins of Roman villas are to be found at Wadford, near Chard; at Pitney, near Langport, and in other places."

"SIN-EATERS."—In the county of Hereford was an old custom at funerals to hire poor people, who were to take upon them all the sins of the party deceased, and were called "sin-eaters." One of them, I remember, liv'd in a cottage on Rosse highway. The manner was thus: "When the corps was brought out of the hous, and laid on the biere, a loaf of bread was delivered to the sinne eater over the corps, as allso a mazar bowle (a gossips bowl of maple) full of beer, which he was to drink up, and six pence in mony, in consideration whereof he took upon him *ipso facto* all the sinns of the defunct, and freed him or her from walking after they were dead. In North Wales the sinne eaters are frequently made use of; but there, instead of a bowl of beer, they have a bowl of milk. This custom was by some people observed even in the strictest time of the presbyterian government. As at Dyndar *volens nolens* the parson of the parish, the relations of a woman deceased there had this ceremony punctually performed according to her will. The like was done in the City of Hereford in those times, where a woman kept, many years before her death, a mazar bowl for the sinne-eater; and in other places in the county, as allso at Brecon, at Llangors, where Mr. Govin, the minister, about 1640, could not hinder this superstition. Methinks doles to poor people, with mony at funerals, have some resemblance of the sinne-eating. Doles at funerals were continued at gentlemen's funerals in the west of England till the civil warrs; and so in Germany, at rich men's funerals, doles are in use, and to every one a quart of strong and good beer." (Aubrey of Gentilisme, MS.)—*Kennett's Parochial Antiquities*.

WAGER OF BATTLE.—The last occasion on which this right was exercised in England was in the case of "Ashford *v.* Thornton." Ashford had accused Thornton of the murder of one of his relations, and the latter desired to fight. By the ancient laws of England, when a person was murdered, the nearest relative of the deceased might bring what was called an appeal of death against the person accused of the murder. Under this process the accuser and the accused fought. The weapons were clubs. The battle began at sunrise, and was fought in presence of the judges, by whom also the dress of the combatants and all formalities were arranged. Part of the preliminary oath administered was that neither combatants should resort to witchcraft. If the accused was slain it was taken to be proof of his guilt. If the accuser, of his innocence. If the accuser held out till starlight, that also attested his innocence. If either yielded while able to fight, it worked his condemnation and disgrace. The case of "Ashford *v.* Thornton" was argued in the Court of King's Bench on the 16th April, 1818, before Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough. Mr. Chitty argued against the right of battle; Mr. Tindall being on the other side. Finally, the Court decided that trial by battle was in force. It had never been repealed. No battle, however, on this occasion was fought. A technical plea interposed. And Parliament passed a repealing statute.—*Once a Week*.

THE REAPING MACHINE OF THE GAULS AND ANCIENT BRITONS.—The following will prove of interest at this season, when a most bountiful harvest is calling into unusual activity the reaping machine—too commonly supposed to be one of the scientific appliances of modern agriculture. The passage is quoted from Pliny, as translated by Lysons, with his comments thereon. "After stating that Pliny says the reaping machine was known to the Gauls, and, if so, undoubtedly also to the Britons," Lysons proceeds:—"Pliny's description of the reaping machine is most interesting, as showing that if there is anything new under the sun, there is very little. In Book xviii. c. 30, he says:—'Of reaping there are various methods. In the broad level fields of the Gauls enormous machines, with teeth set in a row, placed upon two wheels, are driven through the standing corn, a horse'—(or rather a mare, he uses the word 'jumento,' doubtless from mares being steadiest for such work)—'being attached to the machine backwards the corn thus cut off falls into the furrow or barrow.' Critics differ as to whether 'vallum,' the word used, means a furrow or a barrow; it means both. Are these proofs of barbarism?—seeing that it is not twenty years that the reaping machine has been reintroduced among ourselves."—*Our British Ancestors*, by Lysons, 1865.

Antiquarian News.

The National Gallery will no more be closed during the month of October.

A statue of Pascal was lately unveiled at Clermont-Ferrand, his birthplace.

Professor Knöll, of Vienna, the editor of Babrius, intends to bring out a complete collection of Greek fables.

The remains of apparently an important Roman dwelling have been discovered in the woods of Lillebonne, near Folleville, in France.

An heraldic and historical exhibition, relating chiefly to the Royal House of Orange, was opened at the Hague on the 2nd of August.

A grand monument to Pius IX., in the form of a statue, little less than twice the size of life, has been erected by private subscription in Milan Cathedral.

The *Voce della Verità* says that there is no foundation whatever for the report that Leo XIII. contemplates transferring the College of Propaganda to Malta.

One of the fluted stone columns which support the west portico of St. Paul's Cathedral has become cracked and dangerous, and is now being carefully restored.

It may be worth noting that the importer of the Egyptian obelisk to New York is Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who has paid 75,000 dollars to cover the expenses of its removal.

The late Frau Pretorius, the wife of the well-known historian and private secretary of Prince Albert, has bequeathed her husband's library to the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg.

Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. have just published a new and cheaper edition of Seemann's "Mythology of Greece and Rome," revised by Mr. Bianchi, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The cross of the new tower of the church of Erkelenz was recently put in its place. The tower is 81½ metres high, ranking second in height to Cologne, and thirteenth among European edifices.

Hales Place, Canterbury, the seat of Miss Hales, with fifty-seven acres of land, has been purchased by the Jesuits, for the purpose of a college to accommodate between 100 and 200 students. The purchase money was £24,000.

Mr. Holman Hunt has entered into a crusade against the use of non-permanent pigments in art, and is rousing his compatriots to work for the restoration of the "lost art" of colour-mixing.

The people of Pieve di Cadore, the birthplace of Titian, celebrated the fourth centenary of the great painter's birth, on September the 5th, by the inauguration of a statue to his memory in the chief square or Piazza.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, several "finds" of ancient coins from various parts of India were exhibited. But, in at least two cases, strong doubt was thrown upon the genuineness of the specimens.

It appears from the coffin-plate on Lord Stratford de Redcliffe that the eminent diplomatist was born, as stated by Lodge's Peerage, on November 4, 1786, and not, as stated by the other peerages and newspapers, in 1788.

Captain Cole, R.E., who is well known for his

investigations into the early architecture of Kashmir, has been appointed by the Indian Government to the new office of Conservator of Ancient Monuments and Antiquities in India.

The old and interesting church of Bakewell, in Derbyshire, which contains the tombs of the Vernons of Haddon Hall, is now in process of restoration, under the superintendence of Mr. Gilbert Scott, son of the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

A correspondent informs us that the Vannes Museum contains the stone implements, &c., lately found at Mont St. Michel. Among the objects here preserved are two jade (?) celts, which for beauty of outline and finish have scarcely an equal.

Excavations for drainage in Cirencester opposite the old church, are revealing large masses and cores of ancient walling, and a great amount of Roman and mediæval relics, chiefly coins and fictilia. They will probably be deposited in the town museum.

A memorial cross of granite, ten feet high, in the form of a monolith, has been erected on the Surrey Downs at Evershed's Rough, near Dorking, in memory of Dr. S. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, who was killed on that spot by a fall from his horse in 1873.

"The Armenians Judged by Foreigners" is the title of a pamphlet just published, consisting of tributes paid by Lord Byron, Van Lenneps, Dr. George Smith, Lamartine, and other travellers, to the high character and civilization of the Armenian nation.

The "Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission," to be issued at the beginning of next year, will contain a great mass of valuable matter. The papers of Lord Salisbury at Hatfield will be included in it, and from Scotland and Ireland contributions of much interest are expected.

The Society of Antiquaries has advanced far in the preparation of a complete and exhaustive index to the "Archæologia," which is to be issued as part of that publication. Such a book will be a great boon, not only to Fellows of the Society, but to all who are interested in the study of archæology.

The September number of the *Month*, published by Messrs. Burns and Oates, contains a most elaborate description and plan of Oxford in the Middle Ages, by the Rev. F. Goldie, which will be found of great interest to all genuine antiquaries. It deserves to be reprinted as a separate publication.

The new church, which was built on the site of the old Whitechapel Church, about four years ago, at a cost of nearly £30,000, was destroyed by fire on the 26th of August. Of the building, which was a large and lofty edifice of red brick, with a tower and spire, nothing remains but the tottering walls and the tower.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry C. Pidgeon, a very old member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. He was one of the founders of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. At one time he edited the *Berkshire Chronicle*, and, amongst other works, wrote a small essay on the Eton "Montem."

We understand that the series of articles on old customs in connection with the calendar which Mr. Thomas B. Trowsdale is contributing to the pages of "The Welcome" (S. W. Partridge & Co.) under the title of "Lore of the Months, Antiquarian and Historical," will, at the close of the year, be republished in a volume, with many amplifications and additions.

Mr. H. B. Wheatley is about to issue a volume entitled "Samuel Pepys and the World he Lived in," in which the pronunciation of the name of that immortal gossip will be dealt with. Mr. Wheatley will give abundant evidence that the diarist was called by his contemporaries "Mr. Peeps," and not, as is commonly the case now, "Mr. Peps," or, as *Punch* once put it, "Mr. *Pips*."

Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., has in the press a small local volume of antiquarian and historical gleanings, which he will shortly issue under the title of "Old Nottinghamshire." It will consist chiefly of papers contributed to the *Nottingham Guardian*, under the title of "Local Notes and Queries," conducted by Mr. Briscoe. Several well-known local authors have promised contributions.

Great inconvenience seems likely before long to be experienced in the reading-room of the British Museum, in consequence of the increase in the number of applications for admission, which, it is stated, have now reached about 3,500 in the course of the year. A large number of additional seats have already been provided, and it is scarcely practicable to add more seats within the existing room, spacious as it is.

The oldest infantry regiment in the Austrian army celebrated, on the 21st of August, the 250th anniversary of its enrolment. It bears the name of "Prince George of Saxony, No. 11," and was raised in Bohemia in 1630, during the Thirty Years' War. The regiment is at present quartered in Herzegovina. The day was celebrated by a grand banquet given by the officers, while the soldiers had a sort of historical masquerade, illustrating the career of the regiment.

The Vatican has decided to augment and reorganize the colleges for Asia and Africa, being desirous of largely developing the Catholic Church in those parts of the world. As the College of the Propaganda is not sufficient to meet the requirements, branch colleges will be established in suitable localities. A Vicariate Apostolic will be created in Morocco, and the Vatican is also considering the question of another suitable place in the interior of Africa.

A farm servant ploughing near Rosenberg, in West Prussia, lately turned up an earthenware pot containing about 6,000 old coins. They were so-called "hollow pennies" of the old Teutonic knights, and belonged to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The "hollow penny" is a silver coin with a raised

rim around it; the centre displays the arms of the Grand Master of the Order for the time being. There were twenty-one different sorts among the coins found.

A "History of Cheadle," county Stafford, is announced as nearly ready for publication. Mr. Robert Plant, F.G.S., is the author. Mr. W. Molyneux will contribute to the book a chapter on the geology of the neighbourhood; and Mr. Charles Lynam will give an account of Croxden Abbey. The chronicles of Cheadle will be brought down from the time of the Conqueror to the present date, and the work will be embellished with many engravings on wood and steel.

Another Lake village, assigned by experts to the age of Bronze, has lately been discovered at Auvernier, near Neûchatel, Switzerland. Several millstones, quite new, others half made, have been brought to light, from which it is inferred that the place may have been the seat of a manufactory of these articles. Another conclusion drawn from this discovery is that Swiss pile buildings served as actual dwellings for the primæval inhabitants of the land, and were not, as has been supposed, merely storehouses.

In the latest volume of his "Collectanea Antiqua," Mr. Roach Smith has published some interesting anecdotes of his late friend and colleague, Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A. Our readers will regret to learn that the widow of Mr. Thomas Wright is in severe suffering, and almost in a state of destitution. It has been suggested that a portion, at least, of the literary pension which was awarded to Mr. Wright should be continued to her; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone will recommend the proposal.

In answer to an inquiry respecting pictures of Archbishop Becket (see vol. i. p. 235, and 133 *ante*), a correspondent informs us that on the north side of the nave of St. Albans Abbey, upon the south face of the fifth pier, there is a distemper painting, which almost certainly represents that saint. From the "Liber Benefactorum" of the Abbey, preserved in the British Museum ("Cotton. MS.," Nero D. vij. fol. 83), it appears that this painting was executed about the year 1360 by one of the monks, named Robert de Trunch.

An interesting archæological discovery is reported from Greece. It is no less than the finding of some of the bodies of the Theban Holy Band, who, 300 strong, were annihilated by the Macedonians at Chæronea B.C. 338. The bodies of the dead heroes are admirably preserved, and ranged in parallel rows of forty each, the wounds which proved fatal to the gallant Thebans being clearly discernible in every case. The bodies were found about four metres under ground, beneath the ruins of a colossal memorial lion —the Lion of Chæronea.

Among the latest additions to the Manuscript Department of the British Museum are a series of the Swiney Lectures, by Drs. W. B. Carpenter, Grant, Melville, Percy, Cobbold, and Nicholson, ranging from 1848 to 1880; several volumes of correspondence, registers, journals, and other papers of Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, from 1757 to 1823; and a narrative entitled "La Vérité sans Peur," giving some account of the escape of the Dauphin, Louis XVII., from the Temple, in 1793, by Auguste de Bourbon, alias Meves.

The Lords of Committee of Council on Education have responded to an application by Lord Aberdare, President of the Royal Historical Society, by granting the lecture theatre at South Kensington for a course of lectures on History, to be delivered by Dr. Zerffi, under the Society's auspices. The learned Professor will commence his course early in November, and it will be continued every Saturday afternoon for nine months. A prize of ten guineas for an essay on the study of history has been offered by the Society in connection with the course.

The following curiosities, writes the *City Press*, are exhibited in a recess near the Guildhall Library: —Letter from Sir Robert Peel to the Lord Mayor, dated March 3rd, 1829; letter sent from Paris by balloon post, January the 17th, 1871, presented by Mr. Isaac Samuel; a three-dollar note of 1775, presented by Mr. Leander Walcot Boynton, of New York, U.S.A.; and a second bill of exchange of a set of three, drawn by the late Prince Imperial in Natal, on Messrs. Rothschild, London, through the Standard Bank of British South Africa, April 17th, 1879, presented by Mr. Robert White.

Antiquaries will learn with satisfaction that an endeavour has been made at Canterbury to put a stop to the practice, frequently indulged in by visitors to the Cathedral, of defacing the walls and columns within the interior of the sacred edifice by inscribing their names or initials thereon. A prosecution was lately instituted by the Dean and Chapter against a Mr. Morris Morphet, sojourning at Margate, but whose permanent residence is in London. Defendant was proved to have been guilty of the offence in question, and was mulcted in a penalty, inclusive of costs and damage, of 24*s.* 6*d.*

The "Strange Story of Kitty Canham," published, as presumably new, in *Temple Bar* for July, is a reprint, word for word, from "The Strange Story of Kitty Hancomb," as it appears in vol. vii. of *Once a Week*. The story is taken from the history of the family of the Primroses, Earls of Rosebery, in the last century, and shows how a certain Lord Dalmeny, a century ago, married in error a lady who was the wife of an Essex clergyman. A Mr. Charles Tindal, of Aylesbury, has written to the *Academy* avowing himself to be the author of this "literary piracy."

A revised edition of Hunter's "History and Topography of the Deanery of Doncaster" is in preparation. The late Mr. Hunter left an annotated copy of his work, which is in the possession of Canon Jackson; this will be used by the editor, Dr. Gatty, who will incorporate the emendations and additions with the original text. New matter, contributed by those who have had access to authorities not open to Mr. Hunter, will be added. The pedigrees will be amended, whilst some others will be added. Canon Raine, Canon Ornsby, Mr. C. G. S. Foljambe, Col.

J. L. Chester, Mr. J. J. Cartwright, of the Record Office, and others have promised help.

The death is announced of Dr. Philip Jacob Bruun, for forty years Professor of History at the Imperial University, Odessa. He was the author of "Historical and Geographical Researches on South Russia, 1852–1880" (in Russian); "A Treatise on the Identity of Prester John, lately controverted by Professor Zarncke, of Stuttgart;" "Notes on the Ancient Topography of New Russia, Bessarabia, the Crimea, &c.;" "Commentaries on the Writings of Various Travellers in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries;" "Notes to Captain Telfer's Edition of 'The Bondage and Travels of Johann Schiltberger, 1396–1427,'" printed (1879) for the Hakluyt Society; and many other works.

The following curious advertisements appeared in the *Times* of August the 28th:—"The Ancient Palace of the Inquisition at Rome.—To be sold, the Halls of the Tribunals, Prisons, and Dungeons of Torture, situate No. 3, Via Monte Vecchio, Rome. Building valuable, and architecture 1614. For particulars address l'Agence de Publicité, 127, Piazza Montecitorio, Rome." "The Right of Excavation of about 300 hectares to be sold, in the ancient Etruscan territory near Canino and Toscanello, a country much noted for discoveries of Etruscan objects of great value. The exclusive right of excavation reserved by an ancient fief. For particulars address l'Agence de Publicité, 127, Piazza Montecitorio, Rome."

Mr. T. H. Wyatt, F.R.I.B.A., &c., the architect, who died on the 5th of August, at the age of seventy-three, was the eldest son of the late Mr. M. Wyatt, metropolitan police magistrate, and brother of the late Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt. On the death of his father he went into the office of the late Mr. P. Hardwick, F.R.S., the architect, as a pupil. At the expiration of his pupilage he was appointed district surveyor of Hackney. His professional engagements increasing rapidly, he entered into partnership with Mr. D. Brandon, F.R.I.B.A. During a practice extending over nearly fifty years, Mr. T. H. Wyatt has designed and superintended the construction of a large number of important public buildings, both in London and in the country.

With reference to Mr. Trowsdale's account of "The Largest Oak in Britain" (see p. 101, *ante*), a correspondent assures us that the writer is mistaken when he says that he "does not consider the opening wide enough to give colour to the assertion that the interior has been used for stabling of cattle." "Had he been with me," adds our correspondent, "when I visited it with a party about twenty years ago, he would have come to a different conclusion, as we had to drive out nine or ten cows and calves before we could get in, and from the interior appearance it was in constant use for such purpose, as it stood ankle-deep in dung. Our party were twenty-seven in number, at all events not under-sized, and there seemed room for, say, about half a dozen more."

The *Glasgow Herald* states that while some workmen were engaged about half a mile east from Fort William in deepening the dam which supplies the Nevis Distillery with water, one of the men came upon a large shell in a complete state. It was embedded in the moss, and was found to be fifteen inches in diameter, and weighed about 100 lb. The powder was quite fresh-looking, only the portion of it near the fuse being damp. The fuse itself was burnt out. The shell is supposed to be one of those fired from the fort in April, 1746, at a battery raised by "Prince Charlie's" men at the Craigs, within 500 yards of the fort. It was found in a straight line with the fort and the battery. Mr. Hutton, contractor, Fort William, while sinking a foundation near the same place, discovered several splinters of shells, which, judging from their dimensions, must have been shot from the same mortar.

A correspondent writes:—"Whilst I was employed in excavating, some little time ago, on the site of the New Corn Exchange at Ipswich, some interesting relics of a past age were brought to light. The workmen there engaged came across two portions of tombstones of black marble. The smaller piece of the two has the date 1164 very legibly cut in figures; there is also a matrix for a brass plate or tablet, measuring four and three-quarter inches by six inches. On the other piece, which is much larger in size, the following legend is to be plainly deciphered:—GVLIEL SPAROW AVO GVLIELMO ORDINE SVCCEDENS FAMILIÆ ET FIDE APVD ANTIQVOS NOTÆ SVB MORE CONDITVR CONJVGE DILECTA PRIMOGENITA. These interesting relics are at present in the charge of Mr. R. E. Blasby, of the Globe Lane, Ipswich. I am informed that an ancient church, dedicated to St. Mildred, formerly stood on the spot where these excavations are being carried on, and perhaps some further discoveries may be made."

A fine specimen of horological art has been lately added to the Germanic Museum at Nürnberg. It has been erected at the expense of the Princes of the Royal House, and is intended as a memorial of the Wittelsbach Jubilee, which was recently celebrated. The clock is placed at an elevation of a little over 46½ feet. It is surrounded with ornamental work in mediæval style and several gilt figures, most of which move by mechanical arrangement. The idea intended to be expressed is that the Bavarian people at all times reverences its king, who governs under the protection of God. Above is the sitting figure of the Saviour, and below that of Louis II., also seated. Around the Saviour are arranged eight angels, some of whom strike the clock bells, others blow trumpets, others hold a curtain behind the king, before whom two citizens bow down reverentially. An inscription records the object and authors of the work. The old arms of the Palatinate are set below. The whole work is in the style of the fourteenth century.

The Antiquarian world, writes the *Times*, will learn with regret that the Archæological Society of Rome, which has done so much good service in the exploration of the ancient walls and fortifications of the city, and of its ancient churches, such as that of San Clemente, is practically, if not formally, extinct. It has lived a lingering existence for the last year or two—in fact, ever since the return of Mr. J. H. Parker from Rome to Oxford—and even in its most successful days it had much to contend with. The other

societies were jealous of it, and there were divided counsels among its members. Within the last few years, too, the colony of English residents in Rome has been seriously diminishing in point of numbers, and the railways have made a complete revolution in society, so that the association would have to depend henceforth on the subscriptions of casual visitors. Under these circumstances, it has been resolved to discontinue its subscriptions and to allow it quietly to pass away into the domain of history.

Another relic of the Spanish Armada has lately come to light on the north-east coast of Scotland. One of the vessels, the *St. Catharine*, was wrecked at a little creek, since known as "St. Catharine's Duh," near Slains, on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. On August 21, one of the guns belonging to this vessel was recovered from the sea, where it had lain for nearly three hundred years. The gun is in excellent preservation. It is of malleable iron, eight feet in length, and the diameter of the bore is four inches. The gun had been loaded at the time of the disaster, and the ball and wadding are still there, occupying a space of thirteen inches. This is not the only piece of ordnance of the *St. Catharine* that has been recovered. Lieut. Paterson, R.N., made a first attempt in 1840 and raised two guns. One of these is now in the possession of the Earl of Aberdeen. In 1876 the Countess of Erroll employed a diving party to search the site, and they were rewarded with two cannons and an anchor, which were sent to the Queen at Balmoral. The gun just recovered, is, however, the largest and most complete of all.

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* writes, under date of September 8:—"Farther excavations made in the ancient glacier bed near Solothurn have produced some very interesting results, and the spot is being daily visited by geologists and sightseers. The débris removed consist of four-and-a-half metres of drift mixed up with boulders and crystalline erratic blocks. The rock bared measures twenty metres long by seven wide. It is highly polished by the action of the ice, and traversed by channels, through which the glacier-water found its way into the so-called 'giant's pots,' or 'kettles.' These, so far as has yet been ascertained, are three in number. The largest measures eight metres from west to east, 3·7 from north to south, and is three-and-a-half metres deep. The second is five-and-a-half metres across, and still contains the great boulder or millstone by which it was hollowed out. The third is smaller and oval-shaped, and there is reason to suppose that, if the excavations were continued, several more would be brought to light. This interesting relic of the great ice age, or rather of the last glacial epoch, is at present private property, but a project is on foot for its acquisition by the canton and preservation as a glacier garden in the manner of that of Lucerne."

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* writes, under recent date:—"The rebuilding of Tell's Chapel on the famous *Platte* by the lake of the Four Cantons (there is another chapel near Kussnacht), rendered necessary by the dilapidated condition of the ancient structure, was completed a few weeks ago, and the restoration of the mural paintings is now in active progress. The artist to whom, at the instance of the Swiss Society of Fine Arts, the work has been entrusted is Herr Ernst Stuckelberg, of Basel. Four scenes will be painted on three of the walls. On the wall looking towards Brunnon will be depicted the *Apfelschuss*—Tell shooting the apple on his son's head; on that looking towards Fluelen, the *Rutlischwur*—the oath of the three Switzers in the Ruth meadow. The middle wall, looking towards Bauen, will contain two scenes—the *Tellensprung*, Tell leaping from Gesler's boat on to the *Platte*, and the *Meisterschuss*, the shooting of the Austrian Vogt in the 'hollow lane.' Though the story of Tell may be a myth, it is a myth dear to the hearts of the Swiss people, and the artist is resolved that all the accessories of his pictures shall be true to Nature and to Art. The primitive cantons have placed at his disposal their oldest paintings, and he has the assistance of the most learned historians and antiquaries of the Confederation. The apple-shooting scene will show Altorf as it was in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Its walls, its towers, and its '*bann*' wood will be faithfully reproduced, and the picture will possess a special interest in that, while the costumes will be costumes of the period, the figures will be portraits of men now living. Gesler and his *Rothschimmel* (iron-grey charger) will be painted from life, and the model of Tell is a handsome and stalwart peasant of the commune of Bürglen, in the Schächtenthal. The grouping will for the most part be after the description in Schiller's play; but the artist has made also a special study of the sources from which the poet obtained his most valuable suggestions—the works of Johannes Müller and Ægedius Tschudi. Herr Stückelberg is now occupied with his task every day from sunrise till one o'clock P.M. During this time no one is admitted into the chapel under any pretence whatever, to which effect notices in the three languages of the Confederation have been placed on the outer wall by the Government of the canton. It is rather remarkable that this temple of a myth, this re-consecration of a noble legend, still cherished by the bulk of the Swiss as fact, should coincide with the completion of that part of the St. Gothard Railway which sweeps past the Bay of Uri, and from which the traveller of the future, as the train skirts the shores of the loveliest lake in Europe and the cradle of Helvetic freedom, may look down upon one of the most famous relics of the past."

On the order of the House of Commons, a memorandum by the Goldsmiths' Company has been issued as to certain antique plate with forged marks discovered to have been fraudulently sold in London to a customer, who had purchased them at an enormous price as genuine. The memorandum, which is signed "Walter Prideaux, Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company," and is dated Goldsmiths' Hall, June 22, 1880, is as follows:—"In the years 1872 and 1873, a silversmith in London, in a large way of business, sold a large quantity of silver plate to a customer. Last autumn a person who is well acquainted with plate marks saw this plate, and informed the owner that it was spurious. Hereupon the Goldsmiths' Company were communicated with. Their officers were sent to examine the plate, and over 600 pieces were found to bear counterfeit marks. Application was then made to the seller, and he was informed that the Goldsmiths' Com-

pany would sue for the penalties unless he could relieve himself under the statute by making known the person, and the place of abode of the person, from whom he received it. After having seen the invoices he admitted the sale, and, after some time, during which he had the plate examined by several persons in the trade, gave the name and residence of a person, who, he said, supplied him with all the articles in question. This person is a working silversmith in a small way of business. The Goldsmiths' Company thereupon applied to the last-mentioned person, who examined some of the plate in a cursory way, and after some time replied, through his solicitor, that he was not prepared to admit that he sold the plate, or that he had ever had the plate in his possession; but that if the wares in question had been sold by him they must be some of certain wares which, in 1872, he either bought or received in exchange from a person, whose name he mentioned, who is dead. The solicitor of the person first applied to was then asked by letter whether he was prepared, by production of his books or in some other manner, to substantiate his statement. Whereupon he produced invoices which cover about 600 pieces of plate, answering the descriptions of the plate which is the subject of inquiry, and cheques to order for payments made for it, all of which cheques appear to have passed through a bank and are duly indorsed. The circumstances bore a very suspicious appearance, but the Goldsmiths' Company were advised that the evidence was such as would be deemed sufficient in a court of law, and that they would not be doing right to continue the proceedings against the person who apparently had cleared himself under the provisions of the Act of Parliament. They, thereupon, commenced proceedings against the person from whom he asserts that he bought the plate in question, and these proceedings are now pending. The defendant has raised a point of law under the Statute of Limitations, which is set down for argument on demurrer. The articles in question purport to be of the time of Queen Anne, before the duty was imposed, and, therefore, do not bear the duty mark."

Correspondence.

MARKET-JEW STREET AND MARAZION.

When the writer of "Our Early Bells" (see THE ANTIQUARY, vol. ii. p. 18) wrote, "there can be little doubt but that the Phœnicians introduced their customs and religion into our country in very early times, and Market Jew Street, or Marazion, near Penzance, is a name which tells the tale of their intercourse and settlement," he fell certainly into one error, and probably into more than one.

Market-Jew Street was, in my boyhood, a name for a street in Penzance, but never for the little town of Marazion, about three miles eastward. Marazion was, no doubt, sometimes called *Market-Jew*, but never *Street* in addition.

Again, the reader of Prof. Max Müller's "Chips from a German Workshop" will scarcely be willing to admit that either of the names in the quotation is of Phœnician derivation (see "Chips," iii. 299–310).

WM. PENGELLY.

Torquay.

HARVEST CUSTOMS—HOLLOAING LARGESS.

In Norfolk the day after the harvest supper is occupied by the harvestmen in going round to the friends and tradesmen of their employer asking largesses, or drink-money. On receiving a largess, the men form a circle round their lord (or foreman), who acts as fugleman, shouting three times "holloa l-a-rgess," followed by three piercing "whoops." The syllable "lar," in largess, is sung in a bass monotone, drawn out sufficiently to form a decided chorus. The thrice repeated "whoop" is given in a high falsetto tone. This apparently unmeaning custom is, probably, a survival of the Cornish one of "saluting the neck;" the slight ceremonial part of the Cornish practice having fallen out of use in Norfolk, while the shouting only remains to mark the survival of the custom. The Cornish proceeding is this—When all the wheat is cut, a large handful (understood to be the last mown) is tied together, decorated with flowers, and held aloft by the harvest lord. He (lord) then shouts at the top of his voice, three times, "I have him!" One of the other harvestmen then says, also three times, "What have ye?" To which the first speaker replies, "A neck!" "A neck!" "A neck!" On this the whole company join in a thundering "Hurrah," repeated three times. The threefold repetition of all the cries, in both the counties mentioned, has apparently some significance. Perhaps some of your readers will be able to add further details of local customs at harvest endings. What has become of the old song called "Harvest Home?" Its effect on me as a lad, many years ago, I shall not easily forget. It was almost unlawful to sing it, except at harvest endings. The ballad contained a touching description of the year's farm-work, with moral reflections, expressed, I fancy, in really poetical language.

A HEDGEROW PARSON.

BOOKS CURIOUS AND RARE.

Mr. Cornelius Walford's excellent Paper on the above subject (see *ante*, p. 60) cannot fail to interest a large portion of your readers, and it opens a very wide field.

As he seems to invite supplementary remarks I should like to be permitted to add one or two, and to preface them by recommending those who are interested in the matter, besides other sources of information, to consult Beloe's "Anecdotes of Literature," Sir Egerton Brydges' "Restituta," and D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature." The last-named writer observes: "Were it inquired of an ingenious writer what part of his work had occasioned him most perplexity, he would often point to the title-page. The curiosity which we there would excite is, however, most fastidious to gratify."

We cannot doubt the accuracy of these remarks, and the latter consideration is doubtless the one that has given rise to the many extraordinary title-pages so often met with. Nor can the importance of a telling title-page be over-estimated. A book with an unfortunate title-page has been known to meet with scarcely a reader; whereas, the same book, with an altered title-page, has gone through several editions. This was the case, D'Israeli tells us, with a novel brought out under the title of "The Champion of Virtue," afterwards altered to "The Old English Baron." Possibly virtue was thought to need no "champion," as George III. is said to have remarked, he thought the Bible needed no "Apology," when Bishop Watson wrote his well-known work in answer to Tom Paine.

But I am digressing. Mr. C. Walford has given us a few specimens of title-pages curious *and* rare. I will add one or two curious, but I am not so sure as to the second adjective.

Two very outrageous ones are mentioned by D'Israeli. They are those of two religious pamphlets published about the middle of the last century: "*Die and be Damned*," and "*A Sure Guide to Hell*."

The following are in my own possession:—

"*Heaven Taken by Storm; or the Holy Violence a Christian is to Put Forth in the Pursuit after Glory.* By Thomas Watson, Minister of the Gospel." [Text follows.] "London: Printed by R. W. for Thomas Parkhurst, at the sign of the Bible, on London Bridge, 1669."

There is nothing very remarkable in this "small tractate," as the author calls it (nearly 200 pp.), beyond its prolixity and its warlike title, except that in one place (p. 37) he compares spirituality to spirits of wine, and in another (p. 34) he speaks of religion as a "trade," but in no irreverent way. "Prayer is a duty which keeps the trade of religion agoing."

"*Ientaculum Indicum; or a Breake-fast for the Bench; Prepared, Presented, and Preached in Two Sacred Services, or Sermons, the Morning Sacrifice before the two Assizes, at Thetford, at Norwich,* 1619. *Containing Monitory Meditations, to execute Justice and Law-Businesse with a good Conscience.* By Samuel Garey, Preacher of God's Word at Winfarthing in Norff." [Text follows.] "London: Printed by B. A. for Matthew Law, and are to be sold by Edmond Casson at Norwich, in the Market Place, at the Signe of the Bible, 1623." The "breakefast" was both ample and *recherché*, and, it is to be hoped, agreed well with the stomachs of the bench.

"*A Manuall for Magistrates, or A Lanterne for Lawyers; a Sermon Preached before the Judges and Justices at Norwich Assizes,* 1619. By Samuel Garey." [Texts follow]. "Printed by B. A. for Matthew Law, 1623."

This sermon is quite as curious as its title-page. The "Lanterne" still burns, and emits sufficient light to show that there were rogues in the law then as now, and that the perils, uncertainty and costliness of litigation were at least as great in the times of our forefathers as they are at the present day.

As a modern curiosity in title-pages, I remember having seen a religious tract styled "The Railroad to Heaven," but I omitted to note particulars.

I could give many more curious title-pages, but the fear that they may not be sufficiently rare deters me.

It has been observed that the title-page is often the best part of a book. "It is too often," says D'Israeli, "with the titles of books as with those painted representations exhibited by keepers of wild beasts; where, in general, the picture itself is made more striking and inviting to the eye than the inclosed animal is found to be." On the other hand, it must be allowed that the modest "bills of fare" put forth in the title-pages of some works gives us but a faint conception of the literary feasts that await us.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Maidstone.

THE RECENTLY-DISCOVERED VIKING SHIP.

THE ANTIQUARY for August (see p. 53) contains an account, mainly reproduced from the *Times'* correspondent, of the discovery of an ancient Viking ship at Sandefjord, near Laurvig, in Norway. As a friend resident in the neighbourhood has sent me three little splinters from this long-buried craft, with a query as to whether I think it may or may not have belonged to King Halfdan Hvitbein, or King Halfdan Svarte, it may not be considered presumptuous of me to lay before the readers of THE ANTIQUARY a thought or two that may interest them. I may say, however, *en passant*, that I am awaiting information from antiquarian friends in Scandinavia, and that probably I may erelong furnish more lengthy and interesting particulars on the subject.

With regard to Halfdan Svarte, Snorre Sturlassön relates that he was drowned, with many of his followers, while crossing the treacherous ice over Rönd (now Randefjord), in Hadeland, and that because he was so highly esteemed there came the chief men of Raumerike, Vestfold, and Hedemarken, to claim his body for burial in their several districts. The conclusion of the matter was, as he relates, that Halfdan Svarte was quartered, and that these several portions were buried in Ringerike, Raumerike, Vestfold, and Hedemarken; where there are still mounds bearing the name of Halfdan's Höie.

The story of Halfdan Hvitbein forms a part of the Ynglinga Saga of Snorre, of which the following is the concluding portion: — "Halfdan Hvitbeinn became a mighty king. He married Ásu, daughter of Eystein Hardrada, king of Uppland, who ruled over Hedemarken. Halfdan obtained a good deal of Hedemarken, Thoten, and Hadeland, and a great part of Vestfold. He lived to be an old man, and died a natural death in Thoten. He was borne to Vestfold, and 'heygðr'—that is, was 'mounded'—at a place called Skæreid in Skiringssal." And then Snorre quotes a verse from the contemporary Skald Thjodolf, which I translate as follows:—

"This know all (everybody), that Halfdan by his dependents missed should be. And that the cruel damp of death the valiant king seized in Thoten. And Skæreid in Skiringssal over his armour-clad bones resoundeth."

Now as Skæreid and Skiringssal were both, as we are told by C. R. Unger and other Professors of Norway, in the district of Thjödling, by Laurvig, there seems but little doubt but we have here the ship

which at some time also has contained the remains of this old and celebrated king. We are told that there were evident marks of the mound having been once previously opened, and there may have been some despoiling of the relics it contained. Skæreid is a portion of the sea; hence Thjodolf's poetic expression of its waves singing, as it were, the requiem over the dead king's grave. We should also gather from his expression, "armour-clad," that the chief had been entombed—as was indeed the custom—in full armour. To carry this back so far as Halfdan Hvitbein's time, is not to overreach the evidence adduced, which points us to the early iron age, or probably about the year 800—the period when also the famous Ragnar Lodbrok flourished, from whom so many of the plundering Vikings sprung.

W. PORTER.

Driffield, Yorks.

THE TERMINATION "HOPE."

(See vol. i., p. 233).

Your correspondent, the Rev. E. M. Cole, suggests that "hope," as a component in place-names, "is a lost child of the great family of thorpe."

I am inclined, for the following reasons, to regard "hope" as a derivative of a Celtic root, at the same time venturing to assert that your correspondent's phonetic exegesis pertains only to special combinations, some of which are manifest corruptions.

Firstly, Hope is a component in the place-names of districts, the local nomenclature of which almost invariably displays a strong element of Celtic, *e.g.*, Hopton Heath, Hopton-in-the-Hole, Hopton (Castle), Hopton (Monk), Hopton-Wafers, Hopton-Baggot, Hopton-Bowdler, and Hopesay in Salop; Hope-under-Dinmore, Hope-Mansell, and Hope (Sollers) in Herefordshire; Longhope in that part of Gloucestershire (N.W. of the Severn) essentially Celtic; Hopeman in Elgin, and Hope in Flintshire.

Secondly, Hope is conspicuous by its absence in the nomenclature of those districts notably Danish and Anglo-Saxon; it is found, but very rarely, in the Danelagh, and, though more frequent in the Midland counties, it is far from common, and is confined to those localities in which there is a strong element of Celtic. Further south and east, in the almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon territory, I am able to meet with Hope but once—viz., in Kent.

Thirdly, Thorpe is distinctively Danish (though also an Anglo-Saxon word, or a word borrowed by the Saxons), and if there is any foundation for your correspondent's conjecture that thorpe is the parent of the lost child hope, it might reasonably be expected that hope would be found in the Danelagh—where the name of its supposed parent is "legion," but, as above stated, it is conspicuous by its absence.

Again, thorpe is extremely rare in Norway and in the Norwegian districts of England; in Cumberland and Westmoreland (pre-eminently Norwegian) thorpe is almost entirely absent, but here its reputed offspring appear in rank luxuriance. Those districts in Cumberland and Westmoreland, the nomenclature of which is not Norwegian, is Celtic, Danish and Anglo-Saxon being almost unknown in the topography of both counties, and although hope enters into the composition of some of the local names of Northumberland and Durham—in which counties both Danish and Anglo-Saxon names are numerous—Celtic nomenclature prevails over a large area.

Fourthly, The signification of hope—if a derivative of thorpe—would be an aggregation of peasants' cottages, a village, or something equivalent to a village, which signification would be incompatible with other component members of the place-names of which hope forms an element—*e.g.*, Hopton.

Fifthly, The phonetic corruption suggested by Mr. Cole can apply to place-names only in which hope is the terminal member; when it forms the initial syllable, and when standing without a prefix or a postfix, hope would retain its unabbreviated pronunciation.

Lastly, It seems to me that this vocable is almost invariably found in close proximity to place-names of undoubtedly Celtic origin, and that it is conspicuously absent from Danish districts; that it is never topographically associated with thorpe, except in those regions where Celtic nomenclature is unequivocally and prominently represented, and that in the Celtic localities of Cumberland and Westmoreland, where thorpe is found very rarely indeed, if at all, hopes are "as plenty as blackberries." The evidence I have furnished—though exhibited in a very imperfect manner—leads irresistibly to the conclusion that hope is a derivative or a corruption of a Celtic root, probably hwpp—a bank or slope. This etymology of hope would be in harmony with the topography and physical features of the habitats of the word, and its signification would not be incompatible with that of other vocables with which it is found in composition.

FREDERICK DAVIS.

Derby.

—o—

Although I entertain the greatest respect for the opinions of so able a writer as the author of "Scandinavian Place Names in the East Riding" (a pamphlet which I have perused with much pleasure), nevertheless I cannot altogether agree with his remarks regarding the origin of the terminal syllable in the word "Stan-hope," and the other "-hopes" which we find so numerous in the higher or western part of the county of Durham. Mr. Cole comes to the conclusion that as "-thorpe" on the Yorkshire Wolds is locally pronounced "thrup," and the word "Stanhope" as "Stan-up," therefore, *ex uno disce omnes*, the whole of these Weardale "hopes" belong to the great family of "-thorpe." Undoubtedly, much valuable information respecting the origin of place-names may be gathered from hearing their local pronunciation; yet I think it will be found that many of the "-hopes" belonging to the Weardale "cluster" are not usually pronounced as "up," *e.g.*, Snowhope, Horsleyhope, Hedleyhope, and Bollihope. But let us for a moment consider the physical appearance of the districts in question.

It will readily be admitted, and the author, in the above-named pamphlet justly remarks, that the word "Thorpe" is scarcely ever found in any mountainous region, but that, on the other hand, it is very common in low-lying districts; even in the East Riding, where it appears so frequently, by far the greater number are found in Holderness and the Vale of York, whilst

comparatively few are met with on the Wolds. Thus, if in such a Danish stronghold as this Riding appears to have been, we find so few such names on comparatively low hills, it seems unlikely that we should find them on hills which are more than double their height, and in a district where the proportion of Danish names does not amount to more than one-fourth of those found in the East Riding.

Of course, *quot homines tot sententiæ;* but in my opinion, the general situation of these "-hopes" seems to point conclusively to their having been derived from the Celtic word "hwpp," signifying the side of a hill, or the slope between hills, they being principally found on the hill-slopes overlooking the Wear and its tributaries. Even in the *low-lying* parts of the county of Durham, the word "Thorp" is very rarely found, those at present occurring to me being in the neighbourhood of Hartlepool, whilst further west, we have the single instance of "Staindrop," on the higher ground between Barnard-Castle and Darlington; but still, it is in the open country, and not more than about four hundred feet above sea-level.

W. GREGSON.

Baldersby, Thirsk.

RENTS IN LONDON.

Taking into consideration the enormous rents which are now being asked for all kinds of houses in London, the following extract from a pamphlet entitled "An Apology for the Builder," published for Care Pullen, at the Angel, in St. Paul's Churchyard, in 1685, may be of interest to your readers:—

"Houses are of more value in Cheapside and Cornhill than they are in Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Old Street, or any of the outparts; and the Rents in some of these outparts have been within this few years considerably advanced by the addition of New Buildings that are beyond them. As for instance, the Rents of the houses in Bishopsgate Street, the Minories, &c., are raised from Fifteen pounds or Sixteen pounds per Annum to be now Thirty Pounds, which was by the increase of Buildings in Spittle-Fields, Shadwell, and Ratcliffe Highway. And at the other end of the town those houses in the Strand and Charing Cross are worth now fifty and three score pounds per Annum, which within this thirty years were not Lett for above Twenty pounds per Annum; which is by the great addition of Buildings since made in St. James, Leicester Fields and other adjoyning parts."

In conclusion I may point to the fact that for shop and cellarage alone inhabitants of Charing Cross at the present day pay £200 and *upwards*.

HENRY W. BUSH.

24, Lonsdale Square, N.

SOCIETY OF SEA-SERJEANTS.

MY grandfather, Mr. Gwynne, of Taliaris, Carmarthenshire, was "President of the Society of Sea-Serjeants." I should be glad to learn:—

(1) From about what year does this society date? (2) Was it Jacobite in its origin, and what were its objects? (3) Is any work extant on the subject?

W. GWYNNE HUGHES,
Major Staff Corps, British Burmah.

SMITHFIELD.

In your report of the reading of my Paper on Smithfield, at p. 222, vol. i., I am made to say that Smithfield was the "place where, in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, Protestants and Roman Catholics alike met a martyr's fate."

Permit me to say that there was no burning at Smithfield during the reign of Elizabeth; had such been the case, Lingard the historian, himself a member of the old religion, would most certainly have chronicled it.

GEORGE LAMBERT, F.S.A.

SWIN-HOPE.

(See vol. i. pp. 47, 139, and 234.)

If anything were wanting to confirm my note, in your May number, concerning *Swinburne*, *Waterbrook*, it would be the German name of *Swinemunde*. Surely that is the *mouth of the river*. The Dutch port *Y-muiden* was so christened but a few years ago. With regard to *Hope* as a surname or generic of a surname, permit me to observe that the slovenly pronunciation of *Stanhope* is solely due to a distinct phonetic law which reigns through English supreme. *Hope* by itself meant *height*, *hill*, *heap*, *burrow*, *Stan*, with the Anglo-Saxon accent à, meant, and was pronounced, *stone*. *Hoop*, in Dutch, *mount*, French *monceau*, differs in sound, though only with delicate speakers, from *hoop* = French *espérance*. Van der Hoop is an honest Dutch surname.

ALEX. V. W. BIKKERS.

Lewisham, S.E.

Books Received.

Early Man in Britain. By W. Boyd Dawkins. (Macmillan & Co.)—Leaves from my Sketch-book. By J. W. Small, F.S.A. Scot. (Small, 56, George Street, Edinburgh.)—An Attempt towards a Glossary of the Archaic and Provincial Words of the County of Stafford. By C. H. Poole. (St. Gregory's Press, Stratford-on-Avon.)—Stonehenge. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. (Stanford, Charing Cross.) — The Obelisk and Freemasonry. By J. A. Weisse, M.D. (New York: J. W. Bouton.)—Statutes of the Hospital of the Holy Virgin Mary of Siena, A.D. 1305. By the Ven. Archdeacon Wright. (Skeffington & Son.)—The Gaelic Kingdom in Scotland. By Charles Stewart. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Lancashire and Cheshire Historical and Genealogical Notes. (*Chronicle* Office, Leigh.)—History of Guiseley. By Philemon Slater. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.)—A Guide to the Study of Book-Plates. By the Hon. J. Leicester Warren. (Pearson, Pall Mall.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

The Rev. Charles Reeder had better consult a second-hand bookseller as to the value of the work which he mentions.

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.—(*See August issue.*)

FOR SALE.

Book-Plates for sale. A specimen packet sent post free for two shillings. A series of selections sent on approval.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee. P.O. Orders to be payable at the Chief Office, London.

The Saints' Everlasting Rest, 2nd edition, Richard Baxter, 1651, printed for Thomas Underhill, Fleet Street.—Sir Thomas More's Utopia, 1624.—Briefe Introductions, both Natural and Pleasant, into Art of Chiromancie, &c., with woodcuts.—Also Artificial and Natural Astrology, &c., London, Thomas Purfoot, 1615. All in good condition.—G. S. Payne, Abingdon.

Autograph Letters of Authors, including Hoare, Hutchins, Wharton, and other Antiquarians.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Bank of England Five Shillings Dollar, 1804, a remarkably fine specimen, price 15*s.*—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Scrope Family, very old Parchment Deed signed by Sir Adrian, £1. Particulars on application.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Ord's Cleveland, 4to, 1846.—Halifax and its Gibbet Law.—Wright's Antiquities of Halifax, 1738.—Oliver's History of Beverley, 4to.—Corry's History of Lancashire, 2 vols., 4to, large paper (pedigrees of Chadwick family, &c.).—Boydell's History of the River Thames, 2 vols. folio, fine coloured plates, full russia, gilt; and many others.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Aurelii Augustini opuscula plurima, Argentinæ, 1491, capital letters hand painted. Old Hymn printed in cover.—Offers requested (73).

Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire, first vol., half-bound, wants 2 plates; also 10 parts in original paper covers.—Address, The Rector, Bagendon, Cirencester.

The Bishop's Bible, imp. folio, 1505, half-calf, first title mounted, clean good copy, £4 10*s.*—Sir Jonas Moore, Map of the Great Level of the Fens, 16 folio sheets, 1685, measures 78 inches by 55, gives names of landed proprietors, with their property marked out, extreme rarity and interest, £5.—Milligan's History of Duelling, 2 vols. 8vo, 1841, 10*s.*—Common Prayer, Baskerville, in long lines, 1760, royal 8vo, in original crimson morocco, quaint tooling, £1.—Life and Death of T. Wilson, Minister of Maidstone, 12mo, 1672, *rare*, 10*s.*—Selden's History of Tithes, 4to, vellum, 1618, presentation copy from Archbishop Laud to Christopher Wren, with autographs of Christopher Wren and Granville Sharp, £1.—St. Augustine's Manual and Meditations, 12mo, 1586, morocco, rare and curious, £4.—Apply, W. L. K., Downham Market, Norfolk.

The Bookworm, edited by Berjeau, 1866 to 1870, 5 vols., *complete*, sewed, 35*s.*—Dibdin's Literary Reminiscences, 2 vols., half-calf, 1836, with index (separate), 30*s.*—The Registers of Westminster Abbey, by Col. Chester (Harleian Society), 1875 (75).

Two "Mulready" Envelopes, date 1840.—E. A. Farr, Iver, near Uxbridge.

The School of Love.—The Recluse of the Woods.—Lermos and Rosa.—The Turtle Dove.—Cupid's Annual Charter. These five curious "chap books," in paper covers, illustrated with coloured plates, clean, dates about 1800, price 10*s.*—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee.

ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ, 1648, folding plates, 15*s.* 6*d.*—Planché's Dramatic Costume, 2 vols., hand-coloured plates, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Creech's Horace, 1684, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Prior's Poems, 1741, 4*s.* 6*d.*—Little's Poems, 1817, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Mr. Hobson, Government Surveyor, 13, Terrell Street, Bristol.

Briefe Instruction by Way of Dialogue, concerning the Principall Poyntes of Christian Religion, by George Doulye, Lovaine, 1604.—Apply, Miss Lucy Gardiner, Denbury House, Newton Abbot, Devon.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE.

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Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

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Wanted.—History of Surrey, Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williamson, Guildford.

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Newbigging's Rossendale, large or small paper, and Tim Bobbin, any edition, for cash.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Vols. 3, 4 and 6, Walpole's Letters (Bentley's Collective Edition, 1840); also Vol. 6, Cunningham's British Painters, &c. (Family Library) (74).

Daly's edition of Rokeby.—Long Ago, for 1873.—R. R. Lloyd, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.

An Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, by Samuel Lysons, F.R.S., 1797.—A. Brown, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Seventeenth Century Tokens, issued in Wales, especially Wrexham or Wrixham.—Edward Rowland, Bryn Offa, Wrexham.

Bigland's Gloucestershire, parts 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, of vol. 2.—The Rector, Bagendon, Cirencester.

The Antiquary.

NOVEMBER, 1880.

The Victorian Revival of Gothic Architecture.

By J. H. Parker, C.B.

PART II.

TO return to the restoration of English churches. One very material point of this is in the furniture, but neither the clergy nor the architects understand this branch of the subject: they can all appreciate and admire the beautiful rood lofts and screens and pulpits of our eastern and western counties, but they do not understand or appreciate the open seats with their beautifully carved bench ends. These are really the finest church furniture in Europe: they are for the most part of the time of Henry VII. or VIII.; but we are not without examples of the fourteenth and even of the thirteenth century, the emblems carved upon them, being frequently the instruments of the crucifixion, show that they are generally before the time of Edward VI. They are often very fine pieces of wood carving, especially the "Poppies," as they are called, no doubt from "Puppets," as they are wooden heads, often valuable examples of the costume of the period. There is one singular example at Taunton, in a church which was rebuilt in the time of Queen Mary. This wooden furniture is dated by an inscription upon it of the second year of Elizabeth, and this series of bench ends is carved in shallow carving, with the vestments of the clergy of that period. These may be useful for settling disputed points in details of costume. Though these bench ends are not in general sufficiently appreciated either by the clergy or the architects, they are the best church furniture in Europe. They are often found in the midland counties, though more abundantly in the east and west.

It is evident that the clergy are much more responsible than the architects for the many blunders that have been committed, owing to their having been in too great a hurry to have their good ideas carried out before either architects, builders, or workmen knew how to do it. A great demand for restoration suddenly arose; and of course where there is a demand and money to back it the supply is soon forthcoming. It was at first very inadequate and imperfect, even when the architects were well informed; the builders, and still more the workmen, remained equally ignorant and prejudiced against the new system, the true restoration of honest work according to the ideas of our ancestors, and sweeping away all the abominations of Italianism, and all other relics of the Georgian era.

In the matter of seats the clergy are not in the least aware of the great advantages we possess over any other country in our fine old oak benches, with their beautifully carved bench ends; these are almost, if not quite, unique—that is, confined to England. The Presbyterian craze in Scotland swept most of them away right through the centre of England, to introduce the sleeping boxes in their place. It is remarkable that though this craze went right through England from north to south, and even across the Channel into the north of France, it left untouched the eastern and western counties; and in Somerset and Devon, Norfolk and Suffolk, we have the beautiful woodwork of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries remaining almost intact. Even in the midland counties a great deal of it remained until the Victorian era: it has been ruthlessly swept away, however, under the name of *restoration.* Even where the clergy insisted upon having open seats, they did not see that they had many of them already remaining; but these had been so long neglected and despised that no one thought of restoring them to use. I have seen many churches in which I remember to have seen the old seats, which have entirely disappeared during the *restorations* of the last twenty or thirty years. The architect thought it better to make a new plan for the whole interior of the church, and

the old seats often did not harmonize with his new ideas; they would have spoilt the regularity of his plan; but the clergy were so well pleased to get rid of the galleries and the empty sleeping-boxes that occupied a great part of the church, that they paid no attention to the old seats that remained in other parts of it.

At the present time the clergy have a *craze for chairs*. This shows that they have not seen much of their use on the Continent, where they are a perfect nuisance; the poorest persons must pay a halfpenny for the use of a chair every time he wants one, and the more wealthy inhabitants have their names conspicuously painted, each on his own chair; each chair also has a kneeler attached to it, so that the two take up a good deal of room: these are not let for hire, and very often remain empty. When the service is not going on these chairs are piled up against the walls and the windows in the aisles, quite spoiling the appearance of the church. The same principle of property and exclusiveness in the church applies to these as to the sleeping boxes; both are equally unchristian in principle, for the poor have as much right to the use of the parish church as the rich. Forty years ago the high pews were openly defended by their occupants on the ground that this height was necessary, in order that when they were asleep they might not be seen by the people.

The name of Sir Gilbert Scott is so much mixed up with the Victorian revival of church architecture that some further account of him and his works seems to be necessary here. There can be no question that he was considered the greatest church architect of England of his time, more especially by the clergy, who were almost unanimous in their admiration of him. Although he says, in the "Recollections" of his life, that he considered books to have had very little influence on the revival of Mediæval architecture, this is certainly a great mistake; he was himself as successful with the pen as with his pencil, and though he says that the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford, built in 1841, was the first work that brought him into public notice, yet his book, published in 1850, entitled "A Plea for the Faithful Restoration of Churches" certainly added greatly to his reputation. It was just the view that the clergy wanted to have taken; he supplied a want, and almost every clergyman who wanted to have his church restored made a point of getting or reading this book. It was just calculated to please them; like his manner in conversation with strangers, there was a sort of modesty and want of pretension about it that was particularly pleasing; he always seemed to make an apology for every suggestion of his own, and to speak rather of the disadvantages than of the advantages of his profession. Take, for instance, the following passage, which is as interesting and as true now in 1880 as it was thirty years ago:—

> It is one of the disadvantages of the profession of architecture that, although in its own nature highly imaginative, and though it presents a wide field for romantic associations, for antiquarian research, and for philosophical investigation, its actual practice is of necessity so *material* in its character, and so intimately connected with the ordinary business of life, that the architect himself is usually the very last person to give verbal expression to the sentiment or the philosophy of his art; and, whatever may be his inward feelings, he seldom rises externally above the ordinary level of the man of business; he is, therefore, generally wiser to leave the literature of architecture to those whose habits of study and of thought enable them more worthily to handle it.
>
> With this apology I beg leave to trouble you with a few very crude thoughts on what appears to me to be one of the most important practical objects of this and similar societies, *the consecration and restoration* of those invaluable relics of Christian art which have been so wonderfully preserved to us in almost every village throughout our land—relics but for which we should now be ignorant of the most remarkable phase which Art has ever yet assumed—the only form in which it has suited itself to the pure and ennobling sentiments of our religion, and, in our national variety of it, the only form which is adapted to our climate and our traditional associations, and every vestige of which, however simple or homely it may be, has the strongest claims upon our reverence and care. . . . .
>
> An old church is so common and so familiar an object that we are often in danger of forgetting its value, and it is only by cultivating a correct appreciation of what our churches *really are*, that we shall obtain a true and earnest feeling for their conservation.

Such ideas as these were just calculated to please the clergy, especially the younger clergy, who were at that time stirred up by the great church movement, in another sense—that is, the revival of the Catholic teaching of the Prayer-Book.

Throughout his book the same good sense

and apparently modest estimate of himself is very attractive. His remarks on the practices of Christians in the earlier ages of Christianity are very true and very much to the purpose. It happens that these exactly agree with what I have been urging in Rome, that the Anglican Church, claiming to be the Church of the Apostles, free from the corruptions of a later period, should have erected a Basilica when they wanted a church in Rome, and not have copied an English or French Mediæval church, which must be out of place in Rome. The following pithy extract shows that Scott took the same view thirty years ago :—

> The heathen temples, being for the most part unsuited for Christian use, were abandoned; and the basilicas, a class of buildings purely secular in their intention, and therefore comparatively free from the pollution of idolatry, and, moreover, marvellously suited, as if by an overruling Providence, to the uses of Christian worship, were taken both to be actually used as churches and to serve as the first model or nucleus upon which the architecture of the Church (at least in her Western provinces) was to be founded. The noble Christian basilicas, which still remain, show how great were these early strides towards a Christian style.

That Scott himself was really a good Christian and did not merely pretend to be one, no one who knew him can doubt; that Christian spirit is evident throughout this book, and this, no doubt, helped to make him popular with the clergy. His remarks upon bad restorations, even at that time, might well suit the society which objects to any restoration at all; for, according to my ideas, as in other things, there are good restorations and bad restorations.

> In nothing is this want of humility seen so much as in church restoration. Nearly every restorer has his favourite style, or some fancy notion, to which he wishes to make everything subservient; and it is a most lamentable fact, that there has been far more done to obliterate genuine examples of pointed architecture, by the tampering caprices of well-meant restorations, than had been effected by centuries of mutilation and neglect. A restored church appears to lose all its truthfulness, and to become as little authentic, as an example of ancient art, as if it had been rebuilt on a new design. The restorer, too, often preserves *only* just what he fancies, and alters even that if it does not quite suit his taste. . . . . It is much to be regretted that so highly influential a body as the Ecclesiological Society should have given an indirect sanction to this system of *radical restoration*, by the very unhappy discussion which took place at their annual meeting in 1847. . . . .
>
> I have occupied so much time in the theoretical view of the subject, that I can say but little upon its practical bearings; indeed, the questions which arise from church restoration are so ever varying, as to be incapable of any definite rules for their solution, and much more will be done by cultivating the right *tone of feeling*, than by attempting to lay down any practical laws for its existence.
>
> Some persons object to the principles here laid down, as putting a curb upon *Genius!* What would they think of a modern editor of Shakspeare or Milton feeling it necessary to display his 'genius' by making improvements of his own? Surely restoration is not the field for the exhibition of genius. It calls forth the exercise of mind and judgment, and sometimes even of imagination, but every wish to display individual genius or invention should be banished from the mind of the restorer; he should forget *himself* in his veneration for the works of his predecessors. Restoration often calls for the highest exercise of the talent of the architect, and is not unfrequently far more difficult and laborious than making a new design; and he may safely trust to the legitimate exercise of his intellect being appreciated without wishing to risk the truthfulness of his work by giving scope to his own invention. . . . . The great danger in all our restorations is *doing too much;* and the great difficulty is to know *where to stop*. . . . . Even entire rebuilding, if necessary, may be effected *conservatively*, preserving the precise forms, and often much of the actual material and details of the original, and it is often better effected *by degrees*, and without a fixed determination to carry it throughout, than if commenced *all at once*. . . . .
>
> Let not the restorer give undue preference to the remains of any one age, to the prejudice of another, merely because the one *is*, and the other *is not*, *his own favourite style*. . . . . Capricious restorers are sometimes *actually glad* to have lost an ancient detail, as an excuse for introducing some favourite morsel from Bloxam or the Glossary! . . . .
>
> An architect may lay down a most perfect and judicious system of restoration, but it can seldom be perfectly carried out in *spirit*, if even in the letter, without the constant co-operation of the clergyman. The practical workman *detests restoration*, and will always destroy and renew rather than preserve and restore, so that an antagonistic influence ought always to be at hand. Where any of the ancient seats or other woodwork remain, they ought to be carefully preserved and repaired, though, perhaps, rough and plain; and their patterns should be generally followed for the remaining seats, though it is possible that finer examples might be found elsewhere. If none remain, it is better to follow some suitable patterns from neighbouring churches than to make new designs or copy those of another district. . . . .

Mr. Petit remarks on this subject:—

> There are few of our parish churches that have not a certain *individual character*, as impossible to define, but as easy to recognize, as the features of a countenance; this the tide of modern architecture threatens to overwhelm, to bring all indiscriminately to one standard and level. I would ask, Is the moral effect produced by this sweeping system beneficial? Is it either kind or prudent to disregard that

admonitus locorum, which may exercise a more powerful influence than we imagine in attaching our countrymen both to their church and institutions.

The whole is hallowed both by its age and by association; so that to deck it out in conjectural gables and pinnacles, and to clothe its stern tower in modern trappings, would be, at great cost, to destroy nearly all from which it derives its present strong claims on our interest and veneration.

As I was rather an intimate friend of Scott for the last ten years of his life, and during the time that he was in Rome I was with him daily, making excursions with him, and discussing architectural questions, I suspect that his son has misunderstood his intentions with regard to the *publication* of his "Recollections." Publication is a word to which several different meanings are attached; it may mean either giving every possible publicity by free and general advertising, or merely printing a book and allowing people to buy it if they are so disposed. Lord Salisbury once told the House of Lords that he had published a book, of which not a single copy had been sold. His Lordship had probably omitted to give instructions about *advertising*. In the case of Scott, he printed his "Lectures to the Students at the Academy" for the use of his pupils who were allowed to purchase it, though it was not advertised for the public in general.* I have little doubt that he intended the same thing to be done with these "Recollections," to have them printed for the use of his family and intimate friends, but not advertised for the indiscriminate public,† and doing the latter has been very injurious to his memory. This has made it *appear* as if his modest and unassuming character was put on for effect, and that he never gave up a job when he got the order for it, and knew how to lead people to give him orders, without seeming to do so, as a clever shopman, to attract customers. I do not believe that this latter was really Scott's character; his modesty was real, and not put on for effect; he was a real architect, had a wonderful eye for proportion, and understood the necessity of a good sky-line, a point which some of his rivals entirely neglect. He generally trusted to others for minute details; and one of the advantages of employing him was that he had an admirable set of clerks of the works, and generally knew exactly what each was fitted for. He never put the round man in a square hole, or the square man in the round hole, as is popularly said. From the enormous amount of business which he had during the latter years of his life it was impossible for him to attend to the details of each case himself personally, and he frequently went only once to the church which he had to restore, but he saw at a glance what was required, and he never allowed any drawings to go out of his office without seeing them himself, and frequently pointed out some important improvement at the last moment. The confidence which was placed in him was unbounded, and on the whole he deserved it. There is no doubt that his immense popularity, and the manner in which his works have been imitated by other architects, had a great deal to do with what is called "the Victorian style of architecture," which was in reality a revival of the Mediæval styles generally, without being confined to any one period. Scott always showed a preference for the time of Edward I., and not without reason; yet he would frequently, for the sake of economy, go back to the time of Richard I. or John—usually called the period of transition, which admits of a fine general effect being produced with little ornament. It must be confessed that Scott's practice was not always equal to his theory; he would often give way to the fancies of his employers if they pressed them, even though he thought they were wrong. Some of his contemporaries were more stubborn, and would insist on their own design being carried out entirely, or throw up the work into other hands. It is always rather doubtful which of these two modes of proceeding is right; there are extremes both ways, and as usual there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. Probably in most cases if Scott had given up the work it would not have been equally well done by any one else; sometimes, when the parson had full con-

* In this point Mr. Parker would seem to be in error: for we are assured by his son that the book was published in the ordinary course by Murray.—[Ed. ANTIQUARY.]

† The "Recollections" were left to his executors, to be published at their discretion: for that publication his executors are responsible. They were *edited* by his son, Mr. G. G. Scott, whose responsibility extends only to the *manner* of their publication.—[Ed. ANTIQUARY.]

fidence in him, the church was so well restored, even when it was necessary to rebuild it entirely, that those who had known it before could hardly believe that it had been rebuilt, it seemed so exactly the same as they had always known it. I remember one case of the church of Chilton Cantelo, in Somersetshire, of which the present Provost of Eton is rector, where it seems almost incredible that the church has been rebuilt from the foundations. I believe that the rector acted as his own clerk of the works, and watched the work from day to day, just as a rector of the Middle Ages would have done when the bishops were often architects, and the archdeacons inspectors of the works that were going on.

Scott was by no means the only architect who was a conscientious restorer. Some who quite failed in original design were very careful restorers. I have seen several churches in Kent restored by Mr. R. C. Hussey, in which it was exceedingly difficult to distinguish the new work from the old; one of these, the curious little Norman church of Barfreston, was by no means easy to restore, and was admirably done by Mr. Hussey* in his youth.

There is one piece of folly in which the Victorian architects have indulged during the last ten years (1870–1880) to an enormous extent, and for which they will be certainly heartily laughed at by their successors, and perhaps often accused of *jobbery* also; I mean the *pointing* of rubble walls. No more childish folly can be imagined! Such walls were never intended to be seen by the persons who built them, they were always intended to be plastered over both outside and inside—outside to keep the wet out, because some kinds of stone will absorb an enormous quantity of water, and when a wall three or four feet thick has become saturated with moisture, it is very difficult to get it dry again. On the inside they were intended to be plastered for the purpose of being painted upon.

Painting the walls was part of the design of every Mediæval church, quite as much as painting the windows; modern architects have generally restored the latter, but have almost universally neglected the former. It is true that these paintings, which were generally of Scriptural subjects, were almost universally whitewashed over by the ignorant and bigoted Puritans of the seventeenth century; but surely one of the great objects of *restoration* is to do away with the mischief that has been caused by ignorance and bigotry. The remains of the old painting have been found when sought for almost universally in all parts of the country. So long as the plaster was left on the rubble walls there was a chance of finding the remains of paintings upon them; but when the plaster is all scraped off for the purpose of putting good mortar between the joints of rough stones, which is called *pointing* them, our successors will be under the necessity of plastering over our pointed walls in order to paint them, for the restoration of painted walls in the next generation is a certainty. Forty years ago, who would have thought of restoring painted windows? yet this has now been done, or is being done, everywhere. The importance of "teaching by the eye" is getting to be generally understood. Educated people see that ignorant persons understand much better, and remember much better, anything of which they have seen a representation than what they have only heard of or read about. Even the picture of the mouth of hell, which was the common subject for the west end of our churches, and which was condemned by the Puritans as Popish, had really nothing whatever to do with Popery, and might often have had a good effect by reminding people of the horrors to which they were exposing themselves by wilful sin. This is rather an extreme case: the subjects usually depicted were taken from Holy Scripture, most commonly from the New Testament, but frequently also from the Old. A few legends were certainly used, especially that of St. Christopher with the infant Christ in his arms, which is of very early origin, and was used in very many of our parish churches on the wall opposite the door of entrance. It appears to me a very harmless legend, and if I found remains of it I should feel no scruple in restoring it; but no one

* Mr. Hussey had been in partnership with Rickman, and he helped me much in my "Glossary of Architecture;" his accurate knowledge of details was quite wonderful. Since he has retired from the profession the mention of his name can give no offence to his brother architects. It is better not to mention names of those now in practice.

who objects to a legend is obliged to use it, in at least nineteen out of twenty cases the subjects are from Scripture, and restoring these may be useful. This opinion is growing rapidly all over the country, and is being acted upon in many instances. One remarkable instance should be mentioned, Southleigh Church in Oxfordshire, near Eynsham. The walls of this church were covered with paintings of Scriptural subjects of the fifteenth century, and the church having fallen into the hands of a sound churchman, he has had the whitewash carefully removed, and the paintings restored stroke for stroke, without any attempt at *improvement.*

It happens that at this church John Wesley was the curate when a young man residing in Oxford. To see his pulpit has been an object of pilgrimage to the Wesleyans by thousands. The pulpit in which he preached has not been removed, and the Wesleyans continue to flock to this church in the summer time in greater numbers than ever each succeeding year, and are not in the least offended at the restoration of the paintings, as was feared at first; on the contrary, they are generally delighted with them, and it is now doubtful whether more do not come to see the pictures than the pulpit. As the Wesleyans do not generally belong to the higher class of society, this case may seem to indicate that the middle and lower classes would generally be glad to see the walls of our churches painted again as they used to be.

It is commonly said that Sir Gilbert Scott set the fashion of *pointing* rubble walls. It is impossible to believe that he ever intended to do so; but it is probable that when he wanted to explain the architectural history of a large cathedral, the different parts of which were built at many different periods, he thought it right to leave part of the construction of each period visible. I know that he often did this, and it was a useful course to pursue, for it enabled people to learn a lesson in architectural history in the most practical manner. It is probable that in some part of that cathedral the walls were built of rubble or concrete, which was always the cheapest mode of building, because no skilled labour was required for it. Gilbert Scott may have thought it right to show that this was done in some parts even of our finest cathedrals when it was convenient to do so, but that he ever intended to set this as a fashion for our small parish churches is quite incredible. Ignorant architects or clerks of the works, always anxious to follow in the footsteps of the great Gilbert Scott, whose name was a tower of strength, followed him blindly in this matter; and he must often have laughed at them for doing so. He was a man of thoroughly good taste and great knowledge of his subject, but I am sure that he never thought of such a thing as that his name would be used as an authority for *pointing rubble walls!!!*

The Orthography of Shakespeare's Name.

By R. A. Douglas Lithgow, LL.D., F.R.S.L., &c.

PART I.

"What a sight it is, to see writers committed together by the the ears for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, hyphens, and the like; fighting, as it were, for their fires and altars, and angry that none are frighted at their noises!"

Ben Jonson's *Discoveries.*

THE life of Shakespeare—the greatest genius which the world has yet produced—remains to be written; and it is in "his Booke" alone, the invaluable legacy he has bequeathed to posterity, that we can look upon his truest picture. Hallam says:—"The name of Shakespeare is the greatest in our literature, it is the greatest in all literature." And yet his personal history is enveloped in a cloud of obscurity, his contemporaries, whilst they carefully secured to us his unequalled productions, contented themselves with bearing their testimony to his "gentle" demeanour in private life, and wailing their threnodies around his tomb; and, from time to time, even the spelling of his name has become a theme for disputation.

Our knowledge of Shakespeare's life and character can scarcely be said to consist of more than a few facts, and these the rewards

of many years of mental toil, which the zeal and industry of a few *litterateurs*—from Nicholas Rowe, in the seventeenth century, to Charles Knight, Dyce, Howard Staunton, W. Aldis Wright, J. Payne Collier, and Halliwell-Phillipps in the present—have at length been enabled to establish. Unfortunately, even these are not agreed as to the orthography of the great poet's name; and although the subject is in itself unimportant, everything connected with Shakespeare is sufficiently interesting to justify any earnest attempt to throw light upon the minutest detail. In this Paper we propose simply to notice, first, the various spellings of the name to be found amongst the principal records of the Shakespeare family, the authenticated signatures of the poet himself, and the testimony of contemporaneous and subsequent history; and secondly, to very briefly and temperately direct attention to that form of spelling which we believe to be supported by the weight of evidence.

Amongst the early records of Warwickshire we find the name written Chacsper; Chackspere, Schakespere, Shaxper, Shaxpeer, Schakespeire, Schakspere, Shakespeyre, Shakespere, and Shakspere: but as the majority of these spellings are found only prior to 1558, when the Register of Stratford-on-Avon began to be kept, they are of little moment as far as our present inquiry is concerned. With regard to the records of the poet's family in the Register of Stratford parish, there are in all twenty entries, in one of which the name appears twice. In the record of the poet's baptism, April 26th, 1564, and in that of his burial, April 25th, 1616, the name, as in thirteen other instances, is spelt Shakspere; in three instances we find Shakspeare, in two Shaxpere, and in one Shakspeer. This statement may seem to prove that Shakspere was the correct mode of spelling; but let us state the case still further by referring to the few authenticated autographs of the poet himself.

"Shakespeare's undisputed signatures were," says Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, "written on three occasions only." There are, in all, five autographs—viz., three attached to his Will,* (which having been written on the same occasion, can only be taken, for the purposes of this argument, as one example), one appended to the indenture preserved in the Library of the Corporation of London, and one on the mortgage deed of the property in Blackfriars. In each instance, apparently, the surname is written without an *e* at the end of the first syllable; As these signatures, always indistinct, have become more so by the corrosive touch of time, we deem it best to quote Malone's account of his visit to the Prerogative Office, with his friend Steevens, for the purpose of tracing the Will, in 1776. In a MS. in the Bodleian Library, he says:—"On the 24th of September, 1776, I went, with my friend Mr. Steevens, to the Prerogative Office in Doctors' Commons, to see Shakspeare's original Will, in order to get a facsimile of the handwriting. The Will is written in the clerical hand of that age, on three small sheets fastened at top like a lawyer's brief. Shakspeare's name is signed at the bottom of the first and second sheet, and his final signature, 'by me William Shakspeare,' is in the middle of the third sheet. The name, however, at the bottom of the first sheet, is not in the usual place, but in the margin at the left-hand, and is so different from the others that we doubted whether it was his handwriting. He appears to have been very ill and weak when he signed his Will, for the hand is very irregular and tremulous. I suspect he signed his name at the end of the Will first, and so went backwards, which will account for that in the first page being worse written than the rest, the hand growing gradually weaker."

It has been alleged that there exists yet another autograph of Shakespeare's in a copy of Floris's translation of Montaigne, 1603; and in favour of this allegation a passage from *The Tempest* (act ii. scene 1) has been cited as being a plagiarism from the former work. There are many reasons for doubting the authenticity of this signature, as there have been many forgeries perpetrated from time to time; and, as it has yet to be proved that this signature was in existence previous to 1780, when Steevens published his facsimile of the last signature to the Will, it cannot be regarded as genuine. Moreover it differs materially in some respects from

* In the probate of the Will the signature is written "Schackspeare."

the five indisputable autographs; and, for the purposes of this part of our inquiry, we prefer to be guided alone by those signatures of the poet concerning which there cannot be a shadow of doubt.

Let us now briefly examine the orthography of the name as found in contemporaneous records concerning the poet and his family.*

In 1555, Thomas Siche instituted a proceeding against John Shakespeare (the poet's father), for £8. In the register of the bailiff's court is the following item:—

"Thomas Siche de Arscotte in com. Wigorn. queritr versus John *Shakyspere* de Stretford in com. Warwic. Glou in plac quod reddat ei oct. libras, &c."

In 1556, from original borough record of Stratford, as to John Shakespear becoming the owner of two houses, &c., avoiding abbreviations the record stands as follows:—

"Item, quod Georgius Turnor alienavit Johanni *Shakespere*, &c., unum tenementum cum gardin et croft, cum pertinentibus, in Grenehyll Strete, &c."

"Et quod Edwardus West alienavit predicto Johanni *Shakespere* unum tenementum, cum gardin adjacenti, in Henley strete."

In 1558. John Shakespeare and others were fined "for not kepynge of their gutters cleane." In the original memorandum Shakespeare is spelt *Shakspeyr*, as it is also in the appointment of the poet's father as constable.

In 1560, in a lease granted May 21st, the name is spelt *Shakspere*.

In the memorandum for grant of arms, John Shakespeare is alluded to as "John Shakespeare, gent."

Sadler included among debts due to him:—"Item of Edmund Lambert and Cornishe, for the debt of Mr. John *Shacksper*, 5*l*."

In the bond entered into by two sureties, in a penalty of £40, if any impediment should arise as to the marriage of William Shakespeare to Ann Hathaway, his name is spelt *Shagspere*.

In 1586. In the memorandum in the register, made by the town clerk, as to John Shakespeare being deprived of his aldermanic gown for non-attendance, the name is spelt *Shaxpere*.

1597. In the Fine levied on the purchase of New Place by Shakespeare, in 1597, the name occurs five times, and is each time most distinctly spelt "Shakespeare."

1592. In "A Groatsworth of Wit, &c.," by Green (or, more probably, Chettle), the author inveighs against several of the principal players; and alludes to Shakespeare as, "in his own conceit, the only SHAKE-SCENE in a country."

In 1603, in a poem entitled "A Poet's Vision and Glorie," the poet is alluded to as *Shakespeare*.

In the warrant of James I. (1603) authorizing the "King's servants," Shakespeare's name is given, *literatim* as "William Shakespeare." And in a list of "Ancient Freeholders in the fields, Old Stratford and Welcame" (1614), we find "Mr. *Shakspeare*" cited as holding "4 yard land."

We might easily multiply such instances, if the limits of our present Paper permitted; but what have been already quoted are more than sufficient for the purpose of our argument. We have selected the foregoing examples of the orthography of Shakespeare's name from some of the principal records connected with himself and family, from 1555, nine years before the birth of the poet, to 1614, two years before his decease; and in doing so have contented ourselves with citing the various spellings of the name therein met with, in chronological order, and without any attempt to favour the mode of spelling which commends itself to our acceptance, and which we believe to be the normal and established formula. What, then, do these evidences go to prove? Simply, that the orthography of surnames was in a most unsettled state during, at least, the period with which we are now concerned. Our examples have thus far been limited to the Shakespeare family alone (and we shall quote others, in favour of our main argument, hereafter); but let us here seek to inquire how far this alleged unsettled condition of the spelling of surnames is supported by the testimony of other families, and of those writers who may, by common consent, be regarded as authorities on such a subject.

* Dr. Karl Elze observes that in the three oldest documents in which the name has been found (of the years 1278, 1357, and 1375 respectively) it is written "Shakespere."

The following instances are recorded by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps :—

"Lord Robert Dudley's signature was generally *Duddeley*, his wife's *Duddley*, and a relative's *Dudley*. Allen, the actor, signed his name at various times, Alleyn, Aleyn, Allin, and Allen, while his wife's signature appears as Alleyne. Henslowe's autographs are in the forms of Hensley, Henslow, and Henslowe. Samuel Rowley signed himself Rouley, Rowley, and Rowleye. Burbage sometimes wrote Burbadg, while his brother signed himself Burbadge. One of the poet's (Shakespeare's) sons-in-law wrote himself Quyney, Quyneye, and Conoy, while his brother, the curate, signed Quiney.* His other son-in-law, Dr. Hall, signed himself, Hawle, Halle, Haule, and Hall. Alderman Sturley, of Stratford-on-Avon, signed his name sometimes in that form, and sometimes Strelley. Similar variations occur in Christian names, that of the poet's friend, Julius Shaw, positively appearing as Julyus, Julius, Julie, Julyne, Jule, Julines, Julynes, July, Julye, Julyius, and Julyles." In another place he says:—"In 1581, Sir Walter Raleigh signed his name *Rauley;* five years afterwards we find it *Ralegh*, and so in innumerable instances."

Edward Coote, master of the Free School, at Bury St. Edmunds, in his "English Schoole Master," ed., 1621, observes :—"Our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the painter, or as men have received them by tradition. . . . . Yea, I have knowne two naterall brethren, both learned, to write their owne names differently."

Fuller, in his "Worthies" (fol. Lond. 1662), says :—"Hence it is that the same name hath been so often disguised unto the staggering of many who have mistook them for different.

> The same they thought was not the same,
> And in their name they sought their name.

Thus I am informed that the honourable name of Villiers is written fourteen several ways in their own evidences; and the like, though not so many, variations may be observed in others."

In his "English Surnames," Mr. A. Lower says :—"There is a great difficulty in tracing the pedigrees of families, arising from the loose orthography, which obtained up to the time of Elizabeth, and even later." Mr. Markland* mentions having seen a document of the sixteenth century, in which four brothers, named Rugely, spelt their names in as many different ways; and Dr. Chandler notices the name of Waynflete in seventeen modes of orthography! "We are not," says Joseph Hunter,† "to look to the private MS. of any person of those times as the guide to the mode in which a name should be written by ourselves, when we possess *printed evidence* tolerably uniform from the person himself, and his contemporaries; unless, indeed, we are prepared to unsettle all the established orthography of English names. Shall Lady Jane Grey become Lady Jane Graye, yet it is certain that she wrote her name thus? Shall the Dudleys become Duddeleys, or the Cromwells Crumwells? These are but a very few of the distinguished names of the Elizabethan period which would fall before the scythe of such innovations."

However we may spell Shakespeare's name, there can be no doubt as to its etymological signification, which may thus be simply formulated: Shake-spear; indeed, the etymology of the name admits of no doubt, and if proof were wanting we have only to quote the following well-known lines of the poet's friend and contemporary—Ben Jonson :—

> Look how the father's face
> Lives in his issue; even so the race
> Of *Shakespeare's* mind and manners brightly shines
> In his well-turned and true-filed lines;
> In each of which he seems to *shake a lance*,
> As *brandished* at the eyes of ignorance.

Bancroft, also, in his "Epigrammes" (1639), alludes to the poet as having *shook his spear;* and we cannot but regard these evidences as to the etymology, as so many witnesses, not only to the correct pronunciation of the name but likewise to the longer form being the proper mode of spelling—viz., *Shakespeare.* Serstegan, in his "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," says: "Breakspear, Shakspear, and the like, have been surnames imposed upon the first bearers of them for valour and

* We also meet with this name as "Quyny" and "Queeny."

* "Archæologia," vol. xviii. p. 108.

† "Illustrations of the Life, Studies, and Writings of Shakespeare."

feates of armes." Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, in discussing the orthography of Shakespeare's name says :—"Camden derives it from the mere use of the weapon; and Bogan, in his additions to the "Archæologica Attica" of Francis Rous, says that *Shakespeare* is equivalent to *soldier*. The poet's coat-armour affords another evidence in the same direction; a parallel instance occurring in the broken lance in the arms of *Nicholas Breakspeare*, as described by Upton, in his treatise "De Studio Militari," fol. Lon. 1654. Lastly, Mark Antony Lower observes :—"Shakespeare is amongst the surnames derived from personal and mental qualities, or some feat of personal strength or courage, as Armstrong, All-fraye, Breakspeare, Langstaff, Wagstaff, *Shakestaff*, Bickerstaff, &c."

(*To be continued.*)

The "Grub Street Journal."

By Lord Talbot de Malahidé.

PART I.

I HAVE lately had an opportunity of examining a copy of "The Grub Street Journal," which I believe is not a common book.

Lowndes, in his "Biographical Manual," gives the following account of it :—

"Grub Street Journal, Memoirs of a Society of Grub Street, from January 8, 1730, to August 24, 1732. Folio, 138 Nos."

To this publication we owe the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It is written with considerable wit and humour, in ridicule of a host of bad writers, who at that time infested the republic of letters. The authors were Dr. Richard Russel, a physician, and Dr. John Martyn, the celebrated botanist. A selection was published, London, 1737, in 12°, 2 vols. 6*s*.

The copy which I have seen consists of 408 numbers, from January 8, 1730, to December 29, 1737. It contains little of real value, except the critical articles, which, however clever they may be, are of no particular interest, as they refer to publications which are now mostly forgotten, and can possess but few attractions for the readers of the present day.

The domestic intelligence and foreign intelligence form the most curious portion of the work. Although news from foreign parts in those days would not claim any great authority, it is remarkable that accounts are inserted in its columns relating to occurrences in all parts of Europe, and even in Turkey and Persia.

However, the domestic intelligence is really very interesting. There is very little original matter in it. It is mostly compiled from the different newspapers published in London, which appear to have been very numerous. Among others, the following are the periodicals referred to :—The *Courant*, *Postboy*, *Daily Post*, *Daily Journal*, *Evening Post*, *St. James' Evening Post*, *Whitehall Evening Post*, *Craftsman*, *Fog's Journal*.

There is a very full account of the appointments and proceedings at the Court. Elections for M.P.'s, and also municipal elections, are given. The assembling and proroguing of Parliament are mentioned, but I can find not the slightest allusion to proceedings in either House. Accidents, burglaries, murders, robberies, are chronicled with great industry; and there are numerous entries of births, deaths, and marriages, particularly of the two latter. Many customs, now disused, are described, and we view a very fair picture of the society of that period.

I do not pretend to have read through the four or five ponderous folios, but I have perused a good deal of their contents, and I venture to offer to your readers some of the most curious of my gleanings.

Among the entries relating to the Court are the following :—

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.

March 26, 1730. — Thursday being Maundy Thursday, his Grace the Archbishop of York, his Majesty's Almoner, performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of as many poor people of both sexes as his Majesty is years old, in the Royal Chapel of Whitehall. A considerable sum of money was distributed among the said poor, who had all tickets; after which, cloth being laid for dinner, they were seated at two tables, and their entertainment consisted of boiled beef and roast mutton, a dish for every four, which, after grace, they divided. They had strong beer to drink. Cloth being removed,

a wooden platter, with four large salt fish, four loaves, and three dozen of herrings, was given to each, which they carried home. Soon after they returned, and prayers being read to them in the Royal Chapel, each person was presented with two purses, the one with as many silver pence in it as his Majesty is years old, and the other with as many shillings as his Majesty has reigned years. To the men were given shoes, stockings, linen cloth for two shirts, woollen cloth for a coat, and to the women an equivalent in money. — *Daily Journal.*

Another account says:—"I am well assured that the Archbishop was not there, and that the ceremony of washing the feet was omitted."

April 15, 1731.—Being Maunday Thursday, the usual distribution of royal bounty took place. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, High Almoner, performed the annual ceremony of washing the feet of a certain number of poor people in the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, which was formerly done by the Kings themselves, in imitation of our Saviour's pattern of humility, &c. James II. was the last King who performed this in person.

It appears that the royal family frequently dined in public, as in the Continental Courts.

Monday, January 5.—On Friday last their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Amelia and Caroline, dined in public. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton waited on his Majesty, the Dutchess of Dorset carved and waited on the Queen, and the Lord Marquis of Carnarvon on the Prince of Wales.—*Postboy.*

May 7. — Their Majesties have declared their intention of dining in public every Sunday during their continuance at Hampton Court.—*Daily Journal.*

FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

September 26. — Last night the corpse of the Marquis of Annandale, after lying in state in the Jerusalem Chamber in Westminster Abbey, was interred there with great pomp and solemnity.—*Ibid.*

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

February 12. — Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to appoint his Grace the Duke of Athol one of the 16 peers of Scotland, and the R^t. Hon^ble. the Marquis of Lothian Companions of the most noble Order of the Thistle, who had their *green garters* put on by the hands of his Majesty.

At this time it appears that Scotch appointments were given to English peers. Thus—

May 15. — Lord Lowther was appointed High Commissioner of the Kirk of Scotland, and the Earl of Tankerville was made Knight of the Thistle.

May 11.—We hear that all the Foreign Ministers residing at the Court have been requested not to grant protections to the British subjects, except to such as are actually retained in their service.

It was customary to give persons of position licenses to go abroad:—

May 14.—His Grace the Duke of Norfolk hath obtained a licence under His Majesty's sign manual to travel to Paris beyond the seas, and the latter end of this month His Grace will set out for France.—*London Evening Post.*

September 28.—We hear that Mr. Atterbury, son of Dr. Atterbury, late Bishop of Rochester, has obtained a warrant under His Majesty's sign manual for leave to go to France to visit his father.—*Ibid.*

April 16.—Her Grace the Dutchess of Newcastle, having obtained a sign manual for leave to go abroad for the recovery of her health, she designs to set out the first week in June for the Spaw (*sic*) in Germany, and will be accompanied thither by several persons of distinction.—*Ibid.*

April 29, 1738.—This morning the R^t Hon^ble the Earl of Holdernesse and several other persons of distinction will set out for Dovor in order to embark for the Court of France.—*Daily Gazetteer.*

There is a curious comment on this in the *Grub Street Journal*:—"We wish for the honour of England that our brother could have told us that this or any other distinguished English troop were to set out in order to make the campaign against the enemies of Christianity."

The Lord Mayor of London appears to have been as great a personage abroad as he is now.

May 30.—We are informed that the King of France has given Alderman Parsons leave to import his beer into France duty free,

which we hear will be worth from 2 or £3000 per annum.—*Postboy.*

July 11.—We hear that the King of France has presented Mr. Alderman Parsons with the use of one of his state carriages for the time of his Mayoralty.

The following is a curious piece of political gossip of the time:—

June 27, 1737.—On Saturday the Venetian Ambassador set out on his return for the Court of Venice. He set out on Saturday morning at 4, he having received notice to leave the town in 3 days, and the kingdom in 8, on account of the insult offered to His Majesty's Crown and Dignity by the Doge and Senate of Venice, in the great honours shown to the Pretender's son.

Here is another curious old custom:—

September 21.—Last Thursday, His Excellency the Count de Montijo, the Spanish Ambassador, made a present of a diamond ring, value £200, to the messenger that brought the advice of the great victory of the Allies in Italy.

The Royal Princesses would seem to have been fond of hunting in the last century:—

August 22.—Yesterday, while their Majesties were hunting in Richmond New Park, Her Highness the Princess Amelia's horse fell with her, but she received no damage, and got up again and pursued the game.

September 3.—Yesterday being the anniversary fast on account of the great fire of London, which happened in the year 1666, and consumed 13,200 houses, the same was observed in this City and suburbs with the usual solemnity.—*Daily Post.*

There are numerous entries of robberies, which seem to have been very frequent in the very streets of London:—

January 10.—A gentleman was robbed by two footpads in a hackney coach between Temple Bar and General Post Office in Lombard Street.

January 30.—Last week Mr. Brian Fairfax was robbed in Grosvenor Street or New Bond Street, by four street robbers, of his gold watch, 7 guineas, and some silver.—*Postboy.*

Dick Turpin is also frequently mentioned.

There was no regular system of police, but the laws against marauders were very severe. There is an account of an Irish execution:—

Dublin, January 19, 1731.—Tim Croneen was hanged at Cork for the murder of Mr. St. Leger and his wife. He was executed in the usual barbarous manner, and his accomplice, a servant maid of the name of Joan Condon, was sentenced to be burnt alive.

Here is an English execution:—

Norwich, March 27.—Mary Taylor, on Thursday last, was burnt to ashes at Lynn, for being concerned in the murder of her mistress, and at the same time one Smith who murdered her was hanged.

There was no sympathy then for murderers. The laws were also very severe on suicides:—

May 14.—Yesterday the body of Houghton that hanged himself in the cell of Newgate the day before, was carried in a cart to Hounslow Heath and there hanged in chains.—*Courant.*

An old custom at Eton is mentioned:—

Eton, August 1.—This day was celebrated the anniversary diversion of hunting the ram by the scholars.

Among the miscellaneous items are the following:—

BEES.

July 16.—On Sunday a swarm of bees settled upon the side of the house of Mr. Lawton in Nicolas Lane, City, and gathered to so large a cluster that it was thought proper to have them removed, which was accordingly done, and the bees sent into the country. It is highly probable that such a number of industrious animals has not been seen so near the Royal Exchange within the memory of man.—*Courant.*

The comment of the *Grub Street Journal* is amusing:—"I think my brother is mistaken; there are many animals near the Exchange as industrious, but they keep the honey for themselves and make others feel the sting."

There was made for the Dauphin on purpose to receive the compliments of the New Year in, a scarlet mantle faced with gold point, with the Holy Ghost embroidered upon it.—*Daily Courant and Evening Post.*

(*To be continued.*)

Smithfield.

PART II.

(*The substance of a Paper read before the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, by* G. LAMBERT, F.S.A.)

"ON the East side of Smithfield lyeth the large hospital of St. Bartholomew, founded by Rahere, the first Prior of St. Bartholomew, in 1102. 'Alfune,' who had not long before built the Church of St. Giles Cripplegate, became the first Proctor of this Hospital (Hospitaller) and went himself daily into the Shambles and other Markets where he begged the Charity of Devout people for their relief, promising to the Donors reward at the Hand of God. Henry III. granted to Katherine, late Wife of William Hardell, 20 Feet of Land in length and breadth in Smithfield next to the Chapel of St. Bartholomew to build an Ancorage (Hermitage), commanding the Maior and Sherriffs of London, to assign the said 20 Feet to the said Katherine. The foundation of this Hospital for the Poor and diseased was confirmed by Edward III. in the 26 year of his reign.

"At the Suppression of Religious Houses in the Year 1539, the thirty-first Year of the reign of King Henry VIII., this Hospital was valued at £35 5*s.* 7*d.* yearly. On the 13th of January, 1546, the Bishop of Rochester, preaching at Pauls Cross, declared the gift of this Hospital from the King to the people together with certain Messuages and tenements in Giltspur St., Knightrider Street, St. Peter's Quay, Old Fish Street in Limehouse and Stepney. Other rich and generous Citizens granted liberally towards the preparing and furnishing of such Hospital even to paying weekly for a time which should not be for a year or twain until the same should be endowed, and thus it was that St. Bartholomew's was furnished and finished at the charges of the citizens.

"Rahere the founder, a pleasant and Witty Gentleman, sometime called the Kings' Minstrell, died, and was buried in the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew, where there is a fine monument erected to his memory. Rahere was a man of low birth. When he attained his age he hung about and haunted the households of the Nobles. He then was converted to religious Views and went to Rome, where he had a (so-called) Vision. St. Bartholomew appeared to him and told him that he, the Saint, had chosen for himself a place in London, at Smithfield, where in his name Rahere was to found a church to the honour of the Holy Trinity and a house of Black Canons, in consequence of which Vision The Priory of St. Bartholomew with the Church was erected," and, as I before stated, Rahere was its first Prior.

There is in possession of the Duke of Manchester a very precious document, a paper roll seven feet in length: it is a Compotus of Robert Glasyer, a canon, collector of the rents within the precincts of St. Bartholomew Close, for one year, from Michaelmas, being the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII.

In Lord Leconfield's collection of MSS, in folio 95,* under date 32 Edward I., we read:—"Sunday after the fast of St. Matthew the Apostle there is 'An inquisition taken before Simon de Paris and Hugh Pourte, Sheriffs of London, by the oaths of 12 persons named a Jury, to see if it was to the King's dammage if the King gave to the Bishop of Ely some 9 Cottages and a Messuage in Holborn, also a rent of 6*s.* to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield.'"

The right to hold a fair was granted by King Henry II., to be kept yearly at Bartholomew tide for three days, to wit, the eve, the day, and the next morning, to which fair all the clothiers and drapers in England were wont to repair. They had their booths or standings within the churchyard of the Priory, closed in with walls and gates, locked every night and watched for the safety of men's goods. The name given to this district, "Cloth Fair," still exists, and there linger about the spot "piece brokers," although the fair is a thing of the past. The Priory of St. Bartholomew at the time of its dissolution and suppression was valued at £653 15*s.* yearly. Prior Bolton, parson at Harrow-on-the-Hill, was the last ruler. Mary (of unenviable notoriety) gave a portion of this priory to the Black friars, and they made it their conventual church until the first year of Queen Elizabeth, when those friars

* See vol. vi. of the Historical Manuscript Commission, p. 298.

were put out, and the church again given to the inhabitants of Bartholomew Close for ever. The estate was held by a family named Rich, Attorney-General to Henry VIII. This gentleman resided in Cloth Fair, as did Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, his son Robert Rich, and also his grandson, Henry Rich, who became Earl of Holland. This Rich, in the reign of Elizabeth, 1562, appears to have somewhat incurred the displeasure of the authorities of Trinity College, Oxford, for under date is an entry in the "Liber Sigilli:" "*Item*, taken out of the Treasure howse the xxvii. day of May all the coyne that there was, that is syx powndes iii*s*. iiii*d*. for our Lawe Matter against My Lord Rich." This Rich was the friend of Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Robert Rich, mentioned above, was a Fellow Commoner; and Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, rose to be the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He with Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, took up arms for King Charles I., and assembled about 500 horse at Kingston-on-Thames on the 3rd of July, 1648; but on the 10th of the same month they and their force were utterly routed at St. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, by Col. Scroop. The Earl of Holland was taken prisoner and ultimately beheaded, having been declared a traitor by the Parliament, on the 7th of July, three days prior to the engagement on the 10th, and thus virtually ended this family. A distant relative subsequently married an Edwardes, whose son was created Lord Kensington, and he inherited certain property in Smithfield, which gave him the right and title to have a representative at the court of Pie Powder, of which we shall have more to say hereafter.

This fair, being so entirely a City fair, was, as a rule, opened with some State ceremonial. The Lord Mayor went in his State carriage on the proper day to proclaim it open, accompanied by one of the four attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court, on the 3rd of September, unless that day was Sunday. The proclamation was made at or near the gate leading to St. Bartholomew's church and into Cloth Fair, by the attorney, and repeated afterwards by the sheriffs. A procession was then formed, and the Lord Mayor proceeded round the fair to its boundaries, and thence on to the Mansion House, where a dinner ended this ceremony. A most accurate description of the fair, its booths and shows, its oyster openings, and sausage fryings, rows and turmoils, is given at great length by Mr. William Hone in his "Every Day Book," vol. i.

The Order is that the Aldermen doe meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at the Guildhall Chapel at two of the clock having on their Violet Gowns and there hear Evening Prayer. They then mount their Horses and ride to the New Gate, and passe forth of the Gate. Then entering the Cloth Fair, they make a proclamation, which being ended, they ride through the fair and so back again through the Church Yard of St. Bartholomews to Aldersgate, and thence to the Lord Mayors House, where they dine apparelled in their Scarlet gowns.

In the year 1636, under date Windsor, July 17, the holding of the fair was forbidden on account of the plague then raging. The "Great Plague" was twenty-nine years later.

That the fair had been discountenanced by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for some time prior, is beyond doubt; and to that fact doubtless may be attributed the neglect of attending in procession for the proclamation and opening; for in a newspaper, called the *True Protestant Mercury*, under date August 26, 1682, appears the following:—

Wednesday last, being the Eve of Saint Bartholemew, the Lord Mayor rode on horseback into Smithfield to proclaim the fair, but was very slenderly attended with only two Aldermen and the Sherriffs; when in former times it was usual for the whole Court of Aldermen to give their presence. After they had performed that Ceremony, on their return a saucy vintner's servant cried "God bless the King and the Lord Mayor, but a pox upon the Sheriffs. Upon this he was at once seized by some of the Sheriffs' officers and carried to the Earl of Hollands (the court of Pye powder) and there fined for his saucy and base Language to these Officials.

A partial attempt was made to continue the fair according to the ancient mode, but this was met by a presentment of the Grand Jury of London, for there is extant the following:—

We the Grand Inquest sworn to inquire for the Body of the City of London at Justice Hall in the Old Bailey, London, September 1st, 1697, Under complaint of several eminent Citizens and other inhabitants of this City that the continuance of Bartholemew fair longer than three days is contrary to the Charter of this City: and the permitting the several Obscene plays and interludes there is a perverting the first design of the said Fair, and an encouragement to all

manner of Lewdness and debauchery, to the great corruption of Youth, to the Dishonour of Almighty God, and the scandal of this City, do present the same as a great nuisance and humbly pray that all speedy and effectual care may be taken to redress the same.

A fair in an overflowing metropolis or anywhere in the suburbs, presenting too great an opportunity for dissipation and midnight orgies, combined with intoxication, theft, seduction, brawls and riots, was more than the respectable citizens of London could bear, and " Bartlemy " was universally condemned to be suppressed. The licentiousness of the meeting led the Lord Mayor and aldermen to reduce it to three days. In the year 1694, and in the *Gazette* of August the 2nd, there is printed the following:—

These are to give notice that by Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen Bartholemew fair held in the month of August in West Smithfield London will for the future be kept three days only and no longer.

In the course of time the fair became more and more intolerable, and in the year 1700, the Lord Mayor and aldermen issued a prohibition against its lotteries and interludes. During the mayoralty of Sir Samuel Fludyer, further resolutions were passed, and were annually broken by the Court. Lord Mayor Bull was determined to carry out the resolution to abolish all games of chance, and endeavoured to abate its depravity, and did so far carry out his intention as to disallow booths to be erected; but the mob broke the windows of the houses in Smithfield and the surroundings. Alderman Sawbridge, when mayor, prohibited shows, but the mob was determined for continuing them. The Lord Mayor, however, was firm, and the mob committed the grossest excesses. In 1743 this annual prohibition was complied with, and the fair terminated in a more peaceful manner, says the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

In the year 1798, on the 17th of July, in the Court of Common Council, it was referred to the City Lands Committee to consider the necessity and expediency of abolishing " Bartelmy Fair," but it was vehemently opposed, That it was not in the power of the court to put a stop to the fair, it being held under the Charters of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.—That a Court-leet and Court of Pie-powder were held from the opening of the fair to the setting of the Sun each day—That the Lands which were held in free soccage by these Charters included Smithfield Market, several Houses, and a Street in joint tenancy with the Earl of Leicester—That many of the householders were capable of discharging their Rents and taxes by the fair, and in this way it had been held quietly for a number of years. —The opposition got the day.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1817 the following entry occurs:—

Bartholemew Fair, The City Carnival, the delight of apprentices, the Abomination of their masters—The solace of maid-servants—the dread of their mistresses —the encouragements of Thieves—the terror of Constables, began on Wednesday and ended on Saturday. In the early part of the Day respectable persons traversed the fair without material interruption or inconvenience. But at Night Thieves and dissolute Characters held sovereign sway. An Alarm was given of some meditated riot on Saturday night, and soldiers were stationed in consequence in various places; but the fair concluded with perfect tranquillity.

Pennant also, writing about this fair, says:

It was a season of festivity; and it was frequented by a great deal of Company; but on becoming the resort of the debauched of all denominations certain regulations took place which in later days have spoiled the mirth but produced the desired decency.

In Smithfield at the markets and fairs was held a Court of Pie Powder, of which we have made mention above—" 'Curia Pedis pulverizati' from the French Pied, Latin pes, a foot, and Pouldreux, Latin Pulverulentus, dusty — to yield Justice to Buyers and Sellers and for the redress of all Disorders committed in them and so called, because the most usually are held in Summer and the Suiters are generally country folk, and had and have dusty feet: also from the expedition intended in the hearing of Causes proper thereunto before the dust goes off Plaintiff and Defendants feet, it is held 'De hora in horam.'" Skene in his "Book of Words," says that the word Pede-pulverosus (dusty-footed) means a Vagabond, especially a pedlar who hath no place of dwelling, and therefore must have justice summarily administered to him—namely, " between three ebbings and three flowings of the tides of the Sea." The Judges of this Court were termed Justices of the Pavilion, and had a most transcendent Jurisdiction, anciently authorized by the Bishop of Winchester at a fair held on St. Giles' Hill, near the City of Winchester. There is, or was, until very lately, a Court of

Pie Powder held every market-day in the City of Worcester. Blackstone, in his "Commentaries," says: "It is at once the lowest and at the same time the most expeditious court known to the law of England —because justice can be done there before the dust falls from the suitor's feet."

If we were to endeavour to trace the origin of this court we must resort to Holy Writ. The judges administered the law at the gate or without the city, where decisions were summary and effective, and doubtless an open space was chosen for this administration of justice, so that all acts should be as public as possible. The Greeks and Romans from the same motives decided causes in the Areopagus, or forum. The Britons for want of dwellings held their places of judicature in the open air. The Saxons, in imitation of the Germans, sent their most eminent men to ride circuits, that justice might not be impeded. Stowe writes in the year 1294: "Opposite the Bishop of Coventry's Inn in the High St. (now the Strand) stood a stone Cross where at divers times the justices itinerant sat without London." When, however, covered places for the deciding of causes were introduced, Pie Powder courts lost their ancient consequence and dwindled down to Courts of Record for the speedy dispatch of differences arising in markets and fairs in accordance with an act passed in Parliament 8, Henry VII., and 17 Edward IV., cap. ii. A.D. 1477. The steward in this court was the sole judge, there was no deputy, and the decisions were final. The Court of Pie Powder for Bartholomew Fair was held at a public-house called the "Hand and Shears," Middle Street, Cloth Fair. The two eldest clerks in the Sheriffs' Court were the attorneys in the Pie Powder, the Associate was the Common Serjeant of the City of London; but no Associate had attended for years, for on searching the Records for over a hundred years no mention is made of the same; six Serjeants at Mace (two for the Lord Mayor, two for the Poultry Compter, and two for the Giltspur Street Compter) and a Constable appointed by the steward of Lord Kensington to attend the court. This nobleman, Francis Edwardes, having married the Lady Elizabeth Rich, his nephew, William Edwardes, inherited in 1721 the estates of the Rich family, the founder of which was that Rich who was Attorney General to Henry VIII.

It now only remains to say, that fanaticism sent many Protestants to be burned at the stake, in Smithfield, during the reign of Mary, and it is supposed that the spot where they suffered was facing the doorway leading to Cloth Fair and the church of St. Bartholomew the Great; bones blackened with smoke having been found as lately as the year 1849, within three feet of the present surface of the pavement, charred and partly consumed.

In the year 1555, January 18th, a resolution was formed to prosecute all Protestants with the utmost rigour, and Gardiner, the Bishop of Winchester, undertook to put the laws in execution against them, and accordingly the Sheriffs of London, David Wodroff and William Chester, brought before the Commission which sat in St. Mary Overies Church (St. Saviour's), Southwark, Bishops Hooper and Ferrar, Doctors Taylor, Crome, Mr. Rogers (the Divinity Reader at St. Paul's Cathedral), Mr. Bradford, Mr. Cardmaker, and Mr. Rogers, who was the first that was executed by burning in the presence of Sir John Rochester, Comptroller of the Queen's Household, 14th February. The pious and learned Mr. Bradford was the next to suffer at Smithfield. He was a Prebendary of St. Paul's, and was dragged to the stake, together with a young man named John Leafe, a tallow-chandler's apprentice, aged nineteen. Wodroff, the Sheriff, bade him rise and have his hands tied, when, turning to his fellow-sufferer Leafe, Mr. Bradford exclaimed, "Be of good cheer, Brother, we shall sup with the Lord this night!"

John Philpot was a son of Sir Peter Philpot, of Hampshire; he was a Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Archdeacon of Winchester. He was examined by Bonner, Bishop of London, and the Bishops of Rochester, Coventry, and Lichfield, and St. Asaph, and a full bench of priests and others, and was by them condemned to be burned at the stake at Smithfield, for holding heretical opinions. On the 18th of September, 1555, Archdeacon Philpot was brought to the stake by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Thomas Legh and John Macham, when, on arriving at this place of execution, he knelt down and exclaimed, "I will pay

my vows in thee, O Smithfield!" These persons, and the particulars of their deaths, are mentioned here because their three names are especially mentioned on the Martyr Memorial Stone placed against the wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Out-patients' Hall), which was put up to their memory in the year 1870 by Messrs. Habershon and Pite, the architects, and a memorial church was erected to the honour of the martyrs in St. John's Road, Clerkenwell.

"Gardiner" (says Lingard), "finding the task odious, transferred the Office of Prosecutor to Edmond Bonner, Bishop of London." No matters, whatever they might be, could be proceeded in, without Gardiner's privity and concurrence; and these horrors (which were not committed by his actual orders), must at least have obtained his sanction, for he had reached a height of power, both civil and ecclesiastical, unequalled in the kingdom except by his master, Cardinal Wolsey. Gardiner was a man of great ability, his general knowledge more remarkable than his learning as a divine, he was ambitious, revengeful, and unscrupulous, had infinite tact and accurate foresight of affairs.* Bonner accepted the office put upon him by Gardiner, and executed it with increased and greater fury, much to the disgust of Cardinal Pole, who desired more gentle means, and instigated Philip of Spain, Mary's husband, to instruct his confessor to preach against this persecution, and for a short time the fires of Smithfield were extinguished, Bonner and the other bishops being amazed at Philip's act.

Gardiner died on the 12th of November, 1555, but his death did not stop these cruelties.

After the immolation of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 14th of February, 1556, Cardinal Pole was exalted to that dignity on the 22nd of March following, and the persecution of the Reformed was carried on with the utmost barbarity.

The Pope, Paul IV., recalled Cardinal Pole from his legation and appointed the Queen's Confessor, Peyto (Petre) to succeed him, but Queen Mary forbid him, Peyto, to put foot in England. The Pope, finding his power useless, re-appointed Cardinal Pole to the office of Legate, and persecution was kindled afresh.

Bonner was up and doing, ready to carry on the persecution: and to show the spirit which animated this holy man and the cheerful manner in which he undertook the work, I will quote from the Petit Manuscripts in the Inner Temple (vol. xlvii. No. 538, fol. 3), a fragment of a letter of Bonner while Bishop of London, dated July, 1558, and addressed to Cardinal Pole, the then Archbishop of Canterbury, in which he says: "Your Grace and My Lord Chancellor, I should doe well to have theym (the Heretics) burnt in Hammersmythe, a myle from my howse here (Fulham); for then can I giff sentence against theym here in the Parishe Church very quickly and without tumult or having the Sheriff present."

During Mary's reign 284 Protestants were inhumanly burned. She died November 17, 1558, having reigned five years four months and eleven days, and Cardinal Pole died sixteen hours after her.

There is one incident worthy of notice respecting these persecutions and atrocities. Amongst the condemned to the flames was a Mr. Barbor, of Southwark, and who narrowly escaped martyrdom for his firm adherence to the Protestant religion; while he was at the stake and taking leave of his friends the news came of the death of Queen Mary, and the executioner did not dare to put him to death, and thus he was liberated. This case of Mr. Barbor is not noticed by Mr. Foxe in his "Book of Martyrs," which is somewhat unaccountable, except that it was not an actual martyrdom, and therefore did not come within the scope of his work, but as the poor man had endured all the tormenting thoughts of and about his fearful punishment, and although he was not burned, yet his lucky escape is worthy of mention. Whiston, in his "Memoirs," mentions the case in these terms:—He "visited Mr. Gabriel Barbor the Grandson in 1720, at Brentwood, and saw a remarkable Jewel with a picture of Queen Elizabeth cut in Cameo on a stone which Mr. Barbor the grandfather had had cut to signal his Great Deliverance, and he ordered by his Will that this same image should be transmitted in the oldest branch of his family to all generations as it is preserved to this day (1720); and that

* Ecclesias. History. Burnet's "Reformation."

there should be an Elizabeth in the family provided that his eldest Son had a daughter born to him, and if these conditions were not complied with then this Jewel was to go to the Second Son and so on to the third." And this is the account as it has been handed down from father to son to grandsons, and up to that date there had always been an Elizabeth in this family. This jewel is an oval locket, ornamented with rubies, table diamonds, and pearls. The late Mr. Barbor, of the Charterhouse, had a picture of this Mr. Barbor, whose life was so miraculously saved: after his death his effects were sold, and these circumstances were mentioned at the time of sale, and the portrait was purchased by the late Rev. Mr. Valentine, of the London Hospital, in whose possession it was in the year 1840. The possessor of the jewel at that date was a Mrs. Blencowe, of Rayne, daughter of Richard Barbor, granddaughter of Gabriel Barbor, of Brentwood, and it fell to her lot because she was named Elizabeth.*

On the 19th November, 1558, when Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, Bonner, with the other bishops, went to meet her at Highgate, and kneeling (says Stowe), acknowledged their allegiance, which the Queen very graciously accepted, giving to every one of them her hand to kiss, except Bishop Bonner, whom she denied for sundry severities in the time of his authority. In May, 1559, he was summoned before the Privy Council, deprived (a second time) of his Bishopric, and indicted for a præmunire. He escaped the penalties attached to this charge, but he was confined for the remainder of his life in the Marshalsea in Southwark, whence he addressed a letter to Queen Elizabeth, praying for her clemency, and quotes from the fathers in support of his conduct during the preceding reign. This letter is dated 26 October, 1564, "from the Marshalsea Prison, in Southwarke," and is signed "Edmundus Bonnerus, Sede tribunalis tui regni in Southwarke." This letter had no effect, and did not lessen his punishment. He died in the Marshalsea on the 5th of September, 1569. Bonner was deprived of the bishopric of Hereford for denying the King's supremacy, by Edward VI., in October, 1549, when he was committed to the Fleet prison. He was a man of ability, cruel and revengeful, not versed in general knowledge, but of great learning in canon law, and of very ready wit. When on his way to prison some one cried out "Good-bye, Bishop Quondam?" Bonner replied, even in his grief, readily, "Good-bye, Fool semper."

But it was reserved for "the Most High and Mighty Prince James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith," as he is styled by the translators of the Bible, and to whom they wish "Grace, mercy, and peace," to put the finishing touch to this terrible picture of horrible suffering, for in the year 161$\frac{9}{1}$, Bartholomew Legat was brought before the Lords in Council, and the King himself interrogated Legat upon his holding Arian opinions concerning the divinity of Christ, and it was at the instance of the King, James I., that the bishops in consistory assembled, tried and condemned the man to be burned, and on Wednesday, the 18th of March, 161$\frac{1}{2}$, Bartholomew Legat suffered at the stake. With this last dreadful example of cruelty towards those who differed in religious opinion the one from the other, this sketch of Smithfield is brought to a close.

* *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1840, vol. xiv. p. 603. New Series.

Two Political Songs of the Middle Ages.

THE following curious set of verses was found while searching the *Coram Rege* Rolls at the Public Record Office. The date of this poetical effort is the sixteenth year of Richard II.—the period of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales,"—and it appears to have been a "rhyme" sung by its composer, John Berwald, and certain his associates, who were, as far as can be made out from the record, a band of lawless youths armed with bows and arrows, breakers of the peace in several towns in Yorkshire, assaulting the inhabitants, and committing the various other misdemeanours characteristic of an unsettled period. The principal scenes of the rising

were the towns of Beverley and Hull, and the song was apparently made by Berwald to celebrate the success of the revolt. The words of the indictment are:—"Et dicunt quod prædicti Johannes Berwald, Junior, de Cotyngham, et alii, fecerunt quandam rimam in Anglicis, et dictam rimam apud Beverle publice proclamari fecerunt die dominica [21st July, 1392] proxima ante festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, et apud Hull die dominica [28th July] tunc proxima sequente, et aliis diversis locis infra Comitatum Eboraci per diversas vices anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum sexto-decimo, que quidem rima sequitur in hæc verba:

In the Contre herd was we
Y^{t} in our soken schrewes be
W^{t} al for to bake
Among this frers it is so
And other ordres many mo
Whether thei slepe or wake
And yet wil Ikkan hel up other
And meynteyn him als his brother
bothe in wronge and right
And also wil in stond and stoure
Meynteyn owr neghebour
With al our myght
Ilk man may come and goo
Among us both to and froo
Say yon sikyrly
But hethyng wil we suffre non
Neither of hobbe ne of Johan
W^{t} what man he be
For unkynde we war
Yf we suffred of lesse or mare
Any vylane hethyng
But it wer q^{l}t double agayn
And acorde and be fulfayn
To hyde our dressyng
And on yat purpos yet we stand
Who so dose us any wrang
In what place it fall
Yet he myght als wele
Als have I hap and hale
do again you all.

The second poem was discovered among the *Miscellanea* of the Exchequer, Treasury of Receipt, in a small box of papers [York, Box 33, No. 70] relating to Aske's rebellion in 1536, more generally known as the "Pilgrimage of Grace."

It is, as will be seen, very crude and clumsy, but is spirited enough to answer its purpose, which probably was that of a song to cheer the men when undergoing the fatigues of a long march, while it embodies very completely the ideas and feelings of that heroic but ill-fated rising.

It is written on three sides of a sheet of coarse paper and the writing is often very obscure.

It runs as follows:—

Crist crucifyd
For thy wounds wide
Us comons guyde
Which pilgrames be
Thrughe Gods grace
For to purchache
Olde welth and peax
Of the spualtie [spiritualty]

Right well myndyng
The foresayng
And prophesiyng
Of Esayas
That prynces shuld
Remove fixt molde
Which fathers colde
To founde compas

Gret Gods fame
Doith church proclame
Now to be lame
And fast in bounds
Robbyd spoled and shorne
From catell and corne
And clene furth borne
Of housez and lands

Bot on theys kyngs
Esayas sayngs
Like rayn down bryngs
Gods woful yre
Harrying the subiect
Ther dewtis to forgett
And prynces let
Of suche desyre

Which things is clere
Agaynst Gods lere
As doith appere
In Detronomio
Gods law boke
Open and loke
As Moysez spoke
Decimo nono

Alacke alacke
For the church sake
Pore comons wake
And no marvell
For clere it is
The decay of this
How the pore shall mys
No tong can tell

Ther may be founde
The lymyt grounde
May not lay dowyn
Sesar nor Kyng
Which olde fathers
And y^{r} right heirs
For ther welfares
At theyr endyng

For ther they hade
Boith ale and breyde
At tyme of nede
And succer grete
In alle distresse
And hevynes
And wel intrete

Gaif to releif
Whome soraunce greve
Boith day and even
And can no wirke
Yet this thay may
Boith nyght and day
Rusorte and pray
Unto God's Kyrke

In troubil and care
Where that we were
In maner all bere
Of o^{r} substance
Nor founde good bate
At churche men gate
W^{t} onte checkmate
Or varyaunce

Thus interlie
Peax and petie
Luf and mercie
For to purchache
For mannys mysdeyd
And wrongfull crede
Most for myslede
Throght lack of grace

God that right all
Redresse now shall
And that is thrall
Agayn make fre
By this viage
And pylgramage
Of yong and sage
In this cuntre

Suche foly is fallen
And wise out blawen
Y^{t} grace is gone
And all goodnes
Then no marvell
Thoght it thus befell
Commons to mell
To make redress

Whome God graunt g^{a}ce
And for this space
Of this ther trase
Sende theym good spede
W^{t} welth helth and spede
Of synnys releys
And joy endleys
When thay be deyd

Church men for ever
Se you remember
Boith first and latter
In your memento
These pilgrames poore
That take such cure
To stabilisshe sure
Whiche dyd undoo

Crim crame and riche
W^t thre lll* and y^r liche
As sum men teache
God theym amend
And that aske may
W^t out delay
Here make a stay
And well to end.

M. H. HEWLETT.

The Roman Exploration Fund.

THIS association is now matter of history; the appeal made on its behalf to the public was successful for its object, although more indirectly than directly; the work to be done was so enormous that it was impossible for an Archæological Society, which depended entirely on voluntary subscriptions, to do more than set the example, and show what *ought to be done.*

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge both gave their sanction to the work for which this Fund was required, by each in its corporate capacity giving a donation of £200 to it. The Society of Antiquaries of London also gave £100, a large sum for their funds, and a very unusual favour. Her Majesty also contributed handsomely to the fund, and her example was followed by the Prince of Wales and several of the nobility and gentry of England, who gave donations to start it. They succeeded in setting the stone rolling, and it continued to roll year after year with increasing velocity, until it is now very difficult to keep pace with the excavations and explorations that are going on in Rome. At first great difficulties and many impediments had to be overcome; but these are all removed. The Archæological Society, which had the direction of this Fund, was cordially supported by the Pontifical authorities, and permission was given without difficulty or delay for all that was asked for. Many discoveries, very important for history, have been made, and are still making from day to day. The work is now carried on by the Italian Government on a larger scale than ever, and is now well directed.

It was chiefly for the purpose of education that this work was required. It has been ascertained beyond all question by these researches, that the "received interpretations" of those passages in the Latin Classics which relate to the historical topography of Rome, are based entirely upon what are called "the Roman traditions," and that these date only from the sixteenth century. They are in reality only the conjectures of learned men during the last three centuries, especially in the very learned works collected in the great Thesaurus of Gronovius, with the subsequent verbal criticisms of German and other scholars, often very ingenious and clever, but unfortunately not true. Had these learned men seen what is now visible, they would have seen them as we see them; but no one could do more than guess at the exact sites of objects entirely buried, and which had been so for centuries. No English schoolmaster or scholar can continue to teach as true history what he has reason to believe to be conjecture only. The excavations made in the Colosseum at my request are a case in point; instead of that colossal building having been all built in ten years by the Flavian emperors, as we have all been taught, it is now seen clearly that it was begun by Scaurus, the step-son of Sylla the Dictator, who built an amphitheatre of the same size on the same spot, the upper part of which was of wood, with glass pillars, and therefore temporary only; but the substructures were built of large blocks of tufa, calculated to be eternal, as Pliny says. The upper part was soon destroyed by fire, and remained a ruin until the time of Nero, who built his amphitheatre of brick on the same site, using the old substructures. Around this brick theatre the Flavian Emperors built their magnificent corridors and front of travertine stone, an enormous work in itself. It is recorded that each of these theatres, or amphitheatres (for an amphitheatre is still a theatre, though it has two round ends to it), would hold 80,000 people. In a fragment of an inscription of the time of the dedication found on the spot, and still preserved there, this building is called *Theatrum*, and not *Amphi*-theatrum. There is no other place in Rome where that number could be seated, unless in the Circus Maximus: which is a separate matter. The discoveries in the Forum Romanum are equally remarkable: three out

* ? Lords.

of four of the usually-received sites are found to be wrong. There is a good deal still to be examined in other parts of Rome before it is too late.

The Italian nation has made Archæology a department of the Government, with Signor Fiorelli, from Pompeii, at the head of it. The Parliament usually votes at least £2,000 a-year for the excavations on and around the Palatine, and has spent a large sum for a drain to carry off the water from the Colosseum. The Italian Parliament thus shows itself in advance of that of England, which has rejected the moderate Bill of Sir John Lubbock.

The beginning was made by us in seeking for and finding.—

I. The remains of the Porta Capena, which brought a great deal more to light incidentally, and proved of far greater importance, than was at first anticipated. The objects found in the first excavation were parts of the jambs of the gate, with the pavement of the Via Appia passing through it at the depth of from twenty to thirty feet.

II. The remains of the western tower of the gate, with a portion of the *specus* or conduit of the earliest aqueduct, the Aqua Appia, passing through the wall of the tower, with a bed of three or four inches thick of the peculiar cement used only for the aqueducts, called by the old Romans *opus signinum*, and by the modern Italians *coccio pesto*.

III. This aqueduct was traced across the valley from the cliff of the Cælian to that of the Aventine, carried on arches built against the southern side of an embankment or rampart, called by the old Romans an *agger;* this was shown to be continued right across the valley, by a series of seven pits excavated in a line, each pit being from twenty to thirty feet deep.

IV. This was also shown clearly to be one of the short *aggeres* or ramparts of Servius Tullius, by which the Seven Hills, each previously fortified, were connected into one city, thus agreeing exactly with the old legendary history. It also shows that there was an outer wall to Rome in the time of Augustus, because from the site of the Porta Capena in the wall of Servius Tullius to the Porta Appia in the outer wall is just a mile, and all the objects mentioned in the authentic Regionary Catalogue as being in Regio I., are situated within that limit on one side or the other of that part of the Via Appia; the arch of Drusus is also just within the Porta Appia.

V. Finding that these remains of the Porta Capena in the inner wall of Servius Tullius are just a mile *within* the outer wall in which is the Porta Appia (now called di S. Sebastiano), with the first Regio of Augustus between these two walls, is a demonstration that *there was an outer wall* to Rome at that period, of which indeed there are many remains; but this fact is generally denied by *closet*-scholars, who never can see the necessity of using their own eyes, or those of some one they can depend upon, to decide questions of this sort; surely the walls themselves are better evidence than anything which has been written about them, or that can be written about them.

These discoveries naturally excited a great deal of attention in Rome, and the stir that was made about them, partly with the object of obtaining funds, increased the excitement, and caused considerable jealousy and some rivalry. Four young Roman Princes (the sons of Dukes are called Princes in Rome) subscribed together to compete with us, as they frankly stated. Their excavation was made on part of the *great agger* of Servius Tullius, on the high table-land on the eastern side of Rome, from which the Seven Hills are only promontories in the valley of the Tiber. They discovered a row of houses of the first century of the Christian era, richly decorated with painting; these were on the summit of the *agger*, with outworks descending from them to the margin of the great foss. This foss has since been excavated by Signor Fiorelli, at the expense of the Italian Government, in 1877–78, and has been found to be 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep, agreeing exactly with the words of Dionysius from another of the old legends. Unfortunately that portion of the great *agger* has been entirely swept away by the railway company, to make room for another line of rails.

Simultaneously with this, Napoleon III., at the instigation of M. Viollet-le-Duc, ordered Signor Rosa to make his excavations on the Palatine Hill *for historical objects only*, in imitation of our example, and no longer

in search of works of art for the Paris Museums, as he had done before. That part of the Palatine Hill which the French have purchased, which had been the gardens of the Farnese family, were about one-third of the hill at its northern end, and happened to include the exact site of Roma Quadrata. When this property was sold by the French to the Italian Government, it was with the understanding that the excavations were to be continued, and that Signor Rosa should still be employed; the latter was done for a few years, but as the work carried on by the Italian Government was not confined to the Farnese Gardens, which they had bought of the French, but was general, and to a much greater extent, they thought it necessary to employ their own officers. These works are still carried on upon a very large scale, and with important results, but only confirming more strongly in each succeeding year the discoveries previously made by the English explorers.

The enormous foss on the southern side of that primitive city goes right across the hill from east to west, on a scale still larger than that of Servius Tullius; Signor Rosa had no idea of such an enormous trench being really artificial, and called it a natural valley, or *inter-montium*. It must be remembered that this enormous foss was at least 200 years earlier than that of Servius Tullius, and as a general rule, the earlier such works are, the greater is the scale on which they are made. That it was a foss and not a natural valley is evident from the existing remains, which shew that it was filled up to the level in the time of the Emperor Domitian, to enlarge the surface on which to build his great palace; it was not filled up with earth, but by building rough concrete walls across it from north to south, at about fifteen feet apart, with an equally rough concrete vault to make a solid foundation for the great palace to be built above; two of these rough walls cut through the bath-chambers of Livia, of the time of Augustus, one on the east side, the other on the west, in a most reckless manner, being evidently considered as mere foundations for the superstructure. Near the west end of this foss, and near the Circus Maximus, is a house of massive stone walls of the time of Sylla, two storeys high, still standing at the bottom of the foss, and the top of the house not quite level with the present surface of the ground.

Near the east end of the foss, and not far from the Arch of Titus, but against the southern bank of the foss, is a *clivus* or sloping road leading up to the gate of the *city*, which was on the southern side of the foss, as distinct from the Citadel, also called Roma Quadrata, and called by Augustus the Prætorium, which was on the north side of the great foss. This sloping road has the usual pavement for horses, fifteen feet wide, of the time of the Republic, and it goes from the bottom of the foss to the level of the ground. Nearly opposite to this *clivus*, and near the northern side of the foss, are remains of the Basilica Jovis, belonging to the Palace of Domitian and on the same level, that is, on the present level of the ground; but the foundations of this Basilica are the concrete walls and vaults similar to those which cut through the bath-chambers of Livia. Between the Basilica Jovis and the Arch of Titus are remains of the old gate, the only entrance for horses to the Palatine fortress, and these are on the level of the bottom of the foss. No architect or builder could have attempted to fill up a natural valley with cross walls.

At the same time, considerable works were carried on in exploring the subterranean chambers of the great Prison of the time of the Kings, called the Mamertine Prison (from a statue of Mars, called also Mamers); these chambers are now cellars under houses, and some of them had been largely filled up with earth; it was not without great difficulty and expense that the doorways communicating from one chamber to another were permitted to be opened.

A number of other explorations were also made, in searching out the line of the subterranean aqueducts; this line was afterwards followed by the other aqueducts, each on a higher level.

By all these works it will be seen that an entirely new light has been thrown on the authentic history of the city of Rome, and that the excavations in search of the Porta Capena were THE PIVOT on which the whole turned.

J. H. PARKER, C.B.

Gems and Precious Stones.

By Edward J. Watherston, F.S.S.

In Two Parts.

PART I.

THE singular fascination attending gems, or precious stones, and the extraordinary high value set upon them, is one of the most curious facts in the history of mankind. It cannot be rationally explained. In themselves the so-called precious stones are valueless, or nearly so. Excepting the diamond, in the glass-cutter's hands, and the ruby for the purposes of wire-drawing, and the jewelling of watches, they serve no earthly purpose of usefulness; and yet they rank among the highest and most coveted of worldly possessions. How came this to be? The answer is threefold. Originally, in the dawn of history, as far as our eye can see back into it, gems were considered magical objects, or "charms," protecting the wearer against all sorts of mundane evils, including illness; next, by a slight transition, denoting however considerable progress, the gems were simply believed to be medicinal agents, but unique in their kind, and of inestimable value as such; and, finally, by a further transition, leading up to our own days, the gems were, by nearly universal consent, adopted as the highest expression of accumulated riches. There was something like an economical necessity in this modern appreciation of gems. With the advance of commerce and industry, and the attendant growth of wealth, men felt the necessity of possessing, so to speak, concentrated expressions of earned or hereditary riches. Gold and silver did not suffice. The possessor of a million wants a big ship to carry his treasure in the shape of gold, while in the shape of diamonds and rubies he can carry his million in the hollow of his own hand, or hang it around the neck of his wife.

Gems as "Charms."

The belief in gems as being endowed with the most marvellous powers, ridiculous as it may seem to the modern mind, was in reality a legitimate offspring of what has been not inappropriately called "natural" religion. Looking around him, and above him, through the universe, dim to his eyes, man first of all perceived that while the mass of objects on earth were the same occurring in masses, there existed a few things that were very rare. And among the rarest of rare things were the precious stones. But they were not only found in small quantities, and of the most diminutive size compared with other things, but they had peculiar forms, with a lustre of their own resembling that of the stars. They were unlike all other substances found under and above the earth. It was quite logical that they should be considered before all things "precious," specially created by supernatural powers, and endowed as such with supernatural virtues. The belief, originating probably in India, the cradle and first home of all gems and precious stones, spread rapidly through the ancient world, as recorded among others in many passages of the Bible. Thus we are told, in the twenty-eighth chapter of Exodus, that gems were an indispensable adjunct in the attire of the High Priest. "And thou shalt put in the breastplate of judgment the Urim and the Thummin; and they shall be upon Aaron's heart, when he goeth in before the Lord: and Aaron shall bear the judgment of the children of Israel upon his heart before the Lord continually." It is probable that the "Urim" and the "Thummin" were large diamonds, although Epiphanius, the early Christian bishop and learned historian, describes them as of a sky colour, and they, therefore, may have been sapphires, valued equal to diamonds in ancient times. According to Epiphanius, the Urim and the Thummin in the "breastplate of judgment" of Aaron were endowed with special virtues, for "the change in the colour of them, when he came out from the sanctuary, manifested the favour or anger of Jehovah."

Josephus, the famous Jewish writer, governor of Galilee not long after the death of Jesus Christ, is still more explicit in regard to the wonderful gems adorning the High Priest. In his "Antiquities of the Jews" Josephus says that the successors of Aaron were "armed" with twelve magical jewels. "I mean that which was in the nature of a button on his right shoulder, bright rays

darting out thence, and being seen even by those who were remote, which splendour yet was not natural in the stone. This has appeared a wonderful thing to such as have not too far indulged themselves in philosophy, so as to feel contempt for divine revelation. But I must speak of what is still more wonderful. God declared beforehand, by these twelve stones which the High Priest bore on his body, and which were inserted into his breastplate, at what times the Jews should be victorious in battle. For so great was the splendour shining forth from the stones at such times, when the army began to march, that all the people became convinced at once that they were fighting under the assistance of God. Whence it came to pass that such Greeks as had a respect and veneration for our laws, possibly because they could not disprove them, called the High Priest's breastplate the 'Oracle.'"

Not only the natives of India, the Egyptians, the Jews, and other nations of ancient history, had full faith in the occult power of gems, but even the highly cultivated Greeks believed in it. The Greek trust in the wonder-working power of precious stones is expressed in numerous works of their classical writers, and stands forth strikingly in an "Ode on Gems," by the national singer Orpheus. In this poem, of about eight hundred pages, a list is given of all the precious stones known to the Greeks, and the supernatural qualities ascribed to each of them. Orpheus calls gems in general "the highest gift of Jove to mortals," bestowed upon them as "a sure remedy against all earthly woes." All precious stones, says Orpheus, are hidden by the gods underground, "in mystic caves," and whosoever can discover them will be rewarded by "endless blessings;" to the possessors "care and sorrow will be unknown, as well as illness, and they will always obtain victory in battle." Coming to specify the virtues of each individual gem, Orpheus advises that "if thou wearest a piece of the agate stone on thy hand, the immortal gods will ever be pleased with thee; and if the same be tied to the horns of thy oxen when ploughing, or round the ploughman's sturdy arm, wheat-crowned Ceres will descend from heaven with full lap to throw it upon thy furrows." Of the ruby Orpheus says:—"From off the altars thou, like the crystal [garnet or carbuncle] dost send forth a flame without the aid of fire;" and of the topaz: "Adorned with it man may gain at once the heart of every woman, and woman the heart of every man." Happy Greeks! The acquisition of a topaz must surely, among them, have made the course of true love to run for ever smooth.

The belief in precious stones as "charms," dating back to the most remote ages, is still flickering at the present time. It exists yet in parts of our Indian empire, and is said to be notably strong in Persia. That august visitor to our shores, the Shah, has, on good authority, a number of gems in the possession of which he puts the firmest faith, as a protection against all earthly ills and misfortunes. Accidental circumstances perhaps helped to strengthen this faith, for on one occasion the bullet of a would-be assassin glanced off from the casket of jewels which the "King of Kings" wears alway on his breast. It may be that, on this account, the Shah of Persia has come to be the proprietor of the largest collection of jewels in the world, the total being valued at from three to four millions sterling.

Gems as Medicinal Agents.

The admiration of precious stones, as being able to cure diseases of all kinds, though of later date than the faith in the jewels of the "breastplate of the High Priest," mentioned in Exodus, and the "highest gift of heaven" according to Orpheus, was none the less equally strong and lasting. But it is notable that while the belief in gems as "charms" evidently had its home in Asia, the only producer of them for many centuries, the faith in precious stones as medicinal agents originated among the ancient Greeks. This is made tolerably clear by the utterances of most of the classical authors of Greece, more particularly so by numerous expressions in the before-cited poem of Orpheus "On Gems." According to Greek legends, the curative power of precious stones was first discovered through their being found in the head of serpents, or of "vipers." It is thus, sings great Orpheus:—

For all the ills that out of earth arise,
The earth herself the antidote supplies,
She breeds the viper; she, too, gives the sage
The very means to quell the viper's rage.
All sorts of gems spring from her womb so wide,
Which ailing mortals with sure help provide.
For all the virtues potent herbs possess,
Gems in their kind have, nor in measure less.
Great is the force of herbs, but greater far,
The virtues that in stones inherent are.
For in the stone implanted mother earth,
Eternal force unfading from its birth.
Short-lived are herbs; they quickly fade away,
And but in life their potency bear sway;
When past their prime they dry and withered lie,
And little help there is in things that die.
Herbs as the source of life and health we own,
But everlasting life exists in stone,
As num'rous as the flow'rs spring from the ground,
So many gems are in earth's bosom found.

Orpheus enumerates twenty-seven gems as cures, "for all the ills that out of earth arise," placing at the head of the list the "crystal," probably the ruby, which he calls the "transparent image of eternal light" and in the second rank the "Adamas," or diamond, so named from its hardness, which gave rise to the expression of "adamantine chains." In both the Greek and the Roman writers there are endless references to the curative power of precious stones. From many of the allusions it appears that the dictates of fashion here, as everywhere else, had much influence over the prevailing belief in the virtue of particular stones, now one and now another being held up as specially efficacious for the cure of certain diseases. Thus, while the "Crystal" and the "Adamas" stood for a long time among the Greeks at the head of medicinal agents, that position was afterwards assumed by the "Sardius," or the Oriental carnelian. "No other stone," records Pliny, "was so great a favourite with the Greeks as this, and the plays of Menander and of Philemon abound in allusions to it." The cause of this favouritism lay probably in the facility with which the carnelian could be cut by the engraver, the dull red, flesh-coloured stone offering by itself no other attractions. Such engraved stones, either in the form of intaglios or of cameos, constitute to some extent an epoch in the history of gems, as it modified the original idea of stones being possessed of inherent virtues. To this came now to be added the conception that these powers might be raised, or changed, by pictures and inscriptions from the hand of the engraver.

The current of ideas that led to the engraving on precious stones is very clearly sketched out by Camillo Lionardo, an Italian writer of the fifteenth century, himself a firm believer in the power of "charms" and "amulets." Taking up the argument that the ancient Greeks and Romans, following in the footsteps of the Egyptians and Persians, were perfectly reasonable in attaching value to engraved stones, Lionardo goes on to say: "All things in Nature have a certain form, and are subject to certain influences. So, also, precious stones, being natural productions, have a prescribed form, and as such are subject to the universal influence of the planets. Hence, if these stones be engraved by a skilful person, under some particular influence, they receive a special virtue, as if they had been endowed with additional power through that engraving. And should it happen that the power intended by the engraving be the same as that of the natural quality of the stone, its particular virtue will be doubled, and thereby its efficacy greatly augmented."

The ancient writers give us numerous prescriptions as to the proper use and application of engraved stones. It is not a little curious to observe many of the rules laid down as the employment of various "charms." Thus, "a ram or a bearded man's head [the god Ammon] engraved on sapphire, will protect the wearer from all infirmities, from poison and from oppression." An engraved beryl, "with the dragon in front, has power to evoke the water spirits and force them to speak: and it will also call up the dead of your acquaintance, obliging them to answer your questions." Another Greek writer lays it down that a stone engraved with a design showing "a man with a long face and beard, his eyebrows raised, sitting behind a plough, and holding up a fox and a vulture, with four men lying upon his neck," will, "when placed under your head while sleeping, make you dream of treasures, and the right way of discovering them." There were most remarkable virtues in another kind of cut stone, representing Hercules and Jove, "Man seated, and a woman standing before him with her hair hanging down loose on her back, the man

looking up to her: this cut on carnelian has the virtue that whoever is touched therewith shall be led to the owner's will immediately." And, again, as related by Lionardo, "Man with a wand in his hand, seated on an eagle, engraved on hephaestitis [carbuncle], or crystal, which stone must be set in a copper ring: whosoever looks upon it on a Sunday, before sunrise, shall have victory over all his enemies, and if he looks upon it on a Thursday, all men shall obey him willingly. But he must be clothed in white, and abstain from eating pigeon." Highly recommended was another gem-engraving, upon "Chalcedonius," so called from being met with in copper mines near the city of Chalcedon. We learn that "a goat engraved on chalcedonius leads to amass wealth: keep this in thy money-box, and thou art certain to get rich." It is sad to record that the ancient chalcedonius, frequently referred to by Pliny, is no more found, the mines of Chalcedon having become exhausted more than a thousand years ago. The stone now going by the name of chalcedony is an agathe-onyx, closely allied to, and scarcely to be distinguished from the Hungarian opal.

The faith in engraved stones as constituting "charms" and "amulets" flourishes, as is well known, nearly as vigorously in the East at the present day as it did in ancient Greece and Rome, and is not extinct even in Europe. There are few potentates in Asia or Africa who have not around their neck, mostly pressed against the heart, some gem to protect them against evil. The late King Francis II. of Naples wore constantly a necklet made up of engraved "amulets," supposed to be similar in virtue to the Greek stone with the man on the eagle, which conferred "victory over all enemies." To these "charms" his Majesty trusted to the very last—until, it is to be supposed, General Garibaldi had driven him from home and throne. Throughout Spain and Italy there exists, among the lower classes, full faith in "amulets," especially in such as adorn the statues of the Madonna and the favourite saints. In the rest of Europe the belief met its death-stroke in the advent of Protestantism. However, it is related by Vaughan, Bishop of Chester, that Queen Elizabeth cured, by touch, scrofulous diseases "by virtue of some precious stones belonging to the crown of England that possessed this miraculous gift." This was evidently still the belief in Queen Elizabeth's time, though it is more than doubtful whether the strongly-minded Royal lady shared it. What is not doubtful is that she was strongly attached to precious stones—*as* precious stones.

Gems as "Concentrated Wealth."

While, in former times, gems were valued chiefly for objects which we now call superstitious, the modern view of them, that as representatives of riches—the artistic aspect, that of representation of beauty, being quite a secondary one, since the *shape* of gems, leaving alone their lustre, is very inferior to that of gold and silver ornaments produced by the jeweller's and goldsmith's art—necessarily gave rise to a great change in the appreciation of their value. Many of the gems of the Grecian and Roman periods, which were then thought most costly, are of little value now; while, on the other hand, some more scarcely looked at in former times, are now reckoned among the precious stones. Strictly speaking, the term "precious" is now generally reduced to about half-a-dozen among the gems, the remainder going by the appellation of "half-pure," or "half-precious." At the head of the precious stones stand the diamond and the ruby—the latter, under circumstances, more valuable than the former. To some extent it may be said that a certain market price, determined by size, form, purity, and colour, attaches to diamonds and rubies. This can scarcely be said as regards other precious stones, and still less of the long list of "half-precious" gems.

(*To be continued.*)

A Chapter on Early Steam Navigation.

STEAM-BOATS IN 1543.

From "El Instructor," a Spanish Periodical.

THE learned writer, Navarrete, in his valuable Collection of the Discoveries made by the Spaniards, published within the last few years, has shown by the most authentic testimonies

that the first experiment on record of impelling vessels by the motive power of steam, was made at Barcelona, in 1543, with all the success which the inventor anticipated; a period not less than eighty-five years before Brancas published the idea in Italy; more than a century before the Marquis of Worcester, in England, applied the power of steam to the purposes of labour; and nearly three hundred years before Fulton, combining the advantages of all contemporary engines, succeeded in producing an *effective* steam-boat in the United States of North America. However singular this may appear to some, it is completely authenticated by various records in Spain, particularly in those of Simancas, where the circumstances are so fully detailed as to place the subject beyond a doubt.

In 1543, a mechanic of Marina, named Blasco de Garay, offered to exhibit in the presence of the Emperor Charles V., a machine by means of which a vessel might be impelled without the assistance of sails or oars. The proposition, in the first place, appeared ridiculous; but the engineer remained so convinced that the power of the machine would be adequate to the production of the effect announced, that he commenced anew his representations to the government, supplicating his Majesty to command the execution of the project. The Emperor, in consequence, appointed a commission to proceed to Barcelona to witness the experiment, and to report upon the result. The engineer, Garay, secure now of making a proof of his invention, prepared a merchantship, called *La Trinidad*, of 200 tons burthen (thus states the record), and the commissioners having arrived, the experiment was made on the 17th June, 1543. Immediately upon a given signal, the vessel was put in motion; proceeding forward, it turned from one side to the other, according to the will of the steersman, and finally returned to the place whence it started, without the assistance of sails, oars, or any visible machinery, except an immense cauldron of boiling water, a complicated number of wheels within, and paddles gyrating without.

The multitude assembled on the sea-shore remained filled with admiration at the sight of this prodigy, the port of Barcelona resounded with applauses, and the commissioners, who witnessed the performance with the greatest enthusiasm, related to the Emperor that Garay had accomplished with his machine as much as he had undertaken to do. But the head of the commission, Ravago, who was then chief-treasurer of the kingdom, either through ignorance, or some other of those unseen causes which influence the conduct of statesmen, showed himself but little favourable either to the inventor or the machine. After confessing the success of the experiment, and expressing his approbation of the ingenuity of Garay, he endeavoured to persuade the Emperor that the invention would be of little or no utility; that its complicated construction would require constant repairs attended with immense expense; that the vessel would not proceed at the rate of more than a league an hour, and much more slowly when freighted; and, finally, that the boiler, unable to resist the force of the steam for any extended period, would frequently burst, and become productive of the most dreadful accidents. Such was the substance of the opinion given by this covetous or invidious minister.

Though Charles V. remained persuaded by the representations of his treasurer, he was not insensible to the merits of the inventor, whom he promoted to the rank of an officer, and in addition to the expenses of the experiment, presented him with a reward of 200,000 maravedis from the royal treasury, equivalent to 66,000 "reales de Vellon," a very considerable sum at that period; and the munificence of which proves that the invention of Garay equalled, if it did not surpass, the most extraordinary productions of that era. The military expeditions planned by the Emperor at that time, when the profession of arms constituted the glory of Spain and the honour of the Spaniards, rendered the occasion ill-adapted for the introduction into Europe of the advantages of steam navigation; and the honour which ancient Barcelona might have acquired by this noble discovery would not have been disputed at the present moment by a people of North America who, at the period alluded to, were far from being in existence.

It being established, then, as an incon-

trovertible fact that, in the sixteenth century, a vessel was navigated and propelled by means of steam power, and with an apparatus similar to the modern plan, the following question arises: Does the honour of this invention belong or not to the Americans, Fitch, who attempted, or Fulton, who succeeded in, the happy application of steam to the impelling of vessels? Our opinion is, decidedly, that Fulton deserves the entire honour of the invention and execution, although the machine had been invented and proved more than two centuries and a half before. The paradox contained in this answer will entirely vanish if we assent to the undeniable principle, that a man who produced a scientific invention in the sixteenth century would have done so with much greater facilities in the eighteenth. That either Fitch or Fulton possessed any previous information about the invention of Garay is entirely improbable. The false policy, or apathetic disposition of the ancient Spanish cabinet in not presenting to the public the important records contained in the archives of Simancas during four centuries, depriving the Peninsula of considerable glory, and Europe of much information, opposed an insurmountable barrier, not only to the curiosity of Fulton, but also to the researches of more exalted genius. Many of the monks, it is true, had access to this depository; but none of these possessed any interest in sounding the mine; and if any one had attempted it, the government would not have permitted the undertaking, as this depository has always been viewed as a kind of inalienable property. But had Fulton obtained access, or received information, it would not have extended beyond the knowledge of the fact, that a vessel had been navigated or impelled by power of steam with wheels and paddles, an idea easily discovered, but with difficulty applied to the combination of the powers necessary to produce the effect. The misfortune of there not existing in Spain, at that time, periodicals and publications of general information occasioned the extinction of this noble invention with the last breath of its author. Finally, if Spain possessed the glory of inventing steam-navigation, she has also the misfortune of having lost it; and modern engineers being free from all obligation to the Spaniard, Garay, there exists no reason for our withholding the praise due to the American, Fulton, who has succeeded in producing his invention in times more congenial, and with results so magnificent as to justify the pride, and augment the wealth of the United States and many nations of Europe.

I.

The Public Records.

THE recently-issued "Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records," shows that during the year 1879 five volumes of "Calendars of State Papers" were published, bringing the total number of these calendars up to 105. Nine volumes of the series of "Chronicles and Memorials" were also issued, making a total of 160 volumes already published. Of the former series 11,424 volumes have been sold up to the present, and 39,941 of the latter. The new "Calendars" included:—(1.) Mrs. Green's Calendar of Domestic State Papers during the Commonwealth, extending from July, 1653, to February, 1654; the papers relating to the period of the Convention Parliament, its resignation, and the assumption of power by Cromwell as Lord Protector. (2.) Mr. Redington's second volume of "Home Office Papers," extending from 1766 to 1769, contained among its principal subjects—The Correspondence with the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; The Struggles for American Independence; Riots in Jersey, and Troubles in the Isle of Man; Riots in London in connection with Wilkes' Trial; and other Riots in Kent, Newcastle, and Oxfordshire. (3.) The fourth volume of "Treasury Papers," by the same editor, beginning in 1708, to the end of the reign of Queen Anne, contained notices of Addison, William Paterson, William Penn, Lord Ranelagh, the Colonies, Marquis of Guiscard, the Russian Ambassador, Medical Science, &c. (4.) Mr. Sweetman's third volume of Documents relating to Ireland, between 1285 and 1292, referred, among other matters, to Edward I. and Alienor, the Queen Consort;

Appointments, Free Warrens, The Holy Land, Liberties and Franchises, Mines, Monasteries, Mercenaries serving in Ireland, &c. (5.) The first part of the fourth volume of the "Calendar of Letters and Despatches relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain," preserved in the archives at Simancas and elsewhere, under the editorship of Don Pascual de Gayangos. The introduction contains biographical notices of the following diplomatists :—Chapuys, Bonvalot, Santa Croce, Mai, Loaysa, Garay, Ortiz, Soria, Figueroa, Caracciolo, Niño, Perrenot, and Covos.

The volumes of "Chronicles" were :—

(1.) "Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First." Years 33–35.

(2.) "Henrici de Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ. Libri quinque in varios tractatus distincti," vol. ii.

(3.) "The Historians of the Church of York, and its Archbishops," vol. i.

(4.) "The Register of Malmesbury Abbey," vol. i.

(5.) "The History of the English," by Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, from A.C. 55 to A.D. 1154, in eight books.

(6.) "Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury," vol. iv.

(7.) "Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury," vol. i. The chronicle of the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I., by Gervase, the Monk of Canterbury.

(8.) "Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden," with Trevisa's translation, vol. vii.

(9.) "Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne, a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin," vol. iii., 1422–1431.

Mr. Rawdon Brown continues his labours at Venice, and has transmitted ten more volumes of transcripts of important documents in the archives of Venice relating to British History. Mr. W. H. Bliss has gone on with his researches in the libraries and secret archives of Rome, his summary report being included in the "Report" before us. M. Armand Baschet, also, is still engaged in the public libraries of Paris, and a large box of transcripts was received from him at the end of 1879. It is pleasing to note this assiduous collecting of historical materials from all accessible sources, which will ultimately form a *corpus historicum* as complete as possible.

Mr. W. B. Sanders, Assistant-Keeper of the Records, who is stationed at Southampton for the purpose of superintending the fac-similes of national manuscripts produced by process of photozincography, furnishes an interesting report of his year's work. During this period he has been in correspondence with various individuals and corporate bodies, with a view to ascertain the number of Anglo-Saxon Charters still extant. The result of his inquiry "goes to indicate that only two cathedrals are known now to possess any in addition to those of Canterbury, Westminster, Exeter, and Wells, and that the number of private collections in the same category is limited to very few." Winchester has two : one of King Æthelwolf, A.D. 854, the other of Eadwig, A.D. 957 ; but Worcester has only one, of Offa of Mercia, A.D. 770. The Salt Library at Stafford contains one of Æthelstan, A.D. 937, and the Taunton Museum one, ascribed to Ini of Wessex, A.D. 702 or 706. Winchester College has four fine charters dated, respectively, A.D. 900, A.D. 924–41, A.D. 940, and A.D. 1018. At Longleat there is one of Baldred of Mercia, A.D. 681, and one of Eadred, A.D. 955. At Melbury, the Earl of Ilchester has five, of the following periods :—A.D. 965, A.D. 1024, A.D. 1044, an undated one of the Guild of Orcy or Urk, the founder of the monastery of Abbotsbury, and a similarly undated grant by Tole, his widow.

Whilst examining the records of the Cathedral of Winchester, Mr. Sanders was fortunate enough to discover "the original grant, abounding in curious information, of the great fair of St. Giles, at that time one of the most important in Europe, to the Bishops of Winchester by Edward III." An unknown contemporaneous copy of Nicholas Trivet was also unearthed ; and at Southampton Mr. Sanders came upon a copy of the "Laws of Oleron," variously ascribed to Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine and to her son Richard "Cœur de Lion." Mr. Sanders' remarks on the disappearance of many invaluable charters are worthy of reproduction ; he writes :—

It is unfortunate that in the course of years—in some cases very few in number—the Anglo-Saxon charters once possessed by various cathedrals have disappeared. Worcester, at one time very rich in them,

possesses now but one, and that imperfect and only recently restored to the Chapter House. Eleven fine charters, printed by Thorpe, from the originals at Rochester, are no longer to be found there. Others, which, so recently as the period of the publication of the Codex, are there referred to as being then in existence in different cathedral collections, are gone; and one instance has come to my knowledge of a remarkable charter having disappeared within a much shorter time; while another, of great interest from the locality to which it refers, belonging to the same repository, is also absent. Of the nine charters quoted by Wanley as belonging then to Wells, none remain; and that which is now there is not one of those, and has nothing to do with either the diocese or the county.

Thus it would seem that our earliest and most precious charters are as little cared for as many of our old parish registers; their custodians (?) are apparently anxious that the inevitable theory of the "survival of the fittest" should receive, if possible, further illustration in quite a new field, however detrimental this might prove to historical research.

The printing of a new edition of the black-letter Prayer-Book of 1636, was completed in August, 1879.

Mr. A. C. Ewald's valuable "Calendar of the Norman Rolls" occupies nearly 150 pages of the Appendix. The rolls now calendared continue the series published by Sir Thomas Hardy in his "Rotuli Normanniæ." Hitherto, Carte's selected entries were the only ones known to the searcher, but in the present "Calendar" the entire contents of every roll are set out. The entries on these rolls are of a very varied description, furnishing as they do the details of the royal Acts in connection with the conquest of Normandy by Henry V. Those who submitted to the conqueror remained unmolested on their estates, and obtained new grants or confirmations of the same. The Norman knights and gentry who, on the other hand, refused to do homage to Henry, had their estates confiscated, and the parcelling out of the lands of these rebels occupies a considerable portion of the "Calendar." Grants of office are very numerous, prominent among these being the Ushers and Serjeants of the Pleas of the Sword (*placita spadæ*), the verderers, and *sergents dangereux* (officials appointed to collect the money payment made by forest tenants for leave to plough and sow in time of pannage), the water bailiffs, and the destroyers of wolves. As might be expected, these rolls abound with information respecting the religious houses and their possessions. Mr. Ewald furnishes a full list of the most important houses to which reference is made, as also a most useful one of the ancient names of the towns and districts placed in juxtaposition with their modern equivalents. We cannot do better than to give our readers a few examples taken at random from this well-digested "Calendar":—

May 1, 6 Hen. V. Licence to the prior and monks of the Convent of Jesus of Bethlehem at Shene to take from the quarries around Caen such stone as may be necessary to construct a church, cloister, and cells for the said monastery.

March 29, 6 Hen. V. Bayeux. Grant to Edward, Earl of Morteigne, in tail male of the Castle and Barony of Hommet, and of the possessions of William de Mountenay, Knight, by the service of providing the King with a cup whenever he and his heirs shall enter Falaise, and of bearing before him every Feast of S. George a sheathed sword during mass.

May 2, 6 Hen. V. Caen. A proclamation to the effect that the quarries yielding white stone in Vaucheulles and Callix and their neighbourhood belong only to the King, and are to be worked for the building and repairing of the churches, houses and fortresses of the King in England and Normandy.

July 13, 6 Hen. V. Safe conduct for John Deboriquelont coming in quest of the horses of William de Sandonville and Raullin Normant.

April 26, 6 Hen. V. Mandate to William Benart to obtain workmen and carts for the laying out of the King's garden in the Castle of Caen.

Nov. 10, 6 Hen. V. Commission to Geoffrey Fitzhugh, Walter Sandes, William Hodeleston, and the Vicomte of Falaise, to punish all brigands now imprisoned or who shall be imprisoned in the Castle of Falaise, according to the laws of the Duchy of Normandy and the regulations laid down for the discipline of the army.

Feb. 26, 6 Hen. V. Appointment of John des Haies as keeper of the conies of the châtellerie of Arques.

May 22, 6 Hen. V. Appointment of Walter Smyth as keeper of the King's salt-garner at Caen.

June 7, 6 Hen. V. Neufbourg. Mandate to John Radeclyf, bailiff of Evreux, to destroy all castles within his district, which he is unable conveniently to keep for the King's use.

May 17, 6 Hen. V. Grant to Thomas Pol, serjeant of Caen, of a tax on certain goods for a year, to assist him in keeping the streets of Caen clean and in good order.

April 28, 7 Hen. V. Grant to Hugh Spenser of the dungeon of Fecamp "quod ruinosum et desertum existit," together with the arms thereto appertaining.

Noteworthy in the grants included in this Calendar is the variety of the Petit Serjeanty services; thus, we have swords, pole-axes, lances, daggers, bows, sheaves of barbed arrows, cross-bows, belts for coats of mail, gilt spurs, plated gauntlets, gilt shields, coats of mail of pure iron chain, and basinets, among the articles to be yearly rendered to the king by the various grantees. Others provided banners with the arms of St. George, nosegays of red roses, chaplets of marjeroms, pounds of pepper, garters, fleurs-de-lys, gold rings, sparrow-hawks, or horns, and Walter Hungerford, Steward of the Household, held his Castle and Barony of Hommet by homage and rendering yearly to the King a lance *with the brush of a fox hanging therefrom*. At p. 798, under date September 12 (7 Hen. V.), we notice an entry, which closely resembles an early "brief," to wit, a "safe conduct for the four persons selected to travel in quest of relief for the town of Gisors."

Space will not permit us to do more than to mention the voluminous Calendar of the Exchequer. Depositions by Commission, embracing the reigns of William and Mary, Anne, and George I., prepared under the superintendence of Mr. J. J. Bond. We would only suggest that this new information, collected so laboriously, should at least be made somewhat more consultable by the addition of an Index of Places. Without such a referential aid, the searcher would be a bold one who would care to attack these 670 pages of small letter-press. In conclusion, we must not omit to notice the contents of the second appendix; Mr. Bird has here provided us with what may be not inappropriately considered as an official guide to the various records now deposited in the Public Record Office. This list of Calendars, Indexes, &c., arranged in alphabetical order, whilst dealing with an alarming variety of volumes, presents us at least with a practical "Key to the Records," and will prove of no inconsiderable value to those who have any experience in these matters. A glance at this list will at once supply the inquirer with the nature of the referential aid provided for any class of record he may have occasion to consult.

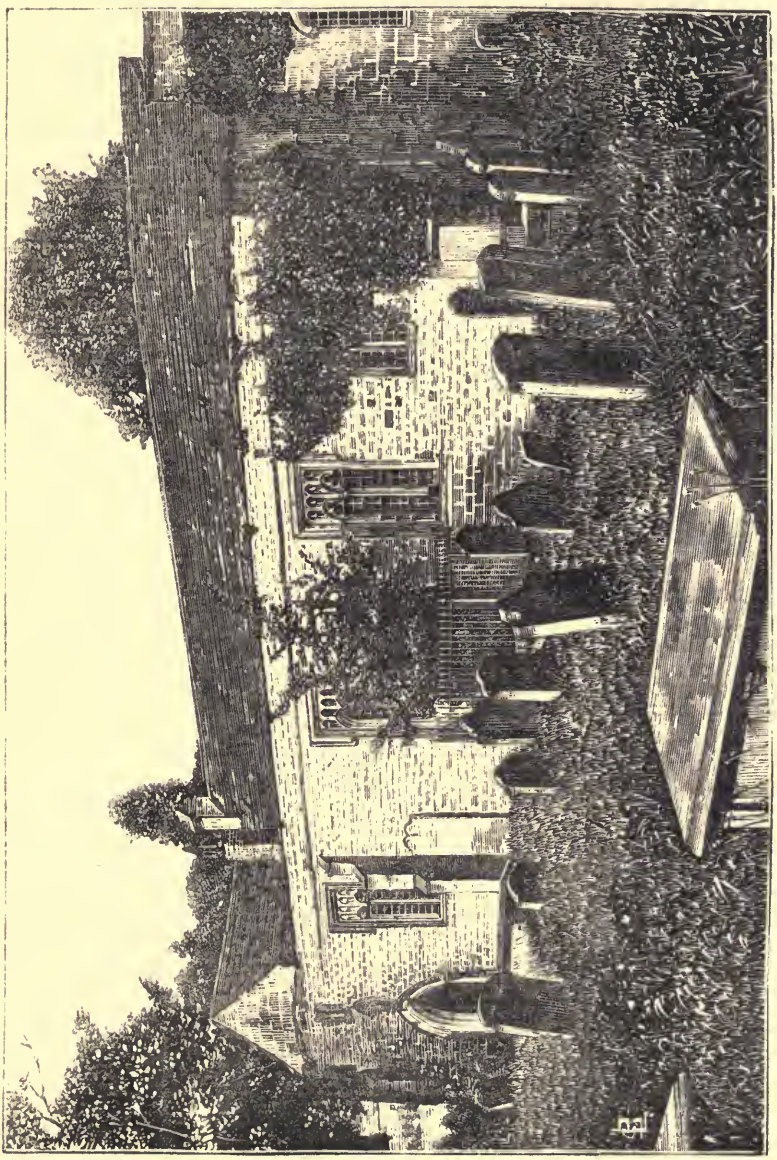
Reviews.

The History of Yorkshire: Wapentake of Gilling West. By General PLANTAGENET HARRISON. Illustrated with 58 Views and 174 Pedigrees. 600 pp., large folio. 1879. (London and Aylesbury: printed by Hazell, Watson, and Viney.)

GENERAL HARRISON claims to have exclusively compiled this history from the hitherto almost unread and unpublished Rolls pertaining to the various courts and offices which have existed since the Conquest, and now collected together in the Public Record Office.

Putting aside "Domesday Book," which stands alone among our public muniments, the principal classes of these records continue in almost unbroken lines from the reign of Henry II. down to the present time, but are still almost unknown except to a few ardent and painstaking antiquaries. Foremost among such records productive of information for the county historian stand the Pipe Rolls, Test of Fines and the bulky De Banco Rolls.

General Harrison has most laboriously traced not only the original landowners, but their descendants, and in many cases has connected them with "Domesday Book" in elaborate pedigrees—173 in number—which must be of great value to those more immediately concerned, and to the legal profession at large, as well as to others interested in the history of England. The author's sketch of the history of Great Britain commences with a far earlier date than that which generally obtains—viz., with the mythical period of "Eric," King of the Goths—who is stated to have lived in the time of "Serriq," the great-grandfather of Abraham, or about 160 years after Noah!—whose colonies extended to these islands, and remained independent until subdued by the Romans, who held the land for upwards of 400 years, when the "Picts" and "Scots" took possession, being in their turn driven out by the "Angles," under Hengist and Horsa, about A.D. 449, whilst another branch from Hanover in A.D. 495, under "Cerdic," came over and founded the kingdom of Kent about the beginning of the seventh century. The Scandinavians, speaking the same language, conquered the North of England, and in A.D. 794 King Lodbrok, of Denmark, made an ineffectual attempt to do so, but his sons, subsequently landing at Hull, were more successful, and Toor was proclaimed King of Northumberland, which soon became almost entirely Danish. In the early part of the eleventh century that kingdom was broken up and divided into Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Cumberland and Northumberland. Harold, King of Denmark, then invaded England and was defeated by King Alfred; but the Danish kings continued to prosecute their claim, and "Sweyn," the great-grandson of Harold, conquered the country and was proclaimed king in A.D. 1014. He was succeeded by his son, "Canute the Great;" and subsequently William the Conqueror, claiming as his descendant, fought the battle of Hastings in 1066, and founded a dynasty lasting until the death of Henry VI.



EASBY CHURCH.

General Harrison informs us that the city of York has been truly an "imperial" city, having been sometime the residence of the Roman emperors. Severus died there in A.D. 205; also Constantine in A.D. 306; his son, "Constantine the Great," was not only born but first proclaimed emperor there, and York was also the birthplace of "Maximilian," who became emperor in 381. The hamlet of Hurst is supposed to have been one of the Roman penal settlements 1,500 years ago. A piece of lead, bearing the stamp "Adrian," is now in the British Museum; and at Greta may also be seen the remains of a Roman camp well defined, where a number of coins and an altar were dug up. That part of the North Riding of the county of York now called Richmondshire, constituted the northern fee of the Earls of Mercia, of whom "Leofric," living in the time of King Ethelbald, was the first recorded; and Richmond soon took the position of Gilling, previously a place of considerable importance, though now but a small village. The first Earl of Richmond was "Alan," who commanded the rear of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings. There were no less than 242 manors in various parts of England held under the honor and castle of Richmond. The great tower of this castle still exists, and some curious frescoes of the eleventh century were discovered on the walls of the adjacent abbey church of Easby. The churches of Grinton, Wycliff and St. John's, Stanwick, dating before the Conquest, and Kirby Ravensworth Church, with a high tower built in 1350; Hartworth Hall, the seat of Christopher Craddock, Esq.; Aske Hall, of the Earl of Zetland; and Ledbury Hall, of George Gilpin Brown, Esq.; Stanwick Hall, built by the Smithsons, of which Earl Percy is the present occupant; and near it the curious old East Leyton Hall (now a public-house), the west front of which was modernized in the reign of Charles I.; as also Gyrlington Hall, are good examples of the illustrations, fifty-eight in number, principally from photographs.

Americans will be interested in reading that the small village of Washton (formerly Washington) gave the name to the family of Washington, and that from it came the first President of the United States, whose pedigree, with those of several members of that family, is portrayed at considerable length.

The chronicles transcribed refer to many Yorkshire families now widely dispersed, and who have become landless and unknown, but whose pedigrees are here traced, and thus form an interesting record of the history of the past.

Our author provides a table of dynasties to the present time, showing how each sovereign obtained his right to the throne, and amongst others the pedigree of the genuine Princes of Wales, from Cadwallader (A.D. 686) down to Ralph Neville, third Earl of Westmoreland; as also the pedigrees of Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III., from Charlemagne (*ob.* A.D. 814); of the House of Este from A.D. 820; that of the illustrious House of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha from A.D. 807; while that of the Prince and Princess of Wales is traced from the Danish kings in A.D. 1448. These pedigrees, and many others scarcely less interesting, enhance the value of the work to the antiquary; and containing, as it does, 600 large folio pages, the work forms undoubtedly an important history, without which no public or reference library will henceforth be complete.

The Past in the Present. By ARTHUR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D., &c. (Edinburgh: Douglas. 1880.)

One of the most interesting and most useful lights in which archæology can be studied is by comparing its field with the present era, and drawing points of parallelism or of contrast, as the case may be, between that which was in early ages, and that which we now see and experience around us. And this is precisely what Dr. Mitchell has done in the goodly volume before us, which is made up from certain lectures on archæological subjects delivered before the Royal Scottish Academy in 1876–78. Dr. Mitchell brings before us the commonest articles of every-day life in Scotland, the spindle and the whorl, the querns, the rude pottery, the craggans, the scythes, the one-stilted ploughs, the brooches, the tinder-boxes, clock-weights, &c., and shows that all of these existed in ruder types, but still the same in principle, in the earliest ages known to history. In the latter part of his work he elaborates his theory of civilization, which he regards as an unconscious effort on the part of man in society to defeat the law of natural selection. But this is too abstract a question for us to enter into here. His third lecture, in which he gives an account of the inhabitants of "beehive" houses in the isles of Harris and Lewis, and of caves in the cliffs in Caithness-shire, will remind the traveller who has been in the far south-west, of the hut dwellings of the former inhabitants of Cornwall. The sixth lecture, also, which deals mainly with old superstitions of the Highlands, is one of great interest to the general reader. The work is illustrated throughout with a copious supply of woodcuts, very carefully drawn and executed. The place of an index is supplied by an analytical table of contents, which goes into sufficient detail to form a tolerably adequate substitute for that most necessary complement to a book of more than mere ephemeral value.

The Village of Palaces; or, Chronicles of Chelsea. By the Rev. A. G. L'ESTRANGE. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett).

In these two volumes the author of "From the Thames to the Tamar" has brought together, in an agreeable and chatty style, a large quantity of amusing and entertaining matter, concerning that pleasant suburb of London which abuts upon the Thames westward of Pimlico. The author has, of course, much to say about Sir Thomas More, who, as he maintains, laid the foundation of Chelsea's prosperity. "If he were not the first London magnate who built a mansion there," he writes, "he certainly was the first who drew attention to the advantages of the place." Katharine Parr and the Princess Elizabeth at home at Chelsea Palace afford material for a very entertaining chapter; as also do the doings of the Duchess of Mazarin and St. Evremond, of Addison and Walpole, Sir Hans Sloane, Smollett, and other well-known characters of the past and present time; whilst Don Saltero's museum

of curiosities, the rise and decline of Ranelagh and Cremorne Gardens, and of the Old Chelsea Bun-House, are fully dealt with.

One Generation of a Norfolk House, by the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D. (Burns and Oates), is modestly styled by its author "a contribution to Elizabethan history." But we can assure our readers that it is a most valuable contribution, and one which does great credit to him as a biographer. The family whose history it records is that of the Walpoles, who adhered to the ancient faith during the first century or two after the Reformation, and suffered in purse and in person accordingly. The life of Henry Walpole, the Jesuit Father, is told in a tone of genial sympathy and admiration which was, and is, scarcely to be expected from a minister of a rival communion, and a somewhat High Church Anglican besides. The part of the work which will, perhaps, be the most interesting to the general reader, will be that which deals with the Walpoles of Houghton, one of whom was the great Sir Robert Walpole; but if any student of English history really wishes to acquaint himself with the actual condition of the Roman Catholic body under the penal laws passed against them by the Tudors, we know of no book which can be compared with that whose title we give above. The book is well printed, well "got up," and well indexed.

Another book of the same character is *A Cavalier's Note-Book* (Longmans), taken from authentic records kept at Crosby Hall, near Liverpool, by the Blundell's, an ancient and loyal family, who, from generation to generation, have proved themselves loyal to their hereditary faith and an hereditary monarchy. It comprises a variety of notes, anecdotes, and observations, by Captain William Blundell, of Crosby, a captain in the Royalist army of 1642. This work, also, though illustrating the career of a Roman Catholic country gentleman, is edited by the Rev. T. E. Gibson (author of "Lydiate Hall"), who prefixes to it an introductory chapter. The book is full of the most curious traits of local and national customs, folk-lore, biography, anecdotes of royal and distinguished personages. Many of the latter are droll and new. Here, for instance, is one:—"The Duke of Buckingham being asked by my Lady Castlemaine what religion he was of, answered that he had not faith enough to be a Presbyterian, nor works enough to be a Papist, and therefore he was content to be an honest old Protestant, without faith or good works." On such subjects as Sir William Petty and the relief of the poor, sacrilege and its consequences, ladies' dress and its cost, dragons, duels, trade, stage plays, trees and planting, cookery, pedigrees, house-building, hunting, the coinage, wine, classical translations, reading, minerals, Sundays and "Sabbaths," navigation, foreign travel, &c., the volume is a treasury of information, though put together in a most haphazard and informal manner.

The History of Guiseley, Yorkshire, by the late P. Slater, of Yeadon, Member of the Surtees Society (Hamilton, Adams & Co., 1880), is one of those works of local topography which seem just now to be springing up on every side, the result, doubtless, though remote, perhaps, of the numerous antiquarian societies which are at work in almost every county. Mr. Slater's handsome quarto volume is put together with great care, and his introductory chapters on the antiquities of the district of which he treats are written in a spirit which shows that his work has been a pleasant task. His illustrations, drawn on stone, are elaborate and minute, almost to a fault; the genealogical portion of the volume is most satisfactorily treated. The book is printed on handsome paper, with rough edges, which might pass for an imitation of our own.

The Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhill, by the late Mr. R. R. Brash (G. Bell & Sons), form a most interesting and elaborate quarto volume. These monuments are among the most singular remains of a bygone people and religion, and are found most abundantly in the Irish provinces of Munster and Leinster, and also in South Wales and on the eastern coast of Scotland, a localization which shows that they were the work of maritime settlers, not the outcome of a native civilization. It is one of the most learned works which have proceeded of late years from Ireland, and we regret to add that its author has not been spared to see the appearance of the work with which his name will always be identified. The illustrations are numerous and admirable of their kind, but being cut on stone, not on wood, they are not capable of being transferred to our columns. The index, the tables of contents, the lists of plates, of abbreviations, and of works to which reference is made, are formidable on account of their fulness and completeness, and we sincerely hope that the work may command an adequate and remunerative sale, for less than that would be less than its deserts.

Architectural and Historical Notices of the Churches of Cambridgeshire, by A. G. Hill, B.A. (W. Clowes and Sons), will be found to contain detailed and trustworthy accounts of very many of the finest churches within a circuit of twenty or five-and-twenty miles round Cambridge. These have evidently been put together by a gentleman who has made Gothic architecture a special study, and regards this self-imposed task as a genuine "labour of love." The book is not illustrated; but the minute character of Mr. Hill's descriptions renders the aid of photographs or woodcuts almost superfluous. Among the finest of the churches here recorded are those of Caxton, Chesterton, Shelford, Willingham, Fulbourne, Fen Ditton, Bourne, and Grantchester.

The Derbyshire Gatherer, by W. Andrews (Bates and Co., Buxton), is one of a class of books which we should gladly see multiplied by the production of a "Gatherer" for every county in the three kingdoms. Its contents are not history, but they are the materials on which the Macaulays of the future must work, and out of which, as "gleaners after time," they will have to construct the history of our country and its people. Derbyshire, as a county, is eminently rich in such materials; and the varied treasures of information to be found in Chatsworth, Haddon, Eyam, Chesterfield, Bakewell, Belper, and the Peak district, can scarcely be equalled by those of any other county, except, perhaps, Yorkshire. The book will be a special

favourite with all lovers of folk-lore. The only fault which we can find in Mr. Andrews's little book is that it too often travels far afield out of Derbyshire, and trespasses on the reminiscences of other counties.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

BATLEY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Aug. 14.—Mr. Michael Sheard, Vice-President, in the Chair. Mr. W. C. Dyson, F.H.S., read a Paper on "Howley, its History and Associations," in which he gave an interesting account of the descent of the manor from the middle of the fourteenth century, and also some few particulars of the Savile family, who were instrumental in the building of the greater part of the Hall. Some conversation took place respecting the antiquity of ancient stones at Howley, named by Mr. Dyson as Saxon, one of which is classed by Dr. Whitaker among the Saxon remains of Dewsbury.

CLIFTON SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY. — Oct. 2. — Mr. Nelson C. Dobson, F.R.C.S., the retiring President, delivered an address on "Shakespeare's references to the Healing Art." After mentioning, and commenting upon, Shakespeare's allusions to physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, Mr. Dobson referred to Shakespeare's knowledge of the action of drugs, and also to his familiarity with many physical disorders, and then pointed out that although the acquaintance with these matters which Shakespeare displays was sufficient to make us wonder at his attainments, yet his transcendent knowledge of medical psychology was so perfect and so intimate that it has astounded the experts and specialists in insanity of modern times. In this particular question, as in many others, it requires a certain amount of special knowledge, added to close and careful reading, to discover the real treasures of Shakespeare. Mr. Dobson considered that unnatural conditions of the mind must have been a favourite study with Shakespeare, who must have had at that time (owing to the non-existence of asylums) ample opportunity for diligent observation of the insane. With the exception, perhaps, of love and ambition, Shakespeare had written most on mental aberration, and on no other subject had he written with such mighty power. After alluding to the mental condition of Lear, and to many instances of marked peculiarity of mental organization falling just short of madness, Mr. Dobson dwelt at some length on the marvellous creation of Hamlet, who, upon a condition of melancholia, from which he naturally suffered, grafts a feigned madness. In the delineation of the subtle distinctions between these—the real and the assumed —Shakespeare show his intimate knowledge of the workings of the human mind.—Dr. J. E. Shaw was elected President for the session. The plays for reading and criticism are *Romeo and Juliet*, *Richard II.*, *King John*, *Merchant of Venice*, 1 *Henry IV.*. 2 *Henry IV.*, *Henry V.*, and the *Taming of the Shrew.*

HECKMONDWIKE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Sept. 14.—Mr. Peel, Vice-President, in the Chair. An account was given of a visit recently paid by the members to Brierley Hall, and some facsimiles of early newspapers and of ancient deeds were exhibited, chiefly by Mr. Stead.

PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Oct. 1.—The members of this Society made an excursion through the St. Just district, under the direction of the Hon. Sec., Mr. G. B. Millett. The programme commenced with a visit to Chapel Karn Brea. The route chosen, from Penzance, was a most picturesque one, through Buryan Bridge, Catchall, and Crouz-an-wra, and hence to the foot of the hill upon which the Karn stands, where the company dismounted and ascended the height on foot. Mr. W. C. Borlase, M.P., gave an interesting outline of the theories existing with respect to the Karn and its associations. The party next proceeded to Ballowall, where the domed and chambered cairn, recently explored by Mr. Borlase, was examined, and fully explained by that gentleman. The various places of interest in the neighbourhood of Cape Cornwall, including the remains of St. Helen's Oratory and the Cliff Castle, were afterwards visited, and then the drive was continued to the town of St. Just. The Plane-an-Guare was the first object of interest visited; and here the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read a paper upon the "Cornish Drama," having special reference to the spot upon which the company were then assembled. The next object was the parish church of St. Just, which was explained by the Vicar, the Rev. H. S. Fagan. The fabric dates its erection from the early part of the fourteenth century. The carriages then proceeded to Boslow, but the majority of the party walked over the downs to Tregeseal. The first object of antiquarian interest in the moor was the Tregeseal chambered barrow, which was explained in detail by Mr. W. C. Borlase. He had found in it several pieces of pottery and a whetstone, besides an immense quantity of human bones. But the most interesting thing was an urn which he found at the north-west end of the barrow. It was resting mouth downwards, and was the largest sepulchral urn found in Cornwall. It is nearly two feet high, and is ornamented, and has two large handles. It was found in a little box by itself, and whether it was connected or not in any way with the chamber was difficult to say. The chamber is a capital specimen of the oldest forms of sepulchral chambers. The last subject upon the programme was the inscribed stone found about a year ago by Mr. G. B. Millett. Mr. Borlase remarked that it was an inscribed stone of the old type. The letters upon it were now undecipherable, but on the south side there was a very plainly defined cross. It was of about the same date as the tombstone in St. Just Church. The company shortly afterwards returned to Penzance, and in the evening Mr. W. C. Borlase held a *conversazione* at Laregan, which was attended by those who had taken part in the excursion. Mr. Borlase kindly threw open his museum to the inspection of his visitors, who took advantage of such an opportunity of examining the magnificent collection of Cornish and Oriental antiquities which it contains. After a most interesting half-hour had been passed in the museum Mr. Borlase delivered an elaborate and exhaustive lecture on "Cornish Antiquities viewed in the light of Modern Science."

ROCHESTER NATURALISTS' CLUB.—Sept. 30.—An enjoyable deviation from the usual objects of the excursions of this Society was made by a visit to various places of antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood. The party first proceeded to the church of St. Maro, Higham, which contains some interesting monuments, a piscina, and also a curious iron-bound chest, to which Jerdan in his "Summer Excursionist" drew special attention. He supposed it to be between two and three centuries old, and deplored the uncared-for state in which he found its contents. What was said by Jerdan is perfectly applicable to the present day, for the excursionists found the chest unlocked and the documents within it in a confused heap. The party next made their way to the marshes, famous for the causeway mentioned by Hasted, and which has recently been successfully traversed by Mr. C. Roach Smith, Mr. H. Wickham, and Mr. J. Harris. Cooling, or Coulying, was soon afterwards reached. Here a visit was paid to the castle, famous in history for its capture by Sir Philip Wyatt, as a demonstration against the marriage of Mary with Philip of Spain, and for its memories of Sir John Oldcastle. The curious inscription upon the Gate Tower drew particular attention. It states that the castle "was mad in defence of the contre," and is remarkable for the fact that it is written in English at a time when Latin was used for most other charters. A visit to the church brought the excursion to a close.

SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The annual excursion of this Society took place on the 31st of August. On leaving Shrewsbury, the party journeyed by rail to Craven Arms station, whence they proceeded at once to the ruins of Stokesay Castle, of which Mr. Hudson Turner thus remarks in his "Domestic Architecture":—"This is one of the most perfect and interesting thirteenth century buildings we possess." After a careful inspection of the church and castle, and the reading of a Paper on the castle in the banqueting hall by the Rev. J. D. Latouche, Vicar of Stokesay, the party proceeded back to Craven Arms station, whence they took train to Ludlow. Ludlow presents many points of peculiar interest, not only to the local but also to the general antiquary. The church of St. Lawrence and the Castle were both duly inspected; after which the Museum, with its fine collection of British birds and numerous objects of antiquarian interest, was visited.

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Aug. 19.—An excursion was made to Wattisfield, Rickinghall, Botesdale, and Redgrave. At Wattisfield, the old hall, now considerably modernized, and converted into a farm-house, was examined. Although no Paper was read here, enough was seen to satisfy the visitors that the old dwelling had been rich in architectural and antiquarian interest. A few local objects were shown. Mr. John Collins Ford, of Bury St. Edmunds, exhibited a deed of surrender of certain copyhold premises held of the manor of "Wattesfeild Hall with Gyffords," from Martin Nunn, clerk to William Collins, of Wattisfield, linen-draper, dated February 10, 1753. Mr. Ford also showed an unusual specimen of old Wattisfield pottery—a square tea-caddy of two colours, arranged in chequers, temp. 1720–1730. Mr. R. S. Warrington exhibited original portraits of some members of the Moody family, to whom Wattisfield Hall formerly belonged, together with that of Elizabeth Baker, whose death in 1746 is recorded on a tablet in Wattisfield Church, which was afterwards visited. The party next proceeded to the churches of Rickinghall Superior and Inferior, a short description of each being read. At Botesdale, the ancient chapel or chantry of St. Botolph, founded by John Schrebe, and the schoolroom—formerly the grammar school founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon—were inspected; after which the company proceeded to Redgrave Church, which was duly examined. The Rev. C. R. Manning read a paper descriptive of the manor of Redgrave, and also of the chief architectural features of the church. Mr. F. Ford afterwards exhibited a few extracts from the will of Sir Edmund Bacon, grandson of the Lord Keeper. On leaving the church the party paid a visit to Redgrave Hall, the seat of Mr. G. Holt Wilson.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

BELLS.—The history of bells is one of the most interesting in the record of inventions. They were first heard of about the year 400, before which date rattles were used. In the year 610 we hear of bells in the city of Sens, the army of Clothaire, King of France, having been frightened away by the ringing of them. In 960 the first peal of bells was hung in England at Croyland Abbey. Many years ago it was estimated that there were at least 2,262 peals of bells, great and small, in England. It has been thought that the custom of ringing bells was peculiar in England; but, in fact, the Cathedral of Antwerp, celebrated for its magnificent spire, has a peal of bells ninety in number, on which is played every half hour the most elaborate music. It is an interesting fact that the peal of bells in the tower of the old Royal Exchange was chiming "There's nae gude luck aboot the house" when the building was on fire. It would require ninety-one years to ring all the changes on a peal of twelve bells, supposing ten changes—that is, 120 sounds, to be struck every minute. For the changes of fourteen bells, 16,575 years would be required, and for twenty-four bells, 117,000,000,000,000,000 years.—*Bucks Advertiser.*

THE VALUE OF AN INDEX.—Mr. W. J. Thoms, in a preface to the fifth series of *Notes and Queries*, ascribes the merit of an Index to that admirable repository of curious information to Mr. W. B. McCabe. He writes:—"My distinguished and warm-hearted friend Lord Brougham (who had on more than one occasion furnished me with some interesting Replies), speaking to me of the great value and utility of this journal, was pleased to add that 'that value and utility were increased tenfold by its capital Indexes.' Lord Brougham was right; and if the critic in the *Saturday Review* who declared of 'that little farrago of learning, oddities, absurdities, and shrewdnesses, *Notes and Queries*,' that it was perhaps the only weekly newspaper that would be 'consulted three

hundred years hence,' should also prove to be right, I do not hesitate to declare my belief that these Indexes will have greatly contributed to that success."

LIBRARIES.—Richard Heber, the book-collector, was the owner of three or four libraries, and justified their existence on the ground that he required one copy of a work for his own use in the country, a second during his visits to London, and a third for his friends. Most book-buyers (writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are not possessed of the ample resources of Heber, and are less ready to lend to their acquaintances the books which they have been fortunate enough to acquire after the search of many years. A little experience is sufficient to implant in their hearts the value of the warning which underlies the time-honoured jest that, if the majority of men and women are bad financiers, they are, at all events, good book-keepers. Mr. Ticknor, whose collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature now forms part of the treasures in the Boston Library, did not act on any such maxim. His volumes during his lifetime were common *sibi et amicis*, and now that they have become public property the same principle is observed. Every ratepayer of Boston is able to borrow from the Central Library two volumes for a fortnight, and even to obtain an extension of that period for a reasonable time. The *Times*, in noticing the bibliographical curiosities of Mr. Ticknor's collection, and the advantages afforded to the inhabitants of Boston by their library of 370,000 volumes, dwells with satisfaction on the number of persons who have availed themselves of this privilege, and implies that the system might be adopted in England. Most readers in this country would undoubtedly protest with earnestness against the employment of any such plan at the British Museum. They are accustomed to resort to Bloomsbury in the reasonable assurance that the volumes which they desire will be available for their use, and would resent a rule which permitted the most valuable books to be carried far away to the remotest districts of the land.

HOW REGISTERS WERE KEPT.—Often, if not commonly, entries of baptism, marriage, or burial were not made when the occurrences which they notified took place, but were copied afterwards by parson or clerk from jottings set down by the latter. These jottings, being sometimes written as much with reference to fees as to registration, were perhaps not made at all if the dues were paid at the time they were incurred. It might therefore happen that the person registering was obliged to trust wholly to memory or hearsay for the particulars to be recorded; and naturally enough in some cases the particulars never found their way into the register book at all. Entries, too, not being verified by those who had personal knowledge of the facts entered, frequently contained the gravest errors, which perhaps remained undetected till time revealed the truth as to their falsity. The volumes thus loosely filled were often carelessly kept. They were removed from the chest provided for their custody; they were taken to the clerk's house; they were sometimes lent about the parish to persons of literary, antiquarian, or perhaps merely inquisitive bent. Hence they were liable to injury by accidents, often fell into bad repair, and were accessible to those disposed to make wanton or fraudulent abstractions from their pages. The clerk, moreover, being in some cases too ignorant to understand their value as records, applied their leaves to purposes whose utility he could better comprehend. When a grocer, he has been known to use their sheets for wrapping up his butter; when a tailor, to cut them into slips for measures; or, his daughters being lacemakers, he has been found allowing the young people to employ the vellum pages for patterns. Nor did those who better knew the worth of the registers always treat them with great respect. One sportsman-parson was accustomed to use the parchment of the old parish records for address labels in despatching his pheasants. A curate's thrifty wife found in the storied scrolls which she severed from the parochial register books a fitting foundation for kettle holders. Scarcely less heinous was the sin of a clergyman, of whom a well-authenticated tale is told, that, on being applied to from the Heralds' College for extracts from his registers, he cut out and forwarded by post the original entries themselves, naïvely admitting that he could make nothing of them.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A WORD FOR OLD CHINA.—M. E. H. writes to the *Queen*, asking to be allowed to protest against one of the most mischievous affectations of the present day—the practice of employing in daily life services of old Nankeen and Worcester china, old Bohemian decanters and glasses, old Sèvres cups and plates. "This," the writer continues, "is a habit adopted by many of the followers of modern art principles, who spend continual and increasing sums on renewing complete services of a kind increasingly rare, and excuse it by saying that plates and cups are meant for use, and that beautiful things which please the eye are only enjoyed, or best enjoyed, when they are put to the use for which they were fabricated. To people who look on old china and glass not only as a legitimate indulgence to the eye, but as an historic record, this habit of exposing them to the inevitable risks of domestic life appears quite inexcusable. It gives little or no pleasure to the connoisseur, who does not really enjoy his dinner on a plate which he values very much; and sometimes the sight of a precious relic piping hot from a fierce oven, and full of curry, is a real annoyance to sensible people, who know the difficulties of collecting. Folks who have got tired of hanging plates on their walls naturally make fun of others who do it. Plates may be ridiculous on a wall, since they were meant for the table, but they are at least safe there. Never was fine porcelain intended for the rough usage of servants, who cannot always avoid accidents. In old days the daintiest mistress washed her own precious cups, and kept a "journeyman set" for every day. Our forefathers ate off wood and pewter, and kept their choice porcelain and precious plate and glass for festive times—this even when the factories were still flourishing which gave the world these beautiful things, and could promise more. This was a very different view. But had they used such things with our recklessness, they had the apology we have not—that more could be made; and this is permissible like the use of costly modern china now. But the gradual destruction of objects made in factories now extinct, which, whether beautiful or ugly, cheap

or dear, cannot be replaced, is more than Roman luxury, and is as blamable as dissolving a jewel to add cost to a drink. Both practices spring from one motive, the love of power which delights to feel its own strength whatever it may cost any one else. Neither of them adds pleasure to sensation, whatever it may to sentiment; both rob the future of pleasure and profit, and the reflection that the evil will work its own cure is small consolation. Some æsthetic people push folly so far as to urge that if they smash china, those who don't smash it ought to thank them for raising the value of what remains. But beautiful things are a possession in which we have only a life-interest; they are not our own, they belong to the world at large, and form part of the history of civilization itself. We have no right to abuse our privileges."

LONG TENURES.—The following "Note" which appeared recently in the columns of the *St. James's Gazette*, is worthy of attention:—"Some years ago (an antiquarian correspondent writes to us) the newspapers contained numerous allusions to a Mr. Wapshott, resident at Thorpe, near Egham, on the farm which had descended to him from the ancestor to whom it had been granted by Alfred. The statement was very generally credited, though, if I remember rightly, no evidence in support of it was produced. But the recent announcement of the death of Sir Robert Burdett has reminded me that I once saw evidence of a similarly long-continued tenure. Many years ago I accompanied the late baronet and a common friend, a very eminent antiquary, on a visit to the Chapter House, Westminster, then the depository of some of the most ancient and interesting of our national records. Sir Francis Palgrave, the keeper of the MSS., happened to be absent; but one of his assistants, Mr. Burtt, did the honours of the repository, and spread before us and explained the nature of the chief records. The last and greatest of these was, of course, Domesday. When I add that the common friend of Sir Robert Burdett and myself was Mr. Larkin, whose "Domesday of Kent" is perhaps the most valuable illustration of our great national record which has yet been given to the world, so far at least as Kent is concerned, it may well be believed that much time was spent in the examination of that valuable monument. Mr. Burtt was just closing the volume when he said, "By-the-by, Sir Robert, I think your name occurs in it," and after consulting some index—I am not sure it was not to Sir Henry Ellis's "Introduction to Domesday," he referred to the manuscript, and read out a passage which I regret I cannot give, not having an opportunity of resorting either to the original manuscript or any printed copy of it, announcing that a certain Hugh (?) Burdett held so many acres in a certain place duly named in Leicestershire. Sir Robert very quietly remarked, "Yes; that is my property now!" How long the lands in question may have been in possession of the Burdetts before A.D. 1080, when Domesday was compiled, is uncertain; but here we have an evidence of a continuity of tenure which can, I should think, be rarely paralleled in this or any country in Europe. To the preceding we may add the Manor of Pennington, Lancashire, which, we believe, has also been in the possession of the same family since the Conquest.

STRANGE PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—Mr. J. P. Briscoe writes in the *Nottingham Daily Guardian*:—In the Tower of London is preserved a curious record of a pardon which was granted to Mistress Cecily Rydgeway in 1358–9, of which I append a copy:—"The King (Edward the Third) to all Bailiffs and other his liege subjects, to whom these presents shall come greeting. Be it known unto you that whereas Cecily, who was the Wife of John Rydgeway, was lately indicted for the Murder of the said John, her Husband, and brought to her Trial for the same, before our beloved and faithful Henry Grove, and his Brother Judges, at Nottingham; but that continuing Mute and refusing to plead to the said Indictment, she was sentenced to be committed to close custody, without any Victuals or Drink for the space of Forty Days, which she miraculously and even contrary to the human course of nature went thro' as we are well & fully assured of from Persons of undoubted Credit; we do therefore for that reason & from a principle of Piety to the Glory of God, and the blessed VIRGIN MARY, His Mother, by whom it is thought this Miracle was wrought, out of our special Grace and Favor, pardon the said Cecily from the further execution of the said Sentence upon her, and our Will and Pleasure is, that she be free from the said Prison, and no further Trouble given her, upon the account of the said sentence. In witness whereof &c. Dated Oct. in the 31st year of the Reign of Edward the third 1358–9].

Antiquarian News.

Virgil's birthday was kept at Mantua on the 15th of October, 1,950 years after his birth.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. J. W. Small's "Leaves from my Sketch Book."

Mr. Cardale Babington, of St. John's College, has resigned the Professorship of Archæology at Cambridge.

The archæologist Baron Pietro Ercole Visconti died in Rome on the 14th of October, aged seventy-nine.

Mr. Elliot Stock will issue at an early date a facsimile of the first edition of "Robinson Crusoe," reproduced from the very fine copy in Mr. Huth's library.

A congress of German authors was held at Weimar in the first week in September. The old residences of Goethe and Schiller were thrown open to the inspection of visitors.

A portion of the old Roman wall has been discovered in the course of excavations at the premises of Mr. Richard Davis, Monument Yard, London. It was in excellent preservation.

Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry" form the last instalment of the Chandos Classics, published by Messrs. Warne. It is edited by Mr. E. Walford, who has prefixed to it a new life of the author.

Mr. R. Bullen Newton, assistant naturalist, under Professor Huxley, in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, has received an appointment in the Geological Department of the British Museum.

The city of Christiania, in Norway, has lately inaugurated a statue to its founder and great benefactor, King Christian IV. King Oscar was present, and was specially thanked by Burgomaster Rygh for assisting at the ceremony.

The Comédie Française has just celebrated the 200th anniversary of its creation by a performance of the classic works of Molière, Corneille and Racine. The performances commenced on the 21st of October, and were announced to extend over nine days.

A colossal statue of Robert Burns was recently unveiled in Dundee by Mr. Henderson, M.P., in presence of some 30,000 persons. The statue, which is in bronze, was erected by Sir John Steell, of Edinburgh, and represents the poet sitting on the stump of a tree.

The remains of a Roman villa have been discovered at Aix-la-Chapelle. The presence of hewn blocks of sandstone in the neighbourhood had led to the belief that there were such remains. The walls, as yet laid bare, vary from one foot and a-half to nine feet in height.

The Rev. Robert C. Jenkins, Rector of Lyminge, near Hythe, whose name is well known in the antiquarian world, is engaged upon a "Diocesan History of Canterbury," for the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. This work, we understand, will shortly be published.

The sarcophagus of Roger of Tuscany, Bishop of Lausanne, who was buried in Lausanne Cathedral in 1220, was lately opened. The body was almost intact, the features were perfectly recognizable, and six and a-half centuries had not sufficed to destroy the texture of his episcopal robes.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that in the suburb of Buda-Pesth named Altofen, excavations are being made, under the supervision of M. Alexander, municipal councillor, for the discovery of Roman antiquities. Lately, on the Schneckenberg, were discovered some remains of a Roman amphitheatre.

The ringing of the curfew bell has been resumed at Stratford-on-Avon. The bell, which was presented to the town by Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VII., is placed in the tower of the church of the Holy Cross, and is rung for the six winter months of the year commencing September 21.

The 250th anniversary of the foundation of Boston, U.S., by the "Pilgrim Fathers," was celebrated by ringing the church bells at Boston, Lincolnshire, one day last month. The American Boston was so named after the Rev. John Cotton, twenty years vicar of Boston, in England, who was one of the founders of the new colony.

Monsieur Louis Victor Paliard, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, died on the 15th of September at the age of sixty-eight years. M. Paliard, who had been the head architect of the Prefecture in Paris, belonged to several learned societies, and among them to the "Societé Centrale des Architectes," which Society loses in him an influential member.

In the cemetery of Milan, near the crematorium erected a few years ago, a cinerarium is to be erected for the preservation of the ashes of the dead. It is to be in the Etruscan style, about thirty-six feet in height and eighteen feet in breadth, and will contain 125 niches, in which the urns will be deposited. There will also be catacombs in the same building for urns of different dimensions.

Early in October, the wife of a labourer in the village of Ashford, Kent, it is said, while breaking up an old chest of drawers, purchased for six shillings some twenty years ago, discovered a secret compartment nearly filled with gold coin of the reigns of William III. and George II. The compartment in which the gold was found was capable of holding 100 coins, and the chest of drawers is believed to have been repaired several times.

The Mastership of Gonville and Caius College has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Edwin Guest, F.R.S. Dr. Guest is the author of "A History of English Rhythms," in two volumes, which was first published in 1838, a second edition appearing in 1855. He has also published in pamphlet form a Paper read before the Archæological Society at Salisbury in 1849, on the "Early English Settlements in South Britain."

An interesting discovery has been made in the isle of Delos, as a result of the excavations undertaken by the French School of Archæology at Athens. It is of an entire house, built, arranged, and decorated almost exactly in the same way as those at Pompeii. The Athenians seem to be somewhat jealous of this discovery, and their journals are urging the Greek Archæological Society to undertake excavations in this classical island.

With respect to "Books Curious and Rare," J. H. B. writes:—Mr. William Rogers, Maidstone, in the October ANTIQUARY, p. 181, mentions, as a modern curiosity in title-pages, that he remembers having seen a religious tract styled "The Railroad to Heaven," but he omitted to cite particulars. I remember having seen a similar tract, bearing date 1847, and the title "The Celestial Railroad, by Nathaniel Hawthorne;" but perhaps this is not very rare.

Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., author of "Strange Stories of the Midlands," and of other historical and antiquarian works, has in the press a volume which he calls "Punishments in the Olden Time, being an account of the Brank, Ducking Stool, Pillory, Whipping Post, Cage, Stocks, Drunkard's Cloak, Public Penance, Riding the Stang, &c. &c." The work will contain much curious and interesting information, and will be illustrated by drawings from the pencils of George Cruikshank, &c.

Referring to the article in THE ANTIQUARY for August (see p. 53, *ante*), on the subject of the Viking's ship recently discovered in the Christiania Fjord in Norway, a correspondent, Mr. Geo. M. Allen, points

out that the writer is in error in stating that it is intended to leave the craft where it was found, carrying to Christiania only the smaller objects. "As a matter of fact," he adds, "the whole ship, or so much of it as remains, has been taken to Christiania, and is now enclosed in a shed in the grounds of the museum of that town."

Mr. Joseph Anderson, Rhind lecturer on archæology, has been delivering, during the past month, in the Masonic Hall, Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, a series of lectures upon "Scotland in the Early Times of Christianity." The first lecture dealt chiefly with Decorative Metal-work, the second with Decorative Stone-work, the third with Monumental Art, the fourth with the Symbolism of Ancient Monuments, and the fifth and sixth with their inscriptions.

The Constable of the Tower of London has appointed a committee, consisting of Major-General Milman, C.B., Major of the Tower, President; Hon. Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, C.B., of the Lord Chamberlain's Office; Mr. Callender, of the Office of Works; Mr. Owen Morshed, of the War Department; and Assistant-Commissary-General Thorn, of the Ordnance Store, to investigate the objects of interest in the Tower, and frame regulations for the future admission of visitors. Captain FitzGeorge will act as secretary to the committee.

Sir Charles Isham, at Mr. Furnivall's request, has lent his copy of "The Passionate Pilgrime. By W. Shakespeare. At London. Printed for (the pirate) W. Iaggard. . . . 1599," to be fac-similed by Mr. Griggs for his series of Shakespeare Quarto facsimiles; and the volume will be issued shortly. The only other copy of the "Passionate Pilgrime," says the *Academy*, is in the Capel collection at Trinity College, Cambridge; but as the Master and Fellows will not let any volume leave the library, Sir Charles Isham's loan of his little treasure has been most welcome.

A correspondent in *Notes and Queries* writes that "Cyprus satin" often occurs in old inventories and account books. The churchwardens' accounts of Leverton, near Boston, Lincolnshire, have the following under the year 1528: "For a yard of green Sattyn of Sypryse viij*d*." It was probably purchased to be used in the repair of the vestments. In an inventory of the goods belonging to the Abbey of Peterborough in 1539 we find, "One vestment of red, coarse satten of Cyprus with harts and knots." Cyprus gold is mentioned in the *Archæologia*. It seems to have been a textile fabric.

The Science and Art Department lately decided to depute an officer in India to make purchases of Indian art objects to complete the collections exhibited at the India Museum, South Kensington, and Mr. C. Purdon Clarke has been appointed to this mission. A fund of about £8,000 has been placed at his disposal, of which £3,000 has been contributed by the India Office, this sum being the unexpended balance of the money received on account of the Exhibition of the Prince of Wales's Indian presents in 1876, and reserved by His Royal Highness for the purpose of promoting the interests of Indian art.

At a meeting of the Cymmrodorion section of the National Eisteddfod, recently held at Carnarvon, Papers were read on "Eisteddfod Reform," by Mr. Hugh Owen and Mrs. Thomas, St. Ann's Vicarage, Llandegai, and after a long discussion, in which several leading supporters of the Eisteddfod took part, it was unanimously resolved that a National Eisteddfod Association be forthwith established, and that a number of Welsh bards, literate and other gentlemen, be invited to act in conjunction with the Cymmrodorion Society as a provisional committee to consider and define the scope and functions of the association.

According to the *Academy*, Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, of the Nottingham Free Library, will soon have ready for the press a volume entitled "Songs and Sonnets," by Robert Millhouse. The editor will preface the work with an account of this celebrated local poet, who was born at Nottingham in 1788. He wrote much and well, and many of his best pieces were composed while he was working on his loom at stocking making. His style was so classical that Southey refused to rank him among "Uneducated Poets." His portrait appears in one of Hone's works, and some interesting biographical particulars are furnished by the present editor.

The return of attendances at the Guildhall library and reading-room shows that during July, August, and September last, 30,329 persons visited the library during the day, and 9,094 in the evening; to the reading-room there were 23,487 visitors during the day, and 5,405 in the evening; whilst to the museum the attendances were 25,369. The total visits numbered 93,684. Last year the day visitors to the library were 25,973, and the evening visitors 7,542; to the reading-room they were 20,454 in the day, and 4,385 in the evening; and to the museum 21,145. The increase in the number of readers this year over that of last was 9,961, and in the number of visitors to the museum 4,224.

The Rev. J. Hoskyns Abrahall writes to the *Times*, with reference to a statement by Mr. E. de Bunsen, that the word "Aryan" refers certainly to the white man, as follows:—"The word *arya*, which in late Sanskrit means noble, and was previously a national name, should have in it a *g* or a *j*, if it is to be derived from the root *arg* or *arj*, whence, *e.g.*, Greek *argos*, bright; Latin *argilla*, white clay; and Sanskrit, *arjunas*, light (substantive). Lassen derives it from *ar*, to go, as though, literally, such as should be approached; Bopp from that root, or from *artch*, to honour; Professor Max Müller ("Lectures on Language," i. 276) from *ar* (whence the Latin *arare* and English 'ear'), to plough."

The sculpture department of the British Museum has lately been enriched by the gift of a white marble bust of John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, presented by the Rev. Thomas William Webb, Vicar of Hardwick, Herefordshire. This bust, by Rysbrack, was originally presented by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, to the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Thomas (then Mr. Serjeant) Pengelly, in acknowledgment of his legal services and friendship, and was by him bequeathed, with other property, in 1730, to his sole

heir and former secretary, Mr. John Webb, of the Inner Temple, and of Cheshunt, Herts, the nephew of one of the Lord Chief Barons, and ancestor of the late proprietor. The bust occupies a conspicuous situation in the entrance-hall of the museum.

Dr. Schliemann's forthcoming work on "Ilios," according to the *Academy*, will appear in a few weeks, simultaneously with a German edition. It will embody an account of the excavations made by Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik and in other parts of the Troad, including those made last year, as well as an exhaustive review of the history, geography, ethnology, botany, and other matters connected with the district. A bibliography will be added, and the volume will be profusely illustrated, thus enabling scholars to judge for themselves as to the age and character of the objects discovered. There are several appendices; among them two by Brugsch Rey, in which he announces some recent discoveries of considerable interest. The preface has been written by Professor Virchow.

During some alterations recently made in Epworth Church, Lincolnshire, the workmen discovered a rude stone coffin, without a lid, and having the right corner broken off towards the foot. Carefully examining what was in the coffin, they found mouldering bones, laid in their natural order, apparently of a woman, and towards the foot of the coffin were those of an infant. On the breast of the deceased (or rather where the breast had been) there was found a broken chalice of white metal, and also a small plate of the same material. The metal resembles such as might be produced by a mixture of tin and silver. It is, however, decayed and broken by the action of the earth.

In the excavations commenced a short time ago at Villagrande, in Sardinia, there have been discovered some instruments which are very remarkable if, as believed by competent persons, they belong to the bronze epoch, which, it is asserted, was exceptionally prolonged in this part of the island. The instruments in question are two bronze saws and a four-pronged fork, all said to be found in the same repository. Near Taranto, in some new excavations opened in the vicinity of those above mentioned, there have been found twenty-two skeletons, each in its respective tomb, not far below the surface of the ground. The tombs are all dug in the rock, disposed in various positions, and covered with square slabs of stone. Some of them were capable of holding two corpses. In one of these were found an Athenian amphora, with the figure of Minerva, and three other painted figures, one of which was represented as playing on the cithern.

The Rev. H. E. Reynolds, Librarian of Exeter Cathedral, writes thus to the *Times*:—Without study, without time for reflection, what man is really fit to get up before his congregation and dilate upon the awful responsibilities of this quaint existence of ours? Few of the clergy can afford to buy, inherit, or live in the immediate vicinity of the British Museum or the Bodleian. Our cathedral libraries are, however, rotting away for want of use and funds. Funds for their support and development can only be forthcoming at the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and, surely, if anything does come of the present Royal Commission on Cathedrals, one suggestion from them might be this, that in all common honesty some of the spoils should be restored, with a view to making these glorious collections more available, and saving them from beetle, rot, and mouse. That they would be used gratefully and gladly an experience of the last three years emphatically testifies."

The demolition of a row of shops in London Wall, immediately adjoining the gateway and hall of Sion College, which has recently been effected, has brought to light the western front of the church of St. Alphage, which is said to have been originally a Norman structure. The only distinctive features, however, visible externally are two pointed entrance doorways or windows, for they might have been either the one or the other, at the west end of the nave and the north aisle, and some rough stones which once formed a buttress to the stone tower. The latter still stands in a mutilated condition. St. Alphage, to whom the church is dedicated, was a Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, who was murdered by the Danes in the 11th century at or near Greenwich, where the parish church of St. Alphage enshrines his memory. The present church, which is externally as tasteless and unecclesiastical a structure as can be found in London, was built by Sir William Staines, afterwards Lord Mayor, in 1777.

The Marchese Giovanni Pietro Campana, the explorer of Etruria, and whose museums in his house in the Babuino and his villa near St. John Lateran were among the most interesting sights in Rome, died on the 10th of October, aged seventy-two. The *Times* correspondent in Rome states that while still a young man Campana was recognized as one of the most distinguished archæologists of the day; but, he adds, his love for the science and his intense passion for collecting became also the cause of his ruin. Appointed director of the Monte di Pietà by Gregory XVI., he availed himself of his position in that establishment to lend money on works of art and objects of antiquity by borrowing largely, in his own person, on the security of the contents of his museums. Accused of malversation, he was brought to trial, condemned, and sentenced to a long term at the galleys, for which imprisonment was substituted. The justice of the sentence was called in question at the time, and in the end he was liberated at the urgent intercession of Napoleon III.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Rome on the 12th October, observes:—"Among the many articles in the Roman papers of which Wagner's *Rienzi*, now being given to crowded houses at the Politeama, is the theme, a very interesting one has appeared in the *Popolo Romano*, proving, not only that the direct descendant of the great tribune lives in the person of Signor Francesco Prosperi Buzi, but that His Holiness Leo XIII. is, through his mother also a descendant of Cola di Rienzi. From the documents cited, it appears that Angelo, the son of Cola, took refuge in the city of Cori after his father's death, and settled there. In 1636 the Rienzi family founded at Cori by him changed its name to Prosperi, and at a later date added that of Buzi. The Capitoline

archives contain a decision of the Congregation of the Roman Patriciate, signed by the Marchese Olgiati, Scriba Senatus, confirming the claim of the Prosperi Buzi family to noble rank on the ground of its descent from an ancient noble family taking its origin from Cola di Rienzi, Tribune of the people in 1347, Senator by brief of Pope Innocent IV. in 1353. The mother of Leo XIII. was Anna Prosperi Buzi of that family."

The countrymen of Chaucer and Gower, writes a correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, will be interested to know that Paris has not forgotten the glory of the *trouvère*, Jean de Meung, surnamed "Clopinel" or the limper, who, being, as a contemporary chronicler states, a doctor in holy theology and *philosophe tresparfont, sachant tout ce qui à entendement humain est scible*, added eighteen thousand verses to the original four thousand verses of the "*Roman de la Rose*." The house in which Jean de Meung lived and wrote at Paris still exists; it is the old Hôtel de la Tournelle, which has been rebuilt, and now bears the number 218 in the Rue Saint-Jacques. The learned and active committee of Parisian inscriptions have decided to place on the façade of this hotel a reproduction of a medallion portrait of Jean de Meung, and the following four verses from the "*Apparition de Jehan de Meung*," written at the beginning of the fifteenth century by Honoré Bonet :—

> "Je suis mestre Jehan de Meung,
> Qui, par maints vers, sans nulle prose,
> Fis cy le Roman de la Rose,
> En cest hôtel que cy voyez."

Referring to our notice of the recent sale of Hales Place, near Canterbury, (see p. 175, *ante*) the Rev. R. C. Hales, Rector of Woodmancote, Sussex, writes to us asking us to contradict the statement made in certain quarters, to the effect that the Hales family is extinct. He adds :—Sir Edward Hales (1611), who seems to have been a deeply religious man, and the opening sentences of whose will it is affecting to read, had two brothers, William and Richard. Of these, the former, William, was connected with Tenterden, and also possessed of the Manor of Bowlby and of the Chilston estate in the parish of Boughton-Malherbe; but as the family suffered from the troublous times in which they lived, his son John sold these estates to his cousin Samuel, second son of Sir Edward Hales. The descendants of William Hales still survive, and represent the old family, for centuries settled in the neighbourhood of Tenterden. Although reduced in circumstances, they continued to reside in Kent until a very recent period, and now, by God's blessing on successful industry, they have to a great extent regained their original position. The common ancestor of the old family as now existing is William Hales, of Tenterden, third son of Baron Hales, temp. Henry VIII.

A discovery of great interest to antiquaries has been made at Morton Farm, near Brading, Isle of Wight—namely, the remains of a Roman villa. The first discovery of the villa is due to Captain Thorpe, of Yarbridge, near Brading, whose acquaintance with the neighbourhood led him to investigations which have proved of considerable value. The remains evidently cover a large area of ground, much of which is under cultivation, but every facility for investigation has been accorded by Lady Oglander, the owner of the estate, and Mr. Cooper, the present occupier. Excavations have accordingly been renewed, and are at present under the direction of Mr. John E. Price, F.S.A., and Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.G.S. Professor Monier Williams, in a letter to the *Times*, observes that the work hitherto effected is already suffering from exposure to autumnal storms. "In fact," he adds, "unless some kind of covering is speedily erected it is certain that the designs and colouring of the tessellated floors, which are now almost as perfect as when they were hidden from view sixteen centuries ago, will soon be irreparably injured." In reply, Messrs. Price wrote to say that not only had Professor Williams's suggestions been anticipated, but that arrangements had been made for erecting substantial sheds over the principal floors, with properly-constructed roof and skylights, and passage-ways for the convenience of visitors. We understand that about £300 is required for the completion of the explorations and the preservation of the discoveries, of which we hope to give a full account in an early number.

The late Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, F.S.A., the distinguished architect and antiquary, who died on the 22nd August, at his residence in Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, in the seventy-first year of his age, was the youngest son of the late Mr. Benjamin Ferrey, of Christchurch, Hants, where he was born in April, 1810. In early life Mr. Ferrey evinced a strong taste for the fine arts, and spent much of his time in sketching. He served his articles with Mr. Augustus Pugin, and it was at that time that he became acquainted with Mr. Augustus Welby Pugin, who became so distinguished as an architect, and whose "Life" Mr. Ferrey afterwards wrote. Mr. Ferrey largely assisted Mr. Pugin, sen., in the illustrations for his various architectural works. In 1834 he published the "Antiquities of the Priory Church of Christchurch," illustrated by his own drawings, the letter-press being by Mr. Brayley. About this time Mr. Ferry commenced business on his own account as an architect. Among the principal works which he designed may be mentioned the church of St. Stephen, Westminster; Wynnstay, Denbighshire, for Sir Watkin Wynn; Bulstrode, for the Duke of Somerset; and Bagshot Park, for the Duke of Connaught. He also restored a considerable part of Wells Cathedral. Mr. Ferrey was one of the founders of the Royal Architectural Museum. He was also a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects. He was a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*, and was always thoroughly archæological in his tastes. Mr. Ferrey was twice married (his second wife survives him), and leaves three children. His only son, Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey, succeeds him in his practice.

Recently, an antique trunk was found in a room in one of the old houses in High Street, Hull, belonging to Mr. Sykes, merchant, containing a quantity of old documents, which, from their appearance, have lain there undisturbed for hundreds of years. Mr. Alderman Symons, who was present, found on

examination a very old deed of gift, bearing a date of 1671, made by Alderman John Trippe, in favour of Elizabeth, wife of Alderman Ffroggat, all of this town. This John Trippe figures very prominently in the Johnson manuscripts, wherein it is stated that in 1651 he was elected a Chamberlain, and in 1659 Sheriff. In 1660 he was a candidate for representing the borough, in opposition to Andrew Marvel, there being at that period six candidates, and at the close Trippe stood third on the poll. He was elected mayor of Hull in 1669. The deed is in an excellent state of preservation, and the signature, "John Trippe" is affixed to a seal at the bottom of the vellum. The deed commences with the following:—"To all Christian People to whom this present writing shall come to be soon read or heard, John Trippe, of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the county of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, Alderman, sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Know yee that he the said John Trippe for and in consideration of that natural love and fatherly affection, in which he hath beareth unto Elizabeth Ffroggat, wife of George Ffroggat, of Kingston-upon-Hull aforesaid, merchant, and of his daughter, and unto Trippe Ffroggat his grandson, and son of the said George Ffroggat and Elizabeth his wife, as also for divers other good causes considerating him thereunto moving: Hath given, granted, enfeoffed, confirmed, and by those presents doth for and from him give, grant, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said Elizabeth Ffroggat and John Trippe Ffroggat, all that dwelling-house, being within the town of Kingston-upon-Hull aforesaid, in a certain street called now Salthouse Lane," &c. &c. Then follows a description of the property, and likewise of the occupants. The MS. finishes with the following:—"In witness whereof he the said John Trippe hath hereunto sett his hand and seal the Eight and Twentieth day of April, in the Three and Twentieth years of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. *Anno Domini*, 1671." The document is most beautifully engrossed, and in a splendid state of preservation.

With respect to the "Vittorio Emanuele" Library at Rome, the correspondent of the *Standard* writes, under date Naples, Sept. 19:—An inquiry has lately been held respecting certain facts relating to the library "Vittorio Emanuele" in Rome, from which it seems that, under the administration of the Minister Bonghi, many abuses have taken place, and that the library has been scandalously robbed. Before the catalogue was made or the rooms placed under proper custody the library was opened, and a quantity of books were sold at the price of a few centimes the pound. No fewer than three rooms were emptied of their contents, and the transport of books lasted forty days, 10,872 kilogrammes of volumes in all being sold for 3,654 francs. Among these books were hundreds of volumes of the "Cause dei Santi," and also a "Savonarola," which was afterwards resold at a high price. The system was introduced of paying the assistants for working on Sundays by allowing them to sell "waste paper," and it has now been discovered that various fragments of editions of the year 400 and the original edition of the "Letters of Christopher Columbus on the Discovery of America" were sold as waste paper! Twelve hundred-weight of books and pamphlets were taken from the library, and rediscovered in 1877 in the cellar of a pastry-cook in Florence. Amongst these were found the "Edicts of Queen Elizabeth of England against the Jesuits," an edition of a book called "Gieta e Birria," attributed to Boccaccio, and the "Process of the Anointers (*untori*) of Milan," a very rare volume, there being only two other copies in Milan, one of which is incomplete. The Prefect of the National Library of Florence has deposed that he acquired nearly six thousand books and pamphlets which, from certain signs, he believes to have belonged to the "Vittorio Emanuele" Library. A priest named Bartolucci, an assistant librarian, has confessed that he subtracted from the library many precious books and manuscripts. The purchasing of books was carried on in an equally reckless manner. Many volumes were bought without proper authorization, and many others merely to favour some impecunious booksellers. Other costly but useless works were purchased from private individuals, and sometimes at a higher price than was demanded. The total expenditure for purchasing books and reviews in 1876–77–78 amounted to 180,000 francs. The administration of the library appears to have been most scandalous, and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken by the authorities to punish the offenders.

Among objects possessing locally some antiquarian interest, shown at the late annual fair of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, were the following, which have a bearing on the origin and etymology of the name "Toronto":—1. Herman Moll's "New Map of the North Parts of America, &c., sold by H. Moll, over against Devereux Court between Temple Bar and St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, where you may have his New and Compleat Atlas, or Twenty-seven Two-sheet Maps, bound or single, all composed and done according to the newest and most exact observations." This map, dated 1720, gives, like Lahontan's and other older maps, the modern Lake Simcoe as "Lake of Toronto," and the neighbouring Matchedash, or Gloucester Bay of Lake Huron, as "Toronto Bay;" showing that the city of Toronto owes its name to a native Indian term applied to Lake Simcoe and the Lake Simcoe region, which, in the Algonquin or Huron dialect, was the "toronto" or "well-peopled district"—*i.e.*, the meeting-place or rendezvous of numerous Algonquin or Huron tribes. 2. Another issue of Herman Moll's map, without date, entitled, "A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on the Continent of North America," giving the same names to Matchedash Bay and Lake Simcoe. 3. "Capt. Carver's Travels in America in 1766, 1767 and 1768," Dublin edition of 1769; open at the page where it is stated that "on the north-west of this lake (viz., Ontario) and the north-east of Lake Huron is a tribe of Indians called the Mississague's, whose chief town is denominated Toronto, from the lake on which it lies" (*i.e.*, the modern Lake Simcoe); where Captain Carver repeats information, probably derived from Lahontan, who ("Nouveaux Voyages," ii. 19), speaking of the "Baye de Toronto" on Lake Huron, says: "Il s'y décharge une rivière qui sort du petit lac de même nom" (*i.e.*, Toronto); and

close by he marks on his map the site of a "gros village de Hurons que les Iroquois ont ruiné" — the site of the subsequent town of the Mississagués. 4. The First Gazetteer of Upper Canada, compiled by David William Smyth, Surveyor-General, and published in 1799 by W. Faden, "Geographer to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," Charing Cross, London; open at the article *Toronto*, which runs as follows? "*Toronto*, *Lake* (or Toronto); Lake le Clie [now Lake Simcoe] was formerly so called by some; others called the chain of lakes from the vicinity of Matchedash towards the head of the Bay of Quinté, the Toronto Lakes, and the communication from the one to the other was called the Toronto river;" proving again that the Toronto of to-day owes its name to a term applied by the natives formerly to Lake Simcoe and the Lake Simcoe region, for the reason given in connection with Herman Moll's map. 5. Sketch of the site of Fort Rouillé on Lake Ontario, constructed in 1749, the *punctum salieus* and germ of the present city of Toronto. The official name Fort Rouillé was superseded by the popular designation "Fort Toronto," which expressed the fact that this was the terminus on Lake Ontario of the portage-track to "Toronto," the important and populous region round Lake Simcoe, formerly so called. 6. Toronto Harbour in 1793, from a sketch made in that year, showing (probably) Bouchette's solitary exploring craft lying at anchor. 7. Castle Frank, near Toronto. from a sketch made in 1793. 8. Fort George and Navy Hall, Niagara, in 1806. 9. Toronto in 1803, showing the Parliament Building destroyed by the Americans in 1813. 10. Toronto in 1813, showing the Block-house at the mouth of the Don. 11. Toronto in 1833, shewing Mr. Wort's windmill. 12. Portraits of General Simcoe, first Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada; Chief Justice Osgoode, after whom Osgoode Hall, the Palais de Justice of Toronto, is named; Sir George Yonge and Right-Hon. Henry Dundas, who gave name respectively to "Yonge Street" and "Dundas Street," the first two military highways cut out through the forest of Western Canada. 13. It should be added that in 1878 a cairn was erected at Toronto to mark the site of Fort Rouillé. It bears the following inscription engraved on a fine granite boulder, dredged up from the channel leading into the harbour:—This cairn marks the exact site of Fort Rouillé, commonly known as Fort Toronto, an Indian trading-post and stockade, established A.D. 1749, by order of the Government of Louis XV., in accordance with the recommendations of the Count de la Galissonière, administrator of New France, 1747–1749. Erected by the Corporation of the City of Toronto, A.D. 1878.

Correspondence.

THE FATE OF OLD BOOKS.

On a fly-leaf of an old copy of* Speed's "England" in my possession, I find the following note in the MS. which I transcribe (*verbatim et literatim*), as it may possibly interest some other reader of THE ANTIQUARY as well as myself:—

"April 29, 1837.

"This old Book was the property of the late John Barton, of Hanley, who died about Xmas last in his 100th year. Was purchased at the Sale by Thomas Burndred, in a very shattered condition. Barton Travailed with a pack in his younger days, and was said he was a Scotsman. He was the Head Mercer in hanley at one time. Was housekeeper more than 70 years. Before his Marriage, when travelling, he caled at a Gentleman's House and found the cook tearing up this Book to Sing Fowls. He told her it was a pitty to Tear the Book. She said he might have it if he would ask the Master, as they had plenty more in the Lumber Room."

This is followed by a cutting from some local newspaper:—

"On Monday last (Dec. 3, 1836), died in his hundredth year, Mr. Barton, of King Street, in this town, formerly a mercer in High Street, where he acquired an independency, and retired from business about 30 years ago. He retained his faculties to the last, and went to the poll for Mr. Wedgewood, at the first election for this borough in 1832."

I have no doubt many interesting notes of this sort might be found in MS. in old books, which would be worth preserving as "Curiosities of Literature," if not otherwise. *Verbum sap.*

MORIENSIS.

Ballaugh Rectory.

* "John Speed, a Londoner, writ the story of Britain from the first begining to the year 1605, being the second year of King James." Baker's "Chron."

BOOKS CURIOUS AND RARE.

In THE ANTIQUARY for August (p. 63), Mr. C. Walford mentions "*The Counter Scuffle, whereunto is added The Counter-Rat, by R. S.*, 1670," as one of a few works which he *never expects to see.*

A dilapidated volume in my possession contains, among other curious matter, an imperfect copy of "The Counter Scuffle," and (what I believe to be) a complete one of "The Counter-Rat."

The first edition, published in 1628, had sixteen leaves only; the 1651 and later editions had twenty-eight, the last of which was probably blank.

My copy has no paging and the title is wanting. It consists of twenty-one leaves, beginning with B 2, and ending with G 5. The missing leaves are seven: viz., A 1, 2, 3, and 4, B 1, D 4 and G 4 (the latter supposed to be blank).

If Mr. Walford would like to view these remains, I will send the volume for his inspection with pleasure.

CHARLES RYAN.

5, Cambria Place, Newport, Mon.

—o—

(See pp. 62 and 132.)

Mr. Fuller will find, I think, that J. Bland, who wrote the "Essay in Praise of Women," was not "James," but "Joseph" Bland, of the family at one time seated at Beeston Hall, near Leeds. The book comes, no doubt, under the heading of "curious," but hardly of "rare," for I have bought three copies of it within the last few years. Two of these copies

I gave away, and one of them may probably now be in the possession of Mrs. Lewis (*née* Fanny Bland) 15, Inverness Terrace, W., or of her nephew Mr. Bland Garland, Hillfields, Reading.

The language of the essay is no doubt very high-flown; but it may be noted that the admiration is devoted to "internal" beauty, and to "decency of modest dress." Other times, other manners!

FANNY BLAND.

Paris.

FAMILY OF CLAYTON.

Can any of the readers of THE ANTIQUARY give the writer any information respecting the ancestry of Owen Clayton, of Newtown, North Wales (about the year 1750), who married Jane Bowen, and had two sons, James and Charles, who resided at Worcester and Shrawley, England?

C. A. CLAYTON.

20, Willow Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

BORROWED BOOKS.

In the "Antiquary's Note-Book" of the September number, at p. 125, you quote the complaint of a correspondent who has lost books, and who in turn quotes some clever verses on "The Art of Book-keeping" which commence—

"I of my Spencer quite bereft."

Can any reader say who was the author of the lines? They were transcribed for me some time ago from the album of a lady over eighty years of age, who had copied them many years earlier from a MS. scrap-book. I published the "poem" complete in the *Oswestry Advertizer*, but failed to discover the author, or whether they had previously been published.

ASKEW ROBERTS.

Croeswylan, Oswestry.

"THE ANTIQUARY TIME."

With reference to the quotation from *Troilus and Cressida*, adopted as a motto on the title-page of THE ANTIQUARY, I suggest that the final *s* in "times" is a mistake in the text of Shakespeare, and that it ought to be expunged so as to *personify* Time. "Instructed by the antiquary Time." That is, *antiquary* is here an epithet, not an adjective; as the latter it was never used by Shakespeare.

A similar misprision occurs in the modern text of *Henry VIII.* act ii. scene 1, where Buckingham commends his last wishes to the King:—

"And when old Time shall lead him to his end."

Here in modern editions time is printed with a small initial letter; but in the folio of 1623 it is printed with a capital initial, which properly personifies it.

A. E. BRAE.

Guernsey.

THE LATE MR. E. B. FERREY.

Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey asks me to explain a passage in my article in the October number of THE ANTIQUARY about his father's work in Wells Cathedral,* which he thinks will give the impression that Mr. Benjamin Ferrey and Sir Gilbert Scott were *joint architects*, which was not the case; and he naturally thinks that his father should be credited with the entire restoration of the west front of Wells Cathedral. I quite agree with this, and had no intention of saying otherwise. Mr. E. B. Ferrey acknowledges that "there was no magic in the name of Ferrey like that of Scott; the latter certainly used to attract money for building far more than any other architect's." This was all that I intended to say. He adds that, "Scott only went down *once* to Wells to make his report, which confirmed and approved of his father's work in every respect. For this he was paid a handsome fee by the Restoration Committee; but the whole of the commission for the superintendence of the work, extending over about three years, was paid to Mr. Benjamin Ferrey. Scott was only called in as consulting architect, and never had anything to do with the work, which was carried on by Ferrey." I never intended to say otherwise; Benjamin Ferrey was a valued friend of mine for 40 years, and I not only liked him personally as a friend, but consider his work as an architect as some of the best that was done in his time; he was never properly appreciated by the public. The church which he built for Lady Burdett-Coutts in Victoria Street, Westminster, might very well pass for having been built in the thirteenth century, which is the highest praise that can be given to a modern Gothic building; unfortunately his design was never carried out, the tower and spire have never been built, or at all events had not been the last time I saw it. To complete his design would be a good memorial to his memory, and if Lady Burdett-Coutts is willing to receive subscriptions towards it, I for one should be willing to give my mite. I have little doubt that many others who knew him would be willing to do the same, especially those who have employed him, and who witnessed the extreme care with which all his work was done, and how anxious he was to avoid putting his employers to any needless expense. I have little doubt that the sum required would soon be raised by subscriptions, if it were understood that they would be readily received.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B.

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

CROMWELL FAMILY.

In an interesting account of the Cromwell family, which appeared in THE ANTIQUARY for October (see p. 164, *ante*), I find an error. It mentions "an estate at Lavenham, in Norfolk, which had belonged to the Earl of Oxford, whose estates were confiscated to the king after the battle of Towton in 1461."

Lavenham is in Suffolk, and the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, not only held large possessions in the parish, but resided in it in the reign of Henry VI. The beautiful church with its lofty clerestory and noble

* See *ante*, p. 146.

tower was partly rebuilt at the cost of the then Earl of Oxford. The porch, with its wonderful richness of embellishment, is believed to have been erected by John, fourteenth Earl.

W. BRAILSFORD.

Wellington Chambers, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PRONUNCIATION.

The well-known lines of Pope (*Rape of the Lock*, iii. 7 and 8)—

"Here thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey,
Dost sometimes counsel take—and sometimes tea"—

are often cited to prove that the word "*tea*" was in the last century pronounced as "*tay*." I happened a few days ago to come upon a song written by James Boswell, in which the following lines occur:—

"When I thought her my own, ah! too short seemed the day
For a jaunt to Downpatrick, or trip on the sea.
* * * * *
But too late I found even she could deceive,
And nothing was left but to weep and to rave."

The verses are of course not worth quoting, except as pointing either to considerable differences between the pronunciation of that period and that now in vogue, or else to a remarkable laxity in the matter of rhymes. There can be no doubt whatever that the pronunciation of words is no more stereotyped than many other apparently permanent institutions. Our grandmothers, and even our mothers, were taught, for example, to pronounce *oblige* as if it were spelled *obleege*. So indeed Pope, in his famous lines on Addison, pronounces it:—

Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so obliging that he ne'er obliged.

Boswell's lines, however, made me wonder whether many such rhymes are not really cases of what is euphemistically called "poetical" license. Doubtless you, or some of your readers, can inform me on this point.

IOTA.

Bristol.

AN "INDIAN MONEY-COWRIE" IN A BRITISH "BARROW."

(See Vol. I. pp. 30 and 41.)

It is stated in Boyd Dawkins's "Early Man in Britain," p. 19, that in Eocene times a south-eastern sea, "teeming with life of various kinds, now to be found, for the most part, in the warmer regions of the ocean," covered part of our south coast; and he mentions among the mollusca "the nautilus, the cone, volute, cowrie," and others.

May not this Cornish cowrie and those of which Mr. Featherstonhaugh and W. G. speak have been gathered or washed up from the sands of this ancient sea?

R. H. SIDGWICK.

Skipton.

FRANKS.

Would Major Bailie kindly say how the very early franks are to be distinguished from official letters, which would of course be free? I have one or two with the name of the sender in the corner of the cover. Would this constitute a frank?

EMILY COLE.

Teignmouth.

THE ARMS OF LIVERPOOL.

I find in the ANTIQUARY for August (see p. 79, *ante*), that the arms for the new diocese of Liverpool, which have just passed at the Herald College, are—"Argent, an eagle sable, with wings expanded, beak and legs or, holding in the claws of the right foot an ancient writing-case, and having round its head a nimbus of the third; a chief, party per pale, gules and argent; on the dexter half an ancient galley with three masts or, and on the sinister half an open Bible, with the legend 'Thy Word is truth.'" I do not profess to be a herald, but should not the description of a coat of arms be so given that one may be able to depict it from the blazon? If so, may I ask you how should the ancient writing-case be drawn? And can you inform me what meaning this writing-case is intended to convey—what has an ancient writing-case to do with Liverpool? And can you at the same time inform me if the motto "Thy Word is truth" is to be upon the leaves of the open Bible or if placed below or above the book?

C. N. ELVIN.

East Dereham.

"THE SHAKESPEARE DEATH-MASK."*

I venture to send you a copy of a note which I entered in my common-place book in February, 1854, as bearing on this interesting subject.

"Mr. R. D. Grainger has given me the following interesting facts connected with Shakespeare:—A few years ago the house next to the College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields was removed in order to allow of the enlargement of the Hunterian Museum. This house was known to have been on the site of the old playhouse built in 1695, and in the course of its demolition the workmen found a stone bust, which they brought to Mr. Clift, the curator of the Museum. It was considered to be a bust of Shakespeare, and it soon fell into the hands of Professor Owen, its present possessor. Shortly after this occurrence a German physician (Becker) requested the professor to take charge of a plaster face-cast, of which he gave the following account:—It had been taken from the face of Shakespeare after death, came into possession of his family at that time, and had been handed down as an heir-loom. During his absence from Germany it was sold with some other property, and on becoming aware of the fact he immediately travelled some hundreds of miles in the hope of regaining it. This he succeeded in accomplishing, having found it in some Jew's shop in Frankfort, and repurchased it.

"The most singular part of the story is this, how-

* See *ante*, p. 63.

ever, that on comparison the cast was found exactly to resemble the bust. Mr. Grainger's words were, I believe, 'the cast exactly fitted the bust, and corresponded with it in every line and wrinkle.' Mr. Grainger also assures me that hairs of the beard are left adhering to the plaster.

"Both the bust and the cast, I believe, are at Professor Owen's house in Richmond Park."

"Mrs. Fanny Kemble (Mrs. Butler), who visited Diss in January, 1855, confirmed the story *in toto*. She had seen the cast, hairs and all, at Mr. Owen's house." I have a later note stating that the cast is taken back to Germany, but this, I hope, is incorrect.

It will be seen that there are differences between the account as given by Mr. Grainger and that contained in your magazine, but they are not important.

THOMAS E. AMYOT.

Diss, Norfolk.

THE POLITENESS OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

I have read with some interest the article by Mr. Hamilton, at p. 57 of your current volume, on "The Politeness of our Forefathers;" but I am afraid he is in error in describing the book he purchased as "complete," and as "a little booklet of 178 pages," published in the year MDCLXXV., for I have a copy of the work containing no less than 300 pages. I have compared your correspondent's quotations from his copy and (with the exception of one or two clerical inaccuracies) they correspond with mine.

W. A. SMITH.

Cumberland Villa, The Hill,
Sutton, Surrey.

GLOVES.

In your number for July (see page 6, *ante*), in the Chapter on Gloves, Portsmouth is cited as one of the towns in which the custom exists of announcing the beginning of a fair by hanging out or displaying a glove in a prominent position. Its special meaning at such a time was freedom from arrest while the fair lasted. Like most other old customs, its memory is now fast dying out, the ceremony having been discontinued in Portsmouth since the abolition of the Free Mart Fair in 1846. This fair commenced at midnight, July 9, and lasted for fifteen days. As soon as the clock struck twelve, the town sergeant "put out the glove" at the Town Hall, an open hand in a gauntlet. In 1840, some person, imagining that the absence of the hand would stop the holding of the fair, purloined it, and sent it to America. In 1843, some of the inhabitants, by a subscription, provided another open hand, of the natural size, naked; the wrist in gilded mail, and on the fore-finger a ring bearing the device of Richard I., a crescent and seven-rayed star, being also the arms of the borough granted by that king. Since 1846 this hand has not been displayed in public, but it is still in existence.

W. H. LONG.

120, High Street, Portsmouth.

"BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."

(See vol. i. p. 118; and *ante*, p. 85.)

I venture to suggest that the above expression takes its origin from a very simple idea—viz., that "hook" meaning a stick, and "crook" meaning a crooked stick, "by hook or by crook" signifies by straight means or crooked means. That hook means a stick is seen in the slang phrases, "Take your hook," "Hook it," &c.; while "taking your stick" is used synonymously for taking your departure.

W. LOUIS KING.

Watlington, Norfolk.

CLEANING COINS.

Suggestions are requested for cleaning silver coins and medals which have become tarnished by contact with copper coins.

PLANTAGENET.

Books Received.

Old Cardross. By D. Murray, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. (Glasgow: J. Maclehose.)—An Account of the Roman Pavement discovered at Woodchester. (Stroud: J. Elliott.)—The Hamnet Shakspeare. Part VI. Coriolanus. By Allan P. Paton. (Longmans & Co.)—The Ancient British Church. By the Rev. J. Pryce, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)—Of Englishe Dogges: Reprint of a Treatise in Latin by Johannis Caius, 1576. (*Bazaar* Office, 170, Strand.)—Lancashire Inquisitions. Vol. I. By J. P. Rylands. (Record Society.)—Diprose's Book of Epitaphs. (Diprose & Bateman.)—Some Fuller Descents. By J. F. Fuller, F.S.A. (Privately printed.)—Rathmore and its Traditions. (Trim: J. Moore.)—The Camp of Refuge. By S. H. Miller, F.R.A.S. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Some Account of the Family of Wezener, or Weiseener. By the Rev. R. C. Jenkins. (Privately printed.)—Primitive Folk-moots. By G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. (Sampson Low & Co.)—The Earth. By John Hampden. (Guest, 20, Warwick Lane.)—Calendar of State Papers (Domestic Series) of the reign of Charles I., 1640. Edited by W. Douglas Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. (Longmans & Co.)—Calendar of State Papers (Foreign Series) of the reign of Elizabeth, 1575-77. Edited by A. J. Crosby, Esq., M.A. (Longmans & Co.)—Asgard and the Gods. Edited by W. S. W. Anson. (Sonnenschein & Allen, Paternoster Square.)—Life of Field-Marshal Count Moltke. Edited by Captain H. M. Hozier. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)

Notices to Correspondents.

We again beg to warn numismatists with respect to the operations of a coin dealer, who resides not a hundred miles from Nottingham, and who continues to offer for sale some very clever imitations of Roman and Anglo-Saxon coins, rare medals, &c., mostly so cleverly executed as to deceive even a skilled numismatist.

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.—(*See August issue.*)

Letters addressed to a Number, care of the Manager, must be accompanied by a stamp for postage.

FOR SALE.

Book-Plates for sale. A specimen packet sent post free for five shillings. A series of selections sent on approval.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee. P.O. Orders to be payable at the Chief Office, London.

The School of Love.—The Recluse of the Woods.—Lermos and Rosa.—The Turtle Dove.—Cupid's Annual Charter. These five curious "chap books," in paper covers, illustrated with coloured plates, clean, dates about 1800, price 10*s*.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee.

Briefe Instruction by Way of Dialogue, concerning the Principall Poyntes of Christian Religion, by George Doulye, Lovaine, 1604.—Apply, Miss Lucy Gardiner, Denbury House, Newton Abbot, Devon.

Hamerton's Etchings and Etchers, second edition, Macmillan, fine impression, in sheets; price 45*s*.—White's Leicester and Rutland, 21*s*., price 5*s*.—J. Drowley, 9, Sidmouth Street, Regent's Square, W.C.

Black-letter Chaucer, 1598, £12 12*s*.—Ditto, 1687, £7 7*s*.—F. W. Vidler, 2, Hoe Park Place, Plymouth.

English Bracket Striking Clock, by John Thwaites, London; good time keeper, ebony and gilt frame, £5.—Also a large assortment of Antique China and Works of Art.—Charles Nash, 2, Chetwynd Place, High Road, Lee, Kent.

Hogarth Prints, in fine state, pair suppressed Plates, "Before and After," 16 by 13 inches, dated 15th Dec., 1736, price £3 3*s*.—Also Six Illustrations to "Hudibras," mounted, £1 10*s*.—W. C., 3, Albion Place, High Road, Lee.

Ruskin's Works for sale. Send for list to W. E. M., 30, The Parade, Lee.

Autograph Letters for sale cheap. Send for list to R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush.

A beautiful Slab of Marble (purple breccia) 4 feet long, 2 feet broad, 1 inch thick; it has been polished; rare and cheap.—W. Pointer, 18, Carburton Street, Portland Street, W.

Artis's Durobrivæ, 60 plates of Roman remains discovered at Caston, folio, £3 3*s*.; Remains of Roman Art at Corineum (the modern Cirencester), 4to, 15*s*.; both the above contain coloured plates and are very scarce.—James Gray, 4, Scott Street, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Antique eight-day Hall Clock in oak case, ornamented in old Japanese raised work, price £3 3*s*.—Large old Oak Table, turned legs, 30*s*.—Carved Oak Chest, 30*s*.—Henry Hankinson, Catworth, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire.

Encyclopædia Londinensis, 24 vols., whole bound calf, Patron's copy, in capital condition, cost over £50, price £7 7*s*.—Richard Savage, 18A, West Street, Stratford-on-Avon.

Autograph Correspondence of the most Distinguished Men in English and Foreign History.—Address for list to Howard Revell, 29, Stansfield Road, Stockwell, London.

Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, 3 vols. Very scarce.—Bailey's Annals of Nottinghamshire, 4 vols.—Coate's Reading, 4to.—Brown's Highlands and Highland Clans.—Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools of Great Britain, 2 vols., large paper (one of 25 copies).—Allen's Surrey and Sussex, 2 vols., large paper.—Baines' Lancashire, 4to., large paper. 1868. Gregson's Lancashire, first and second editions.—Well's Bedford Level, 2 vols. and atlas.—Davidson's Holtes of Aston, folio.—Nichols' Hinckley, folio. 1813.—Maton's Western Counties, 2 vols.—Brown Willis's Cathedral Church of Bangor and St. David's, 2 vols.—Mackenzie's Kings Lynn.—Tindal's Evesham, 4to.—Camden's Britannia, 2 vols., large paper (1695)—and many others.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Curious old broadside of The Royal Funeral; or England's Mourning (of Queen Anne), very rare.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Wanted, any of the following editions of The Imitation of Christ, by Thomas à-Kempis:—

Translation into English, by Richard Whitford. London: J. Cawood, 1556.
Ditto, by E. H. (Edward Hake). London, 1567.
Ditto, by Thomas Rogers. London, 1584, 1589, 1592, 1598, 1602, 1628.
Ditto, by B. F., s.l., 1613, 1615.
Ditto, by Thomas Carre. Paris, 1624, 1641.
Ditto, by William Page. London, 1639 and 1677; Oxford, 1639.
Ditto, s.n. Paris, 1640.
Ditto. London, 1673.
Ditto, by Willymott. London, 1722.
Ditto, by S. Smith, D.D. London, 1732.
Ditto, by H. Lee. London, 1760.

(101, care of the Manager.)

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Lancashire or Cheshire. Best price given.—N. Heywood, 3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Hull Seventeenth Century Tokens.—C. E. Fewster, Hull.

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Wales and Border Counties, especially Herefordshire, or with issuer's name VORE or VOARE.—J. W. Lloyd, Kington.

Lincolnshire or Nottinghamshire Seventeenth Century Tokens.—James G. Nicholson, 80, Acomb Street, Greenhays, Manchester.

Wanted.—History of Surrey, Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williamson, Guildford.

Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, last volume only.—Restituta, last four parts, or last volume.—W. R., 38, High Street, Maidstone.

Armorial Book-plates purchased or exchanged.—Dr. Howard, Dartmouth Row, Blackheath.

Proceedings Architectural Institute, Scotland, 1865–66, 67–8, 71–2, to end, complete, good condition.—(102, care of Manager.)

Common Prayer, 8vo, Cambridge, 1769, printed in long lines, an imperfect copy would probably suffice.—Apply, W. L. King, Watlington, Downham Market.

Archæologia Cantiana, vol. 10, must be in good condition.—Wm. John Mercer, 12, Marine Terrace, Margate.

The Antiquary.

DECEMBER, 1880.

Lady Agnes Hungerford.

JOHN STOWE, in his "Chronicle of England," under the year 1523 writes:—"The 20 February the Lady *Alice* Hungerford, a knight's wife, for murthering her husband was led from the tower of London to Holborne, and there put into a cart with one of her servantes, and so carryed to Tyborne and both hanged. She was buried in the Grey Fryers church at London." Stowe cites, as his authority for this statement, the "Register" of the Grey Friars, although he evidently took his account from the "Chronicle" of that fraternity, which narrates the story in almost the same language, but with this one important difference—it *omits* the crime for which Lady Hungerford suffered. It is not surprising that such a brief mention of so tragical an occurrence should have excited curiosity and led various antiquaries to search for further information respecting the unfortunate lady, and to speculate as to the name of the "knight" whose wife she had been, as well as to the cause which induced her to commit so horrible a crime.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare's statement that she was the wife of a Robert Hungerford of the Cadenham branch of the family, was refuted by Canon Jackson, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, so far back as 1851. The first thing that really threw any light whatever upon the mystery was the discovery, some twenty years ago, of the inventory of the goods of Lady Agnes Hungerford, "which belonged to the King's grace by forfeiture for felony and murder." This inventory was printed in vol. xxxviii. of the "Archæologia" (p. 360), with notes thereon by Mr. Gough Nichols. Though the discovery of the inventory did not help to clear up the more important points in the tragedy, yet it was of the utmost importance, as it corrected the error in the Christian name of the convicted woman, and enabled her to be conclusively identified with *Agnes*, the second wife of Sir Edward Hungerford, father of the Lord Hungerford who suffered execution at the Tower in 1541. Before going farther, then, let us briefly consider what is known of this Sir Edward Hungerford.

He was the only-mentioned son of Sir Walter Hungerford, who died in 1516. This Walter was a partisan of Henry VII., and revived the family honours after their losses on the Lancastrian side in the War of the Roses. Sir Edward was under age, though probably grown up, in 1487, as in 1488–9 we find him named as a feoffee. He must have been married before 1503 (as proved by the age of his son and heir, who was nineteen years old at his father's death in 1522) to Jane, daughter of John Lord Zouche, of Haryngworth. The date of her death has not been ascertained. Sir Edward served in the French wars in 1513, and on December 25 in that year was knighted at Tournay "in the church after the King came from Mass, under his banner."* Next year he returned to England and was in the commission of the peace for Wilts in 1515. On May 30, 1516, the day after the proving of his father's will, he had livery of his lands as "son and heir of Sir Walter Hungerford, Kt., &c."† He now remained chiefly in England, and it is to this period of his life that particular interest attaches, as it is about the time that he may have married his second wife Agnes. On November 7, 1517, he was Sheriff for Wilts, and a commissioner appointed to inquire into buildings lately destroyed for imparkation of lands. The same year he was nominated to attend King Henry VIII. at a banquet given at Greenwich on July 7. Next year (November 7, 1518) he served as Sheriff for Somerset and Dorset. In 1520 he was nominated to attend the English sovereigns at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and in February, 1521, was in the Commission of the Peace for Somerset. The next we learn of him is that on December 14 in the same year he made his last will, in which he

* "Harl. MS." 6069, f. 112.

† "Pat. Roll." 8 Hen. VIII., part i. m. 7 (22).

describes himself as "of hole and perfite mynde and of good memory, being sike in body;" he desires to be buried in "my parish churche of Heightesbury."

His will is unfortunately short, and gives us scarcely any information of interest. He first bequeaths some legacies to various churches in the neighbourhood and then some others to different friends. He concludes, "The residue of all my goodes, detts, catalls, juells, plate, harnesse, and all other moveables whatsoever they be, I freely geve and bequeth to Agnes Hungerforde my wife." He then appoints Agnes his sole executrix. The will was proved by Robert Colett, Clerk, Lady Hungerford's proctor, on January 29 following. An entry in the Close Roll for 15 Henry VIII., supplies the hitherto unascertained date of Sir Edward's death, and states that it happened on January 24, 13 Henry VIII. (1522),* being five days before the proving of his will.

If then we accept the conclusion naturally drawn from Stowe's statement, we must believe Sir Edward to have died at the hands of a wife to whom he had but six weeks before left the whole of his personal property, and for whom he evidently bore the most tender regard. The account of Lady Hungerford's trial, now for the first time brought to light, will, however, show that Stowe's statement, though *misleading*, is yet substantially correct —Lady Agnes having really suffered on the scaffold for being concerned in the murder of her *husband*, though that husband was *not* Sir Edward Hungerford.

On the Coram Rege Roll for Michaelmas term, 14 Henry VIII., membrane 17 of the "Rex Roll," we find that

On the Monday next after the feast of S. Bartholomew, in the 14th year of the now king (25th August, 1522), at Ilchester, before John Fitz James, and his fellow-justices of oyer and terminer for the county of Somerset, William Mathewe, late of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, yeoman, William Inges, late of Heytesbury, in the county aforesaid, yeoman, on the 26th July, in the 10th year of the now Lord the King (1518), with force and arms made an assault upon John Cotell, at Farley, in the county of Somerset, *by the procurement and abetting of Agnes Hungerford*, late of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, widow, *at that time the wife of the aforesaid John Cotell.* And a certain linen scarf called a kerchier (*quandam flameam lineam vocatam*, "a kerchier"), which the aforesaid William, and William then and there held in their hands, put round the neck of the aforesaid John Cotell, and with the aforesaid linen scarf him, the said John Cotell, then and there feloniously did throttle, suffocate, and strangle, so that the aforesaid John Cotell immediately died, and so the aforesaid William Mathewe* and William Inges, by the procurement and abetting of the aforesaid Agnes, did then and there feloniously murder, &c., the aforesaid John Cotell, against the peace of the Lord the King. And afterwards the aforesaid William, and William, *the body of the aforesaid John Cotell did then and there put into a certain fire in the furnace of the kitchen in the Castle of Farley aforesaid, and the body* of the same John in the fire aforesaid in *the Castle of Farley aforesaid in the county of Somerset aforesaid, did burn and consume.* And that the aforesaid *Agnes Hungerford*, late of Farley in the county of Somerset, widow, otherwise called Agnes Cotell, late of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, widow, late the wife of the aforesaid John Cotell deceased, *well knowing that the aforesaid William Mathewe and William Inges had done the felony and murder aforesaid*, in form aforesaid, them the same William and William at Farley, in the county of Somerset aforesaid, *on the 28th day of December, in the 10th year of the reign of the* said Lord King (1518) did *receive, comfort*, and *aid*, against the peace of the Lord the King, &c.

Which said indictment the now Lord the King, afterwards for certain causes, caused to come before him to be determined, &c. . . . . And now to wit, on Thursday next after the quinzains of S. Martin (Nov. 27, 1522), in the same term before the Lord the King at Westminster, in their proper persons came the aforesaid William Mathewe, William Inges, and Agnes Hungerford, brought here to the bar by Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight, Constable of the Tower of London, by virtue of the writ of the Lord the King to him thereupon directed. And they are committed to the Marshal, &c., and forthwith being severally asked as to the matters wherewith they are above charged and how they will acquit themselves thereon, they severally say that they are in no wise Guilty, and thereupon for good, or for ill, they put themselves on the country, &c. . . . . The jurors come in the octaves of S. Hilary (1523), &c. . . . . At which said octaves of S. Hilary before the King at Westminster, came the aforesaid William Mathewe, William Inges, and Agnes Hungerford, brought to the bar by Sir Thomas Lovell, Kt., constable of the tower of London, &c.

The jurors being sworn found each of the prisoners to be guilty of the crimes with which they were charged. "Therefore it is adjudged that *William Mathewe and Agnes Hungerford shall be hanged, &c.*" . . . . . William Inges sought "benefit of clergy," saying "that he was a clerk." Whereupon the Attorney-General said that Inges should not be allowed the benefit, as "he is a bigamist" (*pro eo quod ipse bigamus*

* "Close Roll," 15 Hen. VIII. m. 22.

* So spelt in the original.

est), having married a certain Joan Mason, at Little Cheverell, co. Wilts. Inges denies the charge and is remanded, that the Bishop of Salisbury may certify as to the facts of the case. This he does in the octaves of S. John the Baptist, 1523, and proves that William Inges "*est bigamus*," &c. Therefore it is adjudged "that William be hanged," &c.

The foregoing extract from the Coram Rege Roll has cleared away the veil which has hitherto shrouded the story of the unfortunate Lady Hungerford, though it can in no way be said to detract from the interest of the tragedy. The record before us gives the exact date of the murder, the place where it was committed, and the persons who were concerned in it. It shows that Lady Agnes, though an accessory as well before as after the fact, was yet not the actual perpetrator of the crime, and—though it makes her none the less guilty of murder—at least removes from her character the stain of having brought to a close the life of so evidently attached a husband as Sir Edward Hungerford.

The first point to be considered in the evidence supplied by the indictment, is the manner in which the murder was committed; it says that Cotell was "strangled" with a certain "kerchier;" this I think we may presume to be the neckerchief he was wearing at the time, and that Matthew and Inges coming suddenly upon him used the "kerchier" to strangle him and so end his life. The indictment throughout describes Agnes, when the wife of *Cotell*, as "of Heytesbury," and after she became Agnes *Hungerford*, as "of Farley," suggesting that after her marriage with Sir Edward she resided chiefly at Farley." When that marriage was solemnized would be most interesting to learn. Did it follow closely the murder of Cotell? If so, surely there is ground for heightening the romance, and for supposing that Agnes procured Cotell's death in order that she might marry Sir Edward. This fact the indictment supplies in support of such a theory, that on the 28th of December, 1518, five months after the murder, Agnes was living at Farley, if not as Lady Hungerford, at least in a position of sufficient authority to allow of her harbouring her accomplices within the castle walls. The social station of Agnes at the time of her last marriage is also a point to be investigated. The indictment, which mentions the calling of Matthewe and Inges, is silent as to the profession of Cotell, but from certain entries in the inventory of goods of Agnes (mentioned before),* which describe some costly articles marked in a way to suggest their having belonged to Agnes before her marriage with Sir Edward, we are safe in presuming that neither Agnes nor Cotell belonged to the humble classes, though their station was probably inferior to that of the Hungerfords. We may, indeed, even suppose Cotell to have had some employment upon Sir Edward's lands, as steward or bailiff, and that on the day of his murder, at Farley, he was following his avocations there; he cannot certainly have been far from the castle when the crime was committed, as we find the murderers placing their victim in the kitchen furnace.† If this be so, Sir Edward's acquaintance with Agnes may be easily explained.

The next point that calls for remark is the date on which Lady Hungerford and her accomplices were first brought to trial; from the arrest, following so quickly after Sir Edward's death, it would almost seem as if during his life he had been able to ward off any lingering suspicions that may have existed against his wife, and so prevent a direct charge of murder being preferred against her; for it is not probable that Cotell's disappearance can have failed to awaken suspicions; or that those suspicions can have been unknown to Sir Edward, who, but *four* months after the murder, was acting as sheriff for the very county in which it was committed. It does not follow from this that he was in any way cognizant of his wife's guilt; he probably accepted the story, whatever it may have been, by which she accounted for Cotell's death. One point more is worthy of observation; that is, the careful manner

* As this inventory has been printed in full in vol. xxxviii. of the "Archæologia," and nearly in full in Mr. Brewer's "Cal. of State Papers," temp. Hen. VIII. (vol. iii, part 2, No. 2861), I have thought it unnecessary to reproduce any part of it, but the transcript just mentioned should be read in connection with this Article.

† This furnace is marked in a plan of "Farley Castle" in Canon Jackson's "Guide to Farleigh-Hungerford," p. 16.

in which the indictment avoids any mention of Agnes having been the wife of Sir Edward Hungerford. This can hardly have been accidental; and—taken in conjunction with the fact of her name not appearing in the Hungerford pedigrees found amongst the Heralds' visitations—it shows the anxiety naturally felt by the Hungerfords to prevent the name of the unfortunate Agnes being handed down to posterity as the wife of a member of their family.

I think, from Stowe's statement, it has been generally inferred that the "servant" led to execution with Lady Hungerford was a *woman;* the record corrects this inference, and leaves no doubt that the "servant" was the accomplice Matthewe; Inges not having been executed till six months later.

There is yet much to be learnt in connection with this interesting story; and it is to be hoped that the important additional facts supplied by the Coram Rege Roll will lead to some further particulars respecting Lady Hungerford being hereafter brought to light.

WILLIAM JOHN HARDY.

The "Grub Street Journal."

By LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

(*Continued from* p. 196.)

PART II.

PRICE OF WHEAT.

February 9, 1730.—Price of wheat at Bear Key, per quarter, 24–31*s.*

May 14.—We hear that Mr. Aldworth, the vintner of Islington Hall, disposed of his most curious piece of antiquity, the real dagger with which Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, killed the famous rebel Wat Tyler in the reign of Richard the 2nd, for 10 guineas.—*St. James' and London Evening Post.*

Note of the *Grub Street Journal*:—"This report is entirely groundless, he designing never to part with so valuable a curiosity."

September 2.—They have had a violent hurricane in and about Dublin, but the most extraordinary effect of it was upon the hand of St. Warburgh's Church clock, which, our correspondent writes, was turned about for a quarter of an hour together, with the same velocity as the flyers of a jack usually move.

March 17, 1730.—On Tuesday, 17 March, being St. Patrick's day, the tutelar Saint of Ireland, their Majesties and the rest of the Royal family wore crosses in honour of that day.

EXPORT OF CORN.

September 7, 1734.—There were 5,085 quarters of wheat exported this week to Spain and the Straights.

September 21.—More than 5,000 quarters of wheat have been this week exported from London, besides other grain.

Dublin, October 16, 1731.—A bill is ordered to be brought into Parliament that all proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be read in the English language.

August 2, 1734.—Yesterday 3 young tigers were whelped in the dens at the Tower.

August 14.—Last week an Eagle, the largest that has been seen in England, was taken by a tailor, on a gate near Charlton in Kent. Its wings, when expanded, were three yards and eight inches in length, between feather and feather; but being claimed by Sir — Langhorn as Lord of the Manor, it was delivered to him. This news being brought to town, one of the Falconers was sent to demand it, as being a Royal bird, and he brought it with him to Kensington.

There are some very curious entries about the notorious Colonel Charteris:—

February 26, 1730.—Colonel Charteris was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey of committing a rape upon his servantmaid, Ann Bond. His goods and property were all forfeited, and he was condemned to death.

April 14.—We hear that yesterday morning Ann Bond, the person that prosecuted Colonel Charteris for rape, had £800 paid her by a gentleman of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

April 16.—We hear that yesterday the famous Ann Bond, who prosecuted Colonel Charteris for rape, was married at Gray's Inn Chapel to Charles Heather, a drawer at a tavern in Westminster, and they have since taken a tavern in Bloomsbury, and design to set up a well painted head of Colonel Charteris as a sign.

April 20.—Colonel Charteris, who was thought to have gone to Bath, hath hired lodgings at Kensington gravel pits (not far from Tyburn); and last Saturday as he was going in a hackney coach to Chelsea, the mob fell upon him and beat him in a most barbarous manner, for no other reason than that there were two women with him in the coach.—*Daily Post.*

Note of the *Grub Street Journal*:—"Had the Colonel had his deserts he would have escaped this ill-usage."

May 15.—Colonel Charteris appeared in Court, and pleaded his Majesty's most gracious pardon for the rape he committed on the body of Ann Bond.—*Post-boy.*

October 6.—The King has ordered the several estates in Middlesex, Westmoreland and Lancashire together with divers goods and chattels that belonged to Colonel Charteris and were seized by the Crown upon his late conviction of felony, to be restored to him. —*St. James's Journal.*

The favour shown to Colonel Charteris seems to have been very badly received by the public, and there are several severe articles on the subject, as for instance the following:—

March 12.—

Little villains must submit to fate,
That great ones may enjoy the world in state.
GARTH'S *Dispensary.*

After this heading, the article goes on with the following suggestions:—"That a law be made exempting all persons of such a particular dignity or fortune from all prosecutions for murder, sodomy, and rape, committed on those who have not an estate of such a particular value."

There is a curious letter suggesting that cases of adultery and rape should not be left to common juries. With respect to adultery, the writer suggests that—

April 9, 1730.—Since this vulgarly reputed crime is approved and practised by all who have any taste of politeness, I would propose that the fine should be laid on the husband who disturbs the peace of society with making a public complaint of an offence at which he is bound in honour to connive. In such cases as these, the jury should consist of gentlemen of large estates, who have been brought up in such free and polite maxims. They ought also to be single men, because those who are married are apt to be prejudiced in favour of the plaintiff. Were these rules observed, I am persuaded the peace of society would be no longer disturbed with these frivolous and vexatious suits.

With respect to rapes, he says:—"As for rapes, they seem to me to be wholly out of the way of common tradesmen. This being one of those diversions which are proper only for gentlemen, is often very improperly left to the determination of a jury of citizens, who are as unfit to judge in an affair of this nature, as a jury of countrymen would be to inflict a penalty for breaking a hedge, or trampling down corn. In a case of this kind the jury ought to consist of officers or other men of honour who would be able to judge whether the accused person was qualified to ravish or not; and if it should appear that the supposed criminal is a person duly qualified either by birth, education, or fortune, for such entertainments, and that the person pretending to be ravished is much inferior to him in condition, then it might be thought proper to acquit the gentleman honourably, and oblige the woman to live with him, as long as he should please, but if he should desire to have no further conversation with her she might be sent to some house of correction. These methods, if well pursued, would soon put an entire stop to these troublesome indictments, and gentlemen would be able to enjoy their proper diversions unmolested. As for persons of lower rank, a small fine ought to be laid on them, not exceeding the penalty for taking rural diversions without being properly qualified. Some, I imagine, will be apt to object that it will be very hard on the women, that they should suffer violence, and afterwards not only have no redress, but run the risk of also being punished. To this, I answer, that our well-bred author shows that women of fashion are too polite to give any occasion for violence, and as for those of an inferior rank, they ought to be punished for refusing what they have no right to deny."

I think I cannot do better than give in conclusion some samples of the announcements of marriages which are quaint and instructive:—

March 16, 1731.—After describing the marriage ceremony of the Prince of Orange

and the Princess Royal, "we hear that the Prince of Orange had his pocket picked of a fine gold repeating watch during the ceremony of his marriage."—*Daily Advertiser.*

His Majesty did the bridegroom the honour to put on his wedding-shirt with his own hands. He was undressed by the Prince of Wales. The lace round the wedding sheets cost £1,200.

July 13, 1734.—Married lately, Lord Wallingford, son to the Earl of Banbury, to Miss Catharine Laws, daughter to the great Mr. Laws, a lady possessed of rare beauties both of person and mind, besides a prodigious fortune.

October 3.—Married, last week, Hill Dawe (of Ditcheat, in Somersetshire), Esq., to Miss Moore, a very agreeable young lady, with fine accomplishments, and a fortune of above £5,000.

—— On Thursday, Velters Cornwall, Esq., to Miss Bray, a very able young lady of good family and great fortune.

October 2, 1735.—Married on Tuesday at St. George's Chapel, Grosvenor Square, Henry Haghon (of Yorkshire), Esq., to Miss Sarah Latterick, a beautiful young lady with £12,000 fortune.

—— Yesterday morning, Thomas James, of Penshurst, in Kent, Esq., to Miss Edwills, a beautiful young lady with a pretty fortune.

January 10, 1737.—Last week a young couple were married at Dover. The bride seemed during the ceremony to be under some extraordinary uneasiness, and after the same was over and she returned to her house, she was brought to bed of a girl; so the bridesmen and bridesmaids stood godfathers and godmothers, and the curate earned double fees for a very unexpected occasion.

Friday, May 8.—Yesterday the Right Hon^ble^ the Earl of Plymouth was married at Whitehall Chapel to Miss Lewis, daughter of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Soberton, in the Co. of Southampton, and M.P. for the borough of New Sarum, a fine young lady with £30,000 down, and £5,000 per annum.—*Courant.*

On Saturday night the only son of the Right Hon^ble^ Lord James Cavendish, uncle to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was married to Miss Chandler, one of the daughters of the Lord Bishop of Durham, a beautiful young lady of £6,000 fortune.—*Daily Post.*

A son of Lord James, &c., to a young lady of excellent accomplishments.—*Courant.*

March 22.—We learn that the Rev. Dr. Maddox, clerk of the closet to Her Majesty, was lately married to Miss Price, a very agreeable lady of £18,000 fortune.—*Daily Post and Daily Journal.*

In conclusion, I may add that there was a continuation of the journal, which ceased in May, 1738, entitled, *The Literary Courier of Grub Street.* I have seen the numbers from June 1 to July 27, but do not know whether the paper ever went beyond that date.

"Mr. Thomas Jenyns' Booke of Armes."

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(*Concluded from* p. 101.)

201. Halnath de Halnaby port d'argent, a vne fees [et vj.] floure de lucz de sable.
202. John Marmaduc—de goules, a vne fees et 3 papeiaye[s d'argent], beke et pees d'or.
203. Adam de Swynborne port de goules, a 3 testz de s[inglier] d'argent recoupez, enarmes d'or.
204. Robert de Bowes port d'ermyne, a 3 arcez tenduz de goules.
205. Mons. William de Wessyngton—de goules, a deux barrz et 3 molettz d'arge[nt au chief].
206. Mons. Thomas Suteys (read "Surteys" from the other versions)—d'ermyne, a vne quart^r^ de goules, et vne escuch[eon voydée d'argent].
207. Richard Restwald port Quarterlé, les deulx quartellz cu[stantz d'ermyn], et les autres quartres de goules.*
208. Mons. Ric. de Ogle—d'argent, a vne fees et 3 cressantz de goulz.
209. Mons^r^ Robert Conyers port Quarterlé, cesta savor, d'or, et [vn fez fuzilée] de sable, et la manche d'azure.†

* Tricked in the Additional MS. 12,224 version as: Per saltire gules and ermine.

† *I.e.* 1 and 4, Or, a fess, fusilly, sable; 2 and 3, Or, a maunch, azure.

210. Mons[r] Gerard Salvaine—d'argent, a vne cheif de sa[ble], et deux molettes d'or, percz de goules.

211. Mons[r] Thomas Tunstall—de sable, a 3 combes d'arge[nt].

212. Mons[r] Thomas Strother—de goules, a vne bend d'arg[ent, et 3 eglecealx] de vert au bend, beek et pees de goules.

213. Mons[r] Thomas Stirkeland port de sable, a 3 escallopp[es d'argent].

214. Mons[r] William de Leegh port d'azure, a deux barres d'[argent], et vne bend chekerée d'or et de goules.

215. Mons[r] William Carnaby—d'argent, a deulx barrz et 3 pellottz d'azure [a mont].

216. Mons. Christophre Curwene—d'argent, fretté de goules, a vne [cheif d'azure].

217. Mons[r] Wautier Calverley port d'argent, a vne fees [de goules], et 3 veletz de sable passantz.

218. Mons[r] William Thiriskyld—d'argent, a vne manch de [goules], et vne labell de trois pointz de vert.

219. Rauf ffytz Williams—Burelé d'azure et d'argent, ove iij. chapeulx de g[oulz].

220. Le Signiour de Clare—d'argent, a vne quarter de g[oulz].

221. Thomas Langton, de Wynyard, port d'or, a vne leon ram[pand de sable], nafre sur le spaule deuant.*

222. John de Erington port d'argent, a deux barrz d'azure, et iij. escallopes d'azure a mont.

* * * following is taken out of Mr. Poole's copey.†

223. [John Derwentwater port d'argent, a vne fez et demy et quarter de goules, a vne] quintfoyle d'[argent en] le quarter.

224. Hugh de Burninghill port de sable, a troys cheyfors (butterf[lyess)] d'arg[ent].

225. Robert de Clapeham port d'argent, a vne bend de sable, [et] troys cuppes d'argent, et vne quatrefoyle de sable.

226. W[m] de Laton port d'argent, a vne bend de goules, a troys escalloppes d'argent.

227. W[m] de Thornburgh port d'ermyn, fretté ou vne cheif d[e goulz].

228. John de Dalston port d'argent, a vne cheueron engrale et trois testes du oysell rases de sable.

229. Richard Berhalgh port d'argent, a troys ourses de sable passauntz, moselez d'or.

230. Robert Swynehowe port de sable, a trois porcez d'a[rgent].

231. Mons. John Colvyle, Signio[r] de Biteham, port d'[or, a vne] fees de gowlles.

232. Mons[r] John de Richer* port d'argent, a vne bend d'[azur], et troys cressauntz d'or en la bend.

233. Mons[r] Odinell Heron port d'asure, a troys heronceu[x] d'argent, beeke et pees d'or.

234. Roger Heron port de goulles, a troys heronceux d'argent.

235. Mons[r] John Heron port de goules, a vne cheueron et troys heronceux d'argent.

236. Mons[r] Robert Hilton, de Swyne,† port d'a[rgent], a troys chapeauz de gowlles, le roses perses d'or.

237. Mons[r] John ffelton port de goules, a deux leons pass[antes] a vne doble tressure floretté d'argent.

238. Pyers de la Hay port d'argent, a trois escalloppes de gou[les] bendez et deux costes.‡

239. John de Newsom port d'azure, a vne fees d'argent, a trois crois plaines de gowlles.

240. John de Ousethorpe port de gowlles, a troys flowres deawe d'argent.

241. Walter de Melsanby port de sable, a deux gemelles et vne cheif d'argent.

242. Symon Welt * * e port [d'ar]gen[t, a cheif de goules, vn rose, sur] le cheif vne leon rampant d'argent rosee [copee demy in j. trace change] come escu. In trycke y[e] lion aboue 3 foyleu fees ar. and g.§

* Tricked : bleeding at the shoulder, gules, in Additional MS. 12,224.

† This intimation not given by Charles, but there is a break here in his copy.

* "Rither" in the other versions.

† Additional MS. 12,224 adds : "vnius foundatoris de Swyne." The same MS. adds : "vnius foundatoris de Swine Abby. Postea Melton, modo Darcij."

‡ The cotises sable in Additional MS. 12,224.

§ Tricked in Additional MS. 12,224 as : Per chief gules and argent, a bordure, and in chief a demi lion rampant, and in base a cinquefoil, all countercharged. The name is given as "Simon Waltdene."

243. John [1]Belasise [2]Eltoftes port d'argent, a troys [rookes de]* chesse de sable.
244. Roger de Somervyle port Burulé de gowlles [et d'argent], ou vne bordure d'azure as merlettes d'or.
245. Esmond Montague port d'azure, a vne gry[ffyn rampant d'or].
246. W^m^ Story port d'argent, a vne tygre de [purp^r^, a croislett] sur le spaule d'argent, ovec la cowe fresshe.
247. John Wellesby port d'argent ampartie de s[able, a vne leopard] pass. d'or au cheif.†
248. Robert de Bynchestree port de goules, o[u le cheif battaylé d'argent].
249. W^m^ Wyvell port de goules, fretté d'or, ovec vne qu[artre de goules].
250. Walter Burdon port d'asure, a trois b[urdons et le champ] poudree de croislettes d'or 'Vghtrede.'
251. John‡ fitz Neell port d'argent, a troys pales de go[ules, et vne] fees d'asure, et troys merlettes d'or en la fees.
252. Robert Teyas port de goules, a vne fees et trois [mallottes d'or (Argent in Additional MS. 12,224)].
253. Robert Horsley port de gowlles, a troys teste[s du] chevall d'argent rases, freyne de sable.
254. Robert Sheperwast port d'asure, a trois gemeux et cheif [d'ar.].
255. Richard Mallett port de sable, vne cheueron et troys ferma[ux d'argent].
256. John Longvyle port de gowlles, a vne fees dauncée d'argent d[e troys], croyselé d'or.
257. W^m^ Stallingburgh port de sable, a vne cheueron et troys bottonés§ fytchés d'argent.
258. Robert Benhall port de sable, a vne bend et deux costices w[avés d'argent].
259. Hugh (? read "Roger" from Additional MS. 12,224) de Aston port d'argent, a vne bend dauncé embelief de sa[ble].
260. Hugh Hercy port d'argent, a vne cheif de gowles.
261. Esteven de Gossinton port d'asure, a vne rose persée d'or.
262. [Henry Bysshopbery port d'argent, a vne] fees et deux [costices de sable].
263. [T]hõmas Pype—d'az., a vne fees et 6 crosselettes fytchés d'or en le [champ].
264. John Maudyt port Palé ovndé de 6 d'or et de sabl'.
265. Th. Bosville port d'or,* a vne fuselle de gowle[s], et 3 croislettes de sable.
266. Th. Cobham port (ermine spot tricked), a 3 cressauntes de g., ou 3 besantes (tricked a crescent charged with a roundle).
267. John Berley port de g., a deux molettes d'or percz, et vne quarter (ermine spot tricked).
268. Constantyne Mortimer port d'or, a 3 flure de licz de s.
269. John Appelby port d'az., a 6 merlettes d'or.
270. Ric' de Sandes—d'ar., a vne fees daunsée et 3 croislettes fitchés de [g * * *].
271. M. John Quytricke—d'ar., a vne frett et vne quarter de g.
272. M. Clem^t^ de Skelton port b., a vne fees g., et 3 (fleur-de-lis tricked) d'or.
273. M. John Tereby port d'ar., cheif b., a 3 bousses d'or, et vne estoyll d'or au champ.
274. John Aglomby—d'ar., a 2 barres de s., a 3 merlettz a mesme au ch[eif].
275. W^m^ Hoton, de(l) fforest,—G., a vne fees s., et 3 oryelliers ar.
276. John de Blencowe—de g., a vne quarter d'ar.
277. John de Newby port de s., a vne fees d'ar., et 3 roses [de goulz].
278. John de Levinton—de g., sur vne cheueron d'ar. 3 5-foyles s.
279. Tho. Allanby—d'ar, a vne cheueron plaine et border b. engrelé.
280. W^m^ ffetheir—G., a vne cheueron (ermine spot tricked), et 3 plumes d'ar. (Written against this: "After Thirkewald, 6.")†

* Nos. 243 to 307, inclusive, being omitted by Charles from his copy, the portions supplied are from a leaf inserted elsewhere in the Harleian MS. 6589 (see pencil folio 48).

† Tricked in the Additional MS 12,224 as: Per chevron, sable and argent, in chief a lion, passant, guardant, or.

‡ Additional MS. 12,224 has "Thomas."

§ *I.e.*, crosses botonné.

* Argent in Additional MS. 12,224.

† In Additional MS. 12,224, this is preceded by the next coat, and the blazon given—viz., "Will'm ffetheir port de goules, vne cheveron d'ermyn, trois plumes d'argent." The tricking in that MS. has three feathers.

281. Raph de Thirkewald ("Thirlwall" in Additional MS. 12,224) — G., a vne cheueron et 3 testes du singleir d'a[r. récoupees].

282. M. Ric' de Kyrkeby—d'ar., vne fees et demy de s., a quarter d' [argent]* vne fer de moleyn de s.

283. John de la More—de g., a vne croyse patée et vne scallopp[e] devaunt d'ar.

284. John de Skypton port d'ar., a vne a(n)cre de s.

285. Hamond Monceaux—de g., a vne croise resercellé d'or, et vne scallop d'or, et vne scallop d'or en le quarter a mont.

286. W^m^ Beaulieu—Ar., a vne cheueron dauncée et 3 testes du oysell de s.

287. Roger Salisbury—de g., a vne croyx paté d'ar., et iiij. testes du leopard d'or.

288. [Roger Newers—d'az., a vne fees d'argent, et 3 garbes d'or.]

289. Tho. Braybrooke port d'argent, a 6 losen [ges de goules].

290. John Chamberlayne—G., vne fees et 3 escallopp[es d'or].

291. John de Wystowe — d'ar, a vne cheueron et 3 pellottz de g.

292. Roger de Well—d'or, a vne griffon ramp. de vert.

293. Le Baron de Skirpenbeke—de goules, vne crois paté [d'argent], cheif d'az., et vne leopard pass. d'or en le cheif.

294. John de Bleverhassett—de g., a 3 dolphins d'ar.

295. John de Eglesfyld—d'ar., a 3 egles displayés de [goules].

296. John de Cottingham — de s., vne cheueron engr. et 3 [plumes† d'ar.]

297. Robert Sleghtes, de Legburn, en Lincolnshire—de [goulz], vne cheueron et 3 croises recerselés d'or.

298. Mons^r^ ‡de Scremby—d'az., a 3 barres et vne [bend d'or].

299. Mons. John Shandos—de g., a vne puiss[e fytché d'argent].

300. M. W^m^ de Sandford—(ermine spot tricked), vne cheif de g., et 2 te[stes du singler d'ar.]

301. M. Dryby*—d'ar., a 2 caterfoylles et vne quarter [de goulz].

302. M. John Lythegraynes—G., a vne escotchon voydz d'a[r., et la bend d'or].†

303. M. Henry de Melton—S., a vne leon ramp. d'a[r., croné d'or] et enarmé gowlles, ou vrle d'anulettz d'ar.

304. John Wyssham—de S., a vne fees et 6 merlettes d'ar[gent].

305. Esmond de Everard—d'ar., a cheif de g., et 3 mollett[es d'ar.]

306. Barth. de Naunton—de s., a 3 merlottz d'argent.

307. John de Buckton—d'ar., a vne cheivre ramp^t^ de [sable], le teste et cheveleure d'ar., les cornes vert.

308. M. W^m^ de Pert ("Perc" in Charles's copy; "Perk" in Additional MS. 12,224) —d'ar., a vne bend de g., et 3 losenge[s percees d'or].

309. John Ravenshelme—Ar., vne fees battayll[es d'amparteiz‡] de g., et vne leopard pass. d'or en la fees.

310. M. John de Stanhope—Quarterly de g. et (ermine spot tricked), et 2 cheifes du chiv[re] d'argent en lez quarters goules.

311. Myles Pakenham—de g., vne cheveron d'ar., 3 croises fitchés d'ar., en la champ.

312. M. Thomas Stanley port Quarterlie d'ar. et d'or; bend b. et 3 testes [du] cerf d'or en le primer et 4 quarters; en 2 et 3 ou vne cheif b., et 3 torteux d'ar.

313. Mons. Tho. Hoo port Quarterly d'ar. et de s.

314. Mons. Drewe de Hastinge, devaunt le Conquest, port de vert et [d'or] demy, ou vn tor ramp. de l'un en l'autre.

315.§ Raph fitz Barnard—Verrie b. et ar., au cheif g. deux mollettes [d'or percees].

316. Mons. Hugh Gard, de Danmarke,‖ —B., vne soliell [d'or].

* So tricked in Additional MS. 12,224 also, but it is doubtless inaccurate.

† Tricked as three quill pens in Additional MS. 12,224.

‡ The same MS. leaves a blank where the Christian name should be.

* "Will'm Dryby" in Additional MS. 12,224.

† This entry does not appear in Additional MS. 12,224, which has in its place "John de Papham, with the trick: Argent, a fess, gules, and in chief two stags' heads, caboshed, or."

‡ Tricked a fess, embattled and counter-embattled, in Additional MS. 12,224.

§ The Additional MS. 12,224 has between this number and the next: "John de Boys, del Southe," and in trick Ermine, a cross, passant, sable.

‖ So also in Charles's copy, but the Additional MS. 12,224 says, "Mons. *Andrew Hugarde*, de Danmarke," and gives the tincture of the Sun as *argent*.

317. Mons^r Sincl[eer* port d'azure, vn soleill] d'or.
318. Tho. Dovedall [port] Quarterlie, d'ar., a v[ne] crois recerselé de g[oulz]; et l'auter quarter b., fretté d'or.
319. John de Copland po[r]t d'ar., vne crosse parmy de s., a vne molętt [d']ar., percee, en myleue.
320. Thomas de la Grigge† port d'ar., vne crosse engr. de gowles.
321. John Greene port Checkery d'or et b., ou la border de g.
322. Thomas Mauduit port mesmes.
323. John Beauley, del South—de g. et d'ar, embelief battailée.‡
324. Henry Raynford p^t d'ar., vne croise parmy et vne bordure [de sable].
325. John de Brompton—de g., et vne saultier, et 4 (cross crosslet fitchée tricked) d'ar.
326. Les Armes dell Office du Marishall dell Ireland sont de go[ulz], et cinque fucelles bendez d'argent.
327. Mons. John de Norwich p^t Partie b. et g., a vne tygree ramp. (ermine spot tricked).
328. Robert Gerveys p^t d'ar., et vne cheueron b., et 3 escallops de s.
329. Janico de Arthoys p^t g., vne fees oundz ar.§
330. John Paslew—d'ar., vne fees et 3 molettz b., percees.
331. Tho. de Wakefyld p^t d'ar. et b. endentée, ou 3 garbes d'argent au cheif.
332. John Wetewang p^t s., ou 3 lampes d'ar.
333. M. Henry du Boys, de Vseburne, p^t Barré de 8 d'o[r] et d'ar.,‖ au cheif s., endenté de 3, 3 scallops d'or.
334. JohnWillesthorpe—B., a vne cheueron et 3 leopardz estantz d'ar.
335. Mons. John de Melton—B., a vne croys paté d'ar voydee.
336. Thomas Wombell port d'ar., a 6 merlettes a vne bend de g., et 3 besauntes en la bend.
337. Le Counte de Atheill p^t Palé de 6 de s. et d'or.
338, 339. Pigott Lascelles — d'ar., a 3 chapeux de g.; M^r Ro. Hylton de Swyne, p^t or (this memorandum added in another hand).
340. M. Tho. de Heeton p^t de vert, a vne leon ramp. et la border d'ar. engr.
341. Mons. Henry Lownd p^t d'ar., fretté b.
342. Le Sire Dawbeny p^t de g., a 3 fucelles d'ar.
343. Le Sire de Bassett p^t d'or, a 3 peus g. joinantes en point, et vn quarter (ermine spot tricked).
344. Edw. Cortney, Conte Dev:—d'or, a 3 pellottes g.
345. Mons. Robert Knowlles—G., en vne cheueron ar. 3 roses vermeyles.
346. Mons. Maheu Gurnay — d'or, a 3 pennes ioynantes en point g.
347. John de Brewes — (ermine spot tricked), vne crosse g. masculée.
348. Mons. Pyers Tylioll—G., vne leon ramp ar., vne baston b.
349. Mons. John [de la Vale]—(ermine spot tricked), a 2 fees [de vert].
350. John Dychaunt — (ermine spot tricked), a 2 gemeux et le che[if de goules].
351. John de Reresby—G., a vne bend ar., et 3 croises [patées de sable].
352. Mons. W^m Elmeden—Ar., a vne bend s., et 3 cres[cants d'argent].
353. Mons. Jordan de Daldene—d'ar., vne croise paté de g., et [quatre popingayes].
354. John Crawcestree p^t Quarterlie d'or et g., a vne merlett s. en [le premier quarter].
355. Adam Lesume p^t Barré d'ar. et b., et 3 torteux de g. in [cheif].
356. W^m Odingsells—d'ar., a vne fees de g., et 2 molletz de [mesmes au chief].
357. Gerard ffanacourt—B. billetté or, a vne quarter (ermine spot tricked).
358. W^m de Moteyns — (ermine spot tricked), a cheif de g. Adam le dispens * * * (this last perhaps in another hand; it is not given in Additional MS. 12,224, —nor by Charles).
359. Mons. Nic. fitz Martyne—d'ar., a 2 barres g., et l[abell d'azure].

* "Mons. *John* Sentclere" in Additional MS. 12,224.
† "Dalāgrige" in the Charles' version.
‡ The Additional MS. 12,224 says: "port pare bend embateley d'argent et goules," and tricks it so.
§ Charles gives the same, but the Additional MS. 12,224 has *Barry wavy* tricked.
‖ So likewise in Charles's copy, but the Additional MS. 12,224 gives *gules*.

360. Reinould de Vlgham, de Northumber'—G., a 5 foyle or, [en la bordur d'azure] 6 ferrz du chev[all arg.*].

The Additional MS. 12,224 interposes here: "Adam de Eglestone, de Wilberfosse,"—tricked: Arg., an eagle displayed, sa, armed purpure.

361. Auncell Bassett — (ermine spot tricked), en la cheif endenté de g. 3 rowe[lles d'or.].

362. Randolph Dacree—B., sur vne croise d'or parm[y a v escallops de goulz].

363. Walter de Gyse p^t^ Masculé de v. et g. en [vne quartier d'or vne] flore de luce d'azur].

364. Henry de Chaworth—Burulé ar. et g., a vne [bend de sable].

365. Robert de Stafford p^t^ d'or, sur vne cheueron g. [iij. torteux d'argent].

366. Boege de Knovill p^t^ de g., a 6 roells percees d'or, [a vn labell d'azur].

367. W^m^ de Valoignes le fitz p^t^ Oundé de longe de 6 [d'argent et de goules, a labell d'azur].

368. Robert Staundon p^t^ Quarterlie (ermine spot tricked), et g., fretté d'or.

369. Raph Cotun p^t^ Barré de 6 d'ar. et b., a 3 fermaux g. a[u cheif].

370. Piers Achart port Oundé ar. et de g. (de) six bar[ways].

371. Roger Wappayle p^t^ d'ar., vne cheueron et demy de g., et vne quarter de la mesme, et vne merlott de sable.

372. John Besill le nephew—d'ar., 3 torteux g., bord^r^ b.

373. W^m^ de Muscon—Ar., vne cheueron et 3 croises patées de sable.

374. John Kayuylle—Ar., a vne fees floretté de g.

375. Mons. Tho. Bosville, de Dayvill—d'ar., a vne fees fucillé de g., a vne (crescent tricked) s. en primer quarter.

376. John Moyne p^t^ d'ar., a vne bend ent^r^ 6 mollettes de g.

377. John de Ingleby port de s., a vne estoyle d'ar.

378. Mons. Guy de Brun p^t^ d'or, a 3 poyses b. ioyn^a^ntz en point.

379. [Mons^r^ T]homas Buron†—S., a vne cheueron et 3 hewaux d'ar. Id est owles.

380. John Holme, de North Holme,—d'or, a 3 flordelycz b.

381. Christopher Drownsfyld—G., a deux bastons coopes in guise de che[ueron d'or*].

382. W^m^ de Martyndale—Barré d'ar. et de g. de 6, a vne baston de [sable].

383. Robert de Amondeville, de Wotton en Wardall—Verry, a 3 pales de g.†

(A break in the MS. here?)

384. John Pavent—d'ar, sur vne bend de g. 3 eglettes d'or.

385. W^m^ de Reresby, le fytz,—G., a vne bend d'arg., et dens la bend 3 croises patés de s., labell d'or.

386. Mons^r^ Raph de Wilshire—d'ar. et b. amparty, le chief croiselé d'or.‡

387. (Mons)^r^ W^m^ Hebdent—(Ermine spot tricked), a vne fees endent vel fusellé de 5 de g.

388. (Mon)s^r^ Thomas Husee—(Ermine spot tricked), a 3 barres de g.

389. Mons^r^ Henry Percye, de Wyltshire—d'ar., a vne fees engralé de sable de cinq peeces.

390. Mons^r^ Philloppe Dawbeney p^t^ de g., a vne fees engr. d'argent de 4 peecz.

391. Thomas Swynethwayte—d'ar., vne cheueron et 3 porcz s.

392. John Sapy—G., a troys fermaux d'or.

393. Robert Tutchett — (Ermine spot tricked), a vne cheueron de g.

394. Constantyne le Mortim^r^—d'or poudré de floures de lucz s.

395. W^m^ Giffarde—d'ar., a 3 streipes§ g. oue lez cuirez.

396. Mons^r^ Robert Deyville port d'or, vne fees de g., et 6 flore de lucz de l'un en l'autre.

397. Mons^r^ Thomas Dagworth port (er-

* This tincture supplied from the Additional MS. 12,224; the entry is not given by Charles.

† In the Additional MS. 12,224, a Mr. Burton, who once owned that MS., has obligingly altered this name to "Burton."

* Tricked in the Additional MS. 12,224 as: Gules, a chevron embattled on both edges and fractured *argent*.

† This is the last authentic coat in Additional MS. 12,224, but the above-mentioned gentleman has added a supplementary entry and tricking, viz., "Oliuer Burton—d'argent, un bend undée de sable."

‡ This coat appears in the Additional MS. 12,224 version (*i.e.*, between our Nos. 350 and 351), where it is tricked as: Per chevron argent and azure, the chief crusilly or.

§ Charles has "estreppes."

mine spot tricked), a vne cheveron de goules, et iij. besauntes.

398. John de ffelton port de g., et vne test du cerf d'or.

399. Esteu[ene de Trewent port d'argent, a vne cheueron de goules,] et 3 eglettz de goules a doble testes.

400. Thomas Hatfylde port de s., a vne che[ueron d'or, et iij.] leonceaux d'argent et j. mollett s. en point a ch[eueron.]

401. Mons^{r} de Gouneys p^{t} de g., a vne cheveron (ermine spot tricked).

402. Thomas Russell port d'or, a vne cheueron d'a[zure, et iij.] roses de gowlles as cantellz.

403. Thomas Haslarton p^{t} d'argent, a vne cheuer[on de goules,] et iij. leopardz d'or pass^{tes} en cheueron.

404. Mons^{r} Hugh Russell port d'or, cheueron [d'azure, et iij.] roses de goules, labell d'argent.

405. Mons^{r} John Lysoures port d'azure, d[eux cheuerons d'or,] et vne merlett d'or en le cantell.

406. Mons^{r} Thomas Chaworth port d'azure, a d[eux cheverons d'or].

Old Rural Songs and Customs.

THE railways leave but little of quiet nooks and unseen ground, but for a time, at all events, they have not and will not touch the strange inward life and inward speech which is to be found in many parts of England still. It is quite possible to live in a district and never hear the true language of the people; they will not speak it unless to one whom they trust as one of themselves. It is still more possible to live long in the midst of the "folk," and to be totally ignorant of that second life of curious thoughts and old superstitions which lies under the surface they present to the world at large. How many Somersetshire gentry are there who know that the old Saxon word "waes-hael" is still spoken as a common village word, and that the villagers go round "waes-haeling" the barren apple trees, and offering a meat offering and drink offering to make them bear? Yet such is the case. If apple trees do not bear, the friendly villagers will go to the farmer and beg leave to "waes-hael" his tree in the little lyric which I append. They then go to the tree, and with a rude clashing of tongs, iron, &c., dip a branch in a jug of cider they have brought, and put crumbs and salt on the tree for the robin (as they now say), and sing round it the little song which I also give. The words were written down from memory for me by a farmer's daughter. No written copy of them is known to exist. I am responsible for the spelling, and also for a word or two which obviously were wanted for the rhyme, which had not been preserved in my copy. These words are in italics.

When the villagers engaged in "waes-haeling" come to the farmer's house they stand outside and sing—

FIRST VERSION.

Waes-hael, waes-hael, all over the town,
The cup is white and the ale is brown;
Our bowl is made of the good maple tree,
And so is the beer of the best of barlie.
For it's your waes-hael, and our waes-hael,
And jolly come to our merry waes-hael.

Missis and master, within by the fire,
Missis draw farther, and master draw *nigher*.
For it's, &c.

Maid, maid, with the holland smock,
Pray come to the door, and slip back the lock.
For it's, &c.

Maid, maid, with the silver pin,
Pray come to the door and let us all in.
For it's, &c.

Missis and master, *pray*, if *it* so please,
To set us before a brown loaf and cheese.
For it's, &c.

Ivy and holly, and berries all on,
Pray, give us a little, and we will be gone.
For it's, &c.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Good master, at your door
Our waes-hael do begin
You know; we are but neighbours all;
I hope you'll let us in.
Welcome, welcome our merry waes-hael,
And joy come to our jolly waes-hael.

God bless the master of this house,
With the gold all round his *side*,
Wherever he go aright,
Lord Jesus be his guide.
Welcome, &c.

God bless the missis of this house,
With the gold all round her breast,
Wherever she go aright,
Lord Jesus be her guest.
Welcome, &c.

After this, as has been mentioned, they go to the orchard with the jug of cider, and offer their offerings and sing round the tree as follows :—

Cadbury tree,
I am come to waes-hael thee,
To bear, and to blow,
Apples enow,
Hatfuls, capfuls and three-cornered sackfuls,
Hollo, boys, *ho!*

I leave to the imagination of my readers the strange picture of this old-world ceremony going on in the orchards in the winter night. For Old Twelfth Night, January 6th, is the time chosen. It used to be kept up for a week, but now is celebrated only on that one night. These fragments of the ancient world still living on in the sweet twilight or moonlight hour in the quiet grass lands and orchards, the groups of dim figures, the fantastic branches, the starry sky, the rude old simple heathenism thinly disguised, and all this, perchance, within hearing of the steam whistle of our modern world. Verily, there is food for thought.

E. T.

A Mediaeval Pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Alban.

By Ridgway Lloyd, M.R.C.S.

LET us imagine a pilgrim desirous of paying a visit to the Church and Shrine of St. Alban at an Eastertide in the time of Thomas Cardinal Wolsey, thirty-ninth Abbot of St. Albans, who held the abbey *in commendum* between the years 1521 and 1530. Having spent the night at the ancient hostelry of "The George" in Church Street (now incorrectly called George Street), and having heard low Mass in the private oratory attached to that building, he would approach the western extremity of the abbey by Romeland, or Roume-land, the "roomy" or vacant space in front of the abbey. The great west front, with its central and two lateral doorways, mainly the work of Abbot John de Cella (1195–1214), and its large window, carved in the North country, and brought and placed there by Abbot J. de Whethamstede (1420–1440), at a cost of £28 15*s*., would be the first objects to attract his attention.

On entering the nave by the middle portal he would notice the pavement laid down by Abbot Thomas de la Mare (1342–96), to replace one which had been torn up during the Wat Tyler riots in 1381. He would also see the tombs of many lay-folk who had been benefactors to the abbey. Next he would observe the early English pillars of John de Cella, on each side, with the less elaborate work of William de Trumpington above the string-course, joining, at the fourth pier on the north side, to the Norman work of Paul of Caen (1077–93), and at the fifth pier on the south side to the Decorated work of Abbots Richard Walyngforde (1326–35) and Michael Mentmore (1335–49). Attached to the fourth pillar on the north side he would catch sight of a small bracket supporting the image of St. Richard of Chichester, with a taper before it. Near this spot, and again opposite the seventh pillar, two "stations," or pauses, were made in carrying the shrine of St. Alban in procession. On the western side of each of the pillars from the fourth to eighth, inclusive, were paintings in distemper representing our Lord upon the Cross, accompanied, on every pier but the seventh, by St. Mary and St. John, and having beneath them in the first four instances paintings illustrating the Annunciation, and, in the last, the Coronation of St. Mary. On the southern face of the fourth pillar might be seen a distemper painting of St. Christopher walking through the water and bearing on his left shoulder the infant Saviour. On the fifth, a painting of St. Thomas of Canterbury, commonly known as St. Thomas Becket, habited in alb, dalmatic, chasuble, pallium, maniple, gloves, and shoes, holding in his left hand the archiepiscopal cross, and blessing with three fingers of his right, standing meanwhile upon his shrine. This was painted by Robert Trunch, about A.D. 1360, and is Flemish in

character. On the sixth pier was a figure in a grey habit reaching to the ankles, the hands raised in the attitude of prayer, and a rosary hanging near the left shoulder: this most likely was intended for St. Dominic, the inventor of the rosary (1170–1221). On the seventh, a male figure in a reddish-brown gown, having a *gypcière* hanging at the right side, and grasping in the right hand a white wand; opposite him a female figure, and the head of a second male between the two. Beneath the composition the following inscription:—"✠ Priez pur l'almes de Willelme iadis bal e iohanne sa femme e pur l'alme Will." (Pray for the souls of William, formerly bailiff, and Johanna his wife, and for the soul of William.) On the north side of the north aisle was an open arcade, and a doorway leading to the chapel of St. Andrew, with its nave and two aisles, and three altars, dedicated in honour of that saint, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas. This chapel was the parish church for the people of St. Albans. A very devout woman, named Cecilia Sanford, was buried before St. Andrew's altar in a stone coffin, in the year 1251. On the west face of the fifth pier on the south side of the nave of the Abbey Church, was a distemper painting representing the "Adoration," or "Offering, of the Magi," which formed the reredos of the altar of St. Mary at the Pillar, erected, and inclosed within iron railings, by William Wyntyrshulle, chaplain to Thomas de la Mare. In the nave stood a great beam, with figures of the twelve patriarchs and twelve apostles, to represent the synagogue and the church respectively, made by Adam the Cellarer (*circa* 1160), and by him placed over the high altar in the presbytery, whence it was removed in the time of William de Trumpington to the south transept, and again, *temp.* Thomas de la Mare, to the nave. East of the ninth pillar on each side stretched the great stone rood-screen, erected by the last-named abbot, *circa* 1360, which cut off the nave or public church from the choir, or monastic one. On its western or nave side were four altars, three of them consecrated in the time of Abbot Wm. Heywurthe (1401–1420), by the Bishop of Jaurinum, in Lower Hungary. The central altar was dedicated to the Holy Cross, because of its position beneath the Great Rood. It was flanked by two rood-doors for the passage of processions, and was inclosed, together with two bays of the nave, with an iron railing, probably to prevent the celebrant and his assistants from being pressed upon by a concourse of people. Above the screen was the rood-loft, a large gallery for supporting the rood or crucifix, with its attendant images of SS. Mary and John, carved by Walter de Colchester, sacrist, *circa* 1230, and consecrated by John, Bishop of Ardfert. From the rood-loft the epistle and gospel used to be read on high days. To the north of the central altar was that of St. Benedict, patron saint of the Order; and still further north, in the north aisle, the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The fourth altar was that of St. Mary the Virgin, in the south aisle. In the south wall of this aisle were two doorways, one close to the west end, which seems to have led to the forensic or outer parlour, where the monks held converse with the outer world. The other, in the seventh bay from the west, led to the abbot's chapel and the western alley of the cloister.

Let us now suppose that our pilgrim has gained permission to enter the choir. This he would do by passing through the door to the Abbot's chapel, entering the northern alley of the cloister, and going eastward as far as the door leading from the eastern alley to the church. Entering here, and going westward along the south choir aisle, he would pass an archway of early English character, in the south wall, over the remains of two hermits, Roger and Sigar, who lived in the time of King Stephen, and whose place of burial was visited by numerous devout persons, and even by the kings of England, who gave precious hangings to ornament the tomb. Opposite was a painted aumbry, for containing books, constructed by Abbot Simon (1166–83). On proceeding one bay further west, and turning north, the pilgrim would find himself in the vestibule of the choir, which occupied the next bay east of the rood-screen. Against the second pillar on the north side was the staircase leading to the rood-loft, and from this pillar to the corresponding one on the opposite side there probably extended a small screen at the back of the return stalls appropriated to the

abbot, prior, and other chief officers of the convent. From this point the stalls of the monks ranged on either side as far as the eastern arch of the tower. Upon the desk in front of the abbot's stall lay two large antiphoners or anthem-books for the abbot's use at matins; one known as "Aspiciens," from the word with which it commenced, served from Advent to Trinity; the other, called "O Pastor," from Trinity to Advent. In the midst of the choir stood a lectern, which supported the "Legenda," a volume containing the lessons to be read at matins, and at the west end a small pair of organs, erected by John of Whethamstede in the year 1428. There was also a seat covered on principal feast-days with a cloth of arras, and a lectern with two books called graduals, musically noted, for the precentor and succentor. This portion of the church, which at an earlier period was lit during the night offices by sconces, was at this time illuminated by two lamps suspended by brass chains. An oaken screen beneath the eastern arch of the tower marked the limit of the choir in that direction. Overhead was the glorious painted ceiling (in progress between 1370 and 1400) with its thirty-two shields of arms and quotations from the Te Deum, and from the responses at matins and lauds.

Passing thence into the south transept, where were two altars, those of St. John the Evangelist and St. Stephen respectively—the former, which at one time had been dedicated in honour of St. Mary, being overlooked by a watching chamber in the western wall; the latter, at which King Stephen once heard Mass—our pilgrim would find himself in a portion of the building assigned to the use of the novices, and of those who had been bled; two classes of persons who were exempted from attendance at most of the regular services in the choir. The novices, however, were communicated with a special small chalice of silver gilt, at the high altar. Here was a lectern supporting a great ordinal, a book which regulated the whole duty of the canonical hours, called "Liber Minutorum," or "Book of the Blooded." Two large Early English windows were inserted in the western wall of this transept by Abbot William Trumpington, and a great Perpendicular one, at a cost of about £50, by Abbot William Wallingford (1476–92). In the south-east corner stood the great clock made by Richard Walyngforde (1326–35), having an upper and lower dial, showing the course of the sun and moon, the motions of the stars, and the ebb and flow of the tide; a wheel of fortune,* made by the same abbot, was placed near it, and also a great cross. Between the two altars stood a "Mariola," or image of St. Mary, with a canopy over it, and in front a taper adorned with flowers. Close to this was a heart-shaped pit, where the heart of Walter de Colchester was probably buried. Near the south-west corner was the doorway leading to a spiral staircase, by which the monks descended at midnight from the dormitory to recite the office of matins.

He would next pass into the north transept. Here were three altars, the northernmost dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in connection with which had formerly been a guild or brotherhood in honour of the Holy Trinity, possessing books, chalices, vestments, and other ornaments for the use of their stipendiary priest, and also a suitable hearse-cloth for their funerals. South of this was the altar of St. Osyth or Scytha, and, south of this again, an altar consecrated at the instance of William Wyntursulle in honour of Our Saviour, St. Mary the Virgin, and SS. Laurence and Blaise, also known as that of "Holy Cross of Pity," and "Leaning Crucifix." In front of it were two columns, the shafts denoting love to God and one's neighbour, one of them being of the colour of the earth, to signify humiliation, according to the passage, "Memento quia cinis es, et in cinerem reverteris," having a base called "humility," and a capital and turret named "charity." The other column, coloured red to denote the blood of Our Saviour, besprinkled at his scourging, was emblematic of his victory and honour. The base was called "virtue," and the capital and turret "honour."† On these columns were inscribed

* It probably resembled the one still existing at Rochester Cathedral, painted in distemper, on the north wall of the choir.

† A very similar piece of symbolism may be seen to this day in the three gates of Caius College, Cambridge; the gate of humility, the gate of virtue, and the gate of honour.

the emblems of the Passion in the following lines :—

Vincla, flagella, minæ, probra, sputa, columna, spinæque,
Derisus, colaphi, nudatio, lancea, clavi,
Cum calamis, felle, crux, laus fuit ista fideli.

"And lest any one should deceitfully attribute to himself the gifts of God alone, there were placed in the hands of angels, standing in the aforesaid turrets, these verses :—

Quicquid habes meriti, præventrix gratia donat;
Nil Deus in nobis præter sua dona coronat.

There were also two angels sent from the Court of Heaven to comfort the only begotten Son of God the Father in the agony of his Passion."

Above the altar of St. Laurence was a painting of the Passion, and above this again one of the "Incredulity of St. Thomas," known by the name of the "History of the Resurrection," and having beneath it the following lines taken from the prayers after communion in the Sarum Missal :—

Mors tua, mors Christi, fraus mundi, gloria coeli,
Et dolor inferni, sint memoranda tibi ;
In cruce sum pro te ; qui peccas, desine, pro me ;
Desine, condono; pugna, juvo; vince, corono.

The painting represents our Lord standing, and holding in his left hand a cross-staff with vexillum, whilst St. Thomas, kneeling, thrusts his right hand into Christ's side. Upon a scroll close to the saint are the words, "Dominus meus et deus meus ;" and upon another near our Lord: "Beati qui non viderunt et crediderunt."

An old cross, which formerly stood on high in the midst of the church, was removed, together with an image of St. Mary, which had been stationed over the altar of St. Blaise, into this transept, by Abbot William de Trumpington. There was also, over the altars of Holy Trinity and St. Osyth, a rood-loft. In the triforium of the east wall in this transept and the southern one were baluster shafts, brought from an earlier church, erected on the same site as the present one, by Offa II., King of the Mercians, A.D. 795. In the north wall was a very large window, put in by Abbot William Wallingford, and beneath it two Norman windows, one being half blocked up by an erection which served to convert the window into a watching-loft. Under this again was a door leading to Waxhouse Gate, and to the south-west of this door another, giving access to a staircase by which the central tower containing the bells could be reached.

Let us now suppose our pilgrim quitting the north transept, and entering the presbytery by passing along the north aisle and through the priest's door on that side. Standing in the centre, and facing east, he would have to the north and south of him the priest's doorways, surmounted each by a canopied structure, for the exposition, as it would seem, of relics. Beneath his feet lay the monumental slabs of Abbots John de Marynes, John de Berkhamstede, Roger de Norton, and John Stoke. A little further east, and to the north, stood the great candlestick, for holding the paschal taper of wax, weighing 300 pounds, which was lighted with great solemnity every Easter Eve, and continued in use until Ascension Day. Nearer to the altar lay the monumental slabs of Abbots Hugh de Eversden, Richard Walyngforde, Michael Mentmore, and Thomas de la Mare. On the north side was the elaborate chantry chapel of Abbot Ramryge, and on the south, adorned with wheat-ears and the inscription "Valles habundabunt," and inclosed by iron rails, the chapel of Abbot William Wallingford, built by himself at a cost of £100. Facing the pilgrim was the high altar, at which high mass was daily said ; it had a frontal of wood and metal most artistically designed. Before the altar were two great candlesticks, the gift of Ralph Gilabronte, and upon it the Book of Benefactors. To this altar were assigned a gilt chalice with paten, and a silver-gilt pax or osculatory, having figures of the Crucified and SS. Mary and John engraved thereon ; and two handsome cruets of beryl. A basin and ewer of pure silver for the ablution of the priest's hands were used at the Mass. To the north, but below the altar-steps, stood a brass lectern for supporting the book of the Gospels, and near this, probably on the north side, was a seat for the abbot, and before it a cloth of Arras, worked with the arms of the Earl of Warwick. On the south side were the sedilia for the celebrant and assistants, furnished with red tapestry and three cushions. At the back of the high altar was the magnificent reredos erected by

William Wallingford, at a cost of 1,100 marks (£733 6*s.* 8*d.*), its centre adorned with a great cross, or crucifix, traditionally said to have been of silver, with SS. Mary and John on either side, and angels above; below it our Lord and the twelve apostles; below that again, probably, a picture painted in Lombardy, provided at a cost of £45 10*s.* 8*d.*, by Abbot Thomas de la Mare. The remaining niches were filled with statues of saints and others. Near the Ramryge chantry was the Easter sepulchre, adorned with three hangings of white silk, the upper one embroidered in silk and gold with figures of the angel speaking to the three Marys; the next with figures of the three soldiers guarding the sepulchre; and the lowest with a figure of Christ appearing to St. Mary Magdalene and St. Thomas the Apostle. There were also three white cloths with crosses of red cendal, one for the interior of the sepulchre, another covering its three parts, the third hanging over it. Twelve tapers burned around the sepulchre, and close to it were two crosses, covered with plates of silver.

Passing through one of the procession-doors in the high altar screen, the pilgrim would at last arrive at the main object of his journey, the Shrine of St. Alban, occupying the centre of the Saint's Chapel. It consisted of a pedestal, oblong in form, of Purbeck marble, about eight feet in height, and the same in length, and three feet broad, erected by Abbot John de Marynes (1302–8) at a cost of eight score marks, or £106 13*s.* 4*d.*, having at its west end a small altar dedicated to St. Alban, where mass was daily celebrated. Belonging to this altar was a silver paten, and over it hung a silver basin. In a niche in the back or eastern aspect of the screen, facing this altar, was probably the great image of silver-gilt, believed to represent St. Alban, and given to the monastery by King Edward I. On each side were carved angels with censers, and below, in a recess, most likely sedilia. The pedestal of the shrine was composed of a solid basement, surmounted by a series of niches for the reception of offerings. At each end was a sculptured pediment, that at the east end exhibiting the scourging, and that at the west end the beheading, of the proto-martyr; on the south side, on pediments, figures of King Offa II. and St. Oswin, and on the north, one of St. Wulstan. Resting upon its summit was the shrine proper, or feretrum, composed of an inner chest containing the bones of the Saint, and some of the dust into which his flesh and bones had been converted, inclosed within an outer case of wood. On the two sides of the inner shrine, which was portable, and took four men to carry it, was shown a series of scenes from the martyr's life, in *repoussé* work of gold and silver; at the east end the Crucifixion, with SS. Mary and John; at the west, an image of St. Mary seated on a throne, holding her Divine Infant in her lap; the whole encrusted with numerous gems; it had a pointed roof and a cresting, and at the four corners were fenestrated turrets with crystal spires. Upon the crest was an eagle of silver gilt, and a monstrance in shape of a tower, for containing the Host in the upper part, whilst the lower exhibited the Resurrection of Christ in silver gilt, with two angels and four soldiers guarding the sepulchre. Also two suns, the rays being silver gilt, with precious stones at their extremities, the centre of each, which was of gold, being hollow, and containing various relics. This shrine was inclosed in an outer one also decorated with jewels, and over all was a canopy. Round the shrine stood six tapers, supported on twisted columns of marble. The floor was decorated with an elaborate pavement. On the north side of the Saint's Chapel was the "Chamber of the Shrine-keeper," erected *circa* 1410, an elaborate oaken structure, somewhat resembling a rood-loft, with lockers beneath, and a gallery above from which the custodian kept watch over the treasures below. On the south side was the fine monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, raised upon an arch; on the outer side of this was an iron *grille*, through which ordinary pilgrims were permitted to view the shrine. North-east of this tomb, occupying the southernmost of the three eastern arches in the Saint's Chapel, was the Altar of the Salutation, and under the northernmost arch, that of St. Hugh and the Relics, where were placed two small shrines made by Abbot Richard D'Aubeney (1097–1119) containing relics of the twelve apostles and many martyrs; here were also many other relics inclosed in divers lockers secured by gilded

iron bars. The roof of this chapel and of the presbytery was ornamented with the lamb and the eagle, representing St. John the Evangelist and St. John Baptist, patron saints of John de Whethamstede.

Imagine our pilgrim next going out through the south door of the Saint's Chapel into the south aisle of the presbytery. Here, in its south wall, he would see the door leading to the Vestry or Treasury, a large chamber with an upper floor, fitted with cupboards for the reception of vestments. East of this the beautiful doorway and screen opening into the chantry chapel of Duke Humphrey, and east of this again, the doorway to the sepulchral chapel of Abbot John of Whethamstede. In the aisle, at a spot between this chapel and the Saint's Chapel, formerly stood (as he might learn), prior to the building of the ante-chapel of the Lady Chapel, the old altar of St. Oswin, where the matin mass had been accustomed to be said. Subsequently to the removal of the altar the whole aisle was paved by John Stithenache, Prior of Wymondham, as far as the Altar of St. Mary of the Four Tapers, situated in the ante-chapel of the Lady Chapel (which the traveller would now enter) at the east end of the aisle. The altar took this name because four wax tapers, maintained by four officers of the convent, were there daily lighted. A gold chalice pertained to this altar. Above was an elaborate reredos in a wooden frame, and near the last step to the altar was buried the heart of Abbot Roger de Norton, beneath a small marble stone, with an effigy of the abbot bearing a heart between his hands. Immediately to the north of the altar was a private way leading into the Lady Chapel. In the centre of the ante-chapel stood the shrine of St. Amphibalus, erected by Ralph Witechurche, sacrist, during the abbacy of Thomas de la Mare. It was composed of a pedestal of Totternhoe stone, about seven feet six inches in height, six feet in length, and three feet ten inches wide, carved with fret work, with the initials R. W., and *fleurs de lys;* its eastern front being adorned with images and plates, silver and gilded. Upon its summit rested the portable shrine or feretrum of the Saint. At its west end was a small altar, flanked by the altars of St. Edmund the King and St. Peter. Above was a ceiling painted with the Assumption of St. Mary. There was a marble pavement around the shrine.

In the apsidal termination of the north aisle of the Presbytery had been placed the Altar of St. Wulstan, which was removed at the same time as that of St. Oswin—viz., *circa* 1260. At the east end of the aisle was the Altar of SS. Michael and Catherine, with the images of those saints above it, and a window illustrating the history of St. Katherine; here was distributed on the first Sunday after Easter the oil recently consecrated for anointing the sick.

Passing through the screen which divided the ante-chapel from the Lady Chapel, the pilgrim would enter perhaps the most beautiful part of the whole building. This contained at its east end a high altar, and was completed in the time of Hugh de Eversden (1308–26) by Reginald of St. Albans. To the north of the altar stood an image of St. Mary, and in front of the altar were buried the bodies of Lord Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, Lord Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and Lord Thomas Clifforde, Lord of Clifford, who were slain at the first battle of St. Albans, A.D. 1455. In this chapel was an organ, and daily mass was celebrated here with musical inflexions. On the south side was a doorway leading to a small chapel built by Thomas Westwode, precentor, and dedicated in the year 1430 by the Bishop of Chester, in honour of Our Lord's Transfiguration, and the Visitation of St. Mary.

Here we take leave of our pilgrim, with the hope that the physical exhaustion consequent on his prolonged tour of inspection may speedily be relieved by a bountiful repast in the refectory of the monastery.

Letter to Sir William Maurice

FROM WILLIAM AP WILLIAM.

THE following letter from William ap William to Sir William Maurice, from London, in Nov. 1616, is preserved by Lord Harlech, the descendant of Sir William, at Brogyntyn, Oswestry. I am indebted for the copy of it,

and of the one following, to Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, of Peniarth* (also a descendant), who possesses, amongst the "Peniarth MSS.," copies of all the more interesting of the Maurice papers :—

"I haue no newes to Certifie yo'r wor', but that my lord Cheeff Justice is disapointed of his place, and S'r harry mountacue, the recorder of London, is sworne lord cheeff Justice, and assoone as my Lord Cooke hard that he was to be sworne, he tooke his horses and to the Countrey he went. I deliv'ed yo'r wor', L're to him, and he enquered how you did— one of the masters of the Chauncery was killed, his name was S'r John tindall, he was shote w'th a pistoll going frome his Coage to his Chamber in Lincolnes Inn—he was killed by ann old mane of lx yeeres, whome he dealt very hardly w'thall, and so the old felowe hanged him self in prysone."

This letter is addressed, "The Right worshipfull my Very good mr. S'r will'm maurice, Knight, at Cleneny, dd' these."

To the same from George Williames.

Extract from an original letter of George Williames to Sir William Maurice, dated from- "John Prytherch's house in Chancerie lane, the xviij of November, 1620."

". . . . w'th my humble Duetie remembred vnto your wor'll, to my La :, mrs. Jane gru : [Gruffith], Mrs. Anne, and all the rest, &c. Your wor'll shall vnderstand that there is great stirre here to be Knight of the shire in our countye† m' Gru : of llvn‡ caried the victor here, and did not onlie send the sherrif comission, & write home, but made meanes to make sherrif, for S'r John Bodvell made all he could to be sherrif & mist. mr. John gru : gottl'res from the privie counsell in managinge of his buisnes : there is great meanes made to my La : Eures for mr. gru :—his humble request vnto your wor'll is that all your friends may geive there ellec'on w'th him, w'ch wilbe excusable in you, for you haue passed your voyce w'th S'r Rich : —he desires you to write vnto S'r John ; That though you gaue your voyce w'th him or his sonne, that your friends may be w'th mr. gru :—al'e to this effect he desireth you to write, And he wilbe w'th you and yours in what soeu' lyeth in him. S'r Willia' Jones desireth your favoure, & that your friends may be w'th him &c. :— I haue delu'ed your wor'll's le'te vnto S'r William Jones, and I am to haue an answere by the time I come home. Lett me entreat your wor'll that your friends and well wil'ers may be w'th mr. gru : who is a fine gentleman & welbeloved here, and els where—he desires your wor'll favour, & he wilbe readie, he and his freinds, to pleasure you. And soe I referre all to your good considerac'on &c.

"mr. James Price is here, made, [mad] & distracted, toxicated, & staggered, for his man went away from him, & stole xl^{li} in gould & silver, a tooke both horse and all : and he came to enquire after him where his man bought fine cloathes, & there he railed vpon the man & the woman, & called them whoores & quee'es. All the women in the street hard by holborne cunditte did treate him verie sore, & abused him vilelie : they called him the foolish welsh Justice. Moreover he fell out w'th mr. Oliver Moris, & raild vpon him, & mr. Oliver moris threwe his bookes and pap's, & bad him goe hange him selfe— he is peniles, & wilbe glad to receive his money. mr. Anwyle & my self will take order w'th him for the money, &c :— assure what I speake of mr. Price to be true, &c.

"S'r henrie yelverton, the Kings attorney gen'rall, is sensured & find in foure thousand pounds, & is imprissoned in the towre duringe his ma'ty pleasure.

"You shall vnderstand that Ladie Jones is as seeke as she was before I was there, & tould her waitinge maid that your wor'll & my La : did send me there to see how shee did &c. I haue bene soe welcomed there, that I doe not intend to goe thither noe more let her live or die.

"you shall vnderstand that there is seaven thousand of the Emperours men kill'd & slaine, & thirtie of his ordinanc' taken away from the Emperou. . . . . for this was latelie spoken to the Kings ma'ty by . . . . Essex, and the Lo : of Oxford w'ch now ca. . . . . to England &c : That is the greatest newes h . . . . the best as yet."

Addressed :—"To the Right wor'll and

* Since this was in type we have learned with regret the lamented death of Mr. Wynne.

† Carnarvonshire. ‡ Lleyn.

his loving good mr. S'r william maurice, Knight, at Cleneney, these in great hast."

Sir William Maurice, of Clenenney, Knt., was born in April, 1542; M.P. for Carnarvonshire in the eighth Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, and first Parliament of James I., and for Beaumaris in the tenth Parliament of Elizabeth: and was one of the Council in the Marches of Wales. He was a personal friend of King James I., and it is believed it was at Sir William's suggestion that the king adopted the title of King of Great Britain. A copy of the Proclamation in which the King assumes the style is preserved amongst the "Peniarth MSS.," and was published on May 28, 1879, by Mr. Wynne, in *Bye-gones*, a local collection of "Notes and Queries," issued at the office of the *Oswestry Advertizer*. Sir William was the owner of Porkington (now Brogyntyn), where a good deal of his correspondence is preserved.

ASKEW ROBERTS.

Gems and Precious Stones.

By EDWARD J. WATHERSTON, F.S.S.

IN TWO PARTS.

(*Continued from* p. 210.)

PART II.

AT the head of all precious stones, by almost universal consent, stands the diamond, although, as already mentioned, the ruby may be, at times, higher priced. Not only its striking lustre, but the fact that it is the hardest of known substances, marked the diamond at all times as the king of gems, and as such it has kept its position to this day. Its extreme rarity, too, when of any considerable size, helped much to keep up the high position of this most coveted of precious stones. Already, Pliny remarks, speaking of the diamond in his Natural History, "of its bearing the highest value, not merely amongst gems, but among all human possessions," and of its having been "long not known to any but kings, and to but very few even of kings." Substantially the statement of Pliny is still correct, since there are many more kings than large and famous diamonds in the world.

The ancients, being unacquainted with the refraction of light, did not cut their stones in the forms now called "brilliant cut," or "rose cut," but merely smoothed and polished the surface as found. According to Dana, the art of cutting diamonds as brilliants was discovered by Louis Berguem, a diamond polisher of Bruges, in 1456, and it was not until the end of the seventeenth century that the improvement of "double cutting" was accomplished by Vincenti Peruzzi, or Perussi.

Setting stones transparently is of recent date, and is mentioned by Madame D'Arblay in her novel "Evelina," her heroine being the first lady appearing in society with a diamond necklace so set, causing astonishment and admiration. Ninety years, therefore, only can have passed since its introduction.

In the list of celebrated diamonds known to exist at present, the one called the "Braganza," in the possession of the Crown of Portugal, is generally set down as the first, being by far the largest stone ever found. But much doubt hangs over the fact whether the "Braganza" is a diamond at all. It has never been cut, and a few favoured persons who have been allowed to handle it—the Portuguese Government guarding it with the most jealous care, confining it like a State prisoner—have given their opinion that it is nothing more nor less than a white topaz. The "Braganza," taken from a Brazilian mine in 1741, is of the size of a hen's egg, slightly concave on one side, and of yellowish colour. Its weight, in the rough state in which it still exists, is 1,680 carats. With becoming modesty, the Portuguese Government has fixed the value of the "Braganza" at 267,075,000 milreis, being upwards of £58,000,000 sterling. It is just ten times the annual revenue of the kingdom of Portugal, and, perhaps, the Government might be willing to sell the "Braganza" at the appraised value, when the happy purchaser might carry away his fifty-eight millions worth of goods in his waistcoat pocket.

Second in rank to the "Braganza," being considerably less than one-fourth of its weight, but standing first on the list of undisputed diamonds, is the "Mattan." It was found at Landak, Borneo, in 1787, and belongs to the

immensely wealthy Rajah of Mattan, forming the most precious heirloom in his collection of gems. The stone is pear-shaped, with a small crevice at the narrow end, and in its uncut state weighs 367 carats. Sanguinary battles have been fought for the possession of the "Mattan." A Dutch Governor of Batavia, on one occasion, offered not only an immense sum, reported to amount to half-a-million sterling, but, besides, two fully-equipped men-of-war for the "Mattan," yet meeting with a blank refusal. The ground of it, given by the Rajah, was that his diamond was "a talisman, upon the possession of which depended not only his own happiness and success, but that of his whole family."

The next largest known diamond is the "Nizam," belonging to the Indian potentate of that title. It has, however, but rarely been looked at by European eyes, though its existence appears to admit of no doubt. It was found in the famous diamond mines of Golconda, Hyderabad, and uncut, like all the largest diamonds, weighs 340 carats. There is said to be a stone of much larger size than the "Nizam," to which the name of the "Agrah" has been given, in the possession of one of the native Indian Princes, but its existence is problematical, or at least it is very doubtful whether it is a diamond. The French traveller Tavernier, who visited India towards the middle of the seventeenth century, mentions the "Agrah" in his "Voyages," and is the sole eye-witness of its then existence. Nothing has been heard of the "Agrah" since it was seen by Tavernier.

The "Nizam" closes the list of existing diamonds weighing over 300 carats. Of between 200 and 300 carats weight there are, or rather were, only two diamonds, one of them doubtful, only known upon the report of Tavernier, who named it, from its shape, the "Great Table," stating its weight at 282 carats. The other stone, bearing the title of the "Great Mogul," from its former ownership, has its authenticity fully established, although it does no more exist in its old form. Not only Tavernier, but many other European travellers, saw and examined the "Great Mogul," originally at Delhi, among the Crown jewels of the Mogul dynasty, and subsequently, by right of conquest, in the possession of Mahommed Shah, great grandson of Aurungzebe, and of Nadir Shah. In its original rough state the "Great Mogul" is said to have weighed no less than 787 carats; but one of its owners, Shah Jehan, was induced to entrust it to a Venetian lapidary, Hortensio Borgia, in order to cut and polish it—of course, under his own eyes—in the palace of Delhi. Being apparently not very skilful in the splitting of diamonds, Borgia cut the magnificent stone down to 280 carats, or not much more than one-third of its former weight, shaping it in the form known as a "rose." But the rose, not being very beautiful, had to undergo in after years further transformation, which brought it down to one-seventh of its original weight. This last change was effected among us—the "Great Mogul" being no other than the well-known "Koh-i-noor," or "Mountain of Light," which figured in the London Universal Exhibition of 1851, and is now the most precious jewel in the regalia of the English Crown. Some writers on gems appear sceptical, on the subject of the "Great Mogul" and the "Koh-i-noor" being one and the same stone, but there can be no reasonable doubt as to the fact, since the genealogy of this diamond has been almost more distinctly investigated than that of any other. With successive Asiatic princes and warriors, it went from Delhi to Cabul, to Cashmere, and to Lahore, till taken possession of, at the Treasury of Lahore, by the East India Company, the "ancient gentlemen of Leadenhall Street" deeming it fair booty in return for having installed the boy, Dhulip Sing, as nominal Rajah of Lahore. But the Indian and English press declaring against the easy appropriation of so costly a "bauble," the Leadenhall gentlemen thought fit to perform a splendid feat of liberality by presenting it to the English Crown. The Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, was instructed to send the gem to England, in special charge of two officers of high rank, who solemnly presented it to Queen Victoria on the 3rd of June, 1850. According to Indian superstition, the possession of the "Great Mogul" brought not only not good fortune but always ill luck. The stone itself was decidely unlucky by being cut down from its original 786 carats to the comparatively small size of 102 carats, in the shape of a

"brilliant" shining in the crown of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India.

Preceding the "Koh-i-noor" in its present form, in size and weight, are three other diamonds, known as the "Regent," the "Orloff," and the "Star of the South." The history of the "Regent," also called the "Pitt," from its first European possessor, is somewhat curious. This stone was found at the Putcal mines, India, by a slave, weighing in its rough state 410 carats. The slave, to hide the treasure, cut a hole in his thigh, and let the skin grow over it, but was so foolish as to confide the secret to an English skipper, master of a vessel in which he fled, who cut off the leg, took out the diamond, and then threw the owner overboard. Next the stone found its way into the hands of an Indian diamond merchant, Jamchunch, who in turn sold it to Major Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, for the sum of £12,500. Governor Pitt, well aware that his gem was worth twenty times the amount he had given for it, brought it to Europe with him, but its possession made him so unhappy, that he could neither eat, drink, nor sleep. He was in constant fear of being murdered, and scarcely dared to venture out of a room in which he had barricaded himself. Herr Uffenbach, a scientific German gentleman who visited London in 1712, gives a most amusing account of his attempts to see Governor Pitt's diamond, but found all his endeavours unavailing. The miserable possessor of the precious gem was so frightened that he would not either show himself or his treasure to anybody, trembling even when in his rare promenades away from home some passer-by looked steadily at him. To get rid of his Frankenstein he offered it many times for sale, and at last found a purchaser in the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, who bought it for £135,000. Henceforth the "Pitt" became the "Regent." The price paid by the Duke of Orleans for the stone was held to be very small, for a commission of the most expert jewellers in France called together to value the "Regent" soon after its purchase, appraised it at £480,000. At the death of the Duke of Orleans the "Regent" was placed among the Crown jewels of France, from which it mysteriously disappeared in 1792, during the anarchy of that period, but was recovered soon after. The "Regent" then went to ornament the sword of Napoleon Bonaparte, and by him was pledged to some Amsterdam Jew for a large sum of money, the possession of which enabled the "First Consul" to accomplish the revolution known as that of the "eighteenth Brumaire," a stepping-stone to the imperial throne of France. A little gem, not larger than a pigeon's egg, thus played an important part in shaping the history of Europe.

The diamonds next in size to the "Regent," generally held to be "the most perfect brilliant in existence," are the "Orloff" and the "Star of the South." The "Orloff" weighing 193 carats, cut as a "rose," is reported to have formed once the one eye of an Indian idol, the far-famed goddess of Sheringham. A French soldier "looted" it, and sold the stone for a trifle, after which, by many wanderings, it found its way into the hands of Prince "Orloff" and the Imperial Russian treasury, the Empress Catherine II. purchasing it for £100,000, with a perpetual annuity of £4,000. At present the "Orloff" is set at the top of the Czar's sceptre, forming its most distinguished ornament, but only exhibited on high occasions. Nearly of the same size and shape as the "Orloff" is the "Star of the South," found in Brazil, in the mines of Bogagen, by a poor negress, in July, 1853. It originally weighed 254 carats, but was reduced, by being cut as a "brilliant," to 124 carats, or less than half its size. Considering the enormous price set upon diamonds of the largest size, it is strange to find that several of them should have been deliberately cut down to much smaller dimensions simply to give them an artificial shape, little increasing their original beauty, but immensely decreasing their value. It is estimated that the Russian "Orloff" lost four-fifths of its value by being cut down to one-half its original size.

The most striking instance of such injudicious cutting is to be found in our own famous "Koh-i-noor." As before mentioned, this stone, once going by the name of the "Great Mogul," was originally of the weight of 787 carats, but "polished down" by an unhappy and unskilful Venetian lapidary to 280 carats, and as such came

into the possession of the Crown of England. It was then a "rose;" but Prince Albert, not liking the appearance of the crystal flower, conceived the idea of having it re-cut. After consulting Sir David Brewster and other scientific men, it was determined by the Prince Consort, with the consent, of course, of the Government, to polish the "Mountain of Light." For this purpose one of the largest of Dutch diamond merchants, Mynheer Cöster, of Amsterdam, was engaged, and he sent over to London his most experienced artisan, one Herr Voorsanger with assistants, to "improve" the "Koh-i-noor." The improvement was carried on with the help of a four horse-power steam-engine, which began working on the 6th of July, 1862, the Duke of Wellington placing with his own hands the "Mountain of Light" on the cutting machine. For thirty-eight days the unlucky diamond was swung round on it, until it had been reduced from 280 to 102 carats, at a cost to the Government, or rather the nation, of £8,000. It was, as truly remarked by Mr. C. W. King, one of the best writers on and judges of gems in this country, "a most ill-advised proceeding, which deprived the stone of all its historical and mineralogical value," reducing the once famous stone, "unrivalled in Europe," to "a bad-shaped shallow brilliant, of but inferior water." *Sic transit gloria mundi*, even for such "everlasting" things as diamonds.

The "Mountain of Light," reduced, alas, to a mere molehill by the energy of Mynheer Cöster's steam-engine, closes the list of remarkable diamonds known to exist at present. There are several others frequently mentioned, such as the "Shah," the "Nassack," and others, but they are either of no great size, being under 100 carats, or with no historical interest attached to them.

The historical interest is still more wanting in regard to other precious stones of all sorts handed down to the present time. Of rubies, scarcely more than two deserve being mentioned as such. The first and most famous of existing rubies forms part of the Imperial State crown made for Queen Victoria in 1838, embellished with all the gems left after the destruction of the regalia during the period of the Commonwealth, and subsequently added to by purchases. This ruby, standing in the centre of the Maltese cross, on the top of the British crown, and the most conspicuous gem on it, is believed to be, on tolerably good authority, the same as that worn in front of the helmet of King Henry the Fifth at the battle of Agincourt. Unlike famous diamonds, rubies have no proper names, but this one in the British crown might well be called the "Agincourt." Its history can be traced back to the year 1367, when, after the battle of Nagara, near Vittoria, King Pedro of Castille presented it to Edward, the "Black Prince." The "Agincourt," if so it can be called, has a small hole bored through it, after a fashion common in the East, to be hung by itself round the neck. This hole is now filled in the front part by a small ruby, to be distinguished only from the stone by close examination. Of about the same size as this ruby is another, formerly among the regalia of Austria, but of the present existence of which, little, if anything, is known. The Emperor, Rudolf II., received it in 1360 from his sister, Queen Dowager of France, it being valued at the time at 60,000 ducats, or about £30,000. It would now probably be worth not far from half a million sterling, the value of the ruby having increased in modern times more than that of any other precious stone.

Of the general value of gems at the present moment it is very difficult to say anything, the market price being dependent upon a great variety of conditions, chief among them not only size, but form, colour, and purity. Of course, King Fashion has a very great deal to say to this—as to many other things.

The question is often asked, and quite recently led to a discussion in the London papers, as to whether diamonds and other precious stones could be manufactured by some artificial process. "The diamond is but crystallized carbon," it is said. Aye, but it has taken Nature ages upon ages to do the work of crystallization, and truly little has been done in the work. Can an oak tree, which takes generations for its growth, be "manufactured" in a few days, or weeks? The second question may be an answer to the first.

To sum up the philosophy, very curious in its way, as to the use and character of gems, it may be said in one word that they are

"symbols." They were symbols of superstition in former times, and now they have become symbols of wealth. And what are "symbols?" Our "Chelsea Sage" makes reply in his own eloquent manner of word-painting. "Yes, friends," says Carlyle, in "Sartor Resartus," "not our logical, mensurative faculty, but our imaginative one, is King over us. Even for the basest sensualist, what is sense but the implement of phantasy the vessel it drinks out of? The understanding is indeed thy window; too clear thou canst not make it; but phantasy is thy eye, with its colour-giving retina, healthy or diseased. Have I not myself known 500 living soldiers sabred into crow's-meat for a piece of glazed cotton which they called their flag, which, had you sold it at any market cross, would not have brought above threepence? . . . . It is through *symbols* that man, consciously, or unconsciously, lives, works, and has his being. Those ages, moreover, are accounted the noblest which can the best recognize symbolical work, and prize it the highest."

It is undeniably true that among the oldest symbols of mankind—infinitely more ancient than "the piece of glazed cotton" which soldiers call their flag—are those rare and wonderful productions of Nature, coveted in all ages, known as gems, or precious stones.

Extracts from Parish Registers and Account Books.

ELTHAM, KENT.

THE account books of the parish of Eltham begin in 1554, and continue without interruption till 1667, when there comes a break for more than 100 years. The extract here given is taken from the portion dated 1559:—

Receaved and deliverde the xxiij day of februarye in the yeare of o^r^ lord Gode 1559 to John Birde at the deathe of Henrye Auey as followethe. } 1559

Imprimis. deliv^d^ to John Birde on sillver challis.
Item. deliv^d^ to John Birde a cannipey of rede damaske.
Item. deliv^d^ to John Birde one veastmeant of whitte, and one redde vestmente, and another veastment of doue sattine and to hankine cloths for the altere, the one of whitte and the other of reade damaske.

Receaved and deliv^r^de the iiij day of februarye to John Flitte and Thomas Wombeye churche-wardens as followethe of Eltham in the seconde yeare of the raigne of quen quene Elizabethe.

Item. deliv^d^ to John Birde a whitt damaske veastment with all thinges belonge ther unto.
Item. ij longe towelles the one diaper and the other plaine and a cross banner clothe.
Item. a whitte damaske vestmente with a fanille and an albe to the same.
Item. a vestmente of redd velvitte w^th^ all thinges belong ther unto.
Item. a cope of white sattine.
Item. a hearse clothe of red velvitte.
Item. a cannipe of read damaske.
Item. a painted latteine clothe.
Item. a vestmente of bodkine worke w^th^ all thinges belonginge there unto.
Item. a vestmente of blue damaske w^th^ all thinges belonginge thear unto.
Item. iij tunicles and to cushens and aulde coverlitte and ij frontes.

Some of the vestments mentioned in the above list appear to be the same as those described in the Inventory taken by the Royal Commissioners in 1552, printed in the 8th volume of the "Archæologia Cantiana."

A. G. M.

Reviews.

The Likeness of Christ, being an Enquiry into the Verisimilitude of the Received Likeness of our Blessed Lord. By the late THOMAS HEAPHY. Edited by Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A. (D. Bogue, 1880.)

MR. THOMAS HEAPHY, having devoted a lifetime of toil and labour to a single subject, has produced, in the magnificent work upon our editorial table, a monument to his own memory which will not readily pass away. It is really one of the most valuable archæological and artistic publications that have been issued from the press during the year now drawing to a close, and we consider ourselves highly privileged in being the first to introduce it to the reading public.

The subject is one which will, though it certainly should not, limit its sale; and the price—five guineas—is such as to place it out of the reach of the multitude of purchasers: but those who buy it will find it a good investment, for, as only 250 copies are printed, the work must speedily become scarce, and we have the publisher's guarantee that it will not be re-issued in its present shape and form.

The full-page illustrations, which are executed in colours, facsimile, are twelve in number. Three of these (plates ii., iii. and v.) are of the deepest interest by far, for they give us what hitherto the English public

has never yet had set before them, representations of (1) the picture preserved in the sacristy of St. Peter's, at Rome, (2) that in the Church of St. Silvestro, in the same city, and (3) that in the Church of St. Bartolomeo, at Genoa.

The first of these, roughly painted with transparent rude pigments on unprepared cloth, is never shown to visitors at Rome, being seen only by the Pope and two of the Sacred Conclave after they have just received the Holy Communion. The wonder, therefore, is how Mr. Heaphy, especially when we consider that he was, presumably, a Protestant, obtained permission to copy it. This copy strikes us as all but perfect, so nobly and touchingly does it render the Divine Face of Him who was fairer than the children of men, and yet, above all his human brethren, "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." The authenticated history of this picture reaches back to the second century, while, as our author remarks, the concentrated thought and feeling which it displays "almost forces on us the conviction that he that produced it must have seen that which he depicted."

Of the second and third representations we may briefly say that they are executed much in the same manner, upon coarse linen, and are types of a class numerous in Italy and in the East. The Genoese example purports to be the likeness painted by St. Luke for Agbarus, of Edessa; and there appears to be a considerable amount of evidence to identify it with the portrait mentioned by Eusebius as preserved at that place.

There can be no question as to the antiquity of these pictures so exquisitely represented here. The character of their design and treatment is entirely unlike the work of the Byzantine or Mediæval schools. It is distinctly classical, and it may with safety be asserted that nowhere, after the decay of Roman civilization and art had commenced, could such works have been produced, until the Renaissance of the sixteenth century.

They carry us back at all events to the early centuries of our era, and the historical evidence for their antiquity is so far confirmed by the manner of their design, of which Mr. Heaphy's admirable fac-similes enable the reader to judge for himself.

As to the remaining full-page illustrations, nine in number, they carry on the history of the traditional likeness down to about the close of the fifth century, and are of various dates.

One (plate viii.) represents a mosaic portrait from the catacombs of Rome. It is evidently a very early work and thoroughly classical in design. It is said to have been the work of a Pagan artist employed by a Christian, and to have borne an inscription to the effect that the likeness was not satisfactory, having too much the appearance of a Pagan philosopher. Others (as plates xi. and xii.) show much of the so-called Byzantine character, and have something of the stiffness and conventionality of that school. Yet these are certainly not later than the fifth century, and they thus serve to confirm the antiquity of works such as the Vatican and the Genoese portraits, which are entirely free from any such defective mannerism.

Besides the coloured illustrations, the text is interspersed with some forty woodcuts. Of these, perhaps the most interesting are those which illustrate a series of examples of early Christian art which has hitherto escaped general notice. These are the pictures executed upon the flat bottoms of the glass cups or pateræ, which it was customary to deposit in the grave at the time of burial. Of these, numerous examples have been discovered in the Roman Catacombs. Their very early date may be inferred both from the position of the graves in which they are found being uniformly near to the entrances of the catacombs, and therefore in the part first occupied by interments, and also from a passage in Tertullian (writing in the middle of the second century), who appears to refer to these as productions which had once been common, but had ceased to be made before his time.

One of them, on page 14, is a facsimile, on a small scale, of a satirical drawing, scratched rather than cut upon the wall of a narrow street crossing the Palatine Hill, in Rome, which has only recently been exposed, having been closed up in the second or third century. It is most curious as illustrating the popular idea which prevailed so widely in circles which ought to have been better informed—to the effect that the object of both Jewish and Christian worship was the head of an ass. There are allusions to this belief in Tertullian's "Apology," and in other writings of the early Church; and this sketch, the work of a Pagan schoolboy, is at all events a truthful witness to the fact that the representation of the Cross, and of Him who died upon it, were objects of honour and reverence, if not of positive worship, among the Christians of the third century.

Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus. Vol. VI. By HENRY FOLEY, S.J. (Burns & Oates. 1880.)

This volume of the Records of the English Jesuits is supplemental to the rest, in which the editor has brought together, as most of our readers are aware, a mass of curious and hitherto unknown materials relating to the Roman Catholic body in this country since the Reformation, when it was writhing under the penal laws inflicted by the Tudors and Stuarts, and when, therefore, it was necessary that all records of its deeds and almost its existence should be kept secret. The value of additions to our stores of historic information such as are to be found in these "Records" is second only in importance to that contained in the successive publications which are issued under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls. This supplemental volume contains a transcript of the "Diary" kept at the English college in Rome from A.D. 1579 down to 1773, and of the "Pilgrim-Book" of the ancient English hospice attached to the college, down to 1656. These, as might be expected, are full of curious entries relating to (1) the members who were admitted into the college with a view to entering holy orders and being "sent on the English mission," in which so many suffered as martyrs at the stake; and (2) to the visitors to the college from England who were entertained as guests, when travelling for pleasure, or business, or any other cause. The biographical memoranda, which the industry of Mr. Foley has enabled him to supply, throw light upon the biographies of many persons whose real names were unknown during their lifetime, and who assumed fictitious ones in order to throw the bloodhounds who pursued them "off the scent." The list shows, at all events, that there never was a dearth of zealous missionaries, especially from the northern counties—Lancashire, Yorkshire and Northumberland especially—who were ready to risk their lives in the cause of what they believed to be the truth and exclusively the truth. The book must hereafter become the materials out of which the future historian of the Roman Catholic Church in England in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries must dig his stores of information. As such, and on account of its genealogical value, we heartily welcome its appearance.

Mr. S. Margerison has done good service to the historian of Yorkshire, at the least, by taking up and executing as a private individual the task which the Harleian Society has undertaken in London, by re-publishing the registers of the extensive parish of Calverley, near Leeds. He has thus brought to light and put on public record many curious facts relating to Yorkshire families. We are glad to see that, in his Preface, Mr. Margerison recognizes the wisdom of the suggestion of a writer in THE ANTIQUARY* that the original registers shall still be left in the custody of the parish clergy, but that duplicates shall be sent to the central office of the Registrar-General in London.

Mr. Richard H. Shepherd has been at the trouble of compiling a *Bibliography of Charles Dickens*, in which he arranges his writings in strict chronological order, from his first start as a contributor to the newspapers in 1834 down to the "Mystery of Edwin Drood." Among these are several small essays, &c., the existence of which is not generally known to the public. To these he will hereafter have to add "The Mudfog Papers." Mr. Shepherd has subjoined a very careful list of books, articles, &c., on C. Dickens and his works, and also another of his letters addressed to public men and private friends. The book has no regular title-page, and bears the name of no publisher.

Under the title of *The Enemies of Books* (Trübner & Co.), Mr. William Blades, whose name is not unknown to the readers of THE ANTIQUARY, has put together a short account of the sad inroads which have been made on libraries, not only by the "book-worm," but by such other "enemies" as Fire, Water, Gas, Heat, Dust, and Neglect, to say nothing of ignorant Chambermaids, Bookbinders, and (*nefas dictu!*) by Book-collectors and Bibliomaniacs themselves. The work, though seriously meant, is written in a pointed and witty style, so as to make a dry subject interesting. It is printed on excellent paper, and is got up in vellum of an ancient type. Some of the etchings and other illustrations are charming. We are glad to hear that a second edition is already demanded.

In his *Light of Asia* (Trübner & Co.), Mr. Edwin Arnold, a true poet, has put together a complete account of the life and teaching of Guatema, the founder of Buddhism. It is an epic poem, in eight books, thoroughly inspired with Oriental ideas, and gorgeously rich in Oriental imagery. It was a fit and proper subject for a man like Mr. Arnold, who has spent some of the best years of his life in India, and who has taken the trouble to master the inner teachings of those faiths with which he has been brought into contact; and we congratulate him on the exquisite taste which he has shown in "spoiling the Egyptians" of their ancient religious treasures. All students of the past must be thankful to Mr. Arnold for having thus become the interpreter of things ancient and venerable in the far East.

In *Luxurious Bathing* (Field & Tuer) we have brought before us, in a most attractive form, the pleasure and the healthfulness of the daily bath in general, and of the soap-bath in particular. The author of the letterpress has put together, within the compass of less than sixty pages, nearly all that is to be said in favour of this great source of health—one which the ancients thoroughly enjoyed, and the use of which is daily becoming more general in this country. The etchings which illustrate the book are really exquisite specimens of the designer's and engraver's art, and the hand-wove paper of the book will remind the reader of our own pages in one respect.

Now that *Journals and Journalism* (Field & Tuer) has reached the honour of a second edition, we must express our regret that we did not notice it at its first appearance. It is a most useful practical guide for "literary beginners," its editor, Mr. John Oldcastle, being, it is well understood, one of the recognized fraternity of London men of letters. It would be well if every "literary beginner" would read the book carefully, and attend to the sensible advice of a man of experience. He will be less disposed, on putting it down, to rush into print with any sanguine hopes of immediate success, but he will learn to look soberly at the task that he proposes to himself, and will "count the cost" before starting. The book is full of amusing and instructive anecdotes, all bearing on its leading topic; and the curious reader will be interested at the autographs of authors which are scattered over its pages.

Good Thoughts in Bad Times, by T. Fuller, D.D. Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton have lately published a new edition of Fuller's "Good Thoughts," printed on hand-made paper in the antique style. The book itself is an old friend, and one which needs no criticism and no commendation. The reprint is most tasteful, and the binding appropriate.

We have received the last instalments of the *Archæological Journal*, issued by the Institute, and of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*. Both are interesting numbers, and contain a variety of most valuable and curious information. The articles on "Vitrified Forts on the Coast of Scotland," and the "Collegiate Church of Arundel," and on "Dunster and its Lords," in the former, and that on "Antiquarian Losses in Coventry" in the latter, are, perhaps, the best of all. But surely the Association ought now to be publishing an account of this year's Congress at Devizes, not of last year's Congress at Norwich. Such journals should surely be kept better "up to date."

* See vol. i. p. 141.

Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Oct. 9.—Mr. E. B. Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—There were three Papers read:—(1) "On Anthropological Colour Phenomena in Belgium and elsewhere," by Mr. J. Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S. (2) "On different Stages in the Development of the Art of Music in Prehistoric Times," by Mr. J. F. Rowbotham, who

enumerated three stages. Simplest and most archaic of all was the music represented by the drum, comprising all instruments of percussion, and including gongs and bells; somewhat more complicated and not quite so old was the pipe family, to which belonged all wind instruments; still more complex was the lyre, with all other stringed instruments for its offspring. The three answered respectively to rhythm, melody, and harmony.—Prince Paul Poutiatine contributed the last Paper read—(3) "On Neolithic Implements in Russia." It gave an interesting account of finds on his own estate, which he thought were to be referred to prototypes of Scythic race.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — In accordance with a suggestion made during the late Congress at Devizes, a meeting of country and town members had been organized to visit some of the ancient portions of London, commencing on Monday, October 25. Accordingly, on that day, a large party of ladies and gentlemen, under the guidance of Mr. John Reynolds, were met at the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, by a sub-committee of the Association and other members of the general body, and welcomed very cordially. Mr. Micklethwaite, by permission of the Rev. Canon Duckworth, who was present on the occasion, proceeded to point out the most ancient architectural features of the Abbey buildings and its precincts, and led the party to the remains of the old fratery, the infirmary chapel, and Jerusalem Chamber, besides other parts of the monastic establishment, which were fully described. At the close of the lecture in the dormitory, and after a lengthened visit to the Abbey itself, some remarks were made by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., on the earliest building of the Abbey, after which the party, led by Mr. George Patrick, the acting hon. secretary of the sub-committee, proceeded to pay a short visit to St. Margaret's Church close by. After visiting the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, the archæologists proceeded to Lambeth Palace, the chief features of which were pointed out by Mr. Kershaw, F.S.A., the librarian. A visit was next paid to the parish church of St. Mary, adjoining the old gateway of the palace. In the evening the members dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, Earl Nelson, President of the Association, in the chair. On Tuesday, St. Saviour's, Southwark, was visited, after which the party crossed London Bridge to the Coal Exchange, and inspected the remains of the Roman villa beneath that building, and then proceeded to Guildhall, the City Museum, the Charterhouse, the Church of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, and the old gateway of St. John's Hospital. After luncheon the party visited Gray's Inn Chapel, the Temple Church, and the Hall of the Middle Temple. On Wednesday the Tower was inspected, including the Church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula. The remains of Roman London and the Roman Wall, Cripplegate Churchyard, and a fine portion of the old wall in Wood Street, Cheapside; the churches of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Catherine Cree, Crosby Hall, and the Church of All Hallows, Barking, were afterwards visited; also Paul Pindar's house, in Bishopsgate Street, and the Church of the Austin Friars. On Thursday the country excursionists, with the several officers of the above Society and other members, met at the British Museum. Having been met in the Egyptian Gallery by Dr. Birch, that gentleman gave the visitors a brief but interesting account of some of the principal antiquities within it; after which Mr. Newton pointed out the most remarkable objects in the Greek and Roman rooms adjoining. In the book department, Mr. George Bullen, the keeper of the printed books, received the party, and, with the aid of several of his officers, took the visitors through the noble library, known as the Music Room and the King's Gallery, pointing out some of the choicest books, and producing many of them for their closer inspection as they passed through. The MS. department was next visited, and there Mr. E. Maude-Thompson, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, explained the interest attaching to the fine collection of MSS. and missals he had kindly arranged on tables for the examination of the party. Among the many rarities exhibited, a MS. Book of Devotions, belonging to King Henry VI., with a portrait of him as a little boy, on a beautifully illuminated title-page, painted at Paris, was much admired, as was also another smaller missal, with a portrait of the mother of Charles V., also painted on the illuminated title, and which missal was once the property of the famous Emperor, her son. Led by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, one of the hon. secretaries of the Association, the party next examined the collection of fictilia lately presented to the Museum by Canon Greenwell, and other objects of British antiquity, including a rare chalice in silver of thirteenth-century manufacture, which Mr. Franks, who had pointed out many of the most interesting specimens of ancient art to the visitors, kindly sent for from another room at the request of Mr. John Reynolds, who subsequently made a few remarks upon it. At the luncheon which followed, Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., who presided, specially thanked the ladies who had so courageously accompanied the party, despite the very inclement weather, for their attendance, and concluded his remarks by paying a meed of praise to his co-hon. secretaries, Messrs. John Reynolds, of Bristol, and Mr. George Patrick, of London, without whose aid the proceedings would not have been carried out as well nor as instructively as they had been. The party then proceeded to the Great Hall of Gray's Inn, where they were received by the librarian, Mr. Douthwaite, who read a few notes from his work on the ancient inn and its benchers, and pointed out the chief features of interest in the hall—a fine specimen of domestic architecture of Elizabeth's time, with a hammer-beam roof of exceeding beauty and admirable preservation, probably of an earlier date, although reconstituted and replaced in 1560. Two miniature portraits of Queen Elizabeth, by Oliver, and of Mary, Queen of Scots, supposed to be the work of the same artist, attracted much attention, the latter, unlike most of the contemporaneous portraits of that unfortunate Princess, representing her as a young and very beautiful woman; the portraits of Lord Bacon, who was a member of Gray's Inn, were particularly noticed, the one in the hall, and the other in the old oak room adjoining, called the Council Chamber, over the fireplace. The library was next visited, and several rare books examined, one a small quarto, of the "Maske of Flowers," dated 1613, causing much interest by its having the music printed in it as well as the words set to it. This visit

concluded the day's programme and the week's proceedings.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Some correspondence has passed between the Lord Mayor and the Hon. Secretaries of the above-named Society, with regard to the meeting at the Mansion House to inaugurate the Topographical Society of London. The Council of the Archæological Society, which has for so many years laboured in the field of London topography, are of opinion that a second society formed to undertake inquiries of a like kind is undesirable, inasmuch as a multiplication of societies having similar objects tends to divide and weaken the interests of the public in their pursuits, to the prejudice of all. The Council hoped therefore that the desirability would be urged upon the proposed meeting of accepting the offer made by the Council to associate their intended operations with those of the Archæological Society. The Council declined to send a deputation to the proposed meeting, as suggested by the Lord Mayor, but renewed their offer of co-operation, and stated their willingness to discuss its details with any committee which the meeting might appoint for that purpose.

NUMISMATIC.—Oct. 21.—J. Evans, Esq., D.C.L., President, in the Chair. — Mr. Hoblyn exhibited patterns for a penny and halfpenny of George III., 1788, by Pingo, the former being the first copper coin struck of that denomination; also a penny of Jamaica, struck in copper instead of white metal, and patterns for one-cent and half-cent pieces of Nova Scotia, 1861, differing materially from the current coin.—Mr. Pearson exhibited a curious and unpublished leaden medallet of Queen Elizabeth, with the inscription, NIL NISI CONCILIO, 1588. — Mr. Gill exhibited a styca of Wulfred, Archbishop of York, of base silver, and a copper coin of Cunobeline, found at Chester Camp, near Wellingborough, of the type of Evans, Pl. xii. 6. — Mr. P. Gardner read a Paper on some new and unpublished Bactrian coins. —Captain E. Hoare communicated a Paper on some early and modern tokens bearing the name of Hoare.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Nov. 4.— Sir John Maclean in the Chair. —The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said they must all regret that Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the Preservation of our Ancient Monuments had again miscarried in Parliament, but they must cheerfully look forward to its being better received by the legislature on its re-assembling. The Chairman referred also to the great success of the Institute's autumnal gathering at Lincoln, and of the exhibition of ancient helmets which it had promoted in London, and which had brought together 1,500 visitors. The mention of this latter led him to direct attention to two remarkable helmets, shown by the Rev. A. Orlebar, which were before them on the table—a tilting helm, with crest of Sir John Gostwick, who died in 1541, and a helmet with crest of another member of the Gostwick family, from Willington Church, Beds. There were also on the table, besides objects to be treated of in the Papers which would be read, curious articles of personal ornament, nose ornaments and bracelets, a spoon, and badges of rank, from the South Sea Islands, presented to himself by the late Bishop Patteson. The Chairman further exhibited some very fine enamels and bronzes from the summer palace of the Emperor of China; and Mr. W. J. Addis showed the figure of a Burmese Godamah, excavated from an ancient pagoda.—Mr. R. S. Ferguson contributed to the display a photograph of a register-book of the parish of Hayton, Cumberland. — Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum's collection of finger-rings and engraved gems was intended to illustrate the former of two Papers read by him, entitled "Additional Notes on Finger-rings and on some Engraved Gems of the early Christian period." His other Paper was also a continuation, the subject being announced in these terms, "Notes on other Signacula of St. James of Compostella." It was illustrated by a collection of jet *signacula* of the saint and other jet objects. — Professor Westwood read some notes on a silver posset-pot bearing an early date. The archæology of posset and of the usages connected with it were treated in sufficient detail. The date on the vessel was 1702. It was shown that dated pottery earlier than the middle of the eighteenth century was extremely rare. A specimen in the Jermyn Street collection bore the date 1691, and the name of the maker, John Wedgwood. The maker of the posset-pot of 1702 was named upon it Job Heath, and this name, like that of Wedgwood, was shown to have long been eminent in connection with our ceramic wares, especially those of Staffordshire.—The last Paper was read by Mr. J. A. Sparvel-Bayly. It was an account of Hadleigh Castle, in Essex, and was illustrated by a drawing.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—Nov. 2. —Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair.—The following Papers were read:—"The Bilingual Hittite and Cuneiform Inscription of Tarkondêmos," by A. H. Sayce, M.A.; and "The Inscription of Tarkutimme, and the Monuments of Jerablus, in the British Museum," by Thomas Tyler, M.A.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Nov. 4. —At the Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard, Mr. Joseph Grimshire in the Chair.—A Paper by the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, on "Old St. Paul's," was, in the absence of the author through illness, read by the Rev. C. N. Kelley. The Paper was founded on the authority of the "Register of Statutes," Dugdale's "History," Wharton's "Lives," the fragmentary notices in the "Chronicles," and Leland's "Collections," and the diaries of the Grey Friars, Wriothesley and Machyn, with a few notes from Stowe. The architectural details of the old cathedral having been already dealt with by Mr. Edmund B. Ferrey, in a Paper read before the Society during the last session, and published in THE ANTIQUARY (see vol. i. p. 244 and p. 1, *ante*), the writer of the present Paper confined his remarks to the history of its building, and to the several customs and rites with which it was connected.

THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—October 28.— By the Lord Mayor's permission, a meeting in connection with the recently-formed Topographical Society of London was held at the Mansion House, Mr. Harrison in the chair. Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., the Hon. Secretary, said the want of some general organization, by means of which the constantly changing phases of "the world of London" should be registered as they passed away, had long been felt, and, in fact, in a country like England, where

materials were abundant in almost all departments of knowledge, the great want was a centre to which the different atoms might gravitate. Such a centre for London topography it was the aim of the committee to found. Every day landmarks were swept away, often with little present notice, and generally with total forgetfulness on the morrow, so that the Society was not formed a day too soon. The committee felt that the matter was one of great importance, and they appealed with confidence to all those who took interest in the history of the place where they lived, as well those who cared only for modern London as those who loved to trace out the lines of the old city. The points to be taken up by such a Society were numerous; but the following were perhaps some of the most important—viz., the collection of books, drawings, prints, maps, &c., relating to London topography; 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; the collection of information relating to etymology of London place-names, and preparation of a record of changes in London nomenclature; the preparation of maps and plans showing the position of public buildings, streets, &c., at various periods; the representation of churches and other buildings before they were demolished; the preparation and publication of a bibliography of London topography; the preparation and publication of an index of London drawings, prints, antiquities, tokens, &c., in various collections; the publication of copies of old London engravings, and also of unpublished drawings, and the publication of documents relating to London. In order to keep the members informed as to the work of the Society, it would be necessary to prepare a full annual report; and as one means of obtaining trustworthy information it was proposed to appoint local committees to watch over the topographical changes and demolitions in the several districts. The scope of the Society's work would, as he had said, be very large; for it would include the preparation of maps and views of London during the Roman, Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet periods; the publication of interesting records from the State papers, and monographs of buildings about to be swept away. There was reason to believe that the City guilds had in their possession much valuable topographical information, which they would be willing to impart to the Society. Mr. Wheatley added that the committee had discussed the advisability of uniting with one or other of existing and kindred societies, but had decided that it would be better to found a new organization, though one that would be on the most friendly footing with other institutions. A letter was read from the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, protesting against the formation of the Topographical Society, on the ground that all their objects were already undertaken by that old institution. Mr. John Leighton said they had the most fraternal feeling in regard to all kindred societies, but their work would be that of printing and publishing alone. Major-General Baillie moved that the objects of the Topographical Society were worthy of the support of all those interested in the present and past of the metropolis. Mr. E. Solly, F.R.S., in seconding the resolution, regretted the tendency of the age to destroy everything, and said sarcastically that while old Temple Bar was removed because it was an obstruction, they were about to replace it by an obstruction which had not even the merit of being old. Mr. Winkley suggested that much valuable information could be culled from the old parish registers of the City; and Mr. Furnivall described how the City teemed with reminiscences of Chaucer, Spencer, Shakspeare, Hogarth, Johnson, and others. The resolution was carried, and the meeting separated after deciding as to the amount of the annual subscription and other details.

PROVINCIAL.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Oct. 14.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Postgate read remarks on points arising out of the following passages of Propertius:—I. xvi. 29; III. (IV.) xxiv. 7; IV. (V.) xi. 17 *seqq.* and 37–40.—Mr. Lewis then read a Paper from Dr. Hayman, on Mr. Paley's pamphlets, "On Post-Epic Words in Homer," and "Quintus Smyrnæus."

Oct. 28.—Professor Mayor, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Verrall offered and defended several emendations in the "Medea" of Euripides, lines 910, 1158, 1174, 1181, 1183, 1184, 1194, and 1221.—Mr. Paley communicated a Paper controverting the view on the antiquity of the Abu-Simbel inscription proposed by Mr. Mahaffy in his "History of Greek Literature," vol. ii. p. 2.

CLIFTON SHAKSPERE SOCIETY.—Oct. 23.—Reports in connection with *Romeo and Juliet* were presented from the following departments:—Æsthetic Criticism, by Mr. J. H. Tucker; Dress and Social Customs, by Mrs. E. Thelwall; Rare Words and Phrases, by Mr. L. M. Griffiths; Demonology and Witchcraft, by Miss Florence O'Brien; Plants and Animals, by Mr. Leo Grindon, of Manchester, and Dr. J. E. Shaw, respectively. A paper on "Juliet," by Mr. J. W. Mills, B.A., was read. Miss F. W. Herapath read a paper on "Romeo."

LEEDS ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.—Oct. 27.—Mr. Henry Walker, President, in the Chair.—After the reading of the Report, the Chairman delivered his opening address, in which he dwelt at some length on the questions of "quantities" and of "competitions." The deplorable state of Kirkstall Abbey was next referred to, Mr. Walker stating that unless prompt measures are taken for its protection it will in a few years become little better than a heap of stones. Exception was taken to points in connection with the restoration of Adel Church, Mr. Walker complaining that the nave had been robbed of its parapet and the east window removed, to both of which proceedings he thought Mr. Street would have objected, had the work been in other hands but his own.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The third annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom began its sittings in Edinburgh on Tuesday, Nov. 28, in the rooms of the Royal Society, Mr. John Small, of the University Library, in the Chair.—The Chairman, in his opening address, expressed regret at the absence of Mr. Coxe, and welcomed the Association to Edinburgh. After stating the objects of the Association, among which he specified the obtaining of

full statistics of the various libraries of the country, the amendment of the Copyright Act and other public libraries Acts, the devising of uniform rules for describing their sizes, and the enactment of a high professional standard among librarians, he gave statistics of the Edinburgh libraries, which in the aggregate represented a total of 700,000 volumes available to the literary public of Edinburgh. Their chief libraries were — the Advocates', with 270,000 volumes ; the University, with 140,000 ; and the Signet, with 70,000. In mentioning the Signet Library he referred to the late David Laing, who was one of the most distinguished of their Scottish antiquaries, and who, from the liberality with which he made the resources of the library under his charge and his own collections available for literary purposes, was long the indispensable guide of all inquirers into the earlier phases of the life and history of Scotland. Mr. Small next discussed the proposal of a free public library for Edinburgh, and sketched the steps that had been taken some years ago with that view. He was in favour of an arrangement being made with the Faculty of Advocates for the use of their library by the public, at the same time levying a rate of *1d.* per pound under the Public Libraries Act, to indemnify the Faculty and to meet the working expenses. Comparing England and Wales with Scotland, he stated that 1877 there were in England and Wales 73 lending and 66 reference libraries, having a total of 1,008,294 volumes, while in Scotland there were five lending and five reference libraries, with 54,423 volumes ; but four other towns in Scotland had adopted the Act since 1877. In conclusion, he announced that the Association included 240 members, of whom 208 were actively employed in literary work, and that the number of libraries represented was 140.—Mr. J. T. Clark, of the Advocates' Library, read a Paper on "Early Printing in Scotland."—Mr. Black read a Paper on some of the early libraries of Edinburgh ; Mr. Thomas Mason (Glasgow) contributed a Paper on "The Free Libraries of Scotland ;" Mr. J. Maclachlan (Dundee) followed with a Paper entitled, "How the Free Library System may be economically carried out in Counties."—A discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Bullen, of the British Museum, suggested the conversion of the Advocates' Library into a public library.—After the discussion, Mr. Lennox (Brighton) read a Paper on "The Classification of History ;" Professor Dickson, of Glasgow, followed with one on "The Classification of Books in Glasgow University Library."—On Wednesday the sittings were resumed, Mr. J. Small presiding.—Mr. Mullins, of the Free Library, Birmingham, read a Paper on "The Librarian and his Work."—Mr. Harrison, treasurer of the Library Association, London, moved, "That it is desirable that the Council of this Association should take steps to consider how library assistants can best be aided in their training in the general principles of their profession." He suggested that there might be a system of apprenticeship, the assistants beginning their career at about 13 years of age. Mr. Cornelius Walford seconded the motion. A discussion ensued, in the course of which reference was made to the very long hours during which boys were employed in the library, and which prevented them from improving their minds as suggested. The motion was carried.—Mr. James Marshall, Assistant Librarian in the Advocates' Library, afterwards read a Paper on "An Improved System of Press and Shelf Notation."—Mr. Leonard Wheatley read a Paper on "Assyrian Libraries ;" and Mr. Gilbert Goudie read "Notes of the Great Libraries of Scandinavia."—At the close of the day's proceedings the members of the Association visited the University Library and several other institutions.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On September 23 the members of this Society made an excursion to Coventry, and visited the various places of interest, under the guidance of Mr. Fritton, F.S.A. Among the places inspected were the remains of Cheylesmore Manor House, formerly belonging to the Earls of Chester, and an occasional residence of Edward the Black Prince. The only fragment of the Grey Friars Monastery, now the steeple of Christ Church, was pointed out ; and Ford's Hospital, with its quaint arrangements and fine carving, was visited. St. Mary's Hall, with its tapestry and paintings, the Muniment room, kitchen, and crypt, having been examined, the party proceeded to St. Michael's Church, and then afterwards to Holy Trinity Church, by the site of the old Hospiturin. After being entertained at luncheon by Mr. Odell, the visitors inspected the Free Grammar School, in which are preserved the ancient stalls of St. John's Hospital ; the Bablake School and Hospital, with its curious double cloister and chimney-piece ; St. John's Church, and some of the other various attractive places in Coventry. Some excavations have lately been made between the buttresses at the west end of the tower of St. Michael's Church, which has laid bare the plinth of the tower and the footings of the door jambs.

The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE PIT.—The old aphorism, "Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis," has recently received a curious illustration at the Haymarket Theatre. That a manager should utterly sweep away such a time-honoured institution as "the Pit," and relegate its quondam occupants to a part of the house which is, after all, but a very superior kind of gallery, for the purpose of filling the area thus acquired with seats at what, by comparison, seems an exorbitant price, and that this should simply have provoked a little hissing, shouting, and hooting, would have seemed incredible to those sturdy Britons who, seventy years ago, *vi et armis*, forced the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre to reduce their prices when they had just raised them. It is true that the absence of free trade in theatres in the year 1809 conferred a show of right upon the public to protest against a rise in the price of one of the only two houses where a certain type of drama, including Shakespeare's plays, was allowed to be performed at all. The mere abolition of the Pit in itself, however, suggests many curious reflections as to the change in the popular taste and manners. Its history in brief is this. During the Elizabethan period there were two essentially different kinds of theatre—the

public theatre and the private one. It was only in the latter that what is now known as "the Pit" existed. The space so seated and covered over there was, in the public theatres, a mere yard, open to the sky, in which the audience stood. That so late as the reign of Charles II. the Pit was held in high estimation, presumably as affording the best view of the stage and of the actors, we have evidence in Pepys's Diary:—"Among the rest, here was the Duke of Buckingham to-day, openly sat in the Pit, and there I found him, with my Lord Buckhurst, and Sedley, and Etheridge, the poet." This was on February 6th, 1667–68. From other entries of the diarist, however, we gather that "the Pit" had begun to deteriorate in the quality and social rank of its occupants even in his time, as he complains of the number of "citizens' 'prentices, and others" whom he found seated there in the Duke of York's Play-house in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The Pit, however, subsequently became recognized as the especial place of the critics. Churchill, immortalized by Hogarth in a caricature, always sat next the orchestra. It was the resort of the gentle "Elia" (C. Lamb) and his unhappy sister Mary; while Hazlitt preferred it to any part of the house. Nor, up to the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, did people even of the type of these famous critics form the *élite* of the society of the Pit, for we find the Right Hon. William Windham, Secretary for War in the reign of George III., speaking in his diary of repeated visits to the Pit of Covent Garden Theatre, in company with ladies of rank and fashion. And yet Windham did so in the days of the Kembles and Mrs. Siddons, again and again. The fact is that the spirit which, to Pepys's dismay, prompted "the citizens' 'prentices" to take seats in the Pit whilom occupied by the Duke of Buckingham and my Lord Buckhurst, has, in these latter days, led them to follow their lordships into the boxes, and even into the very stalls themselves. It is this burning desire to be fashionable which is at the bottom of the public apathy to any interference with merely popular comfort. When, at the conclusion of the "O. P." Row, John Kemble dined with the successful rioters, the most vociferously applauded toast of the night was—"The ancient and indisputable rights of the Pit." It would fall upon very impassive ears now-a-days.—*Echo.*

"BUSBY STOOP."—At the point where the road from Ripon to Thirsk crosses that from Topcliffe to Northallerton, near the village of Sand Hutton, stands a public-house, called "Busby Stoop," which, according to Grainge's "Vale of Mowbray," derives its name from a gibbet post or stoop having stood there, whereon a man named Busby, in 1792, expiated the crime of murder. It is generally said that a person of the name of Daniel Autie, corrupted into Dan Auty or Dannoty, who resided at a farm-house now called Dannoty Hall, was a manufacturer of counterfeit coin, and had apartments in his house fitted up for carrying on such business secretly. Busby having married his daughter, became privy to and assisted his father-in-law in his unlawful practices; and at length wished to have the whole business to himself, to which the old man not being agreeable, a quarrel arose betwixt them, when Busby murdered Autie, for which he was convicted, and hanged in chains at the cross-roads, near the place which yet retains his name. Not a vestige of the gibbet post exists, nor has existed in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Thoresby, the antiquary, saw Busby hanging upon the gibbet in 1703, as is manifest by the following extract from his diary:—"May 17. Along the banks of Swale are the very pleasant gardens of Sir William Robinson, lately Lord Mayor of York; but a few miles after a more doleful object of Mr. Busby hanging in chains, for the murder of his father-in-law, Daniel Auty, formerly of Leeds, clothier, who, having too little honesty to balance his skill in engraving, &c., was generally suspected of coining, and other indirect ways of attaining that estate which was the occasion of his death, even within sight of his own house."—*Leeds Mercury.*

ANOTHER SCHOOLBOY'S BILL, A.D. 1598.—A gentleman at Carlisle has an old MS. book, used in 1597–8 as a ledger in London (with an interesting directory), and after that as a register of births, marriages, and burials at the parish church, Greenwich; it contains also "Articles of Peace" (without date) between the King of England and the King of Spain, and sundry school accounts, some in verse. In 1647 the book was used as a diary by the Rev. Thomas Larkham, M.A., vicar first of Northam and afterwards of Tavistock. At his death it came into the hands of his son, the Rev. George Larkham, who removed it to Tallentire, in Cumberland. The book afterwards went down to Gloucestershire, and came thence to its present owners.

"Mony laid out and due to me for his board and schooling.

	£	s.	d.
Laid out when Peter was sicke in wine suger and spies to make meat*	00	2	6
ffor pens ynke and pap 2 quarters . . .	0	2	6
ffor a bound writing booke	0	2	0
ffor the like siphering booke.	0	1	0
ffor a paire of new showes	0	1	8
ffor boate hier for pet[r] and my selfe when his mother sent for him to Whit hall .	0	1	6
pd for peter clothes making to the tailor .	0	12	0
pd for mending peters showes twice . .	0	0	6
pd for buttoninge his dublet	0	0	2
pd for footing and peecing his stockings .	0	0	9
pd for a new paire of showes.	0	2	0
for his quarters board at Christmas. . .	2	0	0
for his schooling that quarter.	0	10	0
Left vnpaid of Michelmas quarter . . .	1	00	00
Som is .	£4	16	7

Antiquarian News.

Lord Hastings, according to *L'Art*, has bought a fine picture by Rubens from Viscount Aylesford, for the sum of £1,200.

The revisers of the Authorized Version of the New Testament met on the 12th October in the Jerusalem Chamber for their 102nd session.

* So in the MS.: should it be *sweet* or sweat?

A monument has been erected at Christiania to Christian IV., who died in 1648. It was recently unveiled in the presence of King Oscar.

A sum of 5,000 rs. is about to be expended by the authorities of Pondicherry on the preservation of "historical monuments" in French India.

It was the Rev. Dr. Churchill Babington, and not his cousin, Mr. Cardale Babington (see *ante*, p. 222), who lately resigned the Professorship of Archæology at Cambridge.

Mr. E. Walford, M.A., is about to re-publish with Mr. Bogue, by subscription, in facsimile, the first edition of Delaune's *Angliæ Metropolis*, a most curious account of London just 200 years ago.

A volume of poems in Burns's handwriting has been presented to the Trustees of the Burns Monument at Ayr. It is a small quarto of fifty pages, and was given by the poet to Mrs. General Stewart, of Afton, in 1787.

Lord Clermont has lately completed a new edition of the "History of the Fortescue Family," which will be published by Messrs. Ellis & White. The former edition was printed exclusively for private circulation.

It was Mr. James Parker, jun., *not* the veteran archæologist Mr. J. H. Parker, who acted as guide and described the architectural features of Glastonbury Abbey at the meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society (see p. 173, *ante*).

On the 28th October the ancient ceremony of chopping faggots and counting horseshoes and hobnails by the Sheriffs, as "service" for property transferred to the City, was duly observed at the Queen's Remembrancer's Office, Royal Courts of Justice.

In response to the appeal made in THE ANTIQUARY (see p. 177, *ante*) on behalf of the widow of Mr. Thomas Wright, at the suggestion of Mr. C. Roach Smith, we have to acknowledge the receipt of £5 from G. M. G., of Blackheath, which has been duly forwarded.

The opening meeting of the Geologists' Association for the season was held the first week in November, at University College, when Professor Rupert Jones gave an address on the history of the origin and progress of the Society. This address will be printed in the "Transactions."

A new work on "Old and New Edinburgh" has been commenced by Mr. James Grant, author of "Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh," &c. It is uniform with Messrs. Thornbury and Walford's "Old and New London," and is published by the same firm, Messrs. Cassell and Co.

In our account of the Congress of the Royal Archæological Institute, held at Lincoln in July last (see p. 119–21), we omitted to mention that a Paper on "The Church Bells of Lincolnshire," contributed by Mr. Thomas North, F.S.A., was read, in that gentleman's absence, by the Rev. Precentor Venables.

The Corporation of Cardiff, finding the present Free Library inadequate to the wants of the town, have resolved to build a handsome and commodious block, comprising a free library, museum, and art school; and the Lords of the Treasury have been asked to sanction a loan of £10,000 for the new buildings.

With reference to Miss Bland's letter on the subject of "Books Curious and Rare" (see p. 228), Mr. J. F. Fuller writes:—"I am sorry to be obliged to contradict a lady, but Miss Bland will find me right in stating that the author of the 'Essay on Women' was 'James' and not Joseph. He signs himself James Bland in his preface."

At Bologna has been discovered, according to the *Italian*, a sepulchre so old that it is supposed to date back to the age of iron. It was covered with a layer of broken Roman tiles, and contained fragments of small images made in red clay. It was discovered at four mètres below the surface, while digging about the foundations of a house.

In excavating for the St. Gothard railway, near Amsteg, a magnificent glacier garden, a series of so-called "giants' kettles," or enormous holes torn in the rock by the action of glacier millstones, has been lately laid bare. Half of the garden lay across the railway track and had to be blasted away, but the other half has been walled round, and will be carefully preserved.

The *Journal d'Alsace* announces that an interesting discovery has been made at Berlin. An old trunk full of papers, which had not been touched for 70 years, has been discovered to contain, among documents of Marshal Berthier, different papers in the handwriting of Napoleon. One of them is his appeal to the Saxons in August, 1806. It is expected that these documents will be shortly published.

On Sunday morning, October 31, in compliance with the terms of the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, a merchant of London, who died some two centuries ago, the boys in the Bancroft School and the old men in the Almshouses, Mile End Road, attended the Church of St. Michael, Cornhill. The children were catechized, and, having heard a sermon, the boys and old pensioners received a glass of port wine and a bun each.

The *Whitehall Review* states that at Plymouth lately some workmen came upon a vault, dug in the solid rock, in which was an old iron-stone china urn, containing what is supposed to be the remains of a Phœnician, and must therefore be a relic of the days when the Phœnicians traded with the Devonshire and Cornish coasts. Unfortunately the urn was broken; but there can be little doubt of its antiquity.

Owing to the non-completion of certain necessary formalities (the *City Press* says) the ceremony of the public freeing of Epping Forest by the Corporation has been postponed. As an event of considerable importance this is looked forward to with a lively interest, which has received no little stimulus from the rumour that one or more members of the Royal Family may be induced to honour the Corporation by their presence.

Notice has been given by the City Remembrancer that, in the ensuing session of Parliament, application is intended to be made for an Act authorizing the

Corporation, *inter alia*, to dispose by sale, lease, or exchange, of certain land belonging to them adjoining the Thames Embankment in the parish of St. Bride; and also to acquire, by purchase or in exchange for other land, the building formerly used as a Bankruptcy Court, in Basinghall Street, together with the site.

Sheffield parish church, which has been closed for several months for restoration, was lately re-opened by the Archbishop of York. The late Mrs. Thornhill-Gell, of Eaton Place, London, left £10,000 for the internal improvement of the church, and nearly an additional £10,000 has been subscribed for the extension of the edifice. The nave has been extended, two transepts and a children's porch have been added, and the galleries removed. The church is now one of the finest in the kingdom.

The Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition, at the Church Congress, Leicester, was larger than last year, and embraced upwards of 400 separate exhibits. Embroidery, both ancient and modern, was largely represented. Mr. C. Watkin Williams-Wynn showed two missals, printed at Paris in 1501 and 1503; and the Corporation of Leicester sent a copy of the Sarum Missal, belonging to the Old Town library. No subject was more thoroughly illustrated than that embraced by Mr. William Bragge's collection of Russo-Greek "Icons," or religious pictures.

As most of our readers are aware, the author of "Waverley" erected a handsome tombstone in the romantic churchyard of Trongate over the grave of Helen Walker, the prototype of the imaginary "Jeanie Deans" in perhaps one of his greatest fictions, "The Heart of Mid-Lothian." We were sorry to hear that the bases of the uprights or supporting pillars at either end of the tombstone have been ruthlessly chipped and broken (the pieces being taken away), evidently by some selfish and soulless relic-hunters, who have visited the grave of the humble heroine.

Mr. John Parker, senior, of High Wycombe, has lately published a quarto volume, with illustrations, entitled, "The Early History and Antiquities of High Wycombe," which has been the result of many years' labour and research. Mr. Robert Gibbs, of Aylesbury, has also published a work, in two volumes, entitled, "Local Occurrences," which records, in chronological order, the past events of the locality. The first volume commences with A.D. 1400, and is carried on to the end of 1700. The second volume brings the work down to the end of the year 1800.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, K.G., Major-General Sir Frederick J. Goldsmid, C.B., Lord Hatherley, Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., Lady Ellenborough, Sir Henry Thompson, Lady Bentinck, the Hon. W. Egerton, M.P., Sir Joseph Fayrer, F.R.S., Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Dean of Norwich, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, Captain Douglas Galton, F.R.S., and many others, have recently forwarded donations to the Bethnal Green Free Library, which is supported entirely by voluntary contributions; and the trustees appeal for 10,000 volumes.

The publications of the new Topographical Society for the year 1880–81, will probably be:—(1) A portion of Van den Wyngaerde's "View of London" (*ab.* 1550), from the original in the Bodleian Library [this is the earliest known plan of London]; (2) Braun and Hogenberg's Map of London (*temp.* Queen Elizabeth); (3) Norden's Map of Middlesex, showing those districts now forming part of the metropolis as they appeared in Elizabeth's reign; and (4) a volume of extracts from "Calendars of State Papers," Historical MSS., Commission Reports, &c., relating to London in Elizabeth's reign.

The Dutch Central Committee formed for the erection of a monument to Spinoza, passed a resolution, when dissolving itself, that the balance remaining to the credit of the undertaking, after all expenses had been defrayed, should be devoted to the publication of a new and thoroughly complete edition of Spinoza's works. M. van Bloten and Professor Land were entrusted with the task, and a communication is being addressed to all librarians throughout the world, asking information about manuscripts or autographs which they may have in charge, in order to make the new edition as perfect as possible. The work is to be published by Nijhoff, at the Hague.

M. Quantin, of Paris, has lately issued a work well worthy of the attention of admirers of Rembrandt, "Les Œuvres Complètes de Rembrandt." It has been compiled under the direction of M. Charles Blanc, formerly of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and consists of heliographic reproductions of Rembrandt's engravings. The collection has been made from the museums of Amsterdam, Paris, London, Oxford, Cambridge, Haarlem, Berlin, Dresden, and Vienna, which had all to be visited for the purpose. The letter-press of the two volumes has been for thirty years a chief subject of M. Blanc's studies. Only 500 copies have been printed.

"R. H. B." writes to the *Times*:—"In enumerating the German cathedrals known respectively as 'Dom,' and 'Münster,' or under what he calls their titular name, your correspondent places the 'Frauenkirche' at Munich in the last category. I believe it is not commonly known that the Frauenkirche at Munich is not a cathedral. The Metropolitan of Bavaria is Archbishop of Freysing. The ancient cathedral of Freysing, with the grotesque sculpture of its singular crypt, or lower church—at present totally neglected by travellers, though an easy excursion from Munich—is more worthy of the visit of the archæological amateur than anything in that would-be art capital."

The marble pavement facing the north entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral having been found to be in a very dilapidated state, the Dean and Chapter resolved that new black marble should replace the old. For this purpose men, under the superintendence of Mr. Harding, clerk of the works, have for some time past been engaged in replacing the old stone, the old lines having been as nearly as possible renewed, and a simple geometrical pattern followed. The arrangements have been carried out under the instructions of Mr. Penrose, the Cathedral surveyor. Other works are in contemplation as regards the exterior of the cathedral near its entrance. The large fountain near the eastern entrance to the garden will probably be shortly finished.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the acquiescence of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has lately rendered the Lambeth Library still more accessible to the public, especially by allowing books to be borrowed by the clergy and laity of the diocese, and by others properly recommended, residing in the parishes of Lambeth, Southwark, and Westminster. The library is open daily (Saturdays excepted). The "Records of the See of Canterbury" contain a vast collection of early wills and other documents. The rare printed books are of great worth to the connoisseur, and there are other volumes both of literary and artistic merit. A collection of pamphlets on the monastic buildings of England is being formed, and contributions are asked for this object.

Baron Pietro Ercole Visconti, the distinguished Roman archæologist, died at Rome on the 14th of October. He was the author of several lectures and books on archæology, antiquities, and discoveries. Among these are "Aperçu sur l'Origine et les Antiquités de Rome pour servir d'Explication au Panorama de la Tour du Capitale," 1826; "La Via Appia," 1832; "Gemme Incise del Cav. G. Girometti," 1836; "Antichi Monumenti Sepolcrali nel Ducato di Ceri," 1836; "Lettera di R. d'Urbino a P. Leone X.," 1836; "Cittá e Famiglie nobili e celebri dello Stato Pontifico." Acting as Commissioner of Antiquities in Rome, Baron Visconti took an active part in the recovery of several sites which threw light on the topography of the city.

In February next will occur the 80th birthday of the venerable French scholar, Littré, the author of the famous dictionary of the French language. In this work he has explored the whole linguistic treasury of his native land; he has given the biography, so to speak, of every single French word, its etymology or birth, and its subsequent experience in literature and common use. It is now proposed by his friends and disciples in various countries to celebrate the venerable scholar's eightieth birthday, by the institution of an international Littré-stipend, the interest of which is to be paid over in triennial course to a philologist, a physician, and a philosopher by turns—Littré having contributed worthy service in each of these three branches of science. So long as Littré himself lives it is proposed that he should nominate the person who is to receive the distinction.

We learn from the *Kelso Chronicle* that Maxton Cross, Roxburghshire, is about to be restored and placed in its former position in front of the village smithy. Since Sir William Ramsay Fairfax inherited the Maxton estate he has taken great interest in his property. The shaft of the old cross has long been placed in the hedge at some distance from where it originally stood, while the rampant lion which crowned it has formed one of the curiosities in the rockery at Maxton House. Round Maxton Cross, in former times, 1,000 armed men were wont to assemble at the call of their leader, and though we live in more peaceful times, everything that tends to foster the old independent Border spirit should be encouraged, and this Sir William apparently intends to do by replacing the ancient relic. The cross will be restored under the direction of Mr. Currie, sculptor.

At Bangor County Court judgment was recently given in an application made on behalf of Lady Willoughby d'Eresby to declare the signboard of the Royal Oak Hotel to be her property as the owner of the house, as against the claim of the trustees of Miss Thomas, the late landlady, who have filed a petition for liquidation by arrangement. The signboard in question possesses some historical interest as being the work of David Cox, and voluminous affidavits had been filed to prove that it was painted for inheritance to the house. In 1847 it was painted by Cox, and was fixed to the outer wall of the hotel as a signboard, being retouched by the painter in 1849. In 1866 it was removed to one of the sitting-rooms, and subsequently fastened to the wall of the hall, and had remained fourteen years in that position. His honour held that the whole history of the signboard showed that it was a fixture belonging to the house and not to the debtor. Whilst granting the costs of the application out of the estate, he should allow only two-thirds of the costs of the voluminous affidavits which had been filed.

The death is announced of a veritable centenarian, one Judith Singer, a Jewess, who has recently died at Glowitz, a small town in Silesia, at the age of 112 years. "It is stated," observes the *Echo*, "that she was born on the 11th of June, 1768, and had already become the mother of two children when the present Emperor of Germany was born, nearly eighty-four years since. Of her fifteen sons and daughters, only three have survived their mother. Mrs. Singer last year buried her eldest daughter at the good old age of eighty-four years. On her 112th anniversary, which coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor, she wrote a letter of felicitation to His Majesty, who answered it by an autograph letter containing a bank bill for 100 marks, which she presented to a charity. At the time of the death of Judith Singer she possessed all her faculties except that of sight. Many events which have long since passed into the province of history were amongst her youthful reminiscences. Frederick the Great died when she was eighteen years old, and she had just come of age at the outbreak of the French Revolution. She asserted that she could distinctly remember the rejoicings which took place in her native town on the occasion of the first partition of Poland, in 1771."

A writer, signing himself "One of the Guardians," sends the following to the *Times*:—"It may interest some of the students of folk-lore to hear of a case that came before us at the Board of Guardians of the Shaftesbury Union last Thursday (Sept. 16). A man of fifty applied for relief as unable to work; the doctor had seen him, and was unable to specify any cause, though he said he was certainly incapable of labour. He himself stated the cause to be that he had been 'overlooked' by his sister-in-law. His wife had been to a 'wise woman' at Stalbridge, a neighbouring village, who had relieved him for a few days; but since then the spell had been too mighty, and he was as bad as ever. He declined medical aid as useless. The afflicted man is a native of the parish of Gillingham, Dorset, where there is a board school and every appliance of education; yet even this is not enough to eradicate this most ancient of superstitions,

as firmly believed in as ever. It is not long since that a 'cunning man' used to hold an annual levée in the neighbourhood of Stalbridge, when he sold out to crowds that thronged round him the legs torn from the bodies of living toads and placed in a bag, which was worn round the neck of the patient, and counted a sovereign remedy for scrofula and the 'overlooked,' &c. It was called 'Toad Fair.'"

From recent statistics, it appears that the following are the number of libraries and volumes at present existing in the various Continental countries :—

	Libraries.	Volumes.	Per 100 Inhabitants.
Austria ...	577	5,475,798	26·8
France ...	500	4,598,000	12·5
Italy	493	4,349,281	16·2
Prussia ...	398	2,640,450	11·0
Bavaria ...	169	1,368,500	26·4
Russia ...	145	952,090	1·3
Belgium...	105	609,110	10·4

Among the more prominent of the various libraries are the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, with 2,078,000 vols., and 86,000 MSS.; the Royal Library at Munich, with 800,000 vols., and 24,000 MSS.; of Berlin, with 700,000 vols., and 15,000 MSS.; of Dresden, with 500,000 vols.; of Vienna, with 420,000; of Copenhagen, 410,000. Paris itself possesses some very large libraries apart from the Nationale — viz., that of the Arsenal, 180,000; Mazarine Library, 150,000; the Institute, 80,000; the City of Paris Library, 52,000; while in the provinces are the libraries of Amiens, 42,000; Versailles, 41,000; Mans, 41,000; Montpelier, 40,500; Cambrai, 30,000; Toulouse, 30,000.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation of a new wing to the Roman Catholic convent at York, lately came upon a large statue of sandstone, nearly life-size, two small Roman altars, and a third block of stone, which would appear from its inscription to be also an altar. The neck of the statue was, unfortunately, severed in raising it to the surface, and its feet also are gone, but otherwise it is tolerably perfect. The face and head are fine, and the first impression of those who saw it when brought to light was that it represented a Roman patrician. The inscription, so far as it can be deciphered, runs :—"C. JULIUS CRESCENTIUS (or CRESCENS), MATRIBUS DOMESTICIS VOTUM SOLVIT MERITO LIBENS A.U.C., 1050." The altar on which this inscription is rudely cut is 17in. in height by 8in. in width. The whole is of smooth, polished stone, fluted in the characteristic Roman fashion, and coloured at the sides. The second altar, like the figure, is of sandstone, in height 12¼in., by 7in. wide, and on it nothing can be deciphered except the word "ARTI," probably the last four letters of the word "Marti," implying that the altar was dedicated to the god Mars. The third stone is of lesser dimensions, being only 10½in. high, by 5in. wide and 3½in. deep. Its inscription is scarcely legible, but it is thought by those who have seen it to be, "DEO VETERI BIBLINIUS," the rest of the words being worn away. Canon Raine, who has seen these treasure-troves, pronounces the figure to be that of the god Mars, and the sandstone pedestal to be an altar belonging to it, the god of war being represented in the dress of a Roman warrior under the Empire. One of the altars Canon Raine considers to have belonged to a private house, and in the first instance to have been set up by some of the German soldiers in the Imperial Legion, as the inscription "Matribus Domesticis" was peculiar to the Teutonic tribes, and probably here points to the presence of the Teutonic element in the armies of Rome in this island. This he holds to be the first example of the kind discovered in Yorkshire; and the same he considers to be the case with the stone inscribed "Deo Veteri," though some similar examples have been found in the Roman wall in Northumberland. It is considered that these relics belong to the third century of the Christian era, and, from their being found so near to the surface, it is thought that they probably were buried in order to save them from destruction, either at the introduction of Christianity, when heathen figures would naturally be objects of hatred, or else during the troubled times of later date, very possibly in the Wars of the Roses.—*Times.*

Some interesting researches, which may prove of considerable antiquarian importance, says the *Glasgow News*, have just been made on the farm of Corquoy, in the valley of Sourin, island of Rousay, of which General Borroughs, C.B., is proprietor. Immediately above the farm-house a group of mounds is situated, locally known as "Manzie's" mounds—a corruption of Magnus—and supposed to mark the site of a burial-place. These are five in number, the largest being irregularly surrounded by four smaller. On trenching the mounds, each was found to contain a stone burial-place, consisting in every case of a top and bottom stone, with four side stones, the whole neatly cemented with tempered red clay, probably from the Sourin Burn. The stones, which were of a flat but massive description, had partly their edges roughly chipped into form, possibly with some stone implement. The fresh appearance of the stones and workmanship was especially noticeable, and the firmly-set masonry was further strengthened by irregular blocks placed as buttresses to support the superincumbent weight. The measurement of the largest mound was—outside circumference 50 feet, and top 5½ feet from base; inside of burial-place, 2½ feet by 2 feet, and 1½ foot depth. The centre of the cavity was almost filled with what seemed to be clay mixed with very minute fragments of bone, and the action of fire was clearly visible on the stones, as well as on some calcined substance—probably peat. Embedded in this clay an oval vessel was found, heaped also with similar fragments of bones, &c., and resting mouth upwards lengthways north and south. The material of the vessel is uncertain. It has a somewhat metallic appearance, interspersed with glittering points on a dark iron-coloured ground. It is of oval shape at the rim, round which there is a kind of plain moulding; from this moulding it assumes a dome-like shape, flattening into an oval base, on which it was found resting. The vessel measures:—diameter of mouth, 9½ by 8 inches; height to top or base, 7½ inches; diameter of base, 4½ by 3¾ inches; thickness irregular, but averaging a quarter of an inch. Various cracks are visible throughout, but the only part defective is the base, of which about one-third is wanting. Weight

about 3lbs. The most careful scrutiny failed to detect any further remains in this mound, nor was anything noteworthy found in the others. Two of the mounds contained burial-places rather squarer in form than the above. The smallest one measured only 12 by 6 inches, and no cement seemed to have been used in its construction. Arrangements are being made for placing the vessel or urn in the Antiquarian Museum, at Edinburgh, when competent judges may be able to fix the date of the mounds and the race to which the remains belong.

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times*, under date September 10, remarks:—"A writer in the *Bund* gives some further particulars concerning Tell's Chapel on the Lake of the Four Cantons, and the paintings with which its inner walls are being decorated. So far as shape and dimensions go, the new building is a reproduction of the old one; but it is much more solidly constructed, the material for the most part consisting of granite, hewn from an erratic block in the famous Rütli meadow, where the three Switzers of the Four Cantons—Fürst, Stauffacher, and Arnold—swore to free the land from the Austrian yoke. The roof of the building reaches a height of 25ft., and is surmounted by a small belfry, above which rises the Swiss cross. The four mural paintings will measure perpendicularly about 10ft. The maximum width of that on the north wall, the 'Apple-shot,' will be 19½ft. The width of the pictures called 'Tell's Leap' and the 'Shot in the Hollow Way,' will be each 15½ft. The 'Apple-shot' has to contain forty figures of men and women, besides horses, falcons, hounds, and the market-place and houses of Altorf as they appeared in the fourteenth century. The grouping is said to be in the highest degree harmonious and natural. Herr Stuckelberg has not, like most previous artists who have dealt with the subject, chosen the moment for depicting his hero when Tell confronts and defies the Austrian Landvogt, when, in the words of the old Swiss ballad, he exclaims—

"No! before that hat uplifted, murderer fell,
Bows no true-hearted man, bows never William Tell!"

—but rather as with stern, yet suppressed, resolve gleaming from his eye he draws the second arrow from its sheaf. Next comes the second act of the drama. The trees on the mountain sides are bending before a fierce *Föhn;* the usually blue waters of Uri's Bay are white with wind-driven foam; wild waves dash themselves against the foot of the Axen. The Landvogt's barge approaches the rock whereon the chapel now stands, and Tell, leaping ashore, hurls the boat back into the storm. Then comes the third act and the last. Gessler, who has escaped from the storm, is in the Hollow Way by Küssnacht, followed by his men-at-arms. An arrow, shot from the rocks above, pierces his heart, and, with the exclamation, 'That was Tell's shot,' the tyrant dies. The first of these scenes Herr Stuckelberg hopes to complete before the beginning of winter, the two others in the course of next summer. The fourth wall, on which will be painted 'The Rütli Oath,' will occupy the artist during the summer of 1882. The three patriots—Fürst, Stauffacher, and Arnold—will be shown standing at midnight in the Rütli meadow, under the shadow of the Mythen, swearing, with hands upraised towards the starry sky, to be free as their fathers were free, and to maintain with their lives the old Swiss pledge, 'One for all and all for one.' The writer in the *Bund* is at great pains to defend the chapel from the charge which has been made against it of being an historic anomaly, the consecration of a myth, and not the memorial of a fact. Although he does not venture positively to assert that Tell was ever an existent personage, he more than insinuates that he may have been, destructive criticism to the contrary notwithstanding. One of the chief objections to the truth of the story—that surnames were unknown in the fourteenth century—might, he thinks, have been refuted had not the archives and communal registers of Altorf and Fluelen, which were very ancient, been destroyed by the French troops in 1798, while the registers of Bürglen, a neighbouring commune, do not go further back than the sixteenth century. The Rütli oath, despite the doubts of certain historians, he looks upon as historic, and quotes in proof of his theory letters written by the Confederate Cantons before the battle of Morgarten. Be this as it may, he is probably right in the conclusion at which he arrives, that legend as well as history has its uses, and that the one, rightly regarded, is no less valuable than the other—an idea that finds expression in the following lines, freely rendered, of Gottfried Keller, Switzerland's national poet:—

"Of stubborn fact is here no question,
The pearl of every fable is its thought:
The truth of every old tradition
Is in its hidden spirit wrought."

Correspondence.

"OLD GLASGOW."

THE AGE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

In the notice of Mr. Macgeorge's book, "Old Glasgow," which appeared in the August and October numbers of THE ANTIQUARY,* the references to the architecture of Glasgow Cathedral are exceedingly inaccurate. If you will allow me space to correct some of these mistakes which the writer has made, I shall leave his arguments alone.

The small vaulting shaft in the crypt, described as having for abacus "a circular group of elaborate Early Pointed mouldings," has a plain massive octagonal *early* Transitional abacus six inches high. The string course, which is said to run eastward in continuation of this abacus, has no connection with it whatever; it is quite at a different level, and is a delicate Early Pointed moulding. The present opening to the main crypt, at the spring of which this moulding runs, has been formed long after the old shaft and the piece of wall to which it is attached were built. The foliage on the capital of this shaft has also evidently been carved some time after the capital was in its place; every other detail about it, from the floor to the keystone of the vault, is purely Transitional;

* See pp. 46 and 137.

even the bench-table on which it stands (there is just about three feet of it) differs from every other in the Cathedral—it has a simple chamfer on the under edge, while in every other instance there is a cavetto. The Transitional capital deliniated in my pamphlet—to which reference is made, I need hardly say never stood without an abacus. It had exactly the same kind of abacus as that which is still *in situ;* but of course, as that is, and as was usual at the period, it was wrought on a different stone from the rest of the capital. The shaft to which that capital belonged, too, had a base exactly like the old base still *in situ* with square plinth and simple angle ornaments. Fortunately, such a base has been preserved among the fragments in the crypt below the so-called chapter house, and it exactly corresponds with the other, both in size and section. Finally, so far from this old vaulting shaft being identical in character with the others immediately to the west of it, it is characteristically different from them in every particular and detail without exception! It is not even similar in plan, being more nearly circular and three inches larger; while the capital, instead of being only 12½ inches high—as the Early Pointed capitals are, measures 21 inches in height.

I shall only add that these are not matters of opinion, but matters of fact, patent to any one who will take the trouble to examine the building.

JOHN HONEYMAN.

LORD CHATHAM AND JUNIUS.

Concerning the article in No. 8 of THE ANTIQUARY, entitled "Lord Chatham and Junius" (see p. 76, *ante*), perhaps the following information may be of interest to your readers. I have a book of eighty-four pages, entitled, "Junius, Lord Chatham, and the 'Miscellaneous Letters,' proved to be Spurious. By John Swinden. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman; and John Cross, Leeds. 1833." In the preface the author says, "This is not a new edition of an attempt to prove that Lord Chatham was Junius, published by me in 1830, but a new work. . . . ."

John Swinden was a surgeon of some eminence at Morley, near Leeds, and died April 11, 1841, aged fifty-one. He is most probably the friend of Mr. Hone's correspondent.

BERTRAM WILVERTON.

OUR PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

Mr. Seton, whilst admitting that the removal of our parochial registers to London "would be regarded in some quarters as an act of confiscation," yet argues that such an act would be "fully justified by the benefits which would result to the public" (see *ante*, p. 84). What benefits would result to *the public* he does not tell us. The benefits to antiquarians and genealogists are obvious, but they form but a minute fraction of *the public;* whilst that portion of the public to whom they belong, and whom they most concern, will be best served by their being kept in the localities to which they relate.

As rector of this parish, I have made for people connected with it some scores of searches, which I should not have been able to make if the registers (except the books in use, as I understand it to be proposed) had been removed to London. Mr. Seton says that the searches are not so numerous in Scotland. I can well understand that, now that the registers have been transplanted from their native places to Edinburgh.

Mr. Seton says that for legal purposes registers are more conveniently placed in the metropolis (meaning London) than in the provinces. My experience contradicts this. On several occasions important facts have been proved from the registers of this parish at the County Assizes and Quarter Sessions; never once in my time at Westminster.

Lastly, if all English registers are to be sent to Somerset House, why not Scotch ones as well? A Cornishman may be supposed to take at least as much interest in Scotch matters as a Scotchman does in Cornish ones. London is as easily reached from Edinburgh as from Penzance. And when Mr. Seton consents to have his registers removed to Somerset House, then, and not till then, will the country folk of England consent to the confiscation of theirs. Another result of accumulating all these registers in one building might be that a single fire might destroy all the parish registers of England. They are surely safer where they are.

FREDERICK HOCKIN.

Phillack Rectory, Hayle.

—o—

(See vol. i. p. 141, and *ante*, p. 84.)

For one, I object to our old Registers being centralized in London. Let some encouragement be given and few clergymen would refuse assisting their old clerk in copying name after name under Births, Marriages, and Deaths into separate books, of course in the order of year. My Registers begin about 1680. I headed sheets of paper with every year for each, and between whiles, in a winter's evening, copied every entry, then wrote every name afresh in a large folio book provided for the purpose down to 1820, with a full index alphabetically. This has been verified, and saves the old Registers being pulled about.

R. F. MEREDITH.

Halstock, Dorset.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF PAPISTS, &c.

In the Public Record Office is preserved a return of all "Papists," &c., with a minute account of the estates they possessed, made in accordance with an Act of Parliament passed in 9 George I.

The existence of these interesting parchments, I believe, is little known, or some one would have probably been found to edit them; they would undoubtedly furnish a valuable chapter to any county history. I think none have been printed but that of Kent. May I inquire, through THE ANTIQUARY, if this is so, and whether anything is known respecting the return for Wiltshire? I went to search particularly for this county, as being the home of a Catholic

ancestor, but failed, after carefully looking through twice, to find the particular return for that county.

W. LOUIS KING.

Watlington, Norfolk.

DUNRAGET CASTLE.

Can any of the readers of THE ANTIQUARY inform me where the Castle of Dunraget (Ireland) is? An ancestor of the Bailies of Innishasgie House (Alexander by name), is mentioned in an old MS. as having lived there about 1600. If any one can supply information connecting the said Alexander, or his father—for it is supposed he was not the first of the name in Ireland—with the Scotch Bailies; and also give information as to whom Ferdinand, son of John Bailie of Innishasgie, married, and the names of his children, and where their descendants can be found, he will confer a favour on

C. R. THOMSON.

New York.

A CURIOUS PICTURE.

A picture, which I purchased some time ago, represents a scene of which I am unable to decipher the meaning. Can any reader of THE ANTIQUARY help me? It consists of a group of dancers; with his back toward the spectator is a king with his crown on; next to him, hand in hand, is a beggar-woman, then a nun, and after her a young lady, dressed after the mode of the Commonwealth—I fancy in a brown stomacher and white tippet; and lastly, a beggar (who to my mind looks like a foreigner) in very tattered garments, and with a wooden leg. The locale is a glade in a wood.

Opinions differ as to whether the picture is or is not what would be called well painted, and perhaps it is only part of a larger picture from which it has been cut out. Still there must have been some idea that set the painter to work. What is that? Is it political, religious, or social? In a word, what is its meaning? May it mean this?—The king (whose crown, as seen, is only half a crown) joins hands with beggars. King Charles II. found many of his old friends in beggary; and while they looked to him, he looked, as he does in my picture, to the young ladies. But what the nun means I don't know. I fancy the date of the painting is about George the First's time.

E. WALFORD, M.A.

Hampstead, N.W.

STONE REMAINS ON DARTMOOR.

Mr. Kains-Jackson, in his interesting book, "Our Ancient Monuments," reviewed by you on page 67, *ante*, speaking of the West of England remains, says that in Devonshire "there are several of minor note well worth preserving." This is especially the case on Dartmoor, where there are not a few which it would be a matter of great regret to see despoiled; and it may not be generally known that some of them are without the precincts of the forest, and consequently not under the control of the Duchy of Cornwall, so that there would be nothing to prevent them being scheduled with those already marked for preservation. The hut village known as Grimspound, with its huge vallum of moor-stone blocks, is considerably removed from the forest boundary, and in the south quarter of the moor, on the right bank of the Erme, a few miles above Ivybridge, is a very perfect stone circle, also at some distance from it. This circle is fifty-four feet in diameter, and consists of twenty-six stones, three of which are fallen. They vary in height from five feet to about two-and-a-half feet. A single row of stones, placed about three feet apart, extends from this circle in a north-easterly direction, for a distance of nearly two miles over the heath. At Merivale Bridge, near Tavistock, there is a very extensive group of relics, and a number of others might be mentioned which it is to be hoped, if not at present finding their way on the schedule, will, at no distant period, be in like manner protected from injury. That such is necessary, the overthrow of the dolmen, in the parish of Dremsteignton, too plainly shows us. This dolmen, which was found prostrate on the 31st of January, 1862, is generally supposed to have fallen, but I am informed by an old gentleman, long resident in the neighbourhood, that it was thrown down intentionally, by some rustics, in a spirit of mischief. The owner of the estate on which it stands went to some expense to restore it, and the quoit was again placed in position, under the able superintendence of the Rev. William Ponsford, the rector of the parish. At the little settlement of Post Bridge, one of the immense slabs, which formed portion of the roadway of an ancient bridge there, which, by the way, is within the Duchy, lies in the bed of the stream, and, I have good reason to believe, not as the result of accident. At Houndtor a fine specimen of a kistvaen has been wantonly destroyed and broken up for road material, while the quoit of a fallen dolmen at Merivale has actually been split with wedges for the purpose of forming posts for the doorway of a pig-sty!

Let us hope this spoliation will proceed no further, but that these rude monuments, which the hand of the Great Destroyer has not reached, may be safely guarded from all injury in the future.

WILLIAM CROSSING.

Splatton, South Brent, Devon.

RAINSFORD FAMILY.

Any explanation as to the following allusion in "Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England" (1805 edition, p. 75), would greatly oblige me:—

> Singing along down Santry laning,
> I saw a tomb one had been lain in,
> And enquiring, one did tell it,
> "'Twas where Rainsford bury'd the Prelate;'
> I saw, I smiled, and could permit it,
> Greedy priests might be so fitted.

Information is also desired respecting the Sir John Raynsford whose "Confession" is given in "The Most elegant and witty epigrams of Sir John

Harington, Knt." (1633), appended to his "Orlando Furioso."

F. VINE RAINSFORD.

6, Brecknock Crescent, N.W.

AN ANCIENT EARTHWORK.

Is the old *encampment* situated one-and-a-quarter mile S.S.E. of *Longton* (North Staffordshire) of *Roman* origin?

Our local books on archæology do not at all seem to speak with any degree of confidence on this point; and I should therefore feel highly gratified, along with my numerous antiquarian friends, if you could definitively settle our doubts on this point. The ordnance map of the scale of *one inch* = one mile, containing the towns of Stoke-upon-Trent, Cheadle, and Longton (North Staffordshire), will, I think, best illustrate the locality, which is known here by the name of *Gravelly Bank*, situated, as I said before, about one-and-a-quarter mile S.S.E. of Longton, and three-quarters of a mile S.S.W. of Mear-Heath Gate.

A friend of mine from the south of France, and an able archæologist, was certainly struck at the very close resemblance between these remains and the old Roman camps in the south of France, and, to use his words, this encampment might be a facsimile of those he has so frequently seen in the Gard, H^te^ Garonne, &c.

F. ARNOUX.

Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

WOODEN LOCKS.

I should be glad if any of your readers could give me evidence of the use of wooden locks in Cornwall.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

23, Maitland Street, Edinburgh.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

(See vol. i. p. 206.)

The title of the old book from which Mr. Read has quoted the account of famines in Ireland is "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine," by John Speed; the original edition was published in London, in 1611. The passage cited occurs in the author's description of "The Province of Mounster."

J. H. F.

THEFT OF A MS. PRAYER BOOK.

I mentioned in your impression of March last (see vol. i. p. 141) the theft from one of the London repositories of one of the most valuable documents in English history—viz., the MS. Book of Common Prayer of 1661. I have since been told that quite lately valuable books in the British Museum have been mutilated, and leaves stolen from them.

FREDERICK HOCKIN.

Phillack Rectory, Hayle, Cornwall.

CLEANING SILVER COINS.

(See p. 231, *ante*.)

Silver coins may be successfully cleaned by immersing in strong spirit (eau-de-cologne, for instance), and after a few minutes, if *fine* chalk tooth-powder, mixed with soap, is rubbed on with a tooth-brush, moistened with the spirit, the surface will be found perfectly clean.

R. A. L. NUNNS.

CAPITAL INITIALS IN SHAKSPEARE.

Cordially agreeing with Mr. A. E. Brae on both the questions handled by him (vol. ii. p. 229)—viz., that in the passage from *Troilus and Cressida*, which serves as motto to THE ANTIQUARY, "Time" is personified, and should be in the singular, and that the noun, when personified, should be printed with a capital initial, I beg to call attention to a few other places in Shakspeare in which the noun should be similarly treated.

You do blaspheme the Good in mocking me.—*Measure for Measure*, I. 5.

Let's be no Stoics nor no stocks I pray.—*Taming of the Shrew*, I. 1.

Be yoked with his that did betray my name the Best.—*Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

Like vassalage at unawares encountering
The eye of Majesty.—*Troilus and Cressida*, III. 2.

Beneath is all the Fiend's.—*King Lear*, IV. 6.

In the most high and palmy State of Rome.—*Hamlet*, I. 1.

In all these passages the emphatic or personified word is usually printed with a small initial; and in the last, through a misprision of the sense, "Fiend's" is printed "fiends." The example of the folio is not to be followed in this case, for at that date the genitive in *s* did not require the apostrophe.

C. M. INGLEBY.

Valentines, Ilford, Essex.

BORROWED BOOKS.

(See p. 229.)

"The Art of Bookkeeping" is a poem of thirty verses of four lines each, by the late Laman Blanchard, and occupies pages 233–7 of his "Poetical Works," published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus in 1876. The poem is dated 1830. The line quoted by Mr. Askew Roberts begins the seventh verse. The authorship appears to be little known, for portions of the poem have frequently appeared in print—so far as I have seen uniformly without acknowledgment.

ROBERT GUY.

Ferncliffe, Mansewood, Pollokshaws, N.B.

BOOK-PLATES.

The Hon. J. Leicester Warren, in his "Guide to the Study of Book-Plates," seems anxious to find early instances of the use of the word Book-plate, or

its affinity, and I therefore beg to call attention to the following extract from Pepys' "Diary," under date of the 21st of July, 1668:—"Went to my plate-makers and there spent an hour about contriving my little plates for my books of the King's four yards."

H. T. J.

Southsea.

MARKET-JEW AND MARAZION.

(See *ante*, pp. 18 and 180.)

It is not necessary to go to the Phœnician language for an explanation of these names, which, however dissimilar in appearance, have a similar meaning. It is, of course, well known that St. Michael's Mount is a rocky islet off Marazion, in the Bay of Penzance. Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, granted by charter the right of holding a market on Thursdays to the monks of St. Michael's cell, in which charter it is called MARASGON, which is clearly a misreading for MARASGOU. In the endowment of the vicarage, A.D. 1261, it is called MARKESION, and in the Bishop's confirmation, A.D. 1313, MARKASION. Now, in the old Cornish, *Marghas*, or the softer form *Maras*, is a market, and *Iän* an island. In the Cornish language the noun was placed before the adjective—so it is the ISLAND-MARKET. In "Domesday" it is called Tremarastol, which is town-market of the monastery. (See Polwhele's "History of Cornwall," p. 12, Supplement.) The form "Market-Jew" is of more recent introduction, and is one of those instances where a term not understood has been replaced by one similar in sound which was familiar, as "beef-eater" from "buffetièr." The market was on *Thursday*. Camden says:—"Markin-Forum Jovis, in the 'Annotations' Merkju—a contraction of Market Jupiter, or, as it was called, Market Jew or Ju." *Jiewe* is the Cornish for Thursday; and Norden, in his "Survey," p. 39, calls it "Marca-iewe"—market on the Thursday. Carew calls it "Marca-iew," or "Marhas Dieu"—in English, the Thursdaies Market (p. 156). In a charter of Queen Elizabeth it appears as "Marghasjewe;" and Leland has "Marhasdethyow." Apparently he has translated "Jew" into Cornish, which is "Ethow" (plural "Edhenou"), but he also styles it "Markesiu." And, in spite of the vagaries of the spelling, "Thursday-market" and "Island-Market" appear as the correct renderings.

SAN MIGUEL.

CROMWELL FAMILY.

(See p. 168, *ante*.)

Mr. R. S. Charnock's "Note on the Cromwell Family," is singularly inaccurate. The note states that Carlyle traces the "descent of Oliver Cromwell from Robert Cromwell, brother of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and makes no mention of the Welsh Williams, who married the sister of the Earl of Essex."

The third edition of Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Cromwell" now lies before me, and in chap. iii., devoted to particulars of the "Cromwell kindred," the Protector's descent is distinctly traced to Richard (not Robert) Cromwell *alias* Williams, son to Morgan Williams, of Llanishen, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, by a sister of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. He nowhere even hints at any brother of the Earl being Cromwell's ancestor; but, on the contrary, furnishes abundant evidence of the fact that Oliver's ancestors, and even Oliver himself, signed their names Cromwell *alias* Williams. There is also a letter printed in Carlyle's work, copied from one in the British Museum, and reference and extracts made from a second letter from the same source, written by the said Richard Cromwell to his uncle the Earl of Essex, in which he addresses him as "your Lordship's most bounden nephew," and Carlyle adds that there are various "Law deeds and notarial papers still extant" in which this Richard Cromwell has signed himself as, "*alias* Williams."

In addition, Carlyle furnishes an extract from Leland's "Itinerary," of which the following is a portion:—"A two miles from this Hill by the South, and a two miles from Cardiff, be vestigia of a Pile or Manor Place decayed, at Egglis Newith in the parish of Llandaff. On the south side of this Hill was born Richard Williams *alias* Cromwell, in the parish of Llanilsen."

Vestiges of the old pile, called "Plas Llanishen," the seat of the Williams family, are still extant.

JOHN HOWELLS.

St. Athan, Cowbridge.

ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.

Can anybody tell me how and when this Society collapsed? They latterly issued some fine works, of which I want some numbers to complete my set. I can learn nothing of its fate in Edinburgh.

C. S. L.

Books Received.

Walks through the City of York. By R. Davies. (Chapman & Hall).—Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty. By S. Hubert Burke. (Hodges, King William Street, Strand).—The Etcher. Part XVI. (Sampson Low & Co.)—The English Universities and John Bunyan. By James Simson. (Baillière, Tyndall & Co.)—Good Thoughts in Bad Times. By Thomas Fuller, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton).—Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Libraries Catalogue. Compiled by W. J. Haggerston.—Bygones, relating to Wales and the Border Counties. (Caxton Works, Oswestry).—The Genealogist. Edited by George W. Marshall, LL.D. (Bell & Sons).—The Church Bells of Rutland. By Thomas North, F.S.A. (Leicester: S. Clarke).—Calverley Parish Church Registers (1574 to 1649). Vol. I. By S. Margerison. (Bradford: G. F. Sewell).—The Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral; The Passion Play and Interlude at New Romney; and Chiselhurst and its Church. By the Rev. W. A. Scott Robinson, M.A. (London: Mitchell & Hughes).—Is Legislation necessary for Indian Finance? By E. J. Watherston. (Spottiswoode & Co.)—Memorials of Cambridge. 3 vols. By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.—(*See August issue.*)

Letters addressed to a Number, care of the Manager, must be accompanied by a stamp for postage.

For Sale.

Vetusta Monumenta, 5 vols. half calf, 1 vol. unbound; and Bayeux Tapestry, half bound calf (103, care of the Manager).

I have about 200 vols. of The Gentleman's Magazine to dispose of.—Particulars from J. M. Smith, 34, Carolgate, Retford.

The Graphic, vols. iii. to xix. inclusive, 17 volumes, clean and perfect, in the original covers as published, with all extra and special numbers, cost over £12, lowest cash price 65*s.* (104, care of the Manager).

Large and valuable collection of Engravings, Prints, Pamphlets, Broadsides, Election Bills and Squibs, &c., relating to the County of Hereford, a speculative lot, lowest price £2 10*s.*, no approval.—Phillips's Cider, with notes explanatory and historical by Dunster, nice copy, calf, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Annales of England during reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Mary, by Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, 1630, with the three rare portraits and title-pages, small folio, calf, 7*s.* 6*d.*—James W. Lloyd, Kington.

Servetus' Bible, folio, 1542, perfect, good condition, price £5.—Mr. Dore, Huddersfield.

Book-Plates for sale. A sample packet post free for 2*s.* 6*d.*—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, High Road, Lee.

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