

The



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## Antiquary

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF THE PAST.

"Instructed by the Antiquary times,  
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise."—*Troilus and Cresida, Act ii, sc. 3.*

The January Number of the "Antiquary," for the year 1891, begins the twenty-third volume, and the third volume of the New Series.

Arrangements have been made for the issue, during 1891, of the following, among other important articles:—

**THE MACK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**, will be described in the January Number by Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A. An engraving of this interesting historic relic will be given as a frontispiece to the new Volume. The drawings for the plate, and text illustrations of details, have been taken for the "Antiquary," by the express permission of Mr. Speaker and the Lord Chamberlain.

A special series of articles is being prepared on **CRETAN ANTIQUITIES**, by Dr. FREDERICK HALBHERR, Professor of Greek Epigraphy in the Roman University. The Professor conducted excavations in Crete, on behalf of the Italian Government, for four years, 1883-1887.

**ROMANO-BRITISH ANTIQUITIES**, as discovered in Britain from time to time, will be treated of by Mr. F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., of Lancing College, in quarterly articles. The first will appear in the January Number.

When the important excavations at **SILCHESTER** are resumed, their general results will be made known in these pages by Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

Various descriptive and critical accounts of the **OLD STONE MONUMENTS** of North Wales, the result of excursions in 1868-1879, will be given from the pen of the late Mr. H. H. LINES, of Worcester.

Transcripts from the **VISITATION NOTES OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CANTERBURY**, 300 years ago, will be given by Rev. Canon SCOTT-ROBERTSON, M.A., and some valuable early **CHURCHWARDEN ACCOUNTS OF HOWDEN**, beginning in Pre-Reformation days, by Rev. W. HUTCHINSON, M.A., pertaining to that great collegiate church. The valuable reference list of the **INVENTORIES OF CHURCH GOODS** temp. Edward VI., in the Public Record Office, arranged under counties, will be continued by Mr. W. PAGE, F.S.A. Some mediæval **WALL PAINTINGS OF LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL**, hitherto unnoticed, will be described and illustrated by Mr. GEORGE BAILEY.

A series of original illustrated papers on the old **CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF IRELAND** will be contributed by Rev. J. W. HARDING, LL.D.

Another important and valuable historical feature of the "Antiquary," for 1891 will be a collection of original unpublished letters, graphically describing the **FORTY FIVE REBELLION** as it affected Yorkshire, contributed by Mr. WRIGHT, of Terrington. An earlier historical paper will be one on the **MILLS IN HAMPSHIRE RECORDED IN THE DOOMSDAY BOOK**, by Mr. T. W. SHORE. Some curious particulars relative to **STAR CHAMBER DIETARY** will be furnished by Mr. G. GARFIELD, of the MSS. Department of the British Museum.

Mr. JOHN B. SHIPLEY will write on **RECENT DISCOVERIES NEAR BOSTON, U.S.A.** The Rev. Dr. COX, F.S.A., proposes to contribute articles, both of them illustrated, on a rare **HUNDRED SEAL** of the County of Gloucester, lately discovered, and also on an important and extensive find of **ANGLO-SAXON CINERARY URNS** and other remains, recently uncovered in Leicestershire.

The interesting series of papers on **HOLY WELLS, THEIR LEGENDS AND TRADITIONS**, will be continued by Mr. R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

Some altogether original and interesting papers will be communicated by Mr. ROBERT R. STEELE, on a series of writs, commissions, and proclamations, dealing with the **SCIENCE OF ALCHEMY**, from 1329 to 1476.

Arrangements are being made for a series of articles on the various **"WHITE HORSES"** of England, by the Editor, which will probably be begun in 1891.

Another series of papers will be at once begun, dealing with the archaeological section of county, local, and private **MUSEUMS**, so that some general idea of their contents may be accessible to the antiquarian public. The Museum at Carlisle will be described by CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., that of Bristol by Mr. FREDERICK ELLIS, and that of Scarborough by Mr. R. C. HOPE, F.S.A.; the noble collection of relics of pre-historic and early historic man from the Yorkshire barrows, arranged in "Mortimer's Museum," at Driffield, will be described by Rev. E. M. COLE, M.A., and the valuable private museum (chiefly classical) of Ratcliffe College, Leicester, will be treated of by the Principal, THE VERY REV. J. HIRST.

A feature of the new series, which has, we believe, been much appreciated, the **NOTES OF THE MONTH**, in which current events of an antiquarian character, are treated of in brief, descriptive, and critical paragraphs, will be continued as the opening section of each issue. **FOREIGN NOTES OF THE MONTH**, chiefly from Athens, Rome, Paris, and Berlin, and in each case specially contributed for the "Antiquary," will also be continued.

**THE PROCEEDINGS AND PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES** will be chronicled (as a rule briefly) each month. Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially prepared for the "Antiquary," and are in the first instance supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts or societies.

**REVIEWS** and Notices of New Books bearing on all antiquarian and historical subjects will appear month by month. The columns of the magazine will continue to be open to terse **CORRESPONDENCE**, and to queries of an original or abstruse character.

The "Antiquary" gained much new recognition last year, and it shall be the aim of all concerned to do their best, amid the mistakes that are incidental to all human undertakings, to cause it to still further win the general approval of archæologists as a critical, scholarly, and energetic Journal of popular antiquities.



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## Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.

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South Petherton, Somerset, Local Secretary for Somerset to the Society of Antiquaries of London; and

CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A.,

Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, Author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*.

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# The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1890.

## Notes of the Month.

A RELIABLE and well-informed correspondent in a responsible position in Ireland, writing on the subject of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1882, says: Ireland furnishes a striking contrast to the state of things existing in England, where recently the conference of archaeological societies decided to memorialize the Government to increase the allowance at present made under this Act, to enable General Pitt-Rivers to continue the preparation of the valuable models made by him. In Ireland the Parliamentary vote for the year 1889-90 under this Act was the small sum of £150. A reference to the "Fifty-eighth Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland" for the past year shows that of this £150 only about thirty shillings has been spent, and the balance goes back to the Treasury. The Irish Board of Works, who are entrusted with the administration of the Act in Ireland, do not seem to be fortunate in the selection of an inspector—if they have one—as manifested in this inability to accomplish the purposes of the Act. It cannot for a moment be contended that there are not numberless ways in which this money could have been most profitably spent, the condition of many of the scheduled monuments being most deplorable.

Dr. Joseph Anderson, of Edinburgh, and Mr. W. F. Wakeman, of Dublin, have from time to time lifted up both voice and pen to protest against the manner in which the so-called restoration of several of these monuments have been effected, notably, that at Innismurray, where an ignorant foreman, left

to his own devices, constructed niches and other innovations in the surrounding cashel, totally at variance with the archaic character of the structure. At Glenmaul, parish of Glencolumbkille, county of Donegal, a sepulchral monument of the greatest interest—one of a series in a district second only to Carnac, in Brittany—has by an ignorant mason been transformed into a cashel by building up the spaces around the standing stones with a solid wall of dry masonry, about twelve feet in thickness, thus completely transforming the character of the monument. It appears the Board of Works did not send any inspector to see this work, which was left entirely to a stonemason and his fellow workmen. An effort is being made to induce the Government to restore this unique monument to the condition in which they found it, and it is to be hoped they will now consult an archaeologist to advise, as, had they done so at first, they would not have been led into perpetrating such an act of vandalism. With this sad experience before them, Irish archaeologists are somewhat consoled that nothing has been done during the past year. It is hoped that in the new Bill promised by the Irish Government some better arrangements may be made for its administration, and that due use may be made of the experience and knowledge of the local archaeological societies.

November usually brings with it more or less erudite reflections with regard to the Lord Mayor's Show. This year, as the state-coach was repaired at a well-known and accessible coach-builder's, various reporters obtained a "private view." Cannot someone set at rest the disputed question as to the painter of the panels? Surely the Corporation accounts would furnish the necessary information. The *Pull Mall Gazette* says that in all England there are but two others like it—one is her Majesty's, the other the Speaker's. The Lord Mayor's coach was built in 1757, and it is not wholly for pomp that six horses are harnessed to it when it is dragged in solemn procession on Lord Mayor's Day. The weight of the vehicle is considerably over three tons. The cost of it was enormous. The regilding of it alone cost £600. It is a singular thing that, though it is one of the



most magnificent vehicles in England, and is the first state-carriage a Lord Mayor of London ever used, yet nobody now knows who built it. There is a legend that Cipriani painted the panels. Cipriani was a Florentine painter who settled in London in the middle of the eighteenth century, and did a great deal of this kind of work. Great artists did not disdain the painting of these panels, and many by Dance, R.A., Cotton, R.A., and Hamilton, R.A., are still in excellent preservation.



A most admirable idea for keeping green the memory of that kind-hearted and deeply-read scholar, the late librarian of the University of Cambridge, has been formulated. The "Henry Bradshaw Society" for editing rare liturgical texts held its first meeting on November 25, with that profound student of the Vulgate (the Bishop of Salisbury) in the chair. When we mention that the council includes the Rev. Canon Cook, F.S.A. (chairman), Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., and Dr. J. Wickham Legg, F.S.A. (hon. sec.), it will be at once seen that good work is sure to result. The following works have been already offered to the society: Westminster *Missale*, containing the coronation and funeral services of the kings of England, benedictional, etc. (Dr. Wickham Legg); Tracts of Clement Maydestone (Rev. Christopher Wordsworth); Bangor Antiphoner (Rev. W. C. Bishop); Hereford Breviary (Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, Dean of Carlisle); Seven Pontificals of the twelfth century collated together (Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, Dean of Carlisle); *Horæ* of York, Durham, with appendix of Sarum (Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, Dean of Carlisle); Canterbury Sacramentary in the Parker Collection at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, No. 270 (Mr. Martin Rule); *Horæ secundum usum Angliæ* (Mr. H. H. Gibbs); Paris Missal of 1481, collated with the manuscripts (Abbé Misset); Sacramentary of Robert of Jumièges and Benedictional at Rouen (Rev. S. S. Lewis); and Martyrology of Sarum as read at Sion (Rev. F. Procter).



There is now open at the Grosvenor Gallery, in Bond Street, an Exhibition described in

the catalogue as the "First of the Society of British Pastellists," but the list of exhibitors gives the names of several artists who are certainly not British, and some of whom are not living in England, whether British or not. Many of their works are valuable additions to the exhibition. Amongst the portraits, of which there are a large number, Edward Tofano, in Nos. 25 and 308, has two subjects, with the merit of originality of idea and skill in treatment; the portrait of Mrs. Holdsworth must strike the observer as a novel and effective treatment of the sitter, and No. 308, "Winter Twilight," is well worthy of careful notice. Nos. 87 and 92, by J. J. Shannon, are excellent, and vigorous in colour and effect. No. 77, by Miss Deane, is a clever head. No. 112, by H. Vos, although not altogether quite pleasing, is effective. No. 124, "Viola," by A. E. Emslie, is a charming study, simply and artistically treated. Ellis Roberts, in No. 142, has a most careful and elaborate drawing of Mrs. Albert Gray; and No. 221, by the same artist, is a soft and delicate rendering of a refined profile. No. 250, a portrait of the artist by herself, is good in colour and bold in treatment. Amongst other subjects, No. 219, by R. Machell, is a striking and well-conceived figure. No. 227, "Captive," by St. George Hare, is admirable in tone and drawing, though not otherwise a pleasing subject; while No. 272, "Playmates," also by him, is a delightful picture, although in point of beauty the left arm of the mother is somewhat lacking. C. Kerr, in No. 336, has an excellent effect of a scene on the Medway. Besides these there are many other pictures worthy of notice if space permitted, while for the same reason those works are omitted which might receive unfavourable comments. An hour may be very pleasantly spent at this exhibition in studying the various subjects and effects produced in pastel; it seems especially adapted to the treatment of portraiture.



At Col-drum, near Kils Coty House, in the parish of Aylesford, Kent, there is a dolmen in the midst of a number of monoliths. Altogether there are about thirty-four ancient stones, each of considerable size, in this monument of our remote forefathers. On



October 29 last, several gentlemen visited this dolmen, under the guidance of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham. One of the visitors investigated a large hollow beneath a great stone on the west side. Within it they found several portions of human bones. Some of these disappeared down the burrow of a rabbit; but those which were so far brought to light that they could be examined were: (1) The lower half of a left humerus; (2) the left femur; (3 and 4) right and left tibiae, nearly perfect; (5) fragments of the corresponding fibulae; (6) a fragment of another femur. The vicar of Shoreham, near Sevenoaks (Rev. R. A. Bullen), took charge of these fragments. Probably they formed portions of that ancient personage whose skull was found under the same dolmen several years ago. That skull was subsequently buried in Wrotham churchyard. Other fragments of bones were found with the skull. It seems highly probable that these discoveries have disclosed the remains of the ancient chief or personage in whose memory the dolmen was erected.

In rebuilding Cumrew Church, in Cumberland, the effigy of a lady in wimple and coverchief was found buried under the floor, costume of about 1320. This synchronizes well with Joane, heiress of Benedict Gernet, the great Lancashire heiress, who brought to her husband, William de Dacre, the manors of Halton, Fishwicke, and Eccleston. He was of Dunwallocht Castle, in the parish of Cumrew, and had a license to crenellate it. Possibly it may be his first wife, Anne de Derwentwater.

Two neglected effigies, long in the gardens at Nunwick Hall, have recently been identified as those of Anthony Hutton and Elizabeth his wife, cast out of Penrith church when it was rebuilt in 1721. Anthony was a Master in Chancery, and died in 1637, when his wife put a monument to him in Penrith church with his and her effigies in marble thereon. Ruined as they now are, they are fine examples of costume of the period—he in legal gown and falling collar, she in ruff.

The navvies employed on the Manchester Waterworks were recently fired by ill-directed

archaeological zeal, and rebuilt the king's cairn on Dunmail Raise in a neat, smooth, and suburban, but not gaudy, fashion. They capped it with a large flat stone, and produced a result like a kettle-drum table in stone. At the intervention of the poet-vicar of Crosthwaite the authorities had the cairn returned to its original fashion—a heap of loose stones.

A portrait of the famous Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle, has been sent over to London from Ireland, where it belongs to one of his descendants, in order that a copy may be made to be added to the series of portraits of bishops of Carlisle at Rose Castle. A second copy may possibly be made for Queen's College, Oxford, of which the bishop was a distinguished ornament.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society have suffered a severe loss by the sudden death of Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., a member of the society from its foundation, and a constant contributor to the pages of the society's transactions. He was a first-rate all-round antiquary, and was the discoverer and excavator of the Roman villa at Ravenglass, in South-west Cumberland. But his forte was genealogy—north-country genealogy, particularly of Cumberland and Westmorland—with regard to which he had accumulated vast masses of material for pedigree-making. His friends often urged him to publish a volume of Cumberland and Westmorland pedigrees, but a diffidence in his own powers and a straining after an almost impossible perfection held him back from a task for whose successful completion no man was ever better equipped both by natural turn of mind and years of labour. He had, however, lately promised to edit a volume of local wills for the period between 1650 and 1750, so as to take up the pedigrees when the Visitations end. He edited *Memoirs of the Gilpin Family* for the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, in which were worked out to the present day the descents of the most remote collateral branches. This pedigree is believed to be the largest sheet pedigree ever printed. To the pages of the local society's transactions he contributed (besides papers on other



subjects) pedigree-papers on the Richmonds of Highhead, the Curwens of Workington, the Orfeurs of Plumbland, the Laws of Buck Crag, the Dudleys of Yanwith, the Threlkelds of Threlkeld, Yanwith, and Crosby Ravensworth, and the Threlkelds of Melmerby. At the time of his death a pedigree-paper on the Hudlestons of Hutton (John and Millom) was passing through the press. The society hoped that these would have been followed by pedigree-papers on the Lowthers, the Fletchers, and the Vauxes of Catterlen; but that hope can hardly now be realized unless the work is well advanced.

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Maxwelton Braes are bonnie  
Where early fa's the dew,  
Where I and Annie Laurie  
Made up the promise true.

So sang the Dumfriesshire beauty's lover nearly two hundred years ago, but sang in vain—Annie Laurie was destined to be another's bride. But Maxwelton Braes are still bonnie; the stanzas which entwined their beauty with the charms of Annie are not forgotten; and the song, though somewhat retouched, lives on—wedded to a simple but touching and expressive air—as one of the truest and sweetest of “the auld Scots songs.” Maxwelton, too, is still in the Laurie family, and the present baronet has lately obtained a well-authenticated painting of the much besung lady, who was born on December 16, 1682. Of course, the Annie Laurie of the canvas is not as ideal as the heroine of the song. “Winsome, but not of striking loveliness,” that is the verdict of a judicious critic. A slim and graceful figure, apparently tall, long oval face, delicately cut features, dark eyes, cheeks and lips well coloured, high forehead, generally a pleasant smiling face, surmounted by a profusion of dark hair combed back and decorated with clusters of pearls. This is she for whom, with infinite variety of melodious note, thousands of voices—wherever the Scottish accent is heard—have declared the willingness of their owners “to lay them doon and dee.” Sir Emilius Laurie should have the immortal fair one's picture reproduced and published.

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Amongst the heirlooms of Kirkconnel House—a mansion sitting amidst fine woodlands at

the mouth of the Nith, on its Galloway bank—is a very interesting compass-sundial. It was the property of James Maxwell, of Kirkconnel, who not only fought for Prince Charlie, but after the failure of the '45, wrote a history of the expedition, published by the Maitland Club in 1841. Family tradition asserts that this sundial was worn by Maxwell throughout the rebellion. As described in a local newspaper, it is in silver, of Parisian manufacture, and of highly skilful workmanship. It carries “Butterfield, Paris,” as the maker's name. The dial is marked with four lines, to indicate the time at latitude 52, 49, 46, and 43 degrees respectively, and a table engraved upon the back shows the latitude of various places on the continent and of London. The gnomon is of artistic design, ornamented with the figure of a bird, and it can be elevated or laid flat at pleasure, the spring being still in capital working order. The combined instrument is not more bulky than an old verge watch, and can easily be accommodated in the pocket. Its type is very rare though not unique. A dial closely similar is figured in Mrs. Gatty's *Book of Sundials* as the property of the Rev. J. Sayce, of Sheffield. The traditional associations of the Kirkconnel dial add to its intrinsic interest.

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In the current issue of the transactions of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors is a remarkable correspondence between the officials of the society and the vicar of Godmersham, near Canterbury. We desire to direct attention to it, although it is painful still further to expose the rudeness of any beneficed clergyman, because the action of the vicar is not only vulgarly uncivil but distinctly illegal. It would be rare, indeed, to find an imitator of the discourtesy of this vicar; but brasses, alas! are still frequently disappearing through the incumbent fancying he is at liberty to remove them to the parsonage. Hence, though this may be done from a good motive, these memorials get hidden, lost, or even at a removal or death sold for old metal or to an unscrupulous collector. In July of this year, Mr. R. W. M. Lewis, of Corpus Christi College, the hon. secretary of the society, wrote a most civil letter to the vicar



of Godmersham, drawing his attention to the fact of a palimpsest brass being loose in the vestry of his church, and suggesting a good way in which it could be fixed.

The letter was returned with an insolent message written on it, recommending the society "to amalgamate with another, called 'The Anti-poking the Nose into other People's Business Society.'" The secretary answered in the best possible taste, and another official also wrote as a gentleman should, but the vicar (Rev. Joshua Wilkinson) repeated his uncivil statements, adding declarations as to his own illegal proceedings and intentions. Here are two sentences: "I shall take very good care that the brass is taken from the church and kept elsewhere in safe custody." "No one is ever allowed to go to the church alone at any time." As his diocesan has requested his clergy to see that their churches are open for private prayer, this last statement is in defiance of the constituted ecclesiastical authority, as well as contrary to the common law of the land; but it is the former statement that concerns us as antiquaries. Mr. Wilkinson—we are not surprised to find that he has no degree—has no more power, although vicar, to walk out of the church with a memorial brass, or part of one, than has any sacrilegiously-inclined burglar, provided always that he has not obtained a faculty. The case should be represented to the archdeacon, and, in case of inaction, to the archbishop. We sincerely hope, for the sake of others, that the Cambridge Association will not allow this matter to drop.

We notice in the *West Surrey Times* of October 4 an inquiry respecting two small brasses that are missing from St. Mary's Church, Guildford. We have had occasion before in our columns to notice this interesting old church, and to comment upon a certain want of care bestowed upon its fabric by the wardens. We trust, however, that the two valuable memorials, to which allusion is made, may be speedily returned to the church. Within the last three years they were certainly in the vestry, and we cannot understand the carelessness that permits of the alienation or loss of treasures of so national a character as early sepulchral

brasses from a church of the highest importance.

An inscription has been found nailed face to the wall on the premises of Messrs. Geldart and Co., wine merchants, Norwich, over the mantelshelf of whose offices it now hangs. It measures 13 inches by 3½ inches, is in black letter, and reads thus:

"Orate p' aia Johis kuppung qui o-  
biit xxii<sup>o</sup> die Junii A<sup>o</sup> dni M<sup>o</sup> d<sup>o</sup> XIII<sup>o</sup>  
cui aie ppiciet<sup>r</sup> de<sup>o</sup> Amen."

If anyone can prove what church it came from, Messrs. Geldart and Co. are willing to return it to its former resting-place on condition of its being relaid.

In the midst of not a little evil work still being done to our old parish churches, it is pleasant to chronicle another praiseworthy restoration. The old church of St. John Baptist, Padworth, Berks, was re-opened on November 7, after careful and necessary reparation. In the rubble walls are many fragments of Roman brick and tile. The fabric of the small Norman church has undergone few material changes since its first erection, save in the way of mutilations and modern disfigurements, which are now removed. The church consists of nave, chancel, with apse, and wooden tower on the west gable. During the restoration a piscina and aumbry have been discovered and opened out in the apse. The original stone altar-slab was found amid the paving-stones of the nave, where it had been placed for deliberate desecration at the time of the Reformation. It has now been restored to its proper position and use, being supported on solid oak standards. Many traces of wall-paintings were found. Some old tiles have been relaid in the floor of the sanctuary, and a mediæval stone coffin-lid has found a safe place in the porch. The architects were Messrs. Middleton, Prothero, and Phillott.

Our readers will recollect the protest made by Mrs. Chaworth Musters, in the columns of our issue for October, against the monstrous proposal of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway Company to run a line through Leicester Castle. We are glad to



be able to state that Sir Henry Halford, chairman of the Leicestershire County Council, was so strongly supported by all parties in the Council in his opposition to the scheme, that the railway company have consented to abandon this part of their plan.

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The directors of the disused Potteries Railway, which is about to be reconstructed, have been considering the matter of removing the well-known old stone pulpit, which stands in their station yard at Shrewsbury, on the site of the refectory of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, Salop. It has been suggested that it should be removed from its present situation, and re-erected on some part of the Abbey churchyard. This is much to be regretted; and every antiquary must hope that the greatest pains will be taken, both by the directors and by the authorities of the Abbey church, to preserve this most interesting relic. The pulpit is described and figured in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*.

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An interesting and judicious restoration of a fine old timbered house has taken place in Godalming, Surrey. The work has been carried out by Mr. Welman, a local architect, and the utmost care has been taken to preserve and uphold all the best of the old work. The massive oak timbers and richly-ornamented tie-beams of what was originally a hall some 18 feet square, are all retained *in situ*. The window of eight lights behind the hall is of unusual size, being nearly 15 feet wide, and much of the oak work is of rich colour and in splendid order. The house must have been one of considerable importance in its time.



### Notes of the Month (Foreign).

IN Rome excavations have continued around the large funereal monument discovered in the Via Salaria last July. It bears the name *Quintus Terentilius Rufus*, and in its neighbourhood various fragments of sepulchral stones have come to light. Outside the walls similar discoveries have been made between the Salarian and Pincian gates, at the dis-

tance of about 30 mètres from the Aurelian Wall, and at the depth of 4 mètres below the level of the modern road, where a sewer is being constructed. The chief of these consists of an important sepulture of the Republican epoch of very large dimensions, and constructed entirely of tufo. Its front runs along the left line of the ancient Via Salaria, and is composed of a base about a palm and a half high, and of a parallelepiped body, formed of two courses of square blocks, reaching altogether to the height of 1.15 mètres, around the top of which is a cornice.

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In the interior of the city have been found a fragment of marble frieze, like that of the forum of Nerva; remains of brick constructions and a marble capital near the convent of St. Susanna; and in the bed of the Tiber (while dredging) an ancient bronze kitchen-utensil, turned on a lathe in simple and elegant form.

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In the researches recently made near Rovigno, in Istria, by the Austrian Rear-Admiral Kinke, more than 20 mètres below the level of the Adriatic, have been discovered the remains of streets, houses, and walls, and which seem to be the ancient submerged city of Cissa. Divers will be sent to explore the buildings.

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At Saint-Dié, in France (Vosges), important Celtic remains have been found, consisting of a square mass of masonry like a fortress, of which the walls are in some places 2 mètres thick and 2 mètres high, all built of blocks of unhewn stone. On the east side of these Cyclopean remains is a cube-shaped rock, supposed to have been a sacrificial altar, and having plainly marked on it the figure of a cross. Other cross-marked Celtic monoliths have occurred before, and are treated of by M. de Mortillet, in his essay, *Le signe de la Croix avant le Christianisme*.

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At Ascoli Piceno, in Italy, a tufo cippus has been discovered, bearing an important inscription in the ancient Sabellian dialect. It consists of three lines, and is inscribed in the boustrophedon manner.

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At Laurium, in Greece, Mr. Antonakopoulos, a mining agent, has discovered, a few weeks



ago, in Thorikos, a Greek inscription, which appears to have been placed as a boundary-stone on the land of an ancient temple of Zeus *Auantér*, a name that is new to us. Mr. Polites has made an interesting communication to the Athenian Hestia on the subject, showing that the epithet *Auantér* is given to Jove as the deity of summer heat, corresponding to the epithets already known of *Seirios* and *Aithiops*.

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In the prehistoric section of the Ethnological Museum at Berlin, near the skeletons first exhibited in the beginning of the year from the barrows of Klein-Rössen, near Merseburg, two other examples have now been placed. One is the skeleton of a woman, surrounded by her ornaments of pearl and stone and food for the dead, just as it was found in Klein-Rössen. The other is from the excavations at Lengyel, in Hungary, described by Pfrarrer Wolsinsky at the Vienna Anthropological Congress held last year. This skeleton lies with the knees raised up higher than the head, and with the hands pressing against the face. Of the double set of skeletons found on this site in Hungary, in the first all rest on the left side and turn towards the south; in the other, all rest on the right side and turn towards the east. This peculiarity may denote differences of date at which the burials took place, and the difference of ornaments found in the interment bears out the theory that one set is older than the other. One of these Hungarian skeletons of still further interest will, it is thought, be forwarded to Prof. Virchow. Others are being prepared for exhibition by Herr Konservator Krause.

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The Historical Society of Dillingen has begun to excavate near the village of Faimingen, on the Brenz, in Württemberg, the site of an ancient Roman camp, the largest hitherto found in Germany, since it measures 58·700 square metres in area (some 15 acres).<sup>\*</sup> The tower of the *porta praetoria*, and both of the towers that flanked the *porta principalis dextra*, and part of the circuit wall were laid bare last year. At the distance of 116 metres from the north end of the western wall, and

\* The largest Roman camp hitherto known in Germany, that of Niederbieber, is 920 metres in circumference, representing an area of 50,925 metres square.

110 metres from the south end, the foundations of a tower have now been found, which is without doubt one of the two towers that flanked the *porta principalis sinistra*, 1 metre high and 6 metres wide. During the last few years the Roman road leading from Faimingen, past Sachsenhausen, to Heidenheim, has been discovered, running in a width of 2·30 metres, made of limestone chips from the neighbouring quarry of Wittislinger.

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The museum of the Society of Christian Archaeology at Athens has lately received so large an augmentation from private gifts that it will soon take a high rank among European collections of Christian antiquities, especially in the Byzantine period and of the regions under the Turkish domination. The latest additions consist of some ornamental terracottas from the mediaeval metropolis of Calamata, in Messenia.

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Père Delattre has discovered at Carthage an ancient Punic necropolis, consisting of several small tombs, all of vaulted masonry, in which he has found many precious objects of gold, silver, bronze, and glass, besides painted vases dating from ancient Carthaginian times. All these valuable and highly-interesting objects have been deposited in the museum of Carthage, founded by Cardinal Lavigerie, to whose French mission at Carthage Père Delattre belongs.

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Dr. Jón Thorkalson, of Iceland, who during last summer visited this country in connection with the issue of *Diplomatarium Islandicum*, has made some interesting discoveries of Norse MSS. In the British Museum he came upon the original MS. parchment of a Norse archbishop, Eilif Arnason, hitherto unknown, dating 1331, and giving much valuable information of affairs in Norway in the fourteenth century. He also found a large collection of MSS. by the Icelandic poet and ecclesiastic, Gottskalk Jonsson, written between 1543-93. The contents vary greatly, and there are many texts from the Sagas, hitherto believed to be lost; but the most interesting find is a MS. by Sæmund Frode, who died in 1133, which gives an account of the productions of this gifted scald.



Some years ago the ancient church at Haave, in Sogn, on the west coast of Norway, partly in ruins, was purchased by a Norwegian architect, a lover of ancient relics, for a sum of £25. He has since had it restored, and the interior put into its original state, so that the edifice is now one of the most interesting antiquarian sights in Norway. During the restoration some interesting antiquities were found, including several wax tablets, bearing church records.

A curious discovery has been made at Skonör, on the south coast of Sweden, in the sand a little way from the shore, consisting of the skeleton of a man in a well-preserved naval uniform. On the jacket were a number of brass buttons. On the right hand was a gold ring, but the name inside is worn away. In a purse in the jacket were found three sovereigns, three half sovereigns, and ten silver coins, struck in England in 1797 and 1800. The skull of the man was battered in.

At Falsterbo, in Scania, an old boat has been found, said to be over 600 years old, and built of oak. It is 44 feet in length, 12 feet in breadth. It will be sent to the National Museum.

A Swedish artist, Herr L. Baltzen, who has already reproduced many Runic stones in relief in plaster of Paris, has taken a cast of another in the province of Botrus, 3 metres long, 1 metre high.

A number of highly interesting frescoes in renaissance, and dating from about 1500, have been discovered in the ancient historical castle of Gripsholm, near Stockholm. They had been concealed by Gobelin tapestry.

A farmer in the province of Jönköping has excavated three barrows on his land, and found some interesting bronze antiquities, which, to the disgust of Swedish antiquarians, he sold to a travelling Jew dealer, without offering them to the Crown. In Denmark such a sale would be illegal and a fine imposed.

Some workmen engaged in the so-called Dowager Queen's Palace in Copenhagen the other day discovered a concealed chamber

under a staircase, in which were found eight valuable marble statues, several feet in height, together with a petition addressed to King Christian VIII.

Dr. Sophus Müller, the well-known Danish antiquarian, has been giving a series of interesting lectures in Copenhagen on "The Bronze Age in Denmark."

A man ploughing at Pæstø the other day brought to the surface a fine gold ring, valued at £30, having semicircular ornamentations. It has been purchased by the National Museum.

The age and style of the celebrated Roskilde Cathedral, the Danish Canterbury Cathedral, and wherein all Danish kings since five hundred years lie buried, have been the subject of an interesting study by Prof. Julius Lange, the well-known architect. By Profs. Kornemp and Löfflen the edifice is considered to date from the first part of the thirteenth century; whilst a memorial lead tablet found in one part, dated 1233, would indicate that this portion was already finished then. This Prof. Lange disputes, also the opinion that the cathedral was built from east to west, as this is contrary to what was the custom in France. He considers that the cathedral was commenced at both ends, and that an old edifice, which was built at an earlier date, stood in the centre. Prof. Lange is of opinion from his studies that the prototypes of Roskilde Cathedral were the cathedrals in north-eastern France, although differing as to the pillars in the upper gallery, which are absent in the latter. However, Prof. Lange considers that the cathedral resembled that of Tournai, in southern Belgium, more than any other, a view shared by the well-known German architect, Prof. Adler. There would, indeed, also seem to be some historical foundation for this, as there existed a warm friendship between the celebrated prelate Stephen, of Tournai, and Bishop Absalom, who built Roskilde Cathedral. The former was an ardent architect, and had a share in the building of St. Denis and the Notre Dame, in Paris, and built the Chapelle St. Vincent, in Tournai, connecting the cathedral and the bishop's



residence, which architecturally much resembles the Roskilde Cathedral. This prelate repeatedly urged upon his Danish confrères the building of a grand cathedral, and no doubt his architectural assistants have had a share in the building of this edifice. Moreover, from the convent at Clairvaux, the church of which has since been destroyed, monks came to Essorn, in Denmark, at the request of Archbishop Eskil, and thence emanated the brick architecture adopted for many Danish churches, including Roskilde. These monks also built the convent church of Colbatz, in Pomerania, and as this edifice is identical in style with that of the Roskilde Cathedral, Prof. Lange considers that they are contemporaneous. The books of the former show that the edifice was begun in 1210, and Prof. Lange believes that the Roskilde Cathedral dates from the beginning of the same century.

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The Louvre Museum has just been enriched with a valuable collection of antiquities from Carthage, brought to France by Captain Marchant. There are fifty-two columns, some thirty Greek and Roman inscriptions, 150 antique lamps, besides medals, bas-reliefs and heads, one of Jupiter Serapis, and one of the Emperor Hadrian.



## Costume in Heraldry.

By B. F. SCARLETT.

**A**T first sight this title may seem to be inappropriate, as heraldry is more associated with a *want* of costume, than with it; and a mermaid or savage *proper* seems to fulfil all the requirements of heraldic full dress.

But I hope to be able to show that we have in our English heraldry some examples of costume, particularly of our military uniform, which is worthy of consideration; representing in some cases, as it does, our old military uniforms, many of which are now obsolete, whilst a few crests show our English countryman's dress as it was some three hundred years ago.

To begin with the first age of man, heraldry shows us the swaddled babe in the arms or crest of the following families: Lathom, Stanley, Culetheth, Hyndley and Thurland. This mode has not been used in England for nearly three hundred years, but a very fair imitation of these heraldic swaddling bands is still to be seen in the country towns of Italy.

The countryman with the ox-yoke, of the Hays, is differently described in the various branches of that family, the oldest dated costume being that of the supporters of the Earl of Erroll (granted 1453); whilst the supporters of the Earl of Kinnoull are always described as "Lowland Scotchmen," and the countryman of the Cunyngames bears a shake-fork, and is of the date of 1702.

Probably the oldest crest we can show of the kind, is the well-known crest of the Traffords, the thresher with his flail and motto, "Now thus"; but as a rule the costume is made too modern, as the crest is an early one, and the story from which the family derive it, is generally dated before the fifteenth century, some accounts even giving the date as that of the Saxon rule, but that is going back rather too early, and can hardly be considered as "proven."

A reaper with reaping-hook, in the dress of the last century, is one of the supporters of Lord Lilford, and this closes the list of our country costumes; but two examples of the dress of a miner are given: one, the crest of Chambers, of London, granted in 1723, gives a copper-miner, and another, granted to a Somersetshire family, gives a miner with pickaxe and bag for ore hanging at his back.

The numerous *hermits* are generally attired as pilgrims or palmers, with rosary and crutch, or palmer's staff and scrip; but Grey friars and Capucin friars, in their correct dress, are given in the crest and supporters of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, of Lord Abingdon, and in the crest of Thurland.

Lord de Freyne and Lord Waveney have each for a supporter an ancient Irish chief or warrior, and though these are late grants, the costume is more correct than would have been the case had the grant been in the last century, when heraldry and accuracy of costume were at a very low ebb.

The best examples of Highlanders in full



dress, with claymore and target, are shown in the supporters and crests of Mackenzie of Coul, Mackenzie of Gairloch, and that of a Highlander in hunting-dress is the crest of Burnett (Bart.).

In some instances portraits of celebrated historical characters have been given as especial marks of favour, such as the crest of Weldon, which is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth; the bust of Louis XV. of France on a medal appears as an honourable augmentation to the arms of James Hopkins, of Maryland, 1764; and a portrait of Surajud Bowla, Subah of Bengal, in his complete dress, was granted as a crest to John Zephain, formerly the Governor of Fort William, Bengal, in 1762.

The crest of Sykes (Bart., of Basildon, co. Berks) shows a Bengalese lady in the costume of her country, as far as the waist, of the date of 1763.

The only instance of a Kaffir, with mantle and spear, is to be seen in one of the supporters of Willshire (Bart.).

A Moor in heraldry is always a negro, but a Saracen is nearly the same as our more modern "Turk." Captain John Smith, in 1623, who served under the Earl of Mildrith in Transylvania, overcame three Turks and cut off their heads, and for this exploit was granted three Turks' heads, couped ppr., turbaned, etc. Mynshull has a Turk kneeling, in full costume, turban, with crescent and feather, scimitar, and legs and arms clothed in chained mail; and the family of Cullamore have nearly the same, but the figure holds a "Turkish sceptre."

Men in armour abound, as is only natural in a science which owes its creation to the age of chivalry, but the date is only given in a few instances in the form of the armour, most of them being merely a typical figure, and the armour more or less incorrect.

Dalison, of Kent, has for a crest a man in complete armour, with battle-axe; O'Loughlen the same, with a cross-bow; also Wheeler and Cutte. The crests of Gibson-Craig and Fitz Gerald give knights in armour on horseback, but Lake (Bart.) has the most interesting crest of this description, as it represents his ancestor, who served Charles I. gallantly—"A man in armour, riding on a horse, holding the bridle in his mouth, his sinister

arm hanging broken." Lord Waveney has the only instance of a knight banneret as a supporter, this is in allusion to his ancestor being the last created on the field of battle, which took place in this instance at the Battle of the Boyne.

Representations of Canadian Indians, in full war-paint and feathers (in one case with scalps hanging to the waist-belt), occur in the supporters of Lord Amherst, in Seaton, and in the Baron de Longueuil.

A Malay soldier of the East India Company is one of the supporters of Lord Harris; Lord Keane has a Beloochee and an Afghan mounted soldier of 1839; another Beloochee (infantry) is one of the supporters of Willshire (Bart.); whilst Lord Lawrence's supporters show an officer of the Oude cavalry, and one of the Sikh irregular cavalry of 1858. Lord Napier, of Magdala, has a Sikh Sirdah, and Roberts (Bart.) a Ghoorka of 1881; Lord Amherst a Malay soldier; Campbell of Genurchy (Bart.) a Burmese warrior and a Scinde soldier, which also is one of Sir Henry Pottinger's (Bart.) supporters, whilst his other is a peaceful Chinese Mandarin in full costume.

As to the regular army, the list of knights and peers created during this century and the last give numerous examples, but in the case of knights, many are lost yearly by their death, and the costume or uniform has to be searched for amongst the older lists. A few of those given for valour in the field to our officers of both services, are noticed in the following lists:

#### CAVALRY.

- 5th Dragoons, trooper, supporter of Lord Rossmore.
- 3rd Light Dragoons, trooper, supporter of Viscount Combermere.
- 14th Dragoons, trooper, supporter of Kerrison (Bart.).
- 18th Dragoons (Hussars), supporter of Lord Vivian.
- 7th Light Dragoons (Hussars), supporter of Vivian (Bart.).
- 10th Hussars, 1789, supporter of Marquis of Londonderry.
- 7th Hussars, 1821, supporter of Kerrison (Bart.).
- 12th Lancers, supporter of Vivian (Bart.).

#### INFANTRY.

- 2nd Foot, 1841, supporter of Willshire (Bart.).
- 10th Foot, supporter of McMahon (Bart.).
- 28th Foot, a grenadier, 1818, supporter of Johnson (Bart.).
- 27th Foot, supporter of Lord Clarina.
- 38th Foot, 1841, supporter of Willshire (Bart.).
- 52nd Foot, 1839, supporter of Seaton (Bart.).



16th Regiment Grenadier, 1805, supporter of Prevost (Bart.).

73rd Foot, supporter of Rosmore (Bart.).

92nd Highlanders, 1881, supporter of Roberts (Bart.).

The uniform of a trooper in the Northants Yeomanry Cavalry of 1797 is shown as one of the supporters of Lord Lilford, and an officer of the Queen's Royal American Rangers of 1764, in the arms of James Hopkins, of Maryland, of that date.

For the navy, Lord Aylmer shows the costume of a sailor, temp. George I.; Lord Hotham the same, in 1797; Lord Nelson in 1801; and the present date is given in one of the supporters of Lord Alcester.

The above lists might be added to largely, but I think I have given enough examples to show that our heraldry has more to study in it than the mere collection of curious or fabulous beasts and figures, which are all that attract the eye of the careless observer.



## A Frisian Chronicler's Account of the Abbey of Ripon.

By REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.R.H.S.

**T**HE Dutch ecclesiastical historians love to record their grateful remembrance of the labours of the earnest and persevering Englishmen who left our shores in the seventh century to convert the heathen Frisians and Bavarians to Christianity, and who succeeded in planting the Cross amid the dreary wastes and forests of the Netherlands. The names of Wilfrid, Willibrord, Egbert, Boniface, Adelbert, and other devout Saxon missionaries are esteemed and venerated, and the monastery which sent forth these early preachers is regarded with grateful reverence.

In the year 1650, F. Willibrord Bosschaerts, canon of Antwerp, wrote a history of the conversion of Frisia, entitled "*Diatribai de Primis veteris Frisiae Apostolis*," published at Mechlin; and this volume contains an interesting account of the monastery at Ripon, from which these early missionaries came to the shores of Holland. Although Bede and other Anglo-Saxon chroniclers

have told the story of Ripon Abbey, yet some additional information may be gathered from this Frisian writer's narrative, of which the following is a translation:

### DE RIPENSI MONASTERIO.

"Ripas" (or "Inripum") is a place in Northumbria where the Scotch monks had a monastery, who observed the feast of Easter in the unorthodox fashion, with such pertinacity that they preferred to leave their abode than to allow themselves to correct their errors.\* After their departure the place was assigned by Alfrid, the son of Oswy, King of Northumbria, to Bishop Wilfrid, who had been saved from the fury of Bathilda, Queen of the Gauls, and had taken refuge in England about the year of our Lord 660. He entirely rebuilt the monastery upon which the nobles bestowed magnificent gifts. Wilfrid was ordained priest and abbot.† He was afterwards raised to the see of York, and wonderfully added to the monastic buildings, erecting a new church, with a marvellous span of arches, a flooring of stones, and windings of porticos (*porticum aufractu*).‡ The German kings, Egfrid and Elwin, who were invited to the consecration, endowed the monastery with great gifts.

After some time, when Wilfrid had been expelled from the Bishopric of York, King Alfrid, having become hostile, robbed the monastery at Ripon of its possessions, and was thinking of placing a bishop there, when just before Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, had constituted it an episcopal seat§. But the see of Ripon did not last a long time,|| although the monastery continued. To what order this monastery belonged, I am unable to speak with certainty; but it is probable that the monks inhabiting it, either

\* Compare Bede, Book III., chap. xxv.

† Egilbert, a foreign bishop who was visiting the Northumbrian Court, ordained Wilfrid.

‡ This account is evidently taken from William of Malmesbury. It must have been one of the most stately structures in the island. Wilfrid brought masons from Italy, and Eddius gives a good description of the noble buildings.

§ Eadhead, Bishop of Sidnacester, was made Bishop of Ripon. Cf. Bede.

|| This brief statement covers a long history of the stormy events of Wilfrid's chequered life. Eddius, in his "*Life of St. Wilfrid*," fully describes the details of his hero's expulsion and restoration.



in the first foundation or subsequently, were attached to (militasse) the rule of S. Benedict, since Wilfrid is said to have been the first who ordered the Rule of S. Benedict to be observed by monks, *i.e.*, the monks of Northumbria. It is to be believed, therefore, that this same rule was in force in the monastery which he himself had founded. Whether, speaking accurately, we ought to call them Benedictines, it cannot be determined; for it is possible that he admitted monks from other Northumbrian monasteries, and afterwards introduced amongst them the Benedictine Rule. For it is certain that other monks who were not Benedictines have revered, and do revere, the Rule of S. Benedict: such as the Cistercians, the monks of Clugny, etc., who are not Benedictines in name.

As the founder suffered various vicissitudes, so did his monastery, both from the intestine Anglo-Saxon wars and from the Danes who, from the year 787, infested Britain for many years; and frequently it was deprived of its possessions by the iniquity of the kings of Northumbria. In 692 it was taken from Wilfrid by his enemy Alfrid, the Northumbrian king, after whose death it was restored to Wilfrid in 705 A.D. In 708 or 709,\* the body of S. Wilfrid, who had died, was carried hither, and buried with great reverence.

The following facts about this monastery are recorded in the first part of the annals of Roger de Hoveden:

A.D. 786. Bothwine,† Abbot of Ripon, in the sight of the brethren standing around, passed away into the heavenly fatherland, and in his place Albert was elected and ordained.

A.D. 787. Albert died, and Sigred succeeded him.

A.D. 790. Eardulf, a nobleman, was taken and brought to Ripon, having been slain near the gate of the church by King Ethelred. The brethren carried his body to the church accompanied by Gregorian harmonies, and after midnight he was found alive in the church.‡

A.D. 948. Edred, King of the Angles,

\* This date is erroneous; Wilfrid died at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, October 12, 711 A.D.

† The successor of Wilfrid was Tylbert (*cf.* "Vita Oswaldi," by Eadmer), and Bothwine succeeded him.

‡ He afterwards became King of Northumbria.

devastated the whole of Northumbria, in which devastation the monastery was burnt by fire.

Nevertheless, it was repaired and continued to be inhabited; but not long afterwards it was almost completely destroyed by the Danes. After this destruction it does not seem to have revived, for it disappears from the pages of history. Malmesbury states in his book concerning the achievements of the English priests (Bk. I.), that about the year 956 Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, went to Northumbria to carry away the sacred ashes of the saints, formerly so plentiful in that land; that he was grieved to see the church of the most illustrious Wilfrid at Ripon completely destroyed by the Danes, and when the ruins were removed from the tomb, he reverently transferred the relics of Wilfrid to Canterbury.

These facts are recorded in gratitude to S. Wilfrid, who preached Christ to the Frisians before Willibrord, and who was the abbot and founder of Ripon, and indeed of Willibrord, a pupil of the same monastery, where he received the first foundations of holiness, learning, and Apostleship. In this place

"He was like a tree planted by the water-side which Sirius could not scorch by extreme heat, nor winter wither; but flourishing with luxuriant growth and beautiful with flowers that never fall, it soothes the happy labourer and the lord destitute of alluring hope."

In this monastery the author of the antiquities of *Germania Inferior*, recently published in our language, asserts that the ascetic Werenfrid, the fellow Apostle of S. Willibrord, lived. It is therefore right that the monastery of Ripon should be held in grateful remembrance by the Frisians.

It may be interesting to add a few further details to the account of our Frisian chronicler. King Athelstan granted valuable immunities to the monastery of Ripon, and the two charters granted by that monarch are printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. By one of these, which is expressed in a curious rhyming form, the privilege of sanctuary was granted to the church.

On ilke side the Kyrke a mile  
For all ill deedes and yeke agyle



And within yair Kyrke gate  
 At ye stan yat grithstole hate  
 Within ye Kirke dore and ya quare  
 Yair have pees for les and mare  
 Ilk an of yis stedes sal have pees  
 Of Frodmortel and ils deeds  
 Yat yair don is, etc.

Walbran, the Yorkshire antiquary, states that in the thirteenth century this place of refuge was marked by eight crosses-surrounding the church, where the Archbishop of York claimed that his bailiffs had the right to meet the homicide who should flee thither; and, after administering the necessary oath, to admit him within the privileged jurisdiction. Even as late as 1539 the privilege of sanctuary was claimed. Eddius states that the old monastic church possessed a splendid library of books, with covers adorned with gold and jewels, and a beautiful copy of the Gospels superbly illuminated. This was one of the earliest and richest libraries in the kingdom. It is terrible to think of the inexpressible loss which the world sustained by the ruthless destruction of the precious treasures of literary wealth contained in the old monastic libraries of England. Ripon Abbey had a brief and chequered history, but it produced men who by their devoted lives have left their mark; it was the great "missionary college" of the past, and it is gratifying to find that its work is not forgotten by the historians of other lands.



## Old Newcastle and Gateshead.\*

**I**N this fine and singularly handsome volume, Messrs. Knowles and Boyle have brought together much that is of the greatest interest, both in illustration and letterpress, with respect to Newcastle and Gateshead. The volume had its origin in the numerous sketches and drawings of Mr. Knowles, and to the excellent illustrations Mr. Boyle has supplied equally praiseworthy letterpress.

\* *Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead*. Illustrations by W. H. Knowles, architect; text by J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. 4to, pp. xvi., 308. Sixty-one plates; sixty illustrations in the text. Price £2 10s.

Mr. Boyle does not attempt in these pages any exhaustive or even general history of either Newcastle or Gateshead, but the book bears throughout marks of original research and of the most patient examination of the buildings described. So long as the archives of the corporation remain closed to inquirers, a thorough history of Newcastle is an impossibility. The book assumes the form of a collection of independent chapters arranged after a somewhat capricious fashion, but perhaps all the more charming from its very singularity, especially as a good index enables the reader at once to find any desired description or information.

Let us take a brief saunter through these pleasant pages, so that the readers of the *Antiquary* may be enabled to form a cursory idea of their contents. The volume opens with an account of the Sides—quaintest of streets with strangest of names, abounding in delightful half-timbered projecting houses, drawn with much fascination by Mr. Knowles.

The classic ground of the Sandhill next comes under notice. It is rich in historic associations. In the fourteenth century it was the playground of the inhabitants of Newcastle, Richard II. issuing a proclamation requiring the removal of all merchandise from "a certain commonplace called Sandhill," in order that the people's sports might not be hindered; on the morrow of the defeat of the English at Otterburne, 1388, ten thousand men assembled on Sandhill and marched to the battlefield, led by the Bishop of Durham; in 1464, Lords Hungerford, Ros, Molins, Findern, and others, prisoners from the Battle of Hexham, were beheaded on the Sandhill; in later days it became the bull-ring of Newcastle. The great feature, however, of the Sandhill is the Guildhall, which was completed in 1658. In the city treasurer's office may be seen the town hutch, in which the town's money was formerly kept. This interesting old chest, sometimes assigned to a fabulous antiquity, bears the date 1716 on the centre lock, but we believe that the chest itself and the riveted bands are certainly older than this lock. It is divided by a wooden partition into two compartments, each having its own lid. The front compartment was intended

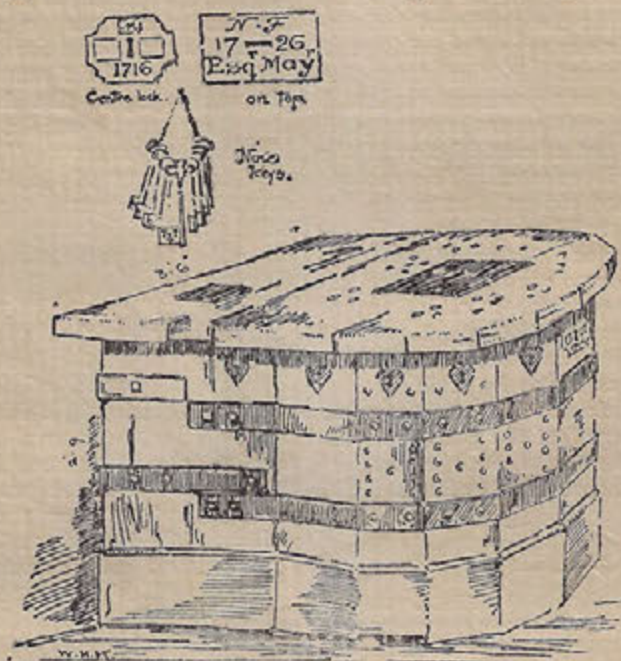


for the reception of money. It has a plate in the middle of the lid, with a slit for the coin, bearing date 1726. This compartment was secured by nine locks, of which the old keys are still preserved. Each of the eight chamberlains kept one key, and the ninth was in the possession of the mayor. The back compartment was used for the preservation of the more valuable of the town archives.

The succeeding section deals with the subject of early Quakerism in Gateshead.

others. A greater contrast than the first Friends and their mild and kindly successors of our own days can hardly be imagined.

The castle deservedly takes up a larger portion of the volume than any other subject, forty-five pages of letterpress and a wealth of illustration being assigned to its portrayal. It is the most interesting old military structure now extant in England. Mr. Boyle's outline of its history is well done; by careful study of the Pipe Rolls he



THE TOWN HUTCH.

Though there is no doubt that the persecuting spirit of both churchmen and brother nonconformists fell heavily on the Quakers of the seventeenth century, Mr. Boyle is not correct in representing this as happening "for no other fault than that of peacefully assembling to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience." Careful research, we are convinced, will show that in this district, as elsewhere, the early Quakers almost forced rough dealing from the rowdy way in which they determinately interrupted and interfered with the religious worship of

has been enabled to correct some of the slips of his predecessors. The description of the castle is made plain, not only by a good ground plan, adopted from one by Mr. Longstaffe, but also by an engraving of a model of the castle made by Mr. John Ventress. Some portions of this model are necessarily conjectural, but most of it is authenticated by patient measurement and repeated examination, made at times when local operations made parts of the outer buildings and foundations accessible, which are now altogether concealed.

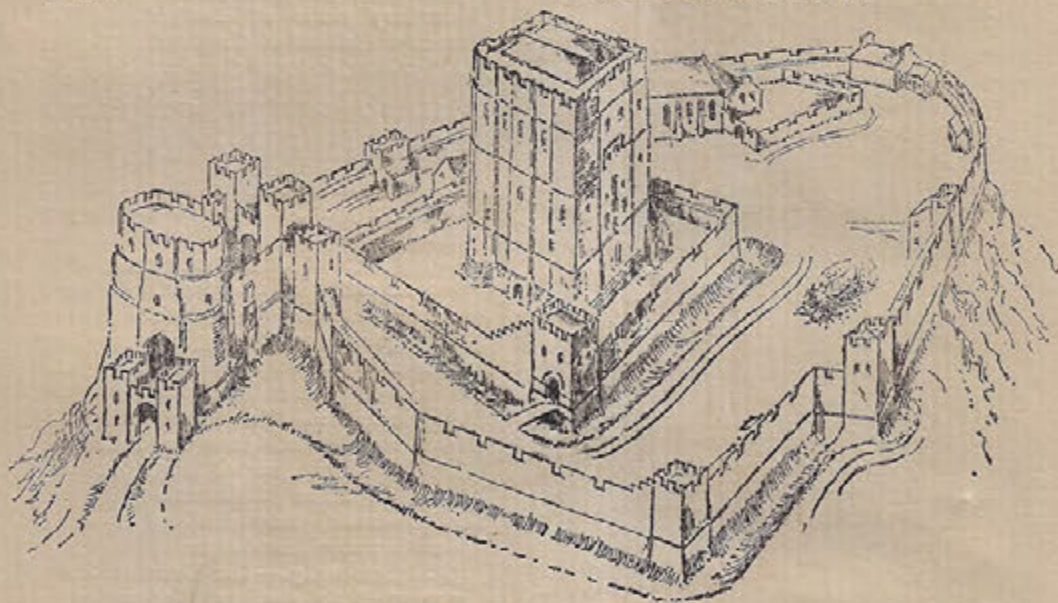


Sandgate, which used to be one of the chief thoroughfares of Newcastle, has lost its glory, and is now "from end to end a rookery of poverty." A beautiful illustration of a large, half-timbered, three-gabled building, bearing the sign of the Jack Tar, is given on page 90, but it is now taken down.

The great church of St. Nicholas, now the cathedral church of the new diocese of Newcastle, is worthily treated both by pen and pencil. The exquisitely-finished lofty font-cover is, to our mind, the gem of the church.

lighted with Mr. Knowles's plate of part of this stairway, wherein its diagonal arrangement is so effectively treated.

The ruined chapel of Jesmond Dene, popularly known as King John's Palace, is briefly treated. St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, with its good stall-ends of late seventeenth-century date, is well described. Percy Street and the Keelmen's Hospital follow, and then comes a longer account of St. John's Church, Newcastle. The oak pulpit, of Jacobean date, is richly and effectively carved, but derives its chief interest from its unusual if not unique shape.



MODEL OF THE CASTLE.

Pilgrim Street, that bore that name at least as early as the thirteenth century, was the residence of the aristocracy of Newcastle in the first half of last century. There are still not a few remains of its former magnificence. The houses now numbered 177 to 183 formerly composed a splendid mansion.

It is worth a visit to Newcastle from the very south of the kingdom, if only to see the broad panelled staircase and massive rail with spiral balusters of No. 181, or if a visit cannot be made, no lover of English domestic architecture can fail to be de-

The Quay Side, Silver Street, Pandon, Black Friars, and Trinity House, and various details of old Gateshead, follow in detailed succession; but space forbids us even to name aught of interest. The history of St. Andrew's Church, with its late Norman chancel arch, is given in brief; it has suffered most grievously from two of those attacks termed restoration, one in 1844, and another in 1866. The Tuthill Stairs, Jesus Hospital, Akenside Hill, Dog Bank, St. Mary's Chapel, Jesmond, the hospitals of Gateshead, and St. Laurence's Chapel are all brought pleasantly before the



reader. The clumsy monotonous church of All Saints, erected at a great cost in 1786-96, contains within it one of the finest Flemish brasses in England, the only monument rescued from the old church. All brass-rubbers are acquainted with the big and beautifully elaborate brass of Roger and Agnes Thornton, which used to cover an altar-tomb, but is now mounted high on the wall among the mahogany fittings of an ugly

faithful double-page plate of this brass, which fully illustrates its many and detailed beauties.



### "Peterborough Gentlemen's Society."

By J. T. IRVINE.

(Continued from p. 209, vol. xxii.)

"1733, October 24.—The Treasurer communicated the inscription upon the boundary stone at Brotherhouse between the abbot of Croyland and prior of Spalding in these characters:

AIO HANC PETRA GVHILACYS

HT SIBI METAM.\*

"1733, November 14.—Mr. John Clement presented the Society with his Repertorium, or Survey of the Cathedral, containing all the Inscriptions omitted by Gunton and Willis in their histories of this Church with a continuation down to this present year, 1733, in twenty-four pages quarto, wrote in fair hand and taken with great exactness.

"1734, January 2.—Mr. Strong communicated four medals from the collection found at March: one of Mark Anthony, the other three of Domitian, Trajan, and Faustina, great numbers of which three last were found there.

"1735, September 3.—The Secretary communicated an Ancient Medow book, belonging to the parish of Alwalton, with the different marks of the proprietors, measured by the 14 foot pole, and made near 200 years ago, and wrote in a fair hand upon Velum.

"April 20.—The Secretary presented a coin of the Emperor Victorinus who, upon the death of Posthumus senr., was made Emperor in Gaul.

IMPC VICTORINVS PEAN.—Cap Victorini radiatum.

\* The subject of these Croyland boundary-stones has been dealt with in the *Archeologia*, vols. iii., 96; v., 101; vi., 398; and xiii., 214. Mr. A. S. Cosham has also printed an excellent illustrated paper on these stones in the last issue of the journal of the *British Archaeological Association*.



PULPIT OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

vestry. Brass-rubbing has now become far more common, but we have a vivid recollection about a quarter of a century ago of spending a whole wearisome day in getting the necessary permission to take an impression, etc., from a great variety of authorities, from the mayor downwards, if our memory serves us! Mr. Knowles gives a good and



"This coyn he found as he was walking over the old Roman Camp, called the Castle Grounds, in Chesterton, in which place great numbers of medals and other Roman curiosities have been found.

"June 23.—Society present one of those ancient instruments, called celts, of which there then remained only three in our museum, to B. Bell, Esq. One went as a present to Spalding Society.

"September 23.—Mr. Kennet presented an ancient seal, lately found at Caster, with the image of St. James the Apostle, neatly carved upon wood, and the arms of Lynn upon it, with this Legend round it:

COM : SIGILL : HOSPIT : S. IACOBI . IN . LENNARE

"1737, May 18.—The Rev. Mr. Bambridge presented to the Society several fragments of urns or potts, dug up lately in his Church at Gotherstoke.

"1738, April 5.—The Secretary presented a small brass medal of Alectus, the reverse a ship VIRTUS AUG., at the bottom, S.P. This medal was lately found with several others in Chesterton Camp.

"1739, January 24.—The Secretary communicated an account of some ancient painting upon the inside cover of an Ark or Chest in Castor Church, viz. : three portraits of about a foot long each, Our Saviour in the middle, and on each side a female Saint, which he supposes to be the two Sister Saints of Castor, Kynebeorh, and Kyneswytha, daughter of King Penda, and Sisters of Penda and Wulfere, the founders of this Church and Monastery.

"February 14.—The Secretary communicated an original grant upon Velom of Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Bench at Westminster, and Lord of the Manor of the City of Peterborough and members of the same, to William Parker, of Peterborough, Gentleman and Tenant of the Said Manor, of an immunity and privilege of being free and acquitted of and from the payment of all, and all manner of Tole in, or at all and singular markets, fairs, wayes, passages, bridges, and ports of the sea through England and

without, upon the penalty of ten pounds to be forfeited by such as make destraint or interruption upon the Said William Parker in the lawful exercise of his vocation or trade in buying, selling, or otherwise, according to ancient charters, therein specified, granted, and confirmed by the devout King Edgar, and also Richard the First and other Kings and Queens of England, to the Tenants of the City of Peterborough, dated the 20 day of April, in the year of Our Lord God, according to the account used in England one thousand six hundred fifty and eight.

"Ol : St. Johne against his Seal.

"February 28.—Secretary communicated copy of an Inscription upon a black marble in the west front of this Minster, near to the door, and now quite worn out :

Quod mori Fœminæ

COMPTON EMERY

Filiæ IOHANNIS TOWERS STP

Hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Episcopi

Viduæ ROBERTI ROWELL LLD

Nec non charissimæ conjugis

RICHARDI EMERY GEN

In hoc tumulo

Depositum

Feb. } { 40

Ætat } { 54

An Do } { 1683

"April 4.—The Secretary acquainted the Society that in ploughing up the high road between Chesterton and Water Newton, the workmen had turned up a leaden coffin adjoining to the old Roman Camp there, now called the Castle Grounds. It lay almost north and south; the bones were in it, which they buried in the ground and carried the coffin, weighing 400 pound weight, to the Cabbin. In throwing up the ground, the labourers found a great number of Coyns of the 'Bass' Empire both Silver and Copper, and several fragments of Roman antiquities.

"April 11.—The Secretary presented several of the Roman Coyns lately thrown up in the Chesterton Road and an account of some others which he saw in the hands of Mr. Taylor of the Cabbin (Cates Cabbin).



Ære majori	{	a M. COMMODY ANTONINVS Cap: Image. b Imp. stans d. virgam. sin. hastam . . . IMP III COS III PP. S. C
		a IULIA . . . CAVG . . . S. C Imp <sup>r</sup> stans
		a MAXIMVS NOB. CAES. b Hercules pelle leon: dex. paterā in medio A. sub TR. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI
Medio	{	a GALLIENVS PF. AVG Cap Impera- toris corona radial.
		a IMP DIOCLETIANVS. AVG. b mulier stans d. pateram supra altare. s. corr. cops. sub. DEC. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI
Ære majori	{	a FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. b Mulier d Palladem. sin. supra Clypeum S. C. . . . VICTRICI
		a SABINA AVGVSTA b Imp <sup>r</sup> sedens in cathedra. dex. pateram sin. hastam . . . DIA AVG
		a IMPC. MAVR . . . AVG. b femina stans d. palman s. corn. cep. DIVIT . . . COS PP.
Denar arg	{	a I. SEPTIMIVS . . . AVG. b Duo milites manus inter se dantes. FELICITAS . . . POP.
		a IMPERVVS PIVS AVG. b Mulier stans d. sistrum. sin. corn. cop. LIBERALITAS. AVG
		a IMP C ALLECTVS PEAVG cap. rad. b Navis VIRTVS AVG. sub oce.
Ære mineri sed intidis- simo	{	a IMP C CARAVSIVS PF AVG. Cap. rad. b Mulier stant d. sin. corr. cop. FAX. AVGGG. in medio R. P Sub. XXI.
Ære medio	{	

"April 25.—The Secretary gave the Society an account of four stone coffins found in the road betwixt Chesterton and Water Newton. All four lying across the road north and south inclining towards the east. In the first was found a skeliton of a woman, as is supposed, with the small bones of an infant, the ribs not above the 3 inches long and entire. In the other three were found bones, in taking out of which the workmen, with their spades and pickaxes, broke to pieces several small earthen potts; one remains entire in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Old, Rector of Chesterton, in the shape of a common mustard-pot, another, broken, like a narrow neck decanter, being, I suppose, the lachrymatory vessels usually deposited in the graves along with the deceased. There was also one gold earring or jewel found in one of them in possession of Mrs. Child, of Vaxley.

The coffins, three of them, were strait and even] like a trough, differing not above one inch in breadth betwixt the head and the feet. The largest, now in possession of Mr. Edwards, of Water Newton, measures outside, from end to end, 7 foot 3 inches, inside 6 foot 4 inches, breadth at the head 2 feet 4 inches, at the foot 2 foot 3 inches, depth within almost 2 foot. It has no device upon it, only on the outside is furrowed with the tool slantwise about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep; the others are all plain. One is of the common shape, wide at the head and narrow at the feet. They had each of them a plain cover of free stone.

"August 8.—The Secretary communicated to the Society:

"The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Soak of Peterborough, within the County of Northampton, containing about forty towns and villages, against the Undertakers their, with exceptions to their Act, setting forth how and wherein they abused the parliament by their false suggestions, and a relation of a new reviving of an Old Court Project terribly to threaten those who oppose self-ended designs, May 28, 1650. This pamphlet, in 4to, contains 13 pages, and sets forth very ingeniously the hardships which the inhabitants of this Soak were like to suffer from the incroachments and oppressions of the Earl of Bedford and his participants, with a copy of a warrant signed by

"FRAN QUARLES.

"JOHN CLEYPOLLE.

"WILLIAM LERFIELD.

"September 27.—The Treasurer, Mr. Marshall, presented to the Society several pieces of ancient brick plowed up in Oxney fields belonging to Mrs. Bevil, the workmanship of which is curiously wrought with several neat whole figures in the middle and other embellishments on the sides.

"December 12.—The Secretary presented a large shell of the mother of pearl kind, found by the workmen under the rock about 20 feet deep, in the ground, as they were digging the well in the



market-place of this City, at the expence of Mr. Wortley. The colours of the different laminae appeared bright and shining, though it be near to a state of petrification.

"1739-40, January 30.—Mr. Neve communicated to the Society the original confirmation of Pope Paul to David Pool, the second Bishop of this Diocese, beginning thus: 'Paulus Eps servus Servor dei Dilecto filio Davidi Poole Elector Petriburgens, Salt, etc.'

"Anno Incarnationis dominice Millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto Nono Kl. Aprilis Pontificatus nri anno Secundo.

'Penes Decanum et Capitulum Petriburg.'

"1740, June 18.—At which meeting it was agreed, *nem. con.*, to draw up an Ordinance or Statute of Declaration, in order to prevent any misapplication or selfish designs of any future members. That whereas the present regular members have at their own great expence and pains, as well as by the benefactions of many Honourary members, got together a considerable number of books, prints, medals, and other curiosities to a considerable value, we therein declare it our original Intention that none of those things shall ever become the private property of any or all the members thereof; that none may hereafter be tempted to break us only for the hopes of Sharing the plunder. But that in case of a Dissolution of this Society (which we cannot suppose will ever happen, so long as Learning and Friendship shall flourish at Peterborough), then these things to be repositied in the library of this Cathedral Church, and in the meantime a fair catalogue to be delivered into the hands of the Register of the Dean and Chapter to be supplyd once every year at . . . with the additions of the past year.

"September 3.—The Secretary communicated to the Society the original subscription for building of a Public Cross or Town House, 1669, with the names of the several benefactors, and how much each person contributed towards the building.

"1740, October 29.—Mr. Neve, V.P., communicated an ancient deed on parchment, with the seal appended, of Acharius, one of the Abbots of this Monastery, 1200. Willo fil Robti de Dodestop, the legend round the seal:

Signum Burgense Cruce, Clave. refulget et Eube.

"September 17.—The Secretary communicated an original Petition, with the hands of above an hundred subscribers of the principal Inhabitants of this City to the Right Honourable Oliver St. John, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Bench at Westminster, wherein, in the first place, they acknowledged his Lordship's many and great favours towards them, particularly for preserving the Minster and assigning it as a place of Publick Worship for them, and for procuring his Highnesses Letters Patents for the relief of the late sufferers by a fire here, etc :

"1. The first article of this petition is that the flagg Fenn should be stinted or rated in proportion to the quality and quantity thereof, and the number of estates of the respective Commoners in the same.

"2. That upon regulating the said common Fenn, a certain yearly rate or payment of money be set upon the said Tennants not exceeding £200 per Annum towards the maintainance of two preaching Ministers to officiate in the Minster and Parish Church, and for reparation of the said Churches.

"3 That the Reversion of the Impropriation and the lease of the great Tythes and other oblations be granted by the State for the uses above.

"4 That his Lordship would use his Interest for procuring an Act of Parliament for the same use, etc.

"1741, October 21.—The Secretary communicated a fair Index of all remarkable things contained in the Ancient and Valuable MS. belonging to the Dean and Chapter of this Church, called Swapham.

"October 28.—The Secretary communicated out of the Cottonian Library a



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"This curious Book is bound in Velvet, embroidered with gold, the leaves finely gilt and painted, with a running foliage stamped thereon. The Princes Cognizance, or device, is embroidered on the covers, and drawn at the end of the psalm within a laurel wreath; a branch of palm with this word on a scroll, 'viresut,' and his coronet over it."



## Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

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

(Continued from p. 206, vol. xxii.)

### SHROPSHIRE.

MUCH WENLOCK: ST. OWEN'S WELL.

**T**HE only ancient dedication (in Shropshire) to a Welsh saint is that of St. Owen's Well at Much Wenlock, the existence of which in the sixteenth century is known to us from the Register of Sir Thomas Boteler, vicar of the parish.—*Shropshire Folk Lore*, p. 621.

MUCH WENLOCK: ST. MILBURGA'S WELL.

St. Milburga's Well is still to be seen near the entrance to the beautiful and interesting ruins of the priory. A conduit from it, it is said, supplied a beautiful carved fountain which has lately been brought to light within the abbey precincts.

STOKE ST. MILBOROUGH: ST. MILBOROUGH'S WELL.

It is an unfailing spring, a little above the church, and at the foot of the steep bank leading up the Brown Clee Hill. It was reputed to be good for sore eyes, and was also much used for "bucking" clothes, which were rinsed in the well water and beaten on a flat stone at the well's mouth; but some ten years ago it was covered in, and altered, and I am told is now in a ruinous and unsightly condition. The legend still current in the village relates that St. Milburga was a very holy and beautiful woman, who, nevertheless, had so many enemies that she was obliged to live in hiding. Her retreat, however, became known, and she took to flight, mounted on a white horse (most authorities say a *white ass*), and pursued by her foes with a pack of bloodhounds, and a gang of rough men on horseback. After two days and two nights' hard riding she reached the spot where the well now is, and fell fainting from her horse, striking her head upon a stone. Blood flowed from the wound, and the stain it caused upon the stone remained there partly visible, and has been seen by many persons now living.

On the opposite side of the road some men were sowing barley in a field called the Plock (by others the Vineyard), and they ran to help the saint. Water was wanted, but none was at hand. The horse, at St. Milburga's bidding, struck his hoof into the rock, and at once a spring of water gushed out. "Holy water, henceforth and for ever, flow freely," said the saint. Then, stretching out her hands, she commanded the barley the men had just sown to spring up, and instantly the green blades appeared. Turning to the men, she told them that her pursuers were close at hand, and would presently ask them, "When did the lady on the white horse pass this way?" to which they were to answer, "When we were sowing this barley." She then remounted her horse,



and bidding them prepare their sickles, for in the evening they should cut their barley, she went on her way. And it came to pass as the saint had foretold. In the evening the barley was ready for the sickle, and while the men were busy reaping, St. Milburga's enemies came up, and asked for news of her. The men replied that she had stayed there at the time of the sowing of that barley, and they went away baffled. But when they came to hear that the barley which was sown in the morning ripened at mid-day, and was reaped in the evening, they owned that it was in vain to fight against God.

Mediæval hagiologists relate the flight of St. Milburga from the too violent suit of a neighbouring prince, whose pursuit was checked by the river Corve, which, as soon as she had passed it, swelled from an insignificant brook to a mighty flood which effectually barred his progress.

#### SHREWSBURY: SS. PETER AND PAUL'S WELL.

SS. Peter and Paul were obvious dedications for two wells in a field near "Burnt Mill Bridge" in the parish attached to the Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Shrewsbury. They were "good for sore eyes," and were much resorted to till they were destroyed by the drainage of the field, about 1820.—*Salopian Shreds and Patches*, July 27, 1881.

#### THE WREKIN: ST. HAWTHORN'S WELL.

St. Hawthorn's Well existed on the Wrekin in recent years, and was supposed to be effectual in cases of skin diseases. We are told of a man who suffered from a scorbutic affection, who was wont to walk from his home, six miles distant, before 2.30 a.m., that he might drink the water and bathe his face in the well before sunrise, which was needful to the cure. But unfortunately his trouble was in vain.—*Ibid.*, August 17, 1881.

#### RHOSGOEH: WISHING WELL.

At Rhosgoeh, on the Long Mountain in the Montgomeryshire portion of the Shropshire parish of Worthen, is a famous wishing-well, which is "good for the eyes" besides. "One of my cottagers," writes Sir Offley Wakeman, "who lived close to the well for two years, tells me that the bottom was bright with pins—straight ones he thinks—and that you could get whatever you wished

for the moment the pin you threw in touched the bottom." "It was mostly used for wishing about sweethearts."

#### WELLINGTON: ST. MARGARET'S WELL.

This is renowned for its eye-healing virtues, and was yearly visited by Black Country folk and others, who *douked*, or dipped, their heads in it on Good Friday.

#### LUDLOW: BOILING WELL.

The pretty legend of the Boiling Well—so called from its continual bubbling as it rises—in a meadow beside the river Corve at Ludlow, was related to me on the spot in the year 1881, as follows. Three centuries ago the principal figure would have been described as a holy saint in disguise instead of a simple palmer.

"Years ago, you know, there was what was called the Palmer's Guild at Ludlow. You may see the palmer's window in the church now: it is the east window in the north chancel, which was the chantry chapel of the guild. The old stained glass gives the story of the Ludlow palmer; how King Edward the Confessor gave a ring to a poor pilgrim, and how years afterwards two palmers from Ludlow, journeying homewards from the Holy Land, met with the blessed St. John the Evangelist, who gave them the same ring, and bade them carry it to their king and tell him that he to whom he had given it was no other than the saint himself, and that after receiving it again the king should not live many days, which came to pass as he said. The Palmer's Guild founded many charities in Ludlow, and among them the Barnaby House, which was a hospice for poor travellers. Many used to pass through the town in those days, especially pilgrims going to St. Winifred's Well in Wales. And once upon a time an old palmer journeying thither was stayed some days at Barnaby House by sickness, and the little maid of the house waited on him. Now, this little maid had very sore eyes. And when he was got well and was about to go on his way, he asked of her what he should do for her. 'Oh, master,' said she, 'that my sight might be healed!' Then he bade her come with him, and led her outside the town, till they stood beside the Boiling Well. And the old man blessed the well, and bade



it have power to heal all manner of wounds and sores, to be a boon and a blessing to Ludlow as long as the sun shines and water runs. Then he went his way, and the little maid saw him no more, but she washed her eyes with the water, and they were healed, and she went home joyfully. And even to this day the well is sought by sufferers from diseases of the eyes." Our old informant had known a man come with a horse and cart all the way from Bromyard, in Herefordshire, to fetch a barrel of the water for his wife's use, and when the barrel was empty he came again.—*Shropshire Folklore*, 421.

#### LUDLOW: WISHING WELL.

In a valley called "Sunny Gutter," near Ludlow, is a wishing-well, into which you must drop a stone, and the wish you form at the moment will be fulfilled.—*Ibid.*, 422.

#### BASCHURCH: THE EAS WELL.

The Eas Well, at Baschurch, in a field beside the river Perry, a mile west of the church, was frequented till twenty years ago by young people, who went there on Palm Sunday to drink sugar and water and eat cakes. A clergyman who was present in 1830, speaks of seeing little boys scrambling for the lumps of sugar which escaped from the glasses and floated down the brook which flows from the spring into the river.—*Ibid.*, 432.

#### OSWESTRY: ST. OSWALD'S WELL.

The famous well of St. Oswald makes no figure in the authentic history of the saint. In all probability it was a pagan sacred spring frequented long before his time, to whom it was afterwards dedicated. An undated deed of the thirteenth century describes certain land as being situated near the Fount of St. Oswald. In the fifteenth century the chronicler Capgrave writes that in the plain called in *English Maserfeld*, "the church which is called the White Church is founded in honour of St. Oswald, and not far from it rises an unfailing spring, which is named by the inhabitants St. Oswald's Well." Leland, in the sixteenth century, adds that in his day it was said that "an eagle snatched away an arm of Oswald from the stake, but let it fall in that place where now the spring is," which gushed forth where the incorruptible arm of the saint rested. A chapel, he says, has been erected

over it, the ruins of which were still to be seen in Pennant's time (1773), but have now disappeared. But the waters of Oswald's Well still flow freely at the foot of a woody bank in a field on the outskirts of Oswestry, next to that now used as the Grammar School playground. A little stream runs from the well to a pool below. Above and behind it is secured from falling soil or leaves by walled masonry, probably about a hundred years old, opening in front in a rounded archway, beneath which the stream flows away. In 1842 a local antiquary, the late Mr. J. F. M. Dovaston, wrote that "the feeble and the infirm still believe and bathe in the well, and did more so until it was enclosed in the noisy playground. Bottles of its waters are carried to wash the eyes of those who are dim or short-sighted, or the tardy or erring legs of such as are of weak understandings." Nowadays it seems chiefly used as a wishing-well, and many are the ceremonies prescribed for attaining the heart's desire thereby. One rite is, to go to the well at midnight, and take some of the water up in the hand, and drink part of it, at the same time forming the wish in the mind. The rest of the water must then be thrown upon a particular stone at the back of the well, where the schoolboys think that King Oswald's head was buried, and where formerly a carved head wearing a crown projected from the wall. In Mr. Dovaston's boyhood this was in good preservation, but in 1842 he says wanton tenants have battered it to a perfect mummy. If the votary can succeed in throwing all the water left in his hand upon this stone, notwithstanding any other spot, his wish will be fulfilled.

A young girl at Oswestry, about three years ago, obtained the wish which she had breathed into a small hole in the keystone of the arch over the well.

Another approved plan is to bathe the face in the water, and wish while doing so; or, more elaborately, to throw a stone upon a certain green spot at the bottom of the well, which will cause a jet of water to spout up in the air. Under this, the votary must put his head and wish, and the wish will be fulfilled in the course of one or two days.

Another plan savours of divination: it is to search among the beech-trees near the



well for an empty beechnut-husk, which can be imagined to bear some sort of likeness to a human face, and to throw this into the water with the face uppermost. If it swims while the diviner counts twenty, the wish will be fulfilled, but not otherwise.—*Ibid.*, 427, 428.

SUFFOLK.

SUDBURY: HOLY WELL.

About half a mile from the town is a spring of exceedingly pure water, which is supposed to possess the power of healing many painful diseases; in consequence the water is called holy water.

LOWESTOFT: BASKET WELLS.

The parvise over the porch of St. Margaret's Church is known as the "Maid's Chamber," in consequence of two maiden sisters, named respectively Elizabeth and Catherine, who lived a recluse life, inhabiting it; they left a sum of money for the sinking of two wells, between the church and the infirmary, called the Basket Wells, Basket being said to be a corruption of Bess and Kate, the names of the donors.

WOOLFIT: OUR LADY'S WELL.

Near the church is the famous well of "Our Lady," to which pilgrimages were wont to be made in days of yore.

SURREY.

WARLINGHAM: PROPHETIC SPRING.

"In a grove of ewtrees within the Manour of Westhall, in the parish of Warlingham, as I have frequently heard, rises a spring upon the approach of some remarkable alteration in church or state, which runs in a direct course between Lille Hills to a place call'd Foxley-Hatch, and there disappears, and is no more visible till it rises again at the end of Croydon town, near Haling pound, where with great rapidity it rushes into the river near that church. . . . It began to run a little before Christmas, and ceas'd about the end of May, at that most glorious era of English liberty the year 1660. In 1665 it preceded the plague in London, and the Revolution in 1668."—*Nat. Hist. and Antig. of Surrey*, iii. 47, 48.

FARNHAM: ST. MARY.

There was a holy well here dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

SUSSEX.

RUSPER: NUN'S WELL.

On the south-western side of the parish was situated the small establishment of Benedictine nuns who for three hundred years were the rectors and patrons of Horsham Church. When this priory was founded, and by whom, appears to be a matter of great obscurity. At a short distance from the house, surrounded by copse-wood and overhanging trees, is a small well of a circular form, and surrounded by cut stone, overgrown with moss. A flight of winding steps leading to it from an adjoining eminence adds a peculiar romantic and pleasing effect to this venerable work of antiquity, which is known by the name of "Nun's Well."

No account is to be found of its history, though it may perhaps have belonged to the neighbouring castle—Sidgwick. The tradition among the inhabitants affirms that a subterraneous passage connects this castle with the nunnery at Rusper, which is eight miles distant, but no attempt has been undertaken to ascertain the truth of this conjecture.

A tradition also states that the old convent bell was sunk in a pond in front of the house, and has disappeared in the mud.

In the appendix to the *History and Antiquities of Horsham*, Dudley Howard, 1836, from which work the above is quoted, it is asserted that near the building is a very deep well, said to have been used as a place of destruction for those members of the convent who had dared to break the vows of chastity.

SIDGWICK CASTLE: ST. MARY'S OR NUN'S WELL.

Sidgwick Castle is in the parish of Broadwater, between Nuthurst and Horsham, about two miles and a half eastward from the latter.

About thirty yards from the outer moat is a well beautifully constructed of large blocks of hewn stone. It is called "The Nun's Well." Why, it is difficult to say, as this castle never was a religious house; it is also sometimes called "St. Mary's Well."—*Ibid.*, p. 176.

HORSHAM: NORMANDY WELL.

This well obtains its name from the part of the town in which it stands, and which is



supposed to have been used by the Norman Brotherhood, who lived in the first house, next the churchyard, of the row east of the church called "The Normandy." This house still retains the name of the "Priests' House." The "Normandy Well" is open, and runs partly under one of the houses; it is only about four feet in depth, and yet in the longest drought the water always stands up (*sic*) sufficiently high to allow a pail to be dipped into it. It has been the custom to use the water from this well for the baptisms in the church.—*Horsham: its History and Antiquities*, Miss D. Hurst, 1868, pp. 32, 33.

#### MATFIELD PALACE: ST. DUNSTAN'S WELL.

Adjoining the kitchen apartments at the lower end of the hall is a well of considerable depth—Black's *Guide to Sussex*, 1884, says it is reputed to be 300 feet deep—and supplied with the purest water. It is called "St. Dunstan's Well," and was probably dedicated in his honour, and consequently the resort of pilgrims and the reputed scene of miracles. It is guarded by four walls, having one entrance.—*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, ii. 244.

#### LEWES: PIN WELL.

On the opposite side to the Friends' Meeting House, enclosed by brick walls, is a perennial spring that bursts out from the adjoining chalk-ridge, and rushes into the neighbouring brooks. This spring bears the ancient name of "Pin Well," and in former times enjoyed some celebrity. It was within the limits of the grounds belonging to the Grey Friary; it was approached by steps. The road from Pin Well to the bottom of School Hill was commonly called "The Friars' Walk." It is near the station. Pins were formerly dropped into it. The well is now—1890—filled in; but its site, a small irregularly shaped piece of ground, is still distinguishable, being surrounded by a low brick and flint wall, having on the side fronting Friars' Walk a stone tablet with "Pin Well" cut on it.

A writer of the last century makes the following remarks anent the well: "Pynwell Street, so called from Pynwell, a very pure spring, which rises near the west end of 'Friars' Wall,' and was so called from Pinn or Pynn, a pine-tree, which formerly shadowed it, leads from School Hill, down

by All Saints' churchyard, on the west, but formerly had its direction on the other side, nearly opposite 'Pynwell.'"—*History of Lewes and Brighthelmston*, by Paul Duncan, Lewes, 1795, p. 366.

(The account of these five wells has been kindly supplied to me by C. T. Phillips, Esq., Lewes.)

#### EASTBOURNE: HOLY WELL.

"The chalybeate springs at Holywell, a short distance west of the Sea Houses, are highly worthy the attention of the visitor. The quality of the water is said intimately to resemble the far-famed springs of Clifton, and it has been found highly beneficial in many of the diseases for which the mineral waters of Bristol are almost deemed a specific."

The analysis, however, proves them to consist of simple, but very fine, surface water.

"Not far distant there was a chapel dedicated to St. Gregory. Tradition states that the French, in one of their marauding expeditions, landed here, burnt the chapel, and carried off its bell to some church in Normandy. The chroniclers are silent as to this event."—*History of Sussex*, Horsfield, 1831, vol. i., 291. *Sussex*, by Lower, 1870, vol. i., 151. *Suss. Arch. Coll.*, xiv. 125.



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

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 216, vol. xxii.)

#### HAMPSHIRE.

##### Isle of Wight:

- Shorwell Church.
- Bryxstone Church.
- Motstone Church.
- Freshwater Church.
- Brooke Chapell in the parish of Freshwater.
- Yermonth Church.
- Calbrune Church.
- Newtowne Chappell in parishe of Calbrune.
- Thorly Church.
- Shalflete Church.



## HAMPSHIRE (continued).

- Kingstone Church.  
 Nyghton Church.  
 Chale Church.  
 Gatcombe Church.  
 Caresbroke Church.  
 Northwood Chappell within the parishe  
 of Caresbroke.  
 Newport Chappell within the parishe  
 of Carisbroke.  
 Godeshill Church.  
 Whitwell Chappell within the parishe  
 of Godeshill.  
 St. Lawrence Church.  
 Arretton Church.  
 Newchurch Church.  
 Bonchurch Church.  
 Shynklyn Church.  
 Yaverlode Church.  
 Brading Church.  
 St. Elens Church.  
 Busted and Quar Church.  
 Whippingham Church.  
 (*Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds., 28.*)  
 Our Lady of Calendre (in Winchester?).  
 (*Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds., 28.*)  
 St. Laurence in Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 28.*)  
 St. Thomas alias All Halowes in  
 Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 28.*)  
 St. Clements in Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 28.*)  
 St. Peters in Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 28.*)  
 St. George in Winchester.  
 (*Ibid., 28.*)  
 1. Alverstoke.  
 2. Beaulieu.  
 3. Bremmors.  
 4. Droghda.  
 5. Elingham.  
 6. Fawley.  
 7. Hale.  
 8. Hordill.  
 9. Ibsley.  
 10. Fordyngbride.  
 11. Harbridge.  
 12. Havant.  
 13. Minsted.  
 14. Mylton.  
 15. Mynstede.  
 16. Portisee.  
 17. Rokeborne.  
 18. Ryngwode.  
 19. Soppley.  
 20. Sowtharford.  
 21. Tycheffelde.  
 22. Westburhaunt.  
 (*Ibid., 28.*)  
 St. Peters of Colbrook yn Wynchester.  
 (*Ibid., 28.*)

## HAMPSHIRE (continued).

1. Alverstoke.  
 2. Alynton (chapel).  
 3. Baddesley.  
 4. Beawley.  
 5. Bentworthe.  
 6. Blenworth.  
 7. Boldere.  
 8. Botley.  
 9. Bristelden.  
 10. Brokenhurst.  
 11. Bromer.  
 12. Byrton.  
 13. Bysshopes Stoke.  
 14. Chalton.  
 15. Chilworth.  
 16. Christ Church.  
 17. Clansfield.  
 18. Corhamton.  
 19. Droghda.  
 20. Dybden.  
 21. Elyng.  
 22. Elingham.  
 23. Est Meun.  
 24. Eworst.  
 25. Exton.  
 26. Falley and Chapel of Exbury.  
 27. Fareham.  
 28. Fordyngbride.  
 29. Hammell de Ryse.  
 30. Hameldon.  
 31. Harbridge.  
 32. Havaunt.  
 33. Hawnde.  
 34. Haylinge Northwod.  
 35. Hayling Suthwod.  
 36. Hayle.  
 37. Holchurst.  
 38. Hordell.  
 39. Hunton.  
 40. Ibsley.  
 41. Idesworth.  
 42. Ketheryngton.  
 43. Kyngsyate.  
 44. Lindestede.  
 45. Meanstoke.  
 46. Milbroke.  
 47. Mylford.  
 48. Mylton.  
 49. Netley.  
 50. Northestoumer.  
 51. Nuteshall.  
 52. Over Eldon.  
 53. Over Mallopp.  
 54. Petersfylde.  
 55. Porchester.  
 56. Portsey.  
 57. Portsmouth.  
 58. Rogborn.  
 59. Rowner.  
 60. Ryngwood.  
 61. Soberton.  
 62. Soppley.  
 63. Suth Charford.  
 64. Suth Stonham.  
 65. Suthwicke.



## HAMPSHIRE (continued).

67. Techefeld.
68. Thylbolton.
69. Warbelyngton.
70. Wekeham.
71. Westburhaunt.
72. Westmeane.
73. West Tuderley.
74. Widley.
75. Wotton.
76. Wymberyng.
77. Wynchall.
78. Fordingbridge.
79. ....
80. ....

(Ibid., 75.)

...Maurs in Winchester.

(Ibid., 75a.)

Cathedral Church of the Blessed Trinity  
in Winchester.

(Aug. Off. Misc. Bks., vol. 494.)

All Haloues in Southampton.

(Ibid., vol. 47, p. 18.)

Church goods restored:

- Broughton.
- Bottley.
- Northstonham.
- Bentworth.
- Quarley.
- Kimpton.
- Ringwood.
- Overwalope.
- Harbrige.
- Popham.
- Gratley.
- Lawsam.
- Wharwell.
- Newtonlace.
- Preston Candavar.
- Abotes Ichan.
- Molscurt.
- Bensted.
- Chilbolton.
- Peniton Mewsey.
- St. Mary Borne.
- Amporte.
- Netherwalope.
- Sumborne.
- Hedley.
- Romsey.
- Estwoodheye.
- Barton Stacey.
- Elingham.
- Bewley.
- Hertley Maundy.
- Woneston.
- Ling parish.
- Alton.
- Alifford.
- Lingstoke.
- Whitchurche.
- Husborn Terrant.
- Newton.
- Elinge.
- Cheriton.

## HAMPSHIRE (continued).

- Fordingebrigge.
- Avington.
- Goodworthe.
- Henton.
- Selborne.
- Isley.
- Christchurch.
- Milbroke.
- Sutton Episcopi.
- Sutton Cotton.
- Froyle.

(Ld. R. R., Bille. 1392, No. 60.)

Church goods restored:

- College beside Winchester.
- Hospital of St. Crosse.
- St. Batholomew in the Soke of Winchester.

Twyford.

Grewell.

Wyncheffeld.

Odyam.

Heckfeld.

Basingstoke.

Dogmaresfeld.

St. Jones in the Soke of Winchester.

Southwambrough.

Rotheryck.

(Ibid., Bille. 445. No. 1.)

Sums total.

(Ibid., Bille. 445, Nos. 2 and 15; and Bille. 449.  
Nos. 13 and 18.)Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House  
7 Edward vi.—1 Mary.

The County.

Winchester Cathedral.

Town of Southampton.

(Ibid., Bille. 447.)

## COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

- Lyngen.
- Nether Kynsam.
- Wigmore.
- Knill.
- Boryngton.
- Aymister.
- Brampton.
- Tytley.

(Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds., 75.)

City of Hereford:

1. St. Peter.
2. St. Martens.
3. St. Nicholas.
4. St. Owens.
5. St. Johns.
6. Maudelene.
7. Alhalou.

(Ibid., 75.)

Brompton.

(Ibid., 75.)

1. St. Deverex.
2. Kenchurch.
3. Blakemere.
4. Dowre.



COUNTY OF HEREFORD (*continued*).

5. Cleunger.
6. Alensomer.
7. Mockas.
8. Homelacy.
9. Thrupton.
10. Dynder.
11. Dorston.
12. Dulesse.
13. Eton Busshopp.
14. Kingston.
15. Backeton.
16. Turneston.

(*Ibid.*, 25.)

1. Sarnefelde.
2. Eye.
3. Brymfield.
4. Leomynster.
5. Stoke.
6. Hope under Dynmore.
7. Orleton.
8. Edwyn Raft.
9. Hatfield.
10. Jerpell.
11. Humber.
12. Pyddleston.
13. Little Hereford.
14. Myddleton.
15. Croft.
16. Rocheford.
17. Richards Castell.
18. Kymbalton.
19. Lucketon.
20. Laystors.
21. Eytton.
22. Doclowe.

(*Ibid.*, 26.)

1. Dylwyn.
2. Kyngesland.
3. Stretford.
4. Pembridge.
5. Letton.

(*Ibid.*, 27.)

1. Capella de Huntington.
2. Canon' Pewen.
3. Morton.
4. Malmeshill Gamaige.
5. Wormesley.
6. Shetton by Sugwes.
7. Holm'.
8. Brynshope.
9. Hampton.
10. Breynnton.
11. Burghill.
12. Norton.
13. Standen upon Wye.
14. Busshopston.
15. Brodbury.
16. Byford.
17. Credenhill.
18. Malmeshull Lacy.
19. Pipe Church.
20. Kenchester.
21. Yazor.
22. Monington.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD (*continued*).

23. Brudge Solers.
24. Welington.

(*Ibid.*, 28.)

1. Westhide.
2. Tadmiston.
3. Bosbury.
4. Pyxley.
5. Lytle Merkyll.
6. Stretton.
7. Ashperton.
8. Donyngton.
9. Est Mor.
10. Collwall.
11. Mousley.
12. Lugwardayn.
13. Yerkyll.
14. Stoke Edyth.
15. ....
16. Castle Frome.
17. .... bury.

(*Ibid.*, 29.)

1. Wynforton.
2. Kyneton.
3. Clifford.
4. Brilley.
5. Wylersley.

(*Ibid.*, 30.)

Welington.

(*Ibid.*, 31.)

Holm.

.....

.....

Bridge Solers.

Monnington.

.....

Kenchester.

Brinsop.

.....

.....

(*Ibid.*, 32.)

Hope Solers.

Hope Mansell.

How Caple.

Putley.

(*Ibid.*, 33.)

Hough Castle.

St. Waynards.

(*Ibid.*, 34.)

1. Walford.
2. Weston subtus Penyarde.
3. Hope Solers.
4. Moche Merkill.
5. Brokaton.
6. Upton Episcopi.
7. Wolhope.
8. Brompton.
9. Rosse.
10. Yatton Capell'.
11. Aston Ingen.
12. Mordyford.
13. Kynaston Capell.
14. Falley.



## COUNTY OF HEREFORD (continued).

15. Fowne Hope.
16. Hope Manesel.
17. .... tley.
18. Bortwalster (?).
19. Dormyngton.
20. Hoo Capell.
21. Strangford.
22. Lyn alias Lynton.  
(*Ibid.*, 25.)
1. [E]ronyard.
2. Wacton Capella annexa Bronyard.
3. Bodnam.
4. Tolynton.
5. Thornebury (?).
6. Wolferlo.
7. Stanford Episcopi.
8. Todstone.
9. Sutton Michiel.
10. Byrdenbery.
11. Wollingwike.
12. Preston Capella annexa  
Wetlington.
13. Wetlington.
14. Sutton Nicholas.
15. Felton.
16. Todston Delamar.
17. Moche Cowarne.
18. Mardeyn.
19. Busshops Grendon capella annexa  
Bronyard.
20. Annebury.
21. Ocle Picherd.
22. Lytle Cowarn Chapell.
23. Upper Sapee.
24. Stoke Lacy.
25. Penkecolne.
26. Whitborne.
27. Stoke Blisse.  
(*Ibid.*, 24.)
- Brokanton.  
(*Ibid.*, 25.)
- Wormesley.  
(*Ibid.*, 27.)
- Kilpeck.  
(*Ibid.*, 27.)
- Stretton.  
(*Ibid.*, 28.)
- Mordeford.
- Upton.
- Langaran (?).  
(*Ibid.*, 112.)
- Sums total.  
(*Ld. R. R.*, Bde. 447, No. 2.)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House  
7 Edw. vi.—1 Mary.

County and City of Hereford.  
(*Ibid.*, Bde. 447, No. 1.)

On an Early Fifth Century  
African Reliquary.

By REV. JOSEPH HIRST.

**I**N July, 1884, at a distance of 8 kilometres from Ain-Beida, on the new road to Tebessa, the remains were discovered of an ancient Christian basilica of small size, but of sufficient importance to make it worth while considering whether it should not be removed stone by stone, and re-erected in one of the public squares of the first-named city. The archaeological value of the discovery of an early Christian ruin was, however, far eclipsed by that of a reliquary of primitive form, which had evidently been deposited in the foundations of the building at its northern angle. Here some Italian workmen, acting under the direction of the French agent *Des Ponts et Chaussées*, found, at the depth of 1½ mètres, a rectangular stone, measuring 38 centimètres by 33. In the middle of this stone was a deep oval cavity, measuring 30 centimètres by 15, and in this cavity still lay an oval-shaped silver box, which had originally been enclosed in a wooden case, for the remains of the dust from the decayed wood could still be seen, and in it were found two hinges and a clasp, all of silver.

This silver box was immediately recognised as a reliquary, and on being taken out it was found to measure 16 centimètres long, 8 wide, and nearly 4 inches in height. The whole surface is worked in relief or *repoussé* ornament representing figures. On the cover is the effigy of a martyr, as may be argued from the laurel crown which he holds against his breast, just as we see in the case of other figures of apostles and martyrs in early Christian art. Above may be seen the Divine hand coming out of a cloud, directing as it were the crown towards the head of the saint.

The martyr is clothed in tunic and cloak adorned with double dotted lines. The lines traced on the pallium may denote a woollen or hairy material; the tunic has a border of embroidered laurel leaves. The martyr has sandals, *crepida*, on his feet, which rest on an eminence, whence flow the four springs of



the rivers of Paradise, the *quadrifluvius amnis* of Prudentius. On either side of the figure burns a torch, each fixed upon a spindle-shaped, three-footed candlestick.

The custom of portraying the deceased faithful or saints between candelabra, or burning candles, was common in Africa and almost peculiar to it. Examples can be found at Naples in the cemetery of St. Gaudioso, and in the catacombs of St. Januarius, and the custom may have been brought thither in the fifth century by the arrival in Campania of the African exiles fleeing from their Vandal persecutors. These candelabra were a symbol of the light of Christian faith, and were an imitation of the custom of lighting candles (*cereolaria*) before the Book of Imperial decrees, or of bearing lights before the emperors themselves.\*

On the elliptic sides of the *Theca* or casket (the cover is convex) are two scenes often reproduced in the mosaics and paintings of the *apses* of Christian basilicas. On one side is the mystical rock from which flow the four sacred streams, and over it rises the monogram of Christ.† A stag and a hind

are represented running to slake their thirst at the sacred stream, the whole scene being shut in by two palm trees, symbolic of Palestine, and of the mystic land of promise beyond the grave. On the other side eight sheep are seen issuing, on the right and on the left, from two little buildings like temples, sketched on the lesser curve of the ellipse, turning towards the Divine Lamb, which stands in the middle of the field, and behind which rises a Latin-shaped cross. The monogram of Christ is represented in a purely Greek and very primitive form, viz., in that called after Constantine, in which the curve of the Rho is open and unfinished, the ends of the lines being wavy and curled. The sheep represented in this scene are easily recognised as belonging to a race peculiar to Tunis, which is noted for its bushy tails. The little buildings, or latticed chapels, in their construction, remind us of an iron lantern made in the shape of an ark or basilica, open on all sides, a rare monument of Christian archæology peculiar to Africa.

Both the scenes of the vertical bands of the casket and the effigy on the cover are encircled by an ornamental border of palm leaves in relief, which runs in a triple row round the box.

The custom of placing under altars silver *chasses* containing the relics of martyrs or saints, is recorded by the ecclesiastical writers of the fourth century. They have been found at Metz, at Rimini, at Grado in Illyria, at St. Zeno near Trent, and also at Rome in the foundations of the original altar of the basilica of the Holy Apostles. These boxes, called in Latin *capselle*, and the relics of the saints laid under altars, were known in Africa under the name of *Memoria*. There was generally a little opening before the reliquary, called *fenestella confessionis*, which allowed the faithful to put in handkerchiefs or objects of devotion in order to receive therefrom a blessing.

Commendatore J. B. De Rossi, who has treated of this African reliquary at great length, attributes the silver box, here described, if not to the earliest years, at least to the first thirty years of the fifth century.\* The

\* De Rossi has treated of this African silver reliquary—brought by Cardinal Lavignerie, on one of his recent journeys to Rome, and presented by him to the Pope—in his *Bulletino di archeologia cristiana* (now

\* Pope Nicholas I. reproached the Greek Emperor Michael for retaining this custom to symbolize his double jurisdiction, spiritual and temporal. A lamp was carried before a patriarch to signify his spiritual jurisdiction (*Clampini, Monumenta vetera*, chap. xii., pars ii.). Vigilantius, in the fourth century, reproached Christians for their *accensi ante tumulos Martyrum* as idolatrous; while St. Jerome defends them in his 100th ep. and in his book, *Contra Vigilantium*. Then, again, Prudentius sings of the catacombs: *Aureque nocturnis sacris—Adstare fixos ceros*; and St. Paulinus, bishop of Nola, of the martyr's sepulchre: *At alti pictis accendant lumina ceris*. Both poets wrote in the fourth century.

† For the pagan use of the Chi Rho monogram, as abbreviation for *chreston* (*good, useful*), *chronos* (*time*), or *chrysus* (*gold*), see Liddell and Scott's larger Greek dictionary at the letter X; for the Christian appropriation of the symbol for the sacred name of Christ, see De Rossi, *Roma Sotterranea* (Ital. ed.), vol. ii., pp. 277, 320 *et seq.*, and in the recently-issued section of the *Bulletino di archeologia cristiana*, Series IV., anno v., p. 95 *et seq.*, on some new discoveries made in 1888. The statement made by Mr. Romilly Allen, in his recently published Rhind lectures on Christian Symbolism, that the Chi Rho monogram was used on coins centuries before Constantine, seems liable to some misapprehension. As I understand from Prof. Middleton, the Chi Rho is found in Alexandrine MSS. of the first century of our era as a contraction of a commonly occurring Greek word, not Christ; while the X in a circle is found on Cypriote coins of the sixth century B.C.



figure of the martyr drawn in good proportions, the folds of the drapery well treated, the embroidery of the tunic and cloak simple and free from all trace of the exaggeration of Byzantine influence, denote a style of art belonging to that early date, and not yet in full decline. Moreover the absence of any nimbus round the head of the saint, or of the Divine Lamb, the occurrence of the monogram of Christ on the holy mount (this is the first such example known), and its very form, as well as other details, are circumstances which all tend to confirm this date. Even the technical execution of the work seems more delicate in character than that on the similar objects found at Grado, one of which has been assigned to the fifth century, and the other to the middle of the sixth century of our era.



### The King's Confessors.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 161, vol. xxii.)

F. RICHARD DE WINKLEY.

Being a doctor of theology and professor of Sacred Scripture, F. Richard de Winkley taught in the schools before he was called to the English court. He became provincial of his Order, and was chaplain, and then confessor, to Edward III., whom he served, too, as a skilful diplomatist. In 1337 he went over sea, on the king's affairs, with the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earls of Salisbury and Huntingdon, and Sir William Trussel, Sir Reginald de Cobham, and Sir Nicholas de la Bache, knights, and had for his expenses, May 6, £6 13s. 4d., for which he had to account in the exchequer. In the same year a commission was appointed, con-

sisting of the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earls of Northampton and Suffolk, Sir John Darcy (steward of the royal household), Winkley (provincial), John de Ufford (canon of London), Master Paul de Montfiore, John de Montgomery, knight, and Master John Wauwayn (canon of Darlington). These proctors, or commissioners, were deputed, October 3rd, to treat with the King of France on the grave questions between the King of England and him; to treat with nobles for their friendship, and with others concerning the staple of wool abroad; and, October 7, to treat with David, King of Scotland, for a truce, and even for a final peace. Any three of these commissioners were to act, the bishop or an earl being one of them. The provincial was engaged in the French affairs, and had to go to various parts over sea, and he received for travelling, October 17, 1338, an exchequer tally for £20. The royal gift of a cask of wine to him, evidently for the use of the altar, cost the king, February 19, 1339-40, 66s. 8d., at Ghent.

In 1337 Edward III. took on himself the title of King of France, and in the following year began his terrible wars to enforce his claim. The general chapter of the Order met, May 16, 1339, at Clermont-Ferrand, and as it was thus held within his enemy's domain, the king withdrew the gift of £20, which it was customary for England to offer on such occasions. In the meantime, Winkley was put out of office as provincial by the master-general of the Order, F. Hugues de Vanssemain, a Frenchman; and the general chapter of 1339 appointed a vicar-general till the canonical election of another provincial was made. The king was indignant that his chaplain should be thus removed, in an unusual manner, whilst honourably employed in royal and public affairs, wherein was nothing unlawful or against the honour of the Order; and when Winkley had to go to the general chapter, celebrated June 4, etc., 1340, at Milan, wrote to the master-general to that effect, April 20, and said, moreover, that it was an act of contempt towards himself, done to please his enemies, which would not have happened if the master had duly weighed the favours and graces which the royal house had showered

much belated owing to the more important occupations of the author, Nos. 1 and 2, sixth year of the 4th series (1888-9), p. 68; but especially in the splendid monograph, *La cappella argentea africana offerta al Sommo Pontefice Leone XIII. dall' Emo. Sig. Card. Lavignerie*, Rome, 1889, 36 pp., imperial folio, illustrated, which is now attracting the attention of the foreign reviews, as *La Rassegna Nazionale*, Florence, October 16, 1890, from which latter periodical the descriptive portion of this article has been compiled.



on the Order, and might continue: it would be very pleasing, still, if such ingratitude were redeemed, beyond what was due to a man of probity and known goodness, by listening to the royal recommendation in favour of Winkley, whereby the Order would find opportune returns. Some secret and arduous affairs of the kingdom sent Winkley at this time to the Roman court, and he probably visited the pope at Avignon on his way back from Milan, if he went to the general chapter. He had letters of credence, dated April 25, to Benedict XII., who answered the king by Winkley, July 13, expressing his intense desire to establish peace between England and France. For the expenses to and fro, and at the papal court, £10 was paid October 17, and £20 on the 24th following.

In 1342 the royal confessor was again sent to the Roman court. Preparatory to his journey, he stayed some time in London, and received, April 7, 100s. for his expenses there; a gray palfrey for riding worth 113s. 4d., May 7; a sumpter-horse for his harness, 46s. 8d., May 25; letters of credence to the pope, dated May 22, in which the king also begged some privileges for the royal chapel; and 40 marks, June 8, for travelling.

Early in the following year, at Portsmouth, Winkley was plundered of goods to no small amount. He seems to have fallen into the hands of freebooters, for Richard Hokere and Richard Swain, of Winchelsea, two royal officers, were sent after the robbers, carrying a writ, dated May 6, for arresting and conveying to the Tower of London Roger de Dynton, William Pevenese of Portsmouth, John Spencer of Portsmouth, Robert Blake, William Hevyn of Feversham, Roger Smyth, and others, who had committed the outrage. Again the confessor was employed on arduous affairs at the papal court, and the journey to Avignon and back took him 113 days. Immediately after, he was despatched to Vannes, which took up another 64 days. He was allowed 6s. a day for his and his companion's expenses in both journeys; and October 11, 1343, there were paid into his own hands in the exchequer £33 18s. for the journey to the pope, 116s. 8d. for some papal bulls, 50s. for passage and repassage of the sea, and

£19 4s. for the French journey. After this time the confessor was taken up only with the duties of his ministry. He had a grant of 40 marks a year, April 17, 1344, in aid of his expenses, and for better maintaining his state in the king's service. A royal gift of £4 19s. was made to him March 2, 1345-6. Whilst near Calais he obtained two royal pardons of manslaughter, one, February 6, 1346-7, in favour of Richard King, for the death of Walter de Lutote; the other, July 25 following, in favour of William Smythiot of Cambridge, for the death of one Stephen, called Frenshman, or Borgulon. His pension was last paid him March 6, 1346-7; and July 4 the order for payment was issued, but not executed, and it is evident that F. Richard de Winkley had now closed his life. At this time his companion, F. Walter de Neuport, withdrew into his cloister at London on an allowance of 40s. a year for clothing, which was superseded, January 18, 1361-2, by a pension of 5 marks out of the revenues of Devon, the grant being confirmed, March 11, 1377-8, by Richard II.; and he is last heard of April 18, 1385, when the Sheriff of Devon was ordered to pay up all arrears of the pension.

#### F. ARNALD DE STRILLEGH.

The usual allowance of cloth was delivered, in 1348, to F. Arnald de Strillegh for himself, his companion, and household, at Pentecost and Christmas, but nothing more appears on record concerning this confessor.

#### F. JOHN DE WODEROWE.

In the spring of 1349 F. John de Woderowe became the confessor of Edward III., and on his commencing D.D. at Cambridge in that year, the king bestowed on him, July 8, a gift of £20. He rose to be a man of no small consideration in his time. In 1353 he accompanied the Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of Lancaster, and other magnates in the embassy to the King of France, receiving for his own expenses, November 9, £26 13s. 4d., and January 25 following £11 6s. 8d. In the next year he went to the papal court with the bishop-elect of London, Sir Guy Bryan, and others for the confirmation of the peace between England and France, for which he had,



July 7, an advance of 200 marks for the journey; whilst he was at Avignon, December 8, £100 was sent to him; and February 23, through his brother Richard, a further sum of 100 marks; and after his return he had, May 5, £8 for his wages, and £38 for his safe conduct, passage and repassage of his men and horses, and other necessities. This journey occupied him from May 25 to March 29, 1355. In the autumn of 1356 he was again at Avignon, and carried with him royal letters, dated November 12, containing the king's oft-repeated solicitation for the papal renewal of the privilege of some colleges of canons, who had lost the original documents. A pension of 40 marks a year was granted him May 24, 1355, the payment of which was changed, May 13, 1358, to £20 out of the farm-rent of Nottingham, the remaining 10 marks being continued out of the exchequer. Moreover, he had a royal grant, June 26, 1360, of £69 10s. 6d. a year for the support of himself and his companion at the court, four grooms serving him in the royal household, four horses, and one hack, including £9 2s. 6d. for the wages of these men, at 1½d. each, who attended to the horses, and 116s. for small necessities; and this payment was transferred, October 1, 1362, from the royal household to the exchequer. He lent 20 marks to Jane, Queen of Scotland, which after her death was paid, November 30, 1362, out of the English exchequer. The pension was superseded, August 26, 1372, by his appointment to the office of chirographer of the common bench. According to the old custom, he and his companion had, every Christmas and Pentecost, the black and white cloth for their habits, table-napery, and bedclothes from the king's wardrobe, all of which were continued to him even after he had given up the charge of the royal conscience. He had given him by the king, in 1366, two casks of Gascony wine, in 1371 a pipe of Rhenish wine, and in 1373 another cask of Gascony wine, all probably for the service of the altar; and August 18, 1371, a messenger from the king was paid 13s. 4d. for going to him from Marlborough to Dartford.

Woderowe was very active in promoting and carrying on the foundation of the priory

of Dartford, in Kent, for Sisters of the second Order of St. Dominic, and through him most of the royal gifts of Edward III. were made for the purpose. He superintended the works of the friars' and sisters' houses there, and received £40, January 25, 1353-4, for his expenses in staying at Dartford. Through him the king lent 100s., February 10 following, to the friars there, to be paid at will. On his retiring from the court, in 1376, he had a royal pardon, July 15, for all offences, especially debts and accounts due to the exchequer. His companion was F. Nicholas Hope, who, being abroad on affairs of state, had 5 marks, May 25, 1360, for coming out of Burgundy into England. He had a pension of 10 marks a year granted to him for life, and received the payment of it down to April 13, 1374. To whom succeeded F. Thomas Walsh, in 1363, and, April 6, had 100s. a year granted to him to find him in clothing and other necessities. He became Prior of King's Langley, and as such was also prior of the new Dominican nunnery of Dartford, and the king granted him an annuity of 10 marks, April 3, 1374, out of the sisters' revenues, for the needs and labours of this additional charge. The pension of 100s. was confirmed, July 14, 1380, by Richard II., and was paid February 1 following for the last time. It is probable that F. William de Brownhill was companion for about two years, as he received, April 18 and June 4, 1375, a donation of 100s. each time from the king; but there is no direct evidence of what position he held at court.

#### F. WILLIAM SIWARD.

When Woderowe resigned, the charge was committed, November 12, 1376, to F. William Siward, who was a master of theology, and taught in his convent at Oxford. On the same day the pension of £69 10s. 6d. was assigned to him, being 3s. a day (£54 12s.), to maintain him and his companion, and the men serving him in the royal household, four horses, and one hackney, 1½d. a day each (£9 2s. 6d.) for the wages of the four grooms or valets, and 116s. for small expenses. About the end of March, 1377, he received the cloth for winter and summer habits, bedding, and table-napery, etc., of



himself and companion and the valets' clothes. When Edward III. died, June 21 following, his charge ceased. He had then received, June 5, £10 of his pension, though an advance of £33 6s. 8d. had been made January 16, so that there were due to him £23 3s. and 69s. 0½d. He was paid, October 14, £19 15s. 3d. for pension after his office ceased, by order of the royal council, and gave up the patent of his grant. He had £20, July 20, 1383, for certain services rendered to the late king; but it was not till April 23, 1390, that the settlement of £32 2s. 6½d. discharged the balance due to him.

On leaving the royal court, Siward remained in London, and became prior of the convent there; and in the great provincial synod of 1382, held at his house May 21, he subscribed the condemnation of the twenty-four conclusions of Wyclif. In the chapter of 1382 he was elected Provincial of England; and on All Saints' Day, in the same year, he preached before the king at Eltham, and received a fee of 13s. 4d. He was released from his supreme office April 2, 1393, by the master-general of the Order. On the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24), 1396, he preached before Richard II. at Havering, and is mentioned for the last time at the end of the following July.

#### F. THOMAS RUSHOOK.

For some years F. Thomas Rushook was prior of Hereford, and in 1352 was governing there a community of eight priests and three lay-brothers. Afterwards he was elected provincial. In 1374 a council was called at Westminster by the king to decide the question of the pope's dominion over ecclesiastical temporalities, and his feudatory claim to England. Rushook sat, with three other masters of theology, on a form in front of the Prince of Wales and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Being the first called upon to give his opinion, he begged to be excused such a difficult matter, and counselled that, according to the custom of his Order in arduous questions, the *Veni Creator Spiritus*, or a Mass of the Holy Ghost, should be said. The debate took up two days, and after much tergiversation and recrimination, in

which the prince called the bishops asses, a negative answer was returned.

In his provincial duties, Rushook fell into grave dissension with F. Elias Raimundi, master-general of the Order; and the general chapter at Carcassonne, in June, 1378, removed him and all his supporters from every office, and deprived them even of private cells and native convents, and appointed successively four vicars-general of England, of whom F. William Siward became one. The matter was carried before the English Parliament and the Roman court. A royal inhibition, November 10, forbade any of the Order to hinder him unduly in his appeal to the Holy See, and in the exercise of his office of provincial. Urban VI. committed the matter to Cardinal Nicholas Caraccioli, who, solemnly hearing both sides, pronounced, August 25, 1379, the deprivation of Rushook to be unjust and null, and that all his acts were canonical, reinstated him and all his supporters, decided that the four vicars-general, including Siward, were intruders, and took effective measures to carry his sentence into execution.

At the royal court Rushook soon rose into favour. Edward III. gave him, as provincial, an order for a new habit, July 14, 1376. Richard II., ascending the throne in 1377, made him his confessor, and at this time he was a professor of theology. The king, October 6, 1380, put him in the office of chirographer of the common bench, till otherwise provided for; January 25, 1380-1, granted him a pension of £40 a year; and June 9, 1382, presented him to the archdeaconry of St. Asaph. Through the royal influence he was promoted by the pope, January 16, 1382-3, to the bishopric of Llandaff. He had the temporalities restored, April 2; made his profession of obedience at Otford, April 18; and was consecrated, May 3, in the church of the Blackfriars of London, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of Winchester, Exeter, and Ely. But in 1385 he was translated to Chichester (the bull of provision being dated October 16), of which he had the custody of the temporalities, December 6, and they were fully restored March 26 following. He was retained as the king's confessor, and although his pension of £40 ceased April 30, 1383, he and his



companion or chaplain (F. John Burghill) were still provided with winter and summer habits, etc., as before, and were attended by the four valets. In June, 1384, he had a royal gift of £6 13s. 4d. for small expenses at court; and in September, 1385, cloth for cappa and capuce against the burial of the king's mother.

Coerced by parliament, Richard II., in 1386, put the administration of the state into the hands of commissioners; but in a council at Nottingham, in August of the following year, he got the judges to declare the commission to be prejudicial to the regal prerogatives, and stopped its execution. Thereupon the parliament assembled, February 3, 1387-8, and condemned the judges as traitors, though they pleaded that they had been overawed; and March 6 the sentence was repeated. On the same day the Bishop of Chichester was impeached for being present when the questions were put to the judges, for threatening them into their answers, concealing the object of the traitors, and by his connivance exposing the whole realm to danger. The bishop denied the charge, declaring that no threats had been used, that he was under secrecy as to the answers, and that he had taken care no evil should arise from the transaction. Still, he was found guilty of treason, and banished into Ireland for life, the city of Cork, or within two leagues, being assigned as his residence, with permission to receive 40 marks a year from any friend who would allow him so much. The safe conduct, July 8, 1388, suffered him to take 40 marks for the first year, one bed, clothing, a book for saying his hours, and two English servants; and he was required to be at the port of Bristol by August 1, and at Cork by Michaelmas Day. As a consolation in exile Pope Urban VI. translated him to the see of Triburna (Kilmore); but the revenues were wholly inadequate, so his friends petitioned parliament, that, for God's sake and as a work of charity, a subsistence might be assigned to him for life. And so an exchequer pension of £40 a year was granted him March 10, 1389-90. His pension was regularly paid to him, and for the last time January 25, 1392-3. Unable to separate himself from the scenes of his former greatness, he was hovering on the out-

skirts of the royal court, when death overtook him, heart-broken at his political disgrace. He was buried within the church of Seal, in Kent.

(To be continued.)



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

BY REV. CHARLES KERRY.

THE recent visit of the Derby Archaeological Society to The Oakes at Norton, responsive to the kind invitation of Francis Westby Bagshawe, Esq., has led to the discovery of a most important manuscript—the Register of the ancient Guild of the Holy Trinity, in Foss Gate, York. When Drake wrote his *Eboracum* about the commencement of the last century, this record was among the archives of the Merchants' Company in an old chest in their hall in Foss Gate. From a book-plate engraven about 1730, within the first cover, it would seem that the volume has been in private possession for at least 160 years; but how "Mr. Samuel Dawson, of York," a merchant, who died in 1734, obtained the right to insert his book-plate therein, there is nothing to show. One Thomas Denison appears to have claimed the book about 1750, but how or when it came into the Oakes Library is not known. The Mercers' Company may be congratulated on the discovery of this valuable record, and we must express our great obligation to the present owner for permitting the nature of its contents to be made known to the antiquarian world.

The book consists of about 150 leaves of vellum, strongly bound in bevelled oak boards, covered with white leather, and once secured by a clasp, which fastened on a stud in the middle of the second cover. The volume measures about 11 inches by 8 inches, and is about 2 inches in thickness.

Guilds would seem to have been of Anglo-



Saxon origin, and were in use in this country long before any formal licenses were granted for them; and it is probable that the Merchants' Guild at York is of very early foundation. Certain it is that they were an important and wealthy community in 1370, when a great movement was made among them for the promotion of their spiritual interests. It was then that a hospital and chantry were established for the relief of their decayed brethren, and the benefit of the souls of the living and departed members. For this purpose a royal charter was granted, dated 12 February, 44 Edward III., 1370. The deed of settlement and organization of the hospital was drawn up by John Thoresby, Archbishop of York, shortly afterwards, and is dated August 4, 1373. Its provisions are as follows: There shall be an hospital for ever in Fossgate to be endowed with houses, possessions, and goods, and be called "The Hospital founded in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ and the Blessed Mary the Virgin." In the hospital there shall be a fit and worthy chaplain, who shall have the cure, administration and government of the same, receiving the rents and profits in person for the use of the poor, faithfully to dispense the same: and when the goods are not so discharged, it must be presumed that they do not exist. The presentation to be vested in the heirs of John de Roucliff, who shall present within eight months of a vacancy; in case of failure, then the right to lapse into the hands of the archbishop, or, the chair being vacant, into the hands of the dean and chapter, or, in case of neglect, the mayor and citizens of York.

The master, on his appointment, shall take a corporal oath, and shall perform every useful thing for the men of the hospital, and shall eschew everything not advantageous. Of all goods he shall make an inventory, and reside in the hospital.

In the said hospital there shall be thirteen poor and feeble persons continually dwelling, and two poor clerics, scholars, at the choice and election of the warden, who shall pay them 4d. of silver every week. In the election of the poor, all partiality and carnality must be avoided, and the choice made with piety, justice, and judgment. If any of the inmates fall from virtue, and sin habitually, another shall be chosen in his place.

The master shall receive ten marks yearly for his own victual and sustenance; nor must he convert any more of the goods to his own use; but that which is left beyond the said sum, and beyond the money paid to the poor, shall be applied to the augmentation of the funds of the hospital, and faithfully preserved. And when the funds shall attain six marks beyond the sums recited, then another fit chaplain shall be nominated by Mr. John de Roucliff and his heirs for the said warden, and he shall receive the said six marks yearly for four years, by equal portions quarterly. The said chaplain shall reside with the warden in the hospital, and bodily there abide, etc. If the funds of the hospital increase, the number of the poor shall be proportionately increased.

The warden and chaplains shall say every-day the suffrages for the departed, and three times a week the seven penitential Psalms with the Litany. Masses shall be celebrated very frequently with all due devotion within the said hospital for the good estate of our lord, Edward, King of England, and for John de Roucliff while they shall live, the mayor of the city of York, and the officials of the Court of York for the time being, the brothers, sisters, and benefactors of the said hospital, and the poor and needy therein. Also for the souls of Philippa, late Queen of England, of our lord the king, and of John de Roucliff when they shall have departed this world, and for the souls of the mayor, officials, brethren, sisters, the poor and needy, and for the souls of all the faithful departed.

The chaplains shall be removed for incontinency.

Given at Thorpe, near York, 27 day of August, A.D. 1373, in the twenty-first year of our translation, and in the forty-seventh of Edward III.

The advowson of the Hospital passed from John de Roucliff, the founder of the chantry, to Agnes his daughter, wife of William Wacelyn; and from Wacelyn to Nicholas Warthill, whose son, John Warthill, in 1430, alienated it to John Branthwayt, John Bery, Will. Ledall, and Thomas Swynburn, chaplains. In 1436 the advowson seems to have reverted to John de Warthill, "clericus," by whom it was granted to Robt Yarum and Thomas Kyrke. In 1512 the presentation for one life only was given to



John Norman, merchant, and it would seem that then the right had passed to the master and members of the Guild.

The chauntry was further endowed by William Grundall, Rector of St. Mary the Elder, in York, "not only with divers lands and tenements, but also with £10 in silver for the sustentation and relief of the hospital, and for the provision of two chaplains to celebrate masses daily." Grundall became a member on St. Luke's Day, 1488, the day the deed was made.

The volume commences with the Register of the Guild—a yearly chronicle of officials elected and members admitted, interspersed with regulations inserted at the time they were severally instituted. The first entry gives us the names of the Brethren of the Hospital of "The Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Fossgate, in the time of WILLIAM OTTLEY, "Chapel Master," in the year 1420. At the head of the list is Robert Yarum, senior, mentioned above in connection with the advowson. Twenty-nine members are recorded. The Masters and Constables of the Guild would appear to have been elected every year from an early period. The latter officials do not occur in the lists until 1471, but as there is a distinct mention of them in the chartulary in a deed of 1439 their office was of earlier origin—anno 17 Hen. VI.

THOMAS KIRK, Master.  
Thomas Crathorn, } Constables.  
John Cateryk, }

The next list of members is dated 1443, in the time of Thomas Scanceby, master. There are 102 names in the list, but as eighty-eight of these members have wives who are also sisters of the guild, the society must have then consisted of at least 190 persons. The following list is headed: "The names of brethren and sisters admitted in the time of John Gyllot, Master of the said fraternity, and John Ffereby and William Vesey, Constables of the same fraternity, A.D. 1459. The remaining lists are only of *admissions* under the successive Masters, and are not so comprehensive as that of 1443. The following is a catalogue of the masters, officials, etc., as subsequently recorded:

THOMAS BEVERLAY (no date: 2 admissions).

THOMAS SCANSBY (no date: 4 admissions).

JOHN KENT (no date: among the admissions are Robert Craythorn, "gentyllman," Ric: Asper, gentyllman, et ux' eius).

THOM. SCANSBY (no date: 12 admissions).

JOHN FFERYBY (no date: 2 admissions).

ROBERT WALKER (no date: 4 admissions).

ROBERT WAUKER (second year of office: 4 adm\*).

THOMAS WRANGWIN, Master, and William Tod and John Lowne, Constables, 1471; 7 admissions. inter alia Rob. Johnson, "Spicer," 3s. 4d. fine of entry. 1472—seven admitted: inter alia, Sir John Pyllington and Joan his wife.

JOHN TONGE, Master, and William Tod and Thomas Satton, Constables, 1473.

Alanus Wilbefosse and Katerina, uxor eius, admitted.

JOHN FFERYBY, Master, and Nicholas Lancastre and Ric. Cokerill, Constables, 1474.

Thomas Dawson, Capellanus, one of the 12 admitted this year.

RICHARD YORKE, Master. William Tod and Thomas Gaunt, Const., 1475.

JOHN GYLIOT, Master. John Skelton and John Harpur, Constabs., 1476.

Robert Proctor, Chaplain, admitted.

"Temp'e WILLI COK, Vicecomitis Ebor: Magister" (1477). John Besiby and Rich<sup>d</sup> Abbot, Constables. Among the admissions, twenty-two in number, are John Wayk, "Prior de Marton," S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Clyfe, "prest," and S<sup>r</sup> John Warngyll, "prest."

WILLIAM TOD, Master, 1478. John Beseby and Richard Abbot, Const. Master John Topclyff, Rector of All Saints, admitted. "Nicolas Palmer hath pmysed ij<sup>e</sup> ffright of ffish from Island for his entresse" (admission fee).

WILLIAM Brounflete, Master, 1480 and 1481. Rob. Tubbat, Alexander Dauson, Constables: 13 admissions.

JOHN HARPUR, Master, 1482. Thom. Baker and John Elwald, Constables.

Magister Willielm<sup>s</sup> Cleveland, Magister Hospitalis, and Dñs Cristoferus Ffisher, Capellanus.

THOMAS SCOTTON, Master, 1483. John Stokdale and Nich. Ffisher, Constables. Sir John Ruste, capellanus. (He died in the year 1500.)



JOHN HAG, "Meistre," 1484. John Peghaw and John Dogeson, Constables. Sir Rich. Löncastre, Preste, admitted.

HENRY WILLIAMSON, Master, 1479 (*sic*). John Shaw and Will. Jackson, Constables.

JOHN GYLIOT, Master, 1485. John Lame and John Cator, Constables. William Marshall and Elizab. his wife. In lieu of his fee Marshall undertook the office of common *Searcher*, in order that he might not be "Pageaunt Meistr." Gylot was master in 1486 when "Dñs Joh<sup>es</sup> Con," Capellanus was admitted.

"Itm. the forseid John Gylliot hath gyfne vnto the Halter in Chapell of ye Holy Trinite in ffosgate one alter cloth with the ffrontell of Russett Sattayn w<sup>t</sup> iij. sheilds of white sylk and powderd w<sup>t</sup> xxxvi. letters of gold of Venysse and two Kyettyns (curtains) of Russet sairsnet p'tenyng to ye same." He also gave a "Corporax," with the case of black velvet, "with one ymegge of y<sup>e</sup> Trinite of golde." "Itm. y<sup>e</sup> seid John haith made a glasse wyndow at y<sup>e</sup> alter of Saynt Kateryn, w<sup>t</sup> two ymages of Sant John and Sant Thomas."

THOMAS FFYNCH, Master, 1487. Rich<sup>d</sup> Williamson and Thomas Davett, Constables. John Byrkhedde, William Jakeson, "Seyrchours."

This is the first mention of these officials. One of their offices was to "search" for faulty yard wands, weights, and measures "thurgh all y<sup>e</sup> craft of mercere." In Finch's second year of office, William Grundall, Rector of the church of St. Mary the Elder, a great benefactor to the guild, was admitted into the community.

"Thomas Ffynch haith gyfen in his yer vnto the alt<sup>r</sup> of Saint Kateryn A ffrontell of streipt satane frenget w<sup>t</sup> white red and grene sylk, a scheild of sylver in the mydst." He also gave a corresponding one to St. Thomas's altar.

The same Thomas Finch, "Maist<sup>r</sup> William Cleveland, and the wyeffe lait of John Ince, haith made a glasse wyndow next vnto the alter of the sowith sied of yare owne costis."

"Also the executo<sup>r</sup> of Maister Carre haith made a glasse wyndow next of the same, and as it a-perith."

"Also John Gillott, Alderman, paid for glassyng the wyndow of the north sied next vnto the hye alter."

"Also the seid Thomas Ffynch haith gyfen the couer of sylke in the Knepie (canopy) of the sacrament box."

The following regulation with regard to the Pageant or Mystery Plays, for which York was so famous in the Middle Ages, must not be omitted:

"Its ordaind and acorded by pe assent of pe hole ffeloship in pe Trinite Hall on pe election daye, Thomas Scansby being mister, Will. Bluefront, Willm. Gaing, Constables, y<sup>e</sup> pay with pe assent off pe ffelshipp sall chuse iij. pagent masters on pe Ffriday next after Wissonday of pe Mercres and Merchants of pe citte, and pay iij. shall bring forth p<sup>r</sup> PAT<sup>r</sup>NOSTER PLAY, and recyve all pe orneaments thatt belang p<sup>r</sup>to (thereto) by Indento<sup>r</sup>, and so deliu<sup>r</sup>. over to paym pat shall com after, and pay sall be countable to pe maister, constables, and ffelowship of all pair receyts and expenc<sup>s</sup> resonable, and pe iij. pagant maisters being shall bring forth pe pagants, and have them in againe w<sup>in</sup> iij. days next after Corpus Cristi day. Which of them p<sup>r</sup> doth contrary shall pay vi<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. to pe ffeloshipp without any fforgivness."

THOMAS SHAW, Master, 1488.

Edward Kyrkbe and Thomas Jonnyson, Constab<sup>l</sup>. Rich. Blakburne and Nich. Mayland, "Seyrchours."

Will. Russel, }  
Rob. Thorne, } Pagent maist<sup>r</sup> (the first  
John Thomson, } record of these officials).  
Wm. Middelton, }

New brothers: Dñs John Jakson, capellanus; John Steyll, of London, draper.

Robert Plumpton, of York, gentleman, etc.

GEORGE KYRK, Master, 1489.

"Pagent Maistres": Thom. Taillour, Wm. Staveley, Rich. Charlesby, Rob. Bast.

New brothers: John Mannforth de Kyrtyngton, Esq., and Jane his wife. Robert Clyffe, of York, merchant.

Second year of office, 1490: Rob<sup>t</sup> Levesham and Thomas Taillour, Constables.

"Pagent maistars": Myghell Qwharton, Rob<sup>t</sup> Persson, John Goll.

Brethren made (inter alia): Roger Aske



de Aske, Esq.; Will. Mowbray de Eysby in Cleveland, gent., and Katherina; Thomas Jackson de Bedall, yom.; and Joanna Jacobus Kyrke, of York, goldsmith.

JOHN ELWALD, Master, 1492.

Nicholas Mayland and Ric. Gray, Constables. Edward Kirkby and Thom. Davell, Searchers.

Alan Staveley,  
Thom. Catlynson,  
Robert Persson,  
John Gawnte, } Pageant Maisters.

At this time forty pence seems to have been the admission fee.

Admissions: Thom. Persson, Pewterer.

John Langton, Draper.

Mr. Robt Pulle, chaplain, etc.

JOHN STOKDALL, Master, 1493.

Alan Staveley and Hen. Bulmer, Constables.

Richard Russell, Bedell of the guild, and Kateryn his wife.

THOMAS DAREY, Master, 1494.

John Thomson and Thom. Pennyman, Constables. Rob. Goldsmith and Ric. Abbot, Searchers.

Will. Gylde,  
James Manhoude,  
Rich. Marshall,  
Geo. Nicholson, } Pageant Masters.

During his second year of office (1495) the Pageant Masters were John Spencer, Edmund Warwyk, Ric. Newton, and Will<sup>m</sup> Mulson.

Under Darby's rule are inserted several regulations, which seem to have been first made about 1443.

The first provides that every merchant of the guild shall answer to the fellowship "of a ton tight lyk as þe ship is ffreght, or els to the value of a ton tight in money, on payn of fforfature of ij. ton tyght, als often tymes to be rascid of the p'son or p'sones p' dose contrary to þis ordnaunce withoute any forgyfnes.

2. Every brother beginning to trade as a master merchant in Flanders, Brabant, and Zeland shall pay at his "hansing" two shillings at Bruges, Antwerp, Barrow, and Middleborough. And every apprentice at his "hansing" sixteen pence at the same places under a penalty of six shillings and eight pence.

3. Officers neglecting to exact the fines imposed upon defaulters shall pay the fines themselves.

4. Every member to attend the Hall meetings at the Beadles' warning before 10 o'clock in the morning, or be fined 2d., or, failing altogether and making no reasonable excuse, 4d.

(To be continued.)



## Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies.

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

THE most striking feature of the last quarterly issue of the journal of the ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE is Mr. Haverfield's "Roman Inscriptions in Britain," to which we have drawn more detailed attention elsewhere. Some of the fruits of the recent Gloucester meeting of the Institute are given, namely, the opening address of the antiquarian section by Dr. Freshfield, the opening address of the historical section by the Dean of Gloucester, a paper on Tewkesbury Abbey Church by Mr. Hartshorne, F.S.A., and a brief but good paper by Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., on the ancient encaustic tiles in Gloucester Cathedral. The further contributions to this number are, "Roman Antiquities on the Middle Rhine," by Mr. Barwell Lewis, F.S.A.; "On a Hittite Seal from Smyrna," by Professor Sayce; and "Bosses of the Wooden Vaulting of the Cloisters of Lincoln Minster," by Rev. Precentor Venables.



In the Worcester section of the journal of the ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES is a valuable paper by Canon Creighton on the Italian bishops of Worcester. From A.D. 1497 to A.D. 1534 the See was occupied by foreigners, who seldom came near the diocese. Such an arrangement seems very extraordinary to us, but it was probably easily accepted by a generation among whom the spiritual life was at so low an ebb, and who saw nothing strange in the fact that Cardinal Wolsey never set his foot in his own Cathedral Church.

The usual explanation has been that this was one of the gross usurpations of the Popes, who filled English sees whenever they could with their own creatures, and that this was one of the many causes which brought on that long series of events which we call the Reformation. Canon Creighton has, however, succeeded in showing very clearly that this explanation is by no means the true one. To use his own words:

"Doubtless it is an illustration of the unsatis-



factory working of the machinery of the Church in a time when the Papal supremacy had ceased to be beneficial, but as a matter of history, the appointment of these Italians was due to the English King, and not to the suggestion, still less to the authority, of the Pope."

The Italian bishops of Worcester were really the diplomatic agents of the English King at Rome, and they were chosen simply and solely because they were subtle and clever men, who were able to cope with the shifty policy of the Papacy without the least regard to their fitness for the episcopal office.

Worcester seems to have been selected for the purpose of maintaining a non-resident bishop partly because of the great number of wealthy monasteries in the diocese, whose abbots and priors would keep up the external dignity of the Church, and partly because Henry VII. seems to have desired that the episcopal government of the Welsh Marches should cease, and that their control should vest more directly in the Crown.

The work of the diocese suffered much less under this arrangement than is commonly supposed. The functions of the bishop were divided, strictly episcopal acts being performed by suffragan bishops, while the administration of the diocese was performed by a series of extremely capable men who filled the office of vicar-general.

A list of these suffragans and vicars-general is given, but in many cases it is very difficult to identify the titles of the sees of the former. They were all bishops *in partibus*, and on this head the Canon's words are well worthy of notice:

"The episcopal work proper was done by suffragan bishops, who took their titles chiefly from Oriental sees. It was one of the maxims of the Church never to acknowledge any diminution of its dominion. If some parts of Christendom had fallen into the hands of unbelievers, so that Christian bishops could no longer live and labour therein, still the bishops were always in existence ready to return when occasion offered. Meanwhile, these bishops *in partibus infidelium* were ready to help their more fortunate brethren whose sees were undisturbed."

The stipend of these suffragans was generally provided by instituting them to some living in the diocese—e.g., Ricardus donensis Epus was appointed by the King rector of Salwarpe, an arrangement not unfrequently followed at the present day.

Our space will not permit us even to glance at the events here given of the lives of the Italian bishops of Worcester, and we would only commend to our readers this new light on the history of a difficult period, and beg them to examine carefully the accounts of John Hornyhold, the receiver-general of the see in 1532, which are in themselves an important contribution to the records of the diocese.

At the October meeting of the NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, Dr. J. Evans, president, in the chair, Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited three coins of Stephen, the first of which presented on both sides the ordinary bust of the king. The second was of the type of Henry II.'s first issue, the interest lying in the letters on the obverse, *FNREX . A*. On the reverse was *ON . LIN*, proving the coin to have been struck at Lincoln.

The third coin presented a new reverse type—a double cross confined within an inner circle, and in each angle a pyramid surmounted by an annulet. The obverse type was the same as Hawkins, pl. xxi., 276.

Mr. A. J. Evans read a valuable paper on "Some New Artists' Signatures on Sicilian Greek Coins." In the course of the paper the author brought forward a variety of evidence to show that the received chronology of the Sicilian coin-types of the last quarter of the fifth century B.C. needed considerable revision, and that the *quadriga* in particular had reached a highly-advanced and even sensational stage of development as early as 415 B.C.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. H. Weber and Dr. B. V. Head took a leading part.

At the October meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on Monday, October 20, 1890, Professor T. McK. Hughes, F.R.S. (president), exhibited some of the stakes and pottery from a wattle-hut on Loch Maree, and (for comparison) a pile and some pottery from the Lake-dwelling of Robenhausen, and also a rude earthen vessel from Hauxton, which, in the texture of the ware and the plainness of the rim, much resembled the urn from Loch Maree.

Mr. Hurrell exhibited a bronze ring, a Roman bronze coin of the fourth century A.D., a local token, and the cruciform head of a scabbard, all found recently at Newton, near Cambridge.

The Rev. H. W. P. Stevens read a paper on the history of the parish of Tadlow.

Mr. J. W. Bodger, of Peterborough, exhibited and described one gold and two silver Celtic coins, found in Peterborough in 1886, associated with bronze coins of Hadrian, Claudius, Domitian, and others, also bronze fibulae, men and women's finger-rings, bangle, bodkin with eyelet-slit in, pottery and tiles, intermingled with bones of ox, sheep, boar, hare, etc.; bronze of Philip the Elder, struck at Alexandria, found at Castor; bronze of Constantine the Great, struck at Constantinople, found at Castor; silver and bronze coins from Gallienus to Constantine the Younger, found at Castor; silver coin, Antoninus Pius, found at Waternewton; silver coin, Julius Caesar, found at Conington; one silver and seven bronze coins found at Woodstone Hill; sixteen bronze coins, from Nero to Gordianus III., including one of great beauty of Faustina the Younger, found at Sandy.

A very large number of members of the HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB visited, on Thursday, October 23, the Norman house at the bottom of Blue Anchor Lane, Southampton, which has just been restored by Mr. W. F. G. Spranger, under the direction of Mr. T. K. Dymond.

The *Hampshire Independent*, in reporting the proceedings, says that special interest attaches to this almost unique example of Norman Domestic architecture, from the fact that it has just undergone a process of judicious restoration under the hands of Mr. T. K. Dymond, an enthusiastic local antiquary. The premises having come into the hands of Mr. W. F. G. Spranger, that gentleman was fortunately persuaded by Mr. Dymond to put it into better condition, and to preserve it as one of the sights of the town. Under the careful supervision of Mr. Dymond, windows



which had long been blocked up with stone were made once more to let in the light of day, damaged portions were repaired, whilst inside the unsightly whitewash was cleaned off the beams of the roof and walls. The round-headed Norman doorway in Blue Anchor Lane has also been opened. There are three two-light windows, with central shaft, from the carved capital of which spring the small semicircular arches. The southern one of the solar was nearly in a perfect state, but built up. The companion window to the north was utterly destroyed except the turnings of the arch on the head of the window. Inside, the windows open into very deep arched recesses, the rear arches of which possess a fine Norman moulding, fortunately preserved in the two windows facing the quay. The similar two-light window facing the lane probably lighted a short corridor which communicated between the great hall (the part where the ancient fireplace is, now open to the sky) and the solar or withdrawing room; the inner arch of this window is not moulded like the others. The basement under the great hall was lighted by a beautiful little window, which was quite built up. It has now been opened. The roof of this interesting building, which is of chestnut, is confidently pronounced by Mr. Dymond and other antiquaries to be the original roof, but some of the party were of opinion that it is of a later age. There is not, as Mr. T. W. Shore said, another place in England where one can see so good a specimen of Norman Domestic building. It dates from the time of Henry I., and, though the tradition that it was King John's palace is of modern origin, Mr. Shore thought it was borne out by history, and he quoted some documents in support of this. Thus, in 1207, King John ordered the royal hall in Southampton to be repaired by the bailiffs of the town. And from the itinerary of King John we learn that he visited Southampton on many different occasions from 1207 to 1215. From the Close Rolls of Henry III. it appeared that Henry, in 1222, addressed the bailiffs of Southampton, and ordered them "to repair our quay at Southampton, and to take care that our quay in front of our house suffers no harm." In 1224 the same bailiffs were ordered to repair the doors in other parts of the palace. It seemed to have remained a palace till, in 1338, the French burnt and looted Southampton. After that date it would have been deserted as a royal residence, and converted into a defensive place by the piers and arches outside, some of which come across the double Norman windows mentioned above. Mr. W. Dale mentioned that King Henry I., when he lost his son in the *White Ship*, himself reached Southampton in another ship, and learnt of the death of his son, possibly in this very building, in November, 1120.

The indebtedness of the Field Club, and of antiquarians generally, to Mr. Spranger and to Mr. Dymond for the effective way in which they had restored the Norman house was expressed by Professor Notter.

We hope that Mr. Spranger may be induced to increase the indebtedness of antiquarians to him by covering in the ancient fireplace, which is now exposed to the destructive agency of wind and weather.

The sixth part of the *Bradford Antiquary*, being the opening section of vol. ii. of the journal of the BRAD-

FORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY has reached us. It contains continuations from vol. i. of the three following papers by Mr. T. T. Empsall, "Burial Registers of Bradford Parish Church," "Bibliography of Bradford and Neighbourhood," and "Land Tax for Bradford and District." Mr. Empsall also gives an interesting paper termed "Bradford during the Fifteenth Century." Mr. John Lister, M.A., continues the transcripts and translations of ancient charters from the Henningway MSS., and also contributes a valuable paper on the "Early History of the Woollen Trade in the Halifax and Bradford District." A few inscriptions are given at length from the "Bradford Parish Church." The translation of the earliest local wills of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries from the York registry is also continued from the first volume. Altogether this is a strong number, and consists of fifty-six pages of closely-printed double-columned text.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was held on October 29, when "Notes on Dr. Hunter's copy of Bourne's *History of Newcastle*, with a catalogue of manuscript contents," was read by Mr. J. R. Boyle. At the same meeting, Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh exhibited a copper grave chalice in his possession from Hexham Abbey, and Mr. G. Irving exhibited an early seventeenth-century cup of laburnum wood, with silver mountings. Four plates illustrative of the recent excavation on the site of the White Friars, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have been issued to the members to complete vol. xiii. of the *Archæologia Æliana*.

No. VIII. of the Transactions of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS has just been issued to members. Copies can be obtained of the hon. sec. (Mr. R. W. M. Lewis, Corpus Christi College) at 1s. It is the best number that this spirited little society has issued. There are four plates. The first is to Robert Singleton and his three wives, 1472, Thornton, Bucks, the only example of a quadruple canopy. Two others are to Christopher Elcock, 1492, and Margaret Elcock, 1494, both formerly in St. Mary Magdalene's church, Bargate, Canterbury. To the disgrace of all concerned these brasses disappeared when the church was dismantled in 1871. A fourth plate represents a civilian, with gypciere and rosary, circa 1450-75, in the private possession of Mr. F. Stanley, of Margate; the owner is willing to restore it to the church from whence it came provided it can be correctly located. The remarkable correspondence between the Vicar of Godmersham and the officers of the C. U. A. B. C. is commented on in our "Notes of the Month" of this issue.

The annual meeting of the POWYS-LAND CLUB (Montgomeryshire) was held at the Museum, Welshpool, on October 27, the Earl of Powis in the chair. The chief work in which the society has been engaged during the past year is the excavations at the abbey of Strata Marcella, which have been more than once alluded to in these columns. The Venerable Archdeacon Thomas read an interesting paper on the



small portrait brass of a vicar of Bettws-Cedewain, who died in 1531. The inscription records the building of the tower. This brass was restored to the church in 1868. The following is an Englished version of the inscription: "Pray for the Soul of Sir John ap Meredyth of Powys, formerly Vicar of this Church of Bettws: in whose time the Tower was built, and at different periods three bells were bought, and many other good works done in the said Church: The Vicar himself helping to his utmost. God be merciful to his soul. Amen. Dated in his lifetime in the year of Our Lord one thousand five hundred and thirty-one."



An interesting lecture, entitled, "Some Legends and Ballads of the County of Berks," was given at Reading, last month, before the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, by Mr. John A. Brain. The lecture embraced many stories connected with Reading in the olden time. The combat between Montford and the Earl of Essex on the island below Caversham Bridge; the musical competition, "Summer is y-comen in"; the story of Henry VIII. and the sick abbot; and the amusing story of Cole, the rich clothier, were passed in review; whilst the ballads relating to Archbishop Laud, the "Reading Fight," and "The Berkshire Lady," were read with great effect. This society has had the honour conferred upon it of receiving the Queen as patron, a letter to that effect, dated October 28, being received from Balmoral, by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, hon. sec., together with a cheque for £5 as a donation to the society. The society has just attained its jubilee, having been founded originally in the year 1840 as the Berks Ashmolean Society.



The first meeting of the twenty-first session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on November 4, when papers were read by Mr. P. le P. Renouf (president) on "Nile Legends"; by Miss L. Macdonald on "Inscriptions relating to Sorcery in Cyprus"; and by Dr. W. Playte on "The Naya Serpent." The next meeting of the society will be held at 9, Conduit Street, on Tuesday, December 2, at 8 p.m.



The opening meeting of the winter session of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Chapter-House, St. Paul's, on November 5, when a paper was read by the Rev. E. S. Dewick, F.S.A., on "Dedication Crosses, with special reference to those in Scotland."



The ordinary general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on November 11, at the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Dublin, when the following papers were submitted: "On the Resemblance between Early Irish and Egyptian Crosses," by the Bishop of Limerick. "On the Earlier Forms of Inscribed Crosses found in Ireland," by W. F. Wakeman. "On the Figure of a small Bird, in Bronze, found in Dublin Excavations, with Remarks," and "A Con-

tribution to Irish Anthropology," with Illustrations, by William Frazer. "The Unfinished Crosses of Kells," by Rev. John Healy, LL.D. "Statistics of Ornamental Glass Beads in Irish Collections," by Rev. Leonard Hassé. "Description of Old Wooden Houses in Dublin and Drogheda," illustrated by A. Williams. "Fresh Facts about Prehistoric Pottery," by Rev. George R. Buick, M.A. "An attempt to Identify certain Sites on the Hill of Tara, and a Practical Suggestion," by Rev. Denis Hanan, D.D.; and "The Normans in Thomond" (Part III.), by T. Johnson Westropp, M.A. On November 12 the members met at the Chapter-house, St. Mary's Abbey, which was described by Rev. Dr. Stokes. This chapter-house, now used as the store of a seed merchant, is the only complete relic of the buildings of this old Cistercian abbey. St. Andrew's Arch, and other portions of the old city were also visited.



On November 5 a meeting of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS was held, when rubbings of the following brasses were exhibited: By Mr. R. H. Russell, Trinity College: Balsham (John Blodwell, and a man in armour), Quy and Gorton, Cambridgeshire; Chalfont and Chesham, Buckinghamshire; Laindon Clay, Essex; and Dartmouth, Devon. By Mr. O. Charlton, Caius College: Balsham (John de Sleaford), Cambridgeshire; Hacombe and Stoke-in-Teignhead, Devonshire; and Bishop Auckland, Durham. By the hon. corresponding sec. (Mr. R. W. M. Lewis, Corpus Christi College): fragments of some brasses in private possession in Norfolkshire, including some portions of the brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, at Elsing, in that county. By the hon. managing sec. (Mr. R. A. S. Macalister, St. John's College): Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire; Queen's, New, and Corpus Christi Colleges, St. Michael's and St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford; Abingdon, Oxfordshire; Willington, Sussex; Hitchin, Hertfordshire; Hunstanton, Snettisham, North and South Creak, Norfolkshire; and Glasgow Cathedral. A tracing from a brass formerly in Hordwell, Hants, was also exhibited. Particulars of membership in the above association, which is open to all brass-collectors without restriction, may be obtained on application to either secretary.



The third part of this year's transactions of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, recently issued to members, contains a further portion of the late Rev. J. B. Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury Hundred or Liberties*; also a paper and the architect's report on the crypt of Old St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, recently excavated, with six sheets of illustrations and plans drawn to scale.

Amongst the finds in the crypt was a very perfect Roman stylus, of bronze, five inches in length, several coins and Nuremberg tokens, some wig curlers of pipe-clay, and a number of old bowls of tobacco pipes.

The Council have also issued to the members a further instalment of the Calendar of Lichfield Wills and Administrations.





## Literary Gossip for Archaeologists.

PROFESSOR HALBHERR, after spending six weeks in Paris examining the archaic Greek inscriptions in the Louvre, has now gone on a similar errand to Berlin, whence he will return to Rome, at the beginning of the new year, to resume at the University his lectures on Greek Epigraphy.

Dr. Theodore Reinach, director of the *Revue des Etudes Grecques*, has gone on an archaeological mission to Turkey and Greece, in order to study on the spot various hitherto inedited monuments of Greek art.

M. Pierre de Nolhac, master of the conferences at the School of Higher Studies at Paris, has discovered in the National Library a MS., containing an inedited copy of the Latin work of Petrarch, entitled *De Viris Illustribus*, which comprises thirteen biographies of ancient Eastern history and of Greek mythology. This work is different from that hitherto known by this title, and begins with an interesting introduction, in which Petrarch explains the object of his work, and the method he has followed in consulting ancient sources of information.

The Abbé Duchesne has presented to the Paris Academy of Inscriptions a plan of the excavations conducted by him on the site of the ancient cathedral of Saint-Servan (Ille-et-Vilaine), during which he found many architectural fragments, and was enabled to reconstruct the design of that ancient church belonging to the tenth and eleventh centuries, which had this peculiarity that both ends terminated in an apse.

Dr. Conrad Wernicke, of Halle, has published, in the Year-book of the German Archaeological Institute, an article tending to prove that the marble head in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, hitherto thought to be a portrait of Hermarchos, is in reality that of Plato.

Padre De Cara has published in Rome his important Monograph on the Hyksos; and Professor Schiaparelli, director of the Egyptian Museum of Florence, is now publishing the second part of the *Book of Funereal Obsequies*, the text in Hieroglyphics and the translation in Italian.

The Societa Laziale, 3, Piazza di Spagna, Rome, propose with the coming year to issue an Italian monthly review to be termed "Minerva," which will be edited by the Chev. F. Garlanda, professor at the University of Rome. One of the aims of the new review will be to keep its readers well posted, by means of careful summaries, abridgments, and translations, about the most important articles appearing in foreign reviews

of a like character. We propose to let our readers hear from time to time of the contents of what promises to be a valuable literary and archaeological publication.

Mr. George Clinch, of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum, and author of *Bloomsbury and St. Giles*, has in the press a similar history of *Marylebone and St. Pancras*. The illustrations will form a special feature in the book, many of them being reproduced from the Crace collection and other sources in the British Museum. The volume will be published early in December by Messrs. Truelove and Shirley.

Those interested in corporation records will be glad to hear that our able contributor, Mr. R. C. Hope, has undertaken to arrange and prepare a descriptive index of all the documents in the archives of the Scarborough Corporation, prior to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

Messrs. Bemrose and Sons will shortly publish *Devonshire Wills*, a collection of abstracts of early wills proved and granted in the diocese of Exeter, arranged and annotated by Mr. Charles Worthy. The calendars at Exeter commence late in the sixteenth century, but there are many old books, some of which are still unindexed, which contain transcripts of wills of an earlier date. This book should be of value, as no previous effort has been made to print these wills.

Messrs. Asher and Co., foreign booksellers, of 13, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, announce an important work, edited by Ernst Curtius and Friedrich Adler, entitled "Olympia," in which is to be comprised the results of the excavations instituted by the German Empire under official direction. The work will consist of five quarto volumes of text, four folio volumes of plates (23 inches by 17 inches), and an atlas with maps and plans in folio. Those interested in the result of these great excavations should apply for a prospectus of the work. It is expected that Volume IV., with its plates, dealing with the bronze and smaller finds, which is to be first published, will be issued before the close of the year.

A new series of antiquarian works is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock, under the title of *The Camden Library*. Among the subjects of the earlier volumes will be *The Antiquities of the Exchequer*, *History of the Old London Theatres*, *English Domestic Architecture*, and a reprint of Camden's *Britannia* in handy form. The series will be under the general editorship of Mr. T. F. Ordish, F.S.A. Among the writers of the series are the names of the Hon. Harold Dillon, F.S.A., Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., and Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.

Mr. J. W. Linton has ready, for subscribers only, his elaborate work on "The Masters of Wood-Engraving; a history of the art, by exhibition of the choicest works from the earliest times." His examples for



reproduction have been sought in the library and print-room of the British Museum, and are of great rarity and sifted excellence. There is nearly one inserted cut for every page of the 229 pages of text, besides "forty-eight unbacked page-subjects." The ordinary edition is limited to 500 copies, of which one-half are for America. An edition of larger dimensions admits Harvey's *Dentatus*, and Dürer's *Apocalypse* and *Greater Passion* and *Triumphal Car of Maximilian*; and this is limited to one hundred copies—one-half for America. The price for the small edition is \$50; for the large edition, \$100. Subscriptions are receivable by G. P. Putnam and Sons, No. 27, West 23rd Street, New York.

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We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Tom C. Smith, whose last work on Ribchester was favourably noticed in November *Antiquary*, will issue early in the New Year, "Preston Parish Church: Records and Registers." The unusually full and interesting churchwarden's account books, the registers, and minutes of the "Gentlemen and Twenty-Four" of the parish have hitherto been overlooked by the historians of Preston. From these Mr. Smith proposes to give copious extracts. The work will also include a map of the parish, a plan of the interior of the church circa 1650, and various other illustrations. It is to be issued by subscription by Mr. C. W. Whitehead, of Fishergate, Preston, from whom the prospectus can be obtained.

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A recent search, says the *American Bookmaker*, in the Connecticut State Library has led to the discovery of several books of a very ancient date. There is a black letter Latin dictionary of the year 1477, soon after the invention of printing from movable types, and fifteen years before Columbus sailed for America. There is a Melancthon book of 1501, and a notable one on logic, a quaint old book which once belonged to Samuel Parris, the Salem minister, in whose house the witchcraft phenomena appeared, and who himself led the persecution. It bears his autograph. The book was printed at Leyden in 1662.

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Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, in conjunction with the Cambridge University Press, are about to issue a photographic facsimile reproduction of the original manuscript of the Book of Common Prayer, signed by Convocation on December 20, 1661, and attached to the Act of Uniformity. The book consists of 544 pp., written on stout writing-paper. The reproduction is limited to 750 copies, and will be issued at £2 2s. per copy net.

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We have much pleasure in again referring to a work now on the eve of publication, which we mentioned in our issue for August. Mr. Weddell has now so satisfactorily traced the origin and continuous possession of "Ye Apothecarie His Book" (the valuable MS. that is being reproduced in facsimile) to the Fairfax family, that he is giving to the printed book the primary title of *Arzana Fairfaxiana*. We have seen some early sheets and also a specimen of the imitative cover of brown sheepskin, so that we have

the greatest confidence in cordially recommending our curious readers to subscribe. The introduction, besides an account of the manuscript itself, will include an historical sketch and genealogy of the Fairfax family, descriptive notes on the various styles of hand-writing, and "How the MS. was reproduced." The number of copies is limited, and as there will be no further issue, the original lithographic impressions are being destroyed as the work proceeds. The publication may be looked for just about Christmas, when, if any copies remain unsubscribed for, the price will be raised from 12s. 6d. to 21s. There will be about 250 pages, fscap. 4to., instead of 180 as originally announced. The publishers are Messrs. Mawson, Swan, and Morgan, Newcastle-on-Tyne.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

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

WELLS WILLS, arranged in Parishes, and annotated.  
By Frederic William Weaver, M.A. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* Demy 8vo., pp. xii., 234. Price 10s. 6d.

Last month we noticed Bishop Hobhouse's invaluable work on *Somersetshire Early Churchwardens' Accounts*, and now we have another proof of the industry of our western antiquaries. Mr. Weaver has, with much discriminating labour, made digests of the whole of the wills contained in the first two will-books at the Wells Registry. Their date is 1528—1536; they are six hundred in number, and pertain to the parishes of West and North Somerset. Mr. Weaver's industry throws much light upon the condition of Church life just before the Reformation, and amply confirms the interesting conclusions of Bishop Hobhouse. Every parish had its stores, each in the interest of some separate devotion or holy purpose, supported by an associated body, and had its separate balance-sheet, audit-day, and feast-day, and often even its separate wardens, apart from the general or high wardens. Mr. Weaver shows from these wills how numerous these several guilds or fraternities were, even in remote and small country parishes. Thus Cutcombe, with a present population of 564, and Winsford, with a population of 485, had each nine stores; whilst Wootton Courtney, with a population of 278, had six stores. We know each of these parishes, and it is not at all likely that the population has materially dwindled during the past three and a half centuries, for in no case has any special industry died out. These wills also establish that there was in every church an *altare animarum*, where masses were said for the dead, and where lights were kept burning in their memory. This light for the departed is mentioned for bequest in a large number of these



wills, under the following varied titles: "Allsolen Light," "Absolen Store," "Lumen Animarum," "Almes Light," "Lumen Elemosinarum," "Dead Light," "Lumen Mortuum," "Lumen Mortuorum," "Lumen Defunctorum," "Lumen pro Defunctis," and "Lumen in Perpetuum."

The wills in this volume are well arranged, being placed under the different parishes to which they belong; whilst good indexes add to the value of the book. Brief explanatory notes are given in the margins of any unusual expressions that occur in the wills. These are all that could be desired, and are admirably concise. We could wish, however, that the occasional notes relative to places and sites had been more frequent and fuller. A note tells us that "some mounds" are still visible on the site of the chapel of the Holy Saviour in Luccombe parish by the roadside leading to Porlock. But unless the mounds are of recent growth, something more remains. The writer of this notice superintended the uncovering of the whole wall-plan of the foundations of this chapel as long ago as the year 1864. The site is known as "Chapel Gate." Again, there is no note of identification to the chapel of St. Olave, Porlock; but it is situate in the hamlet of Brossington. The walls, and a roof of much beauty, are still (or were recently) standing, and used as a barn. Nor is the introduction, sufficiently comprehensive. It would have been well, for instance, to draw more emphatic attention to the prevailing cult of St. Katharine; if this question had been studied, we believe a probable reason would have been found. But these, after all, are only errors of omission; for what is given us it is difficult to find anything but praise. These pages will prove of much value to the clergy, and to all intelligent residents of the parishes named; whilst every ecclesiologist should certainly possess the book, for he will find in it much of exceptional and novel interest that cannot be met with elsewhere. Mr. William Weaver, though a good antiquary, must be a wicked wag to give his book the alliterative but almost unpronounceable title of *Wells Wills*. Our greeting to this attractive volume is: Welcome, worthy writings, written with witty wisdom!

F.S.A.



ANNALS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. WULSTAN, in the City of Worcester, together with a Chartulary of the said Hospital. By the Rev. F. T. Marsh. Worcester: *Humphreys*; London: *Elliot Stock*. 4to., pp. x., 140. Ten engravings. Price 21s.

The interesting remains of the Hospital of St. Wulstan, or the Commandery, as it is locally called, are familiar to most of those who have visited the "Faithful City." The writing of its history has evidently been a labour of love to Mr. Marsh, who was a pupil there for some years, when it was used as a college for blind sons of gentlemen. Whether he imbibed there, with his love for the fabric, the strong and uncompromising views which he holds as to the circumstances which led to the dissolution of the house we cannot tell, but we think that the candid reader, whatever his opinions may be, will think that the words "Reformation apostasy" are out of place in a work of historic research, and that the religious

life of the present day is, at any rate, something better than "a hideous pandemonium of swirling sects."

When, however, we pass from the blemishes of the introduction to the body of the work, we find much that we can honestly praise: much careful research is evident in the chapter on the annals of the hospital; the buildings are well described; Mr. F. S. Bayley's etchings, and Mr. Stoye's ground plan, add much to the value of the work, and a trustworthy transcript of the original charters, which are in the Bodleian Library, has been given. None of these charters are older than A.D. 1230, but there can be little doubt that the hospital was founded by the great Bishop Wulstan shortly before his death in 1095. Its chief object seems to have been to give shelter to the traveller who arrived from the South at the gates of the city after they were shut for the night. The original foundation consisted of a master, who was afterwards called a preceptor or commander, two chaplains, and some poor brethren, whose number is not stated. They were religious of the order of St. Augustine, and the commander was appointed by the bishop, and was removable by him at pleasure.

The greatest benefactor of the house seems to have been William de Molendinis, or at Mull, as the family was more commonly called, whose mill is still turned by the waters of the Salwarp in the parish of Claines. This worthy, to whose benefactions the sister hospital of St. Oswald, which still survives, also owed much, gave to the brethren in A.D. 1294, "sixty marks and ten pounds sterling," upon payment of which they made him partake of the benefits of all their masses and prayers. A few years later much bitterness of feeling arose between the brethren and the monks of St. Mary's, chiefly about the custody of the famous crozier of St. Wulstan, and the two houses, without counting the cost, entered into a lawsuit, which seems to have been going on in one form or another for one hundred and fifty years. The hospital eventually won the day, especially with regard to the Chapel of Chaddeswick and the great tithes of the parish of Claines, which had formed part of the original endowment of St. Wulstan.

In 1524 Cardinal Wolsey obtained a bull from the Pope authorizing him to suppress this and several other small religious houses, that he might endow Cardinal's College—now called Christ Church—at Oxford; but in consequence of his fall and death the dissolution of the house was delayed, and it was not surrendered to the King till May 20, 1541. Mr. Marsh says that the lands were granted to Christ Church, and that the hospital itself was given to Sir Richard Mauresine by deed bearing date March 15, 32 Henry VIII., who afterwards exchanged it with the King, who then gave it also to Christ Church. Mr. Marsh does not suggest that this Sir Richard Mauresine is identical with Richard Morison, the last preceptor, nor does he mention that the King, by patent dated October 1, 1546, granted the manors of the Hospital (Chaddeswick and Pitric), with the parsonage of Clanes (*sic*), which his Majesty had by exchange with Richard Morrison, amounting in all to £51 2s., to Christ Church, Oxford.

The only eventful scene of later date which the Commandery has witnessed was at the time of the



battle of Worcester. In a room south of the great staircase Charles held a council of war, and in the same room the Duke of Hamilton died, having been mortally wounded at the close of the battle.

The most interesting part of the structure, which still remains, is the great hall, which is fairly perfect, though it has unfortunately been mutilated by a carriage way having been taken through its western end. It is chiefly of the date of Henry VII., though parts may be earlier. The grand high-pitched open roof is divided into five bays, besides the space over the so-called "minstrel's gallery," the lofty oriel window still contains the greater part of the original diamond panes, every alternate one bearing the motto of the Hospital, "Emanuel," while others show curious representations of animals and birds.

Mr. Marsh is to be congratulated on having made a useful addition to our knowledge of the history of our smaller religious houses.



ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS IN BRITAIN, 1888-90. By F. Haverfield, M.A. *William Pollard and Co.*, Exeter. 8vo., pp. 39. Numerous illustrations.

This reprint from the just issued number of the journal of the Archaeological Institute (noticed elsewhere in these columns) is absolutely invaluable to Romano-British antiquaries. It will be remembered that the late Mr. W. T. Watkin, for some little time before his untimely death, wrote a series of articles year by year, wherein he chronicled the new discoveries of Roman inscriptions made in Britain. These yearly articles were much prized by competent judges both in England and abroad. Mr. Haverfield has now undertaken to continue this work. In this pamphlet are included all the inscriptions which have been found or made public since the date of Mr. Watkin's last contribution. It is no indignity to the memory of Mr. Watkin's painstaking work to say that Mr. Haverfield's continuation is a decided improvement in style, method, and completeness. The only inscriptions omitted by Messrs. Watkin and Haverfield are the makers' names on pottery. "Of themselves they do not prove the presence of Romans or Romanized natives where they are found, and their real value lies in the light which, when collected together, they throw upon the extent and character of the ancient earthenware trade." We are glad, however, to learn that Mr. Haverfield is collecting potters' marks, and hopes eventually to be able to publish them in connected lists. Probably Mr. Haverfield is aware of the extensive collection made by Rev. Canon Raine, of York. To those who have only paid casual attention to recent Roman discoveries in Britain, it will probably cause no small surprise to learn that Mr. Haverfield is able to enumerate no less than seventy-three inscriptions in a period of little more than two years. They are chiefly on stone, but include three inscriptions on pottery (not makers' marks), one on pewter, one on a silver spoon, several on lead seals, and one on a pig of lead. They have been found at the following places: Bath, Bossens, Caer-voran, Carrawburgh, Castor, Chester, Chesterholm, Chesters, Cirencester, Colchester, Goldcliff, Ilkley, Kent, Lincoln, Little Chester, London, Netherby,

Peterborough, Reculver, Richborough, Sandy, Slack, Southcave, Staincrossmoor, Tintagel, Tregear, Wall (Northumberland), and York.



THE BOOKWORM: an Illustrated Treasury of Old-Time Literature. Third Series. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. 380. Price 7s. 6d.

The third series of the *Bookworm* forms an attractive volume, brimful of articles and miscellanea relative to old book-lore. In turning over these attractive pages, we notice a mistaken idea as to the nature of Mr. Gladstone's recently-built receptacle for his wonderful collection of letters and manuscripts. It is described at p. 105 as "an octagonal iron tower," a description of this adjunct to his library which will amuse no one more than Mr. Gladstone. But the series of articles, "Bookworms of To-Day," in which this occurs, is a good one, on which their author, Mr. Roberts, is to be congratulated; the modern bookworms treated of are Mr. Joseph Knight, Mr. F. Locker-Sampson, Mr. A. H. Huth, and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.



THE CHRISTMAS CAROL OF CHARLES DICKENS IN FACSIMILE, with an Introduction by F. G. Kitton. *Elliot Stock*. Large 4to., pp. viii, 136. Price 10s. 6d.

The genuine pathos, sparkling humour, and manly tone of Dickens' *Christmas Carol* won for it a rapid and phenomenal success. Fifteen thousand copies were sold in 1843-4, the season of its conception. Had Charles Dickens written nothing else, this short tale would have immortalized his name in English literature. Soon after its publication, the manuscript of the story was given by Dickens to his old friend and schoolfellow, Mr. Thomas Mitton. In 1875, Mr. Mitton sold it to a London bookseller for £50, from whom it passed to Mr. H. G. Churchill, a collector of autographs. In 1882, Mr. Churchill disposed of it to a Birmingham bookseller, who soon realized £200 from Messrs. Robson and Kerslake, of Coventry Street, London. It was then catalogued by this firm at £300, and was speedily secured at that price by Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, of Kensington Palace Gardens, among whose extensive collection of Dickensiana it still remains. The manuscript, bound in red morocco, consists of sixty-six quarto pages of closely-written matter, every sheet of which has been reproduced in faithful facsimile through a photographic process. At the bottom of the title-page, Charles Dickens has written, "My own and only MS. of the Book." The manuscript has been most carefully revised—every page has numerous corrections, insertions, and erasures; and yet it is wonderfully legible throughout. It is most interesting to puzzle out from these pages the nature of Dickens' corrections. For instance, in the account of the party at the Finniwigs, in stave two of the Carol, Dickens originally wrote: "And there was lemonade and negus and cake, and there was a great piece of cold roast, and there was a great piece of cold boiled, and there were mince pies, and plenty of beer." But apparently this small concession to teetotalers, whom he abhorred, was too much for the



novelist, and in the revision out came the "lemonade," and it ran: "And there was cake, and there was negus, and there was a great piece," etc. Mr. Kitton's introduction tells, in an attractive way, the tale of the writing, printing, and publishing of the book, and of Dickens' intense disappointment over the financial result, as he had reckoned on clearing a thousand pounds, instead of which his profits on 15,000 were only £726. The volume is perfectly got up, and bound in half parchment. As only five hundred copies have been printed for the English market, an early application for the book is indispensable if our readers wish to secure it. It is an excellent memorial of the genius and method of work of the great English novelist.



**HISTORY OF KENNINGTON.** By H. H. Montgomery, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania, formerly Vicar of Kennington. *Simpkin, Marshall and Co.* Cheap edition. Crown 8vo., pp. 190. Price 1s. 6d.

This is a chatty, pleasant little volume on all that pertains to Kennington. The story of Vauxhall Gardens is well told, and much that is amusing and quaint centres round the history of "The Horns." A large share of the book relates to cricket in general, and to Surrey cricket in particular; and this is only fitting, as the Bishop was in his day captain of the Harrow eleven. The Bishop is more at home in the cricket-field than in the wider domain of antiquarian research, for the opening chapter that treats of the older history of Kennington is meagre in quantity and unsatisfactory in quality. On page 132 is a ghastly, irreverent story of a collector of old plate giving a dinner to "a large party of gentlemen, and before each of them on the table there stood a chalice, which dated from before the Reformation, out of which to drink their wine. The host called that dinner Belshazzar's Feast." We are thankful to know that this story which the Bishop's friend palmed off on him is an impossibility, as there is no such collection of pre-Reformation chalices extant; but we have ourselves sat down to luncheon not far from Salisbury at a well-known antiquary's house, when the table and sideboard were ornamented with eight fifteenth and sixteenth century chalices placed there for decorative purposes. And our true story has a better ending. The host, on being remonstrated with, saw the objection, and promised that this habit should be given up, and has already presented some of the cups to needy churches.



**A MONOGRAPH ON THE GAINSBOROUGH PARISH REGISTERS.** By Rev. J. Gurnhill, B.A. *Elliot Stock.* Crown 8vo., pp. x., 120. Price 7s. 6d.

This is no transcript of registers, but a careful and, at the same time, interesting account of the voluminous register books of the old undivided parish of Gainsborough. A good deal of well-known antiquarian lore pertaining to registers that has often been used before is ingeniously worked in, so that the account assumes the form of a small book. It is of no particular value to the general antiquary, but will doubtless give satisfaction to the local subscribers. There are a few curious blunders, but they are more than

counterbalanced by the record of remarkable register entries. Those who are specially interested in parish register lore would do well to purchase this book, though they must not accept all its conclusions.



**HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF MALTHUS.** By John Orlebar Payne, M.A. Privately printed. 4to., pp. xii., 154.

These collections for the history of those bearing the name of Malthus assume the form of a summary of original records. The name is of great rarity, and hence possesses no little attraction for the genealogist. The name Malthus is in all probability a corruption of Malthouse, taking its origin from the man who superintended the malting, though in the preface Mr. Payne hazards other conjectures. The volume, which is well printed on excellent paper, contains extracts from a variety of Berkshire, Yorkshire, Middlesex, and Lincolnshire parish registers, from *Alumni Oxonienses*, admissions to the Inns of Court, and the City Company records, as well as from wills, deeds, and Chancery proceedings. A folding pedigree table at the end of the book starts from William Malthus, of Binfield, Co. Berks, who died in 1429, and was buried in the church of the Blackfriars, London; his descendants are traced down to the present day. Mr. Payne, in his preface, we don't quite know why, deals briefly with the question of the old altar stones of our parish churches, and their bad and deliberate desecration at the time of the Reformation. It may interest him to know that in no inconsiderable number of cases of recent restoration they have been rescued from the flooring, and put back on supports to their original use. Though this volume is, of necessity, of much more limited interest than his previous work on *Old English Catholic Missions*, some of our readers may be glad to know that Mr. Payne has still a few copies of this painstaking book to dispose of; it can be obtained of the author, Holly Village, Highgate, London, at a guinea.



**MEMORIALS OF STEPNEY PARISH.** By G. W. Hill and W. H. Frere.

Of this quarto work we have received the two first parts, containing 128 pages of text and two illustrations. The volume is to be completed in four parts. The editors hope to be able to reproduce and publish with Part III. Gascoigne's *Survey of the Parish of Stepney*, 1703, in its original size of about four feet square. This will add very much to the completeness of the book; but as it will also add very materially to the cost of its production, the addition must depend greatly on the number of new subscribers that may be forthcoming. Only 250 copies are being printed on small paper, and 75 on large paper. The subscription (payable to Mr. G. W. Hill, 352, Mile End Road, London, E.) is only 10s. 6d. large paper, or 6s. small paper. We can with confidence say that these memorials are being well done, and we urge our readers interested in Stepney to send in their names. Our notice of the volume is reserved until its completion.



MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN NORFOLK. Part II.  
By E. M. Beloe, jun., Kings Lynn. Price  
2s. 6d.

The second part of this excellent series of photolithographs of brasses and matrices of brasses of the county of Norfolk, though not dealing with such fine examples, is quite up to the standard of the first section which we have already noticed. The plate of the once beautiful brass of Sir Hugh Hastings, 1347, at Elsing, is taken from an impression preserved in the British Museum, and shows how much of it has disappeared during the last hundred years. The two small fragments that appear in the margin of this plate are loose, and kept at the Vicarage. Hence they were missed, and do not appear in the plate of the Elsing brass as it now is, which appeared in the first part of this series. Mr. Beloe tells us that he has made several rubbings of these fragments, so that if any subscriber to his series wants them to complete his *rubbing*, he will be pleased to send them. Plate XII. gives the matrices of three brasses—Stradsett, 1322; Harpley, 1332; and Watlington, 1329—none of which have been reproduced before. The marginal lettering in each case is in separate Lombardic capitals; two of the inscriptions are in Norman-French, and the other in Latin. The matrix at Watlington is generally described as belonging to Sir Robert de Watlington, circa 1290; but Mr. Beloe, in a communication to us, says that the letters QUHA can be made out at the place the name occupies in the inscription. Now, the Stradsett matrix is to Dame Emma de Montalt, Montalt being spelt in the French inscription *MONHAUT*; moreover, it is known for certain that a Sir Robert de Montalt lived at this time, and died 1329. Hence Mr. Beloe is undoubtedly right in assigning this matrix, contrary to the usual statement, to the Montalt knight. The two parts already issued contain all the Norfolk brasses of the fourteenth century now existing, with the exception of the beautiful Flemish ones at Kings Lynn. Mr. Beloe hopes to bring out these in Part III., together with some reproductions of the grand thirteenth and fourteenth century brasses formerly at Ingham, and now, alas! labelled "effs. lost."



Why the editor of the *Antiquary* should have his opinion asked with regard to certain publications we cannot conceive. Enterprising publishers who cater to the taste for skin-deep beauty must find other columns to notice their wares. Messrs. Macfarlane must therefore excuse us saying more of their shilling number of *Beauty's Queens* than that it is evidently an excellent medium for cosmetic advertisements. The proprietor of *Pearson's Weekly* persists in pestering us with copies asking for a notice. His importunity has prevailed, and he shall have our opinion: It is a feeble and very vulgar imitation of *Tit Bits*, well calculated to pander to a low taste for gambling, and now introducing some of the worst features of a recently-suppressed matrimonial paper. The *Weekly Review* is a poor attempt to follow up Mr. Stead's deserved success with the *Review of Reviews*; it might with advantage have an *a* in the place of the second *e*.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—Reviews are held over of *Lake Dwellings*, *Manual of Brasses*, *Irving's Shakespeare*, *Gainford Register*, Part iii., vol. i., *Handbook of Folklore*, *King John's House*, *Ornaments of Cornish Crosses*, etc., etc.

The following may be noted among the pamphlets, papers and magazines that have gathered on our table since our last issue: *The Building World* for November; a good number. This paper continues to be a wonderful fourpennyworth; it is not only useful to the architect, but especially so to the antiquary and ecclesiologist. *Ancient Arms and Armour*, a useful sixpenny pamphlet, by Mr. Stephen W. Williams, published by Whiting and Co. *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, Part vi., vol. ix., reprinted with additions from *Eddowes's Shrewsbury Journal*. *The Custody of Local Records* (Spottiswoode and Co.), a valuable paper read by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore at the annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, October, 1890. *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, 47th quarterly part, edited by Rev. Beaver H. Blacker. There are a considerable number of brief and good articles and extracts pertaining to the county. The editor is a trifle too ingenious in linking on interesting matter as pertaining to the county; about the longest article in this issue is a verbatim copy from the *Antiquary* (duly acknowledged) of Mr. Hardy's "Tracing a Church Robbery by Magic," which related to a Lincolnshire church, but Mr. Blacker makes copy of the whole, "as one of the parties in the case was a Gloucestershire man"! *The Erskine Halaro Genealogy*, by Rev. H. Erskine, is a good genealogical work of fifty pages, 5s., published by George Bell and Son. *The American Antiquarian* for September has, as usual, some excellent illustrated articles, but we think the printing has fallen off. The current numbers of *Bye-gones*, relating to Wales and the border counties, the *Western Antiquary*, and the *East Anglian*, etc., etc., have been received.

Among numerous book-catalogues that arrive by almost every post, foreign ones reach us from time to time. The twenty-first catalogue, *Der Lippert'schen Buchhandlung Antiquariat in Halle, Gr. Stainstrasse 67*, is chiefly of English literature, and abounds in Shakespeariana. The most charming little catalogue that we have seen for many a day is No. 66 of the antiquarian section of the catalogues of Alfrico Haeppli, of Milan, *Catalogo d'Una Raccolta di Opere Stampate Dai Gioliti de' Ferrari in Venezia*: it is a gem of topography for such a purpose; there is no English bookseller who turns out half so attractive a list of books.



## Correspondence.

### BOOKS IN CHAINS.

(Vol. xxii., p. 212.)

THE following extract may add another to the list of places where "Books in Chains" have been, or are now:—

"A black-letter copy of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*



was formerly chained to a desk at the west end of the south aisle. The book, with the chain attached to the cover, is still preserved in the vestry, though in a very tattered condition, the greater portion of its contents having been filched by unscrupulous admirers."—*The History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Bray in the County of Berks*, by Charles Kerry, 1861, p. 29.

CHAS. T. PHILLIPS.

Lewes.

The *Hampshire Independent* of September 27, in reporting a meeting of the Hampshire Field Club, at Sherborne St. John, Hants, mentioned as one object of interest in that church a desk with three chained volumes of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, dated 1641.

F. A. EDWARDS.

Southampton.

In Grinton church, near Richmond, is a chained *Book of Homilies*.

A.

[Further Correspondence next month.]

#### HANGING IN CHAINS.

(Vol. xxii., p. 214.)

What was the actually last instance of gibbeting in this country? I have read that it was in Leicestershire, early in the "thirties." Is this the case?

N. S.

#### EDINBURGH.

(Vol. xxii., pp. 32, 136, 184.)

I find that neither Mr. Miller's paper nor the review of it takes note of an interesting passage in the *Lancaster Chronicle* (p. 179, Maitland Club edition), which says that the place was of old called Edwynesburgh, from its builder king Edwyn, who placed his seven

daughters there for security. "Locus . . . qui a conditore suo monarcho, rege Edwyno, Edwynesburgh dictus est antiquitus, ubi, ut dicitur, septem filias suas posuit conservandas." This, of course, is an attempt to explain two difficulties at once—first, to derive "Edinburgh," and second, to show why it was called "Castrum Puellarum." It deserves attention in any future collocation of facts and fancies on the subject.

SCORUS.

*Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.*

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

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

M. C. G.—*Much obliged for the extract from Dr. Rock, relative to "Low Side Windows," but only original communications on that question can now be printed. All interested in the subject should refer to Rock's "Church of our Fathers."*

*Two of the illustrations of "Books in Chains," reviewed in November, originally appeared in the great work of Mr. J. Willis Clark, F.S.A., on the Cambridge Colleges.*

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

