

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

AT ITS FORTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 24, 1880.

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY
(INCLUDING THE ANNUAL REPORT XL),
1879—1880.

ALSO

Communications
MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXII.

BEING THE FOURTH AND CONCLUDING NUMBER
OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

SOLD BY DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; AND MACMILLAN & CO.
GEORGE BELL & SONS, LONDON.

1881

Price Four Shillings.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN
COMMUNICATIONS,

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

No. XXII.

BEING No. 4 OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

1879—1880.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

1881

CONTENTS OF COMMUNICATIONS.

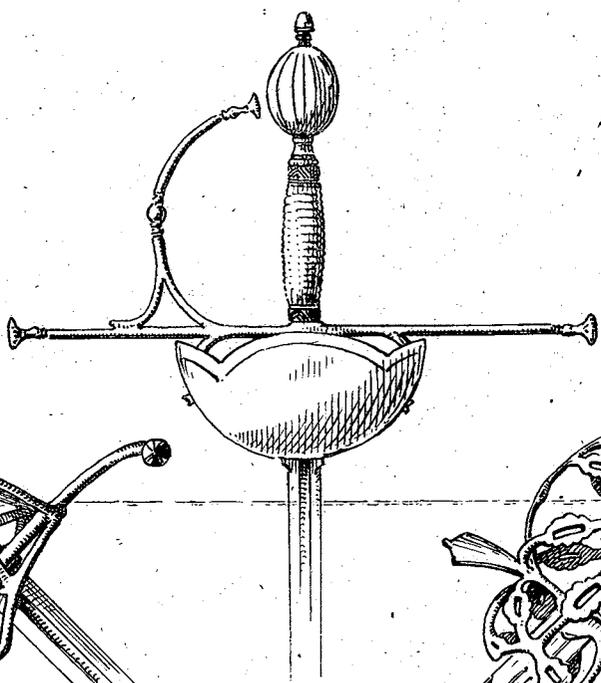
		PAGE
XXIV.	Notes on the past History of the Church of Holy Trinity, Cambridge. Communicated by the Rev. J. BARTON, M.A., Vicar. (With three plates.)	313
XXV.	Description of an Inscribed Vase, lately found at Guilden Morden, Cambridgeshire. Communicated by the Rev. S. S. LEWIS, M.A., Corpus Christi College (With one plate.)	337
XXVI.	History of the Church of S. John Baptist, Cambridge; commonly called S. John Zachary. Communicated by J. W. CLARK, Esq., M.A., Trinity College. (With one plate.)	343
XXVII.	On Eight Swords. Communicated by W. WAREING FAULDER, Esq., Downing College. (With one plate.)	377
XXVIII.	On a Mummy's Treasures recently discovered in the Delta. Communicated by the Rev. C. W. KING, M.A., Trinity College.	385
XXIX.	The Triumph of Constantine. Communicated by the Rev. C. W. KING, M.A., Trinity College. (With illustrations.)	391
XXX.	Remarks on the Littera Fraternalitatis Concessa Wyfrido Juarii Filio de Insula de Ysland, preserved at Canterbury. Communicated by EIRÍKR MAGNÚSSON, M.A., Trinity College	401
XXXI.	On some Burial Urns found near the mouth of the Amazon River. Communicated by NEVILLE GOODMAN, Esq., M.A., Peterhouse. (With illustrations.)	411
XXXII.	Short Statement relative to some Roman Graves found at Hunstanton. Communicated by WM. WHITE, Esq., Sub-Librarian of Trinity College. (With one plate.)	423
	Index to Vol. IV.	427
	Title and Contents to Communications, Vol. IV.	

LIST OF PLATES.

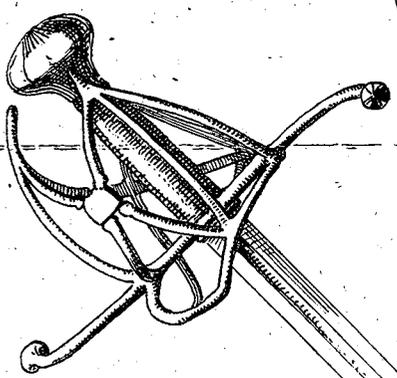
Trinity Church in 1824, exterior and interior facing one another	preceding 313
Stone figure of a mitred abbot	facing 314
Inscribed Vase found at Guilden Morden	facing 337
Map of the part of Cambridge in which S. John Baptist's Church was situated (double plate)	preceding 343
Swords in the possession of W. Wareing Faulder, Esq. (double plate)	preceding 377
Romano-British Vase found at Hunstanton	facing 423

SWORDS IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. W. WAREING FAULDER.

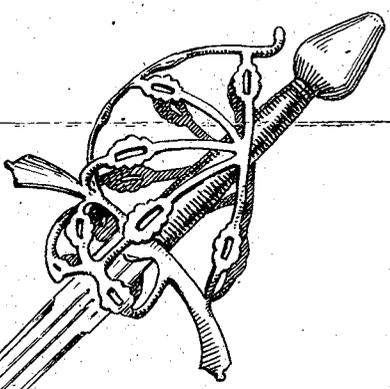
7



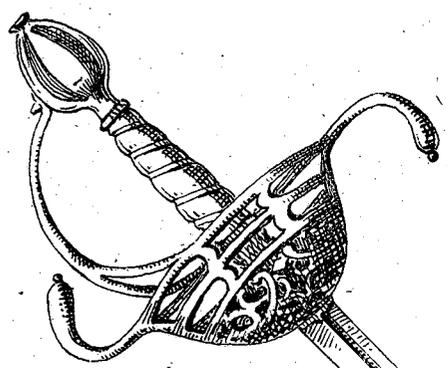
2



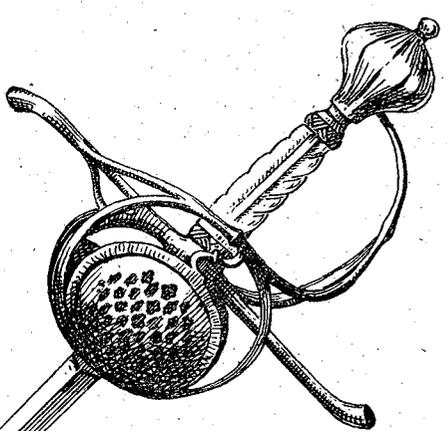
4a



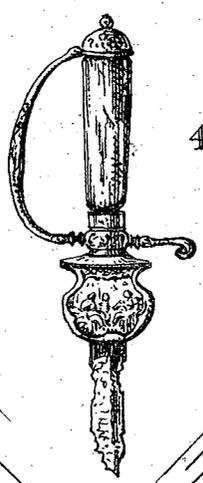
1



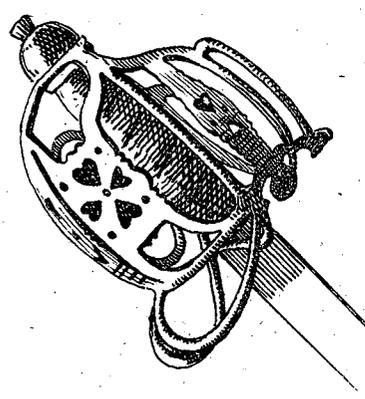
8



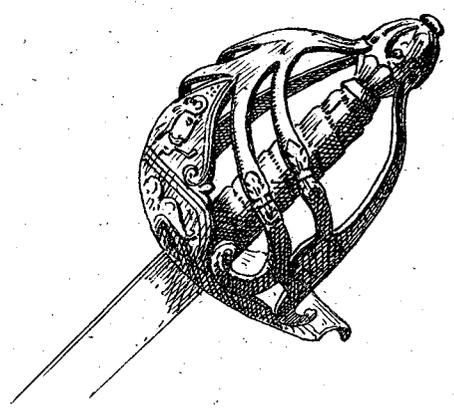
4

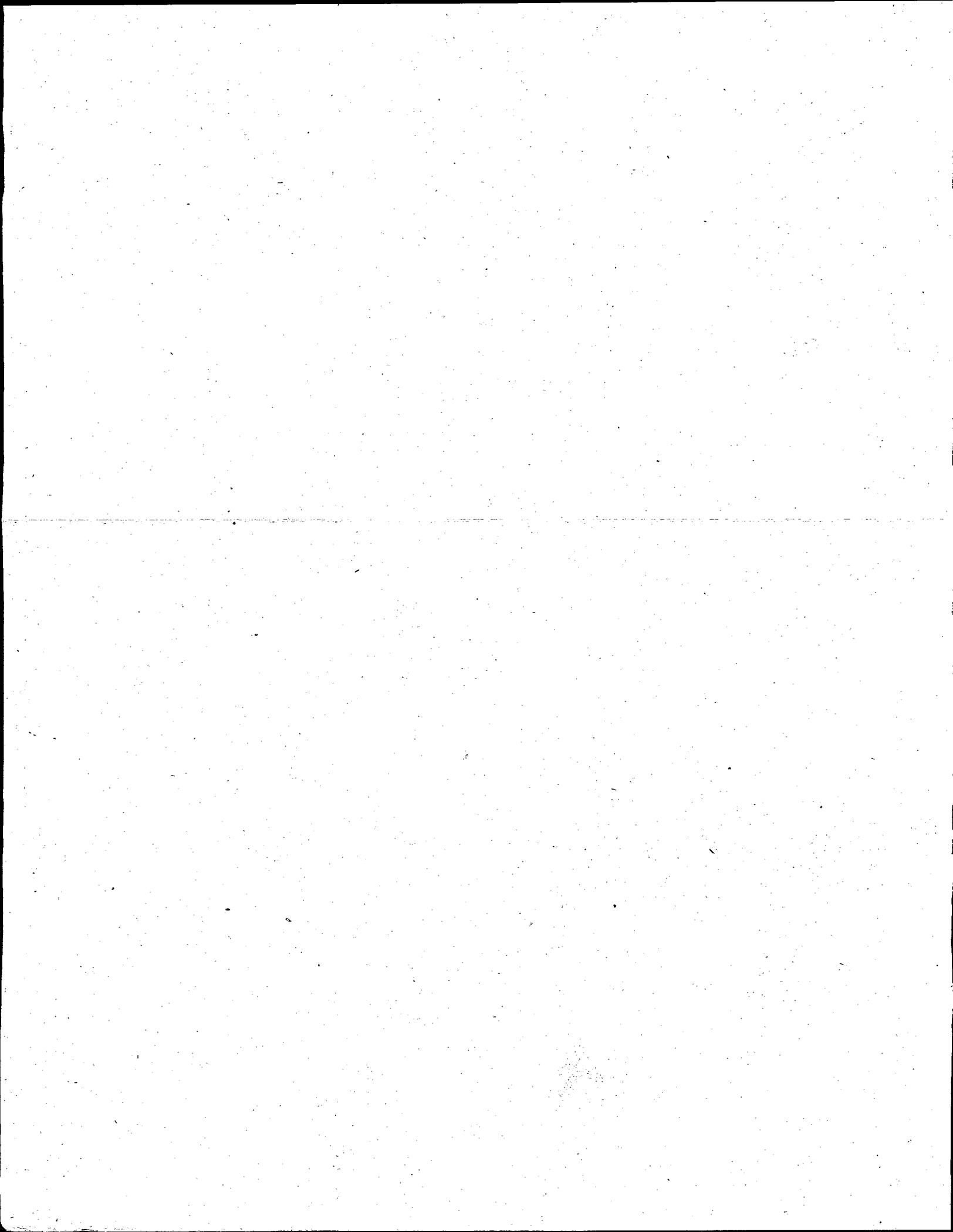


3



9





XXVII. On EIGHT SWORDS. Communicated by
W. WAREING FAULDER, Esq., Downing College.
(With one Plate.)

[December 1, 1879.]

I HAVE selected eight swords from my collection for exhibition, the first of which is interesting on account of its bearing *English* inscriptions on its blade. Nearly all old sword-blades are inscribed, some with a reference to their ownership, others with religious or chivalrous sentiments, and others again with the maker's name. These last are much the most common. It is however most rare to find any weapon earlier than the time of James II. bearing English words. This is accounted for by the circumstance of nearly all arms of the 16th and 17th centuries being of Spanish, German, or Italian manufacture. This sword, a cup-hilted rapier of the time of Elizabeth, is inscribed on one side the blade

×× FOR × MY × CHRIST × RESOLVED × TO × DY ××

and on the other

×× VHO × HAVES × ME × LET × HIM × WAREME ××

The meaning of this latter inscription is somewhat doubtful. I used to read it "Who has (or owns) me, let him wear me

(and not leave me inactive, rusting on a shelf)," having in my mind an inscription on a spur of about the same date preserved in the Tower of London, "Win Theme and Ware Theme. 1574", but mentioning the matter to Mr Lewis of Corpus Christi College, whose antiquarian knowledge is always at the service of his friends, he suggested that the motto should read "Who hates me let him ware (beware of) me," a sentiment something like "Nemo me impune lacessit." Professor Skeat has pointed out that this reading seems the more probable when this inscription is taken together with the other one, "For my Christ resolved to dy." Here the word *my* certainly refers to the owner of the sword, not to the sword itself. Hence it may be inferred that it is he who is supposed to be the speaker in the second inscription. With regard to the letter V being substituted for T in the second word, I would excuse the armourer because he probably could not read, and also because the inscription is in a language that would be foreign to him, the rapier being of German manufacture. I have the photograph of a sword found under the floor of an old house in Buckinghamshire which is evidently by the same hand as this one. The hilt is similar both in design and ornamentation, and the blade is of the same form and proportion, but instead of these inscriptions it bears the name of Clemens Hornn of Solingen, a well-known armourer of the latter part of the 16th century, a first-class sword-maker, but one who would hardly be likely to know any language except his own.

No. 2 is a sword interesting both from the rare form of its hilt and also from the circumstances of its discovery. I have received the following account of the latter. Upon the death of a former rector of Netherbury Beaminster, Dorsetshire, a grave was made for him just outside the east end of the chancel of his church, and in doing this an old tomb was opened in which was a coffin, and upon the lid being removed

this sword was discovered. The weapon remained in the possession of the sexton for a long time, and from him passed into the hands of the head master of the Grammar School, from whom I obtained it.

The tomb from which the sword came has always been considered by local antiquaries to be that of a Knight Templar of the 13th or 14th century, and as it bears as a crest or badge a moorcock they have conjectured that the knight's name was More. I do not think there is sufficient ground for the latter conclusion, and as I have had no opportunity of examining the tomb I cannot say what value is to be attached to the former; but supposing it to be true, interments must have been made in the tomb at a later time, as the sword is undoubtedly of a date between 1550 and 1580. The blade is inscribed in letters which seem characteristic of the earlier part of that period:

✠ ✠ ✠ S ✠ A ✠ H ✠ A ✠ G ✠ O ✠ M ✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

the name (taken from a village near Toledo) of a family of armourers of the 16th and 17th centuries. This sword is probably by Alonzo de Sahagom, one of the most eminent of the sword-makers of Toledo, who flourished about 1570. The hilt is of a shape extremely rare, and very interesting on account of its being the original form from which was developed the basket-hilt of the broadsword (commonly but erroneously called a Highland claymore) used generally by horsemen during the 17th century. It has long cross-guards projecting beyond the basket both ways; above these is the basket, and below is a *pas d'ane* guard similar to what is generally found below the cross-guard of the knight's sword (or espadon) of the time of Henry VIII. or Edward VI.

For comparison I exhibit a long horseman's broadsword

of the time of Charles I. (No. 3), a specimen which vindicates its claim to be a cavalry weapon by the ring in the hilt through which the bridle was passed. The similarity between the baskets will be at once apparent; the *pas d'ane* however, which in the horseman's sword is merely conventional, in the knight's sword is really for use, the guard on the outside being shaped so as to cover and protect the forefinger when passed below the cross-guard, that on the inside performing the same office for the thumb when the sword is held in the ordinary manner. The pommel seems characteristic rather of the time of Henry VIII. than of a later period.

No. 4 is a portion of a *Couteau de Chasse* of the early part of the 17th century. The hilt is of silver, beautifully chased, and as perfect as when it came from the hand of the armourer. On the pommel is an eagle pouncing on its prey and a representation of Jupiter and Leda. On each side of the knuckle-guard is a full-length figure in armour, and at the lower part of the hilt are the figures of a spread eagle and a doe. On the plate which covers the opening of the sheath is represented an Arcadian scene. The grip is of buckhorn, which however now looks more like ebony. The portion of the blade remaining in the hilt is about four inches in length and is very much corroded. This relic was found in 1832 at Oswestry, Salop, by some workmen employed by the late Mr Sabine in building stables in a field at the back of his house near that town. Mr Sabine gave me the following account of its discovery. Whilst digging foundations the workmen turned up this sword-hilt together with the sheath and the rest of the blade. When exposed to the air the sheath fell to pieces, and unfortunately the silver sheath-mounts and the broken blade are now lost. This sword was of a description not uncommon among cavaliers and gentlemen in the time of Charles I., and very generally used at the close

of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century. There can hardly be any reasonable doubt that it was dropped by some unfortunate cavalier in the rout to which the Royalist army was put by Sir Thomas Myddleton, when it made an attempt to regain possession of Oswestry on the 2nd of July, 1644, after the capture of that town by the Parliamentarians. Sir Thomas in his account of the affair says, "They had taken the passage of water near to Whittington and very furiously assaulted and charged us, but were repulsed and forced to retyre, through the courage of our horse, who most courageously entertained the enemy. Three several times the skirmish was doubtful, either side being forced so often to retreat; but in the end, our foot forces coming up, relieved the horse, beat back the enemy, and persued them with such force that they put them to an absolute flight, in which we persued them five miles towards Shrewsbury to a place called Felton Heath, and where we likewise remained after their flight again, masters of the field. In the skirmish with the enemy and in the persuite we lost several of our horse, some of our troopers, but never a footman which I am yet informed of. As for the enemy, they lost many stout men; had many of them taken prisoners, some of them being of great quality, as Lord Newport's eldest son, and besides, in their flight, such was their haste, that we found in our persuite, the highway as it were strewed with ammunition, &c." I give Sir Thomas Myddleton's description of the fight in full because it is a quaint and graphic piece of writing, but the point to which I wish to call attention is that he states that the Royalists were persued for several miles along the road to Shrewsbury, and as this road, which he remarks was strewed with ammunition, &c., dropped by the Royalists in their haste, formerly passed through the field in which the sword was found, and as it would be hardly likely that any one would part with a silver-

mounted weapon except under necessity, it can with almost absolute certainty be decided that this sword was worn and lost, perhaps with the life of its wearer, in this disastrous retreat.

No. 5 is a Venetian sword of the middle of the 16th century. The hilt is of a very rare form, the cross guards projecting beyond the basket both ways, and, with their ends curved towards the blade, recalling the sword of the 13th century. This is one of the most florid and elegant swords I have ever met with. I think it not unlikely that the perforations in the hilt may have held jewels.

No. 6, a horseman's sword of the time of Charles I., is of a form very common in England on account of its being in use at the time of the Civil War between the King and the Parliament. The hilt is basket-shaped and is embossed and chased, among the ornaments being a number of heads, one of which renders this sword remarkable. This head is on the front of the basket, the long wavy hair and curled moustaches are those of a cavalier, and in the mouth is held a most unmistakable short pipe, showing us that in spite of the march of luxury smoking is still very much where it was two centuries and a half ago, for the pipe represented on the sword-hilt is of identically the same shape as those which are, I believe, still the favourites among smokers.

No. 7 is an example of the cup-hilted rapier used generally for duelling at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. It has a plain cup, a very fine grip of silver wire, and a long blade with deep grooves in which are inscribed some words, of which I have only as yet deciphered one, SOLINGEN. The other words are probably the maker's name, or that of the street in which he lived.

No. 8 is a long rapier of the time of Elizabeth. It is remarkable on account of the elegant form and large size of the hilt. The grip is of a very uncommon shape. The long

four-sided blade bears upon its *talon* an armourer's mark consisting of a dial or clock-face surmounted by a crown. I conjecture this mark to belong to Clemens Hornn, whom I have mentioned before. He often signed his name Clemens Horum (perhaps thinking that Horum was the Latin for Hornn) and may have adopted this clock-face as his trademark in consequence. This view will be to a certain extent confirmed by comparing the grip of this rapier with that of a sword in my collection (engraved in Sir S. Scott's "British Army," page 182), which bears the name of Clemens Hornn in full, both the grips being of the same unusual form.

