

Photo. by Mrs. T. H. Hodgson.

BIBLE OF 1602,
in possession of the Misses Hartley, Scotby.

ART. V.—*Three Relics of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.* By Mrs. and Miss HODGSON.

Read at Carlisle, July 8th, 1909.

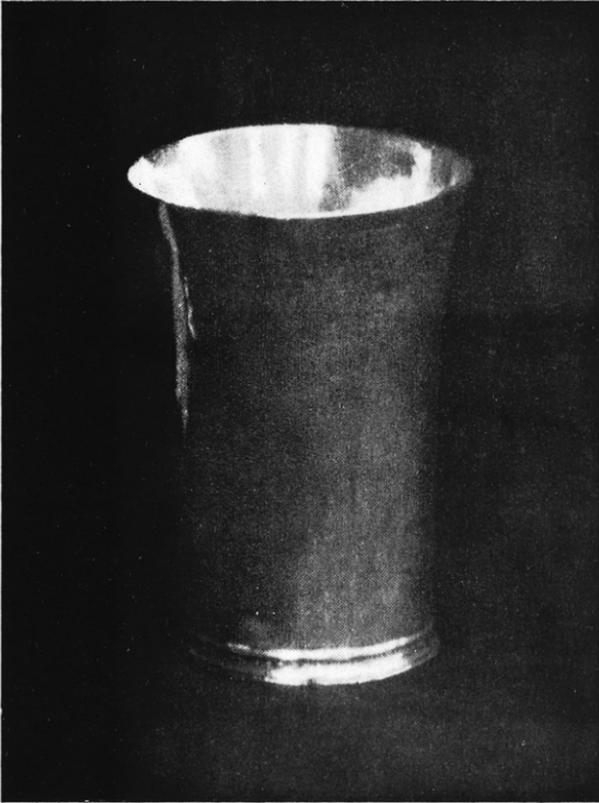
THESE have been kindly lent by the Misses Hartley of the Rookery, Scotby. They are (1) a Bible of 1602 with a Prayer-book and psalter of 1605, (2) a silver cup of the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, and (3) a French couteau-de-chasse in use in 1745.

I.—The large volume, bound in wood and leather with brass bosses and clasp (one clasp and one boss missing); contains:—1st, The first Book of Common Prayer of James I., of which the title-page is unfortunately missing. The Book of Psalms, “after the translation of the Great Bible,” begins with a fresh title-page giving the name of Robert Barker, printer to the King, and the date 1605. This name and date are repeated at the end of the psalter, but not at the other part of the Prayer-book, and it appears as if the two had originally been one issue. The prayers in the “Letanie” are for King James, Queen Anne, and Prince Henrie, and the proclamation is “Giuen at our Pallace of Westminster the 5 day of March, in the first yeere of our Reigne of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the seuen and thirtieth.” Also the Catechism contains the questions on the Sacraments (then introduced for the first time), but the whole book is very different from that of 1661. At the end of the psalter follow “certaine godly prayers to be vsed for sundry purposes.” The “Proclamation for the authorizing and Vniformitie of the Booke of Common Prayer to be used through-cut the Realme” sets forth “how at our very first entry into the Realme being entertained and importuned with Informations of sundry Ministers, com-

playing of the errors and imperfections of the Church here because the importunitie of the Complainers was great, their affirmations vehement, and the zeale wherewith the same did seeme to be accompanied very specious : we were moved thereby to make it our occasion to discharge that duety which is the chieftest of all Kingly dueties." It mentions delay caused by the "Contagion of the sicknesse."

2nd.—The Bible, "translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best translations in diuers Languages. With most profitable Annotations upon all the hard places, and other things of great importance." Robert Barker, printer to the Queen, 1602. There is a title-page to "the second part of the Bible" at the beginning of the Psalms, and a short heading to the Apocrypha. The title-page of the New Testament (same printer and date 1602) states that it was "translated out of Greeke by Theod. Beza. Whereunto are adioyned briefe summaries of doctrine vpon the Euangelists and Acts of the Apostles, together with the methode of the Epistles of the Apostles, by the said Theod. Beza. And also short expositions on the phrases and hard places, taken out of the large annotations of the foresaid Author and Ioach. Camerarius, by P. Loseler. Villerius. Englished by L. Tomson." The version of the Old Testament is known as the Genevan, and that of the New Testament as Tomson's revision of the Genevan version. The latter was first printed in 1576.

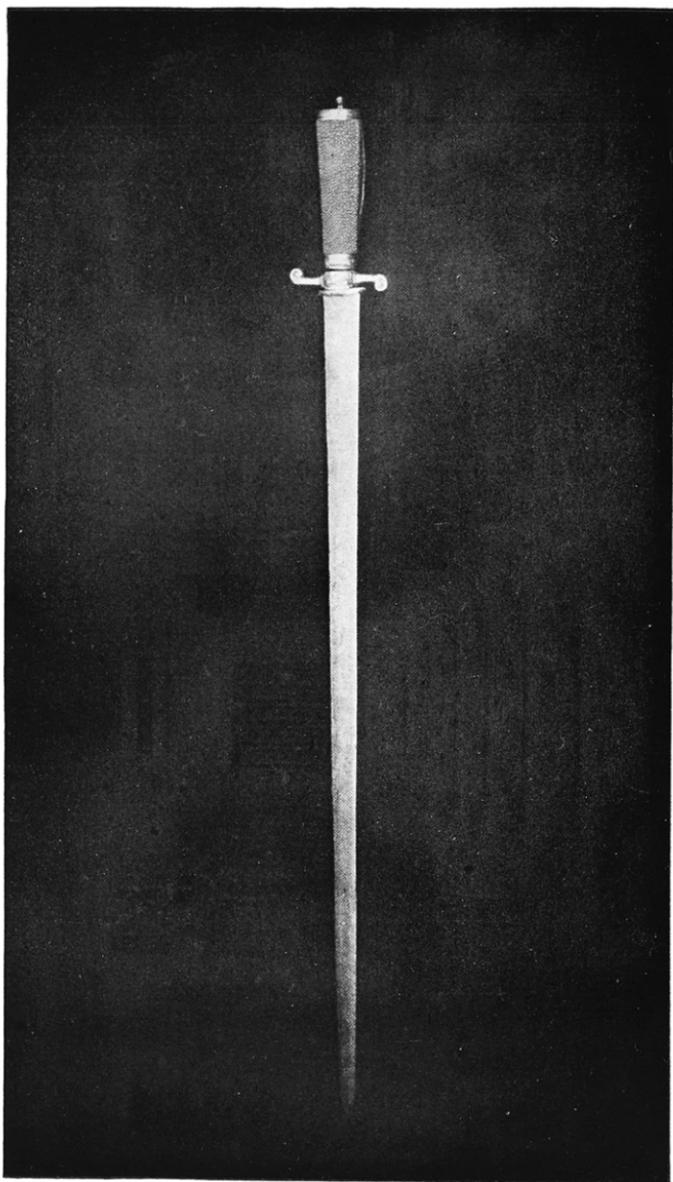
3rd.—"The Whole Booke of Psalms, Collected into English meeter by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins and others, conferred with the Hebrue with apt notes to sing them with all. Set fourth and allowed to be sung in all churches, of all the people, together and after Morning and Euening prayer as also before and after sermons: and more ouer in private houses, for their godly solace and comfort, laying apart all vngodly songs and Balades, which tend onely to the nourishing of vice, and corrupting of



THE FLETCHER CUP,
in possession of the Misses Hartley, Scotby.

Photo. by Mrs. T. H. Hodgson.

TO FACE P. 86.



COUTEAU-DE-CHASSE,
in possession of the Misses Hartley, Scotby.

Photo. by Mrs. T. H. Hodgson.

TO FACE P. 87.

youth." [The design of this title-page is peculiarly heathen, as are also many of the initial letters in the Prayer-book.]

There are several hymns printed after the metrical Psalms, but the final page, and perhaps more, is missing. The title-page states that the book was "Printed for the Companie of the Stationers. 1605."

The pages, which appear to have been rather severely cut, measure 17 inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The type throughout is black letter of various sizes, the headings and rubrics in roman type (black), with occasional use of italics.

II.—The silver cup belonged to Lancelot Fletcher, rector of Dean, who died in 1635. He was a grandson of the Henry Fletcher of Cockermonth who received Mary Queen of Scots. The cup is $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the top, and rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the bottom, and contains 2 or 3 oz. less than a pint. It is of a graceful form, with a narrow band of engraved ornament and scroll-work round the top, and a still narrower but raised band, with ornament, round the base. The initials of Lancelot Fletcher and his wife Susannah (daughter of George Fenne, a goldsmith of Norwich), are engraved on the bottom of the cup, above two hall-marks. With the kind help of Mr. J. P. D. Wheatley of Carlisle, we have been able to identify these as (1) the castle and lion passant of the Norwich Assay Office, and (2) the maker's mark of George Fenne, who was Master of the Goldsmiths of Norwich in 1570. Mr. Wheatley says further:—"This beaker was probably made about 1595, as it resembles four beakers formerly in the old Dutch church at Norwich. These were made by Peter Peterson, a Dutchman settled in Norwich about that date."

III.—The hunting-sword (*couteau-de-chasse*) belonged to a French officer accompanying a detachment of Highlanders, some of whom were quartered at the Beck House, Scotby, in 1745. They remained at the farm for

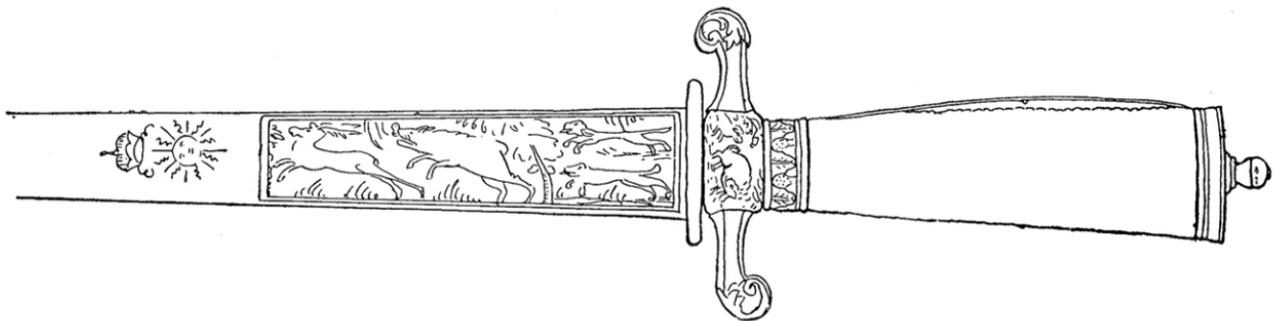
some time, and Mr. Hodgson of The Rookery, an ancestor of the present owner, remembered a Highlander being killed in a skirmish, and seeing him laid out in his tartan on the farmhouse table. The sword is believed to have been given to Mr. Hodgson by the French officer.

The sword is $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the blade 24 inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, tapering to half an inch, sharp on both sides for $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the point, and on one side to the hilt. The handle is of rough shagreen of a pinkish-grey colour, mounted in silver. On the hilt are embossed two hunting-scenes—a boar chased by a dog on one side, and a dog with a stag at bay on the other. The top of the handle is decorated with two quivers containing arrows, and foliage. On each side of the blade is an engraved panel about four inches long by one inch wide, below which is a sun surmounted by a crown or cap. One panel has animals on it—two dogs, one above the other, and a wild boar and a stag, separated from the dogs by a tree. The other side has an ornamental device surrounding the motto :—

Pour un plaisir mille douleurs
Ont les amants et les chasseurs.*

The sword is said to have had a silver scabbard, which has disappeared.

* One pleasure to a thousand pains,
The hunter, like the lover, gains.



Scale



THE COUTEAU-DE-CHASSE.

DRAWN BY MRS. T. H. HODGSON.

