

Notes and Queries.

DR. WALTER BAYLEY, PHYSICIAN TO QUEEN ELIZABETH :
AND THE BAILY FAMILY OF THATCHAM AND NEWBURY,
CO. BERKS.

At the close of the third paragraph of my letter, entitled as above and published in the last issue of the Berkshire Archæological Journal, a typist's error crept in, which merits immediate correction.

The closing sentence of that paragraph should correctly read as follows, namely :—

“By his second marriage which also took place at Thatcham, namely on 12/8/1703, he became grandfather of Richard Baily (1744–1814) of Thatcham and Newbury, Banker, who was Mayor of Newbury in 1773 and whose third son was the celebrated Astronomer”—(not Richard Baily, as printed, but)—“*Francis Baily* (1774–1844) after whom ‘Baily’s Beads’ in the Sun are called.”

4 PAPER BUILDINGS,

L. G. H. HORTON-SMITH.

TEMPLE, LONDON, E.C.4.

RENAISSANCE GLASS IN LAMBOURN CHURCH.

In the north-west window of St. Catharine's Chapel in Lambourn Church is some good Renaissance glass dated 1532. There is a figure of St. John the Evangelist in the centre light and various other fragments. The initials W.E. and the motto *De (t)el en Meulx* show that we owe this glass to Sir William Essex, who died in 1548. From Sir William's Will it is clear that he embellished, if he did not actually build, this chapel in which he desired to be buried and a monument erected within a year of his death. There is no trace of a monument to his memory, and it is even uncertain whether he was actually buried here. Essex was Sheriff of Berkshire in 1509 and again in 1524. He was knighted in 1513 and represented the county in the Parlia-



Renaissance Glass in Lambourn Church.

ment of 1541. Leland describes him as a "politike Felaw and in the favour of the King." He was Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The following extract from his Will relates to St. Catharine's Chapel. ". . . . And my bodye to be buried in the Chappell of saint Katheryne at Lamborne in the Countie of Berkes, if at the tyme of my death by my executours and frendes shall be thought mete. Which Chappell if it be not done in my lyfe I will that yt be by myne executours with ornamentes and otherwyse conveniently furnyshed in such wyse as shall be thought mete, with a tomb within the same for me and my late wyfe, or elles where it shall happen me to be buried one other for me assone as they conveniently may, and at the farthest within one yere next ensuyng my deathe."

This glass, fragmentary though it be, is particularly valuable as belonging to a period and style not well represented in this country. The fact that its donor can be identified adds considerably to its interest.

EDWARD T. LONG.

ROMANO-BRITISH COIN FOUND AT PANGBOURNE.

The Curator of the Reading Museum has recently brought to my notice a coin of more than usual interest (No. 2). It is known that more or less crude copies of the bronze coinage of Claudius i occur in Britain, and the frequency and distribution of these copies have to some extent been analysed.¹ The present coin, found at Pangbourne, belongs to the class most commonly imitated, being an *As* of the type of Minerva hurling a javelin (Mattingly and Sydenham, *Claudius*, No. 66). Comparison with an orthodox coin of the same type will illustrate the extent of the divergence (No. 1). The chief interest of the present copy lies in

¹ Cf. the writer's "Romano-British Copies of Bronze Coins of Claudius i" (*American Numismatic Society's Notes and Monographs*, No. 65).

its very low weight, which, being only 2.10 gm., is the lowest yet recorded for this imitated coinage. Previous examples, frequently as low as 5 or 4 gm., had as their lowest figures those of 3.10 gm. at Taunton (a coin from Ham Hill) and 2.60 gm. at Winchester.



It appears that Claudian copies enjoyed a wide currency, and that the process of imitation lasted consecutively over a long period. Their origin was due probably to the influx of Roman bronze coinage with the legions in A.D. 43; the new coins of Claudius must have been welcome as small change in ordinary transactions. Certain of the copies are of a fine style, and may represent a semi-official method of augmenting inadequate supplies of cash from Rome: such copies are frequent in and about centres like Lincoln and York. But it was natural that copies should be made locally in the native districts also, varying in style according to the craftsman's skill. These coins were possibly manufactured as late as the second-century A.D., for they occur in closed hoards down to the end of the third century A.D. Such a process of continuous copying would itself result in

degradation of style. Moreover, loss of weight would be a natural development if these coins remained so long in currency: the present example is no larger than an *antoninianus* of Carausius.

C. H. V. SUTHERLAND.

BRONZE AGE BEAKER.

A perfect specimen of a Bronze Age Beaker (Abercromby type B. Sub-type B1, phase II.) was found by the side of a crouched burial at Slade End, Berks, in December, 1934, by Dr. H. Watts of Haddon Close Orchard, Didcot. There was apparently no surface indication of the site, and it was revealed by the workmen cutting the gravel face. The grave was a depression filled with "dark earth." The beaker is carinated just below the middle and decorated with fine bead lines encircling the vessel in alternate bands of plain and decorated horizons.

BRONZE DAGGER AND CINERARY URN FROM WRAYSBURY, BUCKS.

This is an almost perfect example of an Early Bronze Age Dagger with curved butt, central rib, and bevelled edges. It is 6½ in. long and 2 in. wide at the butt. It was dredged up with gravel on a site where many other things have been found, including Palæolithic implements, Reindeer antlers, Roman querns, Roman tiles, and sherds. The latest find is a rare example of a Cinerary urn containing burned human bones. It stands 1 ft. 7 in. high and is of finely symmetrical form, the body being egg-shaped, and passing into a decorated neck with out-turned rim. A saucer-like lid rests over the mouth. The urn stood upon a mass of charred earth and debris, which was spread over a small floor of Roman tiles. Luckily the "steam grab" only cracked the urn.

OXONIENSIA.

We welcome the announcement that the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society propose to issue half-yearly a publication dealing with the archæology, history and architecture of the City

and University of Oxford and the surrounding districts in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. It is becoming increasingly apparent that there is a rich field which can still be tilled in this neighbourhood, and the venture will have the warmest support of all who are interested in local archæological study. The Journal will be called "*Oxoniensia*," a fitting title, and we shall hope to have the pleasure of noting, in due time, the first number.