

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Monthly Meeting, 4 May, 1859.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*By Dr. Bruce.*—A report of his visit to Caerleon (*Isca Silurum*) on the Usk, and Caerwent (*Venta Silurum*). The former is interesting as the head quarters of the Second Legion, who left many memorials on the Wall in the North. The name has been derived from *Caer* and *legio*, or more probably *Caer* and *Llion*, the latter word being the synonym of Usk, meaning *waters*. Outside the walls is Arthur's Round Table, corresponding in appearance and situation with the earthen amphitheatre at Borcovicus, but larger than it, measuring 220 by 190 feet in area, and 16 feet in depth. Close beside it is Bear-house field. A burial had been detected *within* the station, as in an urn at Borcovicus. There, in the South, we have memories of Arthur; here, in the North, on the Wall also: there, 'ivories,' here objects of the same material from Hunnum: there moulded bricks for cornices; here for voissoirs. There, as here also, is the name of Geta erased from public monuments. A Roman foot-rule had been found, and yielded the measure of 11·604 inches. At Tintern Abbey, Dr. Bruce observed petrified moss squared, and used for building purposes, as at Borcovicus. There are acres of it at Bewcastle, and Lillebonne amphitheatre is entirely composed of it. Carbonate of lime is formed on vegetable matter, and near Rome rushes are growing with the carbonate upon them.

Dr. Bruce also referred to a communication with Mr. Hobler of London, the numismatist, who called his attention to the practice of portraying on Roman coins the representations of conquered provinces in a desponding and unarmed state, as in the *IVDARA CAPTA* types; while Rome was presented armed, helmeted, aggressive and victorious. There were two interesting exceptions in the cases of Britannia and Dacia. These are without the helmet, but have the sword, which, in the hands of the second province, assumes the curious bent appearance made familiar to us by a Dacian sculpture from Amboglanna.

DONATIONS.—*From the Rev. C. Best Robinson.*—His *Chronicon Pretiosum Snathense*.

From Mr. Samuel Shaw.—His List of Tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th century, struck at Andover.

EXHIBITIONS.—*By Dr. Bruce.*—Five Roman brass coins illustrating his remarks on the representation of provinces.—A memorial medal. *Obv.* A portrait in profile of C. ROACH SMITH: *Rev.* The walls of Dax. MVR: AQ: TARBELL: MDCCCLVIII.—CONS. RELIQ:

Monthly Meeting, 1 June, 1859.

John Clayton, Esq., V. P., in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*By the Chairman.*—Notes of a Visit to Uriconium (Wroxeter), illustrated by photographic views.

By Dr. Bruce.—A note from Mr. Roach Smith, advising the excavation of all the stations on the Wall.—A note from the Rev. J. W. Smith, Hurworth, promising every facility for excavation in the station of Procolitia.

DONATIONS.—*From Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.*—Charters of the Collegiate Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, Bannatyne Club, 4to.—*Excerpta e libris domicilii Jacobi V.*, Bannatyne Club, 4to.—Lyon's History of St. Andrews, 2 vols. 8vo, 1843.—Bower's Description of the Abbey of Melrose, 8vo, 1827.—Cromwell's History of Colchester, 2 vols. 8vo, 1825.—Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire, 2 vols. 8vo, 1817. Deville's Tombeaux de la Cathédrale de Rouen, 8vo, 1833.—Deville's Histoire du Château et des Sires de Tancaville, 8vo, 1834.—Deville's Histoire du Château Gaillard, 4to.

From the Rev. James Yates.—On the Mining Operations of the Romans in Britain, 1859.

From the Author.—Lines on Seaton Delaval Hall, 1857.

From the Canadian Institute.—The Canadian Journal, N. S., No. XX., March, 1859.

From the Archæological Institute.—The Archæological Journal, No. LXI.

From the Publisher.—The Conservatory Journal, Boston, U. S., Nos. I., II., III., IV., V.

EXHIBITIONS.—*By Dr. Bruce.*—A brazen ornament of open work, apparently from some piece of furniture of the latter end of the seventeenth century. It presents the Virgin with a crown of fleurs-de-lis, and figures of Faith and Hope. Above all is an earl's coronet. The object was turned up by the plough near Hexham, and is perhaps to be referred to an Earl of Derwentwater.

RESOLUTIONS.—That the Castle be opened in the evening of holidays as formerly.

That the Secretaries do communicate with the Directors of the London and North Western Railway Company, requesting them to frank Mr. Wright and other persons immediately concerned in the excavations at Uriconium.

Monthly Meeting, 6 July, 1859.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*From the North Eastern Railway Company.*—A letter intimating that the application of the Society, as to the railway arches near the castle, had been referred to Mr. Alderman Hodgson and Mr. W. R. Hunter, two of the Directors, to arrange as to the terms of occupation, the Board having every desire to act as liberally with the Society as they consistently could.

From Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart.—Miracles performed by King Henry VI., and a Hymn and Prayer to that monarch, from 423 MS. Harl. 248, mentioned in 3 Warton's Hist. of English Poetry (1824), 25, and stated by Hearne in his Otterborne as compiled by order of Henry VII. during his negotiations with Pope Julius II. for the canonization of the Lancastrian king. See other hymns in 4 Arch. Æl., O. S., 3, 47 Cam. Soc. Publications, Trevelyan Papers, 53, and 2 Arch. Æl., 175.

By Mr. James Clephan.—Remarks on the use of the word "clock."

The word 'clock' commonly means in our day, a time-measurer, with pendulum, wheels, weights, &c. It was formerly applied to sonorous time-indicators, brought into action when the hour had been ascertained by a dial, glass, or other means. And a period came when it was indifferently used for a horologe or a bell; and it is not always possible to determine which was meant. In Beckmann's "History of Inventions," the Hon. Daines Barrington, contributing a chapter on "Clocks and Watches," quotes the familiar lines of Chaucer, where, in allusion to chanticleer (*Nonnes Preestes Tale*), the poet of the fourteenth century says:—

Wel sikerer was his crowing in his loge,
Than is a klok, or any abbey orloge.

Chaucer, as Barrington conceived, meant to say that the crowing of the cock was as certain as a bell or abbey-clock—clocks, to the time of Queen Elizabeth, (adds Beckmann in a note,) being often called horologes; nor had he (Barrington) been able to stumble upon any passage alluding to a clock, by that name—that is, alluding to a horologe by the name of 'clock'—earlier than the thirteenth year of Henry VIII. (1522). In the Surtees Society's recent volume, however, among the presentments made at the visitations of York Minster, and of the churches dependent upon it, is one of 1510, near the beginning of Henry's reign, relating to Cawood, in which a clock was mentioned. The words are:—"Ye clerke to keipe ye klok and ryng corfor at dew tymes apontid by ye parresh, and also to

ryng ye day bell." Was the 'clock,' here named, a horologe, or a mere bell? Not improbably it was the former. The Archbishops of York had formerly a castle at Cawood; and it was therefore a place of consequence, and might well have a horologue. But there was a much earlier occurrence of the word 'clock' in Mr. Raine's volume—where, also, it might mean a time-measurer, moved by wheels, &c. Nearly the earliest of the "Fabric Rolls," now printed by the Surtees Society, was one of the year 1371, when Chaucer was in his flower, comprising a statement of expenses incurred for bells, &c. Among the items were these:—

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|---|----|---|---|
| Making anew the bell for the <i>clock</i> , with the mason's bell .. | £3 | 6 | 8 |
| Hanging the bell for the <i>clock</i> in the belfry | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| According to agreement made with Sir John Clareburgh for making one <i>new cloke</i> , with all apparatus, except lead and the bell | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| In exchange made with John de Kirkham for another great bell for the <i>clock</i> , and he had for amends with the church bell | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 'Reward' and other necessaries for the <i>clock</i> | 0 | 4 | 4 |

Are we now stumbling on the word 'clock,' applied to a horologe, a century and a half before the earliest use of the word, in that sense, discovered by Barrington? Before this question is answered, I have other evidence to offer. In the previous year—*i.e.*, in 1370—the masons of the minister were bound by the Chapter to the observance of certain hours of labour; with a proviso, that on holidays falling at noon, they were only to work "till itte be hegh none smytyn by ye *clocke*"—words which would seem to imply that the hour was struck, not rung. And, again, in 1399, the sum of 7*s.* 4*d.* was paid for two lead weights for the horologe (ij. plumes pro orologio). The cathedral, therefore, had a horologe at this time; and I think we may fairly conclude that it was to this horologe the word "clock" was applied in 1371—the year, singularly enough, in which, as shown by the father of Mr. Raine, in his "History of North Durham," the monks of Farne acquired a *horologium*—for which, with carriage, they paid 4*s.*, (when wheat was 20*s.* a quarter, and a new boat cost them 40*s.*) "What a pity," says Dr. Raine, "that they do not give us the name and residence of the maker!" Would it be too rash to conjecture, as Sir John Clareburgh¹ was now in the North, introducing a "new clock" into York minster, that he was the "Sam Slick" of the period, and may have supplied the horologe to the cell of Farne?

The Editor said, there was one of the items of 1371 which he took to be conclusive. Sir John Clareburgh's agreement was to "make one new clock, with all apparatus, *except lead and the bell*"—the "great bell for the clock" being furnished by John de Kirkham. It was quite clear, from these stipulations, that the "clock" was a separate thing from the bells.²

¹ The name has a foreign aspect. In 6 Rymer, 590, is a safe conduct, 42 Edw. III., for three *orlagiers*, natives of Delft, coming to exercise their craft in England. (Prom. Parv. sub voce *orlager*). Clareburgh is not one of them.—ED.

² A friend suggests that whether the word is applied to a horologe or a bell, it arises from the regular sound produced, just as we speak of a clocking hen. Bosworth's Saxon Dictionary has—"CLUGGA. (Plat. Dut. Frs. *klok* f. : Ger. *klocke* f.) a bell, clock, campana. Beda, 4, 28." A water-mill at Hollinside, par. Whickham, was in

Dr. Bruce called attention to two newly discovered Roman inscriptions on Coome Crag, and at Baules Burn, of which drawings had been sent by Mr. J. Parker of Brampton.

DONATIONS.—*From Mr. J. A. Haswell.*—A charge of grape-shot, a relic of the Amethyst, British frigate (*Affleck*), wrecked off Alderney in 1793. Through an alteration in the set of the current, it became accessible in 1853, and many relics (this included) were recovered. The gun must have been a large one, as the charge is upwards of five inches in diameter.

From Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.—*Liber Niger Scaccarii*, Ed. altera (Hearne's), 2 vols., 1771, with the autograph of Daines Barrington.—*Sprotti Chronica* (Hearne's edition), 1719.

From Mr. C. Roach Smith.—*Le Raphael de M. Morris Moore*, Apollon et Marsyas, par Léon Batté, 1859.

From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.—Their Proceedings and Papers, Vol. II., N. S., Jan. 1859, No. XIX.

From the Canadian Institute.—The Canadian Journal, May, 1859, N. S., No. XXI.

From the Publisher.—The Conservatory Journal, Boston, U. S., 4 June, 1859, No. VI.

From Mr. Quaritch.—The Museum, 15 June, 1859.

PURCHASED BY SUBSCRIPTION.—The Fabric Rolls of York Minster, edited for the Surtees Society by the Rev. James Raine.

RESOLUTION.—That the Society, in holding its country meeting, do meet the Archæological Institute at Lanercost, Naworth, Magna, and Amboglanna, on Thursday, July 28.

1317 called *Clokinthenns*. (2 Sur. 251.) The monks of Finchale in 1430 paid 2s. 6d. for "the repair of a certain *clok*" there, as if such mechanical contrivances were not uncommon; and among Prior Wessington's works in the church of Durham between 1416 and 1446 we find the making of a window near the *horologium*. It is not clear that Chaucer uses the words *clok* and *orloge* in different senses; at all events, the term 'clock' was well settled as a synonym of *horologe* in his days. To the local evidences already adduced may be added the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, compiled in 1440. There an earlier, but now unknown, lexicographer is quoted as an authority for the entry "*Clokke, horizonium, horologium.*"

A belfrey or campanile was called *clokerre*, Fr. *clocher*, Low Latin *clocherium*. The 'clocher bells' were rung at Norwich in 1547. The *Promptorium* treats *dyale* and *horlege* as synonyms, and latinizes them by the word *horoscopus*. *Orlage* is translated *horologium*, and Mr. Way appends to it a curious notice of early English clocks, to which the reader is referred.—Ed.