



## ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY,

4 FEBRUARY, 1861.

*John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.*

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—*Patron*: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.—*President*: The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth.—*Vice-Presidents*: Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq.—*Treasurer*: Matthew Wheatley, Esq.—*Secretaries*: Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D.—*Council*: The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, the Rev. James Raine, and Messrs. Robert Richardson Dees, William Dickson, John Dobson, Martin Dunn, John Fenwick, William Kell, William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe (*Editor*); Edward Spoor, Robert White, and William Woodman.—*Publisher*: Mr. William Dodd.—*Auditors*: Messrs. R. R. Dees, and Robert White.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. John James Lundy, F.G.S., Primrose Hill, Leith; Mr. D. H. Goddard, Bank of England, Newcastle.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson*. Catalogue of Reprints and Facsimiles, illustrative of Early English and Shaksperian Literature, for Sale.—*From Mr. John Evans, F.S.A.* His paper on Flint Implements of the Drift.

INDEX.—Resolved, that in future the Annual Index shall be enclosed loosely as part of the number of the *Archæologia Æliana* following the completion of each volume.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.—Resolved, that the Annual Meeting in future be in January—the day to be afterwards fixed—in order to afford to those gentlemen who are compelled to be in Parliament in February, an opportunity of attending.

ORIENTAL SEAL.—The Rev. E. H. Adamson exhibited a curious oriental seal, the matrix and impression being both in earthenware, closed up, and presenting a filbert-like form. It had been found at Benares, and he had been informed that upon fracture he would find the seal, which proved to be the case.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

IN presenting the Forty-eighth Annual Report, the Council has to congratulate the Society on its effective state. The activity of former years has shown itself during the past twelve months with undiminished vigour; the Monthly Meetings have been well attended, and the objects of antiquity exhibited and discussed have been of great interest; while several valuable donations have been made to the library and to the museum. Besides the books contributed by members, among which we may name some valuable works presented by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington, the Society has received some valuable gifts of books from foreign countries, and especially from Norway and Denmark. It is pleasing to find that the labours of the antiquaries of the North of England are thus recognised in far distant lands, and that one of the papers published in the Society's transactions has been translated into Danish, and published in the journals of the North of Europe. It has been too generally supposed that this Society devotes its attention exclusively to Roman antiquities; but while it recognises to the fullest extent the valuable remains of that great people, which are so abundant in this locality, it can confidently point to its published Transactions in proof that Mediæval archæology is not forgotten. In truth, so far from being slighted or despised, by far the greater part of the Transactions is occupied by Mediæval antiquities, and this especially will be seen to be the case in the volume just completed for the present year. The Council feels that while each archæologist labours hard in his own particular department, others of the members are so imbued with the true antiquarian spirit, that they will readily appreciate and honour the researches of those who work in other parts of the vast field of antiquity. Although the Society has not this year been favoured with any elaborate papers on Roman antiquities, yet the researches and examinations now being carried on at the Roman Bridge at Chesters, by one of the Vice-presidents, Mr. Clayton, have led to most interesting results, many of which are as yet not made known, but the Council feels that those of the members who had the opportunity, in August last, of examining these remains, will be fully convinced of their importance, and of the interest that the account of them, when completed, will excite among archæologists. Some further steps have been taken by the Council towards providing ground for the proposed museum, and it is hoped that ere another year has elapsed this most desirable object will be accomplished. During the past twelve months the

Society has received an accession of fifteen new members, while very few have retired or been removed by death. The Society, however, has sustained a serious loss in the decease of its venerated President, Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., one of its original members and most liberal patrons. It was by Sir John Swinburne's influence and aid that the noble work of the Rev. John Hodgson, the *History of Northumberland*, was given to the world; and though of late years, from his great age, he was unable to attend in person the meetings of the Society, he continued to the period of his decease to take the liveliest interest in its progress. The Society has this year elected but one honorary member, Signor Montiroli, of Rome, the distinguished successor of the Commendatore Cavina in the superintendence of the vast works still in progress at Alnwick Castle.

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### ROMAN HORSE-SHOE.

MR. CLAYTON has presented, as from Mr. Challoner, an iron horse-shoe, found at Condercum. It is, he believes, the first object of the kind which has been found here.

The points of the shoe are brought into very neighbourly contact. MR. TURNER thinks that it would allow of expansion of the horse's hoof; MR. GREGSON, the very reverse. One deems it superior to modern shoes; the other, a very bad shoe indeed.

[The shoe has been submitted to a practical smith, who pronounces it to be a good one, having a concavity to receive and relieve the foot. The points are turned the reverse way to those now used.

MR. CLAYTON observes that Mr. Way<sup>1</sup> speaks of "the sculpture of the triumphal car found at Vaisons, near Avignon, and now in the museum at the latter place, which supplies undeniable proof in regard to the disputed question concerning the use of horse-shoes by the Romans, attached by nails as in modern times. In this curious sculpture the hoof of one of the horses drawing a biga shows the extremities of four of the nails passing through the hoof, and the shoe is distinctly seen, precisely resembling that of modern times." MR. ADAMSON produces the papers by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Pegge.<sup>2</sup> In these the classical evidences on the subject are minutely gone into, and they will repay perusal. Mr. Rogers thought the earliest instance to be depended upon of shoeing horses in the present method was part of a horse-shoe

<sup>1</sup> 17 Arch. Journal, 258.

<sup>2</sup> 3 Archæologia, 35.

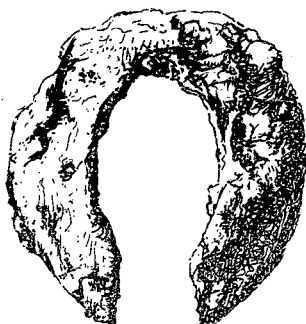
which was buried with Childeric I. in 481. The horse appeared from the shoe to have been small. The earlier instances of shoeing seemed to this writer, to be consistent with and better explained by a plating over the hoof. Mr. Pegge apprehends that the shoeing of horses was very far from being a *general practice* amongst the ancients, but that it was *sometimes* done, especially in later times. He quotes Montfaucon's statement that Fabretti, among the great number of horses which occur in ancient monuments, never saw more than one that was shod, though he made it his business to examine them all, and that therefore the iron shoes on the horses' feet on an Etruscan tomb were a rare particular. And he thinks that the variations in practice are quite intelligible, as many sorts of work may be performed by horses without shoeing, especially in some regions, and as the inhabitants, in a thousand places abroad, though they have horses, know nothing of shoeing them, to this day. The question whether the shoeing was by nailed shoes or platings he leaves open, but quotes Vossius's wonder that the Eastern mode of shoeing with leather coverings, if the sole were stuck full of nails, does not supersede the injurious mode of shoeing by means of nails driven into the hoof.

Our member, MR. WHEATLEY, naturally remarks that the paved roads of the Romans in this country would almost necessitate the use of shoes. But Mr. Pegge quotes a remarkable passage where Xenophon recommends for hardening the horses' hoofs that the stalls should be pitched with stones of the size of the hoofs, and that the place where the animals were curried should be strewn with boulder stones.<sup>3</sup> He thinks, from classical passages, that asses and mules were not unfrequently shod, and were more used than horses, which may account for small-sized shoes, if nailed shoes are meant. And it is probable that horses, like warriors, if we may judge from armour, were formerly smaller. A very small sort of horse-shoes have been frequently found in ploughing in Battle Flatts, near York, given as the scene of the battle between Harold and the Norwegians in 1066.

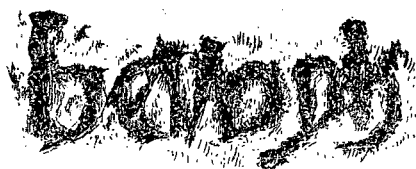
The blacksmith to whom the present shoe was shown at once recognised its similitude to several that he used to plough up near Plessy, in Northumberland. But the mediæval horse shoe seems generally to have resembled the modern one. The curious seal of Ralph Marshall or Farrier of the Bishoprick of Durham is added to the illustration for the purpose of comparison.<sup>3</sup>]

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<sup>3</sup> "Then were the horse-hoofs broken by the means of their prancing, the prancing of the mighty ones." (Judges, v. 22.) "Had the horses' feet been shod either with iron or brass, they could not have been broken by prancing." (Pegge.)



4 1/2 in.  
CONDERCUM



full size  
WARKWORTH







## CORRUPT ORTHOGRAPHY OF LOCAL NAMES.

MR. TURNER has produced an official trace of the Ordnance Survey, East of Newcastle, upon which Row's House, St. Peter's, (named after Mr. Row), is written *Rose* House: and

DR. BRUCE has exhibited examples of the register of authorities for names kept by the department, in the following form:—"List of names as written on the plan: Various modes of spelling the same names: Authorities for those mode of spelling: Situation: Descriptive remarks, or general observations which may be considered of interest." For the spelling of Hartburn, are cited the "Vicar of Hartburn, Perpetual Curate of Cambo, Netherwitton Deed of Endowment, Overseers in Circular 190, Whellan's History, 1855, Mackenzie's History, 1825, [no mention of Hodgson's], List of Registrars' Districts, Population Returns, 1851, Clerk of the Peace, Meresmen for the Parish, Modern Divisions of County, List of Benefices." For Hertborne, "Valor Ecclesia., Hen. VIII." for Hertburn, Taxatio Ecclesia., P. Nich." For Cambo, "Poor Rate Book, Tithe Plan, Estate Plan, Tho. Gow, agent, Mr. Geo. Richardson, meresman, Clerk of the Peace, Whellan's History, 1855, Mackenzie's History, 1825, List of Registrars' Districts, Population Returns, 1851, Modern Divisions of the County." For Camhowe, "Ancient Divisions of the County."

It is Resolved, at the instance of Mr. RALPH CARR:—That a Committee of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.:—the Chairman (Mr. Hindo), the Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle (Mr. Clayton), the Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland (Mr. Dickson), himself, and the Secretaries of the Society, be appointed to prepare a list of such names of places in Northumberland as seem to be at present carelessly and improperly spelt, and appear susceptible of easy and obvious improvement from the usage of past times. That such list be laid before the Society, to the intent that, if approved of, it be laid before the Officers of the Ordnance Survey, and recommended for their adoption in the completing of the Ordnance Map.

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## MONTHLY MEETING, 6 MARCH, 1861.

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

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, &c.—*By Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart.* The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Reports of the Lords' Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm; and Appendix No. 1, to the First Report. — *By the Author.* The Hexham Chronicle, or Materials for a Modern History of Hexham. A Hundred Years Ago, or the Hexham Riot. By Joseph Ridley, Hexham, 1861. — *By the Archæological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, 65, 66, 67, 1860. — *By the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 31, Jan., 1861. — *By the Kilkenny Archæological Society.* The Society's Proceedings, Nos. 28, 29, 30, for July, September, and November, 1860.

*Mr. Henry Watson*, through *Mr. White*, exhibited a small Spanish copper coin, of Charles II., 1680.

## NORTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

*Mr. White* has read a letter addressed to *Mr. Brockie*, of Sunderland, by *Mr. David Wyrick*, of Newark, Licking co., Ohio, and dated 8 Sep., 1860, and exhibited the plans and drawings referred to in it. One of them represents in great detail a strange and vast assemblage of earth-works near Newark. On one of the sides of an octagon enclosure, an oak-tree, cut down thirty years ago, exhibited 1130 annual rings. These remains were loosely engraved from the examination of Caleb Atwater, in 1820, and Plate XXV. of the first volume of the Smithsonian Institute's Publications contains a more detailed, but still very inexact representation by Squier and Davis, to which, however, we refer our readers for some notion of them. It appears that the small circles are mostly accompanied by a singular depression, called a well by Atwater. *Mr. Squier* says that these were bone pits, the decaying of their contents causing the depressions. The determination of *Mr. Wyrick* to investigate the similar objects near Newark was well known; and in excavating one of them he turned out two pebbles, one round, the other of a long bottlelike appearance, marked in the present Hebrew characters, with sacred words signifying "Most Holy" (Exodus xxix. 37, xxx. 10, 29, 36, &c.), "King of the Earth," "Law of Jehovah" (Exodus xiii. 9, I Chron. xxii. 12, &c.), and "Word of Jehovah" (Jeremiah i. 4, 11, ii. 1, &c.) *Mr. Wyrick*, however, does not seem to see the probability of



this being a hoax, though he acknowledges its after-deposit by some stray Hebrew; for his theory is, that the earthworks are older than the family of Israel. He afterwards found pottery and mica, and indications of decayed matter, but nothing sepulchral.

The works are of clay, quite different from the earth on which they stand.

One of the drawings represents what Mr. Wyrick considers to be an artificial lake, near Utica, Licking co., of 100 acres in extent, caused by damming up a stream. It has a uniform level, and no visible outlet. A neighbouring but smaller lake of about 20 acres, when drained, exposed stumps of trees in situ.

He also mentions a circle of clay mounds round a well or cistern of water, the whole being covered with a pile of stone. On the removal of some 50,000 loads of stone, for the banks of a reservoir and other purposes, the well and the clay mounds were found. One of them was opened in Mr. Wyrick's presence, about seven years ago, and yielded a coffin. It was part of an oaken log, hollowed out apparently by first using hot stone, and then chopping out the charred wood with a stone or copper axe, or some dull tool. The outside was finished in the same way. The coffin seemed to contain portions of the skeletons of three individuals, one a child, another middle aged, the third aged. About the place of the breast, or where the folding of the hands might be, there lay ten copper rings, of between 3 and 4 inches diameter, as if made of copper wire, and a locket of black hair. The bottom of the coffin appeared to have been lined with some coarse fabric. It was imbedded in water 12 inches deep, on the top of a hill 500 feet above the level of any stream, on a sort of frame of wood, and covered with clay and mortar, or sun-dried brick, exceedingly hard to dig.

Inscriptions are mentioned in Indiana, and perhaps elsewhere, as common, and thought to be Phœnician.

There is a drawing of a mound, with numerous burials and layers of charcoal and wood partially charred. Above and below is red earth as if the charcoal had been covered with the earth when burned. The oldest burials yielded the firmest bones. The Editor has no means of verifying the contents of this curious paper. The writer regrets his want of books on ancient monuments and languages, and hints that donations of them addressed for him to the care of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington City, or of D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., would be well bestowed.

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## INSCRIPTION ON THE FONT AT BRIDEKIRK.

BY THE REV. W. MONKHOUSE, B.D., F.S.A.

THE Rev. Mr. Haigh's copy of the Bridekirk Runes, published in the *Archæologia Æliana*, seems to me to be the most clear and perfect of any that I have seen; and suggests a different reading to any yet given to the inscription.

I would observe that, in this copy, the punctuation is well defined and uniform; it therefore demands that great weight and authority should be attached to it. A due attention to this rule would prevent that capricious running together of words into each other, which is found in many of the translations.

We generally find that Runic inscriptions only record the names of the individuals who made them, and the object for which they were made, so the one at Bridekirk begins with the sculptor's name, "Rikard." The following Runes "he me," are so distinct that there is no difficulty in admitting them in their plain English meaning.

The last word of the first line is "igrogte," and in this word, I read the fifth Rune as "g" and not "c," as it is given in all the other versions, which softens the pronunciation without at all affecting its meaning. This is the usual form of the "g" in Runic alphabets, as may be seen in Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities*, p. 115. The "i" or "y" prefix was the common form of the early English writers, although it is now obsolete. Chaucer uses it *passim*, as ywent—ybless'd—ygetten, &c. The same author uses the word "wroghte," for our modern "wrought," which spelling brings "igrogte" very close home to our own vernacular. The Anglo-Saxon form is "worhte," which bears not nearly so close a resemblance to it.

As some mark of conjunction would be necessary between the two lines, I assume the character '7' to represent the copula 'and' I admit that it is neither a Norse nor Saxon Rune, but if we refer to the Flemlosen inscription in Wormius, p. 147, we shall find a sign + concerning which he says "hanc literam pro voce 'aug' (and) positam reor;" so we may consider the copulative sign in Runes to be somewhat irregular and arbitrary.

So far, it has all been plain sailing. I now, however, venture to differ from former translators, without at all claiming infallibility for my own version.

The Runes "to this" begin the second line;<sup>2</sup> then we read "RD," which is so punctuated on the font as to make it one independent word. Now "RD" *per se* means nothing. I therefore suppose it to be an abbreviated form of "Richard," on the principle that when proper names are repeated in Runic inscriptions, Wormius says they are commonly abbreviated.

Grimm also notices the contractions in this inscription when he says—*viele abbreviaturen angebracht*—many abbreviations are used.

I also venture a different interpretation to the next word, which I read "ger," and as I take the punctuation to be my guide, I read this also as a separate and independent word.

It was the practice of sculptors of Runes to abbreviate whenever they could do so, and in the fifty or sixty examples given us by Wormius he is obliged in numerous instances to supply the contractions that are met with, and sometimes in a manner not at all satisfactory to himself, as his expressions "*legendum censeo*," "*vera ænigmata*," &c., plainly denote. I may state, with respect to "ger," that there is not a more common word in Runic inscriptions, in some form or inflection. We have it in gar, grua, gerd, gerde, gard, gerdi, &c., which are translated *sculpsit, fecit, struxit*. Also "giera lit," *fieri fecit*, and I shall now give one or two examples of its application.

In a district called Holm, Wormius gives an inscription, p. 482, *Oilastr mihi Runas fecit*, "gerd." Again on a bell, "Gudman gerde mig," *Gudman me fecit*; and on Thyre's Monument, erected by her husband Gorm, is this expression, "Kubl gerd," *tumulum fecit*. But inasmuch as Gorm died before his queen, in order to avoid an anachronism, Wormius translates "gerd," *præparari curavit*, "caused to be made beforehand;" and I claim this word to be good English in the sense here given. It is used by Spencer, who says—

"So matter did she make of nought  
To stir up strife, and garre them disagree."

and by Barbour, in this passage—

That they the ship in no maner  
Mycht ger to come the wall so ner.

and in many parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland in the present day,

<sup>1</sup> A similar contraction for *et* is familiar to record readers.—*Ed.*

<sup>2</sup> At the moment of going to press, when communication with the writer is impossible, it is observed that Mr. Haigh's drawing (see vol. i., 182, 192) adds the letters 'ome' and two dots before we reach the letters read "RD." If taken as a separate word, they may not affect Mr. Monkhouse's view, and he may have omitted by an oversight to mention them in express terms.—*Ed.*

there is no word in more common use than “gar,” to make or compel a thing to be done.

“Er me brogte” are the concluding words, which I render “before he brought me.” The word “er,” as spelt in the Runes, is written in the same way by Chaucer, and the meaning given to it in the Glossary is “before.” In order to find a propriety for it in the inscription, it is only necessary to suppose the font to have been made and engraved anywhere else than at Bridekirk; that Rikard, in short, made it at some other place before he brought to its present position. This supposition creates a kind of necessity for the appearance of “er” in the context. Thus, I think, we have established a claim to another plain English word.

I may remark on the concluding word “brogte,” that in all the copies which I have seen, the Runes are the most clear and distinct; neither do the copies at all differ, but are perfectly identical with each other. This word is also plain English, and I would remark to those who have a tendency towards an Anglo-Saxon version, that the past form is “brohte” in that language without the “g;” consequently, that it does not so much resemble the word as it stands on the font as our own word “brought.”

I therefore would thus read and translate the inscription:—

Rikard . he . me . igrogte . 7

To . this . Rd . ger . er . me . brogte.

*Ricard he me wrought, and*

*To this Ricard carved me, before he me brought.*

That it was “carved to this” especial purpose and object—to serve as a baptismal font—is clearly proved by the representation upon it of the baptism of our Saviour.

As I have not been writing this paper in any spirit of controversy, but simply with a view to promote enquiry, and elicit the truth with respect to this Sibylline scroll, which has formed the subject of discussion for the last two hundred years, I have therefore carefully abstained from entering upon any criticism, with respect to the theories and opinions of others, and the same indulgence which I have extended to former writers upon this vexed question, I hope may be hereafter extended to me.

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.

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## THE BRIDLINGTON SLAB.

MR. CAPE, of Bridlington, through Mr. Brockett, has presented a rubbing of the very curious palimpsest sepulchral slab in the Priory Church there, representing, with architecture and animals, a fox and a bird striving to obtain the contents of a narrow-necked jar. There are engravings of this stone from a drawing by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, the discoverer of its remarkable character, in *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. 2, 4to series, p. 168, and in Prickett's *Bridlington Priory Church*.

Mr. Cutts, in his *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs*, considers the design as a strange travesty of an early Christian emblem, two birds drinking out of a vase or cup, which is found on many slabs in the catacombs, and of which mediæval examples occur at Bishopstow, near Lewes, and on the upper face of the font at Winchester. He calls the bird at Bridlington a goose.

Dr. Lee, of Caerleon, has the matrix of a little seal presenting a grotesque very similar to that at Bridlington, and throwing considerable doubt upon any connection with the old Christian symbolism of the catacombs. A cock and a hare are striving to obtain the contents of a tripod vessel, and the legend is

HER IS NA MARE  
BOTE COK POT HARE.

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## CORRUPT ORTHOGRAPHY OF LOCAL NAMES.

MR. CARR, in resuming this subject (see p. 5.), has read a letter as to the name of Cullercoats, from Mr. Sidney Gibson, (who agrees with Mr. Carr in thinking it had some reference to *Culfer*, a dove, as the monks liked pigeon-pie as well as piety,) and has prepared a skeleton map of Northumberland, in which the proposed restorations are noticed, *ley* for *ly*, *law* for *ley* in the case of hills, *cote* for *coat*, *bottle* for *bottle*, *ope* for *op*, *oe* for *o*, *am* or *ham* for *um*, in Mindrum. The form *g'ham*, to denote the peculiar soft pronunciation of such words as Ovingham, has already been officially adopted, and the present changes have been approved by the Society's Committee. As to Cullercoats, indeed, Mr. Hinde feared a

change until some evidence of the spelling *cotes* was adduced. The name did not occur early, and one of Mr. Carr's friends suggested that the corruption was in the first syllable, for what was a *coat* without a *collar*?

There are some difficulties in preserving the sounds *op* and *bottle* in the changes. It does not seem advisable to apply *ham* to the place corruptly called Glororum on Greenwood's map, and Glororim in the Book of Rates. Armstrong has it as Glower-o'er-him, and the same form occurs more than once in Durham. Dr. Raine humorously used to say that the Roman antiquaries ought to build a theory on the name—It must be *Gloria Romanorum*! In Durham, we have other names of the same class, "Glower-at-him," and "Glower-at-all."

### MONTHLY MEETING, 3 APRIL, 1861.

*John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.*

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From the Archæological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, No. 68. — *From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.* Their Transactions. — *From the Abbé Cochet.* A Report on the Flint Implements found in the Drift.

NEW HONORARY MEMBER.—*The Rev. Dr. Hume*, of Liverpool, the founder of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, and author of some valuable papers on Roman Roads and Stations, in their Transactions.

### MS. OF GOWER'S CONFESSIO AMANTIS.

BY EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

THE fine folio MS. of Early English Poetry, exhibited by Lord Ravensworth (our President) at a former meeting of the Society, proves to be, as was then surmised, an early perfect copy of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*. Manuscript copies of this once celebrated old English poem, are to be found in several of the public libraries in England. The Bodleian, for instance, contains not less than ten manuscripts of the *Confessio Amantis*; but there are very few in private hands, and of the Bodleian and British Museum copies there are few so perfect as the one before us. In this volume nearly the whole poem is to be found. Of all the exceptional

losses we most deeply regret that of the first leaf of the prologue, as it would have thrown possibly some light upon the date of the volume. In some of the earlier copies, Gower give an account of his having been induced by King Richard II. to write this poem; the King having met him one day upon the Thames, when, calling him into the royal barge, he enjoined him to write some fresh poem. In the later copies he makes no allusion to this circumstance, but merely states, in his dedication to Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, one of the chief opponents of King Richard, that he finished it in "the yere sixteenth of King Richard," or 1392-3.

The MS. before us is a fine folio, in excellent preservation, written throughout in double columns, with illuminated initial letters. We consider both the illuminations and the writing to be of the early part of the fifteenth century, perhaps even as late as 1450, or nearly half-a-century after Gower's death. Near the end of the prologue we have an illumination of the statue in Nabuchadonozor's vision. In the prologue we are startled by the date 1390 in red letters; but it appears, on examination, to refer to the subject of the text, viz. the schism of Avignon of that date. About sixty lines of the conclusion of the prologue, and also three leaves of the first book, are wanting in this copy. The MS. has evidently, at a very early period, been bound by some ignorant workman; and many of the leaves displaced, for directions, especially in the fifth book, are given in a very early hand, for the rectification of his blunders. The larger illuminations are at the commencement of each book, except at the commencement of the sixth. With the seventh book begins the handwriting of a different scribe. The Saxon character for *th* is here omitted occasionally, and the illuminations are of different character. The vellum, too, for the space of about nine leaves is much thicker and less worn. At the end of about ten folios, the old handwriting begins again, and it would therefore seem that a part of the seventh book had been lost, but had been replaced by a cunning scribe before the art of illumination became altogether extinct in England.<sup>1</sup> The end of the seventh book and the commencement of the eighth are also wanting. Few, however, of the manuscript copies of Gower are complete.

[The writing throughout is tall and regular. Some additions must be noticed. In the margin of one leaf is a couplet, in an early hand, which

<sup>1</sup> This cunning scribe miscalculated his space, and the last leaf of his writing is a mere slip introduced to bring his matter up to the re-commencement of the old hand.

may well be that of Edward IV.'s step-son, or some of the Thomas Greys of Northumberland.

"Like as thys reson doth devysse,  
I do my selfe yn same wysse.

"GRAY T."

On two other leaves are these inscriptions in Elizabethan penmanship:—"John Gouer wrotte this Booke with his owne hand.—John Gouwer wrott Bocke with his oun haunde, a poett Lawriet—P<sup>r</sup> ME, WILLIAM MEATCAFE."

On the blank leaf preceding the commencement of the poetic matter, is this entry, probably of Jacobean date:—"Frances Tomsone, of Westminster, servant to the Kinge's ma'tie, dwelling in Longe Diche by the Hank in Sword."

And above it, in an earlier hand:—"John Gower wrott this booke, poeett Lawirrett."—Ed.]

#### ANDIRON FOUND NEAR KIELDER.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND has sent for exhibition an andiron, discovered 8 feet deep in the moss near Kielder during the cuttings for the Border Counties Railway, on March 1, 1861. It presents no very obvious evidences of date. The iron is sharp and uncorroded, a fact which may be explained by the circumstances of its deposit. Mr. WHITE thinks that it is not very ancient, while Dr. CHARLTON admits that ancient forms of objects were preserved for a long time in the western districts. The pattern, certainly, is old and peculiar. The form is that of a bar, simply ornamented with a kind of herring-bone incisions, connecting two upright standards; both are of the same height, with the iron curled round into horns for plain goatsheads. Thus the andiron seems to have been used near a fire in the middle of a room to support the wood laid to burn, like the similar object which remains in situ upon the hearth in the centre of the hall at Penshurst, Kent. The latter object is figured in the Illustrated London News of 13 April, 1861.

#### CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP RALPH NEVIL.

MR. EDWARD THOMPSON has exhibited a rubbing of the only brass in Chichester Cathedral, a late but not uninteresting memorial. A civilian and his lady kneel before a desk on which are open books. Six sons



accompany him, eight daughters her. Arms, a pheon. "Here vnder lyeth the bodies of Mr William Bradbridge who was thrice Maior of this Cittie, and Alice his wife, who had vj. sonnes and viij. daughters, which Will'm deceased 1546, and this stone was finished at y<sup>e</sup> charges of y<sup>e</sup> wors<sup>n</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> Alice Barnham, widow, one of y<sup>e</sup> dau<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> said W<sup>m</sup> Bradbridge, and wife of the wors<sup>n</sup> Mr Francis Barnham deceased, Shrive and Ald<sup>ma</sup>' of Londo' in 1570. Fynyshed in Ivly 1592. A. (pheon) B."

Our readers must now be referred to Professor Willis's admirable observations on the architectural history of the Cathedral, clearing away all former essays on the same subject. We may, however, with Mr. Thompson, remind them of St. Wilfrid's early connection with the see of Selsey, the precursor of Chichester, and its interesting details, as related by Beda. One of the bishops, Ralph Nevil, is said to have been of the Durham family of that name, and to have been born at Raby. However the former position may be as to collateral relationship with the maternal ancestors of the Nevils of Raby, the latter can hardly be supported. He occurs by the name of Nevil in 1213, and died in 1244. Now Isabel, sister of Henry de Nevil, did not become his heir until his death in 1227. She was wife of Robert Fitz-Meldred of Raby, whose son, Geoffrey Fitz-Robert, assumed the name of Nevil. In Burton's extracts out of the Yorkshire Pipe Rolls, preserved at Burton Constable, we find under 11 Hen. III. (1227), Robert Fitz-Meldret, who had for wife Ysabel, sister and heir of Henry de Neovill, accounting for 200 marks for his relief of the lands of which Henry died seised.

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#### MONTHLY MEETING, 1 MAY, 1861.

*Matthew Wheatley, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.*

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Lord Talbot de Malahide.* Catalogue of the Antiquities of Animal Materials and Bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by Dr. W. R. Wilde. — *From M. Boucher de Perthes.* L'Abbevilleois, 16 Avril, 1861, noticing the Flints in the Drift. — *From Signor Montiroli.* Ragionamento del Foro Romano e de' Principali suoi Monumenti dalla fondazione di Roma al Primo Secolo dell' Impero del Cav. Camillo Ravioli. Osservazioni sulla topografia della parte meridionale del Foro Romano e de' suoi piu' celebri Monumenti dimostrata in quattro tavole ed illustrata da una veduta generale dell' architetto Giovanni Montiroli, Roma, 1859. (The two treatises are bound together.) — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N. S. 32, March, 1861.

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## STOUP FROM EBB'S NOOK.

MR. HINDE has sent for presentation what he takes to be a holy-water stoup. He found it in excavating the ruins of St. Ebba's Chapel at "Ebb's Nook," near Beadnell, a few years ago. An account of the excavation was given at the time by Mr. Albert Way in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*. An old font was also found. The stoup is much weather-worn, and consists of a simple oblong block of stone, the two ends being sloping, and the square top, so formed, hollowed into a small basin.

## BOOKBINDING, TEMP. HEN. VIII.

DR. J. J. HOWARD of Lee has sent for presentation a rubbing from the cover of a volume printed in 1510 by Jehan Petit, and entitled "*Herodoti Halicarnassei Thuriæ Historie*." It now belongs to Charles Baily, Esq., F.S.A., and on the title is inscribed the quaint name of "Obadiah Ghossip."

*Obverse.* The arms of Henry VIII. France and England quarterly, surmounted by an arched crown. Supporters, the dragon, allusive to the descent from Cadwaladyr, and a greyhound *not* collared. Above the dragon a sun and the arms of St. George. Above the greyhound the moon and stars, and the arms of the city of London.

*Reverse.* The double Tudor rose, surrounded by two scrolls, inscribed:—

Hec . rosa . virtutis . de . celo . missa . sereno .  
Eternū . florens . regia . sceptrā . feret .

The scrolls diverge at the base to enclose the pomegranate erect and slipped of Granada, the badge of Katherine of Arragon, placed under the rose. Above one of them is the sun, over the other is the moon and stars.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1861, some other Tudor bindings are described with points in common. There the same legend occurs, and the angel supporters are found flanking the royal shield as well as the badge. They were the supporters of France. In one of these bindings the arms of France and England, so supported, are impaled with Katherine's:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Castile and Leon; 2 and 3, Arragon and Sicily; and on a point in base the pomegranate for Granada.

## OLD RECIPES.

DR. CHARLTON has exhibited two thin but closely written manuscripts, enclosed in a cover formed of two leaves of an older and illuminated book. One of these objects is a treatise on drawing, differing in no material degree from Peacham's Gentleman's Exercise, published in 1634, and probably not earlier in date. The other is entitled "Observations or Notes for Cookerie, gathered from experienced cookes, with other notes and observations, Februarii, Elizab. R.R. 36, ao. Dni. 1593." Many of these are amusing by their minuteness of detail. Thus a cock to be stewed, to renew the weak, must be a *red* one, and boiled with two or three pieces of *old* gold. Others raise a laugh by their extreme nastiness. The following extracts may interest the numismatist, the admirer of Bluff Hal, and the collector of seals and old books; while from some elaborate precedents for feasts are severed more moderate ones, which may give a tolerable idea of the ordinary fare offered by the hosts of olden time.

*To make one sleepe*, geaven by Mr. Doct. Caldwell. Take white poppie seede the weighte of a Frenche crowne, which is vij<sup>d</sup> in silver weight now currant, &c.

*A sawce for a roasted rabbet*, used by King Henrie the viij<sup>th</sup>. Take a handfull of washed parcelie. Mince it smale. Boyle it with butter and verjuice upon a chaffingdishe. Season it [with] sugar and a litle peper grosse beaten. When it is readie put in a fewe fyne crummes of white breade amongst the other. Let it boyle againe till it be thicke. Then lay it in a platter, like the breadthe of three fyngers. Lay on eche syde one roasted conie, or moe, and so searve them.

*To make redd sealinge waxe*. Take to three poundes of waxe, three ounces of cleare turpentine in sommer, in winter take fower. Melt them together with a softe fyre. Then take it from the fyre and let it keele. Then put in vermilion verie fynelie grounde, and sället oyle of eche one ounce, and mixe them well together, and it wilbe perfect good waxe.

*To make redd or greene sealinge waxe*. Melte a pounce of waxe and towe ounces of turpentine togather, and when they be well molten, then take from the fire the same, and put to them one ounce of vermilion while it is lukewarme, and stirr it well togather in the keeling, and then make it up in rooles. And in like maner shall youe make greene waxe by putting vertgrease into it. Note, yf youe will take towe partes of rosin, and one parte of turpentine, addinge to it vermilion, as is afore-said, it will make the waxe the better.

*Bookes of Cookerie.* A Boke of Cookrie gathered by A. W. and newlie enlarged, etc., and prentted, 1584. The Good Huswiffes Jewell, found out by the practise of Th. Dawson, etc., 1585. The Closett or Treasurie of Hidden Secrettes, with sundrie additions, etc., 1586. The Good Huswiffes Handmaid for the Kitchin, with Good Huswiffes Clossett, etc., 1588. The Hospitall for the Diseased, with manie excellent medicines, gathered by T. C. etc. [In addition to these, may be added the reference of a recipe for alluring pigeons to a dove-house by means of the scent of a roasted dog stuffed with cumin, and the hanging of "a great glasse in the toppe of the lover, and three or fower lokinge glasses within the dovehouse by some of the hooles." The quotation is:—"Probatum, and taken out of the boke entitled a Thousande Notable Things of Sundrie Sortes. Libro septimo, cap. 42."]

*For Fleshe Days at Dinner.*—*The First Course*—Pottage or stewed brothe, boyled meate or stewed meate, chickens and bacon, powdered beiff, pies, goose, pigg, rosted beiff, roasted veale, custarde. *The Seaconde Course*—Rosted lambe, rosted capons, rosted conies, chickens, pehennes, baked venison, tarte.

*The First Course at Supper*—A sallet, a pigs petitoe, powdered beiffe sliced, a shoulder of mutton or a breast, veale, lambe, custarde. *The Second Course*—Capons rosted, conies rosted, chickens rosted, larkes rosted, a pie of pigeons and chickens, baked venison, tarte.

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### EXCAVATIONS AT CORBRIDGE.

DR. BRUCE gives some account of recent excavations at the singularly irregular Roman station at Corbridge. By consent of the landowners—the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Beaumont, and the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital—a labourer had been placed by Mr. Cuthbert of Beaumont at the service of Mr. Coulson (whose services had been so useful and carefully directed at Bremenium), for the purpose of making investigations at Corbridge. He accordingly tapped the Watling-street, and ascertained for the first time the point where it struck the station on the south side. It was about 20 feet wide, of the usual convex form, and duly paved, but deprived of its curbstones. In the county of Durham, it is described as having been furnished with footways on each side, but at Corbridge the singular adjunct occurred of another road of the same width running alongside at the west of the paved way. This second road was unpaved, merely gravelled. Mr. Coulson was led by this discovery to the place of the north abutment of the bridge, which presented itself in very great decay. Only the core remained, all the facing-stones having been removed. The southern abutment was already

well known, and the occurrence of the northern one proves the general accuracy of Mr. Maclauchlan's conclusion that, whatever might be the original course of the Tyne, the Roman remains would probably be found crossing its present course obliquely. Mr. Coulson has also cut through the station wall in one place, and in digging into the interior of the station found a semicircular apartment with something like a seat round it. Dr. Bruce adds that the church is almost entirely constructed of Roman stones, which occur especially in the tower. At the back of the church a sculpture of the boar which characterised one of the legions is built in, and an altar is inserted at the back of the Hole Farm, but is illegible. Mr. Gipps, the vicar, has antiquities dug up between the church and the house of Mr. George Lowrey, surgeon—part of an inscription and part of an altar. Urns and bones have there been found, and the conclusion that here was the cemetery is strengthened by a headstone which Mr. Lowrie presents to the society. It is inscribed.

IVLIA. MATL. . .

NA. AN. VI. IVL.

MARCELLINVS

FILIAE CARISSIME.

"Julia Materna, *aged 6 years.* Julius Marcellinus *has erected this stone to his most dear daughter.*" A person of the name of Quintus Florius Maternus occurs on an inscription found at Housesteads.

Mr. Clayton is, it seems, continuing his excavations at the bridge of Cilurnum. Mr. Maclauchlan conjectured that this bridge also went diagonally across the stream. The recent explorations have not verified that position; yet the archaeological surveyor was guided by sticks inserted when the water was low by Mr. Elliot, an intelligent fisherman, to mark the sites of piers. Dr. Bruce suggests that this curious discrepancy might be occasioned by the fact of there having been two erections of differing periods, and that the fisherman had got some sticks in the piers of one, and others in those of another. To this person the doctor was indebted principally for the plan of the bridge in his work on the Roman Wall. He laid down stone by stone as the water allowed him. In that plan the bridge does not present a diagonal direction.

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## MONTHLY MEETING, 5 JUNE, 1861.

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

**DONATIONS OF BOOKS.**—*From Lord Londesborough.* An Illustrated Catalogue of Antique Silver Plate formed by Albert Lord Londesborough, now the property of Lady Londesborough, by Frederick W. Fairholt, F.S.A. For private reference. 1860. — *From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.* Their Proceedings, Vol. III. Pt. 2, 1861. — *From the Rev. J. Everett.* Barnes's Guide to Dorchester, and a lithographic view of the remarkable Earth-works at Maiden Castle, about two miles distant from that town.

*Gift from the "Thomas Bell Library."*

The members are agreeably surprised and gratified by a large and unexpected increase to their stores—100 volumes having been placed on their table by the family of the late Mr. Thomas Bell, each volume being labelled with the following inscription:—"This Volume, with one hundred others, from the 'Thomas Bell Library,' is presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as a memorial of the late collector's interest in the Society from its foundation to his death."

The collection is in a great measure of a manuscript character, the labour of Mr. Bell himself, and comprises, as will be seen by the sub-joined schedule, matter illustrative of very varied branches of the topographical and domestic history of Newcastle and the North of England. The collections relative to the Town Moor and the parish of St. John's are peculiarly minute and interesting to the Newcastle antiquary. Mr. Clayton points out a ludicrous piece of latinity relative to the Powder Plot in the Old MS. of Latin Discourses. "*Oratio in Conjuratorem Sulphuream habita in Templo B. Mariæ, Nov. 5, 1652.*"

A special vote of thanks was carried by acclamation for this interesting memorial of an accurate and painstaking lover of antiquarian lore.

A list of the volumes presented follows:—

**NEWCASTLE.**—*St. Nicholas' Parish.*—The Church, 8vo, 2 vols. — The Burial-places in the same Church, 8vo. — Inscriptions in the Churchyard, copied by T. G. Bell, 1832, 8vo. — Vicar Smith, 8vo, 3 vols.

*St. John's Parochial Chapelry.*—The Church and Parochial Chapelry, 8vo, 4 vols. — The Church, small 4to. — The Burial-places and Grave-stones in the Churchyard, 1763, folio. — Monumental Inscriptions, 8vo, 3 vols. — The Pews, 4to. — The Organ and Organist, 4to. — The Afternoon Lectureship, 4to. — The Sunday Evening Lectures, 4to. — The Sunday Schools, 8vo. — The Churchwardens, Overseers, and other Officers since 1660, with Minutes of the Vestry Proceedings, oblong. — Church Rates, folio.



*Dissenters' Chapels.*—Postern Chapel, 8vo. — Clavering Place Chapel, 8vo. — Groat Market Chapel 8vo.

*Miscellaneous.*—Town Moor, 8vo, 4 vols. — Catalogue of the Newcastle Theological Library, discontinued 1825, 8vo. — Two copies of the Rev. Tho. Maddison's Anniversary Sermon in the Trinity Chapel, on Monday, 7 Jan. 1760, 8vo, 2 vols. — Musical Festivals, of 1778 (4to), 1814, 1824, 8vo, (one vol. marked "Concerts,") 6 vols. — Memoranda relative to the Town, 8vo. — MS. Report of the Trial, Watson v. Carr, 1823 (for Sykes's print), 4to. — Imposition of a County Rate in Newcastle, 4to. — Visit of Wellington, 1827, 4to. — Corporation Mirror, 1829, 1832, 8vo. — Fever in Newcastle, 1803, 8vo. — J. M. Bell's Report of the Newcastle Poetic Society, 8vo. — Lunardi's Balloon Accident, 8vo. — An old MS. of Latin Discourses of the 17th century, and copies made in the 18th century of some of the Newcastle Charters, 8vo. — Proceedings on the Death of the Duke of York, 8vo. — Radical Monday, 1821, 8vo. — Sale at the Mansion House, 1836, 8vo. — Athenæum Report of the Meeting of the British Association, 1838, 4to. — Newcastle Elections, 1774 (including Northumberland), 1777-80, 1796 to 1820, 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, 12 vols.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—Northumberland Poll Books, 1747-8, three editions, 4 vols. — Treacherous Combination Displayed, or a Temporary Meal for the Freeholders of Northumberland, 1775, 8vo. — Account of the Office of Sheriff of Northumberland, 8vo. — Northumberland Election, 1826. — Memoranda relating to the County, 8vo. — Lords, Knights, &c., in Northumberland and Durham, who compounded for their Estates, 8vo. — Index of Places, &c., named in Horsley's Map of Northumberland, 8vo. — Alnwick Castle and other Poems, New York, 1836, 8vo. — Liber Feodarii, from the Lawson MS. 1584, afterwards printed by Hodgson in his Northumberland, 8vo. — Thomas Bates's Letter to the Bishop of Durham concerning the Sale of Ridley Hall Estate, 1830, 8vo.

**DURHAM.**—Rules for Durham Gaol, 1819, 4to. — Rules for Quarter Sessions at Durham, 1820, 4to. — Addenda to Surtees's Durham, 4to. — King James's Hospital, Durham, 4to. — A Sermon preached at Whickham, 1732, by Taylor Thirkeld, M.A., on Almsgiving, Newcastle, 8vo. — The Act for Improving the Navigation of the River Tees, 1808, 8vo. — Day's Observations on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, 8vo. — Messrs. Dodd and Bell on the River Wear, 1794, 1816, small 4to. — Examination of Thomas Jones, Bankrupt, late a Partner in the Wear Bank, 8vo.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Chapman's Reports on the Carlisle Canal, 1818, 8vo. — Dodd's and Chapman's Observations on Railways, &c., 8vo. — Account of the Cholera in the North, 1832, 8vo. — Local Poems by Frier and Ferguson, 8vo. — Tho. Charlton Sykes's Essay on the Stage, 8vo, MS. — The Battle of the Bards, in Five Poems, with Notes by Tho. Bell, 1802, 8vo, MS. — Hints for a better Parochial Registration, by John Bell, MS., folio. — Dr. Matt. Stewart on the Distance of the Sun from the Earth, Edinb., 1763, 8vo. — Jonathan Thompson's Political

Tracts, Newcastle, 1786-89, 8vo. — A Fiscal MS. of J. R. Wilson, 8vo. — Spirit of the Times, 1801; MS. of Epigrams, &c., 2 vols. — History of a Tithe Cause tried at York, 1815, between the Rev. Reginald Bligh, Rector of Romaldkirk, and John Benson, by Bligh, 8vo. — *Montgomery v. Doubleday & Co.* 1825, 8vo.

## ON THE TEMPERAMENT AND APPEARANCE OF ROBERT BURNS.

BY ROBERT WHITE.

IN exhibiting these two Autograph Poems by Robert Burns, there are some observations deduced from them, which I would bring before the notice of the Society, respecting the temperament and appearance of the Scottish poet.

In every case of comparison there are exceptions; but, on an average, I perceive that when a person is of a sanguine temperament, and especially of a florid complexion, his handwriting is large and free, and generally it will be seen to increase in size and be flowing if his hair have a light reddish tinge. Again, when the bilious temperament prevails, and the eyes and hair assume the hue of the raven's wing, we see the handwriting tend to be small, stiff, and confined, though very distinct in all its parts. We have, therefore, between these classes, and participating in them less or more, all the complexions we see, and hence the infinite variety and forms of handwriting.

From what we read of Robert Burns, we learn that he had dark eyes and hair, and a very dark complexion. A young woman observed, that if any of her sex were seated near the poet, keeping her ears shut and her eyes open, there could be no danger of her falling in love with him. One would almost be induced to think he must have been of the bilious temperament, that his eyes were jet black and he had crisp black hair. This supposition, however, does not agree with the manner and form of his handwriting. By examination of these specimens, and they are even written in a smaller character than others I have seen and possess, it will, I believe, be admitted they are nothing like what we might expect to see from the hand of a bilious man. His father was of a dark complexion and inclined to be bilious, but his mother had reddish hair and beautiful dark eyes. Keeping, therefore, all these details in view, we are led to believe that Robert Burns was not of the bilious, but of the sanguine temperament, although approaching so near to the former, that it might be almost difficult to distinguish whether he ac-



tually bordered on the very line between them. His eyes therefore, I presume, were not clear black, but of deep brown; his hair inclining to a yellow tinge in his infancy, but of dark auburn as he advanced in life, and his complexion agreeing with and assimilating to these appearances. With this view of the man and the poet, the handwriting appears to be in perfect keeping, and I throw out the opinion that it may obtain the consideration of those who know physiology, and are able to handle a subject of this kind, whereby we may judge more accurately of the passions, the tendencies and the genius of the greatest of all our Scottish poets.

I am not in this place prepared to refute the calumny and censure from different quarters which have been directed against the memory of this most remarkable man. His failings ought rather to awaken our sympathy; for when we consider the vital influence which his writings have produced upon his own countrymen and others over the wide world, I do not hesitate to regard him as the most gifted individual of his day. We are gainers by what he left us and not losers, and it becomes us to be grateful for what he accomplished. Indeed, he has himself furnished the best reply to his detractors in the quantity of verse he published, both in poems and songs, and the numerous letters he wrote from the commencement of his authorship down to the close of his life, and that was comprised in the brief course of only about ten years. During that period he had the business of a farm, first at Mossgiel and afterwards at Ellisland, to occupy his attention; while at the latter place, and also at Dumfries, he had the responsible duties of an excise officer to perform over several parishes. This he accomplished to the approval of the higher authorities, for his accounts were kept in such excellent order, that it is said old Maxwell of Terraughty, a rigid and determined magistrate, once observed, "Bring me Burns's books. It always does me good to see them: they show that a warm, kind-hearted man may be a diligent and honest officer." It was therefore only in his leisure hours that he could apply himself to original composition; and when we examine what he produced by bulk alone, apart from the pith and spirit he infused into whatever he wrote, we feel justified in saying that no dissolute man could have accomplished an equal amount of labour, for at such intervals the pen must have been scarcely ever out of his hand.

[The two poems exhibited by Mr. White have been printed. One is the "Monody on Maria R.," the other, "Country Lassie."]

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## WINSTON.

By W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

MR. H. M. SCARTH, of 15, Bathwick Hill, Bath, having called my attention to the head of a Saxon cross at Winston, and sent some rough sketches of it, and facilities having since been kindly afforded by the rector for rubbings of its two sides, they are now submitted to the Society. The stone, which was lying loose in the churchyard, has been placed for safety in the entrance hall of the Rectory-house.

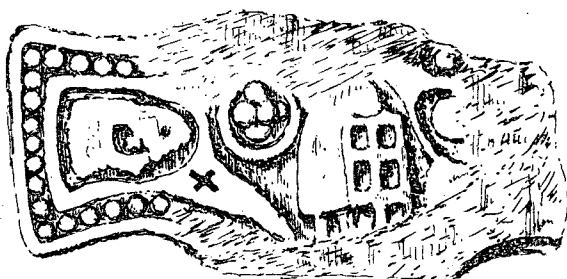
Independently of the interest of its ornaments, which are of a character unusual in this part of the country, its occurrence at Winston is topographically important. It proves beyond all question the early existence of Christian worship at the place. Winston, as a name, does not occur until immediately after the Conquest—but, both before and afterwards, we have, among the possessions of the see of Durham, the name of Heacliffe, which, whether it be identical with a still earlier Heclif, or not, does not, for historical reasons, seem to have been Cliffe, in Yorkshire, or for similar reasons, and from the contemporary occurrence of Acleia for Aycliffe, to have been the latter place. The manor-house of Winston manor, and some part of the demesne lands are documentarily called Heighly, and pronounced Hikely, and with Winston or this part of it, Heacliffe is probably to be identified.

The fragment is part of the transverse bar of an upright cross, with a border of beads, probably in imitation of the jewels on cruciform ornaments of gold. On one side, is a circular centrepiece, also beaded, and the appearance of a stag hunt, two stags, a dog, and perhaps a spear head being the objects visible. The edges, which are not shown here, present very rude knotwork. On the other side, we have in the centre a singular group, which may be thought to resolve itself into a figure reclining on a harrow or gridiron; if the latter, St. Lawrence is probably indicated. His effigy on a seal from a brass matrix in the hands of Mr. Abbott, of Darlington, marked ✠ SAVNCTE LAVRENC. is produced for comparison. Near him is a bunch of the conventional grapes so common on these crosses, and thought to refer to the true vine, and at each end is a niche with a figure. Of one only the head is left; the other is perfect, and seems to be praying to a small cross of St. Andrew, which is curiously incised on the border of the niche.

It is a coincidence, possibly nothing more, that the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The hill on which it stands seems to have been sliding



←.....f.s.....→



Winton



away on the south side, as the appearance of a priest's door is above the present level. The church has recently undergone much refacing and alteration. The original portions left, namely some walls of the chancel, and the piers and arches which open into the south and only aisle of the nave, are plain work of the second half of the twelfth century. The piscina is more ornate. It is a trefoiled niche, the cusps knobbed, and the chamfered moulding ornamented with pellets or nutmeg ornaments. The western bay of the nave is marked off, by the western pier being of double thickness. The belfry was very plain. It had two bells in Edward VI.'s time. A picturesque turret has now supplanted it. The font has rude sculpture round its bowl, possibly copied in comparatively late times from a medley of Norman and Mediæval originals. There are fabulous beasts, foliage, and window tracery.

In the south wall of the chancel is now built in a slab of the thirteenth century, with the toothed ornament on its chamfered edges. I had only time to secure a rough sketch of the lower part of the cross, and its attendant martlets and sword, but I have supplied the deficiency from a drawing by Mr. Walbran, and a fair idea of the stone will be had.

Mr. Walbran also perpetuates on his lithograph (intended for his uncompleted History of Gainford) a small piece of Saxon knotwork like the edge of a cross, which I did not notice.

There are some small brasses, of which rubbings are produced. A slab at the east end of the south aisle bears the marks of a civilian's effigy, with the following inscription on a brass label:—

Of yo<sup>r</sup> charite pray for y<sup>e</sup> Soulle of Richard Mafon y<sup>e</sup> whyche  
defefyd y<sup>e</sup> ix day of May in y<sup>e</sup> yere of o<sup>r</sup> lord M v<sup>e</sup> xxxij on  
whofe Soulle Jhū pdon.

In the chancel is an earlier label of brass, engraved by an ignorant or careless workman.

Hic iacet dñs Johēs purlles capllan<sup>o</sup> qui . obiet xxvj die april  
A<sup>o</sup> dñi M<sup>o</sup> CCCC<sup>o</sup> lxxxxviii<sup>o</sup>.

These inscriptions are very loosely printed in the county histories. The chaplain probably officiated at the little chapel near Heighley Hall, of which the last remains had been removed before Surtees's publication.

He reports that the following brass, which now lies near the pulpit in the nave, had been lately discovered in an old lumber chest in Win-

ston church. There are peculiarities in its engraving not noticed by the historian. The legend is in small capitals.

Here lieth the body of M<sup>rs</sup>ary Dowthwhet daughter of George Scroope Esquire and wife of M<sup>r</sup>.John Dowthwhet of Westholme who in Childbed died the xxviiij<sup>th</sup> daye of November 1606.

The inscription laid down by the last of the Dowthwaites, which Surtees saw on a coarse stone in the floor of the nave, and which in fact now lies between the nave and south aisle in a broken state, is only repeated in order to note the injuries it has suffered in removing the ceiling of the nave, for the substitution of an open roof of stained deal. The monument is interesting from the impression it seems to have made beyond anything else in the church on the gentle mind of our topographer. The pith of it is now missing or hidden from view, and is supplied in brackets.

[Here was buried the] Body of John Dowthwaite of Westholme Gent who dyed Sept<sup>br</sup> [16, 1680, aged 80 years.

Here lyeth the body of John Dowthwaite his grandson, who dyed June 11, 1707, aged 23 years, 5 months, and 16 days, son of Barnard Dowthwaite of Westholme, Gent., now] liveing, the last Heir Male of y<sup>e</sup> Familye Owne<sup>rs</sup> of Westholme above 200 years.

"Of Barnard himself, who was buried 5 Jan. 1714, *ultimus suorum*, no monumental memorial (says Surtees) is left. There is something plainly and coarsely touching in the epitaph enumerating the years, weeks, and days of his only child's existence; something speaking even in humble life of extinguished hope, and of a damp mildewed feeling of the total extinction of the race of respectable yeomanry, who had 'been owners of Westholme above 200 years.'"

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### CONTRACT FOR A PRIVATE COACH.

OUR old friend MR. JAMES CLEPHAN, with kind recollections of the retrospective tendencies of his Northern friends, has addressed the following note to the Editor—"Whilst I was resident in Leicestershire, I accompanied some friends to Beaumanor, the seat of William Perry

Herrick, Esq., on Charnwood Forest, our errand-in-chief being to see a family coach of 1740. Mr. Herrick was kind enough to offer me a lithograph of this curious relic, and also a printed copy of the coach-maker's contract; and as I was already in possession of both, I said so, and proposed to him that I might place his copies in the hands of the Society of Antiquaries, in Newcastle; to which he cheerfully consented."

*To Wm. Herrick, Esq<sup>r</sup>. att Beau Manor. In Loughbrough Bag.  
Leicestershire.*

London 8ber y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1740.—D<sup>r</sup> Sir,—I carry'd the arms Miss Gage sent to the coach makers and the other side is the charge of the whole which I hope you'll like, I am sure I have done as if it had been my case and I dare say the man will finish it as it should be and at the time he promised . . . . . All friends here joyn in humble love to you & all friends, and I am, D<sup>r</sup> neighbour, Y<sup>rs</sup>, &c., C. HARTOPP.—The coach maker wants to know the colour of the lining.

AN ESTAMATE OF A COACH TO BE MADE FOR WM. HARRICK, ESQ<sup>e</sup>.  
BY E. HARLEE.

1740, Octo: To a new coach to be made with the best seasoned timber, the doors to be arched, the body to be neatly runn, the ends of the bottom, sides, corner pillars, and asticks round the glasses to be neatly carved, colouring and varnishing the body olive colour, painting thereon a sett of shields, hightned in gold, and a sett of armes, and crests, covering the body with the best neats leather, the vallons whelted and drove in archess, to be lined with any colour'd cloth except scarlett, a seat cloth y<sup>e</sup> same of the lining, a woosted triming to the inside, the seats quilted and tufts to them, 2 door glasses and canvasis in the doors also a strong sett of main and save braces, a sett of cross and collar braces, a neat carriage carved answerable to the body, and a strong sett of wheels, colouring the carriage and wheels bright red and olive colour, varnishing them with vermillion, gilding the shield, and painting the crest on the hind cross barr, and boxis under the inside seats, all to be completed in a workmanlike manner for seventy three pounds ten shillings, 73*l*. 10*s*. To a new sett of splin trees, a spear barr and splin tree, a drage chain and drage staff, and straps and buckles, 1*l*. 16*s*. To a budget to hang under the coachmans seat, a hammer, a pair of pinchers, a cold chisell, 24 clouts, 12 linspins, and hurters, and 200 of clout nailles, 1*l*. 12*s*. To 4 new harness made with the best neats leather, a brass plate on the edge of housing, crest housing plates, brass watering hooks, starrs, and screwd rings to ye head stalls double bard bits and a sett of reins, 12*l*. To a large winscott trunk to go between to the fore standard plates, handles, and a lock to it, 2*l*. 2*s*. To a new cover for the coach made with fine barriss, 1*l*. 5*s*.—92*l*. 5*s*.

## MONTHLY MEETING, 3 JULY, 1861.

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

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*By Mr. C. Roach Smith.* His Letter on Anglo-Saxon Remains discovered recently in various places in Kent.—*From the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.* His Itinerary of King Edward the Second, 1861, for private distribution.—*From the Archaeological Institute.* The Archaeological Journal, No. 69, 1861.—*From the Town Surveyor.* Reports of the Town Surveyor and the Surveyor of Roads, Scavenging, and Nuisances of Newcastle, for 1859 and 1860. Remarks by the Town Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances on an article in the "Builder," headed "Condition of our chief towns—Newcastle-on-Tyne."

JEWISH SHEKEL.—*The Rev. James Everett* exhibits a shekel of the usual types—the pot of incense and Aaron's budding rod.

FRENCH MS.—*Dr. Charlton* exhibits a French MS. of the fifteenth century, containing the Hours of the Virgin and a Legend in French of St. Margaret. The border is of gold foliage, with small subjects occasionally introduced among it, and there are some large miniatures of very superior execution.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—*Dr. Charlton* also exhibits the original broadside List of Proprietors of the New Assembly Rooms, at Newcastle, 1787.

## OLD BARBER'S BASIN.

THE Society, with pleasant reminiscences of Don Quixote's helmet, agrees to purchase from Mr. John Bell a fine example of the old barber's basin, composed of white pottery with blue flowering. Mr. Wheatley thinks it probable that the necessity of washing the flowing honours of the present day will reintroduce the use of the basin.

## JEDBURGH FLAGS.

MR. WHITE produces facsimiles in silk, half size, of three flags connected with the Weavers of Jedburgh, and preserved in the museum there. All are nearly 6 feet long, of green silk, with white ornaments, and all have the addition of the shuttle of the craft. One, of oblong shape, with a thin St. Andrew's cross, and a rose at the intersection of its limbs, is dated 1661. Another, of pennon shape, has St. Andrew's cross only, and is said to have been at the battle of Killierankie. The third is also decorated with the same cross, and in spite thereof, and in spite of its colour, bears the inscription:—"Taken from the English at Bannockburn, 1314."



## JACOBITE RELICS OF 1715 AND 1745.

BY EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

CONSIDERING the important part played by the gentry of Northumberland in the rising of 1715, it seems strange that so few remains of that eventful period have come down to our time. In truth, however, both parties, that of the Hanoverians and that of the Stuarts, were anxious to hide from the public eye all traces of that year. The Jacobites dared not retain about their houses evidences of their having been concerned in the plot or in the actual warfare that ensued; and hence it is, that so few letters or documents have been preserved implicating any of the Northumbrian gentry at either of these periods. There cannot, however, be a doubt but that for nearly a hundred years after the Revolution of 1688, several of the country gentlemen of Northumberland kept up more or less correspondence with the members and adherents of the exiled family. The few relics of the period above alluded to that we exhibit this evening have been entrusted to us by the relict of one whose ancestors were always devoted adherents of the Stuarts, and one of whose ancestors—the individual alluded to in the letter we produce—took an active and prominent part in the rising of 1715. These objects were found hid away in a lumber room, in the house of Sandhoe, whither they had no doubt been brought from Reedsmouth, the seat of the family of Charlton of the Bower and Reedsmouth from an early period. The family is descended from Hector Charlton of the Bower, who in the sixteenth century set at defiance the interdict laid upon North Tynedale, for the raid into the Bishopric of Durham.

William Charlton of the Bower and Reedsmouth, generally, from the first named possession, known as Bowrie or Bourie, took, as we have said, an active part in the rising of 1715. He was afterwards pardoned, but this was not the first time that Bowrie had been in trouble with the Government.

On the 21st of February, 1709, he quarrelled with Henry Widdrington of Bellingham (?) about a horse,<sup>1</sup> as there was a horse-race that day on the

<sup>1</sup> In these times the penal statute by which no papist was allowed to possess a horse of the value of more than five pounds was strictly enforced. In 1745, Sir William Middleton of Belsay seized the horses at Hesleyside; and in the Leadbitter family there is a tradition of the devices resorted to to preserve a valuable horse belonging to the then owner of Wardon. The horse was first hid in the wood that borders Homer's lane, but having been heard to neigh when a picket of soldiers was riding by, it was thought dangerous to leave him there. He was accordingly brought back to Wardon, and was lifted by cords up into the loft above the cart-horse stable, and there a chamber was built round him of trusses of hay and straw. His neighing here would of course attract no attention, unless the soldiers were actually in the stable.

Doddheaps, close to Bellingham. They adjourned to a small hollow south of the Doddheaps called Reedswood Scroggs, and which we can remember well as having been pointed out to us many years ago. The ash trees in that fatal hollow had not then been cut down; indeed, they were standing till within a few years, and served to mark the spot. Here the combatants fought, and Bowrie slew his opponent. He is said by one tradition to have been taken "red-handed," as William Laidley (aw?) of Emblehope, who witnessed the fight, hastened to the Doddheaps, and alarmed the people, who seized the offender. We are inclined, however, to believe that Bowrie escaped on horseback, and that same night reached the residence of Nicholas Leadbitter, of Wardon and Wharmley. He was concealed in the house at Wharmley, and walked the floor all the night in his heavy boots, to the surprise, and no doubt somewhat to the annoyance, of his host and his family. He subsequently obtained the pardon of Queen Anne, under the great seal, for this chance medley; and this document we are enabled by the kindness of the relict of the last Charlton of the Bower, and herself a Leadbitter of Wardon, to exhibit this evening.<sup>2</sup> Widdrington's body was buried before Charlton's pew door in Bellingham church, under this inscription, now hidden by pew-work:—"The Burial Place of Henry Widdrington of Butland, Gentleman, who was killed by M. William Charlton of Reedsmouth, February 23rd [21st?] in the Year of our Lord, 1711." [1709 or 1710?] It is said that on this account Bowrie would never again enter the sacred edifice. It therefore seems that Bowrie was probably a protestant, or at least had temporarily conformed, and this is the more probable, as we find in Patten's History of the Rebellion that his name is not entered as a papist. On the other hand, he is not designated a protestant, as are the other "rebels;" so we may fairly conclude that Bowrie had no religion at all. His brother Edward is said by Patten to have recently become a

<sup>2</sup> The crown by pardon could frustrate an indictment, but not an appeal of death, which was the private suit of the wife or male heir for atonement — life for life. This could only be discharged by release, and Widdrington's widow must have been induced to discontinue her proceedings, which certainly were commenced by her. Matthew Robson and William Robson, two yeomen of Bellingham, were pledges for the prosecution; and Marmaduke Constable of Everingham, co. York, bart., Thomas Handasyde of Pall Mall, co. Middx., esq., Roger Fenwicke of Dilstone, co. Nd., esq., and Nevill Ridley of Sohoe, co. Middx., esq., were bail for Charlton. There was a sort of reference to Bishop Crew to examine into the circumstances and report. One of the records in the action of appeal states that William Charlton, of Reedsmouth, gent., was attached to answer Elizabeth, widow of Henry Widdrington, gent., who was wilfully and of malice aforethought assaulted and murdered by Charlton at Bellingham, at the hour of 3 p.m. on the twenty-first day of February, 8 Anne, [1709-10]. The mortal wound was given near the left pap by a sword. Death immediately ensued, and Charlton fled, and was pursued from township to township until [he was taken.] The papers, which are incomplete, are among the Allgood MSS.—*Ed.*

papist, having married a person of that persuasion. However we find that Bowrie's lands are registered as a catholic's under the penal statutes in 1723. Be this as it may, Bowrie left no legitimate issue, and the children of Edward Charleton, his younger brother, succeeded to the estates. Edward Charleton had married the relict of Errington of Walwick Grange, originally a Miss Dalton of Thurnham, and Bowrie is said to have been anxious that his illegitimate daughters should be brought up under her care. She demurred under the plea that that they were protestants and she catholic, but Bowrie told her to make them what she liked. These ladies afterwards lived long in Hexham, and are remembered by persons yet living. They continued staunch Jacobites to the very last. On the first relaxation of the penal laws, about 1780, King George III. was for the first time prayed for publicly in the catholic chapels in England. The instant his name was mentioned, the Miss Charletons rose from their seat and moved out of the chapel, and this they continued to do all their lives. We know not who were the friends by whose intercession Bowrie obtained his pardon from Queen Anne. It is probable that the occurrence was regarded in the light of a mere brawl, and tradition gives us as one of the circumstances strongly urged in his favour, that after Widdrington had fallen, he threw his own cloak over the dying man before he rode away from the scene.

We next hear of Bowrie as engaged in the rising of 1715, but the details of his exploits on that occasion have not come down to us. He behaved, it is said, bravely at Preston, but we do not know when he was relieved. In 1745, Bowrie was imprisoned as one suspected of favouring the Stuarts. It is said that this was done by his own friends to keep him out of mischief, for he must then have been well advanced in years. We produce the original warrant for his commitment, signed by Cuthbert Smith, then Mayor of Newcastle, and dated November 1st, 1745. Bowrie no doubt felt his imprisonment keenly, and did his best to obtain his release. He seems to have applied to Collingwood of Chirton for this purpose, and we produce that gentleman's autograph answer, regretting his inability to do anything for him.

Dear Sir—I rec<sup>d</sup> the favour of yours with no small concern, and am very sensible how uneasy your confinement must make you. I should be glad if it were in my power to put an end to it by admitting you to bail, and hoped the transmitting above such informations against you as had come to my knowledge, together with your own examination, might have procured leave to bail you; but, instead of that, the Duke of Newcastle told us in his answer that it was not proper to admitt you to bail. I own I thought that answer cruel, unless it were occasioned by some further charge against you, which you must be the best judge

whether probable or not. As you stand committed by the Mayor of Newcastle, the Bench of Northumberland cannot aid you, and as the Mayor is acquainted with the Duke of Newcastle's directions, I am apt to think he will not act contrary to them. I will, however, communicate your letter to him, and do you all the service I am able, but am afraid that you must apply to the Duke of Newcastle for leave for the Mayor to bail you before that step can be taken.

This is the trew state of your case, which I thought it not improper to make you acquainted with, that you might be apprized I want power more than inclination to relieve you; for as I wish and hope you will prove innocent, I hereby sympathize with you in your suffering, and am, as I always have been—Dear Sir—Your real friend and humble servt., ED. COLLINGWOOD.—Chirton, June (?) 12, 1746.

From this time we do not learn much of him, save what has come down by tradition of his rough and roystering disposition. In 1736, James Tone, steward at Hesleyside, writing to Edward Charleton of Hesleyside, who had then, on the death of his father, succeeded to that property, speaks thus of Bowrie. We have preserved the remarkable orthography of the letter:—

“Bowrry Charlton wass all wayes vearry a-Bousiffe and scornfull man to my Master—and would a made him foudelled and sould him deare Bargains and abused him when he had done.”

No doubt the old squire was rough and rude, and fond of his cups. Among the articles we exhibit to-night is a Venice glass, of which there were several at Sandoe House, with a rose and oak leaf engraven on the bowl. Between these is a single star, to which, when the King's health was given, the loyal Jacobite placed his lips, and drank his Majesty's health “under the rose.”<sup>3</sup> Another glass, of which but very few now remain, has Prince Charles's head and bust, with the motto “*Audentior Ibo.*” Another huge Venice glass has on it the inscription, “*Pero, take your advantage,*” which may however have been only a drinking word of the old squire's. No doubt Bowrie, after his release, continued to cherish the memory of the Stuarts, and perhaps to plot a little in their favour when an opportunity occurred. Nothing was more likely than that he and his family should love to collect memorials of the Stuarts, and accordingly we show a mull, dated 1745, with the inscription, “Oh Charlie, ye've been lang a cummin!” a pair of the well known Jacobite silk garters, woven probably at Lyons, with the inscrip-

<sup>3</sup> The star is exactly under a large full-blown rose, which doubtless symbolises the claimant of the crown himself. There are two buds, greater and lesser, on the same branch, perhaps intended for Prince Charles and the Cardinal of York.

tion, "COME LET US WITH ONE HEART AGREE—TO PRAY THAT GOD MAY BLESS P. C.;" and a pincushion bearing the names of the victims of 1746 on the Jacobite side.<sup>4</sup> We suspect these pincushions to have been likewise made at Lyons, or somewhere abroad.

The last relic connected with these times that we have to show is a letter written evidently by a conspirator, and couched in the most ambiguous terms. The original is directed to Mr. William Bell, supervisor, Hexham; but there can be little or no doubt but that it was intended for no such servant of King George, as the individual addressed in the letter itself is termed Dr. Cambray. This was no doubt a *nom de guerre*, and we have no means of knowing who was the Pontifex Maximus. Nor do we believe that Wylam is the real place spoken of as the place of meeting appointed.

Dr Cambray,—I had yours, and nothing could give greater pleasure than to hear that our generous and worthy friend Bowrie is still able to bend a Bicker. Long may he live to teem a Cog, and (while he disdains the little superficial formalities of our modern Gentry or those that would be thought such) to receive his friends with the old undisguised and Gentlemanlike hearty welcome.

The proposal he made concerning Carmichael is of a piece with the general tenour of his benevolent sentiments towards the honest or indigent part of mankind.

When he takes his flight from among your Northumbrian mountains towards the Elysian fields, he'll scarcely leave a fellow. Nor am I so partial to the Calidonian hills as to believe they ever produced a man of more hon<sup>r</sup> and honesty.

<sup>4</sup> Of white satin with blue tassels at the corners. The inscriptions are printed from copper-plates, and the names run in circles round a centre, in which is a double rose displayed, and the inscription round it, MART : FOR : K : & COU : 1746 :—(Martyred for king and country, 1746.)

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|----------|---|---|
| Obverse. | { | <i>Inner Ring.</i> —Earl Kilmarnock. Earl Derwentwater. Ld. Lovat. Ld. Balmorino.   |
|          |   | <i>Second Ring.</i> —T. Deacon. Syddale. T. Chadwicke. G. Fletcher. J. Berwick. Ja. Bradshaw. J. Dawson.  |
|          |   | <i>Third Ring.</i> —P. Taylor. P. Lindsey. A. Kennedy. J. McGregor. A. Parker. P. Keir. L. Read. The Revd. T. Coppock. T. Park. A. Blyde.                                     |
|          |   | <i>Outer Ring.</i> —J. McGenis. J. Thompson Murray. Mayrie. Severson. McDonald. Dempsey. Connolly. Endsworth. Sparks. Horn. D. Morgan, Esqr. C. Gorden. McKenzie. J. McClain. |
| Reverse. | { | <i>Inner Ring.</i> —Col. Townley. Sir L. Wederburn. Sir A. Primrose. F. Buchanan, Esqr. I. Hamilton, Esqr.  |
|          |   | <i>Second Ring.</i> —M. Deliard. C. Gorden. Cap. McDonald. Cap. Wood. Cap. Leith. Cap. Hamilton. Dan. M. Daniel.  |
|          |   | <i>Third Ring.</i> —I. Wallis. Henderson. I. McNaughton. I. Roebothom. H. Cameron. I. Innis. I. Harvie. D. Fraizer. B. Mayson. Donald M'Donald.                               |
|          |   | <i>Outer Ring.</i> —The Revd. R. Lyon. Rol. Clavering. G. Reid. Eaton. Heys. Brady. Ogilvie. Roper. Brand. Swan. Holt. Hunter. Mitchel. Nicholson. Matthews. Hint.            |

Carmichael is a good honest lad, but infected with that damned Scots disease never to spare his [property?], or his purse where friendship or necessity calls. Notwithstanding, he has three callants will receive no arguments instead of a dinner, and the good wife, a yell [?] Kid in her Killting; so that if the affair could be carried on, I would willingly contribute my mite, but I want courage to beg for a Countryman.

If you see Bowrie offer him my warmest good wishes, which extends to the tenth generation after him. Accept the same for the bairns, especially Bessy Bell, for I have had none to talk nonsense to since she left me. Tell her Madam Badrous has a pair of bonnie bairns, and swears revenge on her for deserting her office, as she was formerly nurse. Make my compliments to her Ladyship with all the havings you have, and believe me to be with paternal as well as pastoral affection, Dr Cambray, Yours while—PONT. MAX. — From the face of the Deep Waters, July 17th, 1750.

P.S. I almost dayly see men from South and North, intirely strangers to the habitation of the Young Goodman of Bellnagih: only they tell me his father alone knows where he is, assures them he is well, and desires they may be content and ask no more questions. Tom of Lubeck is here from Lond: and greets you kindly in the covenant; he intends to kiss your hands at Wylam Sunday comes a week, where I must attend the conclave, but if he's diverted by his friends I shall give you notice. Mention the honest Bp. to Bowrie; he was once his guest upon the Bellingham tramp. [*Address.*—To Mr. Wm. Bell, Supervisor, Hexham.

The character of Bowrie here given is in all probability a tolerably correct one. The writer hints at his somewhat rough and unpolished manners, but bears testimony to his good heart. The allusion to the "Young Goodman of Bellnagih" is evidently meant for the Young Prince Charles, by the old Stuart soubriquet of the "Gudeman of Ballegeich." It would have been curious indeed if we could have obtained a report of what was discussed at the conclave at Wylam, but no short-hand writer was present at these secret meetings to take down the dangerous words uttered or the treasonable toasts drank by the Jacobite squires of Northumberland.

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### ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS.

DR. CHARLTON has exhibited a priest's chasuble of the modern open-sided form, rounded at the foot of both front and back, and the accompanying stole and maniple. They belonged to the Brandlings, and when that family broke up their residence at Felling, were purchased by Mr. Michael Dunn of Saltwell. They are chiefly composed of



some older vestment of velvet, probably crimson once, but now of light brown colour, on which are sewn religious badges, all of the same peculiar device. It consists of a full-blown pink rose, displayed and slipped. The flower is bordered with silver, and its circular centre is of silver and gold thread, in which the gothic monogram of the virgin, **M R**, occurs. From this centre springs a second stalk ending in a white flower seen in profile, the petals of which hang over the top of the rose and, near the centre, are fringed with black, presenting a sort of series of ermine spots. The centre itself is worked with **th'r** in gold thread and is surmounted by rays. As the work seems older than the introduction of the passion flower from America, the flower may be presumed to be a lily.

The back of the chasuble is decorated with a large Latin cross of silk and silver embroidery. It probably contains portions of two orfrays.

The centre limb contains single saints, under debased tabernacle work.

1. (St. James the less?) His right hand holds a short raguly staff, probably intended for a club.
2. A virgin.
3. St. Bartholomew with his flaying knife.—In the arms of the cross are couples of saints, clumsily drawn and worked, standing between twisted pillars, which have supported canopies now cut away.
- 1, 2. St. Matthias or St. Bartholomew with a hatchet shaped knife, and St. James the Great (?) with a sceptre-like top of a staff, of the same colour as the robe, and probably intended to pass over it.
- 3, 4. St. John, the Evangelist, young, goldenhaired, and beardless, without emblem, but with the right hand uplifted as if accompanying an address; and St. Peter, who holds his key.

The faces of the these four figures are left in the canvass, not worked with silk as those in the long limb. They seem to have come from a different vestment.—The short front of the chasuble, has only a centre row of figures, similar to those in the centre row of the back:

1. A virgin.
2. A virgin holding a book.
3. St. Andrew with his cross.

The maniple and stole have been remounted and bordered. They only exhibit portions of the velvet and badges, with small crosses of dark brown velvet stuck upon their ends.

Dr. Charlton has also submitted to the Editor two other modern chasubles, not requiring any notice of their principal textures, which are quite recent, but containing crosses formed of old orfrays. In one of them the workmanship much resembles that found in the chasuble exhibited. In the upright limb of the cross are saints. One bears the Agnus Dei (St. John Baptist); another, young and yellow-haired, carries a chalice in his right hand, and blesses with his left. There is something like a black insect in the cup. If it were a

spider it is the emblem of St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor; but the face reminds one of the representations of St. John Evangelist, who carries a cup with a winged serpent issuing from it. Besides, the attire is not that of a bishop, and the juxtaposition demands an apostle or superior saint. Probably the indications now seen are the fastenings of a serpent sewn on and now lost.

From the next saint, more elderly, the left hand and any emblem has decayed. At the foot is St. Peter with his key. In the limbs of this cross are two figures facing each other, and without nimbi. One in a plain open-sided gown like a modern chasuble, lined with ermine, and in a high mitre-like cap of ermine, is in a dictatorial self-satisfied attitude. The other places his hand upon his breast submissively, and wears a gown short in front, and a sort of short sleeve appears only on the left arm. This last figure wears a hat, turned up in front. The faces of all these figures are principally the linen foundation. The Pharisee and the Publican of the parable appear to be the persons represented.

In the orfrays hitherto noticed, the foundation is mostly covered with silk stitches. Gold and silver threads are sparingly introduced, except as the back-grounds on which the saints are placed. The architecture is clumsy. The next cross of orfrays is probably much earlier.

The foundation is of silk—now a pale pink—and on this the designs, cut out of other silk, are sewn. The outlines and fibres of the leaves and stalks which run like a diaper over the back ground—are of gold and silver tambour, and spangles are introduced to form quasi-flowers. Gold and silver tambour is also extensively used in the nimbus and other parts of each figure, and composes the black-letter inscriptions on scrolls which surmount the figures in lieu of tabernacle work. Each figure is on a kind of throne placed on a green turf sprinkled with flowers. The legends are indifferently spelled and some of them are much mutilated by the cutting up of the orfrays to fit them into their present position. The three down the central limb read *Ad dextram dei patr—omnipotenti inde uen—turus est in. uiuos et—*portions of the creed:—“*Ascendit ad cœlos, sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis. Inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.*” At the foot of this limb is a portion of a scroll, which contained the sentence relating to Pilate, [su]b pon[tio]. Of the scrolls around the figures in the arms of the cross too little is seen to warrant an application of the remaining letters; but their style is precisely the same as that of the others. The figures are dressed in robes of blue, spangled with stars, and of course represent Persons of the Trinity, but no nimbus contains any cross. The figure



under the second of the above scrolls is aged, and plainly is intended for God the Father. His right hand is wanting, and his face is turned to the dexter. The others all look to the sinister.

Since submitting the above vestments, Dr. Charlton has exhibited another chasuble, the property of his brother, at Hesleyside. It is also of the modern form, but is framed out of one probably more ancient than any of those already described. Its designs are of gold thread sewn upon crimson velvet—both very bright and beautiful—but, if they have been cleaned and resewn, they must have been done so before the cutting down into the present shape, as the mutilation of the pattern by the last process is only too apparent. The principal design is the Virgin and Child supported by angels, within a glory. Beneath this is the lily of the Virgin in a pot. The field is strewn with devices of very common occurrence on mediæval vestments, and of the styles figured by Mr. Hartshorne, in his papers on English Mediæval Embroidery, in the *Archæological Journal*. They are four-winged cherubim on wheels, double-headed eagles, and fleurs-de-lis, freely and beautifully conventionalized. This precious relic formerly belonged to the family of Hodgson of Tone Hall, near Bellingham. Two of the male members of this house were out in the Rebellion of 1715, and two of the daughters acted as aides-de-camp to the Earl of Derwentwater's force.

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## LINHOPE CAMP.

FROM MR. WM. COULSON TO MR. CLAYTON.

A WONDERFUL camp it is — surrounded with two walls. The outer wall is about 10 feet thick, and the inner one about 5 feet. In the interior of the camp are a great number of circular dwellings. These dwellings have two entrances generally, one facing the east and the other the west; the entrance to the east being flagged for 6 or 8 feet inwards, and the rest of the dwelling laid with large stones and covered over with gravel or small stones. About the sides is a little elevation as if for sitting or sleeping on. What is very remarkable, we have not been able to discover any traces of fire in any of these dwellings. We have opened four or five of them. There appears to be an arrangement of dwellings on the east and north sides of the walls of a different shape. In some of them we have discovered traces of fire—charred wood—and in one of them some broken pottery of a very coarse kind. We have found two querns of extremely rude make, but not perforated. One of them is sandstone, and must have been brought from some dis-

tance, as there is no sandstone near this place. We have four gateways, but not opposite each other, and, curiously enough, guard-houses inside of each gateway, the same as in Roman camps, but of the most rude kind. There are gateways both in the inner and outer circles, and guard-houses to all of them. At about 200 yards to the east of the above camp is another group of dwellings, and arranged in the same manner: and, a little to the north-east, about 300 yards on the side of a hill, is another stronghold with the dwellings arranged and defended much in the same manner. There are; also, a great many inclosures, of several acres, which no doubt have been for the keeping of cattle. Indeed, for upwards of three quarters of a mile to the east, inclosures can be traced out. We have opened two three small barrows, but found nothing.—Linhope, July 1st., 1861.. [The excavations are at the cost of the Duke of Northumberland, and occupy the more immediate attention of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club.]

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### THE HOSPITALS OF GREATHAM, GATESHEAD, AND BARNARDCASTLE.

AMONG the curious collections relating to Sherburn Hospital which are printed in the Allan Tracts, is a Royal Commission issued 13 Nov. 35 Eliz. (1593) to the Earl of Huntingdon, the Bishop of Durham, Thomas Calverley, chancellor of Durham, the Dean of Durham, Sir William Hutton and John Selby, knights, Robert Taylboys, Henry Anderson, the Archdeacon of Durham, the Chancellor to the Bishop, Clement Colmor and Thomas Burton, doctors of laws, John Clopton, Robert Bowes, jun., and George Frivel, esquires; three to be a quorum. The Queen has heard that many colleges, hospitals, almshouses, and other rooms and places in her realm, founded for the charitable relief of poor, aged, and impotent people, are decayed and impoverished; and that the possessions and revenues thereof, and other lands, money, and chattels given for other like good and charitable uses, are unlawfully and uncharitably converted to the private lucre of some few greedy persons. She is moved with godly zeal to have all such poor, aged, and impotent people, and especially soldiers and mariners who have been or may be maimed in the wars for maintenance of true religion and defence of her and their native countries, relieved and maintained. She has a princely care that those colleges, hospitals, and almshouses, and those lands,

moneys, and chattels shall be employed according to the meaning of the givers, and all enormities reformed. She empowers the commissioners to hold inquisition by verdict of twelve or more lawful men, and examine evidences and administer oaths to witnesses, and to certify into Chancery. She commands her sheriff of the Bishoprick of Durham to cause the appearance of honest freeholders of his bailiwick by whom the truth may be known. But the commission is not to extend to any colleges, halls, or houses of learning within Cambridge or Oxford, concerning their order or government, save as what lands or profits have been given thereto for the maintenance or relief of almspeople or such poor people, or amending of bridges or highways, or for exhibition or maintenance of poor scholars.

The following is a brief summary of the matters referred to in the articles of enquiry, which are also printed:—1. Nature of the foundation generally. 2. Inmates. 3. Revenues, their application. 4. Patronage and rules. 5. Names, ages, behaviour, and other allowances of the inmates. 6. Grants by her Majesty of rooms in reversion. 7. Visitors and visitations. 8. Fees, pensions, and payments to officers other than the poor. 9. Monies appointed by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, or Elizabeth, upon the endowment of any college or cathedral church for alms, repairs of bridges or highways, or exhibitions for scholars. 10. Other donations for the relief of poor people or other godly and charitable uses in the Bishoprick. 11. Custody of the evidences. 12. All other matters concerning the premises.

Mr. Allan proceeds to print the inquisition dated 4 May, 36 Eliz. (1594), so far as relates to Sherburn, and he takes care to embrace some curious matter touching the burdens on the Dean and Chapter for alms and repairs of highways and bridges, Barnard Gilpin's charity at Houghton, Squire's almshouse nigh the mote of Durham Castle, and the Spittlehouse on the common belonging to the borough of Framwellgate.

With this exception, no use, we believe, has been made by topographers of this important return. A signed and sealed duplicate of it, by the courtesy of its possessor, John Bowes, Esq., has been made available for examination. It consists of two membranes stitched together and is written closely and minutely. The arrangement is somewhat perplexing, the answers for all the hospitals being given under each article, and consequently no continuous view is presented of any foundation. In the extracts which follow, completing the good work which the antiquary of Grange began, the evidence is marshalled under each hospital, but no alterations are made in the spelling or the language except that the Roman numerals are reduced to Arabic, the

contractions expanded, and the technical and repeated statements that "unto such an article the jurors say and find" omitted.

As (with the exception of the commencement and conclusion of the record) the portions given by Allan are not reprinted, (the modernization of the spelling in his copy being of small account at so late a period), the only variations of importance must be noticed. For "Daytale men," in Art. 3, as to Sherburn Hospital, *read* "Day talemen." (*Qu.* if the word "taleman" ever occurs for hirings otherwise than by day.)—In the Cathedral alms-money, under 1586, for "8<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>." *read* "13<sup>s</sup>. 11<sup>d</sup>." under 1588, for "19<sup>s</sup>." *read* "19<sup>d</sup>." under 1590, for "8<sup>s</sup>." *read* "13<sup>s</sup>."—In the accounts of money for highways and bridges, for "Mawnton" *read* "Nawnton;" under 1590, for " $\frac{1}{4}$ " *read* " $\frac{1}{2}$ ;" after 1592, *add* "Anno finito, 1593. Allowed to Mr. [Clement *interlined*, Doctor *erased*] Colmor then thesorer, 20<sup>l</sup>., 10<sup>l</sup>. 12<sup>d</sup>. whereof is nowe paid to Doctor Hutton theisorer, to be bestowed the next summer."—In the note of highways and bridges to be repaired, for "West Oxes Pasture" *read* "Westo Oxes Pasture;" for "Nevill's Cross" *bis*, *read* "Nevelle Crosse;" for "on this side Cotton" *read* "of this side Cotome;" for "at the bankside towards (*blank*) Barns" *read* "of the bancke side toward . . . . . er barnes;" for "Hedworth Bridge" *read* "Hedworth Bridges."—In Gilpin's charity, for "six years ago" *read* "ix yeares ago."—In Squire's charity, for "Squire" *read* "Esquier;" for "Howdell" *read* "Yowdaile."—In the Spittle-house, for "the Burrough of Framwellgate" *read* "the Broughe of Durham," the words "of Durham" being interlined.

It does not necessarily follow that all these variations are more correct in our Streatlam codex, but it must be remembered that it is a duplicate *original*.

Inquisitio Indentata capta fuit apud Dunelm. quarto die mensis Maii, Anno Regni serenissimæ dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ, Dei gratia Angliæ, Frauciæ, et Hiberniæ, Reginæ, fidei defensoris &c., tricesimo sexto: coram nobis Tobia Mattheue sacræ theologiæ professore, Decano Dunelm. Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Thoma Calverley, armigero, cancellario Dunelm., Clementi Colmor, legum doctore, Reverendi in Christo patris Domini Matthei divina providentia Dunelm. Episcopi in spiritualibus cancellario, et Johanne Pilkington, sacræ theologiæ baccalaureo, archidiacono archidiaconatus Dunelm. [*et Roberto Bowes, armigero, erased*], virtute commissionis dictæ dominæ nostræ Reginæ hisce presentibus annexæ, per sacramenta duodecim proborum et legalium hominum liberorum tenentium infra Episcopatum Dunelm.,<sup>1</sup> videlicet, Henrici Heighington, generosi, Roberti Farrowe, generosi, Richardi Heighington, generosi, Edwardi Hudspeth, yeoman, Anthonii Shawdforth, yeoman,

<sup>1</sup> The words in Italics are omitted by Allan.

Thomæ Wood, yeoman, Radulphi Maison, yeoman, Johannis Dobson, yeoman, Johannis Swalwell, yeoman, Thomæ Peerson, yeoman, Willelmi Thomson, yeoman, et Johannis Butterie, yeoman. Qui juratores, (ut prefertur), jurati de fideliter inquirendo omnia et singula totamque materiam in quibusdam articulis commissioni predictæ annexis contenta et specificata, secundum tenorem et effectum eorundem articulorum et sub modo et forma in eisdem descriptis, super sacramenta sua dicunt et presentant articulatim prout sequitur.

1. Upon the first article they say that they do finde that there are scituate in the Bushoppricke and county of Durham fower hospitalles, one comonly called and known by the name of Sheerburne House, ane other by the name of Greatham Hospitall, ane other by the name of Sanct Edmundes, nighe Gateshead, and the fourth by the name of St. Johns Hospitall, in Barnardcastell.

Concerning GREATHAM HOSPITALL, they finde that the said hospitall standeth in the Towne of Greatham, nighe unto the River of Teese, within the County of Durham. And that the Maisters of the same ought to be Maisters of Arte, clergie or laymen att the discretion of the Bushoppe of the diocese of Durham for the time beinge. And that the same hospitall was founded by Robert Stichehill, Bushoppe of Durham, Anno Domini 1272,<sup>2</sup> In honorem Dei, Beatae Mariæ, et Sancti Cuthberti, by the name of the Maister and Brethren of the Hospitall of Greatham, of which foundation they do finde noe chaunge.

2. The Hospitall of Greatham was founded for men such as were poore, impotente, and not able to releyye themselves, and borne upon the landes belonginge to the Bushoppe of Durham, and for releyying of way fairinge men att the maisters discretion.

3. There belongeth to the same the Towneshippe of Greatham, the tennantes wherof in tillage havinge leases (whereof the most parte are pretended to be maide by Thomas Sparke,<sup>3</sup> laite maister there, in the tenth year of her Majesties reigne, for ninetie and nyne yeares,) to paie yearly rentes, in all amountinge to 59<sup>l</sup>. 9<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. The cottaiges there (wherof the most part is paide in worke in harvest tyme) do yearlie paie the rente of 10<sup>l</sup>. 16<sup>d</sup>. The tieth corne of Greatham rented at 13<sup>d</sup>. by yeare, and the tieth corne of Claxton 3<sup>d</sup>. by yeare, which is in lease. The arable grounde of the demaine of the said Hospitall were heretofore (as appeareth by ane accompte maid by the said Mr. Sparke) valewed to 12<sup>d</sup>. the acre, amountinge in all to 16<sup>l</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>., a third part wherof lieth yearly lee, and the other husbanded with great charges. The medowe groundes likewise was valewed to 4<sup>s</sup>. ech acre (wherof beinge in number 40 or therabout, the valewe extendeth to 8<sup>l</sup>. yearlie. The pasture groundes also (valued to 3<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. ech acre) amountinge to 16<sup>l</sup>. 5<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. Upon which demaine the Maister therof (as his predecessors Maisters therof

<sup>2</sup> See the circumstances of this foundation, 3 Archæologia Eliana, 8vo. series, 77, and the works there referred to.

<sup>3</sup> His initials still remain on the hospital buildings, in conjunction with the arms of Bp. Tunstall.

have heretofore done) kepeth the stocke belonginge to the said hospitall, vidzt. 30 draught oxen, 15 milke kyne and a bull, 12 draught horses, 10 twinters, 6 calves, 10 score sheepe, wherof fowrscore lambes, 40 swine, besides 20 quarters of bigge, . . . . quarters of wheat, 8 quarters of peese, corne sown upon the ground, with waine geare and housholde stuffe, the valewe wherof the nowe Maister standeth bound in 300<sup>l</sup>. to the Bushoppe of Durham and his successors to answere att the tyme of his death, notwithstandinge all casualties, reparacions, and necessarie expenses. All which the premisses ar to be employed upon the Maister's hospitalitie and the daily releif of the Brethren and other necessary officers and laborers within the said hospitall, and stipendes and waiges yearly dewe, vidzt. to 13<sup>o</sup> Brethren, besides diet and fier in the brother house, 14<sup>l</sup>. 4<sup>s</sup>. To 4<sup>o</sup> expectinge Brethrens places havinge no diett, 4<sup>l</sup>. To a porter, besides diett, 28<sup>s</sup>. To a clerke of the chappell, besides diett and liveries, 40<sup>s</sup>. To the bailif of the liberties, bysides diett and liveries and a horse meat by patente, 40<sup>s</sup>. To the cooke, besides diett and liveries, 40<sup>s</sup>. To ane under cooke, besides diett, 16<sup>s</sup>. To a butler, besides diett and liveries, 30<sup>s</sup>. To a baker and a brewer, besides diett and liveries, 53<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. To a horse keper, besides diett and liveries, 40<sup>s</sup>. To a landresse, besides diett, 40<sup>s</sup>. To 4<sup>o</sup> woman servauntes, besides diett 3<sup>l</sup>. 10<sup>s</sup>. To a sheephirde, a nowtehirde, a slaughter man, and a swinehirde, besides diett, 5<sup>l</sup>. To 16 poor laboreinge men about husbandrie, besides diett, 26<sup>l</sup>. besides many other necessarie laborers which ar used daily. To a steawarde or overseer, besides diett and liveries, 40<sup>s</sup>. To two servinge men, besides diett and liveries, 4<sup>l</sup>. To Mr. Thomas Calverley, a lawier, for his counsell, by patente, a horse grasse and 40<sup>s</sup>. To a minister, beinge vicar of the parish of Greatham, for sayeing service twice a day, besides diett, 40<sup>s</sup>. Besides the daylie relief of poore and wayfairinge men. The propertie, possession, and use of the premisses as aforesaid ar now and by the space of three yeares last or more have been in Henry Dethicke, Maister of Arte, Maister of the said Hospitall, who duringe that tyme haith receyved and taken the revenewes and profittes of the premisses and employed them as aforesaid, as also by the space of seaven yeares next befor the said three John Kingsmale, then Maister of the said hospitall, did. But they find nothings assigned or appoynted there for mendinge of bridges or highways, or exhibicion to schollers, or any other uses then befor are expressed.

4. The Brethren of Greatham Hospitall ar admitted and placed by the Maister and Governour therof, and removed accordinge to ther behaviers, and undergoe such orders as by the said Maister shalbe sett doune.

5. The names and aiges of the 13<sup>o</sup> Brethren, as they be comonly called and taken, are as followe:—John Dickinson about 70 yeares of aige, Robert Sanderson about 87 yeares of aige, Thomas Butterie about 40 yeares, Robert Bellerby about 30, George Revely about 50, Ralph Dawson about 50, Gerrerde Speed about 40, Thomas Swinbanke about 80, Roland Lasingby about 60, John Worme, about 73, Roland Richardson about 80, Edward White about 68<sup>o</sup>, and William Foster about 68 yeares, all beinge poore, old, or lame, not havinge

any other allowance in any other colledge or house provided for the poore, and ar comonly resident unlesse upon great occasion att there earnest they be absence by the Maister's licence, savinge that the said Robert Bellerbie beinge a very lame man, by licence of the Maister absented himself, in whose place one John Sparke a very poore man haith his relief, and fower expectinge places of Brethren, vidzt:—Robert Blunt a blinde man, Robert Whit about 80 yeares of age, George Taylor about 80 years, and John Hume about 70 yeares of aige, ar releved there, with which fower the said Maister thinketh himself overcharged; and tuchinge the behaviors of the said Brethren, George Revely is vehemently suspected of incontinenie with one Elizabeth Robson, Gerrard Speed is founde by verdict of a jury to be a fighter, and Edward White a most unquiett person, given to swearinge and extraordinary drinkinge in ailehouses, havinge sufficient with the residewe in the said hospitall, whose disorders the said Maister hopeth to reforme, and he doth the residewe hereafter.

7. The said Bushoppe is visitor of Greatham Hospitall, and haith visited the same by himself or his comissioners twice att the least within these ten yeares.

8. They do not finde that any fees, pencions, or payments have bene given, paid, or allowed to any persop, out of anie of the said hospitalles, or the possessions, revenewe, and profittes therof (other then to the poore therof) duringe ten yeares last, savinge only out of Greatham Hospitall, wher such pencions and paymentes ar yearly paid to such persons, and for such causes as are specified upon the third article of this inquisition.

11. The said Henry Dethicke, nowe Maister, haith the custody of all such evidences as were left in the said hospitall att the death of Mr. John Kingmill lait Maister there, and it is supposed that the Maisteres heretofor of that hospitall have had the custodie of all evidences, charters, and writinges therto belonginge.

Concerninge THE HOSPITALL OF SANCTE EDMUND NIGHE GATESHEADE, they finde that the same hospitall standeth att the upper end of Gatesheade, [nigh Gateshed *inserted*] in the countie of Durham. And is comonly called and known by the name of the Hospitall or Free Chappell of Sanct Edmund, Kinge and Martir.<sup>4</sup> The Maisters and Governors therof are and have bene clergie men and spirituall persons, and is said to have bene founded by one of the Bushoppes of Durham: But in what tyme or by which of the said Bushoppes, or by what name of fundacion or incorporacion, or whether there haith bene any chainge frome the first fundacion they cannot finde.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> This is the King James's Hospital of the present day, and distinct from the Hospital of St. Edmund the Confessor, which was united with the Nunnery of New-castle and fell with it. The first mention of it which has occurred to us is in Bp. Kellaw's grant in 1315, of "the custody of the Hospital of St. Edmund, king and martyr, in our vill of Gatesheued," then vacant, to Sir Hugh de Lokington, chaplain. (Kellaw's Reg. 146.)

<sup>5</sup> Bp. Hatfield, in 1378, granted several tenements in augmentation of the hospital. (1 Huich. 457, e Rot. B. Hatfield, Sch. 4. No. 10.)

2. The poor of the Hospitall or Free Chappell of Sanct Edmundes, nigh Gateshead, are and have bene indifferently of both kindes as men and women.<sup>6</sup> But whether sickle or wholl, lepers or way fairinge, so they be poore, needie, and indigente, is note respected.

3. There belongeth to the same a demaine lyeinge att the said hospitall,<sup>7</sup> and a parcell of grounde called Shotley Bridge,<sup>8</sup> all which amount to noe more then the valewe of 10<sup>l</sup>. of auncient rente, wherof 13<sup>s</sup>. yearly is assigned for the reliefe of everie poore Brother and Sister there, and the residewe to the mainteynance of the said Maister and reparacions of houses belonginge unto them. As for other rentes, revenewes, somes of money, leases, goodes, and chattalles, ther is none, and therfor noe allowance att all eyther for diett to the said Brethren and Sisters, or to the said Maister, or for mendinge of bridges or highwaies, or for exhibitions to schollars or the like. The revenewes and profittes wherof have for theise ten yeares last past, bene taken upp by Mr. Richard Hodgshon and Mr. William Riddell of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, and there assignes, by vertue of a lease to them made by John Wodfall, clerke, lait Maister of the same Hospitall or Free Chappell, and the Brethren and Sisters then of the same, who have imployed the same quarterly (as haith bene accustomed) to the maynteynance and relief of the said Maister and Brethren and Sisters. The staite, propertie, possession, and occupation of which premises by vertewe of the aforesaid lease, doth as yett remayne in the handes of the aforesaid Richard Hodgson and William Riddell, or ther assignes.

4. The poore people of the Hospitall of St. Edmundes are and have bene admitted and placed att the discretion of the Maister ther offor the tyme beinge, and by them removed, corrected, and punished. But whether they ought so to have bene, or by what rules and ordinances they should be chosen, placed, and governed, by reason of the losse of the evidences and writings belonginge the same, they cannot finde.

5 There be three poore persons mainteyned and releeyed in or about the said Hospitall or Free Chappell of St. Edmundes, whose names and aiges are as followinge, Johnne Dunninge, about the age of 70 yeares, Robert Pawlinge, about the aige of 76<sup>s</sup> yeares, and Allice Pickeringe, about the aige of 56<sup>s</sup>, who are daylie and continually resident and abideinge in and about the said hospitall, havinge no allowance nor reversion of any allmes-rome in any other colledge, hospitall, or house for the poore.

<sup>6</sup> King James's charter describes it as having consisted "*de uno magistro et tribus fratribus.*" It was thenceforth to consist "*de uno magistro et tribus viris pauperibus.*"

<sup>7</sup> In Hatfield's Survey both hospitals are mentioned, and the Gateshead possessions of the one in question, then as now, seem to have comprised the Claxtons estate adjoining the hospital and the Friars Goose estate on the Tyne, or some interest therein. "*Magister Hospitalis S. Edmundi regis tenet unam placeam pro quodam chamino habendo ab hospitali usque le Fergos, per parcum Domini ibidem, et reddit, &c. 4d.*" Bp. Nevil granted a licence to the Master to work coals in the hospital lands, and lead them to the Tyne, over the Bishop's soil, paying to him and his successors 100s. per ann. (Rot. Pat. A., 8 May, 4 Nevil.)

<sup>8</sup> "*Et unum clausuram apud Shotle-brigge in predicto comitatu palatino Dunelm.*" (King James's charter of refoundation.)



7. The said Bushoppes are and for a longe tyme have bene taken and reputed to be visitors of the Hospitall of St. Edmundes, and have accordingly visited the same in the ordinarie visitacions, which is commonly ech third yeare.

11. John Wodfall, clerke, lait Maister of Sanct Edmundes Hospitall aforesaid,<sup>9</sup> about seaven yeares ago was putt in truste with the kepinge and custodie of the charters, deedes, evidences, and writinges, both of the erection and fundacion of the landes, revenewes, and possessions of the said hospitall or free chapell, who deceased about the said tyme in London or therabout (where he then had his abode), since which tyme what became of the said charters, deedes, and evidences, cannot be known.

Lastlie, concerninge ST JOHN'S HOSPITALL IN BARNARDCASTLE, they find that the same standeth in the Towne of Barnardcastle and county of Durham And is called by the name of the Hospitall of Sanct John Baptiste, and nowe is and by the space of manie yeares hath bene of her Majesties and hir most noble progenitors gift and donacion, as appendent to her highnes castel and manor of Barnardcastle aforesaid. The Maister therof ought to be ane ecclesiasticall person. And the same hospitall is supposed to have bene founded by one of the Balolls,<sup>10</sup> sometyne Lorde of Barnardcastle aforesaid.

2. There haith bene usuallie mainteyned in the said hospitall three olde poor women only.

3. There is belonginge to the same one capitall mansion house and divers other houses thereunto adjoyninge and belonginge, and thre score ten acres or thereabout of arable lande, medowe, and garthes, with 16 pasture gaites, all which are scituate and lyeing within the towne feildes and precinctes of Barnardcastell aforesaid, valewed in her Majesties Court of First Fruites to 53<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. Also belonginge to the said hospitall one tenemente lyeinge in Ovington, within the county of Northumberlande, conteyninge by estimacion 21 acres of ground or therabout, lait in the occupacion of William Suerties and Thomas Lumley, valewed to 5<sup>s</sup>. by yeare; one tenement lyeinge att the Hullerbuske, in the occupacion of John Hodgeson, valewed to 10<sup>s</sup>. : Item, ten acres of ground and 12 pasture gaites or therabout, lyeinge within the demaine groundes of Selerby, in the occupacion of Henry Brackenbury, valewed to 10<sup>s</sup>. : Item, 7 acres of ground or therabout, lyeinge nighe Barnardcastle in a place called Seweing Flattes, valewed to 3<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. : Item, one house in Barnardcastle towne which James Dente and Roger Dente do nowe inhabitt, valewed to 3s. or therabouts. Item, paieable yearely by her Majesties auditor and receyver in theise partes to the said hospitall fourth of the revenewes of the lait monasterie of Rivers, in Yorkshiere, 26<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. Item, payable more by them yearly forth of their receiptes which one George Hogge doth now discharge out of his office and haith allowance therof, 4<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. Item, belonginge to the said hospitall, as by aunient deed doth appeare, all the tieth hay of Bywell, in Northumberlande, with the tieth of the milnes and fishinges of the same towne,

<sup>9</sup> Clement Colmore, one of the commissioners, was master 4 June, 1587.

<sup>10</sup> It is said to have been founded by the elder John Baliol in 1230, but the evidence is imperfect. See 3 Hut. 273.

wherof nothinge haith been receyved a longe tyme. The cleare valewe of the said hospitall as it is in the Court of First Fruites, is 5<sup>l</sup>. 15<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. The revenewes and profittes of all which the premisses, or the most part therof one John Thomson, nowe dwellinge in the said hospitall, haith by the space of theise ten years last taken and receyved by auctoritie and vertewe of a conveyance made to him, as he confesseth, by one Edmunde Threasorer, alias Edmunde Sheites, nowe remayninge att or about London or her majesties courte, who after the death of one Sir Richard Lee, clerke, lait Maister of the said hospitall, in or about the fourth yeare of hir majesties reigne, procured patenttes from hir majestie of the maistershippe therof to himselfe duringe his life under the name of Edmund Threasurer, clerke, which patenttes withal his right to the said hospitall the said Edmund within two years after his said graunte did convey and sett over to the said Thomson for the somme of 40<sup>l</sup>. to him therfor paide, by vertue and colour of which sale and conveyance the said Thomson haith spoiled and defaced the said hospitall and mansion house, entitleinge himselfe and his eldest sonne to the same under a shewe and pretence of tenant right or custome of the country. Duringe which tyme the said Thomson understandinge of ane other maister appointed by her majestie to the said hospitall, and doubtinge of his own title as it seemed, did entertayne one Henry Maison, a solicitor in the common lawe, to procure him some better assurance therof, which Maison and one William Waller, in or about the moneth of December, in the 33<sup>th</sup> year of her highnes reigne, have procured the said hospitall in fee farme for 2<sup>s</sup> a yeare to themselves and there heires by way of a pretended concealment, under color wherof they and diverse others in there names have entered into the said hospitall and members therof, and the same, with all the profittes therof, have altered and converted and yett still do to there owne private use, contrary to the good and charitable ordinance and usaige of the said hospitall heretofore. Since which tyme, vidzt. in or about the moneth of Februarie and March, 1592, the said Maison and Waller, for there better and more firme assurance in the premises, have procured a lease for three lives of the said hospitall and all the members therof at the handes of one Charles Farrande, who had a lait patente of the maistershippe of the same, which patente, together with the evidences and recordes of the said hospitall, upon the sealinge and deliverie of the aforesaide, were delivered over unto the handes of the said Maison and Waller, wherin they ar yett remayninge as is supposed.

4. The poor women which have bene in the hospitall of St. John Baptist aforesaid have bene chosen by the Maisters thereof, till the death of Sir Richard Lee, lait Maister there, and since his death by the aforementioned John Thompson, occupier of the said hospitall.

5. There ought to be three poore woman mayntayned in the said hospitall. But they cannot finde anye such number there residinge nowe.

6. They cannot finde anie grauntes maide. . . . . anie persons to have any rome in reversion of the prese. t possessors in anie of the said hospitalles.

7. For the hospitall of St. John Baptist, they do not find that the same haith bene visited of longe tyme.

11. They do fynde that the evidences and recordes therof were delivered over, as is aforesaid, to William Waller and Henry Maison aforesaide; and further that the abovenamed John Thomson, as he deposeth, delivered to one Richard Garnett, dwellinge beyonde London, ane old evidence of that hospitall, which the said Thomson toke to be the fundacion of the same hospitall, and that remaineth still with Garnett.

And further, tuchinge any matter conteyned in the said articles, or any of them, the said jurors cannot finde. In cujus rei testimonium tam commissionerarii antedicti, quam juratores supranominati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. Dunelm. die et anno prius supra scriptis.<sup>11</sup> TOBIE MATTHEW (Seal of arms: a lion rampant, quartering 3 chevrons, a mullet of six points in the centre of the shield. The remaining seals are indistinct or cut off). THOMAS CALV'LEY. CLEMENT COLMORE. JHO' PILKI'GTON. HENRYE HEIGHINGTON. ROB'T FARROW. RYCHARD HEIGHINGTON. THOMAS PEARSON. EDWARD HUDSPATTHE. JOHN SWALLWELL. THOMAS WOOD. Wm. Thomson + his m'k. Jho' Buttery M his m'k. Raph Maison's + m'k. JHON DOBSON. Anthony Shawd-forthes + m'k.

Collacione facta fidei, concordat hæc inquisitio supra scripta cum altera parte ejusdem indentata per commissionearios in eadem nominatos (ut hæc est) subscripta et sigillata ac in Cancellario serenissimæ dominæ nostræ Reginæ unacum commissione et articulis originalibus ejusdem dominæ Reginæ eidem annexis transmissa.

Ex. p. THO. KING, notar: publicum, scribam in executione ejusdem commissionis per commissionearios eandem exequentes assumptum.

### MONTHLY MEETING, 7 AUGUST, 1861.

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

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A.* His Remarks on some Ancient Sculptured Stones still preserved in this island, and others once known to exist, particularly those recorded to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey of Glastonbury, with a plate of the fragments at Hackness. Taunton, 1861. — *From the Royal University of Christiania.* Solennia Academica Universitatis Literariæ Regiæ Fredericianæ ante L annos conditæ, die 11 Septembris, anni MDCCCLXI. Celebranda indicit Senatus Academicus Christianiæ, 1861. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N.S., 34. — *From the Kilkenney Archaeological Society.* Their Papers and Proceedings, No. 32.

NEW MEMBERS.—George Crawshay, Esq., Haughton Castle.

ENGLISH COIN. — *Mr. Henry Barton* exhibits one of Wolsey's York groats, found by himself at Sowerby Parks, Thirsk, about 1841.

<sup>11</sup> These signatures are somewhat incorrectly given by Allan's copy.