

JOIE SANS FIN.

To the Archæological Institute's meeting of 6 May, 1864, Mr. R. H. Soden Smith is reported to have brought "a motto ring, English, of the fifteenth century, inscribed JOIE SANS FIN."

Referring to our Vol. iii, p. 190, it will be a matter of discussion whether this is again the cheerful motto of the Widdringtons, or whether they only perpetuated what was not originally theirs exclusively.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1864.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From Publishing Societies.* The Wiltshire Magazine, July 1864; Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, April 16, November 26, 1863; The Canadian Journal, July, 1864; Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Vol. xv, Session 1862-3; Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. xvi; Stjorn. Norsk Bibelhistorie, Christiania, 1853, 1855, 1856, 1860, 1862; Report of the Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1858-1862; Norske Fornlevninger, af N. Nicolaysen, Christiania, 1863; Det Kongelige Frederiks Universitets Halvhundredaars-fest, September, 1861; Norske Vægtlodder fa Fjortende Aarhundrede, beskrevne af C. A. Holmboe, 1863; Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning for 1861; Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkens Bevaring, Aarsberetning for 1862; Peter Andreas Munch, Bed Paul Bolten, Hansen, 1863, (with loose portrait); Ordbog over det gamle Norske Sprog af Johan Frikner, 3. Hefte, 1862. — *From Mr. Morris C. Jones.* His Reminiscences connected with old oak pannelling now at Gungrog, privately printed, Welshpool, 1864.

EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS. — *Resolved,* that the Society shall exchange publications with the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

MURAL NOTES.

BY THE REV. J. C. BRUCE, LL.D.

SOME matters of mural interest have come under my notice since our last meeting. Mr. Robert Johnson, architect, has called my attention to some things observed in digging the foundations of Mr. Pease's house, on the west side of the station of Condercum. "We have found," says

that gentleman, "at a depth of ten or eleven feet below the surface, a passage or drift-way cut in the solid rock, about fourteen feet wide and two feet deep, running from north-west to south-east, and where most of the remains accompanying this were found. We have also come on what seems to be a shaft or pit, all filled up with soft earth. I have ordered them to put a bore-rod down this." Through the kindness of the clerk of the works, I have been furnished with a plan of the house marking the cutting and the pit. The remains consist of portions of Samian ware, fragments of wine amphoræ, and the upper-leather of a sandal—all of them unmistakably Roman. There is also the jaw-bone of a swine (?) which may or which may not have fed upon the beach-mast and acorns of the Roman forests. I cannot conjecture what has been the purpose served by this drift-way. The shaft, I have no doubt, is the shaft of an old coal working. When the lower reservoir of the Whittle Dene Water Company was being formed at Benwell, a few years ago, several such shafts similarly filled up were discovered. The coal had been removed from the foot of each shaft. I drew the attention of this society to the circumstance at the time, and now reproduce the plans and drawings which I then exhibited. That the Romans wrought coal is certain, from the frequent occurrence of coal and coal ashes in their stations. Horsley says "that there is a coalry not far from Benwell, a part of which is judged by those who are best skilled in such affairs to have been wrought by the Romans." If the remains found in the drift had been found in the workings, which I have no doubt radiate from the bottom of the shaft, the probability that the workings to which I have referred are Roman would have been heightened. Further investigation may throw more light upon this subject. In going along the western turnpike the other day, I turned aside at West Denton to show a friend who accompanied me the culvert by which the waters of the stream were carried underneath the Roman Wall. This culvert is, as far as I know, the only one remaining along the whole of the line, and it throws considerable light upon the strategy of the Romans. To my horror, I found that it had been buried under a mound of "ballast," thrown down to form a new road to the house. I am in hopes that it has only been buried, not destroyed, and that as soon as the occupant of the mansion knows of the interest attaching to the culvert he will deliver it from its present entombment. There is a woodcut of the Roman as well of General Wade's culvert at page 55 of the *Wallet Book*. The most interesting event of the interval since our last meeting is the exposure of a long strip of the Wall in the vicinity of the *Walbottle Dene*. The bridge over the Dene having fallen away, it was thought advisable in

reconstructing it to diminish the descent on both sides of it. On cutting down the hill on the east side a strip of the Wall was found 140 yards long. Unfortunately, the Wall stood in the middle of the road, and as it was necessary to leave one-half of the way entire for passenger traffic whilst the other half was being lowered, a longitudinal section of the Wall was made, and its southern face carried off almost before its existence was recognised. It is well known that no road capable of the transmission of artillery existed between Newcastle and Carlisle prior to the rebellion of 1745. After that event a road was made by General Wade. Warburton was the surveyor employed. Hutton, without knowing that every word which he read in the *Vallum Romanum*, which he used as his *vade mecum* on his tour of the Wall, was stolen from Horsley, styles him the "judicious Warburton." Warburton being employed to make a road from Newcastle to Carlisle, "judiciously" chose the Roman Wall as the base of his operations. For more than thirteen centuries after the departure of the Romans it resisted the intrusion of the plough, and stood alone in its sullen grandeur. Warburton, the Somerset Herald, and the antiquary, in order to make his military way, had but to destroy the wall which Picts and Scots, Goths and Vandals, time and storm, had spared. The judicious antiquary threw down the Wall, scattering the *debris* on the right hand and the left, leaving occasionally foundation courses in the centre and highest part of the road. Very often has the traveller along the western turnpike had the pleasure, as he passes along, of recognising the facing stones of the Wall in the road along which he passes. John Wesley, one of England's heroes, had occasion to pass along this road shortly after it was made. Writing in his journal on the 21st of May, 1755, he says:—"I preached at Nafferton, near Horsley, about 13 miles from Newcastle. We rode chiefly on the new western road, which lies on the old Roman Wall. Some part of this is still to be seen, as are the remains of most of the towers, which were built a mile distant from each other, quite from sea to sea." It is nothing wonderful to find, therefore, on lowering the road leading to Walbottle Dene, that a considerable fragment of the Roman Wall was remaining. The Wall was found to be nine feet in width; this probably in the lower courses. In one place it was standing four and a half feet high. The section of the wall presented the following appearances:—First, there was the natural substratum, consisting of the usual clay of the district; next, there were a few inches (four or five) of soil, which was blackened by the vegetation of the pre-Romanic period, and which no doubt represent the surface as the builders of the Wall found it. The foundation of the Wall consists of a mass of clay puddling, varying in thickness, according as the stones press upon it, of from one

to three inches. On this the superstructure was laid. Usually the foundation course of stones is large and flat, but no regularity prevails. The facing stones of the lower courses are large. In one instance, of which Mr. Longstaffe has prepared for us a drawing, the three lower courses measure in height respectively twelve, nine, and ten inches. In this instance the lower course stands out beyond the second, and the second beyond the third course. The stones of the interior of the Wall consist of rubble thrown in promiscuously. For some inches above the clay puddling of the foundation these rubble stones seem to be imbedded in clay, but above that they are bonded together by the usual tenacious mortar of the Romans, of which I produce a specimen. The most important discovery on this occasion has been that of the gateway giving an opening through the Wall. The moment that I heard of it I felt sure that it was the north gate of a mile castle. On turning to the *Wallet Book*—which was written with Mr. MacLauchlan's *Survey and Memoir* before me—I find the following notice:—"Opposite the farm-house called *Walbottle Dene* House another castellum has stood; it can be detected only by the elevation of its site." This test of the accuracy of Mr. MacLauchlan's *Survey* is very gratifying. I have here a drawing of the gateway by Mr. Longstaffe, and one also by Mr. Henry Richardson. The mile castle has been reduced by evil usage to the humblest proportions, but still it vindicates its own native majesty. The gateway is of the usual massive span, about eleven feet. The stones of the piers are of the massive character that we are accustomed to see, though unhappily only two courses remain. The pivot holes of the gates exist, and the check in the floor against which the gates struck. There is no central stone, as in other places. At one time it was thought that the Wall was the northern boundary of the Roman empire. On this theory, no one looked for northern gateways in the stations or the mile castles. Mr. Clayton's instructive explorations, first at *Cawfields Mile Castle*, and afterwards at *Borcovicus*, and then at the mile castle to the west of it, and at *Castle Nick*, showed us how much we were mistaken in this particular. This new discovery confirms the supposition that every mile castle and every station had a portal opening boldly upon the north. The Wall, therefore, was not a fence or boundary line, but a line of military operation. The minor antiquities found in this exploration are not very important. The most interesting is the fragment of a centurial stone, which the quick eye of a sister of mine from *Caffre-land* detected among a heap of rubbish. We took immediate possession of it, and it is here. As the lower and right hand portion of it is wanting, we cannot read it with certainty. The letters that we have seen to me to read —

) GAL.

and may read *Centuria Galli*, or *Gallerii*, or some such name. Centurial stones often occur in duplicate, and though I am not aware that any similar stone has been found in this neighbourhood, one may yet turn up which will enable us to read this with certainty. I have also got the larger part of an upper millstone, the iron fastenings of which show the mode in which it was used. The foreman of the works has kindly sent us a facing stone of the Wall, with a peculiar, though not uncommon, kind of "broaching" upon it. If we could have foreseen that so important a fragment of the Wall would have been disclosed by the recent operations, no efforts would have been spared to have had the whole preserved intact. As it was, the whole southern section of it had been carried away before the existence of any important fragment was suspected. Nearly the whole of the Wall has now been carried away, and the portion which remains, undermined as it is by the lowering of the road, could not, even if allowed to stand, survive the frosts and rains of a single winter. The gateway of the mile castle stands solidly enough, and we are asked to give an opinion as to its eventual disposal. Is the obstruction to traffic likely to arise from its preservation in its present site sufficient to justify its removal to a contiguous spot, where it might be re-erected precisely as it now stands; or would the moral value arising from its retention in the place where Roman hands laid it, and whence the whirlwinds of centuries and the labours of the judicious Warburton have not been able to dislodge it, justify the expense involved in a slight deviation of the road in its immediate vicinity? A careful examination of the spot last night leads me to say, contrary to my previously entertained and expressed opinion,—Let the gateway, by all means, be preserved.

Dr. Bruce, Mr. White, and the *Editor* are appointed a committee to wait upon the county surveyor, as to the possibility of preserving the gateway.

Mr. Turner.—The two gates differ 3 inches in width. The two sockets are worn to an oval shape, showing great traffic. The base is irregular and rough, but there are no wheelmarks, leading to the conclusion that the mile-castles were used differently from the stations, probably for foot passage only. The masonry of the gateway was sunk below the original surface, though the adjoining wall might not be so. He observed a stone with a circle divided by lines radiating from the centre, and several arch stones.

FIBULÆ FROM BORCOVICUS.

MR. CLAYTON produces two bronze fibulæ from Housesteads. In the first the usual bow has a longitudinal piercing in the centre, dividing it into two bows as it were. This is curious, but the great interest of the relic consists in its reticence of gilding in nearly all its original freshness on its exterior and of silvering on the parts more hidden. The second fibula is smaller and less elegant. It is silvered both inside and out. The silver is bright and white, without a trace of tarnish. A bronze hollow button, with the usual adjunct for thread, and the beetle-shaped bead of jet, with a longitudinal suture along its convex side and *two* longitudinal apertures, are also exhibited by the same gentleman.

ON EARLY PRINTING IN NEWCASTLE.

BY J. HODGSON HINDE.

THE printing press was introduced into Newcastle at the commencement of the troubles in the reign of Charles I. Although periods of domestic turmoil are not generally favourable to the progress of literature, there is no doubt that the appetite for news, fostered by the stirring incidents of the great rebellion, gave an impetus to the printers' craft, far more rapid than it derived from any other cause during the century and a half which had elapsed since its original introduction.

When Charles established his head quarters at Newcastle, on the occasion of the advance of his rebellious Scottish subjects to the Tweed, in 1639, he took with him his printer, Robert Barker, in order that authentic accounts might be published of the progress of his arms. As it happened, the military exploits were few and inglorious, but certain news-sheets were actually distributed from the royal press at Newcastle, being the earliest instances of a newspaper published within these realms out of London. Neither were Barker's labours confined exclusively to his news-sheet. On his journey from York to Newcastle, his Majesty halted over a Sunday at Durham, and attended divine service at the Cathedral. I have in my possession a copy of the sermon preached on the occasion by Bishop Morton, of which I subjoin the title:—"A Sermon preached before the King's Most Excellent Majestie, in the Cathedral Church of Durham, upon Sunday, being the fifth day of May, 1639, by the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Lord

Bishop of Duresme. Published by His Majesty's speciall command. Imprinted at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majestie, and by the Assignees of John Bill, 1639." The sermon is a good orthodox High Prerogative discourse, occupying forty-two pages of clear type, of the small quarto size in which sermons and news pamphlets were alike usually printed at that period.

The only other production of Barker's press in Newcastle of which I am aware, is a thin quarto of 27 pages containing "Lawes and Ordinances of Warre, for the better Government of His Majesties Army Royall, in the present Expedition in the Northern parts, and safety of the Kingdome, Under the Conduct of his Excellence, The Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshall of England, &c., and General of His Majesties Forces. Imprinted at Newcastle by Robert Barker, &c., &c., 1639."

These Ordinances inculcate a severity of discipline, and an attention to moral and religious duties, which we have not been in the habit of connecting with the army of Charles I., and an oath is appended, to be taken by every soldier, pledging himself to their observance. The style of the Earl Marshall in the preliminary proclamation is as follows: "Sir Thomas Howard, Cheif of the Howards, Earle of Arundel and Surrey, First Earle, and Earle Marshall of England; Lord Howard, Mowbray, Brews of Gower, Fitz-Allen, Clun, Oswaldesty, Maltravers, and Graystock; Cheif Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesties Forests, Parks, and Chases, beyond Trent; Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Norfolk, Sussex, Surrey, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmerland; Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, One of his Majesties most Honourable Privie Councill in all his Majesties Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and General of all his Majesties Forces in the present Expedition for the Defence of this Realme, &c."

In the spring of 1642, the King, disgusted with his Parliament, removed his court to York, and (as we are informed by Drake, the indefatigable historian of that city) "gave orders for His Majesty's printers to set up their presses, in order to begin a paper war, which was briskly carried on by both parties till they entered upon a real one." These printers were the same Robert Barker and the assigns of John Bill, but after his Majesty's departure, in the autumn of the same year, Stephen Bulkeley remained behind as King's printer, and continued to reside at York after the surrender of the city to the Parliamentary forces. When Charles was again in Newcastle, in 1646, although he was virtually a prisoner in the hands of the Scottish army, many

Loyalists, or, as they are styled by the Republican writers of the day, Malignants, gathered round him, in hopes of finding an opportunity to be of service. By these Bulkley was summoned to Newcastle. The first publication which issued from his press, after his arrival, made a considerable sensation throughout the kingdom, and is noticed by Whitelock and others; but the fullest account of it which I have met with is in a contemporary newspaper,¹ from which I make the following extract:—"In the meantime, they have given us a bone to pick in these two kingdoms, called 'An Answer sent to the Ecclesiastical Assembly at London, by the reverend, noble, and learned man, John Diodate, the famous Professor of Divinity, and most vigilant Pastor of Genevah, translated out of Latin into English,' which is in truth a piece of prelatical forgery, a very fiction drawn up by some of their creatures here in England, and (most unworthily) published in the name of that reverend divine, said to be printed at Genevah for the good of Great Britain, 1646, but printed by the new printer that went from York to the Court at Newcastle. And the author of it tells us himself that he is a Protestant Malignant in his last note at the end of it (the profession of the new sect of Newcastle Covetiers)." Then follows an abstract extending to four closely-printed pages. I have not a copy of this publication, but I have by me a second edition, printed the following year, with the addition of some brief notes, written by the King, with the not very intelligible title of "The King's Possessions, written by His Majesty's own hand, annexed by way of notes to a letter sent to the Ecclesiastical Assembly at London, in answer to a letter sent to them. Newcastle: Printed by Stephen Bulkley, Printer to the King's Majesty, 1647." The entire tract only occupies twelve pages, of which less than a page is filled by the King's notes. At the end is a "Copy of a Certificate from one of the scribes of that assembly to a minister in London," to this effect—"That there was never any such letter sent from Dr. Deodate; the whole letter now printed at Newcastle was an abominable forgery. A letter was indeed sent by the Church at Geneva in answer to one from the Assembly, but it was not signed by Dr. Deodate, but by two others, in the name of all the pastors and professors of the Church and University of Geneva;—but there is no likeness between the one and the other." I have been somewhat prolix in reference to this document, in consequence of the importance which was attached to it at the time, the very earnestness with which its authenticity was contested affording grounds for suspecting that it did not greatly differ from the genuine letter. In 1649, Grey's Chorographia; or a Survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the best

¹ Mercurius Diutinus, Dec. 23, 1646.

known of the productions of Bulkley's press, was published; and in the course of the same year, he printed a sermon by Dr. Jennison, Vicar of Newcastle, extending to upwards of 50 pages.² Up to the period of the King's death, Bulkley seems to have adhered with loyal constancy to his allegiance to his royal master, but after that fatal catastrophe he did not feel himself precluded from accepting employment from the prevailing powers. Accordingly, in 1650, he printed "A declaration of the Army in England upon their march into Scotland, signed in the name and by the appointment of his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, and his Council of Officers, by John Rushworth, secretary." I will append to this paper the titles of such of the later productions of Bulkley's press as are in my possession, from the dates of which it appears that, during the years 1652, 1653, and 1654, he was resident in Gateshead; that, in 1659, he had returned to Newcastle; and that, in 1666, he was following his vocation in his original quarters at York. From the period of his departure a long interval occurs, during which there was no resident printer in Newcastle till the establishment of John White, in 1708. His successful career is beyond the limits within which I have restricted my enquiry, and belongs to the modern history of the typographic art in Newcastle. I may, however, remark that, at its commencement, John White, the elder, at York, and John White, the younger, at Newcastle, divided between them the whole printing business of the North of England, no press then existing in any other locality north of the Trent.³ In 1712, a printer of the name of Terry settled in Liverpool, and even hazarded the publication of a newspaper; but his venture was altogether unsuccessful, and a Book of Hymns and a few numbers of the *Liverpoole Ccurant* were all that he left as monuments of his enterprise.

Thomas Gent, the quaint old York printer, informs us, in his amusing autobiography, that in 1714 "there were few printers in England, except in London; none then, I am sure, at Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, Preston, Kendal, Manchester, and Leeds, as, for the most part, now abound."

² The Faithful Depository of Sound Doctrine and Antient Truths, maintained against all oppositions of science, falsely so-called, and against the prophane and vain babblings of unsound teachers; or a Treatise on the 1st Tim., vi. 20. By R. J., Dr. D., with the author's farewell to his hearers, readers, if not to the world. Newcastle, printed by S. B., 1649.

³ It appears that at a very early period a printer of the name of Hugo Goes settled in York, from whence he removed, in 1509, to Beverley, where he set up his press "in the Hyegate." His publications bore the mark of a great H and a goose. He afterwards fixed his abode in London.

BOOKS PRINTED IN GATESHEAD BY STEPHEN BULKLEY.

1652.—The Doctrine and Practice of Renovation, wherein is discovered what the new nature and new creature is; its parts, causes; the manner and means also how it may be attained. Necessary for every Christian to know and practice. By Thomas Wolfall, Master of Arts, and late preacher of the Word of God, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Gateside, printed by S. B., 1652, pp. 246.

1653.—The Doctrine and Practice of Renovation, &c., &c. (The same book with a different title-page.) Gateside, printed by Ste. Bulkley, and are to be sold at his house in Hill Gate, 1653.

1653.—The Quakers shaken, or a Firebrand snatch'd out of the Fire: being a brief relation of God's wonderful mercy extended to John Gilpin, of Kendal, in Westmoreland, who (as will appear by the sequel) was not only deluded by the Quakers, but also possessed by the Devil. If any question the truth of this story, the relator himself is ready to swear it and much more. Gateside, printed by S. B., and are to be sold by Will. London, bookseller, in Newcastle. 1653; pp. 16. (I have another edition of the same date. London, printed for Simon Waterson, and are to be sold at the Crown, in Paul's Churchyard. 1653; pp. 14. I am unable to state whether the Newcastle or London edition is the original.)

1653.—The Perfect Pharisee, under Monkish Holiness, opposing the Fundamental Principles of the Doctrine of the Gospel, and Scripture Practices of Gospel-worship, manifesting himself in the generation of those called Quakers; or a Preservative against the gross blasphemies and horrid delusions of those who, under pretence of perfection, and an immediate call from God, make it their business to revile and disturb the ministers of the Gospel. Published for the establishing of the people of God in the faith once delivered to the saints, and in a special manner directed to the believers in Newcastle and Gateside. Printed by S. B., and are to be sold by Will London, bookseller in Newcastle, 1653; pp. 52.

1654.—A Further Discovery of that Generation of men called Quakers, by way of reply to criticisms of James Naylor to the Perfect Pharisee; wherein is more fully laid open their blasphemies, notorious equivocations, lyings, wrestings of the Scripture, raylings, and other detestible principles and practices. And the book called the Perfect Pharisee is convincingly cleared from James Naylor's false aspersions, with many difficult scriptures (by him wrested) opened. Published for the building up of the perseverance of the saints, till they come to the end of their faith, even the salvation of their souls. Gateside: printed by S. B., 1654; pp. 96.

1653.—The Converted Jew, or the substance of the declaration and confession which was made in the publique meeting house at Hexham, the 4th month, the 5th day, 1653. By Joseph Ben Israel. Printed at Gateside by S. B., pp. 12.

1653.—A False Jew, or a wonderful discovery of a Scot; baptized at London for a Christian, circumcised at Rome to act a Jew, re-baptized at Hexham for a believer, but found out at Newcastle to be a cheat. Being a true relation of the detection of one Thomas Ramsay, born of Scottish parents at London, sent lately from Rome, by a special unction and benediction of the Pope, who landed at Newcastle under the name of Thomas Horsley, but immediately gave himself out for a Jew, by the name of Rabbi Joseph Ben Israel; soon afterwards baptized at Hexham by Mr. Tillam, and by a special providence of God found out by the magistrates and ministers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to be an impostor and emissary of Rome, and since sent up to the General and Councill of State to be further enquired into. Printed for William London, bookseller in Newcastle: 1653, pp. 14. [This tract was reprinted in London for Richard Tomlins, at the Sun and Bible, 1654.]

PRINTED AT NEWCASTLE

1659.—A conference between two souldiers, meeting on the roade, the one being of the army in England, the other of the army in Scotland; as the one was coming from London, the other from Edinburgh. The first part printed at Newcastle in the year 1659.

PRINTED AT YORK.

During Bulkley's residence in Newcastle and Gateshead we find another printer established at York, by name Thomas Broade; and the business was carried on as late as 1663, by Alice Broade, "living in Stone-gate, over against the Starre." It was probably on her death or retirement that Bulkley returned to the scene of his early labours. In 1666 a prosecution was instituted against him for printing certain "libellos, Anglice Ballads" without affixing his name *contra statutum*. The indictment however was ignored by the Grand Jury.⁴

I am indebted for much valuable information relative to the publications of Bulkley and the Broades, at York, to Mr. Davies and the Rev. James Raine, but it is beyond the subject of the present paper.

⁴ Depositions from York Castle, edited for the Surtees Society by the Rev. James Raine.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 OCTOBER, 1864.

Robert White, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

ROMAN STONE FOUND AT THE WHITE FRIARS',
NEWCASTLE.

MR. EDWARD SPOOR¹ some few years ago added to the evidences of Newcastle being a Roman station, and consequently the Pons Ælii of the Notitia, by presenting to the Society two altars (one dedicated to Sylvanus) found on the site of the White Friars' Tower. Having occasion recently in altering his property at Clavering Place, within the precincts of the house of the White Friars, to make excavations, he traced, at a depth of 5 inches, several trenches cut parallel to each other in the solid clay from north to south. In these trenches was found a mixture of pottery, human bones, (some apparently burnt), charcoal, clay, and soil, with a slab inscribed

COH . I , TH

RACVM

The skulls, which were very perfect, have been deposited in St. John's Churchyard. One skeleton appeared to measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length.

Mr. Spoor kindly presents the pottery and inscribed stone to the Society. It is to be regretted that the latter is not more historically interesting. With the Cornovii, who guarded the station at the time of the Notitia, no relic in stone has been identified, and Hodgson could only speak of them as "unnoticed by all the ancient geographers he had access to." "Cohors secunda Thracum is placed in the Notitia at Gabrosentum. And either this or the prima is mentioned in an inscription found near Moresby in Cumberland." (Horsley.) Two or three speculations may doubtless suggest themselves to the ingenious. The Cornovii may have been a regiment of the native Cornavii mentioned by Ptolemy, or they may have been identical with the first cohort of the Thracians, which is not mentioned in Britain by the Notitia. It would be curious if some Thracian ensign with *cornua* was alike connected with the name of one of the cohorts and with the localities at or close to which the two were placed, Gateshead (ad capræ caput) and Gabrosentum, wherever that may be. "For *Gaffr* is used by the Britons for a *Goat*, and *Hen* in compounds for *Pen*, which signifies a

¹ It is a coincidence that one Gerald Spoor was the last prior of the White Friars in Newcastle.

head: and in this very sense it [Gateshead, confounded with Gabrosentum] is plainly called *capræ caput*, or Goats-head, by our old Latin historians; as Brundisium, in the language of the Messapii, took its name from the head of a stag. And I am apt to fancy that this name was given the place from some inn which had a Goat's-head for a sign; like The Cock in Africa, The Three Sisters in Spain, and The Pear in Italy, all of them mentioned by Antoninus; which (as some of the learned think) took their names from such signs." (Camden. Cf. MacLauchlan's Roman Wall, p. 81.)

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF CHRISTOPHER MILBORNE.

(*Book Alchin*, fol. 137. *Prerog. Ct., Canterbury.*)

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

WILL of Christopher Milborne, of Overlinackers, dated 11 April, 1646. My body to be buried in my parish church or churchyard of Simonborne. To my wife all my lands during her widowhood, and at day of her marriage or hour of her death I give my lands to Edward Dod, of the Esh, my "sister's daughter son," and his heirs lawfully begotten, and if he die without heirs, to his sister Jane Dod and her heirs. I wish my wife, at hour of my death, to deliver the deeds of my lands to said Edward Dod; said Edward Dod to give her security for peaceable possession during her widowhood. To wife 6 kyne and 2 oxen. To wife 1 cow more. To wife and Edward Dod 1 gray mare, to be equally divided between them. To George Charleton, of the Boughthill 1 brown ox, and another in the custody of John Robson of the Fawstone, and 1 cow in his own custody. To James Charlton, of the Boughthill son 1 "stote," and his daughter 1 brown "quie." To John Charlton, of Bellingeham, 1 black ridged cow and 1 black garded "stote." To William Charleton, of Healyside, 1 black ox. Leaves 2 "stotes" and 1 "cowed cove" to prove will and discharge funeral expences. To my sister Isabell Dod, of the Esh, 2 kine. To Edward Dod and his sister 4 kine, and 5 young beasts, 3 "stotes," and 2 "quies." To my wife 1 black "stote," cut eared, and all my crop of corne "sowne" and to "sowe" upon the ground, and all my household stuff, and debts owing me by Edward Dod, of Linack; 20s. of Jack Ellat of the Leak Hill, and William Ellatt of the Water-gate-head, surety, 20s. Appoints wife Margaret Milborne and Edward Dod joint executors. *Witnesses*, William Ridley, Henry Dod, Thomas Dod, Thomas Laidley. *Proved at Westminster*, 24 October, 1654, by oaths of the witnesses and of Edward Dod one of executors. Power reserved to Margaret "Milburne als. Moore" the relict of testator, and other executor to prove when she shall desire it.

COINS OF AELFRED AND BURGRED FOUND
AT GAINFORD.

EDWINE or EDA, formerly a leader of the Northumbrians, became an abbot, and dying in 801, was honorably buried in the church of his monastery at Gegenford. (Simeon Dunelm., de Gestis.)

Between 830 and 845, Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, a man of noble birth, built a church at the vill which is called Gegaignford, and gave it to St. Cuthbert, with all that pertained to it, from the river Tese to that of Wheor, and from the way called Decestrete to a mountain in the west. (Hist. S. Cuthberti.)

Aelfred the Great ascended the throne in 872, and about 883 joined the York King Guthred in a gift to St. Cuthbert of all the land between Tyne and Teise in augmentation of the episcopate. (Simeon Dunelm., De Gestis.)

The present church of Gainford has yielded Roman and Saxon stones, and the Rev. J. Edleston, the vicar, has submitted to the Editor four silver pennies of Aelfred's time, which have been lately discovered together outside of the north-west angle of the chancel, during an excavation for the purposes of heating the renovated fabric. They are tender and defaced with a green excrescence, which does not surprise us in money so base as is that of the earlier years of the minstrel warrior. It improved in his later years.

1. †AELBRED REX—SIGERIC MON-ETA.—Type given in Ruding's pl. 15, Aelfred, fig. 5, but instead of a dot under the E of MONETA, there are two after that word.

2. A similar coin, without any dots visible, but broken, . . ILDESR-ED MO. . . ETA.

3. †AELBRE-D REX— . . . REBAL-D MO-NETA. Type given in Ruding's pl. 15, Aelfred, fig. 4, but differing in the division of the king's name. None of these moneys are in Ruding's list under Aelfred, but probably the Herebeald of his predecessor Aethelred is intended by No. 3. All the above bear the rude face which collectors fondly receive as a portrait of the patriot king.

4. BURGRED REX—EADNOD MONETA. Type given in Hawkin's fig. 86, but there is no cross before the moneyer's name, nor dots before MONETA. There are three after MON, three before ETA, and three or five after it. The coin is damaged to the right, and it is not certain whether there

were any dots after EADNOD. Hawkins's fig. 86 is identical in all its leading features with his fig. 173 of Aelfred, bearing the remarkable legend ELFERED M'X.

These types (which, with one or two more form a class) are, we believe, only found among the sole monarchs on the coins of Aethelred 866-871, and Aelfred 872-901. Those of Aelfred locate themselves early in his reign. Burgred's years range from 852 to 874, and the independence of Mercia terminated with Ciolwulf in the same year, but while the class and distinctions of such coins are readily ascertained, there is a difficulty in marshalling them in chronological order. The varieties were possibly used contemporaneously or alternately. The Saxon patterns are apt to reappear. The general design occurs on the coins of Archbishop Ceolnoth, 830-870, and on some Mercian pennies of Ceovvlf, (Rud. pl. viii., figs. 1, 2,) which appear from the moneyers to be correctly ascribed to the first king of that name (819). The design would seem to have been temporarily abandoned.

The most interesting specimen of it is a unique coin found within Corbridge Church, and now in the possession of Mr. Fairless of Hexham. It is of the type of No. 4, and reads BARNRED RE—CERED MON—ETA. Beornred of Mercia was deposed as early as 755. Haigh supposes that Barnred is a second name (*e. g.* Edwine and Eda,) of Buern, an injured husband, who joined the Danes against Osbert and Aella, and might be raised by them to a short-lived sovereignty over some part of Northumbria after the death of Aella in 867.

THE EARLIEST COINS OF DURHAM.

By W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

THE acquisition of the Pax penny of one of the Williams by Capt. Robinson, affords a suitable opportunity of recapitulating the scanty evidences of the palatine mint before Henry II.'s days.

No coins that can be with certainty ascribed to the land between the Tyne and Tees before the Conquest have yet been discovered. The stycas of King Ecgfrid (670-685) found at Heworth, with the remarkable legend LVX round the equally remarkable device of rays proceeding from the cross, have the best claim to the honour, seeing that Jarrow, the capital of the parish in which they were found, is identified by Simeon (b. ii., c. 5) with *Portus Ecgfridi Regis*.

It is difficult to understand what is meant in the curious passage at p. 246 of 2 Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland. "In the city of Carlisle are two parish churches. The first and more ancient is that of St. Cuthbert, founded in honour of that holy man, who was made Bishop of Durham in 685, in whose diocese Carlisle then was. When the steeple of this church was rebuilt in the time of Queen Elizabeth, there was found a large parcel of small silver coins, to the quantity of near a Winchester bushel, called *St. Cuthbert's pence*, such as that bishop and some of his successors, Bishops of Durham, had a privilege to coin, and which were supposed to have been oblations at the building." This, says Brockett in his notes to Bartlett, may be pronounced as one of the greatest of absurdities—just such as that contained in the Legend of St. Cuthbert, where, in giving a coin of Alfred with the Saxon name Cudberht on the reverse, the humble moneyer has been exalted into the mighty saint. The recent little find of Alfred's coins at Gainford does not present this moneyer.

Sainthill (1 Olla Podrida, 384,) asks whether a penny of Eadred Rex, found in Ireland, and reading on the reverse + DVNIALNENDO, with a crescent before the first D, could be a coin of the mint of Durham. But we have no reason to doubt Simeon's account of the wild state of the site before the arrival of its sainted guest, when Eadred was in his grave. The coins reading DE, DOR, of Ethelred II., DOR, D, DEO, of Cnut, DOR, DOWER, of Edward Confessor, and DO of Harold, are attributed by numismatists to Dorobernia (Canterbury), Derby, Dorchester, and Dover. The settlement at Durham was in the reign of the first-named monarch.

Without venturing to impeach any previous conclusions, we cannot rashly come to any negative ones ourselves, considering the tardy appearance of any very certain Williams for Durham, and the possibility that the Carlisle find (which, after all must have been remarkable) may turn out to be coins bearing the saint's name, like the pennies bearing the names of St. Peter and St. Martin. The general rarity of coins north of York must always be remembered in connection with the subject, which, from first to last, possesses a very considerable interest in relation to the palatine rights of early Northumberland and its brave offshoot between the two waters of Tyne and Tees.

After the Conquest we tread on more firm ground. As the most undoubted Durham-pennies bearing the name of a William belong to a type the appropriation of which has been in dispute, and other disputed types may turn up, I think it well to state that, after much consideration, I incline to the opinion of Mr. Lindsay as to the point of severance. (See Hawkins, p. 76.) By this arrangement No. 237 of

Hawkins with two sceptres is the last coin of the Conqueror, and No. 238 with two stars the first of Rufus. Minute discussion of the question is out of place in a purely local paper.

Ruding mentions a penny of William I. reading DVRR, and in 8 Num. Chron., 123, two specimens occur from the York find of silver pennies reading +PILLEMVS REX.—+COLBRAN ON DVRR. This moneyer is not in Ruding's list. The type is Hawkins's No. 234, presenting a full face, but still retaining the tassels or pendants from the crown which occur on the earlier side faces, and known to collectors as the bonnet type. No other Durham pennies of the Conqueror have occurred to me.

Those of William II. are of the PAXS types, which, since the Beaworth find, have become as common as they were rare before. Hawkins attributes them to the Conqueror. Four Durham examples are enumerated by him as occurring in that find. The reading is +PILLELM REX—+CVTDBRHT ON DVNE—PAXS. One of Captain Robinson's pennies agrees. It is of the type numbered 241 in Hawkins's plates. The reading, however, is DVN, and the D in CVTDBRHT is the Saxon TH. Our friend's other coin may admit of a doubt as to locality. It is Hawkins's No. 242, and the moneyer is +GODPINEONNDNEI. There were 18 specimens in the find, and as the forms LVNDNEI and VNDNI occurred for London, and one Godwine was certainly striking there, Hawkins gives this particular form to the same city. The NN are however conjoined.

Henry I. was a blank in the Durham series until a large find at Watford in Essex (12 Numism. Chron. p. 151) produced two specimens for that mint of Hawkins's No. 262, which was by the same occurrence proved to be the king's last coinage. The obverse of this type reads +HENRICVS R OR RE. The reverse of the Durham examples presents us with +ORDPI : ON : DVRRHAM. It is curious to find the present orthography at so early a date.

The observations of Mr. Rashleigh are of value with reference to the mint of Carlisle, the first known coin of that city being one formerly in the Martin collection, and recently catalogued in Capt. R. M. Murchison's, as "Hawkins, 262, full-face, sceptre and star,¹ rev. +DVRANT. ON. CARLI=Carlisle, extremely fine, and unique for the mint." We have already seen that this type was Henry's last. He died in 1135. Now, Robert de Monte chronicles that in 1133, only two years before the king's death, "veins of silver ore were discovered at Carlisle [meaning the mine of that name about Alston], and the miners, who

¹ See a coin of this sort, Ruding, Supp. Part II., pl. ii., fig. 7. In Hawkins's figure there are four pellets instead of the star, and there is a general difference between these varieties.

dug for it in the bowels of the earth, paid 500*l.* yearly to King Henry." This seems greatly to have increased the value of the mining district, which was in existence in 1129, and in 1130 had been rented by William and Hildret, at the yearly rent of 40*l.* The name of Durant is new, and his coinage unquestionably presents us with part of the new yield of silver.

Ruding includes *CARD* in his list of places on the reverse of Stephen's coins, so that he or some one using his effigies, coined there.

The tardy appearance of all these pieces may reconcile us to the present want of any coins of Stephen which may with certainty be ascribed to Durham;² and we cannot from the lack of them venture to deny their existence. The circumstance is the more striking, as Bishop Pudsey received in that reign a grant of the Weardale silver, and one might suppose that he would extensively work the acquisition. We even know the name of his moneyer from Reginald. He was called Christian, and as he does not occur on the Durham coins of Henry II., we may presume that he officiated in the earlier days of the prelate.

While the palatinate mint of the earldom was in operation, the calls upon that of the bishoprick might be limited in extent. The coins struck by Henry, the son of King David, as Earl, possess considerable interest. There are two types: one like David's (his father); the other with a large cross-crosslet on the reverse, and the lettering peculiarly extended in the horizontal strokes. The formula is peculiar:—*† N' : ENCI CON. for Northumberland. Euvici Consulis.* The reverses generally present the said large cross-crosslet, with the name of *WILELM* as moneyer, and some letters which I hardly dare quote from the plates, but which, in three specimens which I have seen, are clearly *ON CI : B.* There is a truly remarkable penny of King Stephen with the same device on the reverse, engraved by Lindsay (Scotland pl. xviii. 21), where the same moneyer occurs with the termination *ORCI* or *ONCI.* In the pennies of Henry there is a marked colon between *CI,* or *IC* as it occasionally appears, and the final letter. There is another before the *M* of *WILELM,* as if it stood for *Monetarius* or *Minter.* As to the *CI : B,* the only explanation that I can offer is that it refers to the civitas or city of *Bebba,* our *Bambrough,* the old castle of the earldom, where Henry certainly ought to have coined, and if this solution is correct, a

² The only approximate coins are those reading *WERERIC* on the obverse, and those on which some may fancy they see St. Cuthbert's banner in the royal hand. Hawkin's figure (271) seems to read *STIEFNE R—(4 annulets conjoined) PTI . ETS N (crescent) D.* The lettering on the obverse strongly resembles that on the coins of Henry Earl of Northumberland. Mr. Bergne's specimen presents us with the regal name in the shape of *STIENE.* The reverse has *(4 annulets conjoined) α (pierced star) W . ASB (crescent) (cross) (pierced star) W*

new and interesting addition to our places of minting is afforded. Stephen's coin must follow Henry's locality, and bearing in mind an opinion, for which much may be said, that most of the coins of the barons in his time bore his own image and superscription, it does not follow that the coin in question was actually struck by him. It will be remembered that obverses of the coins of the subsequent bishops of Durham, although struck by palatine authority, did not differ in any material respect from the ordinary coins of the realm.

NOTICE OF A FIND OF COINS AT THE SHAW MOSS,
NEAR HESLEYSIDE.

BY THE EDITOR.

W. H. CHARLTON, Esq., the respected owner of Hesleyside, having entrusted to me, for examination, a number of coins of the Edwards which were found at the Shaw, they have been carefully arranged, and a synoptical catalogue, distinguishing the types, prepared. The *Archæologia Æliana* appears to be the proper medium for the publication of the list, but not for the minute collation with the similar finds at Tutbury, Wyke, and River Green, which is essential to a proper understanding of the coins of the Edwards. Such a survey is a work of time, and should be given in the *Numismatic Journal*. The coins, therefore, are catalogued in the order of their lettering. With the view, however, of aiding research, a few remarks may be permitted.

The whole of the finds are remarkably similar in the character of their range. The date of deposit must have been after the third year of Edward III., 1329, when Louis of Bavaria (whose penny occurred at Wyke) was crowned Emperor at Rome, and before 1344, when the English penny was reduced from 22 grains to $20\frac{1}{4}$, no coins of that weight occurring in the hoards.

From the fact that none of the heavy coins struck at Durham and reading EDW have any episcopal mark other than Bishop Bek's, coupled with a comparison of the types of the Exeter and Kingston mints which were brought into play in 1300, we may without hesitation, assent to the position that all heavy coins with EDW belong to Edward I. They nearly all read DVBEEME.

The coins with similar spelling of the city and Bek's cross moline, but reading EDWA and EDWAR, are, with every appearance of certainty, placed in the three first years of the second Edward, 1307-1310. It is

certain that in 1311 the type was EDWA, for we have in Captain Robinson's collection a transitional penny with that reading and Bek's cross on the obverse, and on the reverse the crosier of his successor Kellaw and the new reading DVNELM. Coins reading EDWA and EDWAR, with DVNELM, evidently continued for some time, and I confess that I do not see my way so clear as my predecessors in their application of them. I am not disposed, without further enquiry, to conclude absolutely that all those marked with a crosier belong to Kellaw, that all those distinguished by the lion of his successor Beaumont were coined in Edward II.'s time, and that no heavy pennies belong to the first eighteen years of Edward III. during the episcopacies of Beaumont and Bury, a period, be it remembered, within two years of the whole term of Edward II.'s reign.

The usually quoted distinctions of Edward III.'s coinage, the reading EDWARDVS and the nakedness of the bust, only apply to his lightest pennies, those of 18 grains, after 1351. Those of $20\frac{1}{4}$ and 20 grains, between 1344 and 1351, have drapery, and read EDW and EDWAR.

Then there are some minor questions. Hawkins's large type of Edward I., his No. 1, divides itself into two phases, one with a short compact face and thick centred S., like that on the long-cross pennies of Henry III., and the other with a long lanky visage and an S composed, as it were, of two C's (one being reversed), or, as one may call it, insected or articulated. The relative dates of these varieties and the two small types, one with the estoile, the other without, being Hawkins's Nos. 2 and 3, and the reign and places of the heavy pennies reading EDWARD, are surely not unworthy of the attention of the student of numismatic art. I was of course inclined to place the heavy pennies with the unarticulated S next to the Henry pennies, but I have since seen reason to conclude that neither form of S was persistent, and the worn state of the pennies with the articulated S, and the absence of episcopal marks upon them, induce the opinion that they are the earlier. And this is in spite of a well-preserved penny in the Hesleyside find with the articulated S, and a pierced estoile upon the king's breast. The treatment is rather smaller than that of the old pennies, but larger than those which usually have the estoile. The coin is fresh in condition, but so are many others of Edward I. in the find, and presuming that it belongs to him, it follows that the small pennies which have not the estoile follow those which have. In other respects the two last varieties are identical, and agree in generally presenting a peculiarly clumsy N formed by two thick strokes, which do not unite. In the Hesleyside find we have a London penny which has this feature on the reverse, the obverse reading EDWAR, but with the peculiar letters and

face characterizing the EDWARD pennies, from which we get a clear passage to the ordinary EDWA type.³ It is a remarkable coincidence with the mere intrinsic evidence of the succession that the pennies of the peculiar EDWARD types just mentioned seldom, if ever, present the cross moline of Bishop Bek. We know that, at the accession of Edward II., he was under the deprivation of Edward I., and this is the very period of the pennies in question. I have myself never seen a single EDWARD one with the bishop's mark, but if Noble really saw one, and was not merely drawing conclusions, it would be a support to localizing the reading of EDWARD to the early days of Edward II., in preference to the later ones of Edward I. Such a conclusion is also aided by the sudden change of countenance from that on the EDW coins which are admittedly the father's.

BERWICK.

EDW.

Large size. With the S as in type A (see Canterbury), face and other letters more like type D. On the reverse, the Roman E is used, as is usually the case on Berwick coins. One specimen, although not doubly struck, has a double-cross as a mm. On this and another of the three coins there is ' after HYB.

VILL-A BE-REV-VICI.

EDWA.

Same reading, and class letter on reverse. One reads VILL-A BE-REV-VICV. The obverse savours of barbarism in comparison with English coins of the type.

16

BRISTOL.

EDW.

Large size. Type C of Canterbury (one piece is perhaps type B).

14

Small size. One has the estoile on the breast; the other two may have it, but one is in poor condition.

3

CANTERBURY.

EDW.

Large size. Broad round face. Full bodied S, or with a pellet on the body.

A With a pellet at commencement of legend on both sides.

1

B Without.

8

C⁴ Narrow face, articulated S.

4

D The same, but lettering smaller, though of same character; the

³ In my own meagre gathering there is another transitional type. Obverse, EDW, &c., with the two old clumsy strokes for N. Reverse, VILL NOVI CAS TMI with the ettering of the heavy EDWARD pennies.

⁴ It has already been stated that C is probably anterior to A and B.

	N with <i>two</i> diagonal lines; limbs of crown greatly developed and touching each other; on the breast a <i>pierced estoile</i> . (Seemingly Hawkins's No. 292).	1
E	<i>Small size.</i> Estoile on breast.	3
EDWA.		
F	No mark after HYB.	26
G	Same, cross with patonce terminations.	1
H	Same, CIVI-TAS CAN-TAS.	1
I	With : after HYB.	1
J	With ' after HYB.	3
EDWAR.		
K	No mark after HYB. Style resembling L.	1
EDWARD.		
L	With ' after HYB.	2
M	Without.	1
CHESTER.		
EDW.		
	Large size. S insected, but, like most of Chester coins, not so decidedly so as usual.	
DURHAM.		
EDWA.		
	With Bp. Bek's cross moline as mm. on obverse. Reverse DVNELM, double struck, and obverse blundered:—EDW ANGL DNS HYB HYB	1
EDWAR.		
	Apparently with Bp. Bek's cross moline, but mm very obscure. DVREME	1
ST. EDMOND'S BURY.		
EDW.		
	<i>Large size.</i> Insected S. Rev. ROBERT DE HADELEIE (much worn.)	1
EDWA.		
	VILL SCI EDMVNDI (ordinary type).	4
KINGESTON.		
EDW.		
	Small type. Estoile on breast.	2
LINCOLN.		
EDW.		
	<i>Large size.</i> Insected S.	5
LONDON.		
EDW. R.		
	<i>Large size.</i> Plain S.	
A	Ordinary type.	26

B	Three dots on bust.	1
C	Ditto, dot before LONDON.	3
D	No dots on bust, but a dot before the commencement of the legend at both sides.	4
	<i>Large size. Articulated S.</i>	
E	Ordinary type.	21
EDW. REX.		
F	Small lettering, with the S articulated. Workmanship neat.	1
EDW. R.		
	<i>Small size.</i>	
G	Estoile on breast.	13
H	Without.	14
I	Same, a ' after R, ANGL, and HYB.	3
EDWA. R.		
K	Ordinary type.	35
L	With : after HYB.	1
M	With ' after HYB.	1
EDWAR. R.		
N	Ordinary types, letters like K.L.M.	3
O	No neck, the chin close on the legend. Letters of reverse more like those of EDW. R. small size, the N being two awkward strokes without junction.	1
EDWARD. R.		
P	Letters on reverse like K.L.M., ' after HYB; dot after EDWARD.	1
Q	Letters on reverse like O; ' after HYB; no dot after king's name.	1
R	Similar to Q, but no ' after HYB	2
NEWCASTLE.		
EDW.		
	<i>Large size.</i> (B of Canterbury.) VILL-A NO-VI CA-STRI.	1
	<i>Small size.</i> With estoile. VILL NOV CAS-TRI.	2
	Without. VILL NOV CAS-TRI. VILL NOVI CAS-TRI.	2
EDWARD.		
	(The R much resembling the last type.) Not well struck, but clean and new. VILL NOVI CAS-TRI.	1
YORK.		
EDW.		
	Narrow face. Large size.	5
	Same, sunk quatrefoil in centre of cross. Pellet on breast.	1
IRISH.		
WATERFORD.		
EDW.		
	Usual triangular type. Two pellets under the bust.	3

DUBLIN.

EDW.

- A Usual triangular type. Two pellets under the bust. 1
 B Similar, but some of the letters have a later appearance. On the obverse the bust is higher, forcing the crown into the legend; there is a quatrefoil before EDW, the E of which is Roman. On the reverse the English X is used and the later character altogether more striking. 1

SCOTTISH.

ALEXANDER III.

The whole read ALEXANDER DEI GRA. It may be presumed, therefore, that this reading was his last.

- A 4 pierced mullets of 6 points. R ending in a point. 4
 B Ditto. R ending in a broad face. 2
 C 2 pierced mullets of 6 and 2 close mullets of 7 points, with R ending in a broad face. 2
 D 3 pierced mullets of 6 and 1 close mullet of 7 points. R ending in a broad face on obverse, and in a point on reverse. 2

JOHN BALIOL.

- 4 pierced mullets of 6 points. 1

FOREIGN STERLINGS.

- MONETA MONTES. Imitating Type C mentioned under Canterbury. Very poor. 3

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 NOVEMBER, 1864.

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

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Author.* Dr. Wm. Reeves's Essay on the Culdees, published by the Royal Irish Academy, 1864. — *From Miss Richardson,* of Albion Street. An Arabic Book of Prayers, with glosses in Turkish.

NEW MEMBER.—*John Fetherston, Esq., F.S.A.,* Packwood House, Hockley-on-the-Heath, and Maxstoke Castle, Coleshill, Warwickshire.

MICHAEL TEMPEST, ATTAINTED. (Vide vol. i., 34.)—*Miss Richardson* presents a document, of which the following is the substance:—Lease under the Exchequer Seal of Elizabeth, 20 Dec., anno regni 39. Recital of former letters patent dated 27 Feb., anno regni 30, demising for 21 years to Wm. Rutter and Wm. Watson, inter alia, a tenement and three oxgangs of arable, meadow, and pasture land to the same

tenement belonging, with the appurtenances in Broughton, co. Ebor., the premises being parcel of the Queen's manor of Great Broughton, and lately parcel of the possessions of Michael Tempest, of high treason attainted. Rutter's estate has become Watson's property, and the latter surrenders the lease, and pays a fine for a renewed lease to himself, John his brother, and Simon Tipladie, successively for their respective lives. Rent 20s. Reservation in both leases of great trees, woods, underwoods, minerals, and quarries.

The supporters on the seal are an antelope and stag, both gorged with a coronet and chained. The same occur on the exchequer seal of Charles I.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 DECEMBER, 1864.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Publishing Societies.* Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vol. v., Part 1. — The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, No. 25. — The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 53. — Quarterly Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, No. 44.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—Evans's Ancient British Coins. — Raine's Priory of Hexham, Vol. i., (by subscription to the Surtees Society).

ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT FROM LONDON.—*Captain Robinson* presented a portion of Roman pavement from a depth of 24 feet, in Thames Street, London. There is a substratum of concrete and pebbles, above it another of pure concrete, and in this is set plain reddish tesserae, about an inch square, by three-quarters of an inch deep.

TRUSTEES OF THE GROUND FOR A MUSEUM.—*John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., The Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., and Mr. William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe.*

UNGUENT BOTTLES.—*Captain Robinson* exhibits two fine examples obtained from London, the lip of one being much wider than is usual, and the other being very beautiful in form and charmingly tinged with a brilliant green tint.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 JANUARY, 1865.

Robert White, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBER.—*The Rev. George Rome Hall, Birtley, North Tyne.*

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Mulcaster and Longstaffe.
