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THE
Archæologist:

A MEDIUM OF INTERCOMMUNICATION FOR

THE ANTIQUARY, NUMISMATIST, STUDENT OF SCIENCE
AND ART, AND PHILATELIST.

—
Edited by GEO. W. MORTIMER.
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The Archæologist.

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ANTIQUARY, NUMISMATIST, STUDENT OF SCIENCE AND ART,
AND PHILATELIST.

VOL. II. No. 8.]

JANUARY, 1876.

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Vol. II. No. 8.]

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ROMAN COINS;

BY W. H. TAYLOR.

—
"The face of an old Roman coin, scarce seen."
Love's Labour's Lost.

CHAPTER IV.—CONSULAR COINS.

(Continued.)

SOME approximate idea of the great diversity of the types of this Consular series may be gathered from the following list, compiled from Akerman, of the number of varieties extant of certain Roman families:—

Æmia.....	43 varieties.	Maria	46 varieties.
Antonia.....	138	Papia	63
Calpurnia.....	150	Plaetoria.....	57
Cassia.....	37	Pompeia.....	33
Claudia.....	43	Roscia.....	43
Cornelia.....	121	Sulpicia.....	32
Crepusia.....	33	Tituria.....	33
Fabia.....	38	Valeria.....	34
Julia.....	122	Vibia.....	79
Junia.....	75	Volteia.....	34
Marcia.....	42		

As has been mentioned before, much of the earlier history of Rome is only to be obtained from the information supplied by the consular coins. We shall therefore proceed to illustrate this fact by describing briefly a few of the more remarkable and interesting specimens of the different *gentes* or families.

ÆMILIA.

1. L BVCA. Head of Venus.

Rev.—Diana and Victory near a sleeping figure. Lucius. Æ. Buca was questor in the in the time of Sylla. The reverse represents Sylla dreaming that Diana introduces him to Victory.

2. Female head, (probably Venus Victrix).

Rev.—M. LEPIDVS AN. XV. PR. H. O. C. S. I. E. Marcus Lepidus annorum XV. prætextatus hostem occidit civem servavit.

This interesting coin informs us that Lepidus, at the age of fifteen, killed an enemy and saved the life of a citizen. He afterwards achieved several important successes, both by sea and land over the Gauls and Ligurians.

A statue was erected to Lepidus, in the Capitol, of which the figure on the coins is thought to be a copy.

3. PAVLLVS LEPIDVS CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled female head.

Rev.—TER. PAVLLVS. A figure erecting a trophy, near which are three captives.

This coin depicts the defeat of Perseus, king of Macedon, by Paulus Lepidus.

The three figures denote the captive monarch and his two sons.

4. M. SCAVR. AED. CVR. EX. S. C. A figure kneeling beside a camel. REX ARETAS.

Rev.—P. HVPSAEVS. AED. CVR. HVPSAE. COS. PREIVER. CAPT. Jupiter in a quadriga holding a thunderbolt.

This coin represents the defeat of Aretas, king of Arabia; and also the taking of Privernum by M. Scaurus

The whole of the coins of this illustrious family are very interesting and instructive, but especially those struck during the triumvirate of Lepidus.

ALIA, OR AELIA.

Q. LABIENVS PARTHICVS. IMP. Male Head with short beard.

Rev.—A horse standing, saddled and bridled; no legend.

This curious coin is very rare.

ANTISTIA.

Obv.—Head of Augustus.

Rev.—C. ANTIST VETVS CVM GABINIS.

Two men in long robes, holding a sow over an altar.

This type signifies the manner in which the Romans used to conclude a treaty with another nation. Livy explains the ceremony in this way:—Holding up the sow, they called upon Jove to witness the act as they struck it dead with a stone. The particular treaty referred to on the coin, is that concluded by Caris Antistius Vetus, of the ancient family of the Gabii, with the last Tarquin, on his capturing and plundering their chief town.

To be continued.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COINS OF ENGLAND FROM THE CONQUEST,

(Continued)

STEPHEN.—1135–1154.

HENRY I. died, as is generally supposed, on the 1st December, 1135 (though on an old broadside, *temp.* James I., in my possession, Monday, Dec. 2nd, is given), and was buried at Reading, and with him the male Norman line became extinct. Stephen, at this time in Normandy, at once came over, and notwithstanding

his oath to respect the succession in the person of Maud, the daughter of Henry I.—who had married Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou—was, with the assistance of his brother Henry, Bishop of Winchester,* the Pope's Legate, and Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, crowned at Westminster after some slight scruples by the Archbishop of Canterbury on St. Stephen's day (Dec. 26th), 1135.

And now commences one of the most turbulent reigns in English history, exhibiting, during a period of seventeen years, a constant succession of battles between Stephen and Maud and her adherents, in which, owing to the wretched state of the country, and the unchecked rapacity and insolence of the nobles and clergy, the poorer people were starved, and the common necessaries of life cost double, and finally, treble their ordinary prices. Wheat in the beginning of this reign sold at 1s. 3½d. per quarter, and an ox was worth 9s. 3½d.; whilst towards its close, owing to want of cultivation, a quarter of wheat had risen 3s. 1¼d. Oats were worth 1s. 0¼d. per quarter, and owing probably to the great amount of grazing land, and the difficulty of securing any movable property, the value of an ox had come down to 4s. 8½d.; a sheep sold for 1s. 8d.; a hog for 3s, and a hen at 3d. An agricultural labourer worked for 2d. per day.

As may be supposed, during this period the coinage was greatly neglected, and indeed almost every historian mentions the quantity of base money that was in circulation, which is stated to have been issued by the Barons on their own responsibility, and of which several specimens exist. Stephen himself is also stated to have debased the coin; but this is not borne out by the pennies attributed to him, which as will be seen by the specimens engraved, are of extremely rude workmanship, though they are of good silver. On them his name is variously spelt, Stefne, Steifne, Stefn, Stien, Stiefner, Stifn, etc., with his title expressed as R, Re, or Rex. The reverses have the moneyer's and mint name, and in some instances unmeaning letters or ornaments in place a legend, with an ornamental cross. There is a remarkable penny of very rude execution reading, on the obverse Stephanus Rex, with profile and sceptre to the right; reverse, a voided cross, having a martlet in each angle. This design, from being used by Edward the Confessor, is called "The Confessor's arms."

Notwithstanding the troubled state of this reign, the evidence of the coins shew that a

* There is a penny of this Prelate.

number of mints were in use;* and had Stephen lived in happier times, it is not at all improbable that the state of the coinage would have been improved, as, after the peace with Henry (afterwards Henry II.), he engaged himself, amongst other matters tending to the improvement of his kingdom, in actively carrying out one of the articles of the treaty, "that the money should be of silver, and the same throughout the country," and it is probable that to this period belong the better class of his coins, together with those attributed to the great persons of his reign, to be presently described. Stephen died the 25th October, 1154, and was buried at Faversham, in the monastery, where his bones rested until the dissolution of the Abbeys, in the reign of Henry VIII., when it is stated, that for the value of the lead in his coffin, he was disinterred, and his remains thrown into a neighbouring stream.

J. H.

*His mints were Canterbury, Cardiff, Chichester, Chester, Castle-Rising, Derby, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Hedingham, Ipswich, Leicester, Lewes, London, Lincoln, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Southampton, Sandwich, Sudbury, S. Edmundsbury, Stamford, Thetford, Worcester, Wilton, and Winchester, with probably Reading, Southwark, and Wareham.

SONG.

I KNOW a lily that grows apart,
In the little garden I call my heart;
And the lily blossoms there all the year,
In the summer hot, and the winter drear.
In the warming sunshine its blossoms grow,
As pure and as white as the morning snow;
And I love to tend it, my darling flower,
In the leafy shade of its scented bower.

Oh! lily, my love; hast thou love for me,
Like the tender love that I offer thee?

W. LAIRD-CLOWES.

MEDALS.—Men curious of books and antiquities have ever had medals in great estimation, and rendered them a most necessary furniture to their libraries, because by them we are not only informed whose real image and superscription they bear, but have discovered to us, in their reverses, what heroical exploits they performed; besides what they contribute to the elucidation of many passages in history, chronology, and geography.—*John Evelyn.*

Popular Antiquities.

EDITED BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

In this part of "The Archæologist" it is our desire to furnish Original Articles on Manners, Customs, and Literary, Political, and Social Life of the Olden Time, Obsolete Laws, Forgotten Literature, Folk Lore, Legends, Traditions, &c., &c.

We most respectfully solicit Contributions on the subjects named, and on kindred matters. All articles to be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editor, Mr. William Andrews.

DIET OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS PERCY, OF LEONFIELD.—Taken from the house-book about 1430.—One can hardly read the following bill of fare, without a smile. "First for my Lord and Lady, a loaf of bread on trenchers; two manchets of the finest meal, weighing each six ounces: a quart of beer; a quart of wine; two pieces of salt fish; six baconed (smoked) herrings; four white herrings; or a dish of sproits," (sprats.) This was during 'the holy feast of Lent.' "On flesh-days, the bread as before; a quart of beer; a quart of wine; half a chine of mutton, or a piece of beef boiled." Nor was the hour for meals among persons of condition, at that period, less remarkable. They breakfasted at seven, dined at ten, and supped at four; after which, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening they had their 'liveries'—that is to say, "for my Lord and Lady, bread, as at breakfast; a gallon of beer, and a quart of wine" (the wine hot and mixed with spices); soon after which they went to bed. A.D. 1511, Henry VIII. on his progress to Hull, lodged at Leonfield Castle. Henry Algernon Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland, resided at Leonfield, who about 1520 erected the celebrated monument in Beverley Minster.—*Tomas Waller.*

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—Old local newspapers frequently contain much unexpected and quaint information. Customs and beliefs

long since forgotten and unknown startle us by the matter-of-fact way in which they are referred to. The following extract from *Harrop's Manchester Mercury* for 1771-2 is indeed "a new way to pay old debts," and if common, even then, one would think, must have invested certain marriages with more than usual interest. *March 12.*—"On Thursday last was married at Ashton-under-Lyne, Nathaniel Eller to the widow Hibbert, both upwards of 50 years of age; the widow had only her shift on, with her hair tied behind with horse-hair, as a means to free them both from any obligation of paying her former husband's debts."

PROVINCIAL JOURNALISM.—The following is a specimen of the nature of local paragraphs, and style of grammar in which they were written in the olden time. Our example is from the *Leeds Mercury*:—"Leedes January 28 (1723) We hear from Woolley near Wakefield of a apple-tree that bloom'd in November last has now some scores of apples thereon, some of which are said to be as big as walnuts; and from Batley we are informed that young Stock-Doves was taken in the Parish a fortnight ago. And from Tong, in Christmas last, Eggs were taken out of a Magpy Nest; and at Stone Top, near Yeadon, the like were taken there."

NIDDERDALE NOTES.—In one of the Parish Registers of Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire, extending from 1688 to 1735, on the fly leaf at the end is the following receipt:—"For the biting of a Mad dog. Take 6 oz. of Rue shred, 4 oz. of Garlick pill'd and stampt, 4 oz. Mithridate or Venice Treacle, 4 spoonful of scraped Tin. Boil these in two quarts of stale ale in a pot well covered, for y^e space of one hour & strain it & give of this Decoction in the morning, three mornings together—8 to 9 spoonfull warm to a man, or cold to a beast, 3 to a sheep, 4 times a day, p'vided it be given within 9 days of y^e bite. Bind to y^e wound some of the drugs it was strained from.

This receipt was given by Dr. Troutbeck, and by him caused to be inserted in all Church Registers where he came for the good of people, for certain cure." The foregoing was entered during the time the Rev. Thomas Furniss was curate, a man most active and diligent in performing his duties, causing improvements to be made to the church, a school to be erected at Bewerley. His assistant records his death thus:—

"1735, Jan. 20. Mr. Thos. Furniss Curate of ys Paroch 58 years was buried ye 20th day, after I had been 5 years his curate. He was almost 90 years of age."

Harrison was the name of the curate, and he thought himself something of a poet as well as a divine. In the Register a couple of specimens of his poetry occur:—

"1736, Oct. 12. Will. Needham, Clark of the Church buried ye 12 day.

"Farewell poor Clark thou'l say no more Amen,
Nor sing thy Fa sol Fa's on earth again;
What tho' thou's gone to thy first dust to turn,
One day thou'l rise again—then let's not mourn"

"Thos. Simpson, Poet, of Bewerley buried March ye 24th of March, 1738.

"Here lies ye body of one, as yet you do not know it,
To tell ye very truth, it's honest Tom the poet;
This versifying witty Songster,
Has oft employed his pen 'bout many a Youngster;
All that these serious lines rehearse
Man is immortal made by making verse.

"JAMES HARRISON, Curate."

We may here record an instance of longevity. The person is buried at Hartwich Chapel, and his gravestone bears the following inscription:—

"In memory of William Darnbrough, who, for the forty years of his life was the Sexton of this Chapel. He died October 3rd, 1846, in the one hundredth year of his age.

"Thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace; thou shalt be buried in a good old age."—Genesis xx., 35.

"The graves around, for many a year,
Were dug by him who slumbers here,
Till, worn with age, he dropped his spade,
And in the dust his bones were laid;
As he now, mouldering, shares the doom,
Of those he buried in the tomb,
So shall he, too, with them arise,
To share the judgement of the skies."

It has been ascertained by an examination of Patley Bridge Church Registers that Darnborough was one hundred and two years of age. At Patley Bridge, over a spring of pure water, it is recorded on a stone :

"Ill Habits gather by unseen degrees,
As Brooks run Rivers—Rivers run to Seas."

Nidderdale is a delightful and extensive valley in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Justice has been done to this interesting district by Mr. William Grainge in his volume entitled "Nidderdale; or, an historical, topographical, and descriptive sketch of the Valley of the Nidd," and from that book we have extracted our notes.

TOWN'S TOBACCO BOX.—At Liverpool a curious Town Hall item occurs under date 1690, when the "two-bellied silver cup, weighing 11oz. 14 dwt., is ordered to be made into a tobacco box and stopper for the town's use, to go from Mayor to Mayor. It is now used as a snuff-box.—H.E.S.



PHILATELIC GOSSIP.

POSTAGE stamp collectors reviewing their acquisitions during the past twelve months find sufficient additions to fill a whole album in the early, and yet comparatively recent, stages of the pursuit, when

"One small book could carry all they had"

The year 1875 has produced novelties from localities hitherto unrepresented, as Djemmah and the Gold Coast, an engraving of one of whose values heads this article; entirely new issues from Spain and her colonies, Würtemberg, Finland, and the German Empire; partial sets of values

not previously employed from Lagos, Jamaica, Sarawak, Honolulu, &c.; new types from Japan, South Australia, Bavaria, Grenada, &c.; and the ever-increasing crowd of Russian locals, whose "name is legion."

But the grand object for congratulation, not alone from philatelists, but the whole lettered world, are the international stamps representing the effects of the Postal Union. Of these may be numbered our own adhesive composite envelope and post-card; those of the United States, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Canada, and other countries not formerly possessing the requisite denominations.

More of this nature may reasonably be expected in the course of the current year, in consequence of the intention of India, and most probably Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, with some, possibly all, of the Australian colonies, to join the confederacy. Egypt and Turkey will perhaps be provided ere these pages see the light.

Contemporaneously with their publication may be expected more than one new impression which cannot be correctly chronicled till next month; some few of late appearance, which have not yet been noticed in the numbers of this magazine, are:

TURKEY.—Post-card; lithographed in black on very thick toned white cardboard. Inscriptions partly in Arabic, partly French. They are destined to serve locally for Constantinople; have no impressed stamp, but require the surcharged 10 para green to be stuck in a compartment reserved for it

SWEDEN.—Post-card for official purposes; black frame; inscriptions, &c., on white; no stamp impressed. An exception to the universal rule of post-cards, this one allows the correspondence to be commenced on the address side!

JAMAICA.—Two new values: rectangular, Queen's laurelled head to left in beaded circle; JAMAICA POSTAGE above; value in words below in colored letters on white in curves, red-brown,

two shillings. Similar, not identical head, within octagonal frame; same style of inscription as the preceding, white on colour in straight bands; lilac, five shillings.

SPAIN.—For returned letters. Square, arms beneath crown, supported by the pillars of Hercules, encompassed by circular inscription. Ornamentation at angles.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Simultaneously with the New Year appear a complete set of altered postage stamps, of which a fuller account shall be rendered in the succeeding number.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The ship-types lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow having been worn from long usage, the authorities have applied to Messrs. de la Rue to prepare fresh ones. That firm has, of course, proposed to exchange the long-known device for a hackneyed queen; but we may congratulate philatelists that a majority of government members have decided to "stick to the ship."

GREAT BRITAIN.—The inscription on our news bands has been enlarged from three to five lines.

FRANCE.—In contra-distinction to the beautiful impression above, a representative of the absurd type chosen for the French Republic, forms the tail-piece of this article.

Dr. VISER.



REVOKING A LEGACY.—A gentleman directed his executors to purchase a copy of the picture representing a viper biting the hand of the man who had saved it, and to give that to a certain friend of his, in lieu of a legacy of £3,000 which he had left him by a former Will, now revoked and burned.—*Wills of their own.*

LITERARY NEWS.

NOTICE.—All communications, books pamphlets, &c., intended for notice in this department, should be addressed "Literary Editor, *Archæologist Office*, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C."

WE understand that Mr. Robert Buchanan, the poet, contributes the column of gossip, headed "What the World Says," and signed "Atlas," to the *World* newspaper.

Messrs. Beeton's Annual for the present season is entitled "Faust and Phisto." It is much better written than the last year's production, and is altogether worthy of the best of its predecessors. Dr. Maurice Davies is, we believe, one of the contributors.

The authoress of "Comin' thro' the Rye," will commence a serial poem in the January number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Her forthcoming novel, *Mignon*, may be expected about June, and it also will appear in a serial form, in the pages of *Temple Bar*, beginning this month.

The *St. James' Magazine* for December was more than ordinarily interesting, and reflects great credit upon the editor, Mr. Townshend Mayer.

Among the new periodicals which may be shortly expected, or have just appeared, are the *Universal Review*, a quarterly; the *London and Provincial Illustrated Weekly*, edited by Mr. Tom Archer, a threepenny rival of the *Pictorial World*; the *Weekly Companion*, edited by Mr. W. C. Nation; the *Sunday Figaro*; and the *Langham*, a half-crown monthly, edited by Mr. Voysey. A new daily London paper may also be looked for with the new year.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, as a protest against the Suez Canal sensation, has written a powerful article for the January number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, entitled "The False Move on Egypt."

We find that an assertion in our last number, to the effect that Mr. Edmund Yates is sole proprietor of the *World*, is sceptically received. We

repeat it; and we repeat it on the best authority. By the bye, the *World* and the *Examiner* have been at daggers drawn, and the *Examiner* got the best of the combat.

LEH-TE.

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN WARWICKSHIRE.

ABOUT a month ago, a most interesting discovery has been made in a field about a mile west of Warwick. Some labourers, in digging for gravel came upon skeletons, other bones, and with them implements of iron, scraps of bronze, and other articles. Mr. J. Tom Burgess, of Leamington, to whom with other local antiquaries the discovery was at once communicated, has pronounced the remains to belong to an early era of the Anglo-Saxon period of our history.

The indications from the objects at present exhumed seem to shew that the place where they were found was a burial-ground, and that the skeletons are those of some party of Angles who were encountered near Warwick by the fierce tribes which held the forest land of Arden, probably a branch of the Weicii, in the dark period ensuing on the departure of the Romans until the time of Augustine.

The articles found with the skeletons consist of *umbos*, or heavy iron bosses of shields, spear heads, knives, fibulæ or brooches, two or three illegible coins, a straight sword of a peculiar construction, and a few beads. The brooches are seven in number, and of a kind seldom found in Warwickshire.

After these relics have been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, they will probably be deposited in the Warwick Museum.

MUSTACHES.—Mr. Fleming, an upholsterer, of Pimlico, by his Will, proved in 1869, left £10 each to the men in his employ—those who did not wear mustaches; those who persisted in wearing them to have £5 only.--*Wills of their own.*

Notes, Queries, and Replies.

PROGRESSION.—One of the Emperors of China, being anxious to learn the game of Chess, told his teacher that he would give him any reasonable reward he might ask for. The man demanded one grain of corn for the first square on the board, two for the second, four for the third, and so on. The emperor on reckoning up the amount was astonished to find that he owed his teacher 18446743573783086315 grains, sufficient if placed end to end to reach 3883401821 times round the world.

"CANARD."—The French idiomatic word *canard*, meaning a false report, arose from the publication thirty or forty years ago, in the *Précurseur D'Anvers*, of a sensational descriptive article relating to a number of ducks which, it was alleged, were seen to eat each other. The nearest English equivalent is therefore "a big gooseberry."

PUBLIC DANCERS.—In the time of Henry VII. dancers must have been well paid, for in some Exchequer accounts we find:

	£	s.	d.
Paid to a spye, in reward	2	0	0
To Pechil, the fool, in reward.....	0	6	8
To Richard Beden, for writing of bokes.....	0	10	0
To the young dameysell that daunceth	30	0	0

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK'S WILL.—William de Beauchamp, Earle of Warwick, dated Holy Rood Day, 1296, 25 Edward I., being in perfect health. My body to be buried in the quire of the Friars-Minors, commonly called the Gray-friars at Worster, if I die within the compas of the four English Seas; otherwise, then in the house of the Friars-Minors nearest to the place in which I may happen to die, and my heart to be buried wheresoever the

Countess, my dear consort, may herself resolve to be interred; to the place where I may be buried two great horses, viz. those to the which shall carry my armour at my funeral, for the solemnizing of which I bequeath two hundred pounds; to the maintenance of two soldiers in the Holy Land, one hundred pounds; to Maud my wife, all my silver vessels, *with the cross, wherein is contained part of the wood of the very cross whereon our Saviour died*; likewise the vestments of my Chapel, to make use of during her life; but afterwards the best suit to belong to Guy, my eldest son; the second best to my Chapel at Hanslope; and the third best to my Chapel at Hanley; to Guy, my son, a gold ring with a ruby in it, together with my blessing; to my said wife a cup, which the Bishop of Worcester gave me, and all my other cups, with my lesser sort of jewels and rings, to distribute for the health of my soul, where she may think best; to my two daughters, nuns at Shouldham, fifty marks.—*Wills of their own.*

Philip of Macedon coined the first gold of Greece, procured from the mines of Philippi in Thrace. The art of refining gold had attained great perfection, for his coins are of the utmost purity. They are rivalled by those of his son Alexander, and of other princes and cities within a few centuries of that age.—*Coin and Stamp Journal.*

CENTENNIAL COINS.—It may not generally be known that Virginia was at one time united with England, Ireland, and Scotland as an independent member of the empire, but such is the case. On the death of Oliver Cromwell, in 1658, Governor Berkely, of Virginia, proclaimed Charles II. King of England, Scotland, Ireland, and *Virginia*, and subsequently, when threatened with invasion by the Parliament, she sent an invitation to him in Flanders to come over and be King of Virginia. Owing to the death of his father and his succession to the throne, he did not accept, but

afterwards, in gratitude, caused the arms of Virginia to be quartered with those of Great Britain, and for many years, at least as late as 1773, coins with these quarterings were struck. From this fact arises the title "Old Dominion," so often applied to Virginia.—*Coin and Stamp Journal.*

LEGEND OF THE HOLY THORN.—We have received a copy of this interesting work, and we have been much pleased with the careful manner in which the account is given. Mr. Thomas Sampson, F.R.H.S., is a chatty and painstaking writer, and his book will delight all who take an interest in the study of the past.

THE GLYPTIC.—This is a most interesting volume by John W. Jarvis, and it is a description of Henry Jones's Glyptic Museum at Stratford-on-Avon. The author has collected much that is entertaining about a remarkable man and his collection of oddities. In a pleasing manner we are introduced to Mr. Jones, the contents of whose curious museum are graphically described, and illustrated by excellent wood-cuts, which number nearly a hundred, from original drawings. Mr. Jones is a true lover of our great poet Shakespeare, and furnishes many interesting items respecting the bard.

A HORNED WOMAN.—In Leigh's "Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, and the Peak of Derbyshire," published in folio in 1700, is a portrait of Mary Davis, taken in 1688, at the age of 72, who is said to have had two full-grown horns on her head, and to have cast them; had others grown and cast, and so on in regular succession of four or five years, the first formation having commenced when she was twenty-eight years old. Portraits of this remarkable person may be obtained from Mortimer & Co., Holderness Road, Hull, post free for seven stamps each.

REPLY.—Vol. I., 7.—In answer to Mr. Tweddell's query, I think it is a copy of the great seal of Henry VIII. I know of no medal with an obverse like it, and Mr. T. says the reverse is blank, so that it affords no clue.—W. H. T.

NOTICE.—Will W.F.J. communicate with the Editor, as the M.S. has been mislaid.

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VOL. II. No. 9.]

FEBRUARY, 1876.

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PAPER COINS AND MEDALS.

BY DR. C. W. VINER.

READERS may remark the apparently inconsistent and incompatible juxtaposition of terms in our title ; but we trust satisfactorily to prove their perfect propriety.

The material employed for the majority of useful articles, if not always necessarily the same, is of similar nature. For example, articles of furniture may be fashioned out of mahogany, and other of the more costly woods, or beech, birch, and the homely deal ; but—and here is the *sine quâ non*—the piece of furniture must be formed from some substance possessing the requisites of strength and solidity. In like manner, ships and boats may be built from various combinations of wood and metal ; but here again, endurance and resistance are indispensable qualities, or the structure is worse than useless.

“ Stop ! ” says a sharp young reader, “ I can make paper boats and tables, and paint them like wood ; and I have a pretty little glass vessel with all the masts and sails complete.”

Taking leave to interrupt the interrupter, we would remark that he possesses the mere model or imitation of a ship or table, not the thing itself ; such model being totally incompetent to perform the duty of that article for which it is simply a representative substitute.

Reasoning from a like analogy, it might be presumed that all known coins and medals, from the earliest ages, having been cast from gold, silver, bronze, and other imperishable materials, a perishable coin or medal would be a thing of naught—a paper coin or medal, a worthless product. The earlier portion of this article will slay the seeming paradox, and the latter be devoted more particularly to illustrate the interesting topic of our comments.

The mention of paper coin naturally gives the idea of bank notes ; but they are not really coin, but simply promises to pay money or coin. The paper coins and medals of our essay are neither more nor less than those almost countless squares, circles, triangles, ovals, octagons, and rectangles studding the pages of a postage stamp collector's album.

And stationed there, they please the eye,
In all a strange variety ;
From many a distant land they come
To meet their congeners at home ;
Brightly the vivid pages glow,
And every stamp in every row,
That strikes the eye ; may strike a chord
On memory's harp ; and all that's stor'd
In memory's chambers, bring to light
In full perfection at the sight.

Guiana's ship in silence sings
Of all the products that it brings ;
The swimming fish of Newfoundland
Tell of the staple of its strand ;
Kings, queens, armorials, symbols, shine,
And tell their tale in many a line.
While some with figures stand, intent
To point the coin they represent.
Thus marking in epitome
Geography and history.

So far as regards our own postals the title of paper coin is both literally and figuratively correct; they being continually and, we believe, legally employed for the transmission of small sums. Again, there existed what was termed a postal currency in the United States during the fiscal confusion consequent on their internal wars. A similar arrangement prevailed during the monetary difficulties in Italy. But these substitutes for coin were in reality government bank-notes for small sums, unconnected with postals otherwise than in name. The stamps of other countries are rather the receipts for, or representatives of, coin than actual coinage; still, taken as a whole, the former half of our title may stand with propriety.

The second portion needs a very much more extensive and discursive amount of argument. We have no Johnson at hand for reference; but doubtless that learned lexicographer would define a medal in some such way as "a reminder of contemporary occurrences." Such idea prevailed in the mind of the talented geologist Mantell in his elegant designation of fossils as "medals of creation."

The devotees of geology can judge the wonderful appropriateness of such a title to those durable memorials of the events they silently commemorate; events which myriads of ages may obscure, but which tens of myriads will be powerless to consign to oblivion, while the medals—*medals of creation*—exist in countless multitudes to stamp with truthful and unmistakable certainty those marvellous operations of nature!

The valuable services rendered to history by a well accredited series of medals, strictly so called, is too universally acknowledged to need eulogy. How many a doubted occurrence, how many an otherwise forgotten circumstance, how many a nice but disputed point in more or less distant periods, is rendered clear as the sun at noon by the testimony of commemorative medals!

Births, deaths, marriages, coronations, battles, and victories, are vividly and accurately depicted by their agency; and a complete collection of a country's medals embodies its civil, commercial, and military history in imperishable type.

Proceed we now, after this lengthy but not irrelative preamble, to the consideration and proof of a postage stamp's right to the denomination of "paper medal."

The sole objection liable to be raised against such an appellation, is the non-durability of paper; the principle and inalienable characteristic of a medal being its permanent quality. How is this imperative qualification attainable in the case of a delicate postage stamp?

This query—a power to the uninitiated in *philately*—meets a ready response from the postage-stamp amateur, who triumphantly produces his well-stored album. Therein, as we have hinted above, lie history, geography, dates, peculiarities of produce and commerce, emblems, wars and revolutions, the last two, though not facially portrayed, evidenced by their consequences in accurately and permanently chronicled chronological order.

Our juvenile readers may enquire into the derivation, if not the meaning, of the italicised word above, which will be vainly searched for in any dictionary we have yet met with. It was invented by a French collector, and is composed of two amalgamated Greek words signifying respectively *liking* and *untaxed*. This was thought the nearest attainable synonym, in that language, for a postage stamp—a luxury non-existent in the classic ages. The derivation is rather far-fetched, postage stamps being exempt from taxation only after being purchased and paid for. We ourselves should have preferred *philotyp* as a nearer equivalent and equally correct; or even the literal translation of the term generally employed in France *timbrophilly*, though such a word, being a dual compound, is

considered inadmissible in literature. A German compound is easily obtainable; and the Germans deserved the compliment, being among the earlier, if not the earliest postage stamp collectors; but we question whether such long-winded, crack-jaw words as *poststampelsammler* or *postmarkenliebhaber* would ever fall into general vogue.—Adapted for “*The Archæologist*” by the Author.

COINS RELATING TO HULL.

THE town of Kingston-upon-Hull, though of considerable importance at the present time, was a place of little note (if indeed anything more than a few fishermen’s huts existed) previous to the reign of King Edward I. Hence we do not find coins of the earlier kings of England which have been struck here; as we do of so many other towns, which are now much the inferiors of Hull, in point of size, but which were then of some importance.

Means of communication between different parts of the country being few and far between, mints were anciently established in nearly every town of any importance, and as the revenues which accrued to the king from them were considerable, it was the royal interest to have as many as possible.

In the year 1300, Edward I. (who gave the town its first charter) gave orders for the building of houses, and sending from beyond the seas for workmen for the mint, which was to contain four furnaces; and in the same year an Exchange was placed here.

All numismatists are aware of the difficulty which exists in distinguishing the coins of the three Edwards, owing to the absence of any numeral on them to denote the particular monarch by which they were struck. The generally received opinion is, that those with EDW. belong to Edward I.; with EDWAR and EDWARD to

Edward II.; and with EDWARDUS in full to Edward III. Allowing this explanation to be correct, we possess coins of both Edward I. and II., which are distinguished by VILLKYNGESTON on the reverse. (Engravings of Hull pennies are to be found in Frost’s “Notices,” and in Ruding.)

No pennies of Hull are known which can be appropriated to Edward III. or any later monarchs, and though Edward III. established an Exchange here in 1335, there seems no doubt that after Edward II., the mint ceased to be worked.

W. F. J.

ROMAN COINS;

BY W. H. TAYLOR.

“The face of an old Roman coin, scarce seen.”
Love’s Labour’s Lost.

CHAPTER V.—CONSULAR COINS.

(Continued.)

ACCOLEIA.

P. ACCOLEIVS. LARISCOLVS. Female Head.

Rev.—Three females standing, their heads terminating in branches of (larch) trees.

This curious coin refers to the old legend of Phaeton, struck by the bolts of Jupiter for his unskilful driving of the chariot of the sun; and his three sisters, inconsolable for his loss, were changed into trees. The family of Accoleia is unknown in history; but, perhaps, as the member of it alluded to on this coin is called Lariscolus, some of his ancestors added to the important duty of succeeding to their father’s the additional one of cultivating larch trees, for profit and amusement.

CECILIA.

Head of Piety; before it a stork.

Rev.—Q. C. M. P. I.—*i. e.* Quintus Cæcilus Metellus Pius Imperator. An elephant.

Two events in Roman history are here recorded. The first allusion is to the rescue of the Palladium by Metellus, on the occasion of a fire in the temple of Vesta; and the other, commemorated by the elephant, to the great victory obtained by Metellus in the first Punic war, when 120 elephants were captured and sent, together with thirteen general, "to grace in captive bonds his chariot wheels," to Rome.

CASSIA.

Q. CASSIVS. VEST. Veiled head of Vesta.

Rev.—The circular temple of Vesta, within it a curule chair, on one side of which is urn; on the other a tablet with the letters

A. C.

This coin refers to Q. Cassius, one of the predecessors of Lucius Cassius, and notorious for his severity as a judge; and the circumstance depicted on the reverse is one frequently occurring in Roman history. Two Vestals were tried by him for breaking their vows, and condemned to death. The A. C. refers to a law passed by him, which declared the citizens were to give their votes by means of small tablets instead of verbally. A. stands for "Absolvo," and C. for "Condemno."

CARISIA.

MONETA. Head of Juno.

Rev.—T. CARISIVS, with anvil, a pair of pincers, hammer, &c., &c.

"Moneta," was a Roman name for Juno, who was so called because she declared that, so long as they (the Romans) carried on just wars, they would never want money.

The various instruments depicted on the reverse, are those used in the coinage

CALPURNIA.

PISO. CAEPIO. Q. A bearded head crowned with laurel: below, a trident.

Rev.—AD. FRV. EMV. EX. S. C. Two figures in togas, seated between two ears of corn.

In the year A. C. 507, a failure in the harvest caused great scarcity in Rome, when by a decree

of the senate, C. P. Piso, and C. S. Cæpio, were sent into other countries to buy corn. This mission was so well performed that the Calpurnian family were allowed to record the event on their coins.

CORNELIA.

FAVSTA. Head of Diana; behind, the litons.

Rev.—FELIX. A male figure clad in the toga, seated: below, two figures kneeling, one presenting a branch, the other with his hands tied behind his back.

This coin represents the submission of Bacchus, King of Goetulia, to Sylla (who adopted the name Felix), and the surrendering of the king's son-in-law, Jugurtha.

To be continued.

Popular Antiquities.

EDITED BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

In this part of "The Archaeologist" it is our desire to furnish Original Articles on Manners, Customs, and Literary, Political, and Social Life of the Olden Time, Obsolete Laws, Forgotten Literature Folk Lore, Legends, Traditions, &c., &c.

We most respectfully solicit Contributions on the subjects named, and on kindred matters. All articles to be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editor, Mr. William Andrews.

CUTTING PURSES FOR UNDUE CASTING OF BALLAST.—There was anciently a very remarkable custom for the preservation of the River Tyne from being injured by the casting of ballast in an improper depth of water at sea. Such masters of ships as were convicted of having done so, were sentenced to pay down five pounds, which being put into a purse, the purse was cut by the offender, which act was intended to be expressive of his having done an act as injurious to society, or as scandalous to himself, as that of cutting a purse from the girdle of an indifferent person. We have between 1646 and 1652, a testimonial of John Philips's, and

William Goodwin's cutting each a purse in the town's chamber, for casting of ballast in the River Tyne. Whereas information upon oath was given, that John Philips, master of the Mary, of Hull, and William Goodwin, master of the Elizabeth, of Wisebidge, did on the 5th of this instant, cast ballast within fourteen fathom deep, betwixt Souter and Hartley, to the damage of the river. The said persons being called before us, the mayor, alderman, and chamberlains, with the master of the Trinity House, who was then present in the town-chamber, and did there acknowledge and confess the said offence, and did lay down £5 a piece, which was put into two purses, which they did cut, according to ancient custom of this corporation in such cases, &c. We are enabled to give the order of this court at Whitehall, of Friday, 14th Feb., 1616, a copy of which used to hang in the chamber—"Whereas there hath been an ancient custom in Newcastle, that every master of any ship who was known to cast any ballast between the places called Souter and Hartley, or within fourteen fathoms of the haven, to the hurt of the haven, was brought into the town chamber, and in the presence of the people, had a knife put into his hand, and was constrained to cut a purse with money in't, as who should say had offended against the river in as high a degree as if he had cut a purse from the person of a man, whereby he might be so ashamed, that he should never offend again therein, and others by his example were terrified from trespassing in the like kind: that now in the time of general wrong done to the river, and the great number of shipping which cometh into the haven, this ancient custom be renewed, and put into due execution. This mode of punishment for casting ballast improperly is complained of as oppressive, by Gardner in his grievance, and Hornby tells us that in his time there was two cut purses hanging upon an iron rod in the town's chamber, probably those cut

by Philips and Goodwin. One of the old cut purses is now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. We have drawn the above curious information from a scarce work, of which only 150 copies were printed, entitled "The Conservatorship of the River Tyne," Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1849.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—The old accounts of churchwardens contain much curious and interesting information. As an example we have only to give the following verbatim copy of the churchwardens' account for the parish of Pleasley, Derbyshire, in the year 1718 :

	s.	d.
For Spring Visitation	1	6
Given they Ringers 29th of May	2	0
Given they Ringers at ye Peace pro- claiming	2	3
For going to Michl-mass Visitation	1	6
For Court charges and a book	4	8
For three New Bell Ropes.....	7	0
For the 5th of November	3	0
For washing of the Surplice and scouring the church pewter and plate.....	1	9
For Bread and Wine for Xmas.....	4	1
For ringing at Xmas	1	0
For Ringing at New-years Day	1	0
For a pound of candles and oil.....		9
For Richard Mower mending the church gates	1	6
For Nails		2
For Bread and Wine for Palme Sunday and Easter day	9	9
For poles and neals for the yew tree and for fower bords for the steeple chamber and neales.....	2	0
For washing ye surplice and church leynen at Easter	1	6
Going to ye Bishop's Visitation and paying ye parsons charges.....	5	6
For ye court fees and a booke	6	8
Looking to bell claper.....	3	0
Ringing 29th May	2	0
For a copy of ye register	3	0
Given to a man and woman	4	
Given to another		2
For three times going for wyne		6
	3	6
	4	

A CURIOUS EPITAPH.—In the parish church of Wakefield, the following epitaph is placed to

the memory of Henry Clemtshaw, upwards of fifty years organist of that church, who died May 7th, 1821, aged 68 years.

Now like an organ robb'd of pipes and breath,
Its keys and stops all useless made by death,
Tho' mute and motionless in ruins laid,
But when rebuilt by more than mortal aid,
This instrument, new voiced and tune shall raise
To God, its builder, hymns of endless praise.

PHILATELIC GOSSIP.

SOME archæologist of the future, rummaging amongst old publications, may chance to fall upon the present number of this magazine, and be amused at several phases of this article, which exhibit the strange ideas of polity, equity, geography, and probity entertained in the United States of America.

Our philatelic readers must, many of them, have been victimised by one of the unprincipled swindlers who have been vending counterfeits almost ever since the commencement of postage stamp collecting. It is a pity some individual of public spirit does not institute proceedings against some of the fraternity; but, unless managed better than across the Atlantic, more harm than good might arise.

We have the full account before us, larded with the accustomed (apparently) needless, and absurd legal phraseology, which must be as much condensed as possible. A certain Italian named Patroni, and others, were arrested last autumn in Philadelphia for forging and selling counterfeits. They were trading under various names, and most probably making a very good profit. Materials for printing, &c., and a large number of falsities, were found at their several places of abode.

Unfortunately they were indicted for an attempt to defraud the several governments of Egypt, Nicaragua, &c., instead of the real object, viz., defrauding unwary collectors. The first witness, on cross examination, owned to giving

30 cents. per dozen for 1 cent. Nicaraguans. This admission was fatal; it being unlikely that any one would give 30 cents. to cheat the government of Nicaragua out of 12 cents.!

Egypt was then taken up, and the judge decided that the stamps of that country bore certain hieroglyphical characters which neither the jury nor himself could read; consequently were unable to decide whether they were forged or not. British Guiana forgeries were next brought forward. In this case the judge pronounced the government of that place, it being a colony, not to be recognizable in that court, any more than it would recognize the county officer of an English county, or the mayor or alderman or governor (whoever he may be) of London!

The attorney for the prosecution next tried the Angola stamps; but here the judge confessed his ignorance of the existence of such a place; and that Angola and its stamps must be proved to exist before he could allow it to go on record. The prosecuting council could bring forward no witnesses to prove of their own knowledge anything about it; and no mere hearsay testimony or evidence from books was allowable in a criminal court! The Portuguese government might have been communicated with; but documentary evidence was inadmissible, and as Patroni had pleaded, no adjournment could be had without his consent.

St. Thomas and Prince Island fell under the same category; and even had the existence of the stamps in question been proved, the preceding places being colonies of Portugal, they, like British Guiana, had no recognizable government!

A witness for the defence testified unblushingly that he kept counterfeits, and had done so for thirteen years; that he had made them himself; that the sale of such was common; that he made his living by it; and that he had bought many from the accused!

Notwithstanding all this, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The judge declined to pronounce sentence, being satisfied of the absence of any criminal intent to defraud the government of Nicaragua—(no one ever supposed there was)—and the prisoners were dismissed. The judge, however, added that he approved of the verdict for this reason—that if this man had been acquitted, criminal forgers might make the stamps of England, France, and Germany—(we presume the U. S. judges condescend to admit the existence of these three countries)—and call them specimens, citing the result of the present trial as a precedent.

The individual to whom we are indebted for an account of these singular proceedings, caps it all by the remark that Mr. Patroni is a very gentlemanly person! Swindlers generally come under that description.

LITERARY NEWS.

NOTICE.—All communications, books, pamphlets, &c., intended for notice in this department, should be addressed "Literary Editor, *Archæologist* Office, 20, Paternoster Row, E.C."

WE highly recommend the various periodicals published by Mr. James Henderson, of Red Lion Court, Fleet-street. *Funny Folks* needs no word of praise from us when we say that its list of artistic contributors includes such men as John Proctor, Montbard, Brown (the son of the immortal "Phiz") and others; and that the literary staff is effectively composed of such comic luminaries as William Sawyer, the editor, Dr. Carpenter, Dutton Croker, Tom Archer, W. L. Clowes, "the London Hermit," and half-a-score more.

The first portion of a poem called "The Token of the Silver Lily" appears in the January number of the *Gentleman's*. The style is Tennysonian, and the verse flowing and pretty; but the au-

thoress betrays lack of historical and archæological knowledge, and bathes in anachronisms.

Mr. Swinburne's "Erecktheus" is undoubtedly his best and greatest poem. It is said that the author has formally embraced Christianity, but we swallow the news with plenty of salt.

The *London Magazine* for January keeps its early promise of being a good sixpenny-worth. "What the Castalia brought" is the only weak thing it contains; and Austin Dobson's pretty poetic dialogue is exceedingly quaint and fanciful.

On dit that Mr. Sampson, late city editor of the *Times*, now writes the money article in the *Echo*.

A new comic paper entitled *Wit* has made its appearance. Alfred Bryan is the cartoonist, and very clever some of his productions are.

Joseph Hatton's dramatised version of "Clytie" has been very variously received by the critics. We think it sensational to an improbable extent, and uniformly uninteresting.

Dion Boucicault, actor, dramatist, and manager, has advertised the *Shaughraun* rather late in the day. It is not true that Mr. Tennyson intends to herald the appearance of "Queen Mary" by a letter to Mr. Disraeli on "No Popery, and the ennobling of Mr. Newdegate."

It is whispered that the Premier has a novel nearly ready for the press. When did he find time to write it?

Notes, Queries, and Replies.

TRADERS' TOKENS.—The following notes have been sent to us by a friend:—"Much important county information—topographical, genealogical, and otherwise—is to be gained from the careful examination of the Traders' Tokens of the different localities within its boundaries, and to these, so far as regards Staffordshire, we purpose to draw attention. They are curious and insignificant looking objects, not important enough

(because not issued by the State) to be dignified by the name of "coins," but still presenting features worthy of careful notice, and which neither coin or medal possesses. Issued by towns, or by private individuals, they are simply called "tokens" because they denoted, and were passed among the people as "tokens" or pledges of, a certain money value. They were in fact metallic promissory notes for halfpence, pence, or farthings, or other value, as the case might be. They were issued *by* the people and therefore spoke only *of* the people, and of their occupations, habits, customs, trades, and places of abode, and thus give much information of a widely different character from what can be obtained from any other source. Without going into the question of the history of tokens, about which much has already been written, it will be well briefly to state that even in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, owing to the great scarcity of "small change," the ale-house keepers, chandlers, grocers, mercers, vintners, and other traders found themselves under the necessity of issuing private tokens of lead, pewter, tin, latten, and even leather, and these, when returned to the issuers in numbers, were bought back with regular coins; and commodities would only be had for them from their issuers. Royal proclamations were issued prohibiting their use, but were issued in vain. In 1601 and 1602 copper tokens were issued by the cities of Oxford, Bristol, and Worcester, and these were soon followed by similar tokens struck by, or for, other towns, and private individuals, and circulated by them. Despite the attempts of James the First by the issue of State tokens (of which we may yet take occasion to give some particulars) and proclamations, the number increased. In 1671 they had increased to such a prodigious extent, that the Government issued national farthings, and in the following years stringent measures were taken to suppress the private tokens. From 1672 until

1787 no private tokens were issued, but in the latter year, owing to the scarcity of copper coinage, the Anglesey Copper Company commenced the issue of tokens—honest tokens in weight and quality—by putting into circulation no less than three hundred tons of pennies and half-pence. This gave the hint to others, and tokens soon again became general throughout the kingdom. In 1802 they again ceased, but became common again in 1811. In 1817 they were finally suppressed by Act of Parliament, and since that time none have been issued."

QUERY.—How can the coins of the three Constantines, and of Constatius I. and II., be distinguished, especially in the small brass?—W. G., Tuxford.

QUERY.—THE WOLVES' CLUB.—In *Macready's Reminiscences*, recently published, several references are made to this club, which he says was formed by a number of the admirers of his great rival Kean, with the object of intimidating any actor from playing in his (Kean's) parts in London. Can any reader of the *Archæologist* give me any information about this strange club, its whereabouts, rules, constitution, &c., &c., if it did really ever exist, or whether it was but a myth after all?—W. H. T.

QUERY.—Seeing a notice in December's *Archæologist* respecting a fresh supply of our bronze coinage, perhaps I may be able to glean from the same source a reply to the following. About 12 months ago I took in ordinary change a penny of 1863, underneath the date of which is the figure 3, the coin not being a very good one. I looked out for another, but from that time to this have failed to meet with one, good or bad, with this peculiarity. On comparing the coin with those without the numeral, of that year, I find that it is much superior in execution. It has been, for some years past, customary to number the dies of the gold and silver coinage, but this is the first and only instance I have met with it on the bronze. If Messrs. Heaton, of Birmingham, or any of your readers, can give me any information on the subject, I shall be obliged.—H. CHRISTIE.

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A MEDIUM OF INTERCOMMUNICATION FOR THE
ANTIQUARY, NUMISMATIST, STUDENT OF SCIENCE AND ART,
AND PHILATELIST.

VOL. II. No. 10.]

MARCH, 1876.

[PRICE 2d.

ROMAN COINS;

BY W. H. TAYLOR.

—
"The face of an old Roman coin, scarce seen."
Love's Labour's Lost.
—

CHAPTER VI.—CONSULAR COINS.

(Continued.)

HORATIA.

COCLES. Winged head of Minerva: behind x.
Rev.—The dioscuroi on horseback below,
ROMA. (This coin is very rare).

Cocles (Horatius) was the famous Roman who defended the bridge against the Tuscans under Porsenna. It was he whom Macaulay has immortalised in his "Lays of Ancient Rome," where he speaks of Horatius, the "Captain of the Gate," as exclaiming:—

"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late,
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his Gods."

HOSTILIA.

Head of Pavor; behind a shield, with the device of a thunderbolt.

Rev.—A figure in a toga, defending himself from the attack of a pursuer.

This, and similar coins of the family, refer to

the fact, as told by Livy, of Tullus Hostilius at his battle with the Veientes, vowing temples to the gods, Pallor and Pavor, should he be victorious, in much the same way that superstitious sailors in a storm do, when they promise innumerable candles to their patron saints, provided they get them safely out of their difficulties.

MAMILIA.

Winged head of Mercury.

Rev.—C. MAMIL. LIMET. A figure of a man walking, and met by a dog.

This coin represents Ulysses being recognized by his dog Argus, after ten years' absence.

The Mamilian family claimed to be descended from the hero of the Odyssey.

PLAUTIA.

A. PLAVTIVS. AED. CVR. B.C. Female head, with turreted crown.

Rev.—BACCHIVS IV. DAEVS. A man kneeling by a camel, presenting an olive branch.

This represents the submission of Bacchius, one of the allies of Aretas, King of Arabia, to his conqueror A. Plautius.

PAPIA.

TRIVMPVS. Youthful laureated head; behind, a trophy.

Rev.—L. PAPIVS CELSUS M. VIR. A wolf carrying a log to a fire, which an eagle fans with its wings.

This coin illustrates, on its reverse, one of the numerous fables in the history of Italy, to the

effect that when Æneas was about to found Lavinium, he saw a wolf and an eagle attempting to light a fire, which a fox was endeavouring to extinguish. It was foretold from this that the infant colony, though at first harassed and thwarted by neighbouring states, would finally subdue them.

POMPONIA.

HERCVLES MVSARVM. Hercules playing on a lyre.

Rev.—Q. POMPONI. MVSÆ: one of the nine Muses, accompanied by the usual emblems.

Hercules is here referred to as Musarum, or Musageta, i. e. the "leader of the Muses;" that being one of his titles both in Greece and afterwards at Rome. Quintus Pomponius Musa doubtless chose the type of one of the Muses as a punning reference to his own surname.

POSTUMIA.

Head of Apollo: behind, a star; below, ROMA. before x.

Rev.—ALBINVS S. F. Two figures standing by a fountain, at which their horses are drinking.

An old Roman legend states that, at the great battle of the Lake Regillus, the twin gods, Castor and Pollux, appeared and fought for Rome, and afterwards entered the city, and—

"When they drew nigh to Vesta
They vaulted down amain,
And washed their horses in the well
That springs by Vesta's fane.
And straight again they mounted
And rode to Vesta's door;
Then, like a blast, away they passed,
And no man saw them more."

Lays of Ancient Rome.

(To be continued.)

ERRATA.

On page 11, for Cæcilus, read Cæcilius.

„ 12, (Column I), for curule chain, read curule chair.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE annual by the authors of "The Coming K——" is this year entitled "Edward VII." The book is not altogether devoid of wit, nor is it at all below the usual level of similar publications; but no loyal subject can read it with pleasure, and the coarse and unwarrantable attacks upon public characters which it contains are more calculated to inspire contempt for the writers than for the victims. Messrs. Evelyn Jerrold, son of the well-known Editor of *Lloyd's*, and A. A. Dowty, better known as O. P. Q. Philander Smiff, are said to be the authors.

The series of poems, entitled "Songs of Two Worlds," which has appeared from time to time during the last few years, is, we believe, written by Mr. Lewis Lewis.

A weekly column headed "Variorum Notes" is a new and acceptable feature in the *Examiner*.

Moy Thomas, the dramatic critic of the *Daily News* and the *Graphic*, is now writing for the *Academy*.

SONNET.

A maid went forth into a world-wide wood
To choose a flower through life to be her guide.
White roses in the thicket she espied,
And lilies tall that nodded where they stood:
But, though the blossoms seemed so fair and good,
Each one was full of thorns or full of pride,
And each perforce confessed that it had lied
And was no emblem of true woman-hood.
And so the maiden turned to leave the place
In sorrow at her fruitless search, when, Lo!
A leaf of Ivy brushed against her face
As if to dry her tears and soothe her woe.
"Sweet Ivy" said the maiden, "I will be
"A loving, gentle copier of thee."

W. LAIRD-CLOWES.

We hear that the authoress of "Comin' thro' the Rye," and of "The Token of the Silver Lily," will be married shortly. Hence it happens that at present she writes anonymously.

LEH-TE.

JOTTINGS ON HARMONY.

CONCORD and harmony in the mind produce peaceful satisfaction. This pleasure is felt the moment a hall is filled with music, and if the audience is not distracted by external or internal discord, their minds may be entertained for two or three hours by a succession of harmonious pleasures, as much as they could by any other mental recreation. The reason would seem to be that music brings one department of nature to a harmonious concord, and where the concord of nature is unbroken, natural pleasure ensues. The disturbance of air produces sound; but when it is disturbed at uneven intervals, the disturbance only produces noise, not tone. If the impulses are equal, tone is produced. The striking of the string of a harp cuts the air in a rapid succession of shocks, each of which is at an exact distance of time from the other, and each shock flows through the air, following close upon its predecessor as ripples on troubled water; the exact repetition of the shock parts the air by its force, and the vacuum is immediately and violently filled by the atmosphere (which abhors a vacuum). Each blow of the atmosphere in entering strikes the surrounding wall of air and throws out waves which strike the ear and produce a sound. A succession of such shocks too rapidly repeated to allow the perception to distinguish them, produce one continued stream of sound, and if each wave is equal with the other the continued sound assumes an equal tone. The slower the pulsation the lower will be the tone, thus an octave higher is produced by so tightening the strings as to cause it to double the number of shocks in a second; and by multiplying the shocks in equal degrees into even numbers of strokes, tones are produced which if thrown out at once produce a chord. If two tones thrown out at once be unequal in the number of their pulsations, the wave of the

one being uneven with the other cuts it, and the mixture of the two produces discord. The breaking of each wave produces successions of silence, and the stream assumes a succession of broken throbs. This may be noticed if two adjacent keys of a harmonium are held down. Such a discord leaves an unpleasant feeling if it is the last note of a tune, as in such case the ear continues to be struck with a shower of discord; but it is often useful before the note, as its discord makes the next chord more welcome, and the transition from discord to harmony doubly sweetens the pleasure of the chord, just as after pain there is pleasure in relief.

The string of the instrument when struck continues to strike backward and forward, cutting the air like a whip, until it is stopped or its motion dies out, and thus the sound is continued. It is necessary to stop the flow before striking another tone, if the latter throws off a quantity of waves that are not even in number to it; otherwise, as before stated, the waves will cross and produce discord. Any number of waves may be thrown out at one time, provided each is consistent in its order of multiplication; and so a full chorus of different tones may be emitted so long as there be not one throwing 3 strokes while another is throwing 4. Thus music is really a principle of equality; and produces the peaceful satisfaction of concord in the mind. If nature were not marred by inequalities, it would be one flow of the same pleasurable sensations to the senses as music produces to the ear. Thus light enters the eye in the same waves of equality, and unequal waves produce darkness by being broken. The equal multiplication of figures by which time and distance and quantity are ascertained, produce natural satisfaction in their results, but if they do not harmonize no such satisfaction can ensue. Thus while twice ten must make 20, it cannot make 21; and five and three are eight, but the same number cannot be

arrived at by five and two. In a world of natural principles of unbroken and harmonious concord, where there is no sin to bring in death and discord, the intelligence will be constantly supplied with the pleasure of peaceful satisfaction ; there will be music in the soul ; and heaven will be one flood of pleasure in the variety and harmonious joy of its concordant principles of flowing beauty. We may foretaste heaven then by cultivating equality of temper, and fair dealing here ; and eschewing all violation of nature's laws—all jarring discords, and by the natural and even conduct of our lives, producing music in our souls, we may borrow the concordant waves of music from the perfect world of concordant principles, and carry heaven in our hearts.

Popular Antiquities.

EDITED BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

THE SISTERS' TOMB.—Tradition assigns to St. John of Beverley, wonderful curative powers, and that he had only to send a cruse of water in which he had dipped his finger, to a sick person to effect a cure. When the wife of Earl Puch, who lived at Bishop Burton, was sick application was made for holy water which she drank, and was forthwith restored from a grievous sickness. Her two daughters were so overawed by the miracle that they entered the nunnery at Beverley, where they won a reputation for holiness and good works. They gave the two pastures on which the freemen of the town still graze their cattle. The rest of their story is told in an olden ballad. We are told by the rhymer it was Christmas-eve, the customary service had been performed in the chapel, the abbess and her nuns slowly retired to pursue their devotions apart in their cells, all save two, who lingered and went forth hand in hand after the others.

Whether went they? On the morrow they were missing ; and

“ The snow did melt, the winter fled,
Before the gladsome spring,
And flowers did bud, the cuckoo piped,
And merry birds did sing.

“ And spring danced by, and crowned with boughs,
Came lusty summer on :
And the bells ring out, for 'tis the eve,
The eve of the blessed St. John.

“ But where bide they, the sisters twain ?
Have the holy sisters fled ?
And the abbess and all her nuns bewail'd
The sisters twain for dead.

“ Then go they forth in the eventide,
In the cool and dusky hour ;
And the abbess goes up the stair of stone
High on the belfry tower.

“ Now Christ thee save ! thou sweet layde,
For on the roof-tree there,
Like as in blessed trance y-rapt,
She sees the sisters fair.

“ Whence came ye, daughters ? long astray :
'Tis but an hour, they tell,
Since we did chant the vesper hymn
And list the vesper bell.

“ Nay, daughters, nay ! 'tis months ago :
Sweet mother, an hour we ween ;
But we have been in heaven each one,
And holy angels seen.”

A miracle ! the rhymer cries ; and he goes on to relate how the nuns repair to the chapel and chant a hymn of praise, after which the two sisters, kneeling, entreat the abbess for her blessing, and no sooner has she pronounced *vade in pace*, then drooping like two fair lilies, two pale corpses sink to the floor. After this the bells break into a chime wondrously sweet, rung by no earthly hand ; and when the sisters are laid in the tomb they suffer no decay. Years passed away, and still no change came over those lovely forms and angelic features :

“ And pilgrims came from all the land,
And eke from over-sea,
To pray at the shrine of the sisters twain,
And St. John of Beverley.”

The tomb is of earlier date than the famous Percy shrine, and, though less rich, is not less

chaste and elegant. It is an altar-tomb, covered with a ponderous slab of Purbeck marble, and placed under a beautiful canopy. There is no inscription, or indeed any other clue, to lead to a knowledge of the person or persons to whose memory it was erected, but tradition says it marks the resting place of the two sisters.

A TREMENDOUS BOWL OF PUNCH.—In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, it is stated, on the 25th of October, 1694, a bowl of punch was made at the Right Hon. Edward Russell's house when he was Captain-General Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean Sea. It was made in a fountain in a garden in the middle of four walks, all covered overhead with orange and lemon trees; and in every walk was a table the whole length of it, covered with cold collations, &c. In the said fountain were the following ingredients, namely:—

4 Hogsheads of Brandy.
25,000 lemons.
20 gallons lime juice.
1,300 cwt. of fine white Lisbon sugar.
5 lbs. grated nutmegs.
300 toasted biscuits.
One pipe of dry mountain Malaga.

Over the fountain was a large canopy to keep off the rain; and there was built on purpose a little boat, wherein was a little boy belonging to the fleet, who rowed round the fountain and filled the cups of the company; and in all probability, more than 6,000 men drank thereof.

A YORKSHIRE EPIGRAM.—The following epigram is extracted from the fly leaf of an old book.

"The *Aire* below is doubly dyed and damned;
The *air* above, with lurid smoke is crammed;
The *one* flows streaming foul as Charon's Styx,
Its poisonous vapours in the other mix.
The sable twins the murky town invest,—
By them the skin's begrimed, the lungs oppressed.
How dear the penalty thus paid for health;
Obtained through wasted life and broken health:
The joyful Sabbath comes! that blessed day,
When all seem happy, and all seem gay:
Then toil has ceased, and then both rich and poor,

They off to Harrogate, or Woodhouse Moor.
The one his villa and a carriage keeps;
His squalid brother in a garret sleeps,
High flaunting forest trees, *low* crouching weeds,
Can this be Manchester? or is it Leeds."

ENGLISH MANNERS IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—Charles II. supped with Cosmo the evening before the Grand Duke's departure. "To the service of fruit succeeded a most excellent course of confectionery, both those of Portugal and other countries famous for the choiceness of their sweetmeats. But scarcely was it set upon the table, when the whole was carried off and plundered by the people who came to see the spectacle of the entertainment; nor was the presence of the king sufficient to restrain them from the pillage of those very delicate viands, much less his majesty's soldiers, armed with carbines, who guarded the entrance of the saloon to prevent all ingress into the insides, lest the confinement and too great heat should prove annoying, so that his majesty, to avoid the crowd, was obliged to rise from table and retire to his Highness's apartment."—*Harl. Misc.* Vol. vii. p. 378.

PHILATELIC GOSSIP.

NO new emissions having been chronicled last month, the space allotted to philately must be devoted to them. Many novelties call for notice; notably the handsome set of Telegraph Stamps, issued on the 1st ultimo, for home use.

Great Britain.—Transverse rectangle: Queen's head to the left, enframed variously; inscribed above, TELEGRAPHS; below, value in words: plate-letters at the lower angles; plate-numerals at the upper in the three higher values; in the frame, right and left, in the lowest. Engraved in colour on white, and perforated. Carmine-pink, 5 shillings. Light-green, 1 shilling. Carmine-pink, 3 pence. Light-brown, 1 penny. The highest value is much larger than the others, and

is watermarked with a Maltese cross; the shilling and sixpenny bear a rose; and the other has a trefoil. In addition to these is a new telegraph form on paper with elaborate directions on both sides. An impressed stamp graces the right-hand upper corner. It is circular; on a colored ground, showing the Queen's head in white relief: inscribed like the adhesives, the letters are on engine-turned ornamentation. Pea-green, 1 shilling

Bavaria.—A complete set of stamps for this kingdom was issued on New Year's Day. The type is similar to that last issued; but the krenzer value is abolished, and the pfennige established. Adhesive—Yellowish-green, 3 pf.; Carmine, 10 pf.; Ultramarine, 20 pf.; Red, 50 pf.: Orange, 2 marks. Four unpaid letters—Grey, 3 pf., 5 pf., 10 pf. Post-cards—Yellowish-green, 3 pf. Blue-green; 5 pf. on Buff. The latter value is doubled on grey cards for communication and reply. Wrapper—Yellowish-green on blue laid paper, 3 pf. Envelope—Carmine on the same, 10 pf.

Canada.—A trio of elegantly engraved registration stamps has been issued for this colony. They are oblong; bear name, designation, and value in white letters on colored ground work; Vermilion, 2 cents., Green, 5 c., Blue, 8 c.

Antioquia.—Another set for this component of the Colombian States has entered appearance. There are four values of as many different types, rectangular and imperforate. Name, value, &c., disposed after the accustomed style of the country, 1 centavo, black impression on green glazed paper; same style of type, blue on white, 2½ c. Head of liberty in circle, flanked by numerals; name above, value beneath. An exceedingly ugly stamp; green, 5 c. Portrait of some worthy on oval ground, name above, value beneath. Lilac, 10 c.

Jamaica.—Two high value of the De La Rue pattern have come out. Red-brown, 2 shillings, Lilac, 5 shillings. They are both broad rectangles,

impressed in colour on white paper, perforated, and watermarked with C. C. and crown.

Russian Locals.—Continued additions to these now acknowledged genuine emissions are being made. The type of Ananiev has been modified, the inscription having been altered. In other respects as before. Blue, 5 kopecks. The new envelope type has been adopted for the adhesives also of Bonnitzi. Perfect kasan envelopes have cropped up. The hideous Malvarchangel first emission has a worthier successor. The Perm stamps are slightly altered, also those of Roxtov on Don. There is a new emission for Tiraspol, for official purposes, and the long disused envelopes of Voltschanok are now seen in collections. We fancy they are reprints.

Persia.—A postal arrangement having been entered into with this country and Russia, its stamps are likely to become general in collections. It is singular that Persia, whose posts are the first noted in history, so long since as in the reign of Cyrus, should be the last place to adopt the modern system.

Portugal.—The colour of the current 25 reis is much darker than when first emitted. There have been two high values issued for single and double postage between that country and Brazil; type as before. Azure, 150 reis; Lilac-mauve, 300 reis.

St. Vincent.—The shilling adhesive of this island is now dark claret colour; and the sixpenny dark green.

New South Wales.—The large square sixpenny was superseded by a smaller rectangular stamp some years since, and at last its companion shilling has retired into private life; in other words will do public duty no longer, but be relegated to grace collectors' albums. Like the current sixpenny, the new shilling is from Messrs. De La Rue's atelier, which the merest glance will prove. Light bluish green, 1 shilling. Post-cards have also been lately issued for this colony.

Victoria—An improved edition of the penny of this colony supersedes that lately current. The Queen's head does not fill so much of the stamp, and is consequently more effective. Bright green, 1 penny.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.—A stamp has recently been described and figured in some magazines, purporting to be used by this company in the West Indies. The device is a St. Andrew's cross, flag, and crown. Carmine-pink, on white, 10 cents. Its genuine character remains on approval for the present.

Japan.—Newsbands have been issued for this empire. The impressed stamp is of the peculiar oval shape well-known by the Japanese coins. The design is similar to that employed for the adhesives and envelopes, being the conventional chrysanthemum, garland, and characters. Values and colours are, 10 sen. ultramarine; 20 s. rose; 30 s. bright or dull violet.

France.—The long expected new issue yet remains unseen. We understand an accident to the plate occasions some delay.

Uruguay.—Postcards for this republic are described, both single and double. Mauve on buff or grey, for the former; and on pale-olive, rose-grey, and deep buff for reply-cards.

Replies.

ROMAN COINS OF THE CONSTANTINE FAMILY.

IN answer to the query of W. C., Tuxford, page 16 *ante*, "How can the coins of the 3 Constantines, and Constantius I. and II. be distinguished?" I would first remark there were 3 Emperors of the latter name, as will be seen hereafter, viz:—

I. Flavius Valerius CONSTANTIVS I. (surnamed in history Chlorus, but which never appears on his coins). This emperor died at York, A.D. 306. On all his coins his head is to the right, and laureated. The face has a scrubby beard, and moustache, whilst those of his son,

Constantine I., and his grandsons, have all beardless chins. All the coin that have FL. VAL. CONSTANTIVS are his, and thus they differ from those of his namesakes

II. CONSTANTINVS I., rightly called Magnus, also Maximus. Magnus is never on his coins, but Max (imus) thus abbreviated, is. He had the same names, Flavius Valerius, as his father, but they never appeared on his coins, or any abbreviation of them, but the legends on the *o.* are either IMP. CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG., or CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG (ustus) but more often, CONSTANTINVS AVG. only. The title NOB (ilis) C (æsar) which is often found on his father's and sons' coins, does not appear on his. Those with VRBS. ROMA on *obv.* and with Romulus and Remus suckled by a wolf on *rev.*; also with CONSTANTINOPOLIS on the *obv.* and a Victory with spear and buckler on *rev.*, were struck in this reign. From the length of his reign (31 years) his coins are most numerous; but his gold and silver coins are very rare, and fetch high prices. He died, A.D. 337.

III. Flavius Claudius CONSTANTINVS II., had either F. CL. before his surname, or IVN (Junior) after it. Some of his coins have the head to the left, and with a helmet.

IV. Flavius Julius CONSTANTIVS II. has the legend sometimes with DN (Dominus) before the surname, and sometimes FL.IVL. an abbreviation of his first two names. The head is occasionally to the left, with an orb in the emperor's hand.

V. Flavius NEPOTIANVS Constantinus,* nephew of Constantine I. The coins of this usurper in Italy, were only struck in Rome, are exceedingly rare, and need not therefore be further noticed.

VI. Flavius Claudius CONSTANTIVS called Gallus (which is not on his coins). They are distinguished from those of his namesakes by having an A behind his head, which is always to the right, and generally bare. Sometimes DN. FL. CL. precede this emperor's name, but but more frequently DN. (Dominus) only. There are some other Roman Emperors whose coins are difficult to distinguish, and we propose to notice them next month.

II. S. GILL.

* After the Roman Empire was removed to the East, there was another Constantius III., brother-in-law, and successor to Honorius, who was succeeded by another CONSTANTIVS III., but as their third brass coins are never found in England, and are exceedingly rare, it is not necessary to take them into consideration.

TRADERS' TOKENS.

WHILST agreeing in the main with the author of the article in your last No. (pp. 15, 16) on the above subject, there is one sentence in it I cannot understand, where he says, "to these [*i.e.* Traders' Tokens] so far as regards Staffordshire, we purpose to draw attention." But not one word follows in respect to the said tokens, which no doubt would be disappointing to many of your subscribers in that county, who do not possess the excellent standard work on 17th century tokens by Mr. W. Boyne, F.S.A., &c. I now propose to supply the omission of your friend or correspondent.

In Mr. Boyne's valuable book, which is indispensable to every collector of that interesting series, he gives a full description of 77 Staffordshire tokens, including the octagonal town-piece of Lichfield, the only corporation token issued in the county. This is not only very rare, but has a curious legend, which reads thus—

(Script in field of token.)

Obv. TO SUPPLY THE POORES NEED — The city of
Rev. IS CHARITY INDEED, 1670. — Lichfield, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Besides the 77 tokens described in Boyne, these are nine varieties of the following places, which have turned up since it was published in 1858, viz :—Bilston, Burntwood, Burton-on-Trent, Leek, Uttoxeter, Walsall, Wednesbury, one each; and Lichfield, two varieties. On the other hand there are two tokens attributed to Smethwick by Boyne (page 407, Nos. 35, 36) which Mr. R. N. Worth, of Plymouth, has found to belong to "Smithick," the old name of Falmouth, Co. Cornwall.

If the description of the above would be acceptable to your readers, the author of this article would send them to you for insertion.

H. S. GILL.

TRADERS' TOKENS.—In his notes about "Traders' Tokens," your correspondent has fallen into a common error when he says "from 1672 until 1787 no private tokens were issued."

The fact is, several have been met with dated between the periods mentioned. I have two myself, one of John McCulley, Newtown, dated 1761, and another very curious one, which, although it bears no date, is evidently of the same period from the antique style of the lettering. It reads "Copperas House, Queenborough," with the monogram R.A.F on one side, and R.K. on the reverse. I may be able by next month to present your readers with the list of a few more.—W. H. TAYLOR.

W. C., TUXFORD.—The coins of Constantine II. are not easily to be distinguished from those of Constantine I., but those which bear Claudius are assigned to the son because it is never found on those of the father. Constantine III., the usurper's coins differ from those of the first two emperors of that ilk, in having the legend AUGGGG instead of AUG. Coins of Constantius I., surnamed Chlorus, and those of Constantius II., are to be distinguished by the portraits, which are quite different from each other; in the former case representing a stout face, large head, and thick neck; in the latter, that of a thin and narrow face.—W. H. T.

Queries.

JACK OF HILTON.—Particulars of the old manorial service, known as "Jack of Hilton," will oblige.—ANTIQUARY.

LAWLESS COURT.—I shall feel grateful for any notes respecting the "Lawless Court of Essex," and if still held, and how carried out—G. W. SMITH.

RUSH BEARING.—Where can I find a good account of the ancient custom of Rush Bearing?—F. S. A.

COIN.—What is the country and the date of a coin, in my possession, bearing on one side a dolphin naiant embowed; above a sinister hand coupéd at the wrist, holding above the dolphin's head a crown. Inscription—ADELPHINO IN COLONITAS. On the other side, a female figure, bearing in her sinister hand a cornucopia; in her dexter hand, a trident. Inscription above: EX PACE LIBERTAS. Inscription below: WOLF LAVF.—E. T. MAXWELL WALKER.

THE

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AND PHILATELIST.

VOL. II. No. 11.]

APRIL, 1876.

[PRICE 2d.

TYPES OF ANTIQUE GEMS.

From the Collection of the Rev. R. H. CAVE.

THERE is a department of the fine arts which has of late years received less than its due meed of attention, and yet is well worthy of the interest and admiration of those who care for works of art at all; I mean the study of engraved gems. Perhaps some readers even of the *Archæologist*—so lost has the art been for the last half century—may be totally unacquainted with this branch of the fine arts, and scarcely know what the words “engraved gems” mean. If so, we recommend the study to their consideration as one of the most fascinating which educated people can take up; a study which will repay the time and money spent upon it, will enlarge their mental horizon, and will probably again come into vogue when Chelsea shepherds and shepherdesses have retired to the solitude of their native meads, and Messrs. Christie and Manson no longer hold the fashionable world entranced over a Sevres tea cup, or a Dresden plate.

It is not so long ago either since the collecting of gems was a very fashionable and therefore a very expensive pursuit. Throughout the last century there was quite a rage for engraved gems. A dactyliothecca, or cabinet of gems, was as necessary a thing for a European sovereign as a porcelain fabric. Frederick the Great,

Catherine of Russia, Josephine, all had large collections. Even our own bucolic George the Third caught the infection, and paid a heavy sum for the not very extensive or excellent cabinet of Consul Smith. At that time the Duke of Marlborough too was forming his collection, which the reader will remember has just been sold in the lump for thirty-five thousand guineas, or an average of fifty pounds a piece. In the eighteenth century, five hundred or a thousand guineas was no uncommon price for a single fine antique engraving. The consequence of all this was that antique gems began to be forged to a very considerable extent. The most barefaced impositions were practised. A paste or glass casting from an antique engraving was backed by a real stone as a doublet, set in a ring so as not to show the junction, and sold for a heavy sum as a genuine antique. Inferior engravings were touched up by the clever forgers of the day. The names of ancient engravers of Greece and Rome were cut upon stones which had never passed under their hands. Then, of course, connoisseurs began to find out how they had been cheated, and a reaction commenced. There was a panic in the gem market, and prices fell, till the whole business was discredited, and really fine antiques became almost valueless. I will give only one instance. The Io of Dioscorides, a fine Greek gem, which was worth and had been sold for over a thousand pounds in the

middle of the last century, came under the hammer, at Sotheby's, about the beginning of this century, and was knocked down for some seventeen guineas! Signs, however, are not wanting that the tide of popularity is again about to turn in favour of these little monuments of classical art. The sale of the Malborough gems has done something to bring the subject into public notice; and Mr. King's books, published not long since, have opened people's eyes to the mine of beauty which is locked up in antique cabinets, and in various public and private collections.

Antique gems are those small seal and ring stones which have been used as signets from the very earliest historical ages. They are valuable not only for the worth of the stone itself, and these are all of the hardest, and sometimes of the most precious material; but chiefly on account of the engravings sculptured on them, the works of the best artists of the classical ages, when art was at its best. Just as in the last century every gentleman had his coat of arms cut upon the seal with which he sealed his letters upon wax; so for four thousand years before him the men of all civilized countries, whether Assyrian, Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek, or Roman, have used seals, cut upon precious stones, to mark documents and other property. But instead of a coat of arms, the seal engravers of former ages have engraved upon their gems either portraits or images of their gods, or single figures or events connected with the history or great epic poems of their country; so that a collection of antique gems brings us at once *en rapport* with questions of historical fact and antiquarian interest, which they serve in some measure to elucidate. The signet by which personal property has been identified and secured, has from the very earliest ages played no small part in the world's history. Its value in the East may be estimated from the Scriptural words, "As I live,

saith the Lord, though Coniah the son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, were the signet upon my right hand, yet would I pluck him thence." And the story of Polycrates, who flung away his ring to propitiate the gods, shows what value men put upon their signets in the classical ages.

The first seals doubtless were bits of worm-eaten reed, which were rolled over a piece of moist clay, and so left their impression. The Assyrians enlarging upon this idea formed little cylinders of stone, upon which they engraved with the diamond point various subjects of their theology or history. These cylinders had a hole through their axis, and were hung suspended from the wrist by a thick woollen cord, stained purple or crimson. Assyrian signets usually had some sentence engraved upon them in cuneiform or wedge-lettering, like those which are to be seen upon the human-headed bulls in the British Museum. And as these inscriptions have been deciphered of late years, it has been found that we possess, in the national collection, signets of various Assyrian, and Babylonian, and Median monarchs; amongst others those of Sennacherib and Darius. The present writer has in his possession a cylinder—of which he purposes to give an engraving hereafter—which was probably a signet of King Uruk, who lived in Ur of the Chaldees, about two thousand years before the Christian era; and the subject of which is Baal and his worship. So much for the antiquarian and historical interest which attaches to these little engraved gems.

But we will, at any rate, begin our sketch of the science of antique gems with types taken from the classical age. And classical art was at its best for about five hundred years; from 300 B.C., or say the age of Alexander the Great, to about A.D. 200. This includes the best art of Greece and Rome, whether painting, sculpture, or gem engraving. Now as an instance of the interest attaching itself to the collecting of an-

tique gems, I will call the readers attention to a head of Jupiter Triumphalis, by a Parthian



No. 1.

engraver; or, still more probably, a portrait of one of the Parthian kings, in the character of Jupiter; an engraving upon a carnelian or brown sand, which is in a magnificent style, and evidently the work of a first-rate Greek artist. The gem is about one-third less than the engraving, and is mainly executed with the diamond point. It has evidently been the signet stone of one of the mighty Satraps of the great Parthian monarchy, and was found by the writer in a small jeweller's shop in a little lonely town in Lincolnshire, set in a silver seal such as old-fashioned country gentlemen used to wear suspended from their fobs. What a history could that little carnelian stone tell us of the past two thousand years, if we could only question it aright, and it could answer us! The next engraving, the seated figure of Jupiter, leaning on



No. 2.

his sceptre and wielding the thunderbolt, is upon a small sapphirine calcedony about half the size of the wood engraving, and shows the king of the gods, in session as it were, guiding and directing the affairs of mortals. No. 3, the head of



No. 3.

Jupiter Serapis, takes us to Egypt, for this is a Romano-Egyptian gem, of the first or second century, and represents him as the Lord of the lower world. He is borne up by the Roman eagle, and on each side are legionary standards. This was a favorite subject with the ancients, inasmuch as men naturally propitiated the god who presided over the subterranean world and its treasures.

Now these three types of antique gems, dealing with the mythology of heathenism, introduce us to a very interesting and extensive subject, which we propose to follow out more fully in future articles.

ROMAN COINS;

BY W. H. TAYLOR.

"The face of an old Roman coin, scarce seen."
Love's Labour's Lost.

CHAPTER VII.—CONSULAR COINS.

(*Concluded.*)

ROSCIA.

L. ROSCIA. Head of Juno Sospita; behind a human head.

Rev.—FABATI. A female standing before a serpent rising from the ground; behind a fish.

This coin illustrates one of the many different forms of worship existing among the Romans. The ceremony represented on the reverse was one employed in the worship of Juno Sospita, viz.—the feeding, by one of her priestesses, of the sacred serpent dedicated to that goddess: this office had to be performed at stated times.

SERGIA.

Winged head of Minerva behind ROMA. and X; before EX S. C.

Rev.—M. SERGI. SILVS. Q. in the field. A horse-man galloping, holding in his left hand a sword and human head.

This reverse refers to the famous hero Silius, who after having been wounded, according to Pliny, in every limb, besides losing his right hand, fought in many engagements with his left. He was twice taken prisoner by Hannibal, and was considered to be one of the bravest soldiers of his day—one of those valiant men who “never taste of death but once.”

SOSIA.

Head of Mark Antony.

Rev.—C. SOSIVS. IMP. Two, male and female, captives sitting at the foot of a trophy.

The coins of this family bear reference to the exploits of Sosius against the Jews. Josephus mentions him several times; he was made president of Syria B.C. 38, by Antony. After the capture of Jerusalem Sosius retired from that city enriched with an immense plunder, a portion of which he employed in making a golden crown dedicated to the “God of the Jews.”

TITURIA.

1. SABIN. A. PV. A rude bearded head; before a branch.

Rev.—L. TITVRI. Two soldiers adding their shields to a heap, under which a woman is lying; a crescent and a star above.

This coin refers to the perfidy of Tarpeia, daughter of the governor of Rome. Having bargained with Tatius, king of the Sabines, to deliver up the city to him on condition that his soldiers gave her all their bracelets in return; he entered the place, but threw upon her, in addition to the golden bracelet he wore, his ponderous shield; and his example being followed by his men, the treacherous Tarpeia was crushed to death. She was buried on the spot, and her

her name was afterwards given to the rock on which the citadel stood. The moon and star above the figures indicate that the event occurred at night.

2. TA. SABIN. Head, similar to No. 1.

Rev.—L. TITVRI. Two men, each bearing a woman in his arms.

This common coin represents the rape of the Sabine women by the Romans, who being but sparsely provided with helpmates, supplied their deficiencies by pillaging the wives and daughters of their more fortunate neighbours, without resorting to the tedious but customary formality of courtship.

THORIA.

I. S. M. R. *i.e.* (Juno Sospita, Magna Regina). Head of Juno Sospita.

Rev.—L. THORIVS. BALVVS. a bull running.

An allusion to Juno Sospita has already been made when describing a coin of the Roscian family. Thorius Balbus was famous for passing an agrarian law during his tribuneship, which enacted, amongst other regulations, that no person should pay rent for the land he was possessed of. The bull represented on the reverse is probably a punning reference to the prænomen Thorius.

VALERIA.

ACISCVLVS. Head of Jupiter; behind, a hammer.

Rev.—L. VALERIVS. A female, her body terminating in two fishes' tails.

This family was one of the most famous of the Roman *gens*, supplying as it did, from time to time, some of the state's most celebrated consuls, lawgivers, and generals. The reverse probably commemorates an event in the life of Valeria, (daughter of the great Publicola Valerius), who having been given as hostage to Porsenna, by the Romans, fled from the enemy, and swam across the Tiber in company with Clælia, another brave Roman maiden.

We trust that from the examples referred to, the reader will now have some clear idea of the value and interest of the consular series both to the historian and antiquary.

No branch of numismatics affords a wider field for study and amusement than this, and as many of the Roman family coins are to be bought from dealers at moderate prices, the young collector will find that a fascinating source of intellectual pleasure can be obtained without any very deep inroads upon his purse.

(To be continued).

PAPER COINS AND MEDALS

(Continued from page 7).

BY DR. VINER.

Our own "paper medals" will testify to the long reign of the present sovereign; and long, long may it be ere the cry is raised "the Queen is dead; long live the King." We must perforce add that they will also prove the vagaries of postal officials—the discontinuance of a ten-penny stamp for many years while that value was in constant requisition—the emission of ninepenny and threepenny values, long ere the latter was required for France, &c., and when the former was not wanted at all! It has reached No. 4 only yet, while its companion counts No. 18. The still-life existence of the higher values of envelopes may be likewise instanced, which, ranging from threepence to two shillings, are almost unknown even to postmasters, and appear in collections only!

We need not travel far for indubitable proofs of the truth of our proposition. A tolerable collection of French postage stamps will afford a correct idea of the various governments of France for the past twenty-eight years.

The beautifully impressed head of the Goddess of Liberty will state the duration of the first republic; the portrait of Louis Napoleon, during

his presidency, inscribed as before, will not only chronicle the modification of the republic, but show how astutely that consummate politician was preparing the public for his appearance in imperial effulgence. Ten years afterwards he assumed the laurel of the Cæsars; and ere all the current values exhibited that alteration, the whole series was gradually swept away, to make room for the revived early republican type, first roughly imitated in lithograph, then more carefully engraved; itself to be now shortly in turn superseded by another type!

The unusual number and appearance of the pages devoted to the representatives of the adjoining country will puzzle the antiquaries of future generations. Like some of the geological ones, the paper medals of Spain will need an explanatory glossary. Ocular inspection will pronounce more than one queen to have reigned from 1860 onwards, whereas the page of history will vouch for the unity of her Catholic Majesty. Taking it for granted that the numerous portraits of that ancient personage are all faithful, our posterity will probably recognize the existence of a Spanish Madame Rachael, who annually rejuvenized the Queen!

The latest emissions of the same "allowed to pass current by the nation," bear witness to her sad downfall. Close upon these are the mural-crowned heads, betokening no particular government. Then we get those of the foreigner Amadeus, of Italy. These in turn give place to an allegorical figure, which is shortly superseded by another: this time the emblem of justice. These again give place to the youthful King Alfonso! Neither are these all the changes stamped in the Spanish pages of a philatelist's album: for the various issues of the now happily crushed pretender, Don Carlos, evidence the struggles of his distracted country!

The neighbouring kingdom of Portugal, whose stamps, owing to their delicate cameo-like appear-

ance, and well-contrasting hues, rank among the most attractive, will prove to the remotest ages simultaneously with our own and those of the country last mentioned, that three kingdoms of Europe are not hampered by the Salic law. A trifling, but perhaps characteristic fact will appear from the stamps of Don Pedro, that that sovereign varied the dressing of his hair from smooth to curled!

One of the most interesting and instructive leaves in a stamp-collector's book is perhaps that devoted to the multifarious emissions of Schleswig Holstein, separately and conjointly. Cast your eyes over such, and remark the numerous and apparently unnecessary changes rung upon Schleswig and Holstein, and Schleswig-Holstein, and with a very superficial explanation, you must own their stamps form a valuable series of "paper medals."

On the top lie a pair representative of the abortive insurrection of 1850. They did duty from the November of that year until the February of 1852 only; and are now worth their weight in gold, if genuine antiques. But the Wardour Streets of Hamburg and Switzerland are prepared with a warranted supply to any amount; so their places need not be unfilled. They bear the united arms of the Duchies.

A dozen years rolled on while this solitary couple remained "alone in their glory;" sometimes with a page to themselves; but most usually in albums, and ever in catalogues, lumped unceremoniously with the Danish. Then appears the little cloud, smaller than a man's hand; but of what a tempest has it not been the forerunner!

The secession from the present kingdom of Denmark took place, and the Holstein issue of 1864 appeared. A couple of types commemorate this phase in the duchy's history, slightly, but decidedly differing from each other, but yet closely resembling the earlier Danish issues; the posthorns, ornamentation, and central wreath being

identical with their running from 1861 to 1863. Like the first pair, they are unperforated. These were soon superseded by one less assimilating with the Danish, and rouletted.

Contemporary with them, started a pair from Schleswig; but these evinced decided Prussian proclivities, being modelled in the prevalent North German fashion set by the Prussians in 1861; their values corresponding with some employed by their *quasi* protectors.

Another twelvemonth would appear to have eradicated the slight remaining influence uniting the Holsteiners to the Danes; and a set of five adhesives, representing the postal conjunction of both Duchies, forms the fourth set in philatelic albums. These are still more Prussianized than their predecessors; facially informing us that $1\frac{1}{3}$ schilling is equivalent to the North German silbergroschen, and the 4 sch. to its 3 s.g.; coloring, moreover, the latter value in accordance with the ineffective hue of its monetary prototype.

This unison of stamp issues by the Duchies did not prove permanent; a few months later producing a separate and complete series for both component parts. The two sets are identical in values, and nominally, but in no instance precisely, in hue. These sets, with some minor unpolitical changes, lasted till the amalgamation of the North German postal districts.

To be continued.

Erratum.—JAPAN.—There is but one value of the Japanese newsbands. The higher values, erroneously reported last month, are for the letter postals.

LITERARY NEWS.

AMONG recently published poems are "Reverberations," by W. M. W. Call; "The Epic of Hades," by "A New Writer"; "Alfred in Athelney," by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and "Verses and Verselets," by "A Lover of Nature." Next month we hope to publish a song from Mr. W. Laird-Clowes' forthcoming poem, "Meroë."

Literary London has scarcely recovered from the excitement produced by a long letter from Mr. Robert Buchanan to the *Daily News*, appealing on behalf of Walt Whitman to the

sympathies of Englishmen. The author of "Leaves of Grass" is, we hear, in very bad health; and the letter is, therefore, well-timed.

Mr. A. C. Swinburne has lately completed a poem which is likely to create a stir, entitled "The Last Oracle."

The *Cosmopolitan Critic*, a new journal published at Halifax, is a great acquisition to the provincial literary world. We wish it all success.

The cheap reprints of M. Verne's scientific exaggerations seem to have an enormous sale in London, especially at the book-stalls.

A play has been published by Mr. French, of the Strand, entitled "Nelson." One of the characters is Horatia, the great admiral's daughter, who is still living: and we need scarcely say that a more ill-advised instance of literary indelicacy we have never met with. *Outre cela*, the drama is weak, insipid, and childish to a degree.

Mr. Irving's impersonation of Othello is first-rate as a Shakespearian study, but eminently characteristic of an actor who is an Englishman and not a Moor. The play has not been a success.

The *Examiner* claims to have discovered a new poet in the person of one "A. Whistler," who contributes "fresh and original poems" to some of Mr. Strahan's publications. The *Examiner* is very kind, very condescending, excessively good-natured, but not very discriminating. But perhaps the paragraph was an advertisement. *Quien sabe?*

LEH-TE.

Notes.

ANCIENT SKELETONS.—Three ancient skeletons have been found recently at Greenbank, Darlington, concerning which Canon Greenwell writes:—"Three bodies appear to have been buried at this spot, those of a man, a woman, and a child. There can be no difficulty in attributing them to one of the principal stocks which have occupied Great Britain, if the precise date itself cannot be ascertained. The burials are those of Angles, one of the branches of the Teutonic family, which began to settle in England in the fifth century, and I should be inclined to consider them Christian Angles, of, perhaps, the seventh century. It is," adds the eminent antiquary, "a circumstance not easily to be accounted for, that very few interments of these people have been found in the Northern Counties of England,

although they have been discovered in great numbers in Norfolk, Suffolk, and East Yorkshire, whilst burials of Saxons and other kindred tribes are numerous in those parts of the country which were occupied by these respective people. I know of only one other burial of about the Saxon period having occurred in the county of Durham, and that was near Whitburn. The people who were interred at Greenbank had been buried with some of the articles which it is common to find associated with this class of interment. The man with his spear and shield (the first represented by the iron head, the other by its iron boss), and perhaps with a bronze brooch, though that might equally have accompanied the woman. She had been buried with the house key (at least the fragmentary piece of iron remaining seems to represent that article), the appropriate adjunct of the house-wife. 'Anglo Saxon' women are not unfrequently found buried with the house key, though the spindle is, perhaps, of more frequent occurrence, whilst the ordinary accompaniment of the man is the spear. In Bavaria, at the present day, male or female descent is spoken of as coming through the spear or spindle side; and our own mediæval grave-covers have the sword on that of a man, whilst the spears designate that of a woman, though the house key again is sometimes found instead of it, and in some cases both the spears and the key. In one instance with which I am acquainted there are one pair of spears and two house keys on the grave cover, as if to say that one woman was there interred, but that she had been twice a housewife, having had two husbands."—G. M. TWEDDELL.

THE FREEMASONS AND BURNS.—Amongst the recent celebrations of the birth-day of Burns, I am glad to see that the Freemasons of the St. James' Lodge at Tarbolton have not neglected to do honour to the memory of the poet who has enriched masonic literature with one of its few really good songs; the major part of the others being arrant rubbish, whether viewed as literary productions, or as expositions of the glorious principles of the craft. Whether Tarbolton be the burial-place of "auld King Coil" or not (and it has tradition for its green mound in its favour), Burns has made his connection with its masonic lodge world-famous by his touching "Farewell to the Brethren of the St. James' Lodge, Tarbolton," written when want and persecution were about to drive him from his native land, which eternal disgrace to Scotland was saved through Masonry alone, as to that he owed his introduction

to the Edinburgh *literati*. Let my readers, whether brother Masons or otherwise, take down their copy of Burns' poems, and read once more the beautiful verses I have alluded to, and they will feel all the better for having done so. Not only was the "one round" asked for "with a tear" by the bard to be given annually to his memory, duly accorded by his "dear brothers of the mystic tie," in the very lodge where he had so oft not only "spent the festive night," but also "presided o'er the sons of light"; but several of his best songs were sung, the famous "Farewell" being appropriately included, and, as I learn from the *Freemason*, "the jewel worn by the poet and other relics had a conspicuous place assigned them." I may mention that Thom, the sculptor of the statues illustrative of "Tam o'Shanter and Souter Johnny," on the Burns' Monument at Alloway, was born in the parish of Tarbolton; and his name, like that of the poet, is "to Masonry and Scotia dear."—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

Replies.

JACK OF HILTON.—In reply to the query I have much pleasure in stating among the heirlooms belonging to Hilton House, Staffordshire, was the hollow brass image of a kneeling man, having a large aperture at the back, and a smaller one at the mouth. This effigy was a foot high, and known as Jack of Hilton. Upon New Year's-day Jack was filled with water, and set by the hall fire, until getting up his steam he blew it from his mouth in very audible fashion. Then the lord of the adjacent manor of Essington came into the hall with a live goose, which he drove round the fire three times before carrying it into the kitchen to be dressed and cooked, when he bore it to the table of the lord of Hilton, and received in return a dish of meat for his own dinner.—E. T. MAXWELL WALKER.

RUSH-BEARING.—A good account of the ancient custom of rush-bearing can be found in a periodical now out of print called "Long Ago," Vol. I., pages 17, 49, 78, 79; Vol. II., pages 120, 151.—E. T. MAXWELL WALKER. [We may add the notes in "Long Ago" are chiefly drawn from an able paper by William Andrews, F.R.H.S., contributed to the *Yorkshire Magazine*, Vol. II. We understand he is preparing an historical notice of the custom for the Royal Historical Society.—ED.]

THE LAWLESS COURT OF ESSEX.—The following I have copied from Camden's "Britannia" (1695), pages 341, 342:—"Here (Rochfort) I have heard

much speech of a 'lawless court' (as they called it) holden in a strange manner about Michaelmas in the first peep of the day, upon the first cock-crowing in a silent sort; yet with shrew'd fines eftsoons (?) redoubled if not answered; which servile attendance, they say, was imposed upon certain tenants thereabout for conspiring there at such unseasonable time to raise a commotion. But I leave this, knowing neither the original nor the certain form thereof. Only I heard certain barbarous rhimes of it; 'Curia de Domino Rege tenetur sine Lege. Ante ortum folis, luceat nisi polus, etc., not worth remembering.'—E. T. MAXWELL WALKER.

Queries.

COINS.—I have in my possession 8 coins which were found, along with many more, a few years ago, in a field at Cowlam on the Yorkshire Wolds. They are bronze, small, except one which is about the size of a halfpenny, and on which is inscribed DNCONSTANTIVSPFAYG. Can anyone tell me anything about this and the other coins discovered at the above place about the year 1859.—J. HODGSON, Cleethorpes.

COIN.—A gold coin, having on the obverse the Archangel Michael standing with his foot upon a dragon, the legend running EDWARD DEI GRA. REX ANG. AND FRANC. The reverse shows a ship with a cross for the mast, and the inscription, PER CRUCEM TUA SALVA NOS XPE REDEMPT. If any of your readers can give me any information respecting this coin, which is in good preservation, they will oblige.—BISLEY ROLARDS.

ARMS.—Whose arms are the following:—arms, argent; 3 pheons azure, in chief a mullet pierced of the second? CREST.—On an esquire's helmet, thereon a wreath, a dexter arm couped below the elbow, holding an arrow armed and feathered.—E. FABOR M. WALKER.

MRS. HUNTER.—Can any reader say where the wife of the celebrated Dr. John Hunter, the anatomist, was born? The lady was a Miss Home, and a pleasing poetess.—LL.D.

QUOTATION.—In George Farquhar's comedy, "The Recruiting Officer," Act I., Scene II., is the following line:

"And there's a pleasure in being mad
Which none but madmen know."

Are they quoted from any other writer, or are they original?—EDWIN T. M. WALKER.

NOTE.—W. F. J. R. S., & H. S. G.'s contributions will be attended to next month.—ED.

The Archaeologist.

A MEDIUM OF INTERCOMMUNICATION FOR THE
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ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS.

BESIDES those of the Constantine family, noticed in your March No., page 23, there are several other coins in the Roman series, of different reigns, bearing the same name, which, to a young collector, are difficult to distinguish; and the object of this paper is to point out to the tyro, how they may be correctly assigned.

As is well known, a Roman Emperor of note frequently had his name adopted, not only by his immediate successor, but also by more distant ones; in fact, two of the earliest names connected with the empire, viz., Caesar and Augustus, were used as titles of honour by almost every Emperor down to its close.

The name of Antoninus Pius was recorded on the coins of three other Emperors; 1st by Marcus Aurelius, who succeeded him; 2nd by Caracalla, so called because he wore a peculiar Gaulish tunic or cloak; and 3rd by Elagabalus, or Heliogabalus, meaning the high priest of the sun worshippers.

The difference between the coins of Antoninus Pius, and his son-in-law, Marcus Aurelius, is palpable. The former has a short beard and a projecting chin, whilst the latter has a handsome face, with long beard, and frequently *MAVRELIUS*, as a prefix to his assumed name.

It is more difficult to distinguish the coins of Caracalla and Elagabalus, the portraits being

somewhat alike, although the former is rather the older looking; they both have *ANTONINVS PIVS AVG (ustus)* on the obverse; but Caracalla's frequently have in addition, *BRIT (annicus)*, and sometimes *GERM (anicus)*, which titles are never on the coins of Elagabalus.

The wives of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius were mother and daughter; they each bore the same name, *FAVSTINA*, on their coins, which are abundant both in silver and bronze. The coins of Faustina, senior, are known by the graceful ornament or coronet on the top of her head, whilst those of the daughter have a similar appendage on the *back* of her head.

The fashion of the head-dresses of the various Empresses (there are scarcely two alike) would form an interesting study to the fair sex, or to those who are curious in such matters.

There are three Emperors named Gordianus; the two first (father and son) have each the *same* legend on their coins, viz., *IMP (erator) M (arcus) ANT (oninus) GORDIANVS AFR (icanus) AVG (ustus)*, but on good specimens they may be distinguished by the father having an old face, with a low wrinkled forehead; whilst the son has a young face, and a high smooth forehead. The coins of these two Emperors are very rare in all metals. Those of Gordianus III., from having *PIVS* generally added to his name, and from having a spiked or radiated crown on his head (which the two others have not), can be more readily classed.

The silver and bronze coins of this reign are plentiful. Each of the three Gordiani have the same first names, Marcus Antonius.

The next two Emperors with the same name on their coins, are: 1st, Caius Julius Verus MAXIMINVS I., who is said to be of gigantic stature, and of enormous strength; he has large coarse features on his coins, with beard, moustache, and a very projecting chin; sometimes he has PIVS or GERM (anicus) after his name, which are not found on his namesake's. 2nd, Galerius Valerius MAXIMINVS II., surnamed Daza. Between these two reigns, the first brass coin, or *sestertius*, had been discontinued, and a new bronze coin called *follis* introduced by Diocletianus. Those coins that have a moustache only, with a smooth chin, belong to this monarch.

The next two Emperors bearing the same surname on their coins, were: 1st, Marcus Aurelius Valerius MAXIMIANVS, surnamed *Hercules*. Like the preceding historical names of Caracalla, Elagabalus, and Daza, this name does not appear on the legends, but the figure or attributes of Hercules are sometimes found on the reverse; and those coins with the initials of Marcus Aurelius, SEN(ior), or INVICT(us), belong to this reign. 2nd, Galerius Valerius MAXIMIANVS II. When GALVAL, or Gouly, precede the surname, the coins may be assigned to this Emperor; and it is usual to place those with the name of CÆSAR to him, as he bore that title 13 years, whilst his namesake had it only one year.

A common reverse on the *follis* of the lower empire, is the genius of Rome standing, with legend, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Both the above Emperors had this reverse, and from their portraits being similar, and the inscriptions on the obverse often exactly alike, it is perhaps more difficult to assign their coins than any other of the Imperial series.

There were two Empresses named Helena; Flavia Julia, first wife of Constantius Chlorus;

she is said to have been a native of Britain, and was mother of Constantius the Great. 2nd, Flavia, wife of Julianus, better known as Julian the Apostate. It has been, however, doubted whether the latter had coins struck to her honour. Mr. Madden, in his "Handbook of Roman Numismatics," (London, 1861), asserts, that the larger bronze coins of Helena I., the legends of which are in the dative case, reading HELENÆ, were struck during her life-time; and the smaller ones, reading HELENÆ AVGVSTA, were struck by her son after his mother's death.

Lastly, there were two Emperors of Rome, named Valentinianus; to the first may be assigned all the coins with an old face; to the second belong those with IVN(ior) after his name, or with a young face, as he died at 21 years of age.

After the seat of empire was transferred to Constantinople, there was a Valentinianus III.; but as these observations are confined to the Western Empire, his coins will not now be noticed.

H. S. GILL.

Erratum on page 23, in foot note, three lines from bottom, for CONSTANTIVS, read CONSTANTINVS.

THE COINAGE OF NORTHUMBRIA.

By W. F. J.

THE coins of Britain, though not such splendid specimens of the medallie art as those of Greece and Rome, must still possess great interest for every Englishman, from the light they throw upon the past history of our country, taking him back in imagination to the far away time when England was divided into many small kingdoms.

The most interesting, perhaps, of these kingdoms is Northumbria, the one that retained its independence the longest, and whence issued the only brass coins known to have been struck by the Anglo-Saxons. The earliest known production of its mints is a styca of Egfrith, A.D. 670-684; it is remarkable, as it bears no moneyer's name on the reverse.

No further coins appear to have been issued till the reign of Eanred, who ascended the throne A.D. 808. Of this monarch there are stycas with a cross or other ornament in the centre, and various moneyers' names; and also one silver penny, bearing his portrait on the obverse. The only coins of Edilred, who succeeded him in 840, are stycas, which are tolerably numerous; the types are much the same as his predecessors. The stycas of Redult are not remarkable. On those of Osbercht, 849-862, the title of Rex is sometimes omitted.

On a penny of Regnald is found the first instance of the occurrence of the Saxon word *CVNVNC*, instead of the Latin, *REX*.

On the coins of Anlaf, or Onlaf, who was driven from Northumberland the same year as Regnald, sometimes *CVNVNC* is found, and at other times *REX*. On the obverse of one of them is the Raven, the famous ensign of the Danes.

Yric, a Norwegian viking, who was raised to the throne about the year 947, struck coins bearing the figure of a sword.

In 954, Yric was slain by his own subjects, and Northumbria became finally united to the rest of England.

ROMAN COINS FOUND AT SWINE, HOLDERNESS.

It was some time after the conquest of the Brigantes by the Romans, that Holderness—peopled by a different although kindred race, the Parisi—was subjected to the rule of the masters of the world; but eventually it was found that the district possessed a convenient harbour, situated either at Patrington or Spurn Point (it is not known which), and there was established a port called *Prætarium*, for the shipment of corn from *Maxima Cæsariensis* to Rome, where the *Prætor Cerealis* resided to superintend the transmission of grain. Thither was constructed

a road from Eboracum, a *via vincinalis* or secondary road, inferior to those used for military purposes, which ran through Petuaria, presumed to have been Beverley, and as it would seem, passed by Swine, as the remains of a military encampment with earthworks, are still, or were a few years ago, plainly visible. This encampment was in a field called "Wood" on Car-house farm, occupied by the writer's grandfather, and afterwards by one of his uncles, whose ploughmen not unfrequently turned up Roman implements, and on one occasion struck their ploughshares against some piles which seemed to have supported a bridge across the surrounding ditch.

In March, 1826, a school-boy from an outlying farm chanced to lose a piece of money when going to school, and for several days afterwards made diligent search for it along the route. He did not find what he had lost, but he picked up a little black-looking coin which he showed to the boy sitting next to him at school, saying, "Seetha whot a pratty lahtle haupeny ah've fun." Passing from one hand to another, it attracted the notice of the master, who saw at once that it was a Roman coin, and asked the boy where he got it. "Ah fun it," he replied, "I' yan o' Megson's clooases." "Well," said the master, Mark Heseltine, an antiquary in a small way, "see if you can find any more, and I will give you a penny a-piece for them." As soon as the school was dismissed, instead of resorting as usual to leap-frog, tops, and taws, all the scholars, girls as well as boys, hastened to Megson's "clooas," and commenced grubbing-up the earth. For a long time nothing was found, and they had begun to despair of earning the promised pennies, when one of the boys, who had gone deeper than the others, came upon an earthen vessel. A rush was made towards it by the rest, and in the scuffle which ensued it was broken, and out tumbled a vast quantity of the identical coins they

were in search of. Fancying their fortunes were made, they scrambled and fought for them, the biggest boys getting the lion's share, with which they hastened back to school, and displayed them to the master, who finding the market thus glutted backed out of the bargain, merely making a selection from them, and the rest were taken to their homes by the boys. Very few of those boys of half-a-century ago are now living, but one at least who joined in the scramble, one of the lesser, who got a very small share—Mr. George Ross, of Driffield, cousin of the writer—still survives.

The coins, some 15,000 in number, got scattered abroad, and many came into the possession even of the plough lads and milk maids. The writer, who at the time spent his holidays at Car-house, recollects when there in 1826, seeing some servant-girls rubbing them on the "hossin-clog" to give them a polish, an operation the sight of which would make an antiquary shudder. Unfortunately the fragments of the jar were not preserved, else they might have been cemented together.

The coins were chiefly those of Constantine the Great, with others of previous emperors, and one or more of the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine; the reverses of a great number being Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf. In the year 1829 Mr. Heseltine presented several to the Society of Antiquaries. FREDK. ROSS

LITERARY NEWS.

WE append, according to promise, a song from Mr. W. Laird-Clowes' forthcoming poem entitled "Meroë."

She gazed with eyes of none but lover,
And I adored her as she stood,
With night's unfathomed gloom above her
A mystery of womanhood:
But, when those eyes were hidden
And she was far away,
I could not then unbidden
Such adoration pay.

She whispered, thoughtless of the morrow,
Warm words of love that lingered long
Around my ear, forbidding sorrow
And mingling in a lovely song;
Until away for ever
The faithless breezes bore
What art of man can never
Again to me restore.

A sigh of doubt, her words denying
She stifled with a burning kiss
That made a convert of it dying
In such an ecstasy of bliss;
But soon the kiss cold-growing
Itself was dead and pale,
And midnight winds were blowing
Its soul upon the gale.

A dainty sheaf of hazel tresses
She gave me when the sleepless moon
Was high in heaven's starred recesses;
And this, my spell at night and noon,
Brings up before me ever
Her shadow on the gloom,
That for a space must sever
A heart from bliss or doom.

The entire poem which extends to about 3,500 lines, will probably be published in the summer by Messrs. H. S. King and Co.

A third series of the Savage Club Papers, edited by W. Fargeon, is in preparation and will be shortly published.

One of the best known continental philatelists is at present German master at Aldenham School, Herts.

The complete edition of Walt. Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" has been having a large sale in London since the appearance of Robert Buchanan's celebrated letter.

Swinburne's "Last Oracle" appears in the May number of *Belgravia*.

THE JERSEY COINAGE.—Recently a bill has been passed by the Jersey States to get rid of the present coinage (the penny-piece being only one-thirteenth of a shilling), and substitute coins equally the twelfth and twenty-fourth parts of a shilling. The new coinage will bear the Jersey arms.

Popular Antiquities.

EDITED BY WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S.

COINERS AND CLIPPERS.—In the year 1769, circumstances occurred in the parish of Halifax that excited an unfavourable opinion of the character of the population of its secluded valleys. Of these events, the obscure valley of Turvin, in the township of Erringden, was the principal scene. The lawless disposition of the inhabitants, and the inaccessible nature of the place, at the time we have mentioned, rendered this valley and the adjoining wilds unhappily notorious, and at length attracted the attention of Government. Here the current coins of England and Portugal were clipped and defaced; and the clippings and filings during several years were melted down and re-struck in dies. The coiners had no screw presses for the purpose, but fixed their dies in heavy blocks; the impression was produced by the strokes of sledge hammers, which were nightly heard on every side, no one daring to interrupt the powerful and desperate gang. The following are the events which led to their apprehension and dispersion:—In the early part of 1769, a man at Leeds was indicted for paying a bad “six-and-thirty,” and many persons in Halifax and other places were apprehended for clipping and sweating the 36s., 18s., and 6s. 9d., and other gold pieces, and for counterfeiting the Portuguese coin then current in England. At the York Spring Assizes about forty coiners and clippers were tried, but only two were executed, viz., James Oldfield, of Warley, and David Hartley, of Erringden. The latter was called “King David” by his illicit fraternity, who had another chief distinguished by the title of “Duke of Edinburgh.” The favourite haunt of this desperate gang was the wild and mountainous region we have already mentioned, of which many of them were natives. After David their

“King” had been apprehended at Halifax, some of the gang murdered Mr. Deighton, a supervisor, within one hundred yards of his own house; for which crime, Robert Thomas was executed at York, on the 6th of August, 1774; and gibbeted on the Beacon Hill, with his right hand pointing to the scene of the murder. Matthew Normanton also suffered death as an accomplice. Another of the gang was afterwards executed, and the criminal confederacy was finally broken up. It was long, however, before the practice was completely abandoned; and up to a late period counterfeit money is stated to have been very abundant in the vicinity.

SEAMER WATER.—Years ago, when saints visited the earth, a poor old man wandered into Raydale, where a large city then stood, soliciting alms from house to house. Every door was shut against him, save one, a humble cot without the city wall. The good folks of the small house bade him enter, and made him welcome, setting before him oaten bread, cheese, and milk, and prepared him a pallet whereon to sleep. The following day the old man pronounced a blessing on the house and departed: but as he went forth, he turned on the city and thus spake:—

“Seamer water rise, Seamer water sink,
Swallow all the town
Save the little house
Where they gave me bread and drink.”

Whereupon followed the roar of an earthquake, and the rush of water; the city sunk down, and the broad lake of one hundred and five acres rolled over its site. The charitable couple who entertained the stranger were preserved, and shortly, by some miraculous means, they found themselves rich; and a blessing rested upon them and their posterity. This legend somewhat resembles one of the Norse, where Gertrude refuses to feed St. Peter, though he miraculously multiplies her store, and she is condemned to find her food between hole and bark, and only drink when the rain falls in the shape of the woodpecker.

On the margin of lake Seamer, near the break where the Bain flows out, are two big stones which have lain in their present position ever since the devil and the giant pelted one another from hill to hill across the water. To bear out this story, there yet remain on the stones the marks of the evil one's hands.

Notes.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—Some workmen engaged in digging a gravel pit at Ferre en Tardenois, in France, discovered the burial place of one of the ancient Gauls, who had been interred there, together with his war chariot. The chief part of the car and wheels had resisted the inroads of time. Several earthen vases, with various arms and ornaments, which had doubtless belonged to the warrior, were also found, together with a sword and the iron head of a spear.—At Beverley, recently, while some workmen were removing chalk from the side of the pits in Arras Scroggs, they accidentally opened a grave excavated in the solid rock, 13 feet in diameter, which, in consequence of the small elevation of the barrow by which it was covered, had escaped previous observation. It contained all the skeleton of a human adult, between 40 and 50 years of age, lying, according to the statement of the workmen, at full length. Behind its back had been placed the wheels of a chariot, of which the iron tires and the bronze hoops surrounding the naves, with the nails and the bronze connected with the woodwork, were in good condition. These, with two snaffle-bits of good workmanship, on which time had made no impression beyond causing them to be slightly patinated, and (laid under the head of the skeleton) a mirror of iron mounted with bronze, which was considerably oxydised, and had been somewhat injured by the finders, together with an ornamented bronze ring, probably part of the harness, were the only metal

articles found. In addition there was the skeleton of a young pig. Mr. Stillingfleet, in the years 1816-17, excavated several barrows in this and the adjoining farm of Hessleskew, and has given a short account of two similar burials. He has engraved on his notes a bit which is precisely like those above mentioned. These burials are of the late Celtic period, and the body last found was of the Dolico-cephalic type. Last year Canon Greenwell found a burial of the same kind and period in Westwood, but owing to the grave being in clay, it all, with the exception of the wheel tires and the iron parts of the naves and bit (which are now in the British Museum), had gone entirely to decay.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT GRAVES.—The *Patroite Suisse* of Neufchâtel publishes full particulars of a discovery made on the shore of the lake near Colombier, which should have the highest interest for those archæologists who have turned their attention to primitive lake dwellings (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*). It is known that there is hardly one of the Swiss lakes, large or small, which has not given up traces of these singular habitations; but nothing was hitherto known as to the mode of sepulture adopted by the race that dwelt in them. During the latter part of January, however, some workmen excavating the foundations for a new building close to the lake came across some huge flat rocks, placed evidently by human hand in an horizontal position, and lying near each other on a level which once in all probability was the natural surface. Each block was a boulder brought apparently some little distance, and covered a square cavity carefully lined with slabs of stone, and filled with earth mixed with light gravel and sand. One of these square cavities or graves has been carefully cleared, and proved to contain fourteen skeletons of adults and one of a child, all in very fair preservation. The form of the skulls is said not to be of the very early type generally identified

with the rude early cave-dwellers; and some brass rings found indicate the use of that metal, at any rate for ornament. A stone hatchet was also found, and a number of bear's teeth pierced for stringing. The remainder of this cemetery of an extinct people has yet to be examined.

An inhabitant of Symphorien, near La Haye-du-Puit, in the Department of the Manche, has dug out of his garden a long pitcher of an antique pattern, containing several thousand Roman coins. These pieces are mostly of copper or brass, but there are some of white flint, which evidently contains a quantity of silver. They are in a good state of preservation, and exhibit the busts of several of the Roman Consuls. The discovery seems to countenance the belief that there was a Roman station at this point—probably an outpost of the famous camp of Moncaestre.

RHYMES AND SKETCHES TO ILLUSTRATE THE CLEVELAND DIALECT. (Tweddell and Son, Publishers, Stokesley.)—Mrs. Tweddell has long been before the literary world as an authoress. In the sweetest strains she has sang of the charms of dear old Cleveland, a part of the great county of York, where may be found fine scenery and active industry. It is a

“Land of hills and woods and streams,
Fairer than a poet's dreams.

Great service has been rendered by Mrs. Tweddell, in collecting the many curious dialect words, and weaving them into verse and tale, display much humour and pathos. There is a poem, containing good advice, entitled “Keep Sowber.” We give it as a specimen:—

Keep sowber, lads, keep sowber!

Just stop a bit an' think

What misery ya 'll ha'e to bahd

If yance ya tak te drink.

Keep sowber, lads, keep sowber!

Then ya 'll be secar te thralive:

Drink's qualified te mak a slave

O' t' cleverest chap alahve.

Keep sowber, lads, keep sowber!

Ya 'll be respected then:

Nowther respect ner happiness
Can follow drunken men.

Keep sowber, lads, keep sowber!

Whativver yer fate ma' be:

Awd Bacchus is a tyrant god,—

Tiv him deen n't bow yer knee.

Keep sowber, lads, keep sowber!

An' if ya 've bravely strivven

Te gain trew happiness on t' yeth,

Ya 'll gain it, lads, i' hivven.

With pleasure we recommend this volume to the attention of our friends. We hope Mrs. Tweddell will receive sufficient encouragement to produce many more publications similar to the volume before us. The merits of the book are sufficient to win it a hearty welcome with the man of taste.

Queries.

LOCKY AND WIFE.—At Kirkby church, Cleveland, on a stone built in a wall near the ground, on the south side, is the figure of a female, about eighteen inches in height, much weather-worn, bearing in her left hand a globe, and at a little distance is another figure, in ecclesiastical vesture, apparently a horseman. Both are much obliterated. On another stone in the wall is carved a cross. It is amongst the tombstones on the north side of the church that claims most attention. On a slab, rudely sculptured, are the effigies, male and female, known as Locky and Wife. We are told by tradition that Locky was a great worker. He intimated one day to his wife that he could mow a certain four-acre field if she could follow him with the rake. The wife was as vain as her husband of her strength and ability, and said she would do her best. Both commenced operations, but the labour was too much for them, and both died through overwork. So toiling Locky and his wife passed away, but their names still survive, and the timeworn stone bears witness of their lives. The traditionary field, which is in the adjoining township of Broughton, is still pointed out, and known as

"Locky's Day's Work." I am told this is only a legend. Can Mr. Tweddell, your able contributor, give the history of the monument, and oblige,
W. A.

COIN.—I have a halfpenny of George III., date 1771, with the word RUX for REX. Is it a genuine coin, and the result of an engraver's blunder in the die? and did it get into general circulation? or is it a forgery? It is the only one I have seen that bears this typographical error.—J. O. SMITH.

WEATHERLEY.—What are the armorial bearings of this family? Also any information respecting the family will be thankfully received by—
BUNTINGSDALE.

THOMAS CARR.—One of my Yorkshire characters, of whom I unfortunately know almost nothing, is Thomas Carr, a native of Hexthorpe, near Doncaster, and a well-known dealer in Lincoln and neighbourhood of almanacks and fish! If you have any correspondent in this city who would take the trouble and interest to enquire for further particulars of this "eccentric," they will be very welcome—H. E. SMITH.

Replies.

JACK OF HILTON.—From the account given by Mr. Maxwell Walker, of the vessel amongst the heir-looms at Hilton House, and bearing the above title, I have no hesitation in classing it with other rare ewers in *latten*, executed in mediæval times. During the latter part of the thirteenth century, vessels in this metal—probably used at times for wine as well as water—and in the form of equestrian knights, took the place of earlier ones in *terra-cotta*; and I may suggest "Jack of Hilton," in representing a beggar, or mendicant friar, to have formed a companion-piece to one of the former class. This interesting *gattartum* will be found described at considerable length, as well as illustrated, in one of the early volumes of the *Archæologia*, but not having this important work at hand, I am unable to furnish a specific reference.
H. ECROYD SMITH.

CURIOUS OLD CUSTOM AT HALLATON, LEICESTERSHIRE (see *Mercury*, Vol. I., 5, Oct., 1875).—I

found the following in *Long Ago*, Vol. I., 4, April, 1873, pages 123, 124:—"The rector of Hallaton had originally to provide two hare pies, two dozen loaves, and a quantity of ale, to be scrambled for, in consideration of the benefit he derived from the Hare-crop Leys. The Leys were enclosed a hundred years ago, and another piece of land apportioned to the same purpose."
—AMBULATOR.

COIN.—The coin described last month by Mr. Bisley Richards is an angel of the reign of Edward IV. It is so called from the fact of a figure of the Archangel Michael appearing on the obverse. If in good preservation it is worth about £1 10s.—W. H. TAYLOR.

COIN.—The piece described in your March issue by E. T. Maxwell Walker is a brass or copper Nuremburg counter or jeton. The correct readings of the legends are: EX PACE VBERTAS, as typified by the woman with the cornucopia; *Rev.*, A DELPHINO INCOLVMITAS, the dolphin representing the Dauphin of France. See Neumann's *Kupfer Münzen*, prag 1868, No. 32363.—J. KERMACK FORD.

TRADERS' TOKENS.—Continuing what I said in the March number on this subject, I may state that more than twenty tokens of the Irish series bear date so late as 1679, all of which are to be found in Boyne's work. A friend sends me a description of the following farthing issued in 1780:—JAMES ANGUS; in the field, a sugar-loaf, A FARTHING; *Rev.*—TEA SHOP in the field; A. SHIPT, 1780, GLASGOW. I have a few other tokens which, although not dated, are evidently of a later period than the 17th century, but earlier than those commencing 1787. These intermediate tokens are mostly Scotch or Irish.—W. H. TAYLOR.

THE WOLF CLUB.—You ask for some information in your February number respecting the Wolf Club. When I was a young man, and frequented the theatre, I know there was such a club talked about, and it was said to be supported by the elder Kean. I cannot say where it was held, but it was supposed by many to be held privately by Edmund Kean. This I know for a fact, and it was in all the caricature shop-windows in London. It consisted of the interior of a theatre, and the audience, with wolves' heads, hissing; underneath it said, "The Wolves triumphant, or a Fig for Public Opinion." You might get some further information respecting it at the Harp, opposite the stage door, Drury Lane Theatre.—W. BENNETT.

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The Archæologist.

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AND PHILATELIST.

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JUNE, 1876.

[PRICE 2d.

TYPES OF ANTIQUE GEMS.

From the Collection of the Rev. R. H. CAVE.

(Continued.)

THE stones which have been commonly employed for the purpose of gem engraving have been the various kinds of quartz, or siliceous earth, either in a crystallized or amorphous state. Calcedony, perhaps, has been more used than any other kind of stones; and then come, in their successive order for rareness, the garnet, the amethyst, lapislazuli, the jacynth, the emerald, the sapphire. Engravings upon the last two precious stones are of exceeding rarity, so that in fact it has been doubted by some collectors whether any antique engravings upon the emerald or sapphire are to be met with at all. A few, however, are of undoubted authenticity. The present writer has a horse regardant cut upon a large emerald of poor quality, which is Asiatic-Greek work; and of which he purposes to give an engraving by and by. The sard, so called from the Persian "sered," yellow, and the carnelian, usually have upon them the best antique work. The root of emerald, or plasma, a pretty green translucent stone, bears commonly rough work of a late period. The jaspers, red and green, are varieties of calcedony mixed with carths, which render them opaque. These stones have all been mainly used by the ancients for intaglio. They were much employed from the

2nd to the 4th century, for the coarse wheel-cut, abraxas, and gnostic gems which had then superseded the exquisite engravings of the classic age.

For camei work, which is engraving in high or low relief upon stones of two or more strata, the onyx and agate have been usually employed. The reader will take notice that the modern shell camei, with which the English people are mostly acquainted as ornaments for brooches and bracelets, are of very little account or value as compared with work upon the hard stones used for this purpose from the very earliest times. Shell camei are in fact simply scraped with a knife upon the soft yielding surface of the Indian conch. Antique engravings upon stones were done with a drill and diamond dust, and with the diamond point to cut out the minute details upon both intaglio and camei. Modern work upon stones—mostly used now for crests and coats of arms—is done with a wheel and lathe, employing diamond dust also. But the art is almost lost: and except a few valueless camei, engraved in Italy for studs and shirt pins, nothing is done in this way at present; and, in fact, if the art were revived to-morrow, the time of skilled workmen is so valuable now-a-days, that the gems would cost even more than good antique work can be bought for.

The engravings we give this month are of the earliest dawn of the art in Babylonia, Persia, and Etruria, respectively. These are, to speak

roughly, about from two to three thousand years old. They are exceedingly rude: worked almost entirely with the drill; the drill being a rounded steel point, "thrilled" with a small bow held in the hand—such as jewellers use at the present time for drilling holes in watch work. This drill, with diamond powder and oil, produced hollows in the hardest stones, and lines, which formed such rude figures as those of the engravings here given.



No. 1 is a Persian cone on a beautiful sapphirine calcedony; the cone obtuse, cut with eight sides, so as to make the signet an octagon. Probably this octagonal shape was a form replete with mystic virtues amongst the Modes and Persians; as at the cinque-cento period, and with the Rosicrucians later on. In fact, this octagonal cone is much the same shape as that of the Lingam in India at the present day; and its hidden meaning was probably much the same: the Lingam, being a symbol of the generative power; a type of the penetrating ray of the sun: and this was, of course, an idea which would greatly recommend the symbol to a fire worshipping race, such as the Persians were. Mr. King tells us that these octagonal seals may be assigned for the most part, to the times of the first Ninevitic and Persian Monarchies. They have a small hole drilled through the upper part, to admit a string for hanging them about the neck; the regular mode in those days of carrying the signet. At the base of the stone, of which an engraving is given, is a rudely cut intaglio, done entirely with the drill, of a mobed, or priest, sacrificing at a fire altar, with the crescent moon above. This seal was probably the signet of one of the magi of the time of "Darius, the Persian."

We usually associate the legend of Pegasus, or the winged horse, with purely classical times.

Many, indeed, are the myths of the Greek and Roman poets concerning him. He had his residence on Mount Helicon, where, by striking the earth with his hoof, he instantly raised a fountain of water, called Hippocrene, or the Horses Spring. On the back of Pegasus, Bellerophon conquered the Chimæra; and later on, Perseus rescued Andromache. It is no classical engraving,



however, we have here, but a Babylonian seal, in white transparent calcedony, of an age before the foundation of either Athens or of Rome. In fact, the myth itself, like other classical stories, is traceable up to the fountain head of all European fables; to that great Indian source from which Greece, and Rome, Germany, and England, and indeed, all modern Europe has got its language and its legends. On either side of Pegasus are the sun and moon, giving an astrological symbolism to the gem; and two letters are cut above, in an archaic Parthian character. The signet itself is a hemispherical one, this being the form which the Babylonian seal usually took, as the cylinder was the form of the Assyrians, and the cone that of the Persians.

The Etruscans, who give us the next example of a signet, were a people about whom historians have been at odds on many important points. What was their origin? What their language? What their skill in the arts? These are subjects upon which even well instructed people are divided. Upon the whole, it seems most probable that they came from an Assyrian stock—Asiatic Tyrrheni. They seem to have arrived in Italy as colonists from Lydia, and to have brought with them the art of gem engraving from their Assyrian forefathers. They were essentially an artistic race; luxurious, effeminate, and sensual. But they carried into Italy a branch of art which, both with them and with the Greeks, blossomed into a magnificence that has never been surpassed.

Their gem engraving, beginning with the rude intaglie engraved upon the base of scarabei with the drill, grew into the perfection of the engraver's art, wrought with the greatest refinement of which that art is capable. Greek intaglie are generally found in the stone called the golden or yellow sard. But the Etruscans seldom or never made use of this gem. The Etruscan scarabei in my own cabinet are almost always engraved upon the agate onyx, cut transversely, so as to display the band across the stone; and a very beautiful stone it is—this oriental onyx. The type herewith given is one of the most archaic.



It represents a drunken Faun holding a wineskin, and is entirely wrought with the drill upon a Carnelian scarabæus. But the reader who wishes to see the perfection of Etruscan art must visit the British Museum, and examine carefully the silver mirrors—especially those of the Castellani collection—upon which this strange race seem to have lavished all the best skill that they could bring to bear upon this department of the fine arts. We shall see in another article that they could do something better in gem engraving than the type given above.

CORPORATION TOWN-TOKENS, ISSUED IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

IF you have space in your interesting paper I should like to give, from time to time, a list of those cities and towns that struck halfpenny and farthing tokens in their corporate or official capacity. Boyne in his valuable work has enumerated most of them, but only in conjunction with those tokens issued by tradesmen; the latter are very numerous, and to give a complete list of them is impossible, in consequence of new varieties constantly being found in old ruins and excavations. I think, therefore, a separate list of the Town-pieces, as they are commonly called,

would be of interest to some of your readers. As much has been written on the history of these tokens, and to save repetition, I intend to give, under each County, a list of the works bearing on the subject, since Boyne's general list published in 1858.

I might mention that the circulation of these tokens was quite illegal, though for twenty-five years winked at by the Government, and were eventually suppressed; but not without a struggle, for they were very profitable to the issuers. It is said that one unfortunate city lost its charter in consequence; but as this has, however, been denied, and the said city having only recently been in hot water, I will not add to her shame by naming her and the sins of 200 years ago.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BIGGLESWADE.

1 *Obv.*—A. BIGILSWORTH. HALF. PENY.—A cripple on crutches.

Rev.—CHAINGD. BY. THE. OVERSEERS.—A spinning wheel.

This token is heart-shape.

LANGFORD.

2 *Obv.*—CHANGED. BY. Y^E. OVERSEERS. OF. LANGFORD.

Rev.—LANGFORD. IN. Y^E. COVNTY. OF. BED. HALFE. PENNY. 1668.

I shall be glad of any notes referring to above; and also to add 2 to my collection.

No list since Boyne's has been written on this County.

HENRY CHRISTIE.

To be continued.

"THE VENDETTA" IN YORKSHIRE.

CABALISTIC incantation and denunciation probably never abounded to any great extent in Britain, after the era of Pagan Saxendom, when a witchcraft of Scandinavian origin, wholly distinct from the scientific sorcery derived from the Arabians in Spain, and professing to hold direct communication with fiends, was introduced

here and known as the old augury. We are told that besides the *runes* of sepulchral monuments, several other kinds were contemporaneously in use; one of these being denominated *mai-runes*, or the bad, being applied to the brooding over, and the vindictive revenge of injuries real or supposed.

A remarkable instance of astrological necromancy and anathema is connected with our county, which also I fear bears the discredit of being the scene of the latest judicial trial for witchcraft in England, viz., the Ryedale case.

Towards the close of the last century, a large tumulus was opened on Gatherly Moor, about 3 miles from Richmond and upon the portion of Watling Street, called by the Romans *Via Heleniana*, a name now corrupted into Leeming Lane. What the other contents were, we are not informed, but within this mound, William Hawkesworth, Esq. discovered two tablets of lead, each bearing on one side an inscription together with several cabalistic signs; the reverses bearing each a magic square, but with differing inscriptions. A good copper-plate engraving of these remarkably interesting tablets—especially curious in the extreme rarity of such examples—appeared shortly after their discovery, displaying both sides of each. A representation of them is also supplied by Dr. Whitaker in his "History of Richmondshire" but this is as imperfect as the description he prints. A copy of the original engraving having fallen into my hands, a few years ago, was exhibited at a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, when my friend the late T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S. furnished the following description, acknowledging, however that, so great an amount of recondite matter was involved, as only a special student of the subject could adequately delineate. The first tablet contains the following words and signs, deeply cut in the metal, those which have suffered from corrosion being enclosed in brackets: "I do

make this that James Phillip John Phillip his son Christopher Phillip and Thomas Phillip his (son) shall flee Richmondshire and nothing (prosper) with any of them (in) Richmondshire." At the foot of same side of this plate, are engraved the cabalistic signs of "The Spirit of the Spirits of moon;" the last symbol being left imperfect by the persons who manufactured the spell. On the obverse there is "the magic square of the moon in her compass." It is a square of 81 compartments, nine on each side, and the sum of the numbers inserted being, either vertically or diagonally = 369. This face also contains the names of the Spirits Hasmodai and Schedbarschemoth, answering respectively to the "Spirit of the moon," which corresponds to the number 369; and to the "Spirit of the Spirits of the moon," which is represented by $369 \times 9 = 3321 =$ the sum of all the numbers in the magic square.

The second tablet, contains a somewhat different inscription, viz.:—"I did make this, (that) the (father) James Phillip John Phillip and all the kin of Phillip and all the issue of them shall come (presently) to utter beggary, and nothing joy (or) prosper with them (in) Richmondshire." The two symbols on the first tablet, are here repeated and are more perfectly formed. A third symbol is added which indicates that the "Spirit of the Moon" has again been invoked. All the symbols on this second plate are inverted, as compared with those given by Barrett in page 144 of "Talismanic Magic." The obverse contains the same magic square of eighty-one numbers, and is signed "J. Phillip," a name which may likewise have been upon the missing corner of the first tablet.

According to writers on magic, when all these signs and numbers are engraven on *lead*, and the aspects of the moon are malevolent, wherever "they shall be buried, it makes the place unfortunate and also the inhabitants thereabouts. . . . It makes every man unfortunate,

against whom it shall be directly done, making him fly his place of abode, and even his country where it shall be buried."—*Barrett's Magnus*.

And now, what was the result of this unchristian anathema? Ruin certainly overtook the doomed family, but may not a mortal fear have greatly conduced thereto, in conjunction with the chapter of accidents in human life? Dr. Whitaker, in his account of Brignall, states that on enquiry it was found that this diabolical charm had a curious confirmation in the fate of the Phillips family. Upon an application being made to John Charles Brooke, Esq., Somerset Herald, he stated:—"From the Visitation of the County of York by William Flower Norroy, A.D. 1575, it appears that James Phillips was then living at Brignall, and entered his pedigree; whence it also appears that he had five sons, John, Richard, Henry, Christopher, and Thomas. James was son of Henry Phillips, of Brignall, by Agnes Aislaby his wife, and had an elder brother Charles, which Charles had two sons, John and Cuthbert. Now as James is styled 'of Brignall,' though the younger, the most probable account which can be given of the matter is that he had supplanted John, the son of Charles, in his birth-right; who drew down upon him and his family this secret execration. It is observable that Henry, the third son of James, is not included in the curse, of which the most likely reason which can be assigned is that he was then dead. But the anathema denounced against the family must have had its full effect, as these brothers and their children all died without issue." Their estate, which seems to have been considerable in Brignall, is now the property of Sir Robert Eden, Bart.—*Hist. Richmonshire*, I. pp. 195-6.

H. ECROYD SMITH.

THE TRADERS' TOKENS OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

IT seems strange, when so many persons are collecting the traders' tokens of the 17th century, that more attention has not been attracted to the far better issues, in many respects, struck during the 18th century. These tokens are well worthy of notice among numismatists, some of the specimens being splendidly executed, both with regard to design and striking; while, as a rule, the 17th century issue is very deficient in both respects. Their origin may be traced to the extraordinary increase of almost every branch of industry in England about the latter end of the 18th century, when the clamour for more money, and especially small change, became so pressing that the Government decided on letting the trading public coin copper money for themselves; and a short act was passed legalising such a procedure.

The first tokens struck were by the Anglesea Mines Co., in 1787, and consisted of pence and halfpence, of which there are many varieties, some of great rarity. Some tokens became common, and a very large number (mostly halfpence) were in circulation when the Government superseded them with the new "Soho" coinage in 1797.

As soon as the tokens were suppressed, and their collection began to be a hobby, a number of enterprising persons bought up the old dies, and began striking "rare varieties;" this, for the most part, consisted in either altering the inscription on the edge of the coin, or by striking pieces from the obverse die of one token, and the reverse of another. These *pseudo* tokens are now known among collectors as "mules."

There were two tokens struck for Hull at the period I mention, viz. :—

1 *Obv.*—Mounted man to right; around, "Guilielmus Tertius Rex;" and below, "M.D.C.L. x.x.x.i.x." *Rev.*—Arms of Hull between

two oak branches; above, "Hull Halfpenny, 1791." Edge, "Payable at the Warehouse of Jonathan Garton & Co."

2 *Obv.*—Same as last. *Rev.*—A ship, with two branches. Edge, "Payable in Hull and in London."

The latter coin was the work of Wym & Kempson, to my mind the two best medallists of their time.

R. S.

PHILATELIC GOSSIP.

THE *débutants* not chronicled during the last two months are rather numerous, and allow no room for preparatory remarks. The principal novelties follow in alphabetical order.

Bolivia.—A singular postal interregnum is reported at this republic. In consequence of forgeries, no letter is allowed to be prepaid with stamps; and all those provided therewith are seized by the authorities, and their vendors proceeded against at law. The new emission does not come out till next year.

Cape of Good Hope.—A new value has been issued for this colony; type like the current penny; one halfpenny, black, but printed in pale ink, with the crown and CC watermark.

Columbian States.—A 10 centavos of the 1860 set of New Grenada has been detected green instead of the formal yellow hue.

Fiji Isles.—In consequence of the exhaustion of the original stock, a provisional issue now does duty for these isles. It is printed with the same die as before, but on plain unwatermarked thick paper. The value is in pence, with the V.R. surcharge. The threepenny has been turned into a twopenny, by the addition of the latter denomination below the surcharge. They are perforated 12½, ultramarine, 1 penny; yellow green, 2 pence; carmine, 6 pence.

German Empire.—An official adhesive for returned letters has been sent us. It is a large broad oval, with festooned border stamped out.

An imperial crown, eagle, escutcheon, and descriptive inscription are embossed in white, on a rich deep azure ground.

Grenada.—All three values of this island are now watermarked with a large star in lieu of the small one previously employed. The recently emitted shilling type is now employed for a fiscal set, printed in yellow, and surcharged with a crown and the value in green; one penny, three-halfpence, and twopence.

Heligoland.—Simultaneously with this magazine appeared a couple of stamps for this island, of an entirely new type. On an oval centre lies a shield, in red, white, and green, surmounted by a crown: name above; value in English currency on the left, in German on the right; ornamentation at angles; coloured impression on white; perforated 12½, green, 2½ farthings, or 3 pfennig; carmine, 2½ pence, or 20 pfennig. A misty idea of equivalence appears to prevail in Heligoland. According to the stamps of the island, 2 farthings and a half (as above) answer to 3 pfennig; at that rate, 2½ farthings quadrupled, or 2½d., would be equal to four times 3 pf., or 12 pf.; whereas we see it represents 20 pf. Again, on the envelope, and adhesive of corresponding value, 10 pf. answer to 1½d., as on the new comer. A similar discrepancy existed on the last set, still current; and this was never explained. We trust the disappearance of our Queen's head on the new issue does not portend a withdrawal of her sovereignty from the small but valuable island.

Java, &c.—For the use of the Dutch East India colonies has been recently issued, in addition to the 2½ cent buff already chronicled, a 2 cent, pale chocolate, and a 15 c. *chiffre tax*; dark buff on a lighter ground. The 5c. *chiffre* has been superannuated for some months.

Mauritius.—A totally new series is expected for this island, in consequence of the adoption of the Indian rupee and its component parts, for the

monetary denomination of the stamps previous to this change, which will take some time for preparation. It is probable we shall get the current set provisionally surcharged.

New South Wales.—The post card hitherto employed is superseded by another of like design, but rather smaller dimensions; the inscription likewise of reduced size. A thicker cardboard than before is used. The colour of the stamp remains the same.

There are also the following, but we have not space to describe them:—*Charkov, Elisavetgrad, Jeletz, Malmyche, Maloarchangelsk. Shadrinsk, Tver, Werchnie, Dnieprovsk, &c.*

Alexandria.—A stamp of smaller dimensions is now used. It is still circular; the value and a pair of posthorns in colour on white in the centre, and an inscription "rural postage stamp of the district of Alexandria" white on colour on a circular frame. Blue, 10 kopecks.

Arsamass.—The design of the stamp for this place is modified. The corner numerals are larger; the star of the oval placed above instead of below. The last four letters of the name are left out, and some minor changes made.

Belosersk.—A variety of this hideously ugly stamp, has turned up on plain white paper; the impressions, generally known, are on yellowish paper. An interesting fact, bearing relation to this stamp, and that of Mariupol, is mentioned in "Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland." The belfries of Novgorod bear the cross, unaccompanied by a crescent, to show that the Tartars were never conquered there. Where the Tartars conquered, and were afterwards vanquished, the crescent is seen, but surmounted by a cross (as in the stamp under consideration).

St. Vincent's.—The current set, including the claret-colored shilling, is on thicker paper than before. The yellow fourpenny remains alone unwatermarked.

Sarawak.—The sixpenny is impressed on laid, the other values still continue on plain paper.

Shanghai.—We have seen an entirely new set for this colony. The type is precisely that of the previously issued pair, on tinted paper, issued about a twelvemonth since. The present set are on plain white thick paper. Orange-yellow, 1 candareen; carmine-pink, 3 c.; green, 6 c.; blue, 9 c.; brown, 12 c.

Sierra Leone.—The threepenny adhesive of this colony is now of a rich gold yellow. An addition to the current set has lately entered ap-

pearance, in the shape of a halfpenny value, on light brown, type of its fellows.

Switzerland.—A contemporary gives information that "in order to prevent the inquisitive from opening envelopes, the public are allowed to have the proper postage stamp impressed on the flap of envelopes; but on condition of taking a thousand specimens at once." We presume the die is to be stamped as on the Turkish envelopes, otherwise we do not see how the professed object is to be attained.

Turkey.—A Turkish post-card is in full vigour. It is large-sized, bearing inscriptions in Turkish and French; no stamp affixed.

United States.—A centenary envelope is in preparation. The impressed stamp will bear an escutcheon, with the words "United States Postage" at top, on a ribbon; above, a postilion on a groundwork of telegraphic poles and wires; beneath this, a locomotive and post carriage; below the shield, on a ribbon, the value in words. The dates, 1776 and 1876, are respectively above and below the escutcheon. Value 3 cents.

DR. VINER.

LITERARY NEWS.

MISS Mathers' poem, "The Token of the Silver Lily," which has been running since January in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, will shortly appear as a six-shilling volume. The authoress contributes some pretty verses to the June number of *Belgravia*.

Copies of Mr. Laird-Clowes' "Meroë" may be obtained from Mr. D. Daniell, 74, Brompton Road, S.W., post free for three shillings.

Mr. Blackburn's "Academy Notes" (Chatto & Windus) is a neatly got-up pamphlet, illustrated with about a hundred engravings of the principal contributions to this year's exhibition at Burlington House. We can recommend it to visitors.

Of all the comic papers *Funny Folks* has now by very far the largest circulation. We know one railway book-stall that gets rid of a thousand copies weekly by its own unaided efforts.

Londoners are promised a new weekly review entitled *The Radical*. Its price will be three-pence, and its circulation presumably small.

"How to Dress like a Lady, by a Lady," has recently been supplemented by a companion work called "The Gentleman's Art of Dressing with Economy." Messrs. Warne are the publishers.

The Poet's Magazine comes before the world proclaiming that it supplies a long-felt want.

The first number, as we write, is still *in nubibus*, and we cannot, therefore, offer an opinion as to its literary and artistic merits; but the prospectus does not promise well. LEH-TE.

Notes.

TRADERS' TOKENS.—Surely it is time we possessed another edition of Boyne's "Tokens of the 17th Century!" I have published a few fresh types and varieties*, but I know gentlemen, some possessing series of tokens, some with long lists of others which are wholly unrepresented in this work; and probably there is not a county in England or Ireland either, which could not supply a fair contingent to an enlarged edition. With every respect for the laborious and painstaking author, he was far from infallible, and a curious instance of his gratuitous assumptions has lately been brought under my notice by my friend (an old collector) Joseph Clarke, Esq., F.S.A., of The Roos, Saffron Walden. 'This gentleman writes:—"Something is yet to be done in tradesmen's tokens. A dozen from a new locality, generally produces one or two fresh types. Only a few days ago, ten were put into my hands, and I found two new ones: one of a fresh place. I must be careful myself, for I often find misappropriations in Boyne. One was brought me from Quendon Street near here, which I find Boyne has placed to 'Quendon Street, London'—in fact, *invented a new street* for it, as there is not, and never was, any such street in London! The new types are:—

1. JOHN BENINGTON — Drapers' Arms. *Rev.*—IN HOLBRIDGE. 1670—1713. (*Query*, Holbeach, Co. Lincoln.)
2. MARGRET WHOELY — M (a sugar loaf) W. *Rev.*—OF HUNDSBONE IN HERFORDSHIRE. (A new place in Hertfordshire.) HERFORDSHIR within a circle.

I have a token of Joseph Smith, of Thaxted in this county—a man making candles, 1652, I.I.S.—and find this note concerning him: "Joseph Smith was a Quaker, and with other Quakers was taken from a meeting there on the 20th of the 11th month, 1660, and for refusing the oaths was committed to prison, and lay there above three months.—H. ECROYD SMITH.

AN EPIITAPH UPON KING CHARLES.—

So falls that statelie cedar: while it stood
That was the onely glorie of the wood:
Great Charls. thou carthlie God, Celestial Man,
Whose life, like other's, though it were a span;
Yet in that span was comprehended more
Then Earth hath waters, or the Ocean shore.

* *Title* "Transactions Historic Society, Lancashire and Cheshire;" also "Journal of Liverpool Numismatic Society."

Thy heav'nlie Virtues Angels should rehers;
It is a theme too high for humane Vers. [look
Hee that would know Thee right then, let him
Upon Thy rare incomparable Book,
And read it or'e and or'e; which if hee do
Hee'l finde thee King, & Priest, and Prophet too;
And sadly see our loss; and though in vain,
With fruitless wishes call Thee back again.
Nor shall oblivion sit upon Thy Hers,
Though there were neither Monument nor Vers.
Thy Suff'rings & Thy Death let no man name;
It was Thy Glorie, but the Kingdom's shame.

J.H.

The above is copied from an old book entitled "The Pourtraicture of His Sacred Majestie in His Solitudes and Sufferings." Reprinted in R.M. (Regis Memoriam?), An. Dom. 1648 (old style). In this book there is the following:—

Philip Smetham His Book
The Living Lord upon him look
And with His favour and His grace
Provide for him in heaven a place.

September ye 11th, 1735.

E. T. M. WALKER.

Query.

CURIOUS SWORD.—I should be glad of any information, as to the date, &c., of a sword in my possession. The handle is solid horn, the guard wrought iron, deeply fluted, blade 2 ft long, figured with flowers, &c., and inscribed

Vincere (sic) aut/mori	Inter arma silent leg es.	Pro christo et patre (sic)
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The first is repeated on both sides. The character is a very peculiar written one, and the orthography is also singular. W. GAIN.

Reply.

COIN.—I think the coin enquired about by J. O. Smith in last month's number is one of the many counterfeits that were in circulation about that time. I have seen thousands of the genuine halfpence of the series dating from 1771 to 1775, but never met with one with REX instead of BEX. There is, however, one halfpenny of this type that has a curious engraver's blunder, and which is genuine, and very rare. It reads GEORIVS, the second G being omitted; and is only of the date 1772. There is also a halfpenny of the previous reign that has a similar mistake, the R being left out of the king's name. It is dated 1730. As another instance of engravers' errors: a halfpenny of William III., dated 1701, on the obverse the three v's in the inscription are crossed like A's, and on the the reverse the two A's in "Britannia" are left uncrossed. If Mr. Smith will send me his coin for inspection, I think I could tell him if it is genuine.—H. CHRISTIE, 28, Davenant Road, Upper Holloway, N.

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THE EDITOR,
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TYPES OF ANTIQUE GEMS.

From the Collection of the Rev. R. H. CAVE.

(Continued.)

THE stones which have been commonly employed for the purpose of gem engraving have been the various kinds of quartz, or siliceous earth, either in a crystallized or amorphous state. Calcedony, perhaps, has been more used than any other kind of stones; and then come, in their successive order for rareness, the garnet, the amethyst, lapislazuli, the jacinth, the emerald, the sapphire. Engravings upon the last two precious stones are of exceeding rarity, so that in fact it has been doubted by some collectors whether any antique engravings upon the emerald or sapphire are to be met with at all. A few, however, are of undoubted authenticity. The present writer has a horse regardant cut upon a large emerald of poor quality, which is Asiatic-Greek work; and of which he purposes to give an engraving by and by. The sard, so called from the Persian "sered," yellow, and the carnelian, usually have upon them the best antique work. The root of emerald, or plasma, a pretty green translucent stone, bears commonly rough work of a late period. The jaspers, red and green, are varieties of calcedony mixed with earths, which render them opaque. These stones have all been mainly used by the ancients for intaglio. They were much employed from the

2nd to the 4th century, for the coarse wheel-cut, abraxas, and gnostic gems which had then superseded the exquisite engravings of the classic age.

For camei work, which is engraving in high or low relief upon stones of two or more strata, the onyx and agate have been usually employed. The reader will take notice that the modern shell camei, with which the English people are mostly acquainted as ornaments for brooches and bracelets, are of very little account or value as compared with work upon the hard stones used for this purpose from the very earliest times. Shell camei are in fact simply scraped with a knife upon the soft yielding surface of the Indian conch. Antique engravings upon stones were done with a drill and diamond dust, and with the diamond point to cut out the minute details upon both intaglio and camei. Modern work upon stones—mostly used now for crests and coats of arms—is done with a wheel and lathe, employing diamond dust also. But the art is almost lost: and except a few valueless camei, engraved in Italy for studs and shirt pins, nothing is done in this way at present; and, in fact, if the art were revived to-morrow, the time of skilled workmen is so valuable now-a-days, that the gems would cost even more than good antique work can be bought for.

The engravings we give this month are of the earliest dawn of the art in Babylonia, Persia, and Etruria, respectively. These are, to speak

roughly, about from two to three thousand years old. They are exceedingly rude: worked almost entirely with the drill; the drill being a rounded steel point, "thrilled" with a small bow held in the hand—such as jewellers use at the present time for drilling holes in watch work. This drill, with diamond powder and oil, produced hollows in the hardest stones, and lines, which formed such rude figures as those of the engravings here given.



No. 1 is a Persian cone on a beautiful sapphirine calcedony; the cone obtuse, cut with eight sides, so as to make the signet an octagon. Probably this octagonal shape was a form replete with mystic virtues amongst the Medes and Persians; as at the cinque-cento period, and with the Rosicrucians later on. In fact, this octagonal cone is much the same shape as that of the Lingam in India at the present day; and its hidden meaning was probably much the same: the Lingam, being a symbol of the generative power; a type of the penetrating ray of the sun; and this was, of course, an idea which would greatly recommend the symbol to a fire worshipping race, such as the Persians were. Mr. King tells us that these octagonal seals may be assigned for the most part, to the times of the first Ninevitic and Persian Monarchies. They have a small hole drilled through the upper part, to admit a string for hanging them about the neck; the regular mode in those days of carrying the signet. At the base of the stone, of which an engraving is given, is a rudely cut intaglio, done entirely with the drill, of a mobed, or priest, sacrificing at a fire altar, with the crescent moon above. This seal was probably the signet of one of the magi of the time of "Darius, the Persian."

We usually associate the legend of Pegasus, or the winged horse, with purely classical times.

Many, indeed, are the myths of the Greek and Roman poets concerning him. He had his residence on Mount Helicon, where, by striking the earth with his hoof, he instantly raised a fountain of water, called Hippocrene, or the Horses Spring. On the back of Pegasus, Bellerophon conquered the Chimæra; and later on, Perseus rescued Andromache. It is no classical engraving,



however, we have here, but a Babylonian seal, in white transparent calcedony, of an age before the foundation of either Athens or of Rome. In fact, the myth itself, like other classical stories, is traceable up to the fountain head of all European fables; to that great Indian source from which Greece, and Rome, Germany, and England, and indeed, all modern Europe has got its language and its legends. On either side of Pegasus are the sun and moon, giving an astrological symbolism to the gem; and two letters are cut above, in an archaic Parthian character. The signet itself is a hemispherical one, this being the form which the Babylonian seal usually took, as the cylinder was the form of the Assyrians, and the cone that of the Persians.

The Etruscans, who give us the next example of a signet, were a people about whom historians have been at odds on many important points. What was their origin? What their language? What their skill in the arts? These are subjects upon which even well instructed people are divided. Upon the whole, it seems most probable that they came from an Assyrian stock—Asiatic Tyrrheni. They seem to have arrived in Italy as colonists from Lydia, and to have brought with them the art of gem engraving from their Assyrian forefathers. They were essentially an artistic race; luxurious, effeminate, and sensual. But they carried into Italy a branch of art which, both with them and with the Greeks, blossomed into a magnificence that has never been surpassed.

Their gem engraving, beginning with the rude intaglio engraved upon the base of scarabei with the drill, grew into the perfection of the engraver's art, wrought with the greatest refinement of which that art is capable. Greek intaglio are generally found in the stone called the golden or yellow sard. But the Etruscans seldom or never made use of this gem. The Etruscan scarabei in my own cabinet are almost always engraved upon the agate onyx, cut transversely, so as to display the band across the stone; and a very beautiful stone it is—this oriental onyx. The type herewith given is one of the most archaic.



It represents a drunken Faun holding a wineskin, and is entirely wrought with the drill upon a Carnelian scarabæus. But the reader who wishes to see the perfection of Etruscan art must visit the British Museum, and examine carefully the silver mirrors—especially those of the Castellani collection—upon which this strange race seem to have lavished all the best skill that they could bring to bear upon this department of the fine arts. We shall see in another article that they could do something better in gem engraving than the type given above.

CORPORATION TOWN-TOKENS, ISSUED IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

IF you have space in your interesting paper I should like to give, from time to time, a list of those cities and towns that struck halfpenny and farthing tokens in their corporate or official capacity. Boyne in his valuable work has enumerated most of them, but only in conjunction with those tokens issued by tradesmen; the latter are very numerous, and to give a complete list of them is impossible, in consequence of new varieties constantly being found in old ruins and excavations. I think, therefore, a separate list of the Town-pieces, as they are commonly called,

would be of interest to some of your readers. As much has been written on the history of these tokens, and to save repetition, I intend to give, under each County, a list of the works bearing on the subject, since Boyne's general list published in 1858.

I might mention that the circulation of these tokens was quite illegal, though for twenty-five years winked at by the Government, and were eventually suppressed; but not without a struggle, for they were very profitable to the issuers. It is said that one unfortunate city lost its charter in consequence; but as this has, however, been denied, and the said city having only recently been in hot water, I will not add to her shame by naming her and the sins of 200 years ago.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BIGGLESWADE.

1 *Obv.*—A. BIGILSWORTH. HALF. PENY.—A cripple on crutches.

Rev.—CHAINGD. BY. THE. OVERSEERS.—A spinning wheel.

This token is heart-shape.

LANGFORD.

2 *Obv.*—CHANGED. BY. Y^{RE}. OVERSEERS. OF. LANGFORD.

Rev.—LANGFORD. IN. Y^{RE}. COVNTY. OF. BED. HALFE. PENNY. 1668.

I shall be glad of any notes referring to above; and also to add 2 to my collection.

No list since Boyne's has been written on this County.

HENRY CHRISTIE.

To be continued.

"THE VENDETTA" IN YORKSHIRE.

CABALISTIC incantation and denunciation probably never abounded to any great extent in Britain, after the era of Pagan Saxendom, when a witchcraft of Scandinavian origin, wholly distinct from the scientific sorcery derived from the Arabians in Spain, and professing to hold direct communion with fiends, was introduced

here and known as the old augury. We are told that besides the *runes* of sepulchral monuments, several other kinds were contemporaneously in use; one of these being denominated *mai-runes*, or the bad, being applied to the brooding over, and the vindictive revenge of injuries real or supposed.

A remarkable instance of astrological necromancy and anathema is connected with our county, which also I fear bears the discredit of being the scene of the latest judicial trial for witchcraft in England, viz., the Ryedale case.

Towards the close of the last century, a large tumulus was opened on Gatherly Moor, about 3 miles from Richmond and upon the portion of Watling Street, called by the Romans *Via Heleniana*, a name now corrupted into Leeming Lane. What the other contents were, we are not informed, but within this mound, William Hawkesworth, Esq. discovered two tablets of lead, each bearing on one side an inscription together with several cabalistic signs; the reverses bearing each a magic square, but with differing inscriptions. A good copper-plate engraving of these remarkably interesting tablets—especially curious in the extreme rarity of such examples—appeared shortly after their discovery, displaying both sides of each. A representation of them is also supplied by Dr. Whitaker in his "History of Richmondshire" but this is as imperfect as the description he prints. A copy of the original engraving having fallen into my hands, a few years ago, was exhibited at a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, when my friend the late T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S. furnished the following description, acknowledging, however that, so great an amount of recondite matter was involved, as only a special student of the subject could adequately delineate. The first tablet contains the following words and signs, deeply cut in the metal, those which have suffered from corrosion being enclosed in brackets: "I do

make this that James Phillip John Phillip his son Christopher Phillip and Thomas Phillip his (son) shall flee Richmondshire and nothing (prosper) with any of them (in) Richmondshire." At the foot of same side of this plate, are engraved the cabalistic signs of "The Spirit of the Spirits of moon;" the last symbol being left imperfect by the persons who manufactured the spell. On the obverse there is "the magic square of the moon in her compass." It is a square of 81 compartments, nine on each side, and the sum of the numbers inserted being, either vertically or diagonally = 369. This face also contains the names of the Spirits Hasmodai and Schedbar-schemoth, answering respectively to the "Spirit of the moon," which corresponds to the number 369; and to the "Spirit of the Spirits of the moon," which is represented by $369 \times 9 = 3321 =$ the sum of all the numbers in the magic square.

The second tablet, contains a somewhat different inscription, viz.:—"I did make this, (that) the (father) James Phillip John Phillip and all the kin of Phillip and all the issue of them shall come (presently) to utter beggary, and nothing joy (or) prosper with them (in) Richmondshire." The two symbols on the first tablet, are here repeated and are more perfectly formed. A third symbol is added which indicates that the "Spirit of the Moon" has again been invoked. All the symbols on this second plate are inverted, as compared with those given by Barrett in page 144 of "Talismanic Magic." The obverse contains the same magic square of eighty-one numbers, and is signed "J. Phillip," a name which may likewise have been upon the missing corner of the first tablet.

According to writers on magic, when all these signs and numbers are engraven on *lead*, and the aspects of the moon are malevolent, wherever "they shall be buried, it makes the place unfortunate and also the inhabitants thereabouts. . . . It makes every man unfortunate,

against whom it shall be directly done, making him fly his place of abode, and even his country where it shall be buried."—*Barrett's Magnus*.

And now, what was the result of this unchristian anathema? Ruin certainly overtook the doomed family, but may not a mortal fear have greatly conduced thereto, in conjunction with the chapter of accidents in human life? Dr. Whitaker, in his account of Brignall, states that on enquiry it was found that this diabolical charm had a curious confirmation in the fate of the Phillips family. Upon an application being made to John Charles Brooke, Esq., Somerset Herald, he stated:—"From the Visitation of the County of York by William Flower Norroy, A.D. 1575, it appears that James Phillips was then living at Brignall, and entered his pedigree; whence it also appears that he had five sons, John, Richard, Henry, Christopher, and Thomas. James was son of Henry Phillips, of Brignall, by Agnes Aislaby his wife, and had an elder brother Charles, which Charles had two sons, John and Cuthbert. Now as James is styled 'of Brignall,' though the younger, the most probable account which can be given of the matter is that he had supplanted John, the son of Charles, in his birth-right; who drew down upon him and his family this secret execration. It is observable that Henry, the third son of James, is not included in the curse, of which the most likely reason which can be assigned is that he was then dead. But the anathema denounced against the family must have had its full effect, as these brothers and their children all died without issue." Their estate, which seems to have been considerable in Brignall, is now the property of Sir Robert Eden, Bart.—*Hist. Richmondshire*, I. pp. 195-6.

H. ECROYD SMITH.

THE TRADERS' TOKENS OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

IT seems strange, when so many persons are collecting the traders' tokens of the 17th century, that more attention has not been attracted to the far better issues, in many respects, struck during the 18th century. These tokens are well worthy of notice among numismatists, some of the specimens being splendidly executed, both with regard to design and striking; while, as a rule, the 17th century issue is very deficient in both respects. Their origin may be traced to the extraordinary increase of almost every branch of industry in England about the latter end of the 18th century, when the clamour for more money, and especially small change, became so pressing that the Government decided on letting the trading public coin copper money for themselves; and a short act was passed legalising such a procedure.

The first tokens struck were by the Anglesea Mines Co., in 1787, and consisted of pence and halfpence, of which there are many varieties, some of great rarity. Some tokens became common, and a very large number (mostly halfpence) were in circulation when the Government superseded them with the new "Soho" coinage in 1797.

As soon as the tokens were suppressed, and their collection began to be a hobby, a number of enterprising persons bought up the old dies, and began striking "rare varieties;" this, for the most part, consisted in either altering the inscription on the edge of the coin, or by striking pieces from the obverse die of one token, and the reverse of another. These *pseudo* tokens are now known among collectors as "mules."

There were two tokens struck for Hull at the period I mention, viz. :—

- 1 *Obv.*—Mounted man to right; around, "Guilielmus Tertius Rex;" and below, "M.D.C.L. X.X.X.I.X." *Rev.*—Arms of Hull between

two oak branches; above, "Hull Half-penny, 1791." Edge, "Payable at the Warehouse of Jonathan Garton & Co."

2 *Obv.*—Same as last. *Rev.*—A ship, with two branches. Edge, "Payable in Hull and in London."

The latter coin was the work of Wym & Kempson, to my mind the two best medallists of their time.

R. S.

PHILATELIC GOSSIP.

THE *débutants* not chronicled during the last two months are rather numerous, and allow no room for preparatory remarks. The principal novelties follow in alphabetical order.

Bolivia.—A singular postal interregnum is reported at this republic. In consequence of forgeries, no letter is allowed to be prepaid with stamps; and all those provided therewith are seized by the authorities, and their vendors proceeded against at law. The new emission does not come out till next year.

Cape of Good Hope.—A new value has been issued for this colony; type like the current penny; one halfpenny, black, but printed in pale ink, with the crown and CC watermark.

Columbian States.—A 10 centavos of the 1860 set of New Grenada has been detected green instead of the formal yellow hue.

Fiji Isles.—In consequence of the exhaustion of the original stock, a provisional issue now does duty for these isles. It is printed with the same die as before, but on plain unwatermarked thick paper. The value is in pence, with the V.R. surcharge. The threepenny has been turned into a twopenny, by the addition of the latter denomination below the surcharge. They are perforated 12½, ultramarine, 1 penny; yellow green, 2 pence; carmine, 6 pence.

German Empire.—An official adhesive for returned letters has been sent us. It is a large broad oval, with festooned border stamped out.

An imperial crown, eagle, escutcheon, and descriptive inscription are embossed in white, on a rich deep azure ground.

Grenada.—All three values of this island are now watermarked with a large star in lieu of the small one previously employed. The recently emitted shilling type is now employed for a fiscal set, printed in yellow, and surcharged with a crown and the value in green; one penny, three-halfpence, and twopence.

Heligoland.—Simultaneously with this magazine appeared a couple of stamps for this island, of an entirely new type. On an oval centre lies a shield, in red, white, and green, surmounted by a crown: name above; value in English currency on the left, in German on the right; ornamentation at angles; coloured impression on white; perforated 12½, green, 2½ farthings, or 3 pfennig; carmine, 2½ pence, or 20 pfennig. A misty idea of equivalence appears to prevail in Heligoland. According to the stamps of the island, 2 farthings and a half (as above) answer to 3 pfennig; at that rate, 2½ farthings quadrupled, or 2½d., would be equal to four times 3 pf., or 12 pf.; whereas we see it represents 20 pf. Again, on the envelope, and adhesive of corresponding value, 10 pf. answer to 1½d., as on the new comer. A similar discrepancy existed on the last set, still current; and this was never explained. We trust the disappearance of our Queen's head on the new issue does not portend a withdrawal of her sovereignty from the small but valuable island.

Java, &c.—For the use of the Dutch East India colonies has been recently issued, in addition to the 2½ cent buff already chronicled, a 2 cent, pale chocolate, and a 15 c. chiffre tax (dark buff on a lighter ground). The 5c. chiffre has been superannuated for some months.

Mauritius.—A totally new series is expected for this island, in consequence of the adoption of the Indian rupee and its component parts, for the

monetary denomination of the stamps previous to this change, which will take some time for preparation. It is probable we shall get the current set provisionally surcharged.

New South Wales.—The post card hitherto employed is superseded by another of like design, but rather smaller dimensions; the inscription likewise of reduced size. A thicker cardboard than before is used. The colour of the stamp remains the same.

There are also the following, but we have not space to describe them:—*Charkov, Elisavetgrad, Jeletz, Malmyche, Maloarchangelsk. Shadrinsk, Tver, Werchnie, Dnieprovsk, &c.*

Alexandria.—A stamp of smaller dimensions is now used. It is still circular; the value and a pair of posthorns in colour on white in the centre, and an inscription "rural postage stamp of the district of Alexandria" white on colour on a circular frame. Blue, 10 kopecks.

Arsamass.—The design of the stamp for this place is modified. The corner numerals are larger; the star of the oval placed above instead of below. The last four letters of the name are left out, and some minor changes made.

Bielosersk.—A variety of this hideously ugly stamp, has turned up on plain white paper; the impressions, generally known, are on yellowish paper. An interesting fact, bearing relation to this stamp, and that of Mariupol, is mentioned in "Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland." The belfries of Novgorod bear the cross, unaccompanied by a crescent, to show that the Tartars were never conquered there. Where the Tartars conquered, and were afterwards vanquished, the crescent is seen, but surmounted by a cross (as in the stamp under consideration).

St. Vincent's.—The current set, including the claret-colored shilling, is on thicker paper than before. The yellow fourpenny remains alone unwatermarked.

Saravak.—The sixpenny is impressed on laid, the other values still continue on plain paper.

Shanghai.—We have seen an entirely new set for this colony. The type is precisely that of the previously issued pair, on tinted paper, issued about a twelvemonth since. The present set are on plain white thick paper. Orange-yellow, 1 candareen; carmine-pink, 3 c.; green, 6 c.; blue, 9 c.; brown, 12 c.

Sierra Leone.—The threepenny adhesive of this colony is now of a rich gold yellow. An addition to the current set has lately entered ap-

pearance, in the shape of a halfpenny value, on light brown, type of its fellows.

Switzerland.—A contemporary gives information that "in order to prevent the inquisitive from opening envelopes, the public are allowed to have the proper postage stamp impressed on the flap of envelopes; but on condition of taking a thousand specimens at once." We presume the die is to be stamped as on the Turkish envelopes, otherwise we do not see how the professed object is to be attained.

Turkey.—A Turkish post-card is in full vigour. It is large-sized, bearing inscriptions in Turkish and French; no stamp affixed.

United States.—A centenary envelope is in preparation. The impressed stamp will bear an escutcheon, with the words "United States Postage" at top, on a ribbon; above, a postilion on a groundwork of telegraphic poles and wires; beneath this, a locomotive and post carriage; below the shield, on a ribbon, the value in words. The dates, 1776 and 1876, are respectively above and below the escutcheon. Value 3 cents.

DR. VINER.

LITERARY NEWS.

MISS Mathers' poem, "The Token of the Silver Lily," which has been running since January in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, will shortly appear as a six-shilling volume. The authoress contributes some pretty verses to the June number of *Belgravia*.

Copies of Mr. Laird-Clowes' "Merou" may be obtained from Mr. D. Daniell, 74, Brompton Road, S.W., post free for three shillings.

Mr. Blackburn's "Academy Notes" (Chatto & Windus) is a neatly got-up pamphlet, illustrated with about a hundred engravings of the principal contributions to this year's exhibition at Burlington House. We can recommend it to visitors.

Of all the comic papers *Funny Folks* has now by very far the largest circulation. We know one railway book-stall that gets rid of a thousand copies weekly by its own unaided efforts.

Londoners are promised a new weekly review entitled *The Radical*. Its price will be threepence, and its circulation presumably small.

"How to Dress like a Lady, by a Lady," has recently been supplemented by a companion work called "The Gentleman's Art of Dressing with Economy." Messrs. Warne are the publishers.

The Poet's Magazine comes before the world proclaiming that it supplies a long-felt want.

The first number, as we write, is still *in nubibus*, and we cannot, therefore, offer an opinion as to its literary and artistic merits; but the prospectus does not promise well. LEH-TE.

Notes.

TRADERS' TOKENS.—Surely it is time we possessed another edition of Boyne's "Tokens of the 17th Century!" I have published a few fresh types and varieties*, but I know gentlemen, some possessing series of tokens, some with long lists of others which are wholly unrepresented in this work; and probably there is not a county in England or Ireland either, which could not supply a fair contingent to an enlarged edition. With every respect for the laborious and painstaking author, he was far from infallible, and a curious instance of his gratuitous assumptions has lately been brought under my notice by my friend (an old collector) Joseph Clarke, Esq., F.S.A., of The Roos, Saffron Walden. This gentleman writes:—"Something is yet to be done in tradesmen's tokens. A dozen from a new locality, generally produces one or two fresh types. Only a few days ago, ten were put into my hands, and I found two new ones: one of a fresh place. I must be careful myself, for I often find misappropriations in Boyne. One was brought me from Quendon Street near here, which I find Boyne has placed to 'Quendon Street, London'—in fact, *invented a new street* for it, as there is not, and never was, any such street in London! The new types are:—

1. JOHN BENINGTON—Drapers' Arms. *Rev.*—IN HOLBRIDG. 1670—1½B. (*Query*, Holbeach, Co. Lincoln?)
2. MARGRET WHORELY—M (a sugar loaf) W. *Rev.*—OF HVNDSONE IN HERFORDSHIRE. (A new place in Hertfordshire.) HERFORDSHIR within a circle.

I have a token of Joseph Smith, of Thaxted in this county—a man making candles, 1652, I.I.S.—and find this note concerning him: "Joseph Smith was a Quaker, and with other Quakers was taken from a meeting there on the 20th of the 11th month, 1660, and for refusing the cath was committed to prison, and lay there above three months.—H. ECROYD SMITH.

AN EPITAPH UPON KING CHARLES.—

So falls that statelie cedar: while it stood
That was the onely glorie of the wood:
Great Charls. thou earthlie God, Celestial Man,
Whose life, like other's. though it were a span;
Yet in that span was comprehended more
Then Earth hath waters, or the Ocean shore.

* *Vide* "Transactions Historic Society, Lancashire and Cheshire," also "Journal of Liverpool Numismatic Society."

Thy heav'nlie Virtues Angels should rehers;
It is a theme too high for humane Vers. [look
Hee that would know Thee right then, let him
Upon Thy rare incomparable Book,
And read it or'e and or'e; which if hee do
Hee'l finde thee King, & Priest, and Prophet too;
And sadly see our loss; and though in vain,
With fruitless wishes call Thee back again.
Nor shall oblivion sit upon Thy Hers,
Though there were neither Monument nor Vers.
Thy Suffrings & Thy Death let no man name;
It was Thy Glorie, but the Kingdom's shame.

J.H.

The above is copied from an old book entitled "The Pourtraicture of His Sacred Majestie in His Solitudes and Sufferings." Reprinted in R.M. (Regis Memoriam?), An. Dom. 1648 (old style). In this book there is the following:—

Philip Smetham His Book
The Living Lord upon him look
And with His favour and His grace
Provide for him in heaven a place.

September ye 11th, 1735.

E. T. M. WALKER.

Query.

CURIOUS SWORD.—I should be glad of any information, as to the date, &c., of a sword in my possession. The handle is solid horn, the guard wrought iron, deeply fluted, blade 2 ft long, figured with flowers, &c., and inscribed

Vinn cere (sic)	Inter arma	Pro christo
aut/mori	silent leg	et patre (sic)
	es.	

The first is repeated on both sides. The character is a very peculiar written one, and the orthography is also singular. W. GAIN.

Reply.

COIN.—I think the coin enquired about by J. O. Smith in last month's number is one of the many counterfeits that were in circulation about that time. I have seen thousands of the genuine halfpence of the series dating from 1771 to 1775, but never met with one with RUX instead of REX. There is, however, one halfpenny of this type that has a curious engraver's blunder, and which is genuine, and very rare. It reads GEORIVS, the second G being omitted; and is only of the date 1772. There is also a halfpenny of the previous reign that has a similar mistake, the R being left out of the king's name. It is dated 1730. As another instance of engravers' errors: a halfpenny of William III., dated 1701, on the obverse the three v's in the inscription are crossed like A's, and on the reverse the two A's in "Britannia" are left uncrossed. If Mr. Smith will send me his coin for inspection, I think I could tell him if it is genuine.—H. CHRISTIE, 28, Davenant Road, Upper Holloway, N.

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The Archæologist.

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AND PHILATELIST.

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JULY, 1876.

[PRICE 2d.

HALIFAX GIBBET AND GIBBET LAW. By JOHN RYLEY ROBINSON, LL.D.: F.R.G.S.

THE Gibbet Law of Halifax existed from time immemorial, being probably co-eval with the town itself, having been traced to as early a date as 1280; existing at the time when the manor of Wakefield (containing the parish of Halifax) was bestowed on the Earl of Warren, and continuing till about two hundred years ago. Records of executions as late as 1650 exist, when they ceased on intimation that if they were repeated the bailiff would be called to public account therefore.

"The inhabitants of the Forest of Hardwick (which was co-extensive with the parish of Halifax) had the custom, that if a felon was taken within their liberty, with goods stolen out or within the liberty of the said forest, either *Hand-habend*, *Back-berand*, or *Confessand*, of the value of thirteenpence-halfpenny, he should, after three markets or meeting days within the town of Halifax next after such apprehension, be tried, and being condemned, be taken to the Gibbet, and have his head cut off from his body." He was however, to be publicly and deliberately tried by a jury, composed of frith-burghers of the said liberty. The proof was this, on arrest he was brought before the Lord Bailiff, who lived at Halifax, kept the jail, had the custody of the axe, and was the legal executioner. He issued his summons to the constables of the four townships of the said liberty, requiring four frith-burghers

from each to appear before him on a certain day, to enquire into the truth of the charge. At the trial, the accuser and accused were confronted. If the accused was acquitted, he was immediately liberated; if condemned he was executed at once; immediately, if that was the principal market day; if not, he was placed in the Stocks, with the stolen goods on his back, except they were too heavy, when they were laid in front of the stocks that all might see.

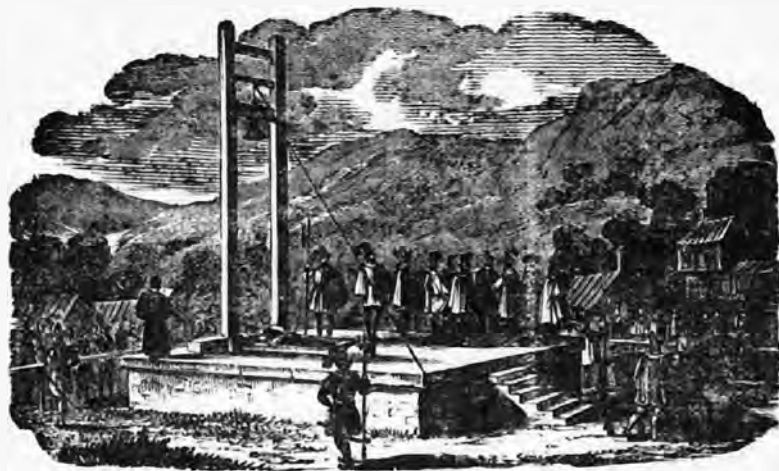
The execution always took place on the great market day, in order to strike the more terror throughout the district, and was performed by means of an instrument called a Gibbet, which was raised upon a platform four feet high, and thirteen feet square, faced on every side with stone, and ascended by a flight of steps. In the middle of this platform was placed two upright pieces of timber, fifteen feet high, joined at the top by a transverse beam. Within these was a square block of wood, four feet and a half long, which moved up and down by means of grooves made for that purpose, to the lower part of which was fastened an iron axe, which weighed seven pounds twelve ounces. This axe thus fixed was drawn up by means of a cord and pulley. At the end of the cord was a pin, fixed to the block, which kept it suspended till the moment of execution, when the culprit's head being placed on the block, the pin was withdrawn, and his head instantly severed from his body.

The Earl of Morton, passing through Halifax about the middle of the sixteenth century, witnessed one of these executions, ordered a model to be made of the Gibbet, and, on his return to Scotland, of which he was Regent, had a similar instrument constructed, which, remaining long unused, was called "The Maiden;" but, on the third of June, 1581, he was himself executed by it. The identical instrument is now, I believe, in the museum of our Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.

The number executed by the Halifax Gibbet from 1541 to 1650, was forty-nine. This, combined with the strict discipline of the Hull constables, doubtless gave rise to the Thieves' and Vagabonds' Prayer,—“From Hull, Hell, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us?”

Many suppose, and with a fair show of reason, that the popular idea of "Thirteenpence-halfpenny, a hangman's wage," took its origin from this law, and that was the amount paid to the executioner for his gratuity.

During a lawless state of society, such prompt punishment doubtless answered well. Nor would justice be often perverted. There were no niceties of evidence to balance, or doubtful points to clear; the whole duty of the court consisting in identifying the articles stolen, ascertaining their value, and proving that they were either *Hanahabend*, that is, in his hand when taken; *Backberand*, that is, on his back; or *Confessand*, that is, that he confessed to the theft.



HALIFAX GIBBET.

LIST OF PERSONS BEHEADED AT HALIFAX.

Richard Bentley, de Sowerby, decollat 20 die Martii, 1541. Quidem Extranus Capitale subit sententiam 1 o die Jan., 1542.

Joh es Brygg, Capellanie de Heptonstal. Capitale subit sententiam, 16 o Septembris. 1544.

Joh es Ecoppe, de Eland. Capitale subit sententiam, Ultimo die Martii, 1545.

Thomas Waite, de Halifax. Capitale subit sententiam, and Fuit Sepultus. 5 o die Decemb, 1545.

Richard Sharpe, de Northm. John Learoyd, de Northm. beheaded the 5th day of March, 1568, for a robbery done in Lancashire.

William Cokkere, was headed 9th day of October, 1572.

John Atkinson, Nicholas Frear, Richard Garnet, were headed at Halifax, the 9th day of January, 1572.

Richard Stopforthe, was headed the 19th May. 1574.

James Smith, de Sowerby, was headed at Halifax, the 12th Feby., 1574.

Henry Hunt, was headed at Halifax, the 3rd of November, 1576.

Robert Bayr stall, *alias* Ferneysyde, was headed the 6th of Feby., 1576.

John Dicconsone, de Bradford, was headed the 6th January. 1578.

John Waters was headed at Halifax, March 16, 1578.

Bryan Cassone, was headed at Halifax, the 15th of October, 1580.

John Appleyard, de Halifax, was headed the 19th of February, 1581.

John Sladen was headed at Halifax, the 7th of February, 1582.

Arthur Firthe was headed the 17th of Jan., 1585.

John Duckworth was headed at Halifax, the 4th of October, 1586.

Nicholas Hewett, de Northouram, Thomas Masone, vagans, were headed the 27th of May, 1587.

Thomas Roberts, de Halifax, was beheaded the 13th of July, 1588.

Robert Wilson, de Halifax, was beheaded the 5th of April, 1589.

Decollatus Petrus Crabtrye, Sorby, 21 December, 1591.

Decollatus Barnard Sutcliffe, Northowram, 6th of January, 1591.

Abraham Stancliffe, Halifax, capite truncatus, September 23, 1602.

Ux Peter Harison, Bradford, decoll February 22, 1602.

Christopher Cosin, decollatus, December 29, 1610.

Thomas Briggs, decollatus, April 10, 1611.

George Fairbanke, perditissimus nebulo vulgo vocatus Skoggin, ob nequitiam. Anna ejusdem Georgii Filia spuria, ambo meritissime ob surtum manifestum decollati December 23, 1623.

John Lacy, perditissimus nebulo & latro, decollatus, January 29, 1625.

Edmund Ogden, decollatus April 8, 1624.

Richard Midgly of Midgly, decollatus April 13, 1624.

Ux Johan Wilson, decollata July 5, 1627.

Sara Lume, Hal, decollata Dec. 8, 1627.

John Sutcliffe, Sk. decollatus, 14 May, 1629.

Richard Hoile, Hept, decollatus October 20, 1629.

Henry Hudson, Ux Samuel Ettal ob plurima surta decollati August 28, 1630.

Jeremy Bowcock, de Warley, decollatus, April 14, 1632.

John Crabtree, de Sourby decollatus September 22, 1632.

Abraham Clegg, Norland, decollatus May 21, 1636.

Isaac Illingworth, Ovenden, decollatus, October 7, 1641.

John Wilkinson, Anthony Mitchell, Souerby decollati April 30, 1650.

In all 49.—

5 in the last six years of Henry VIII.

25 in the reign of Elizabeth.

7 " James I.

10 " Charles I.

2 during the Interregnum.

We have received from Mr. Gavin, of Manchester, a packet of his novelties, as announced in our advertisement columns. It contains 50 well-executed photographs, 25 splendid transfer pictures, 2 excellent puzzles, a genuine guide to fortune, and 30 wonderful recipes and tricks, including "How to make artificial gold and silver which cannot possibly be distinguished from genuine." We can highly recommend the packets as quite satisfactory in every way, and worth more than the money asked.

ROMAN COINS;

BY W. H. TAYLOR.

CHAPTER VIII.—COLONIAL COINS.

BEFORE passing to the consideration of the Imperial series, it will be well to say a few words about the coins of the Roman Colonies.

Most of them belong to the Augustan age; but coins continued to be struck in the colonies until the reign of Gallienus, when they ceased to be circulated. The types have generally the letters COL. for *colonia*, and may be classified into two divisions, agricultural, and military.

The former class is usually distinguished by the figure of a man driving a plough drawn by oxen; and the latter by military insignia.

Spain, which contained a large number of Roman settlements, has furnished many examples of this colonial currency. Amongst the Spanish towns issuing coins may be mentioned Carthago Novo (Carthagenæ); Cæsarea Augusta (Saragossa); Emerita (Merida); and Sarraco (Sarragona).

On some of the colonial coins of Corinth are found very beautiful and well-executed representations of public buildings, statues, figures of deities, &c., &c.

The coins of Nemausus (Nîmes), a Gallic town, are remarkable from the fact that they are the only ones known in silver; all the other Roman colonials are of brass.

There are many Spanish and Carthaginian types of the Imperial age bearing Punic legends, showing them to have been still understood and employed at that period.

Greek inscriptions are not uncommon, but those in Latin are of course more numerous.

Roman money was struck in some of the Greek provinces with Latin inscriptions, exclusively for the payment of the soldiers; by this means their interests in, and recollections of their fatherland were easily and naturally sustained.

Curious and interesting reverses occur on some of the colonial coins. The sacred cone-shaped stone used in the worship of El Gabal (the stone), and carried to Rome by Heliogabalus, is found on some types of Emissa. Those of Emerita have the gate of that city represented: coins of Illice, the temple of Juno. Some types of Tyre depict Dido, standing beside a figure, who is digging the foundations of a town (Carthage).

The term *autonomous* often occurs when mention is made by writers of certain colonies; it describes those which, although subject to the Roman rule, yet still retained their own laws and customs. Claudiopolis, Agrigentum (Girgenti), and Panormus (Palermo), may be cited as examples of this kind of colony.

(To be continued.)

Popular Antiquities.

EDITED BY WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S.

WHITSUNTIDE FESTIVALS AT HORNSEA IN THE OLDEN TIME.—Before the Inclosure Act, which was passed in 1801, at Hornsea Whitsun-week was a sort of rustic carnival. The pastures were "broken" (that is, cattle were turned into the fresh grass) on old May-day, but the gaities took place at Whitsuntide. On Whit-Sunday, two young girls went round the town to collect flowers. In the evening these were made into a garland, at the Nowtherd's.* Such of the milkmaids as desired went after milking to the making of the garland, and had "cold posset" and "white cakes." Those who were so inclined took their cakes away with them, and it was a common thing to take a piece of white cloth to wrap it up in. On Monday morning, the milkmaid that got first into each pasture (Hornsea and Southorp) received a ribbon, and was called

* The "Nowtherd" had to look after the cattle in the pastures.

the Lady or Queen of that pasture for the rest of the year; and to be first on this occasion some of them would sit up all night, and be in the pasture, perhaps, by three in the morning. The same day the milkmaids had a dinner at the Nowtherd's, before which, a fiddler, with two girls carrying the garland, and the Ladies of the pastures, went round the town, and called on each of the young women that was expected at the dinner. After dinner, they had a dance till milking time. On returning from Southorp pastures, it was usual to dance for a short time on the common, near the spot where the cart-road over it entered Lelley-lane. In the evening there was dancing again. On Wednesday, the married people had an entertainment—in modern times tea—and there was another dance. On Thursday, the jury had a supper. On Saturday, the gaities were at the highest, and there was a "great dance," commonly kept up late into Sunday morning. The dances took place in a barn prepared for the occasion.

WHITSUNTIDE.—The following curious account of the consumption of provisions in the Cathedral of Durham during Whitsun Week, in 1347, together with the prices of the articles, is taken from the rolls of the cellarer, at present in the treasury at Durham:—

	s.	d.
Six hundred salt herrings	3	0
Four hundred white herrings	2	6
Thirty salted salmon	7	6
Twelve fresh salmon	5	6
Fourteen ling, fifty-five "Kelerys," four turbot	23	1
Two horse loads of white fish and a "congr"	5	10
"Playe," "sparlings," eels, and fresh water fish	2	9
Nine carcasses of oxen salted, so bought	36	0
One carcass and a quarter, fresh	6	11½
A quarter of an ox, fresh, bought in the town	3	6
Seven carcasses and a half of swine in salt	22	2½
Six carcasses fresh	12	9
Fourteen calves	28	4
Three kids, and twenty-six sucking porkers	9	7½
Seventy-one geese with their feed	11	10
Fourteen capons, fifty-nine chickens, and five dozen pigeons	10	3
Five stones of hog's lard	4	2

	s.	d.
Four stones of cheese, butter, and milk...	6	6
A pottle of vinegar and a pottle of honey.	0	6½
Fourteen pounds of figs and raisins, sixteen pounds of almonds, and eight pounds of rice.....	3	7
Pepper, saffron, cinnamon, and other spices	2	6
One thousand three hundred eggs	15	5
Sum total.....	£11	4 0

Similar consumptions took place during the week of the feast of St. Cuthbert and other feasts among the monks of Durham for a long period of years.

POETICAL SIGNBOARDS.—Mine host and hostess of the "Britannia," South Normanton, Alfreton, Derbyshire, gave the following invitation:—

Come in and taste Britannia's ale,
You will not find it new nor stale;
To have it good is the intent
Of John and Sarah Gent.

The next rhyme was copied in 1872 at Windley, near Duffield:—

The water kindly turns the mill,
While I grind the corn for many;
And ale, I hope, may further still
Assist to turn a penny.
Then try my friends, if soon or late,
How ale your strength recruits;
You'll ever find a cheering bait,
With honest Puss-in-Boots.

We must add, attached to the tavern is a flour-mill, which is referred to in the first two lines of the rhyme; the house is called "Puss-in-Boots."

PAPER COINS AND MEDALS.

(Continued.)

IT was the opinion of an eminent author, that were every copy of the Bible destroyed, there existed sufficient matter in the shape of quotations in various other works to supply the loss. With a moderate stretch of the simile, it may be affirmed that, should history be silent, or all records lost respecting the great German wars of 1866 and 1870-1, the paper medals in philatelic albums would prove quite as faithful as most historical chronicles.

Looking forward to the days of Macaulay's hackneyed but useful New Zealander, fancy him admiring the various emissions of Hanover,

Saxony, Brunswick, &c., in a well-preserved postage stamp album! Should the descendant of the now illiterate savage prove as intellectually minded as the great historian seems to imagine, he may study them as reliable records, and seeing none of them postmarked after a certain date, will recognize the truth of perhaps a mere traditional remembrance of the political annihilation of those countries by the Prussian victories. He will see evidence of the existence of a once free, rich, and populous city called Frankfort; and philatelic publications may tell him of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis, and their wide-spread post-offices. The story of the wrongs of Frankfort and the spite of Bismarck, will receive confirmation, and the Prussian kreuzer set commemorate the revolution.

He may examine, moreover, the numerous envelopes employed in the course of the said eventful wars, both by the military writing from the camps, and the civilians communicating with the army. The very names and numbers of the squadrons and battalions will stand to all time perpetuated in the albums now scoffed at by some of the wisecracks of the present day.

The multifarious divisions of the Germany of 1866, will stand recorded by the paper medals represented by the prettily diversified keys of Bremen, the eagles of Lubeck, the ingenious combinations of mysterious Bergedorf, and the shoals of numerals of Thurn and Taxis so unceremoniously kicked out, to be replaced by sets for the nominally German, but really Prussian empire, north and south; and afterwards by a uniform series for the whole. The sad story of Alsace and Lorraine will be ever perpetuated in postal albums.

How beautifully will the preservation of post-marked sets of several states, now amalgamated in the Italian kingdom, illustrate the rise and progress of their revolutionary movements. The provisional issues for Parma, Modena, and

Romagna, doing duty from June, 1859, until March of the following year; those of Tuscany, lasting a twelvemonth longer; the rare blue half-tornese impressions of Naples, and the Neopolitan series bearing Victor Emmanuel's head, show what may be termed the transition period between political convulsions and comparative tranquility. On the other hand, the primary issues of the above-mentioned duchies, and those of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with the tri-legged armorials of Naples, and the heads of Bomba, remain to testify to the numbers of powers once domineering in Italy. Finally, the date on the latest postmarked tiara and crossed keys of Rome marks the last sole vestige of the temporal power of the ruler of the Vatican.

The Lombardo-Venetian stamps, superseded in Lombardy so many years before those substituted for Venetia alone, will point out how protracted was the struggle, ere the final disappearance of the Austrian arms on the Venetian stamps in 1866, marked the era of the conjunction of the queen city of the sea, and the birthplaces of Virgil and Romeo, with the kindred cities of Italy.

DR. VINER.

(To be continued).

Notes.

ROMAN ROADS.—In the interesting and well-written "History of the Stockton and Darlington Railway," by George Markham Tweddell, F.R.S.N.A., the author says:—But of all roadmakers (though the Carthaginians are supposed to be the first people who had paved roads, and the Greeks the first to legislate for their repair) the Romans stand pre-eminent. No other people, of ancient or modern times, are fit for a moment to be compared to the hardy Roman soldiers in the construction of firm and spacious roads, which would have lasted until now, had they not been ruthlessly torn up by savage numbskulls, in modern days, that they might steal the materials, and boast of living in a state of superior civilization. No matter what difficulties lay in the way, the Romans believed that their soldiers were all the better for being inured to labour, as it contributed alike to their health and morals; knowing that idleness and dissipation generally go hand in hand; and all obstacles were surmounted by patient perseverance.

DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS.—A few days ago a young girl found a large number of silver coins in a horn in the ground near Steinish, about three miles from Stornoway. They are all in a

good state of preservation, and are of the size of a penny, one being as large as a crown piece. They are of the reign of James VI. of Scotland, and are dated 1571-2 and 6. It is thought they were brought there by some of the Fifeshire gentlemen to whom James had given a grant of a portion of the Lews to settle in about that time, and that these coins were hid when the islanders made the attack upon them which ultimately forced the gentlemen of Fife to quit the Lews. The place where the coins were found was at one time covered with moss.

Queries.

In my reading I have once or twice met with allusions to an ancient "point of war" called "*Bien-venu auvergnat*," said to have been used by the Counts of Auvergne in the days of the Crusades. Can anyone tell me if such a song or tune ever existed; if it is known at the present day; and how a copy could be procured? X.

Can "R.S." or any of your numerous readers give an explanation of the following piece relating Hull? It is halfpenny size, has a blank reverse, and been perforated for a badge. It has on obverse an inverted anchor within a shield; crest, hand holding an oar. On a riband below, "*Spes super sydera*." Legend, "*Domus Trinitatis, Hull, 1369*." It is of this or late last century workmanship.—D. T. BATTY, Manchester.

Replies.

TRADERS' TOKENS.—Respecting a second edition of Boyne's work on these tokens, I agree with Mr. Smith that one is sadly needed. I have in my collection a great many Boyne never met with, and I know of others, whose collections are very large, who could give from their own cabinets perhaps thousands undescribed by him. The work perhaps, if obtained from all sources, might nearly be doubled. Mr. Boyne, I believe, spent nearly ten years in compiling his work, and, taken as a whole, I think the errors and misappropriations of the places, &c., are excusable. One cannot be expected to know every locality on this "mortal coil." Mr. Smith describes two tokens as being unpublished. Now if Mr. S. has any intention of taking in hand the second edition of Boyne, he also must be more particular in his descriptions. I have only one of the tokens he mentions, and it is not only published (see Simpson's work on Lincolnshire tokens, 1872) but described wrongly in both places. My token reads:—

Obs.—JOHN BENINGTON. — The Mercers' Arms (not Drapers').
Rev.—IN HOLBIDG. 1670.— $\frac{1}{2}$ l.b.

Quendon Street has long been known to have been an error of Boyne; see Mr. Golding's Essex list published in 1868 in the *East Anglian*, where another Quendon token is also described.

HENRY CHRISTIE.

P.S.—The note on Joseph Smith, of Thaxted, is also copied from the *East Anglian*, and is Mr. Golding's.

TRADERS' TOKENS.—It would indeed be a great boon to collectors of the traders' tokens of the seventeenth century if Mr. Boyne could be induced to issue a new edition of his very valuable work. I have not any doubt that there are very many, both unpublished and wrongly described, yet to appear. Mr. Ecroyd-Smith would have done well, however, not to have made an uncalled for sneer at Mr. Boyne, who, while taking fair credit to himself for exercising great care to be accurate in his descriptions, expressly says in his introduction, "But after all the care bestowed, many of the tokens are no doubt incorrectly placed, and must be left to be rectified by those who are interested in the subject." Mr. Boyne, to my own certain knowledge, took the utmost care in his attributions, and would not on any account have invented a street or place to please himself. He certainly was mistaken in the Quendon token, which was correctly placed by Mr. Golding to the Essex series, several years since, which he published in the *East Anglian Magazine*. Having been a diligent student of the subject, both before and since the publication of "Boyne," I am entirely of his opinion that many thousands of these interesting pieces have yet to be described; but with all my pains I have not succeeded in obtaining 2000 new descriptions, and many of them prove beyond doubt the general accuracy of Mr. Boyne, especially where a halfpenny has turned up of which he had described a farthing, and *vice versa*. Mr. Boyne, it must be remembered, entered upon a comparatively new field of inquiry, and the issue of his work stimulated the energies of local collectors, many of whom were necessarily unknown to him. Some of these have issued the results of their researches, and have, of course, as Mr. B. expected, "rectified" some of his errors; but none of them has ventured to accuse him of pretending to infallibility.—J. S. SMALLFIELD, University Street, London.

17TH CENTURY LOCAL TOKENS.—Referring to

the note on this subject in your last issue, page 48, by Mr. Ecroyd Smith, I agree with him that "it is time we possessed another edition of Boyne's "Tokens of the 17th Century;" but I believe that "laborious and pains-taking author" (as rightly styled by Mr. Smith) found his book to be a financial failure, and I very much doubt whether another edition would ever pay its publisher, unless a numerous body of subscribers could be first obtained. In the meantime several gentlemen have brought out lists for various localities of such tokens as were unknown to Boyne when he published his book in 1858. A bare enumeration of their names and labours will show to the readers of the *Archæologist* how many earnest workers there are who have striven to snatch from oblivion those interesting relics of a bygone age, 1st, in order of time, Mr. Augustus W. Franks, of the British Museum, in 1862, compiled a list of 209 London and 37 Southwark tokens, not described in Boyne's work. 2. Some years afterwards, Mr. J. S. Smallfield supplied another list from the same two places, with 240 additions to Boyne, London, of course, having again the lion's share. This valuable paper, as well as that of Mr. Franks, was read before the Numismatic Society, and both were afterwards published in their chronicle. 3. In 1868, Mr. C. Golding (of the firm of Golding & Lawrence, 18, Ivy Lane, E.C.) published an excellent illustrated book on the "Coinage of Suffolk," which was "printed for private distribution only." This contained all "the regal coins, the leaden pieces, and tokens of the 17th, 18th, and 19th century," known to have been struck in the county; and those of the 17th (nearly all described from specimens in Mr. Goulding's extensive collection) added above 70 to Boyne. 4. In the same year, Mr. Golding also published in the *East Anglian* a list of all the Essex tokens, adding 65 descriptions to those in Boyne; and in it he corrects his error in assigning the Quendon Street token to London (as noticed in your last number), and restores it to its native county. This list was reprinted from the *East Anglian* by Samuel Tymms, Lowestoft. 5. The same successful and indefatigable token collector has since contributed a paper to the Manchester Numismatic Society on the "Early Lancashire Tokens," with 28 additions to Boyne. 6. About the same time, a list of all the Sussex tokens, furnished by Messrs. J. S. Smallfield and E. Ellman, was "reprinted from vol. xxiv. of the Sussex Archæological Collections," with 70 additions to Boyne. 7. Mr. Justin Simpson, of Stamford,

brought out in 1872 his Lincolnshire list, with copious notes and illustrations, thus adding to Boyne above 40 new descriptions 8. In 1873 Mr. Tillett, of Norwich, furnished his list of the Norfolk tokens to a local magazine, entitled the "Eastern Counties Collectanea," and added about 40 descriptions to Boyne's. 9. Mr. R. N. Worth, of Plymouth, supplied an excellent paper on the tokens of Cornwall to the Royal Institution of that county, which was published in No. xvi. of their journal, and the new descriptions he gave, together with several transfers from other localities, more than doubled the numbers in Boyne's Cornish list. 10. The Rev. W. G. Searle, vicar of Oakington (or Hoakington, as he spells it), has published a new Cambridgeshire list, with many additions. 11. I have in my possession a MS. list of about 120 Irish additions to Boyne, which were kindly supplied to me by Dr. Aquila Smith, of Dublin, and his friend, W. J. Gillespie, Esq. 12. Lastly, I have compiled a list of 95 Devonshire tokens and varieties unknown to Mr. Boyne, 60 of which are in my own collection. The above lists give in the aggregate more than 1000 additions to Boyne, and doubtless many others might be brought to light if collectors would communicate to each other, through the medium of your useful paper, any fresh discovery they meet with. In buying lately only eight of these tokens, four of them were not to be found in Boyne. The descriptions of these shall appear in next month's number, by your permission. In Mr. Boyne's introduction to his excellent work, he estimates the entire issue may have been nearly 20,000 (although he only describes 9,466), and seeing so many have turned up since he published his book in 1858, it is very likely his surmise was correct.—H. S. GILL.

J. O. SMITH.—I think "J. O. Smith" (May No., p. 40) will find the name on his coin spelled "Georguis III., Rux." It is, as Mr. Christie says, a counterfeit, or perhaps more strictly speaking, an imitation coin. I have about 100 varieties, and give you a few of the legends on obverse:—Georguis III., Rex; Georgivs III., Rex; Gdorovis Tii Rdx; Georgivs II., Rex (1770); Georgius II., Rex (1777); George III., Rex; George III., Rules; George for ever; Georgui III., Rex; George, I sing of B; George Ruled; George Rules; Georugis II., Rux; Geobgius Ti, Rox; Georguis III., Rux; Georivs Pit Sex; George Til Ren; Georiuus III., Ves; Glacioua Dei Pax; Glaucovs Dei Pax; Glorious II., Ren (1775); Glorivvs III., Vis; Glorivvs Jer Vis; Glorivvs Ne Son; Glorious Tii Rox;

Glorivvs III., Vis; Glorivs Pit Sex; God save the King; God save the Realm, &c., &c.—D. T. BATTY, Manchester.

WILLIAM ALLEN.—On the issue of the proclamation by Queen Elizabeth, which declared the sovereign to be the head of the Church in lieu of the Supreme Pontiff, the bishops and clerics of England were called on to take the necessary oath of allegiance. Along with those bishops and students who quitted these shores and found a home in the Netherlands (then under the dominion of Philip II., of Spain), was William Allen,—sometimes written Alanus,—a member of an ancient Lancashire family of that name. He was Canon of York, and a Doctor of Divinity of the University College of Oxford. The rule and political views of Philip greatly favoured the entry of the fugitives into his kingdom, where they prospered; for William Allen having proceeded to Louvain, there became acquainted with Jean Vendeville, a professor in the university of that town; and some years afterwards these two, in company with Philip Morgan, who had formerly been Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, undertook a journey to Rome. Vendeville, who afterwards held a law professorship at Douai (then a town of Flanders), wrote to Allen, at Louvain, offering him a professorship of theology. He accepted his friend Vendeville's offer, and came to Douai, where they established a small house for the education of those recusant students of the English universities, who were scattered and housed in the various colleges in France and Flanders. In 1578, this establishment became of some note, and Vendeville, who had been raised to the office of vice-chancellor, and had gained the good-will of Philip, did not fail to introduce this seminary to the notice of the king. Allen, after its suppression,—which was brought about by the spread of a false rumour of there being within its wall a conspiracy for the annexation of Flanders to France—went to Rheims, when he, with his students, were warmly welcomed by Cardinal de Guise. There they remained during a period of fifteen years, enjoying tranquility, until the year 1593. Beyond the foregoing notes, little has been written which will throw any light on the career of William Allen—afterwards Cardinal. Perhaps some reader can inform me of what Lancashire family he comes, and if any is in possession of facts or information relative to the careers of this triumvir, viz., William Allen, Jean Vendeville, and Philip Morgan, I shall be obliged by their communicating same to me.—J. SMITH, jun., Warrington.

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