

have possessed another peculiarity in having a handle projecting from the upper part of the disc, as in the seal under consideration ; but instead of figures we find only foliage.

The name of Godwin was so common in Anglo-Saxon times that it is hopeless to fix with any certainty the personage represented on the seal. If any reliance can be placed on the resemblance to the seals of Eadgytha and Ælfric, of which the dates are assigned to 974 and 985, the seal may be placed during the reign of Eadward II. 974-979, or his successor Æthelred 979-1016. Now, we find a Godwin 'minister' (or king's thegn) witnessing charters of Eadgar* in 967 and 972. The same or another Godwin 'minister' witnessed a number of charters of Æthelred † from 980 to 1016. This may not have been the person represented in the seal, but our Godwin must have been of considerable rank to have used a seal. The most probable explanation of the whole would seem to be that Godwin was a great benefactor or founder of some religious institution, and that his daughter, sister, or widow, Godgytha, was abbess of this foundation, and employed the founder's seal as the seal of the monastery.

There was at Wallingford a cell in the church of the Holy Trinity attached to St. Alban's, but this was not founded till the time of William the Conqueror. Near Wallingford was, however, an ancient Saxon monastery at Cholsey, said to have been founded by King Æthelred as some atonement for the murder of his brother King Eadward the Martyr. It was supposed to have been destroyed by the Danes in 1006, when they burnt Reading, Wallingford, and Cholsey, and the nuns may have taken refuge in the neighbouring town of Wallingford, there to meet their fate.

There is one matter which claims some attention, and this is the letter or sign which follows SIGILLVM on the seal of Godwin. It would seem to be B, but has somewhat the appearance of an altered letter. It is difficult to offer any explanation unless possibly BEATI were intended, and if this can be so interpreted, it might be surmised that Godwin had devoted himself to works of piety, and this is in some measure supported by the representation of the Holy Trinity on the handle."

The Rev. W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Yorkshire, communicated the following Report on the Monuments of Dartmoor, its Avenues, Large Circles, Burial Mounds, Hut Circles, and Holed Stones ; the whole illustrated, as on former

* Cod. Dip. Nos. 533, 570.

† Cod. Dip. Nos. 624, 629, 641, 654, 655, 657, 658, 1292, 705, 1296, 710, 714, 1309, 723. In No. 1296 there are two witnesses of the name.

occasions, by a large number of plans and drawings, executed on behalf, and with the assistance, of the Society.

“ When I laid a few plans of Dartmoor monuments upon this table in March, 1880, I explained why they were not more numerous. A second visit to that most interesting district in the following summer has enabled me to make my survey more complete, to rectify some statements in my previous communication, and to present to you a more detailed report, which I think will satisfy you that no portion of the British dominions is more deserving of the closest attention of antiquaries. For the student of prehistoric archæology, it is a veritable paradise.

Cornwall is entitled to a high place of honour on account of its many rude stone monuments, but on Dartmoor must be bestowed the blue ribbon. The area of the moor is comparatively circumscribed, and yet over its surface of about twenty square miles there may be seen such a multitude of monuments, and many of them of such extraordinary dimensions, that one is struck with wonder that they should have remained so long undescribed and unrecorded. If Cornwall is distinguished for thirteen great circles and seven huge cists, Dartmoor is also distinguished for six large circles, but, pre-eminently, for twenty-four avenues and lines of upright stones, one of which far surpasses in length the longest of any in Brittany. I omit, in this comparison, the strongly-fortified dwellings, walled villages, hut circles, and remarkable vestiges of ancient tin workings, which exist in great numbers in both counties.

Avenues and Lines.—I believe I have seen the whole of the existing monuments classed under the head of Avenues and Lines. At all events I have seen twenty-four, and measured eighteen. When they consist of two or more rows, whether parallel or converging, I have designated them avenues; the others are single rows, or lines.

Of this number, in their present condition—

- Seven consist of one row.
- Fourteen consist of two rows.
- One is of four rows.
- One is of five rows.
- And one is of thirteen rows.

Again, of the whole number, fourteen are attached to cairns; and four commence with a long stone, and at this time there is no trace of a cairn at the other end. But as most of these have suffered injury, and are in an imperfect condition, it is very probable that all of them were originally connected with

burial mounds. In their present state their lengths are as follow :—

Five range from 200 to 300 feet.

One is between 300 and 400 feet.

Six are from 400 to 500 feet.

Four are from 500 to 600 feet.

One is between 600 and 700 feet.

One is between 700 and 800 feet.

One is between 800 and 900 feet.

One, at the present time, is 1,173 feet long, but I think it extended about 300 feet longer; and one is of the enormous length of 11,239 feet; and of the remaining three, of which I was not able to ascertain the exact lengths, one I guessed by the eye to be 3,000 or 4,000 feet, and two to be under 300.

I have said that fourteen are connected with, or attached to, cairns; and commonly these cairns are enclosed within stone rings. In the cases where circles exist and enclose no cairn, it is extremely probable that the cairns have been removed, and indeed the ground within some of these empty enclosures gives clear evidence of disturbance. It is therefore a fair inference that these avenues and lines belong to a sepulchral class of monument; and if so, this is a step gained in the elucidation of this particular branch of archæological research.

Let me now conduct you among the ruins of the wonderful monument, part of which is upon Staldon Moor, which I have told you is 11,239 feet long. This is exclusive of the circle, 52 feet 9 inches in diameter at one end, and of the cairn, 27 feet in diameter, at the other extremity. Inclusive of these, and regarding the whole as one monument, it is 11,319 feet 5 inches in length. Its crumbling ruins will point out to you the gigantic conception of its builders, and the one dominant idea of their minds; and in the execution of their undertaking you will appreciate the difficulties of their task, and the ingenuity and skill with which they surmounted them.

Like the professional showman, I shall draw a little upon the imagination, in order that you may understand the matter. Two powerful and beloved chieftains of a family—say father and son, or two brothers, or two attached friends—have died, and been buried on sites a long distance apart; it may be, where they met their deaths. Like Saul and Jonathan, they were lovely and pleasant in their lives; and the people who once owed them a loving and devoted allegiance resolve that in their deaths they shall not be divided. The tomb of the elder, which is distinguished by an enclosing circle of stones, is to the south, where the sun shines in mid-day splendour; and that of the

younger, which is a cisted cairn, is to the cold north. Between these extreme points, which the eye cannot embrace at one view, there is an interval of two miles and 226 yards; and the intervening ground consists of several swelling hills and narrow dells, and is intersected by the river Erme, and two of its tributary streams. The devoted people resolve to convert these two distant sepulchres into one noble monument, which shall be worthy of the lamented and unforgotten deceased, by means of a connecting line of upright stones. At least 2,500 granite blocks are required, which they collect from the moor, not without considerable labour. The real difficulty they encounter does not consist in the transport of these heavy materials, but in erecting them in such a line as shall unite the two tombs without departing unnecessarily from a direct course. But just as, at a later period, the Romans were occasionally baffled by the physical features of the country, across which they determined to construct their usually straight roads, and were compelled to deviate, in order to come to a compromise with nature—as, for example, at Tidcome Hill, in Wiltshire, between Winchester (Venta Belgarum) and Marlborough (Cunetio)—so the prehistoric men meet with an insuperable obstacle in the precipitous right bank of the river Erme, and in the river itself, and are forced to deviate eastwards where the sloping bank is more gentle, and the water shallow and fordable, and where they strike the river at a nearly right angle, instead of obliquely, which they would have to do further west. Here they cross, and gaining the left bank resume their labour of love, and take up the line of direction which the river has broken, and by gradually swerving westwards finally reach the northern sepulchre.

The difficulties of this undertaking must have been enormous, and can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who are acquainted with the configuration of the country which was traversed. The plan, on a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1,000 feet, which I have placed on the table, will assist you to form your own judgment upon it. You will perceive that the river Erme, which at that early period was no doubt a much more formidable obstacle than it is now in its contracted condition, necessitated a deviation from a straight line. In this plan, I have carried on the compass bearing of 20° from one extremity to the other, in order to show the extent of deviation, and the skilful way in which the several difficulties occasioned by the steep bank, the river and its tributaries, were overcome.

We can imagine the numerous conferences, and consultations with their engineers, which must have been held when the grand project was formed, and the frequent discussions which must have ensued during the progress of the work. Its accom-

plishment would have never been attained had there been determined obstruction arising from divided counsels. The labour probably extended over several years, for it is not possible for a body of men, however numerous, to lay a scheme for surmounting the natural obstacles, select the suitable blocks of stone, convey them to their places, and erect them, within a brief space of time.

They had one advantage which I did not possess when I surveyed their work—they lived near at hand. Perhaps they were the inhabitants of Erme-pound, a strongly-walled village close to that part of the river where the line passes, and of other neighbouring villages, of which there are abundant traces, and carried on their operations whenever the sky was clear. I had miles to travel from Cornwood before I arrived there, and the fog was so dense throughout the day that I was able, with the kind and valuable assistance of my friend Mr. J. Duke Pode, of Slade, to take a large number of compass-bearings along the line with very great difficulty, and had to tramp through wet heather and quaking bogs, to my great discomfort.

I do not wish you to suppose that what I have said expresses my deliberate conviction as to the motive of these people, and the method adopted by them in constructing this extraordinary monument; but at the same time it is quite within the bounds of probability that the two burial-mounds were in existence before the connecting line of stones was made, for had it been otherwise, and had the original idea been to construct such a monument, these men would have selected a tract of country which presented fewer obstacles, where they could have buried their dead, and made a long line more direct and more complete.

There seems to be another monument of a similar kind, on a smaller scale, on Hingston Hill, to the east of Down Tor. In this instance the cairns are placed on opposite elevations within sight of each other. The more important one has a ring of stones around it, 37 feet in diameter; the other is a large cisted cairn without a circle. That which I conceive to be the connecting line of stones is 1,173 feet long, and nearly straight, as you will observe in the plan produced; and although there are no stones marked in the 300 feet, you are not to suppose they are altogether absent. I noticed two or three, but at the time I made the survey I had not seen the previous example, or I should have been more careful to examine and insert them; and I am now of opinion that if the soft earth were probed many stones would be discovered in their proper places concealed beneath the surface, and the entire length would be more than

1,473 feet. In this line the stones are of a more imposing size than those of any other line or avenue on the moor, and they present, in a marked manner, a feature which attaches to the Brittany Avenues, where the stones increase in height and bulk as they approach the circle or sacred spot with which they are connected. The same feature is observable in one of the Castor Avenues.

When Mr. Spence Bate* visited this monument about the year 1868 or 1869, the smaller of the two large stones at the west end nearest to the circle was resting against the other, and he has informed me that three years ago it was in the same position. Since then these stones have fallen, or been wilfully thrown down. Indeed, when I saw them I thought they must have fallen within a few days, for the earth about the foot of the larger stone had the appearance of quite recent disturbance. This fact, however, shows how desirable it is that the prehistoric monuments of our country should be planned before they become still more dilapidated. If I am right in regarding this and the preceding monument as a compound one, consisting of two burial mounds and a connecting line, may it not explain the arrangement at Trevelgue, in Cornwall, where there are two cisted barrows, and a short, slightly-curved earthen bank (about 40 feet long), as it were, uniting them? (See *Archæologia*, vol. xlv. p. 422.)

I must now draw your attention to another parish with reference to avenues and lines. In some parts of the moor they occur in groups, and are always associated with cairns. There are four distinct avenues near to each other on the east slope of Shuffle Down, near Castor; two avenues, and a line, in close connection on the west slope of Hartor Tor; an avenue and a line, close together, on Heytor, east of Black Tor; two avenues not far apart (one hundred and twenty-three yards), on Trowls-worthy; a line, and a monument of thirteen rows, within a few feet of each other, on Glazecomb Moor, and not many yards to the east of these a monument consisting of five rows, on Hickley Plain, Coryndon Ball; and two avenues at Merivale Bridge, about thirty yards apart.

Stones requiring the united strength of several men to move them were generally employed in the construction of these monuments, but many of those which compose the monument consisting of thirteen rows are so small that one man could easily carry them. This is quite exceptional. Why the stone rows should not be parallel in cases where several belong to one

* "Antiquities of Dartmoor," published in the Proceedings of the Ethnological Society in 1869-70; and in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for 1871.

system is not obvious, and I have no theory on the subject. The same arrangement occurs in Brittany.

Before quitting the subject of avenues and lines, a word must be said respecting the long stones with which some of them are commenced, and sometimes ended. In one or two instances these stones are of a large size, and tower like giants above the pigmies near them. On Hartor Tor a line of stones 262 feet long commenced with a menhir which has fallen, 17 feet 9 inches long; and at the other end of the line is a cairn. An avenue on the same hill-side commences with a stone 12 feet 3 inches long, and terminates with a cairn; and a second avenue, close by, has a stone similarly situated, which is 9 feet 4 inches in length. The 'Long Stone,' attached to an avenue, which is popularly known by this name on Shuffle Down, near Castor, is 10 feet out of the ground; and initial stones in various parts of the moor, although of lesser length, are yet large compared with the stones composing the avenues. In other instances there are long stones at the end of avenues, and close to the cairns. For example, on Shuffle Down, Castor, one of the two prostrate stones is 11 feet 7 inches in length; and the stone nearest to the circle on Hingston Hill is 12 feet 6 inches long.

I also invite your attention to the plan of the compass-bearings of the eighteen avenues and lines, in which you will find the cairns to which they lead placed in their proper positions. Until a much larger number of examples are brought together for comparison, nothing definite is deducible from these bearings, but I would have you observe, that nine are found between the magnetic NE by N and E points; five between E and S; four between S and W; and none between W and N; *i.e.* fourteen out of the eighteen are on the east side of the meridian, which cannot be accidental. It is, however, an arrangement exactly the reverse of that which is found in Brittany. There the circle, or sacred spot, to which the avenues lead, at which end the stones are the loftiest and the most bulky, is towards the west. Of the eleven monuments existing in that province, the important end is, I believe, without an exception, on the west side of the meridian. Nor can this be accidental.

When these monuments were newly erected they must have presented a very imposing appearance, very unlike what they do now. Many of the stones are deeply embedded in the soft peaty soil, but we may judge of their sizes from some of those which have fallen, and are still in great part uncovered. In my detail plans the stones which are not tinted are invisible, and were discovered by probing the ground with an iron rod. The outlines of their forms are not, therefore, strictly accurate. Some are fallen, and others are probably upright, and have sunk out of sight.

From all the significant details I have submitted, you cannot, I think, resist the conclusion that avenues and lines, together with their burial-mounds, are sepulchral monuments of a compound character, and that when the burial-mounds are absent you behold monuments which are greatly dilapidated. Examine and compare the plans which lie on the table, and you will see how this view is borne out by the evidence they afford. Look more particularly at the plan of structures on Glazecomb Moor. There is a line of stones leading to a cairn, and that line extended to a second cairn, probably erected later, on the occurrence of another death in the family. Alongside is a third cairn, with which thirteen rows of stones are connected; and close by there are two more cairns. We have here, then, quite a necropolis. If you look also at the plan of one of the avenues near Merivale Bridge you will find that its length is broken in the centre by a cairn, and the thought will occur to you, as it has occurred to me, that there has been here a subsequent prolongation of the avenue, and for the same reason as the extension of the line on Glazecomb Moor.

Circles.—In last year's Report I said there were seven large circles on the moor. There are but six, for I included that on Staldon Moor, which I am now convinced is merely a ring deprived of its cairn. Its diameter is not much larger than the one on Hingston Hill, which still retains its burial mound; and its connection with a line of stones removes it altogether from the class of monuments to which circles belong.

The six circles are—

1. Merivale Bridge . . .	62 feet 2 inches in diameter.
2. Ruggymead, Fernworthy	65 feet 6 inches ,,
3. Brisworthy	80 feet ,,
4. Scorhill, Gidleigh . . .	90 feet ,,
*5. Sittaford Tor, No. 1 . . .	100 feet ,,
*6. ,, No. 2 . . .	120 feet ,,

In the first of these there are ten stones standing; in the second, twenty-seven; in the third, four standing, and seventeen fallen; in the fourth, twenty-four standing † and nine fallen; in the fifth, eight standing and six fallen; and in the sixth, seven standing and twenty fallen. In all of them there are intervals where other stones have been.

It is quite evident that they form a class of monument distinct from those to which avenues and lines are attached, though not perhaps differing from them as to destination. The late Mr.

* Popularly called "The Grey Wethers."

† In 1858 twenty-nine stones were erect (according to Mr. Ormerod) and two fallen.

Stuart, of Edinburgh, was of opinion that the Scotch examples were sepulchral enclosures, and, with our present knowledge, I am not disposed to question his conclusions. There is no reason to suppose that they served any different purpose in England; but we are in possession of no evidence whatever in favour of or against his view. The only large circles with which I am acquainted, which may one day help to throw some light upon their use, are the two nearly contiguous ones (resembling, in this particular, 'The Grey Wethers,' at the foot of Sittaford Tor) in the Island of El Lanie, or Ile du Tisserand, one of which is beneath the waters, and the other is in process of destruction by the restless waves of the stormy Morbihan Sea. The entire area of the undestroyed portion of the latter is full of fragments of urns, stone axes, mostly broken, flint knives and scrapers, hammers or pounders, and burnt animal bones. When I was there with Canon Greenwell a few years back, the proprietor, M. de Closmadeuc, had commenced exploring it, but I do not know to what extent he has prosecuted his researches nor the conclusions he has arrived at.

Although in Devon and Cornwall there are large circles and barrows there is not, at the present time, one avenue or line of stones in the latter county connected with a burial-mound. In my former report I mentioned a line of stones near St. Columb, and that it led to nothing. It is not improbable that it was attached to a cairn, and that other examples formerly existed, for in one of Dr. Stukeley's Volumes of Drawings he gives a sketch of 'Part of an Avenue in Cornwall,' and shows five stones on one side and four on the other, but does not indicate the locality. Still, it is a noteworthy fact that, upon none of its wide stretches of uncultivated moorland, where ancient walled villages, stone circles, and barrows are found, and where we might expect to meet with this class of monument, there is not a vestige of one.

Burial-Mounds.—With respect to these, I have little to add to what I said in last year's Report. They vary considerably in their dimensions, and, with one exception, are of a round form. All the large ones are cairns, and many of the smaller ones are composed of earth. Most of them contain stone cists.

At Belstone, near Okehampton, a ruined cairn enclosed within a ring is commonly described in guide-books as a circle. A plan of it is on the table, and its section shows the little that remains of its cairn. It is just the kind of monument to which we should expect to find an avenue or line attached. Another cairn, enclosed within two rings, the outer having about the same diameter as at Belstone, is close to the Fernworthy circle. Some scientific research and a great deal of unscientific ransack-

ing have been pursued among these tombs, of which there is very little information on record. In 1873, Mr. Spence Bate found in a barrow on Hamel Down a heap of burnt bones and a bronze dagger with an amber pommel ornamented with gold studs; and he has from time to time communicated reports of his researches to the Devon Association for the Advancement of Science, &c. The latest account of exploration of which I have any knowledge is contained in a newspaper report of last summer's meeting of the same Association, which may possibly be not quite accurate, 'Recent discoveries in the neighbourhood of Chagford.' Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S., here described some archæological discoveries in this locality which resulted in the finding of a couple of 'kistvaens' in a cairn on the property of Mr. Standerwick. One of these has been removed intact to the Torquay Natural History Museum. It contained fragments of an urn.

An oval barrow, 96 feet long and 66 feet wide, may be seen on Hickey Plain, on the left hand after passing through the entrance gate to Coryndon Ball. Its long axis is north and south, and at its south end are the remains of a large chamber or cist, but its ruin is so complete that it is not possible to discover its plan. A support 5 feet wide, 10 inches thick, and 4 feet 7 inches high, is in place, and a stone leans against it. There are two displaced capstones 10 feet by 8, and 9 feet by 5 feet 4 inches respectively, besides one or two smaller stones lying near.

Cromlechs.—Three exist; two are utterly ruined, and one (at Drewsteinton), having fallen, was re-erected in 1862. One of the ruined ones, near the Merivale Bridge Avenues, has been recently made more ruinous by stonebreakers, who have split the capstone into two or three pieces; the other, on Coryndon Ball, I have just mentioned. It is said that a fourth once existed on Shuffle Down, where, some years ago, three stones stood, five feet apart, in the form of a triangle, and were called the 'Three Boys.' Only one of these stones now remains, 5 feet 6 inches out of ground, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and leans considerably. It is about 690 feet to the south of the 'Long Stone,' and it is also said that an avenue led to it, of which not one stone is left.

Pounds and Hut-Circles.—I shall not occupy your time with any lengthened allusion to pounds and hut-circles. They have been fully described in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association, and in several other publications. I produce a plan of one of the most important huts, called Round Pound, and plans of two or three small detached ones. In one of the latter there is a stone which, I think, shows how some of these houses were roofed. The commonly received idea is that the circular

wall was about four feet high, and that the covering was formed by means of poles, meeting at a point, laid over with heather and turves. But the stone to which I refer seems to point, in this instance, to a beehive stone vault. The method of constructing the walls is usually with large slabs set upright concentrically from three to four feet apart, the slabs facing outwards and inwards, and the space between them filled with earth and stones. One of the plans shows a different construction. The circular wall is faced with a masonry of small stones, not built in courses, but as they came to hand. This hut is on Roundy Hill, Cranber Tor. I also produce a plan and section of a small building which is not circular, and resembles a chambered barrow. It was pointed out to me as a beehive hut, but, if so, it was erected to shelter one person only, for I had very great difficulty in getting into and out of it, and there was not sufficient head room within for me to sit upright. Strictly speaking, it has no beehive roof. The side walls overhang slightly, and a stone slab is laid across them. It was probably a small storehouse for tin.

Holed Stones.—There are also upon the table plans of stones with holes. These stones are of two forms, long and round, and in the greater number of instances the holes are not bored through, as they are in Cornwall. I endeavoured to ascertain from labourers and others whether these stones had served for hanging gates, but they could not inform me. In the Channel Islands, and in Shetland, stones of these forms are still employed for this purpose. The pole of the gate passes through the long stone which is built into the wall, and works in the socket of the round stone, which is partially buried in the ground. If some of these were so employed, there are others in which the hole is either in an impossible place, or is bored in a curved and slanting direction. The hole is on the top of the long stone at Lew Mill; and the hole of the stone on the left of the lane near Teigncombe, and that of the round stone near the edge of the Down on the way from Chagford to Prince Town, are so pierced that a gate pole could not work in them. These two last have a close resemblance to some of the Cornish ones. It is true that several of the stones are still used as gate posts, which would seem to imply that they are serving the same purpose as formerly, though in a different manner; and several are similarly used in Cornwall; but Mr. Borlase will tell you that a Cornish gate is a very modern invention.

In closing this Report I must add that, on Shapely Common, and on the slopes of other tors in the immediate vicinity of ancient villages, I observed that the land had been cleared of stones and cultivated. This must have occurred at some early

date. The surface is covered with innumerable parallel shallow furrows, about three or four feet apart, which run up the hill-side for the convenience of drainage. These furrows are not perceptible unless the slanting rays of the sun cast shadows into them.

I must also state, that for some time I thought there were two distinct classes of dwellings on the moor, viz., those which have a short basement wall of stones and earth, and others which are mere pits. The regular arrangement of the latter, sometimes in lines more or less parallel, with spaces between them like streets, reminded me of the pit villages of the Wiltshire Downs. I noticed that they frequently exist where there are no hut circles, and I came to the conclusion that they belonged to a different people, and to another age. I was afterwards told that they were only trial pits formed by seekers for tin. Whether this be their origin or not, it is certain that they were made by a people who lived long after the cairns and avenues were erected, for these monuments were not respected by them."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, March 24th, 1881.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association:—The Journal. Parts xxiii. and xxiv. [Completing vol. vi.] 8vo. London, 1881.

From the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:—Old and New Style fixed dates Calendars, and the principles and results of Emendations. A Paper read before the Society, February 3rd, 1881. By John R. Baker. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1881.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries:—

1. Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie. 1878, hefte ii.-iv.; 1879, hefte i.-iv.; 1880, hefte i. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1878-80.
2. Tillæg til Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, aargang 1877, 1878. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1878-9.

From the Author:—Certain Old Almanacs published in Philadelphia between 1705 and 1744. By Henry Phillips, Jr. (Read before the American Philological Society). 8vo. Philadelphia, 1881.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xxxi. No. 210. 8vo. London, 1881.

From W. S. Wetherley, Esq.:—Eight Lithographs from drawings by Mr. Wetherley, signed W. S. W. 1869, of sculptured figures in Henry VIIIth's