HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

OF

MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL

AND

ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

LONDON, 1904.

162

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight. Two native Indian Charms used to expedite delivery in parturient women

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition.

Name of Lender George A. Auden M.A. M.D

Address 54 Bootham York

Date 12 Jan 04

This sheet should be detached here

Suggestions regarding the Historical Medical etc. Exhibition, also information in respect to objects of interest in the possession of others.

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To

HENRY S. WELLCOME,

Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

PENNY
STAMP

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

162

February 24. 1905

Dear Sir,

In reply to the last clause of your letter of the 21st inst., addressed to Burroughs Wellcome & Co., I may say that owing to the magnitude of the work involved, our arrangements for the exhibition are not yet complete, and the date has not yet been definitely fixed. As soon as I am able to do so, I shall be glad to advise you without delay.

I am,

Yours very truly,

George A. Auden Esq., B.A.,
54, Boothan,
York.

Feb. 27th.

TELEPHONE 91.
AT HOME 2-3 P.M.
(EXCEPT WEDNESDAY.)

54, BOOTHAM,
YORK.

162

Dear Sirs

I forwarded your account for the medicine chest (3. 13. 6) to Mr Fairbairn's agent – he has not however made any settlement. I enclose a cheque for the same. I shd be glad to know which the Medical & Historical Exhibition of Mr Wellcome is likely to be opened this year

I am
yours faithfully
George A. Auden B.A.

Messrs Burroughs & Wellcome & Co

28 January 1904.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th inst, and to thank you for your interesting loan to my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. The charms were duly received.

With respect to the medal used as a badge at the International Medical Congress in 1894, I am afraid that this is rather a too recent production for my purpose.

If you know of any other objects which would be interesting to the exhibition in the possession of your friends, I shall esteem it a favour if you will kindly let me know.

I have pleasure in sending you enclosed, in accordance with your request, a set of the Viking series of advertisements, which please accept with my compliments.

I am,

Yours very truly,

George A. Anden Esq. M.A., M.D.
54 Bootham,
York.

Mr. C.J.S. Thompson 162

Extract from Mr. Crossley Holland's letter of 17.4.05

Dr. Anden of 54 Bootham, York wishes to be informed of the date of the "Wellcome" Medical Exhibition.

April 18th. 1905 R.

12 January 1904.

TELEPHONE 91.
AT HOME 2-3 P.M.
(EXCEPT WEDNESDAY.)

54, BOOTHAM,
YORK.

Dear Sir

I am extremely interested in your proposed Historical Medical Exhibition, and shall be glad to hear the date when it has been arranged.

I enclose two Indian charms used in native midwifery, which were sent to me by an former pupil of mine; with them are enclosed the letters explaining their use.

There is an interesting account

of a similar charm used by a quack in London in 1382 in the Guildhall Letter Book H. 145. (quoted in Sidney Youngs' Annals of the Barber Surgeons p 37). The ~~other~~ only other article of a quasi-historical interest which I have is the facsimile of the medal struck at Rome B.C. 291. to commemorate the bringing to the Island of Tiber of the serpent of Aesculapius to avert the plague. This facsimile was used as a badge at the International Medical Congress at Rome in 1894

but I expect you have one yourself.
Some time ago you kindly let me have a
series of your 'Zodiac Series' of advertisements,
I have been much interested in your later
× series of 'Viking' pictures, I should be very
grateful if you could let me have a series
of these as I take an interest in Runic
monuments and matters pertaining to the
Danes & Vikings

Believe me
yours faithfully
George A. Auden.

H. S. Wellcome Esq

× yet

and say any other things
he can find suitable for
the Exn will be appreciated

Medical Department
City of Birmingham.

Education Department.
Edmund Street.

AT THE HEAD OF YOUR REPLY PLEASE WRITE

May 10 1909

Dear Sir

By all means keep the Roman charms for the Exhibition – I was afraid that this had been held & that I had missed it.

Shall you have any exhibits for English amulets & charms of a curative nature? e.g. the 'lucky bones' used in the Isle of Man & Whitby for success in fishing & general luck & health, or the potato worn as smooth & hard as a marble carried in the pocket as an antidote

to rheumatism?

Believe me

yours faithfully

George R. Pauder.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq

H.M.S.

11th May, 1909.

Dear Sir,

I desire to thank you for your letter of the 10th inst. I shall be pleased to retain the Koran charms, which you kindly offer, until the exhibition is over, when they shall be safely returned to you.

I hope to have a good exhibit of English charms, amulets and talismans of every description, homely and otherwise. Any objects you could lend me in this way would be much appreciated, but kindly do not forward them until the exhibition is announced, when I will duly inform you of the time and place to which loans should be sent.

Thanking you for your kindness,

I am,

Yours very truly,

(signed) HENRY S. WELLCOME.

per C.F.

To

George A. Auden, Esq.,

Medical Department,

Edmund Street,

Birmingham.

H.M.E.

7th May, 1909.

Dear Sir,

With respect to the Koran charms which you kindly loaned me me for the Historical Medical Exhibition, I have these still in safe keeping.

Owing to the magnitude of the work involved, and to the fact that offers of loans are still coming in from all parts of the world, I have not yet been able to fix a definite date for holding the Exhibition. As soon as I am able to do so, I will at once inform you. Meanwhile, if you wish, I will return the charms if you will kindly let me know.

I am,

Yours very truly,

(signed) HENRY S. WELLCOME

per C.J.S.T.

To

George A. Auden, Esq.,

Education Department,

Edmund Street,

Birmingham.

Medical Department.

162

City of Birmingham.

REPLY SENT
MAY 5 1909

Mr. Lunn Rad

Education Department.
Edmund Street.

AT THE HEAD OF YOUR REPLY PLEASE WRITE April 26th 1909

Dear Sirs

Welcome Research Lab.
Khartoum. Report.

No not required

I shall be glad to know if it is possible to obtain single articles as published in the Report. I am anxious to get a copy of Captn. Anderson's article on Medical Practice in Kordofan, and do not want the whole volume of the report for my purpose. [In this connection I may add that about 1901 when the appeal for exhibits for a Medical

Historical exhibition was made, I forwarded two Roman chains from India. They have never been returned, nor have I heard of any exhibition having been opened.

I should be glad if these could be traced.

I am
yours faithfully

George F. Auden.

173

15 January 1904.

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 8th inst, and for your kind offer to loan the articles you mention to my forthcoming historical exhibition.

With respect to Tuson's Plates on Mycology which you kindly offer, I am afraid that these are too modern for my purpose.

I shall be very pleased to receive the other articles you mention and will advise you in due course of the time and place to which the curios should be delivered.

I am,

Yours very truly,

Charles Allen Esq. L.S.A.
Whiteland,
Southchurch Road,
Southend-on-Sea.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL & ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

TO BE HELD IN LONDON SHORTLY, ORGANISED BY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY S. WELLCOME.

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight

"Proof Engraving" The distinguished men of science of Great Britain living in the years 1804-8 = with fac-simile of signatures =

Size 4 ft 3 inch, by 2 ft 8 inch - Value for insurance about £20 = transit & exhibition = Case of Antique Surgical Saw & Amputating Knife, over 200 years old, 18 inches by 5½

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition

Name and Address C. Allen, L.S.A.

2 Whitelands, Southchurch Rd Southend on Sea

Suggestions and information, etc., will be appreciated

Loans should not be forwarded until date and place of Exhibition are communicated

POST CARD

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

RECD 4 JAN 1905

ANSWD 5 JAN 1905

January 5, 1905

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter of the 3rd inst. Your kind offer to loan me the Proof Engraving and case of antique surgical saw and amputating knife for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition will receive my careful consideration in due course, and I shall have pleasure in communicating with you again,

Yours very truly,

C. Allen Esq., L.S.A.,
2, Whitelands Villas,
Southchurch Road,
Southend-on-Sea.

173

January 9. 1905

Dear Sir,

With further reference to your letter of the 3rd inst., I now find that I have already accepted your kind offer to loan me some interesting objects for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. As you will see from the enclosed slip the magnitude of the work involved has necessitated the postponement of the exhibition for a short time. However, as soon as the final arrangements are made I will have pleasure in advising you again.

Yours very truly,

C. Allen Esq., L.S.A.,
2, Whitelands Villas,
Southchurch Road,
Southend-on-Sea.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

OF

MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL

AND

ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

LONDON, 1904.

173

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight. Proof Engraving of the distinguished Men of Science of Great-Britain Giving in 1804 = 8 - with facsimile of signatures. In Carved Gilt frame 4ft 3 + 2ft - 8

7

Case of Antique Surgical Saw. + Amputating Knife over 200 years old. 19 inch by 6 inch

X

This sheet should be detached here

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition.

Name of Lender Charles Allen L.S.A

Address Whitelands, ~~Southchurch Rd~~ Southend on Sea

Date 6th Jany 1904

Suggestions regarding the Historical Medical etc. Exhibition, also information in respect to objects of interest in the possession of others.

I have Lusou's Plates on Myology & Supplement to Myology, Published in 1828, which I think are rare. Also a Copy book 1694 & 1695, with very Clever Specimens of lettering & figuring which I should be pleased to lend, if they would be acceptable.

Yours faithfully
C. Allen

To

HENRY S. WELLCOME,
Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

236

25 January 1904.

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 21st inst, and for your kind offer to loan the book you mention for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. I shall be very pleased to receive it and when the date of the exhibition has been fixed, will advise you in due course of the time and place to which it should be delivered.

I am,

Yours very truly,

Dr R. H. Adam,
126 Newport Street,
Bolton.

A

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

OF

MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL

AND

ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

LONDON, 1904.

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight.

Caspar's Bauhinus's Anatomy.
Published in Latin 1605
Bound in Vellum
Profusely illustrated

Weight 2 3/4 lbs.
Dimensions inches 10 X 5 X 3

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition.

No insurance required

Name of Lender R. H. Adam

Address 126 Newport St
Bolton

Date 21st Jan. 1904

This sheet should be detached here

Suggestions regarding the Historical Medical etc. Exhibition, also information in respect to objects of interest in the possession of others.

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To

HENRY S. WELLCOME,

Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

236

(Burnett 9 Jan 04
f.66.

20 January 1904.

Dear Sir,

I understand from my representative, Mr J. H. Burnett that you have an ancient work on anatomy which you would be willing to loan to me for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. Before sending it, however, will you please let me know the title of the book, date of publication, and if it contains illustrations etc.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Dr R. H. Adams,
126 Newport Street,
Bolton.

245

21 January 1904.

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 15th inst and for your kind offer to loan the old medicine chest etc. to my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. I shall be very pleased to receive the curios, and will advise you in due course of the time and place to which they should be delivered.

I am,

Yours very truly,

Dr J. W. Adrian,
Drogheda,
Ireland.

A 245

Enfield
January 15th

Dear Sir

In reply to your request relative to Curacoa, I have a Medicine chest which might suit your purpose. A gum elastic catheter with Metallic top & opening, this was passed over a piece of Catgut, previously passed into the bladder; I have also a Midwifery Forceps one blade of which passes through the other, close to the handle, which forms a hinge. I can get the same other matters

as my grandfather was a physician in Dublin & Paris so far back as 1786

The Medicine chest is Mahogany 23 inches high 17 wide & 10 inches laterally, with opening in centre the sides are 3 inches deep & have compartments for 36 ℥ ounce bottles & in front on both insides there are five compartments for 5 ℥XVI bottles next there are four drawers, divided in the centre & come slip as they are correct on the board, next four have a drawer for materials, ~~next~~ then 6 small bottles next a compound drawer then ~~are~~ another one

at the back which can
be drawn out by removing
a spring in front there
are compartments for four
℥ XVI bottles & round
the compartments for four
glass goblets that have brass
lids. The chest contains at present
20 four ounce bottles five ℥ XVI
ounce bottles & 6 small bottles
in the front at the back
℥ bottles 2 goblets & four brass
covers. I would like one of
your travelers the size as I
often thought you could stock
it for a besieged town. It is so
handy for your drawing & palates
I use the extensively. Truly yours
J W Adriance

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL & ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

TO BE HELD IN LONDON SHORTLY, ORGANISED BY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY S. WELLCOME

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight

old engraving "The Alchemist" (Teniers pinxit)

23 × 18 dimensions

Weight 6 lbs

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition

£5.

yes

Name and Address Robert Aitken
14 Spencer St
Edinburgh

Suggestions and information, etc., will be appreciated

Loans should not be forwarded until date and place of Exhibition are communicated

POST CARD

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

327

1 March 1884.

Dear Sir,

I am informed by my representative, Mr G. F. Taylor, that you have an old print entitled "The Paymlot" and would probably be willing to lend it to my forthcoming historical medical exhibition, particulars of which he submitted to you. I shall be very pleased to have the loan of this, and will in the course advise you of the time and place to which it should be delivered.

Thanking you for your courtesy,

I am,

Yours very truly,

R. Aitken Geo.

Messrs Dalldon & Son,

Princes Street,

Edinburgh.

acked CT
1 MAR 1904

17 Stevenson drive
Langside
Glasgow. 25th/04

Henry S. Wellcome Esqre
London. E.C.

Dear Sir

Re Historical Exhibition

May I ask you to kindly communicate with the following gentlemen to whom I have submitted particulars regarding the above. Supplying forms.

Yrs truly
W. E. Taylor

1 MAR 1904

(1) Mr R. Aitken
Mgr Bailden Son
Princes St.
Edinburgh.
An old Print 1750 — Chrysnist —
Dedicated to Dr R. Mead. Copy of
Picture by D. Tenier.

Cont. W.E.T.

d from F. A. Rogers' letter
7 Jan: 1904.

Ligertwood. Royal Hosp. Chelsea
has the first Clinical Thermometer made
in this country, it would perhaps be of
use to us.

March 10, 1904

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th inst, and am returning you by parcels post to-day the Clinical Thermometer.

Trusting it will reach you without damage,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Thos. Alexander Esq.,
Royal Infirmary,
Edinburgh.

Copy.

Royal Infirmary,

Edinburgh.

9 January 1904.

My dear Taylor,

Return card herewith. Will keep it (the Exhibition) in mind. Not many curios here now - a few fossils !! - ! - Have a Chinese Thermometer of the good old type, a foot long. But we'll see.

Yours faithfully,

(signed) T. Alexander.

The mighty B.W.& Co. can't afford diaries NOW. One of the chiefs was asking why ?

T.A.

29 January 1904.

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 9th inst enclosing communication to you from Mr T. Alexander of the Royal Infirmary, Edinboro. Please follow up the matter he mentions, and if you can obtain the loan of any objects of interest, I shall be very glad. I already have, however, several of the old-fashioned clinical thermometers.

I return Mr Alexander's letter enclosed, also the letter you sent me some time ago from Mr Wm. Mair.

Yours very truly,

Mr W. E. Taylor,
17 Stevenson Drive,
Langside,
Glasgow.

Museum Avenue.
Longniddry
Haddon
January 9. 04.

Private

My dear Mr.

Re Exhibition

Dear Sir,

I forwarded the Prints for Display for to my friend Alexander of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary and received from him. Doubtless Mr. Alexander would be glad to get for loan the "fossils".

I think we should be able to get something nice from the Old Scottish Infirmary & Institution.

I am writing Mr. Alexander as to course of non-delivery of the Wellcome Medical Chemist.

Kindly return Mr. A's letter together with the one recently sent you received from my friend Mr. Maw

Yours very truly
N. S. Morton

LABORATORY.
TELEPHONE 6014.

Royal Infirmary,

Edinburgh, 3 March 1904

Henry S. Wellcome Esq
(Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co)
Snowhill
London

Dear Sir

Your Excellent representative in Scotland - Mr Taylor - asks me to send an old fashioned Clinical thermometer with bar here, & you personally for inclusion in your very interesting prospective Exhibition

I do so very gladly – Old time articles of this kind are getting scarce even in a large place like this, with a history of a couple of hundred years –

I trust your efforts will meet with the success that is a feature of the undertakings of B & Co –

Yours,

Very respectfully Yours

Thos Alexander

337

March 8. 1904

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for yours of the 8rd inst. The old Clinical Thermometer has just come to hand, and on opening it, I am sorry to inform you that I find it is broken in two places. It apparently had no packing round it beyond the sheet of brown paper, and has been treated roughly in transit. I am communicating with the Postal Authorities at this end, and shall be glad to hear from you respecting the matter.

Thanking you for your kind wishes for the success of my Exhibition,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Thos. Alexander Esq.,
Royal Infirmary,
Edinburgh.

LABORATORY.
TELEPHONE 601A.

Royal Infirmary,
Edinburgh, 9th March 1904

Dear Sir

I greatly regret that the thermometer reached you broken — we thought the close fitting case and cotton wool, would be the best packing — kindly just direct its return and I'll have it mended together, as the only possible way of keeping it as a complete article

Yours Truly
Wm Alexander

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

OF

MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL

AND

ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

LONDON, 1904.

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight. .....

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Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition. .....

This sheet should be detached here

Name of Lender .....

Address .....

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Date ....

Suggestions regarding the Historical Medical etc. Exhibition, also information in respect to objects of interest in the possession of others.

Many thanks for yours.

I have nothing of special interest, but do most heartily congratulate you — your efforts ought to be duly appreciated.

Geo H Anderson
St Mary's
Eccles
Lancashire

To
HENRY S. WELLCOME,
Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

From A. APPLETON, Chemist by Examination,
Druggist, Drysalter, Oil and Petroleum Merchant,
Aerated Water Manufacturer,
ESTABLISHED 1847. 6, Finkle Street, Selby.

380

March 30th 1904

Dear Sir,

In answer to your Circular "Re Exhibition" I have an old Chemists Recipes Book dated 1820. it contains a large number of formulae & was the property of one of my pre decessors in this business, if you think it would interest any one & would care to have it on loan I will send it

Yours Very Truly

A. Appleton

POST CARD.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.
Snow Hill Buildings
London

March 31. 1894

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 30th inst, and for the kind offer to loan the old chemists recipe book to my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. I shall be very pleased to have it and will advise you in due course of the time and place to which it should be delivered.

I am,

Yours very truly,

A. Appleton Esq.,
6, Finkle Street,
Selby.

416

April 8. 1904

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 2nd inst., and for the kind offer to loan the Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians and the receipted account you mention to my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. I shall be very pleased to have them, and will advise you in due course of the time and place to which they should be delivered.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Allan Esq.,
Chemist,
Lossiemouth.

W. ALLAN,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

LOSSIEMOUTH,

2nd April 1904.

416

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter re Historical Exhibition.

I have in my possession a copy of The Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh dated 1727.

Also a receipted account to the sum of 52 pounds 15 shillings (Scots.).

You can have the loan of these with pleasure if you think they would be of use to you

Yours truly,

Wm Allan.

P.S. The account is detailed, the first item runs thus

Aug. 30 1720	To one Chopine Bottle Tincture	2	14

W. A.

444

April 19. 1904

Dear Sir,

Please accept my cordial thanks for the old invoice which you have kindly presented to me through my representative, Mr W. B. Taylor. I shall be pleased to display it at my forthcoming historical medical exhibition.

Thanking you for your kindness in sending the same,

I am,

Yours very truly,

G. M. Ayre Esq.,
Messrs Dandie & Co.,
75, High Street,
Perth, N.B.

April 19. 1904

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 18th inst., enclosing the old invoice dated 1838, which will form an interesting object for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition.

I am,

Yours very truly,

W. B. Taylor Esq.,
The "Grand",
Temperance Hotel,
Perth, N.B.

The "Grand"
Temperance Hotel,
Perth, N.B.

13-4-04.

Henry S. Wellcome Esqre
London.

Dear Sir,

Historical Exhibition

Enclosed invoice, bearing date Oct. 5th 1832 was given me to day by our good friend Mr Geo. M. Ayre. the sole partner & principal of the firm of Dandie & Co. Dispensing Chemists - 75 High St. Perth, Successors to Duncan Hamilton & Dandie who followed Mr Th. Ogilvie late Duncan & Ogilvie who succeeded Mr John Duncan the founder.

TELEGRAMS—"GRAND HOTEL, PERTH."
NATIONAL TELEPHONE No. 168.

C/D

The "Grand"
Temperance Hotel,
Perth, N.B.

(2) Historical Exhibition

Mr Duncan left Perth in 1822 for Edinburgh where he commenced business which formed the nucleus of the now well known firm of Duncan Flockhart & Co.

Please note, the invoice was given me for you gratuitously with the kindness wish of Mr Ayre that it may be of superior interest

Yrs truly
R. E. Taylor

write suitable thanks

471

April 29. 1904

Dear Sir,

I understand from a member of my staff that you kindly offered to loan me some old Callotype and wax paper negatives and prints, and also an old folding camera for taking the same dated about 1850 to my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. I shall be very pleased to have them, and will advise you in due course of the time and place to which they should be delivered.

I am,

Yours very truly,

-- Arundel Esq.,
Messrs Arundel & Marshall,
Hoxton, E.

471

Mr C.J.S.Thompson.

Mr Arundel of Arundel & Marshall, box makers, Hoxton has been good enough to offer us some early Callotype and wax paper negatives and prints, and an old folding 10 x 8 Camera for taking the same fitted with lens of the period, dated about 1850. I think these are about the things Mr Wellcome desires and shall be glad if you will write Mr Arundel on the subject.

April 19, 1904. L.A.

495

List of articles brought from Persia
by Mr. Atkinson.

---

1. Opium prepared for smoking.
2. Large pair of scales.
3. Opium pipe.
4. Two tobacco pipes.
5. Pair of opium tongs.
6. Two pairs of scales and weights in box.
7. Case of surgical instruments.
8. Three instruments for collecting opium.
9. Three opium boxes.
10. Two ivory perfume bottles.
11. Lancet.
12. Two pairs of dental forceps.

The above articles were received on July 10, 1906.

495

Return address c/o Messrs Thos Cook & Son,
No.12 Rue Capristan, Constantinople, Turkey in Europe.

CT 5

Hotel Bristol, Constantinople.
14th April 1906.

Re Historical Medical Exhibition.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Gentlemen,

When I was last in Athens, about one year and a half ago, I gave you the name of Mr Bosanquet? who was at that time the director of the school of archeology at that town and told you how eagerly he entered into the scheme and how pleased he was to help us in all that he could do.

He was at that time leaving in a few days and I gave you an address in Italy (Empoli) where you could communicate with him. When I was last in London you told me that you had written to him but at that time you had not received an answer.

I also engaged a photographer to photograph certain statues which are in the museum at Athens and which are very interesting for such an exhibition. I paid him half the amount and left the remainder to be paid by Mr Vandyke, the director of the Hotel d'Angleterre Athens, upon his receiving the photographs. Also these you had not received when I was last in London. I shall be pleased, therefore, if you will kindly let me know how these matters stand at present so that I can complete this work if it has not already been completed.

I have heard here that Mr Bosanquet has left Athens, but I do not yet know if this is true or not. If he has left I will try and obtain an interview with his successor.

Any information which you can give me on these matters will be of great use to me.

Yours truly,

J. A. Kinson

495

4
11
14

(2) (continued)

Universities as well as from other sources. Their total income amounts to about £ 1700-0-0 (one thousand seven hundred pounds) yearly. They are at present carrying on excavations inCrete and have unearthed an ancient city dating back about 2000 years B.C. In the ruins they have discovered many vases and antiquities of great value. Mr R.C. Bosanquet is most interested ino our exhibition and would like to receive an invitation to visit it. He has shown me great kindness even to the extent of accompanying me to the different shops where photographs are sold and also antiquities and has given me his help as an expert to prevent my being imposed upon. Mr Bosanquet gave me the following assistance. He advised me to buy and send you certain photographs as follows (see catalogue),

No 1332-Votive relief to Asclepios, Demeter and Kore. From the Asclepieion, Athens.

No 1331- Offering to Asclepios, and Hygieia. From the Asclepieion, Athens.

No 1395- Votive relief to Asclepios. From the Amphiareion.

No 271-264- Statuettes of Asclepios and Hygieia. From Epidauros.

These I am sending you under separate cover together with the catalogue of the English Photographic Co, Athens, so that you may, if you choose to other photographs write to the company and obtain them.

I have ordered the following and paid for them as they had the negatives and no prints. They will reach you in about a weeks time.by post.

No 263- Statue of Asclepios.

No 1329- Votive relief of Archandros to Pan and the Nymphs.

No 1330- Offering of pig to Asclepios and Hygieia. From the Asclepieion Athens.

No 1407- Votive relief Asclepios. From the Asclepieion, Athens.

He showed me a book which I think would be very useful to you if you have not already got one. The name is 'The Temples & Ritual of Asclipios by Richard Caton, M.D. Liverpool and published by C.J.Clay & Sons, Cambridge University, Press Warehouse, Ave Maria Lane, London(last edition I believe 1900).

He told me that there is one of the finest sets of ancient surgical instruments from Pompeii in the Naples Museum. These date before the destruction of that city about A.D. 70. Photographs or models of these can be obtained.

Prices asked by the vendors of antiquities here are such that I did not like to make purchases without your permission to pay the prices. I found in one store a small brass mortar about 6 inches high and marked with four or five figures of the Sphinx. He asked 500 frcs for it. Mr Bosanquet told me that it is very old, probably Roman, and if we could get it at half the price it would be cheap.

(To be continued)

Not yet to hand. 5/7/07.

(continued.

In another store we discovered a stone plate about 5 inches by 8 and about one inch thick. It bears in relief the private members of the male body with the name of the sufferer and its dedication to the Saint for his cure

Mr Bosanquet told me that it it is genuine and he translated for me the inscription. He said it dates back at least 2000 years B.C. The price asked is £ 10-0-0 (ten pounds).

This would not be allowed to leave Greece only by being smuggled out. Mr Bosanquet told me that at a sale of antiquities in London it might fetch £ 50-0-0 or £ 100-0-0 or even more. If you would like to have this Mr Vandyke, Director of the Hotel d'Angleterre, Athens, would purchase it and arrange to send it by some ship's captain or doctor. It could not be sent in the ordinary way.

I have purchased two feet very small dating about 2000 years B.C. and and pronounced genuine by Mr Bosanquet. These I shall send you by post.

Mr Bosanquet accompanied me last evening to the National Musium and showed me those statues which are of interest to the medical profession. We were accompanied by the photographer who does the work for the British Archeological Society. In about eight days the photographer will send you eight negatives of those objects including in all ten photographs. (That is, two of the negatives will have two photographs each) with two prints of each negative. The price for this work is 68 drachmes including postage and packing. This is the price paid by Mr Bosanquet for photographs of statues namely, eight drachmes each. The size of the negatives is whole plate.

If you wish, castings can be made of any or all of these objects, as you may decide upon when you see the photographs. Mr Bosanquet showed me a the casting of the upper half of a beautiful vase which they have discoverd in Crete. It is of the shape of an inverted egg cup. The work is most beautiful and clear. The figures in relief all round the vase represent the thanksgiving of the Cretians for the gathering in of their harvest. They are marching in procession bearing the barley or wheat upon their shoulders The original vase dates back from 2000 years to 2500 B.C. I am sure that you you would be pleased to have this and have asked Mr Bosanquet to have one made for us in white clay like his. He makes only one condition, that as up to the present there are no models or photopraphs of this vase published we must promise not to use it for advertising purposes for some little time.

I gave him the promise that we would not make illustrations from it until we have his permission which upon application might be in five or six months. As I said Mr Bosanquet is taking great interest in the proposed exhibition and will help us all in his power not only in Greece but elsewhere. He is leaving Athens in 7 or 8 days for a holiday and will visit

(To be continued)

(4) (continued)

Italy before coming to England. His address from July 1st to the 10th will be. " Poste Restante " Siena. Italy.

If you will write to him to that address so that the letter will reach him not later than the 10th of July next and express a wish to see him, he will call upon you when in London when you can speak with him personally.

He is either from Oxford or Cambridge and a great authority in ~~archaeo~~ Archeology.

I strongly advise that you write to him to the address which I have given so that he will call upon you in London, as I am of an opinion that he can help us more than anyone whom I have yet met and he is willing and anxious to do so.

Yours truly,

J. Allison

495

Mr Pearson.

Will you please include the following in your next letter to Mr Atkinson :-

"In reply to your letter of the 23rd ult., dated Wesley Hotel, Cairo, respecting the purchase of the two statuettes of Im-hetep, Mr Wellcome is at present travelling abroad, but Mr Thompson will bring the matter before him at the earliest opportunity. Will you please in the meantime get a photograph of the statuettes and the address of the owner in case Mr Wellcome might want to send for them."

March 7. 1905. C.T.

495

Return address:-c/o Messrs Thos Cook & Son, Cairo. Egypt.

Wesley House, Cairo.
23rd February, 1905.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co,
Gentlemen,

re Historical Exhibition.

Dr Sandwith took me this morning to see two statues in bronze of "Im-hetep" the Egyptian god of medicine. For particulars see Dr Caton's Harveian Oration published in the "B.M.J." and "Lancet" with illustrations about June 1904.

Dr Sandwith told me that he should like very much to purchase one of these statues for himself, but does not feel inclined to spend £12-0-0 (twelve pounds) the price fixed for each statue. He however thinks that they are genuine and that the price is just and thinks that you would like to have one or both of them . The size of the statues is about eight inches high and both are in a state of good preservation.

One especially, where the hieroglyphics upon the book placed on the knees could easily be deciphered.

If you would like to procure one or both of these statues please instruct me by return of post so that I may make the purchase before I leave Egypt. Of course before buying I should ask an expert of the Cairo Museum to see them and to give his opinion.

They would be packed and sealed by the Museum authorities so that they would not be opened in the customs and thus you could rely upon no substitution taking place before they reached you.

Yours truly,

J. Allt Kinson

Return address:-c/o Messrs Thos Cook & Son, Cairo. Egypt.

Wesley House, Cairo.
23rd February, 1905.

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They would be packed and sealed by the Museum authorities so that they would not be opened in the customs and thus you could rely upon no substitution taking place before they reached you.

Yours truly,

Return address:- c/o Thos Cook & Son, Place de la Constitution, Athens.

Hc CTS 1 495

Hôtel Bristol, Constantinople.
6th June, 1904.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co,
Gentlemen,

re Historical Exhibition.

Referring to your letter dated 22nd April, 1904, Ref. P.O.R. I note your instructions to inform all those who lend exhibits that we do not wish any goods forwarded to us until we communicate with the parties concerned as to the date fixed for the exhibition.

I have since the receipt of your letter carried out your wishes, but had already sent off from Beyrouth through Messrs Thos Cook & Son, the undermentioned. I trust they will reach you safely.

The following I bought and therefore they need not be returned.

(10) Arabic name:- "Amber" , use:-
Burn a little to destroy bad smell of sick room.
(11) Urine director for boys when in bed.
(12) Urine director for girls.
(13) Syrian small tooth comb.
(14) Tooth brush used by Mohammedans.
(15) Arabic name:- "Kuhel".
This is a powder used for blacking the eyelashes to enable them to support strong sunshine.

I have also sent you an old mortar in wood aged from 300 to 400 years old and such are still used by the wandering Bedouins on the desert for grinding their coffee and other things.

One book in manuscript (Arabic) 3 to 4 hundred years old. At the end are several prescriptions.

Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, I have sent you by parcel post. The other books included in the parcel are the property of the English Hospital, Jerusalem, and must be returned after the exhibition to their address, Lincolns Inn Fields, London.

There is one other book in the parcel which belongs to ~~Mr Gazouzi~~ E B Malda, Pharmacien, Place des Canons, Beyrouth, Syria, which must be returned. 782

I am sorry that I had sent these off before receiving your instructions to the contrary.

Yours truly,

J. Hall Rinson

Z Willis "Bradice" Plymouth

495

Mr. J. A. Atkinson has sent in for the Historical Medical Exhibition the following articles:-

Recd. May 26 '04 Box of Egyptian Materia Medica.
Package of photos from Athens.
Wooden mortar and pestle.
Recd. June 9. '04 Small piece of special bark used for colds.
Four photos of statuary.
Small box of silver trinkets and jewellery.

Return address:-c/o Thos Cook & Son, 308 Strada Reale, Valetta, Malta.

Private.

Hôtel d'Angleterre, Athens.
25th June 1904.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co,

Gentlemen,

re Historical Medical Exhibition.

Referring to your letter of March 10th Ref. P.N. I have made enquiries in Athens as you desired and have arranged with a photographer to take photographs of those objects of interest to us which are to be found in the Museum at Athens.

These photographs will include a good one of Asculapius.

The others are photographs principally of votive offerings.

Referring to your letter of May 5th Ref P.N. I made enquiries regarding private collections of models of various organs of the human body made of terra cotta clay and which you state there are large collections in Athens. I am sorry I have not been able to find any private collections although there are several in the Museum.

I have had an interview with Mr Lambros, Parthenagogiou St, Athens. He is, and has been for many years, a collector of antiquities. He told me that he had during his searching, many times, come across such antiquities as we require, but that he was not particularly interested with curios relating to the art of healing and had therefore given them to his brother Dr Lambros who is now living in Cairo.

There is a law which prevents the exportation of antiquities from Greece without special permission from the government. This law is very strict. It appears that Dr Lambros took away with him these antiquities without permission intending to dispose of them in Germany, but they were seized upon his arrival by the Greek Consul, and were confiscated and sent back to Greece. They now form part of the collection in the National Museum and are now no longer obtainable by us.

Mr Lambros was much interested in the idea of the Exhibition and told me that if he comes across anything which will be of interest to us he will let us know. He is Greek, but speaks French very well.

I think it well to suggest that you should write to him upon the subject as it will prompt his memory.

I have seen Mr Bosanquet (R.C. Bosanquet) Director of British School of Archeology, Athens. He is an Englishman. He told me that the school is supported as follows,

They receive a grant of £ 500-0-0 (five hundred pounds) yearly from the British Government and a subscription from both Oxford and Cambridge

(To be continued)

C O P Y.

Reply from Mr. Woolf (representative) to C.J.S.T.

Victoria Hotel, Damascus, Syria.

R/A, c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Beyrouth.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 1st. ult., ref.C.J.S.T. I regret to state that I was unable to trace the ancient black mortar in Cairo. The time that I had at my disposal was very limited, as I only stopped there two days on my way down from Upper Egypt to Syria, and I had a lot of other matters to attend to. The only two curiosity shops kept by Jews in the Esbekieh quarter, have long ceased to exist, one of the proprietors having died and his affairs sold, whilst the other had to stop business owing to his inability to meet the present high rents and taxes.

XI

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) F. W. WOOLF.

Mr. C. J. S. Thompson. 6/3/09.

Mr C.J.S.Thompson.

Extract from Mr J.A.Atkinson's letter from Bushire.
dated May 15th, received here June 13th 1905.

195

"Referring to the latter part of your letter and to ~~mind~~ mine dated 23rd February ult., I am sorry that I had left Egypt before your letter reached me so was unable to obtain a photograph of the statuettes of Im-hetep.
I however enclose the address of the owner as requested.
I attach the card of the owner Mr P.Kyticas, Rue Kamel, Cairo. Correspondence with him must be in French or Greek as he cannot speak or read English."

June 13th 1905.

M.A.

(see over)

P. Kyticas

Antiquités et Objets d'Art

RUE KAMEL
Entre Shepheard's
et Grand Continental Hotels

Le Caire

Statue of Im-hetep. £12.
see Dr. Caton's Harveian Oration
published in B. M. J. &
Lancet (with illustration)
about June 1904.

Return address:- Messrs Thos Cook & Son. Beyrouth. Syria.

495

Hôtel d'Orient. Beyrouth.
28th March. 1904.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co,
Gentlemen.

re Mortar.

Referring to your letter dated 26th February 1904. Ref. P.N. I regret that I have not been able to secure the old mortar referred to in your letter under acknowledgement on account of the price.

I offered the sum you stated which was firmly declined. The owner told me that he would not accept any less than £ 14-0-0 (fourteen pounds).

The price he at first asked was £ 18-0-0 (eighteen pounds).

I discovered that it is not really his property but he has it for sale for some one else and has to pay him £ 13-0-0.(thirteen pounds) for it and of course wants commission.

I tried to find out who was the real owner so that I could do business direct but he carefully kept it secret.

Yours truly,

J. A. Kinson

Return address. :- C/o Messrs Thos Cook & Son. Beyrouth. Syria.

Dup

495

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I tried to find out who was the real owner so that I could do business direct but he carefully kept it secret.

Yours truly,

J. A. A. Kieson

495

"A"

Mr Pearson.

I return Mr Atkinson's letters dated March 28th, herewith. You will note what Mr Wellcome says about the old mortar and if you will kindly let me know when Mr Atkinson visits Cairo again, I will bring the matter up before Mr Wellcome.

12 APR 1904

Will be visiting Cairo again about new September

April 11. 1904

C. J. S. T.

noted

Duplicate. 495

P.N.

February 26th 1904.

Dear Sir,

re Old Mortar in Esbekieh Quarter of Cairo.

We are in receipt of the rough sketch of the above and authorise you to offer the owner the sum of £5 for it and bid up to £7 if necessary - provided that the authorities at the Museum Gizeh at Cairo say the mortar is authentic.

Yours truly,
Burroughs Wellcome & Co,
per

Mr J.A.Atkinson,
c/o Messrs T.Cook & Son (Egypt)Ltd,
Cairo,
Egypt.

Well Mr. Atkinson please send a rough sketch or drawing of the motor mowing machine.

C.H.C.

12 DEC

495

Rough sketch of the mortar which I found in the Esbekieh Quarter of Cairo.

J. A. Bruce

Height 16 in
width. 20 in.

4,000 years old.

Black granite

Turk. says
Nov £5 to go up to £7.
providing authorities at Museum Gizeh
Say it is ~~[illegible]~~ authentic

Return address -- C/o MessrsThos Cook & Son. Beyrouth. Syria.

495

Recd. May 26. '04

Hôtel d'Orient. Beyrouth.
20th March. 1904.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome& Co

Gentlemen,

re Historical Exhibition.

Ihave sent you by parcels post a mixture of drugs and spices which I obtained in the Cairo bazaar. This is used by the Egyptians, especially the women, for making them fat. As you know the great wish of the Egyptian women is to be as fat as possible as this is a type of beauty.

I have got full particulars as to the manner of making ,dose and the names of the ingredients in Arabic. As soon as I get a translation in English I will forward it to you.

Yours truly,

J. H. Rinson

P.S. I have got the translation above referred to, so include it. J.H.R.

Duplicate.

495

P.O.R.

Mr J.A.Atkinson,
c/o Messrs T.Cook & Son,
Constantinople.

May 6th 1904.

re Historical Exhibition.

On the 20th March last you advised us that you were sending by parcel post a mixture of drugs and spices obtained in the Cairo bazaar.

As however, we have not yet received this parcel we desire you to immediately advise us by return mail the name of the post office at which it was posted, the date of despatch and also the time, as far as you can remember.

Upon receipt of this information we will at once take the matter up with the postal authroities here with the view of endeavouring to trace same.

Rec'd

Duplicate.

PRIVATE.

495

P.N.

December 14, 1903

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 17th November relative to the old mortar which you found in the Esbekieh quarter of Cairo, we shall be glad if you can send us a rough sketch or drawing of the mortar showing its shape and any characteristic features.

If you have left Cairo when this letter reaches you, you may possibly have some friend there who would be able to forward you the sketch we require, if not it will do when you are next in Cairo.

Yours truly,
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.,
per

Mr. J. A. Atkinson,
c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt) Ltd.,
C A I R O ,
E G Y P T .

8 JUN 1904

Mr C. J. W. Thompson

Herewith some "jewellery" from Ankara from Constantinople

- no letter to hand however with any information respecting the articles

E.J.

Sodium Sulphite
gr-5

" Ammon. Persulph.
gr-11

" Pot. Ferricyanide
gr-2

" Mercuric Iodide &
Sod. Sulphite

" Potassium Ammon.
Chromate

" Hypo

" Potass. Metabisulph.
gr-10

" Alum gr-10

" Alum & Citric Acid
Compound

" Potass. Percarbon-
ate gr-3

" Soda Carb. gr-44

TOTAL.

Invoice of products of our manufacture, with prices, supplied by Mr Murad Baroudy, of Beyrout, Syria, to a chemist in Damascus.

Given by Mr Atkinson.

12 Nov 1904

Filing Dept.

Letter from to

_____

_____

dated _____

in private file.

Filing Dept.

Letter from to

_____ _____

_____

dated _____

in private file.

سعر الواحدة

٠٠٥ قلويد سكر

٠٠٩ " كاتاريك

٠٠٩ " لكتين قيجتال

٠٠٤ " سفات الذنك

٠٠٤ " سليماني

٠٠٩ " تيروبد كلند

٠٠٤ " كبريت مركب

٠٠٧ ٢٠ " بلور مع الزرنيخ

٠٠٥ " بيشه نبوت وفحم

٠١٢ " شذرات الكينا والحديد

٠١٧ ٢٠ " لينفنجستون دوزرس

٠١٤ " سحق كاروف

٠٠٩ " بلور مركب

٠٠٩ " كالسيوم مركب

٠١٢ ٢٠ " تونيك مركب

٧ ٢٠ " بلور مع كسكارا

٦ " برمنغنات البوتاس

٢٠ " بيشه

٠٤ ٢٠ " بور وفيليه

٠٨ " ضمغ ستروفانتوس

٢٧ ٢٠ " باميري كلند

١٢ ٢٠ " انتريه

١٦ " برومايت مركب

---

١٦ . ثوريس

٠٠٢ ٢٠ صورامنت

٠٠٦ بروميد البوتاس

٠٠٥ ديجتاليه

٠٠٥ ضمغ الاكونيت

١٢ ٢٠ . شراب بستون

١٢ ٢٠ . سانتونين مع كاودل

١٧ ٢٠ ضمغ داربرج

٠٢ صوديوم كلوريد مركب

٠٩ . اليوديد مركب

٢٠ اكزالجين

٠٤ ٢٠ . فنا شتين مركب

٠٤ . فنا ستين

مورفين

٠٠٩ قاقلويد كسكارا سكرادا

٠٠٩ بيولتات الكينا

٠٠٧ بلور

Mr Atkinson

H 95

Case 7

Return address:-c/o Thos Cook & Son, 308 Strada Reale, Valetta, Malta

Hôtel de la Ville, Smyrna.
1st July, 1904.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Gentlemen,

I am sending you under separate cover a curious form of medicine used in Arcadia.

It consists of a cylinder made from the bark of a pine tree and is fastened together by pins of the same tree and stopped at the top and bottom by pieces of the same bark. It is filled with pine resin and this is used as medicine for colds.

The specimen which I am sending you was brought from Tripoli in Syria by Mr R.C.Bosanquet, Director of British School of Archeology, Athens.

I thought this might interest you. I was not able to find out how the natives use this remedy.

Yours truly,

J. Atkinson

Follow up

Return address:-c/o Thos Cook & Son, 308 Strada Reale, Valetta, Malta.

Hôtel de la Ville, Smyrna.
1st July, 1904.

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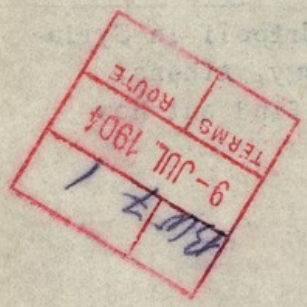
Yours truly,

J. Hall Rinson

Ackd 9. 7. 04 mk



M.A.

Duplicate

11th July, 1904.

Dear Sir ,

Referring to your letter dated 1st inst, acknowledgment of which has already been made you, we are to-day in receipt of the curious form of medicine which you describe as being made from the bark of a pine tree. We note that the specimen which you have sent us was brought from Tripoli in Syria by Mr. Bosanquet, Director of the British School of Archeology, Athens.

Yours truly,

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

per

Mr. J. A. Atkinson.

495.

Return address c/o Thos Cook & Son (Egypt) Lim. Cairo.

495

Wesley House. Cairo.

17th November 1903.

5.987.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Gentlemen.

When I was last in London, Mr Wellcome instructed me to try and find an old mortar in a street leading off the Mousky. I have not been able to find it although I have tried my best to do so.

I have however in the Esbekieh quarter of Cairo, discovered a mortar which I have thought well to report to you. It is in a dirty shop belonging to a Jew. I saw it at the door and made enquiries The height is 43 centimetres. The width, at the top, 53 centimetres. It is in black granite and looks very old.

43 cm. = 16.9 ins.

53 cm. = 20.8 ins.

On one side, is the head of the goddess Hathor with an inscrip -tion in hieroglyphics, and on the other side, the head of the goddess only.

I am told that the mortar is more than 4000 years old.

One side of the mortar has been broken, but the piece is there and it could easily be fastened together.

The price asked for the mortar is £18. (eighteen pounds sterling) but I might be able t o buy it for about £13. (thirteen pounds).

The owner will sell it conditionally upon its being proved genuine by the professors of antiquities at the Ghizeh Museum. I shall be pleased to receive your instructions upon thhs subject.

Yours truly.

J. A. Atkinson

31 AUG 1904

Mr G. J. S. Thompson
If not yet
to hand will pass
to you on receipt.

M.A.

Cutting
not received

STRICTLY NET.

Return address:- " Poste Restante " Trieste, Austria.

Grand Hotel, Siracusa. Sicily.
24th August,
1904.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co,

Gentlemen, re Historical Exhibition.

Referring to your letter dated March 10th 1904 Ref. P.N. I am sending you under separate cover marked P.N.a catalogue" of " The Armoury of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, Malta ", also a catalogue " Dei Codici E Dei Manoscritti Inediti " which are preserved in the public library at Malta.

These I trust will reach you safely and be of use.

Yours truly,

J. Atkinson

B 471
31. AUG. 1904
TERMS | ROUTE

Lt rec'd
Sept 5/04

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL & ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

TO BE HELD IN LONDON SHORTLY, ORGANISED BY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY S. WELLCOME

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight: One of the earliest book on midwifery "The Birth of Man-Kinde otherwise named The Woman's Booke" by Thomas Raynold Black Letter 1634 containing curious plates

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition: £ 3 . 3/-

Suggestions and information, etc., will be appreciated

Name and Address: A Wallace Esq
39 Harley Street
London W.

Loans should not be forwarded until date and place of Exhibition are communicated

If for disposal, please state price

POST CARD

LONDON.W
2.15 PM
MAY 1 06

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON (Eng.)

1145

8th. MAY 1906.

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for your letter of the 1st inst, and for the kind offer to loan the book 'The Birth of Mal-Kinde' by Thomas Reynolds 1634, to my forthcoming Historical Medical Exhibition. I shall be very pleased to have this and will advise you in due course of the time and place to which it should be delivered.

Yours very truly,

1145

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL & ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

TO BE HELD IN LONDON SHORTLY, ORGANISED BY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY S. WELLCOME

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight: Gold & diamond mounted Lancet Case presented to Wm Cheselden by Queen Caroline circ 1740

Various old medical books including Cheselden's First Edition "The Anatomy"

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition: £50. Yes.

Name and Address: J. Rennie Atkinson, M.D.
Chadwell Heath
Essex

Loans should not be forwarded until date and place of Exhibition are communicated

Suggestions and information, etc., will be appreciated

POST CARD

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

RECD. 5 - DEC 1904

ANSWD.

615

December 5, 1904

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your card of the 3rd inst. Your kind offer to loan me the lancet case and an old book for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition will receive my careful consideration in due course, and I shall have pleasure in communicating with you again.

Yours very truly,

T. Reuell Atkinson Esq., M.D.,
Cardigan House,
Chadwell Heath,
Essex.

615

February 4. 1905

Dear Sir,

Referring to my letter of December 5th, and your kind offer to loan the antique lancet case and some old medical books to my forthcoming historical medical exhibition,, I shall be very pleased to avail myself of your kind offer. Will you please let me have a list of the books, and I will let you know if I already have copies of them.

Thanking you for your kindness,

I am,

Yours very truly,

T. Reuell Atkinson Esq., M.D.,
Cardigan House,
Chadwell Heath,
Essex.

CHADWELL HEATH,
ESSEX.

Feb: 7: 1905

Dear Sir,

On the other side I send you list of medical books which I shall be pleased to loan you for your Exhibition. The Osteographia is a very large work.

Yours faithfully
J. Rendell Harrison,
M.D.

Henry S. Wellcome, Esq.

1. Osteographia, or the Anatomy of the Bones by Wm Cheselden. 1st Edition. 1733

2. The Anatomy of the Human Body, by Wm Cheselden. 6th Ed. 1741

3. " " " " " " " 7th Ed. 1756

4. A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone " " " 1723

5. Comments on Corpulency by Wm Wadd 1829.

6. Deventer. Ars Obstetricia. Book-plate R. Worden. 1733

7. Medical Botany. 2 vols. Coloured plates. 1821

8. On Insanity. by Neville. Plates. 1836

9. A manual for the Apothecaries Hall. by Sieggart 1836

615

February 8. 1905.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 7th inst., is duly to hand, and I thank you for your offer to loan the books you mention to my forthcoming historical medical exhibition, but regret that lack of space will prevent my exhibiting any works published later than 1700. Otherwise, I should have been happy to have availed myself of your kindness.

Thanking you for your offer,

I am,

Yours very truly,

T. Reuell Atkinson Esq., M.D.,
Chadwell Heath,
Essex.

Return address:- " Poste Restante" Trieste, Austria.

Grande Hotel Bretagne, Catania.
26th August 1904.

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co,
Gentlemen,

re Historical Exhibition.

Again referring to your letter of March 10th 1904, Ref. P.N. I beg to give you particulars of what I was able to do in Malta relative to the exhibition.

The Rev. J.Reynolds , Assistant Rector, Education Department, Valetta told me that they have no antiquities or curios relating to medicine in that department. He referred me to the librarian of the public library Valetta, Malta.

Mons. Mifsud, D.D. Librarian, Public Library, Valetta, Malta, received me very amiably and told me that they have many works in manuscript in the library relating to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. He told me where I could buy a catalogue of them also of the Armoury of the Knights. Both these catalogues I purchased and have sent them to you under separate cover.

R. Carbone Esq, M.D. Faculty of Medicine, Valetta, took a great interest in what I told him about the exhibition. He would very much like to see it He has two old books on medicine the titles of which he could not remember. He will be pleased to lend them for the exhibition if we will let him know when to send them off. He has also promised to interest other doctors in the exhibition.

Dr R. Said, The Malta Cross Pharmacy, Valetta, Malta showed great interest . He has promised to lend some old books on medicine and probably a few surgical instruments if we let him know the date they will be required

Mr Mizzi, has some old books on Medicine one in manuscript which he has expressed his willingness to lend. His address is Mr Mizzi,Junr. Chemist Strada Reale, Valetta, Malta.

Dr T.Zammit, Board of Health, Valetta, Malta showed a very great interest in the exhibition and as promised to assist us all in his power. He thinks he can make a small contribution himself on loan, but he can do what is far more valuable to us than this, namely:- He took me to the Museum and showed me over it on the Sunday morning and I saw immediately that there are such objects as would be of very great interest .

There are a number of very beautiful and very old medicine jars bearing portraits of the Knights of Malta with curious inscriptions, votive offerings, old bottles etc, but what I think would be of exceptional

(to be continued)

interest to us, is the complete collection of portraits of the Knights of Malta engraven on copper plate. The copper plates are about two feet high and about eighteen inches wide. Besides these portraits of all the Knights there are also other plates, the same size, as the portraits, bearing inscriptions relative to the Knights. All these plates are in excellent condition and can be easily photographed. Of course these objects of interest in the Museum cannot be lent, but they may be photographed. Dr Zammit has kindly promised to have photograps taken of any or all of these objects of interest should you wish him to do so. They are very beautiful and I think you would be pleased with photographs of them.

As the Museum is a small one and was only started by Lord Francis Grenfell with a nucleus of antiquities from Egypt and is not yet in order that is, none ot the objects are numbered or properly arranged, there is no catalogue of the Museum. Dr Zammit is doing his best to get it put in order, but He explained to me that he has very little time to devote to it on account of being on the fever commission and some of the members of the commission being absent on leave.

As I have said Dr Zammit will be very pleased if you wish him to do so to choose those objects which will be of interest in the Medical Exhibition and undertake to have them photographed also the portraits etc of the Knigh He will forward written particulars as to the age and I might say all necessary particulars of the object photographed, in brief.

If you decide please write to him direct to his address, The Board of Health, Valetta, Malta, and ask him to do so. He will accept no payment for his kindness as he told me he was very much interested in the Exhibition and it will be a pleasure to him to render any assistance in his power. He asks, however, should you wisd the photographs to give him instructions at your earliest possible convenience as it would take some time to get them ready. I told him of course we should pay the expens incurred. It will of course be necessary to let him know the size and kind of portrait required (whether bromide, silver or platinotype or otherwise) . The negatives also will be yours.

You will find portraits of the armour of the different Knights in thn catalogue which I have sent you and referred to above.

Yours truly,

J. Allison

Morley House
Bruce Road
Bromley by Bow
London E.
Oct 15. 1904

Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co

Dear Sirs. I have a very old print of Epsom 1642. of Calsteffen. Lazarus Ricciani. Abdiah Cole & John Fernelius. Which I am desirous to dispose of. If you would wish to have it for a frontispiece for Your Doctor's Book list. it would make a very

Internally one.

Stay to remain

Yours faithfully

Saml Alexander

Dr. Samuel Alexander,

L.R.C.P.

590

590

C.T.
L E 112.

October 20. 1904

Dear Sir,

In reply to your favour of the 15th inst., if you will be good enou to send the old engraving dated 1642 you have to me for inspection, I shall be glad to let you know if we could make you an offer to purchase it.

Yours faithfully,

Samuel Alexander Esq. L.R.C.P.,

Morley House,

Bruce Road,

Bromley-by-Bow,

E.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL & ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

TO BE HELD IN LONDON SHORTLY, ORGANISED BY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY S. WELLCOME

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight

Works of Lazarus Ricerius & John Fernelius

Engraved by Nicholas Caffaffer. 1 vol

1 Bookl 12 Inches long. & Proportionate, 2 1/2 Thick

Date 1672.

X 1 Brick woodcut. John Fernelius. Ricerius

Caffaffer. & Abdiel Cole. date 1672

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition

Thirty Pounds

Suggestions and information, etc., will be appreciated

Name and Address Samuel Alexander L.R.C.P.Ed

Morley House. Bruce Rd

Bromley by Bow. London E.

Loans should not be forwarded until date and place of Exhibition are communicated

POST CARD

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

November 26, 1904

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your card of the 24th inst. I already possess a copy of the book you so kindly offer to loan me.

With regard to the print I will advise you when the final arrangements have been made if I am able to avail myself of your kind offer.

Yours very truly,

S. Alexander Esq., L.R.C.P.
Morley House,
Bruce Road,
Bromley-by-Bow,
London, E.

576

November 21. 1904

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter of the 16th inst., kindly offering to loan the "Pomet's Histoire de Drogues", Gerard's Herbal, and a Salmon, for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. I already possess copies of these works, however; otherwise, I should have been happy to have availed myself of your kindness.

Yours very truly,

C. S. Ashton Esq.,
Montpelier Pharmacy,
46, Dyke Road,
Brighton.

Mr Bright.

Extract from letter of Mr C.S. Ashton, Montpelier Pharmacy, 46, Dyke Road, Brighton. Dated Nov 16. ref J 1 120

Another thing I missed was a circular letter asking Chemists to lend curios to a proposed Exhibition - my friend Mr E.F. Salmon of Hove was telling me the other day that he was going to lend you some old books. If your collection is not yet complete and does not already contain a copy of "Pomet's Histoire de Drogues' I should be pleased to lend you my copy - which is in very good condition.

I have also a Gerard's Herbal (Johnson's) & a Salmon with hand coloured plates - but neither of these is in a very good condition - one cover loose in each case & you will probably be in possession of good copies of both these works.

November 17. 1904 M.A.U.

21 NOV 1904

BG

Mr Bright.

Extract from letter of Mr C.S. Ashton, Montpelier Pharmacy, 46, Dyke Road, Brighton. Dated Nov 16. ref 1 1 120

Another thing I missed was a circular letter asking Chemists to lend curios to a proposed Exhibition - my friend Mr E.F. Salmon of Hove was telling me the other day that he was going to lend you some old books. If your collection is not yet complete and does not already contain a copy of "Pomet's Histoire de Drogues" I should be pleased to lend you my copy - which is in very good condition.

I have also a Gerard's Herbal (Johnson's) & a Salmon with hand coloured plates - but neither of these is in a very good condition - one cover loose in each case & you will probably be in possession of good copies of both these works.

November 17. 1904 M.A.U.

September 13. 1904

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., which has been opened by me in Mr Wellcome's absence. I will forward it to him for attention, and he will no doubt write you in due course.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Harold A. Auden Esq.,
Westwood,
Grassendale,
Liverpool.

September 20. 1904

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your kind offer to loan the old medical books, a list of which you have sent me, for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. Some of them I have already got, but I shall be pleased to have those I have marked on the list, which I return herewith. As soon as the date of the exhibition is fixed, you will be duly informed of the time and place to which they should be delivered.

Yours very truly,

Harold A. Auden Esq.,
Westwood,
Grassendale,
Liverpool.

Books loaned by Mr Harold A. Auden, Liverpool.

Lindenius Renovatus, sire Johannis Antonidae van Linden De Scriptis Medico .... a Georgeo Abrahama Mercklino Norembergae Impenois Johannis Geizeii Endten.
Anno Christi MDCLXXXVI.

Johannis Mayow .....

Opera Omnia Medico Physica
.....
Hagae Comitum apud Arnoldum Leers.
Anno MDCLXXXI.

Systema Physicum septem Lebris adornatum et Anno Christi MDCVII publice propositum in Gymnasio Dantiscano a Bartholomaeo Keckermanno.
Apud Petrum Antonum MDCXII.

Pauli Zachiae Medici Romani de Affectionibus Hypochondiacis..... ab Alphonso Khonn Med Doctore & Physico Ullmensi Ordinario.

Toh Alphonous Borellus de Vi Percussionis et ..... -------- de Motu Animalum. MDCLXXXVI.

Ackd 13.9.04

Westwood
Grassendale
Liverpool
11/9/04

Dear Sirs.

Recently a notice of the forthcoming Historical Exhibition has been handed to me. I have not filled up the form attached to the notice as a word from you as to the interest or otherwise of the

books mentioned on the
enclosed sheet seems
to be a preliminary
point. Should the
books mentioned
possess the necessary
interest I shall be
glad to lend them.
I hope to get away for
my holidays next
Thursday and so an
early reply will

prevent delay and be
convenient to myself

Yours truly

Harold A. Auden.

May 14th, 1910.

Dear Sir,

I desire to thank you very cordially for the pamphlet on the "Flail and kindred Tools", which has been forwarded to me through my representative Mr A. Turnbull.

I have pleasure in informing you that I have no been able to fix a date for holding the Historical Medical Exhibition, which will take place in Londo in the year, 1913, at the time of the Meeting of t International Medical Congress in this city. Due notice will be sent you later on stating the time and place, to which the object you kindly offer t loan me should be forwarded.

Again thanking you for your kind interest in t matter,

Yours very truly,

Dr T.M. Allison,
22 Ellison Place,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON.

Newcastle

Date May 11th 1910

Re Dr. J. M. Allison

12 MAY 1910

Dear Sirs,

22 Ellison Place
Newcastle on Tyne

Re Historic Medical Exhibit

This gentleman informs me he wrote you some 3 years ago offering curios for suggested Medical Exhibit at H. S. Wellcome Esq.
Nothing however was decided at that time & he now hands me the enclosed article upon the Plant & Kindred tools, which he thought would interest you.
You will observe in certain passages: the plant was used on some occasions to separate leaves from stems of certain herbs.
Any of these curios he will be most happy to send you on loan should you desire.

Yours faithfully

Alex Turnbull

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BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON.

Clarendon Hotel
Newcastle-on-Tyne
July 21 1909

Re Wellcome Exhibition

555

Gentlemen

Dr J. R. Allison - M.D
22 Eldon Place - Newcastle-on-Tyne informs me that he has a most interesting collection of 'Flails' showing the various patterns used in the different counties of Great Britain.
He says he will be pleased to lend them to you.
They would weigh about 2 lbs & are worth £10 - (ten pounds) which is the amount he would require them to be insured for
Yours respectfully
Ed Lisemith.

3

8

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. I. 1904. No. 30

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the library of the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, 1904, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several accounts, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following NEW BOOKS, &c., were placed on the table :—

Presents, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—Their *Proceedings*, 2 ser. IX, 8vo (to complete this society's set).

From Mr. D. D. Dixon of Rothbury :—A folio volume, bound full calf, and lettered on back: 'Collect. of Tryals.' It formerly belonged to Joseph Crawhall, and was given by him to Mr. Dixon.

The following are in the volume :—

1. 'The answer of the Right Honourable the Earl of Danby, to a late Pamphlet entituled An Examination of the Impartial State of the Case of the Earl of Danby. London, printed by E.R., to be sold by Randal Taylor near Stationer's Hall, 1680.'
2. 'A Discourse concerning High Treason or the Statute of the 25th Edward the Third de Proditionibus considered and explained, as also a Short Treatise of Misprizion of Treason, Designed for the Instruction of the Ignorant, that they prove not offensive to the Supreme Power. London, Printed by T.B. for Richard Mead, MDCLXXXIII.'
3. 'A Brief History of the Succession of the Crown of England, &c., collected out of the Records & the most Authentick Historians, written for the Satisfaction of the Nation (interpolated by Lord Somers). London, Printed, & are to sold by Richard Janeway, in Queen's-Head-Court in Pater-Noster-Row, 1688/9.'
4. 'An enquiry into the Power of Dispensing with Penal Statutes, together with some Animadversions upon A Book writ by Sir Edw. Herbert, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas Entituled, A Short Account of the Authorities in Law, upon which judgment was given in Sir Edward Hale's case. By Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Bath & late one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. London, Printed for Timothy Goodwin, at the Maiden-head, against S. Dunstan's-Church in Fleet-Street, 1689.'
5. 'The Power, Jurisdiction, & Priviledge of Parliament & the Antiquity of the House of Commons asserted, occasioned by an information in the King's Bench, by the Attorney General against the Speaker of the House of Commons. As also a discourse concerning the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in the Realm of England, occasioned by the late Commission in Ecclesiastical Causes. By Sir Robert Atkins, &c., &c. London, Printed for Timothy Goodwin, at the Maiden-head, against S. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, 1689.'
6. 'An Account [in manuscript] of the Proceedings of the Lords Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs, against the Bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton, At the Counsell Chamber at Whitehall, 4 August, 1686.'
7. 'The Proceedings & Tryal in the Case of the Most Reverend Father in God William, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, & the Right Reverend Fathers in God, William, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Francis, Lord Bishop of Ely, John, Lord

Bishop of Chichester, Thomas, Lord Bishop of Bath & Wells, Thomas, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, & Jonathan, Lord Bishop of Bristol, In the Court of Kings-Bench at Westminster, in Trinity Term in the Fourth year of the Reign of King James the Second, Annoque Dom. 1688. London, Printed for Thomas Basset, at the George in Fleet Street, & Thomas Fox, at the Angel in Westminster-Hall, 1689.'

8. 'The Arraignment Tryal & Condemnation of Sir William Parkins, knt., for the most Horrid & Barbarous Conspiracy to assassinate His Most Sacred Majesty King William, & for Raising of Forces in order to a Rebellion & encouraging a French invasion into this kingdom, who was found guilty of High Treason March 24, 1695/6, At the Sessions-House in the Old Bailey, toge her with a true Copy of the Papers delivered by Sir William Parkins & Sir John Friend to the Sheriffs of London & Middlesex at the time of their execution, London, Printed for Samuel Heyrick at Grays-Inn Gate in Holbourn, & Isaac Cleve, at Serjeants-Inn Gate in Chancery Lane, 1696.'
9. The Arraignment Tryal & Condemnation of Sir John Friend, knight, for High Treason.....at the Sessions-house in the Old-Bayly on Monday, March 23, 1695/6, London, 1696.'
10. 'An account of the Arraignments & Tryals of Col. Richard Kirkly, Capt. John Constable, Capt. Cooper Wade, Capt. Samuel Vincent, & Capt. Christopher Fogg.....for Neglect of Duty, Breach of Orders & Other Crimes.....in a fight at sea.....19th August, 1702, off St Martha, Between the Honourable John Benbow Esq. & Admiral Du Casse with 4 French Ships of War.....London, 1703.'
11. 'The Tryals & Condemnation of Robert Charnock, Edward King, & Thomas Keyes for the Horrid and Execrable Conspiracy to assassinate his Sacred Majesty King William.....London, MDCXCII.'
12. 'The Tryal, Attainder & Condemnation of Sir John Fenwick, Baronet, before the Parliament.....Truly & Faithfully Collected from the Journals of the House. As also a True Copy of the Paper delivered by Sir John Fenwick to the Sherriffs of London & Middlesex on Tower Hill at the Time of his execution, being Jan. 28, 1696/7.' Printed at the Hague, 1697.'

Exchanges :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—*Proceedings*, 2 ser, XX, i, [included in it are some 'Notes on recent discoveries in the Castle of Durham,' by Dr. Gee ; and by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, on the 'Grave of Richard of Bury, bishop of Durham' in the 'Nine Altars' at Durham, and on fireplaces in the vestries of Warkworth and Morpeth churches], 8vo.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, for October, 1904 (6 ser. IV, iv); 8vo.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—' *The Annals of Gonville and Caius College*, by John Caius, M.D., edited by John Venn, 8vo., 1904.

Purchases :—The Ancestor for October, 1904 (no. XI); Brenan's *House of Percy*, 2 vols. ; Maxwell's *House of Douglas*, 2 vols. ; *Mittheilungen* of the Imp. German Archaeological Institute, XVIII, ii, and XIX ; *The Antiquary* for November, 1904 ; *Borough Seals of the Gothic Period*, by Gale Pedrick, with photographic reproductions of the seals [included in the volume are descriptions, with illustrations, of the medieval seals of Alnwick, Berwick, and Hartlepool] ; and *Notes and Qveries*, Nos. 44 to 48 ; and twelve original drawings (making 142 in all) by the Revd. E. A. Downman, of Ancient British camps in Derbyshire, &c. [the plans are of Bolsover, Eyam Moor, Harthill Castle, Markland Gripps, Derbyshire ; Breedon Hill, Burrow Hill, Bury Camp, Hallaton Castle, Old Ingersly, Leicestershire ; Brandon Castle, Brinklow Hills, Warwickshire ; and Combs Farm, Nottinghamshire.]

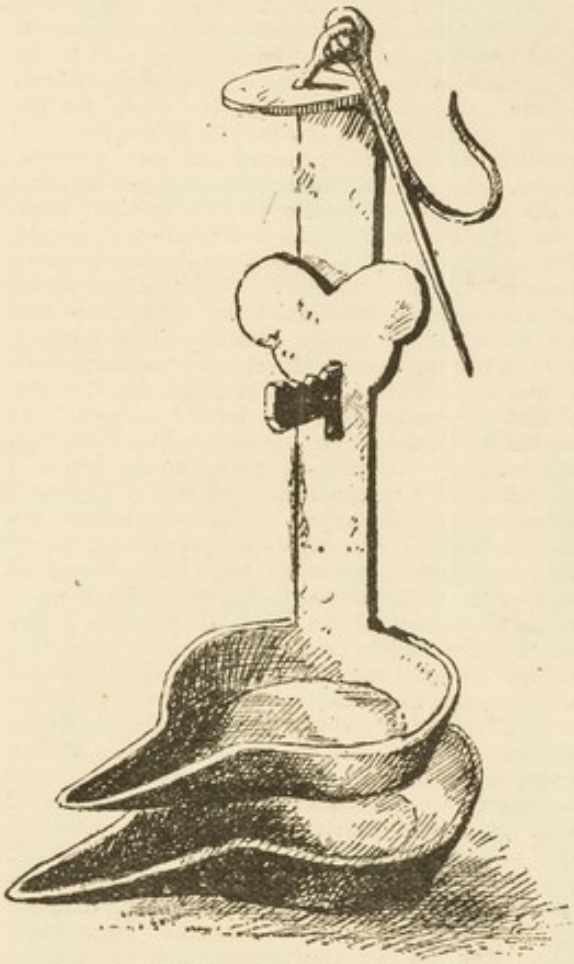
[Mr. Downman, in a letter which accompanied these plans, writes :— 'I have now examined some 270 earthworks, but there are a great many others I am anxious to visit, but multiplying by hand is rather slow work. At present the Bodleian, Oxford, have the best collection (170), and the London Guildhall and the British Museum 164 between them, I hope in a year or two to get a complete set of all I have examined, in

London between the Guildhall and the British. I believe your Society and the Bodleian have a complete set between you and overlap, and in case of my death my own set ought to make up two or perhaps three complete sets. I am also doing one local set for some counties (so far Wilts, Norfolk, and Surrey), for a public library or archaeological society.']

The recommendation of the council to purchase the following books was agreed to :—*A History of English Furniture*, by Percy Macquoid, to be issued in 20 parts at 7*s.* 6*d.* each ; Professor Baldwin-Brown's *Early Arts in Britain*, 3 vols. ; and T. Wright's *Roll of Carlaverock*, with shields of arms in colours.

EXHIBITED :—

By Dr. Allison :—(i) A double iron lamp from Orkney, known as a 'crusie.' The illustration below is of a similar lamp in the society's museum at the Blackgate, from a drawing by Mr. Henry Clarke of North Shields.



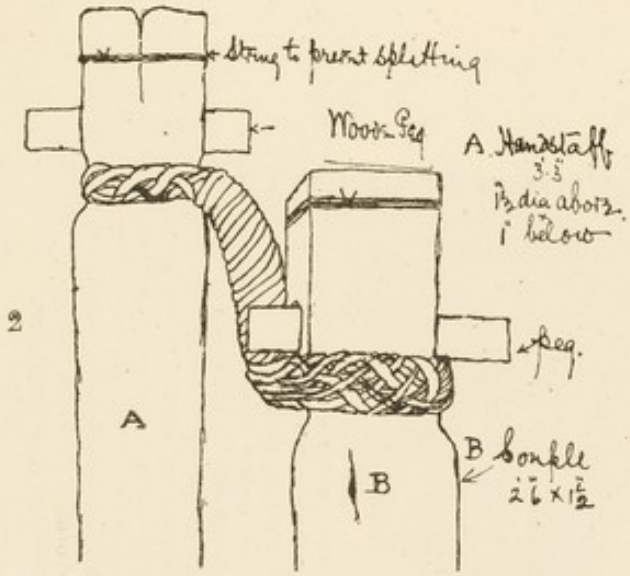
CRUSIE, IN THE BLACKGATE MUSEUM.

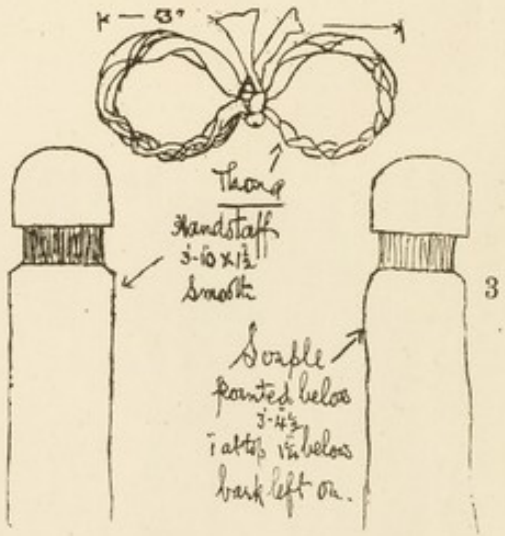
[Dr. Allison said "The 'crusie' or 'kollie' consists of an upper and under iron shell (both shells shaped like sauce boats). The upper shell acted as the oil reservoir, and the under one served the purpose of catching any drippings or overflow from it. The under shell and the upright back were usually in one piece. The upper shell (a separate and slightly smaller vessel) was suspended on, and could be detached from, a notched bar, which projected forward from the back at right angles, or had an upright incline, as in this example. When detached any overflow of oil could be repoured from the lower into the upper vessel. At its top the back was bent forward at right angles, so as to adjust itself to the centre of gravity, and was perforated for a stud. This stud ended above in a ring, which interlinked with the ring of a twisted stem (forming a joint) the stem ending in a spike and hook at its free extremity. The spike

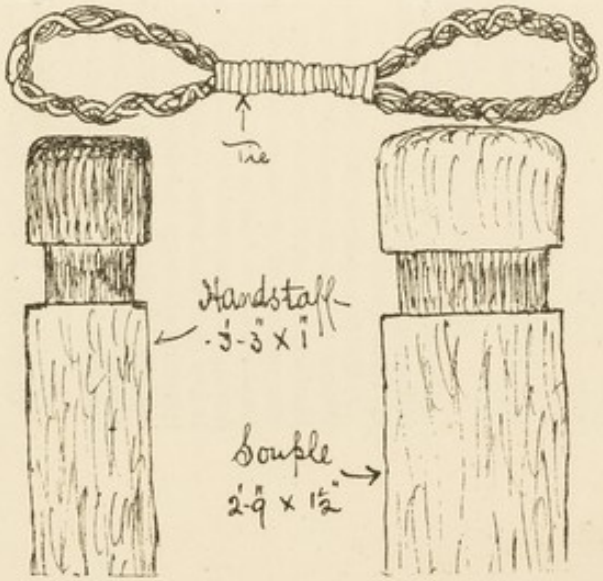
was used for insertion into the unplastered walls of the cottages, the hook being employed for suspension. The kollie was manufactured in Orkney and Shetland by the local blacksmiths. It is mentioned in the ancient 'Sagas,' and was in use up to the middle of the nineteenth century, when it was supplanted by a tin lamp, which was followed by the ordinary paraffin lamp. Oil from fish livers was commonly used, the wick being usually of cotton, or native worsted yarn, and as it gradually burnt down the wick was trimmed and pushed to the front of the nozzle or spout, by a slight wooden pin, which, for the purpose, lay in reserve in the upper shell. When not carried in the hand, the 'kollie' was hung upon a nail, or suspended on a cord. I am indebted to Goudie's *Antiquities of Shetland*, kindly lent me by Mr. Williamson, for much of the above."

(ii) Four flails from different countries:—(1) From the Island of Achill; (2) from Stromness, Orkney; (3) from Kirköen (Kirkisland) of the Hvalöerne group, Norway; and (4) from Saxony.

Dr. Allison read the following notes on these flails:—"This flail (no. 1) kindly sent to me by Mr. Parker Brewis when visiting Achill, is typical of Ireland. There is no wood on the island, and sticks are imported from the mainland. It consists of two sticks joined by a thong. It is the simplest form of flail, and gives both the revolving and striking actions. The handstaff and souple are grooved near the attached ends, for the thong. The latter is a circle constructed in the middle into a figure of eight by lapping, the smaller circles fitting round the two grooves. The thong is of twisted eel. skin, which, being oily, affords natural lubrication. No. 2 has the distinctive feature of two wooden pegs, which pass respectively through the tops of the handstaff and souple, and prevent the thong from flying off. There is a constricted part or neck immediately below the pegs, and a shoulder to prevent the thong from slipping down. This arrangement takes the place of the Irish and Norwegian grooves. The thong is of neatly plaited white leather, forming a circle, constricted in the centre into the shape of a dumb-bell. This flail is distinct from that usual on the mainland of Scotland, which has a perforated handle, whilst the local names 'handstaff,' 'souple' and 'thong' are English, rather than Scottish. No. 3 is almost identical with that from Achill (Western Ireland). It consists of two sticks, grooved at the attached ends, and united by a thong of oily eel skin. The only difference is that the sticks are a little longer. The local names are *Priler* (flail); *Handvagel* (handstaff); *Slagvagel* (souple); and *Korre* (thong). The following description, showing that like ourselves different districts in Norway have different flails, is taken from a Norwegian dictionary, in the possession of Mr. Riple of Gosforth. The description will be noticed to differ widely from the foregoing example. It is as follows:—'The 'Plegl' (fleegle) is an implement worked by hand for threshing operations, before the introduction of machines. It consists of three parts, viz.: I. The 'slagl' (souple), a stick slightly edged and curved, made of a tough and hard wood, especially ash, 3 to 3½ feet long, 1 inch thick at the top, and 2 inches thick below. II. The 'handstok' (handstaff), or 'pleglskaft,' a round and somewhat longer stick of tough wood, such as beech. III. The 'hilden,' the connexion between the 'slagl' and 'handstok,' usually made of thick leather 5 inches long, sewn together with straps [of straps sewn together?]. The rotation of the 'slagl' during work is most frequently effected by applying through a hole in the 'hilden,' a round stem at the top of the 'handstok,' supplied with an iron ring. For the rest the turning had to be done exclusively by the hands during the rotation of the 'slagl' over the head of the performer.' I take this description to be that of the imaginary



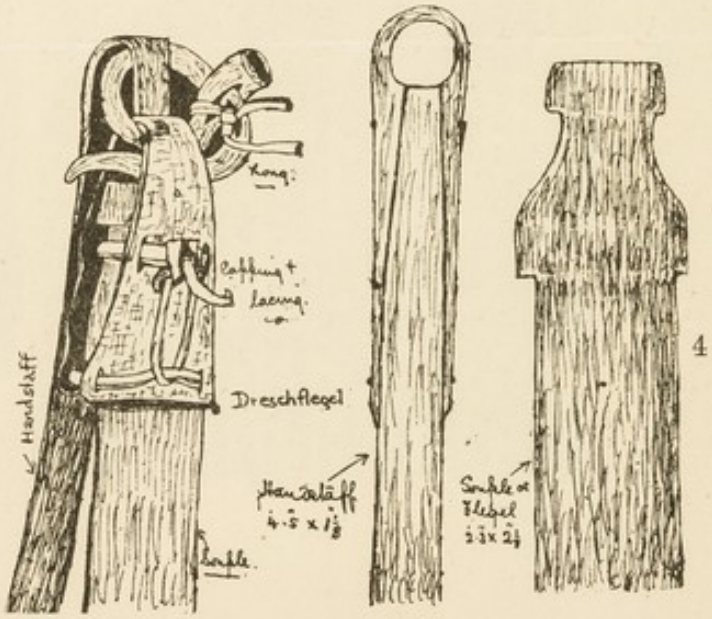




VARIETIES OF FLAILS.

1. From isle of Achill, Ireland.
2. From Stromness, Orkney.
3. From Norway.
4. From Saxony.
5. To illustrate Norwegian dictionary.

See opposite page.



flail (no. 5), and while it shows the difficulty of translation, it is clear that the Norwegians possessed the two main varieties of flails, viz., those in which the handle is revolved in the hands, and those in which the handstaff is firmly grasped as in the example shown. No. 4, a huge, club-like example (modern) of the flail or *Dreschflegel* (*Drashflagal*) is from Herwigsdorf, near Fittau, in Saxony. The souple is termed the *Flegel*, there being no special name for the handle. It consists of (i) the handstaff, having a wooden eye in the end, formed of the end of the handstaff proper, and covered by a bent strip, or capping, of wood 14 in. long, which is attached to the sides of the handle by nails; it is the only example of a strip of wood used in this way that I have seen; the handstaff is 4 ft. 5 in. long, by 1⅛ in. in diameter; it is turned smooth and round: (ii) the souple is a very heavy round piece of smooth wood, 2 ft. 3 in. long, and 2½ in. in diameter; the attached end is wedge-shaped, two sides being flattened, and the other two having grooves ⅞ in. deep and 4 in. from the top; a broad capping of white leather fits the flattened sides, slipping being thus prevented; the lacing perforates the capping and passes round the grooves; and (iii) the thong, a doubled slip of white leather, passes through the wooden eye, and the leather capping; one slit end passes through a slit in the other end, and a lace goes through the first slit and is tied."

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

From Dr. Drummond of Westoe: A curious object of iron found in a peat moss near Birtley in North Tyndale. It consists of a circle from which four curved rods project downwards, at their junction there is a socket in which there is still some tow. Above the ring a handle arches over from side to side for suspension.

From R. Blair (one of secretaries): (i) A two wheeled watchman's rattle; and (ii) four bobbins from Roade, near Northampton, used in pillow-lace making, locally known as 'legs.'

Thanks were voted for these gifts.

DECEMBER MEETING.

The recommendation of the Council that no meeting of the society be held in December on account of the Christmas holidays was agreed to.

A ROMAN CENTURIAL STONE FROM WEST DENTON.

Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A. (one of the secretaries), read the following note on a centurial stone found on the line of the Roman Wall at West Denton:—

"By the courtesy of the directors of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company the stone before you, discovered by Mr. Alfred L. Forster, the company's engineer, is now presented to our society. It was unearthed at the end of last month on the military road at West Denton, a few yards west of the lane leading south-west to Newburn, during the onstruction of a new pipe line, on the site of the Roman Wall. It is a centurial stone of more than ordinary elaboration, its carving and lettering showing careful execution. Its face measurement is 16 inches long by 12 inches high, and its depth from front to back is 9 to 10 inches. The lettering, on a panel 8 inches long by 3½ inches wide, is enclosed in a moulded border, ansated, and reads:

C . AVI
DIRVFI

C(enturia) Avidi(i) Rufi.—The *centuria* of Avidius Rufus.

The same name occurs on a stone found at Carrawburgh (*Procolitia*) and now in the museum at Chesters (*Lapid. Sept.* no. 167, and *C. I. L.* VII, no. 629). In the *Procolitia* stone the prenomen Avidius is ligatured (see illustration and Bruce. *Roman Wall*, 3ed., 173). Its reading, however, is identical with the stone now before you, recording the *centuria* of Avidius Rufus; but it differs from the West Denton stone in size, measuring on its face 15½ inches long by 6½ inches high: being thus almost of the same length, but only about half the height of the West Denton stone. As the Carrawburgh stone represents the height of the course of ashlar of which it was a member, the stone now before us may have occupied the height of two courses, or it may represent structural work on a scale of greater proportions. In either case it would occupy a more conspicuous position, accounting for the superior character of its lettering and sculpture. Two other centurial stones in the museum at Chesters bear the inscription *C(enturia) Avidi(i)*, the name occurring without the cognomen. One of these was found in *Procolitia*, and the other between that camp and *Borcovicus* (*Lapid. Sept.*, nos. 165 and 166; and *C.I.L.* VII, no. 628). They are each of them bedding stones, of ruder finish than the one before us, the former having the letters ↄ AVIDI roughly incised on the face of the stone, the second having the same lettering enclosed in a coarsely executed panel, with the conventional dove-tails on either side. If we may identify *Avidius* and *Avidius Rufus* we have now the record of four separate works executed by the *centuria* bearing his name, an evidence of unusual activity. But if the cognomen *Rufus* distinguishes one *Avidius* from another centurion of the same name, we have still the fact that *Avidius Rufus* was engaged in the Wall construction at or near *Procolitia*, and again upon some building as far distant as the east of *Vindobala*, as witnessed by our stone.

Upon the whole question of centurial stones our members may be referred to the paper by Mr. John Clayton, in *Archaeologia Aeliana* (vol. IX), where the character and purpose of Roman centurial stones is discussed with all the erudition and experience of our late venerable vice-president. The inverted letter ↄ or the rectilinear symbol ≻, preceding the name, are said to represent a twig of vine, the official badge

of a Roman centurion. When, as in the case of the stone before us, the centurion's name is in the genitive case 'the centurial mark,' says Mr. Clayton, 'must be read *centuria*.' It may be added to this, by way of reminder, that there are two words, viz., *centurio*, an officer in the Roman army commanding a hundred men, and *centuria*, the company of men itself. These stones were inserted in the face of a course of masonry at the time of its construction. In doing so 'the object of the centurion,' says Mr. Clayton, 'was to record his own name, as that of an individual who had taken a part in the great work, hence the particular cohort to which the centurion belonged, or the extent of the work done, is rarely recorded on the stone' (*Arch. Ael.* IX, p. 24). 'These inscriptions,' says Horsley, 'were doubtless inserted in the face of the wall, when it was building, and were, in all probability, erected by those centuries or cohorts who built that part of the wall, where they are found, or by their commanders,' (*Britannia Romana*, p. 127). Thus far Mr. Clayton is in accord with the earlier writer, of whom he says :— 'We are indebted to that sagacious and laborious Northumbrian, John Horsley, for the brightest light which has been thrown upon the subject of centurial stones on the Roman Wall. In his *Britannia Romana*, published in 1732,' continues Mr. Clayton, 'after adverting to stones of a similar character on the Antonine Wall between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, on which are inscribed the name of the emperor, and the extent of the work executed by the troops employed in it, Horsley proceeds to state that, in his opinion, the inscriptions found on the Roman Wall, which he has called centurial, had been erected upon the same occasion and to the same purpose, though they were not so full and pompous' (*Arch. Ael.* IX, 30). It will be seen on comparison that this is not a quotation but a synopsis of Horsley's remarks, and it should be noted that, notwithstanding the eulogy pronounced by Mr. Clayton, he (as he is careful to explain) differed entirely from Horsley as to the date of the Wall of stone. Hence Mr. Clayton omits allusion to the argument based by Horsley on the prevalence of centurial stones in the Wall between Tyne and Solway, and the very different character of the inscribed stones 'erected upon the same occasion' (that is under the same circumstances) 'and for the same purpose' along the course of the Wall of turf from Forth to Clyde. The omission was a natural one in the circumstances seeing that Mr. Clayton had assured himself that Horsley's theory of the builder of the stone Wall was no longer tenable. These are Mr. Clayton's words :—'In early times a portion of these works, that is to say, the stone wall, with its ditch to the north, was ascribed to the Emperor Severus, whilst the earthen rampart and its ditches were treated as a previous erection by the Emperor Hadrian, But Antiquaries are now,' that is in the year 1880, 'agreed, with considerable unanimity, that both the works are to be ascribed to the Emperor Hadrian, and that they were executed simultaneously.' (*Arch. Ael.*, IX, 22*n*). The two views thus so explicitly expressed were the views held respectively by John Horsley and John Clayton.

In recalling this to your attention the object is not to revive an old controversy, but rather, by pursuing the argument advanced in *Britannia Romana* and expanding the statement of the case (with your kind permission and forbearance), to show the value attached by John Horsley to the presence of these centurial stones, and in this to indicate incidentally the penetration and the power of observation displayed by that distinguished antiquary. Horsley, as we have seen, was of opinion that the stone wall between Tyne and Solway was built by the emperor Severus, also that the work of Hadrian on this line (antedating that of Severus by three quarters of a century) was an earthen fortification. In

contrasting a characteristic of the Wall of stone with a characteristic of the Wall of turf, known as the Antonine Wall from Forth to Clyde, the important point of a date had been established for the erection of the latter structure That date was either A.D. 139, or in the following year; for whilst dedications indicate Antoninus Pius as the reigning emperor, inscriptions also discover the name of Quintus Lollius Urbicus, the imperial legate under whom the work had been erected. The name of this distinguished propraetor is familiar to us in the stone from *Bremenium* commemorating his presence there with the first cohort of the Lingones and their accompanying cavalry, doubtless on the way to or from the lines of the northern barrier. Urbicus had been a contemporary of Hadrian, under whose reign he had filled official posts of high importance as tribune, quaestor and legate. He was one of the legates of the emperor Hadrian in Judea, where he won the *hasta pura* (a Victoria Cross of the period), and yet later was legate or governor of the emperor for the province of Lower Germany (For the list of offices held by Urbicus, see his monumental inscription, *Corp. Insc. Lat.* VIII, pt. 1, No. 6706). He seems, in fact, to have been the tried and trusted administrator of that reign. Hadrian died in A.D. 138, and in that same year Urbicus had received the appointment to be governor of Britain. His office in this country was thus concurrent with the early years of the reign of Antoninus Pius, and in these were begun the defensive works from Forth to Clyde. But Quintus Lollius Urbicus had already spent a long and varied official life in the service of the state when he received his appointment to Britain, and it is proper to suppose that methods in vogue and details of administration current under Hadrian would continue to be observed under Antoninus Pius in the early years of his succession to the empire. Urbicus, at least, had gained his experience in the service of Hadrian; and it is natural to suppose that he would retain the traditions of the service in his administration of the affairs of Britain under Antoninus. It is this consideration which causes the Antonine Wall to be regarded as typical of a defensive line of the period of Hadrian. This is, at all events, a dated example, and it is a turfen, or cespititious, structure. Horsley, however, in the argument before us is concerned with details rather than with this larger question. In the stone Wall from the Tyne to Solway the various sections were marked as they were built by those engaged in the work; all along the line these records are of the character of the stone before you, or very similar to it. In the Antonine Wall the work of each company, as it completed its section, was also marked by the erection of an inscribed stone. But in place of the *centuria* with its centurial stone, as here, Horsley's observation is: 'All the inscriptions in Scotland of this sort are erected by legions or vexillations of legions, that work having been shared out to such bodies,' (*Britannia Romana*, p. 127) so striking is the difference that Horsley reiterates it in a note, thus:—'I think it curious and worthy of a remark that the allotment of the several shares in building the wall in Scotland seems not, as here' (on the Tyne) 'to have been according to the centuries, but by the whole legions and their vexillations' (*Brit. Rom.* 127 *n.b.*) Horsley's inference is, that where you find inscriptions 'erected upon the same occasion' and 'to the same purpose' (that is under like circumstances and for the same objects as in the turf Wall and in the stone Wall where each working party had commemorated its length of work) these, if contemporary, would naturally be expected to be similar in their character. But just as natural would it be to find the usage of the time of Hadrian superseded, after the lapse of half a century or more, when changes of organization and of classification had been introduced, or

greater sub-division of labour had become customary; 'and,' adds Horsley, 'perhaps it was not customary, till Severus's time, to allot such works to centuries and cohorts (*Brit. Rom.* p. 127). Thus has Horsley shown that the centurial stones of our stone Wall do not conflict with his attribution of the structure to the time of Severus. The importance of the point, in his case, lies in the fact that the usage of Hadrian's time, was reflected in the Antonine Wall. Had the Wall of stone been built under that reign we should expect to find the several shares indicated by inscriptions erected by legions or vexillations of legions. Seeing that we do not find this, but on the lengths as completed the record of the *centuriae*, we discover a changed condition of organization such as would be quite compatible with changes evolved during the interval of time between the reign of Hadrian and that of Severus. So at least do we understand the argument. Turning to the relic before us to-night, it will be seen that in further investigation of a difficult and obscure question the evidence afforded by these centurial stones must be taken into account."

Special thanks were, by acclamation, voted to Mr. Heslop, for his note, to the Water Company for the gift, and to Mr. Forster especially, for so quickly announcing the discovery of the inscription.

THE FLAIL AND ITS TIMES.

Dr. T. M. Allison read his notes on this subject, supplementary to his paper read at the June meeting of the society (p. 153). They will be printed with that paper in *Archæologia Aeliana*.

Mr. W. S. Corder remarked that six or seven years ago he saw the flail in use at Hodge Hill farm, Cartmel fell.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Dr. Allison, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Heslop.

THE MOISES FAMILY: GRANT OF ARMS TO HUGH MOISES.

The chairman said 'through the kindness of Mr. T. A. Thorp, of Alnwick, I have recently had an opportunity of examining the original grant of arms to Hugh Moises of Newcastle, clerk in holy orders, one of the two men of his family who occupied the influential and respected position of master of the grammar school of Newcastle.'

He then read the following grant af arms:—

'To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Stephen Martin Leake, esquire, Garter Principal King of Arms, and Thomas Brown, esquire, Norroy King of Arms of the north parts of England, from the river Trent northwards, send greeting. Whereas Hugh Moises, clerk, A.M., lecturer of All Saints, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, second son of Edward Moises, clerk, A.M., rector of Keyworth, in the county of Nottingham, by Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Sir James Butler, knight, in the county of Middlesex, and grand son of Edward Moyses of Oswestry, in the county of Salop, hath represented unto the right honourable Richard, earl of Scarborough, Deputy, with the Royal Approbation, to the most noble Edward, duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and hereditary marshal of England, that his ancestors were originally Welsh, and the family name Moysen, which, upon their removal into Shropshire they altered to Moyses, and lastly, by Edward his father, to Moises, and that not finding the arms he has borne, registered in the Herald's Office, and unwilling to use any ensigns armorial without lawful authority, did therefore request his lordship's warrant for our granting and assigning to him and his descendants and to the descendants of his father such arms and crest as he and they may lawfully bear, and use, and that the same with his family pedigree may be registered with the gentry of this kingdom in the Heralds Office. And forasmuch as his lordship duly considering the premises did by warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the twenty second day of January last order and direct us to grant and assign unto the said Hugh Moises and to the descendants aforesaid such arms and crest accordingly. Know ye, therefore, that we, the said Garter and Norroy in pursuance of the consent of the said earl of Scarbrough, and by virtue of the Letters Patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain have assigned and

do by these presents grant unto the said Hugh Moises the arms following, viz., *Gules a fess erminois between three bulls heads couped argent armed or*, and for the crest *On a wreath of the colours growing on a mossy mount bull-rushes proper* with this motto *Nisi Virtus vilior Algâ*, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted; to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him, the said Hugh Moises and his descendants, and by the descendants of his father Edward Moises aforesaid, with their due and proper differences according to the antient practice and custom of arms, without the let or interruption of any person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof we the said Garter and Norroy Kings of Arms, have to these presents subscribed our names, and affixed the seals of our several offices this twenty-second day of February, in the sixth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the third, by the Grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord, 1766.

S. Martin Leake, Garter Principal King of Arms.
Thomas Brown, Norroy King of Arms.'

To elucidate the pedigree of the family, so far as it is known, the annexed table has been prepared.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson.

ROTHBURY FOREST, ETC.

The chairman stated that one of the meanings assigned to the word 'forest' in Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary*, was 'a wild uncultivated waste, a wilderness.' He continued that the Northumbrian instances of this use of the word known to him were the forest of Cheviot*; the forest of Allendale (*i.e.* the High and Low Forest Grieveships); Rothbury forest; Earsdon forest; the forest of Aydon, now called Alnwick moor; Felton forest, an alternative name for Felton common; and the forest of Tynedale.'

Mr. R. O. Heslop said that to this enumeration might be added the forest of Lowes.

* This name survives in Grey's Forest and Selby's Forest, two townships in the parcel of Kirknewton, apparently out of the waste of Cheviot.

In the *Builder* of 6th August there is a notice of the church of Chipping Ongar in Essex. On the south wall of the chancel there is a tablet to a member of the Mitford family—Mrs. Sarah Mitford. In connexion with this the writer tells a curious story of one of his visits to the church. His 'attention was particularly directed to this monument by a wealthy tradesman, who said that many persons came to the church expressly to see it. The arms above the tablet were described by him as bearing the four-fold cognizance of 'a flea, a fly, a louse, and a comb,' with a singular legend as to their origin! As the arms are now uncoloured and high up, they are somewhat difficult to decipher; but they proved to be a fesse between three moles (Mitford), impaling a chevron between three combs (Botell).'

MISCELLANEA.

A FORGOTTEN CHURCH IN UPPER COQUETDALE.

The following letter appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of the 17th December, 1904:—

"Sir,—Last year, when on a visit to Upper Coquetdale, I was informed that two or three hewn stones had been got from the foundation of an old kirk near Linbriggs for some building operations. Not having previously heard of any old kirk in that locality, I mentioned the matter to my friend, Mr. D. D. Dixon, whose *History of Upper Coquetdale* was then passing through the press, but he had no knowledge of one there, nor could I find any reference to it in any History of Northumberland.

In July last I called on Adam Dagg, the shepherd at Linbriggs, who

Edward Moyses of Oswestry, Shropshire, a descendant of the Welsh family of Moysen =

Edward Moises, M.A., fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (*a*), incumbent of Wimeswold, Leicestershire (*d*), afterwards vicar of Keyworth, co. Notts. = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Butler, knt., of the county of Middlesex.

Edward Moises, M.A. of Trinity Coll. Camb., vicar of Masham, died at York, 6 Feb., 1790 (*m*); will dated 11 July, 1789, pr. at York, 8 March, 1790 (*g*). = Elizabeth, dau. of John Watson, of Farnfield, Notts. (*a*).

Margaret, dau. of Richard Ridley, of Heaton, mar. 2d Feb., 1754 (*c*), bur. in St. Nicholas's, 19 Aug., 1755 (*a*) *s.p.*; first wife. = Hugh Moises, M.A., fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, born at Wimeswold (*a*), co. Leicester, 9 Ap., 1722 (*d*), assistant master of Chesterfield Grammar School, and successively master of Newcastle Grammar School, (1749,) lecturer of All Saints', Newcastle, (1761,) master of Virgin Mary's Hospital, (1779,) (*d*), rector of Greystock, Cumberland, (1787,) (*d*), voted in respect of land at Dalton, at the election of knights of the shire in 1774 (*h*), died 5 July, 1806 (*m*), bur. St. Nicholas's (*d*).

= Isabella, daughter of John Ellison, vicar of Bedlington, mar. at All Saints' 6 Feb., 1758 (*a*), bur. at St. Nicholas's 31 May 1763 (*a*) (*d*); second wife.

= Ann, widow of William Boag, [and daughter of ——— Spearman (*a*)], mar. St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 16 Aug., 1764 (*a*), bur. 7 Dec., 1786 (*c*); third wife.

I leave my Essay upon Jaw
Unto my rev'rend son in law
And to his wife (the present load)
My smart remarks on large William Boag
The Will of a certain Northern Vicar.

Edward Moises, born at Masham (*a*), of Trinity Coll. Camb., successively master of Newcastle Grammar School, (1787,) lecturer of All Saints', lecturer of St. Andrew's, (1798,) master Virgin Mary's Hospital, (1806,) vicar of Hart, co. Durham, (1811) (*e*), died 29 March, 1845, aged 82 (*e*), interred at All Saints' (*k*). = Mary, dau. of John Bowes, of Bedale, surgeon (*a*) (*c*), died at Jesmond, 18 July, 1832 (*k*) (*l*).

William Moises, named in his father's will (*g*), a captain E.I.C.S., died in India, Dec., 1804 (*a*).

Watson Moises, named in his father's will (*g*), a private in E.I.C.S., and resided some time in St. Helen. Returned home and married (*a*).

Charles died in infancy (*a*).

Hugh Moises, M.D. (*c*), successively of Shields, Newcastle and London (*a*). = Anne, dau. of — Taylor (*c*), of Essex (*a*) (*c*), when a widow kept a school in Sunderland (*a*).

Mary, named in her father's will (*g*).

Edward, bp. 2 Jan., 1759 (*c*), named in the will of his aunt Elizabeth Ellison, 25 June, 1777 (*g*).

John, bp. 13 June, 1761 (*c*), [bur. at St. John's, 17 Sept., 1762].

Hugh Moises, fellow of University Coll., Oxon., bp. 17 June, 1763 (*c*), matric. 25 June, 1781, aged 18; B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788, rector of Whitchurch, Oxon. (*f*), rector of East Farleigh, Kent, died, 'holding faith and a good conscience' (*p*), 4 Nov., 1822 (*b*) (*k*).

Mary, bp. 13 March, 1760 (*c*), named in the will of her aunt Elizabeth Ellison, 25 June, 1777 (*g*), bur. 13 Sept., 1780 (*c*).

William Bell Moises, bp. (*l*) 9 June, 1765 (*c*), of Lincoln Coll. Oxon., matric. 11 Aug., 1783, aged 18; B.A. 1787, M.A. from Christ Coll. Camb., 1802 (*b*), vicar of Felton 1804, until his death 6 March, 1826 (*f*) (*k*). = Mary, dau. of John Ord, of Weetwood, mar. at Chatton, 19 Dec., 1791, died at Morpeth, 11 June, 1832, aged 61 years (*f*) (*i*).

Margaret, bp. 7 Aug., 1766 (*c*), died unmar., bur. 16 Nov., 1776 (*c*).

Ann, bp. 7 Aug., 1766 (*c*), died unmar., bur. 16 Nov., 1776 (*c*).

Edward Moises, son & heir, bpt. 12 March, 1798 (*c*), drowned whilst skating on a pond on Newcastle Town Moor, 29 Nov., 1813 (*l*), buried at All Saints'.

Mary Bowes, bpt. 9 Jan., 1789 (*c*), mar. 1 Jan., 1821, Robert Taylor, vicar of Hart and incumbent of Hartlepool, co. Durham (*a*).

Eliza Frances, bpt. 4 Jan., 1791 (*c*), died 23 Aug., 1858 (*k*).

Frances Anne, bpd. 27 June, 1792 (*c*).

Celia, bpt. 12 Sept., 1793 (*c*).

Caroline, bpt. 23 Apr., 1795 (*c*).

Celia, bpt. 22 Sept., 1801 (*c*).

[One of these ladies mar. Rev. — Wood, and another Mr Robson, of Paradise.]

Cornelius Hugh, died 29 Aug., 1804, aged 8 years, bur. St. John's, Newcastle (*c*).

Maria, burnt at a technical lecture in 1824 (*a*).

Mary Anne (*a*).

Louisa, mar. — Wait, clerk in orders, curate of Seaham (*a*).

Harriet (*a*).

Hugh Moises, bpt. at St. Andrew's, Newcastle, 28 Dec., 1792, of 7th Dragoon Guards, afterwards of Alnwick, assumed the name of Lisle by Roy. Lic., 1860. Died 26 April, 1877, aged 84 (*f*). = Isabella, dau., and ultimately co-heiress of Robt. Lisle of Acton and Weldon; succeeded to those estates on the death of her brother in 1860. Mar. at Portobello, 5 Apr., 1821, died *s.p.* 24 March, 1882 (*f*).

Mary Anne Moises, only child, died at Felton vicarage, 14 May, 1822, aged 2 months (*f*).

Rosamond, died at Alnwick, 24 April, 1877, aged 82 years (*f*).

Mary Anne, mar. in London, 31 Dec., 1833, Roderick O'Connor of New-garden, co. Galway.

(*a*) Sharp MSS. Pedigrees, vol. II, Durham Cathedral Library
(*b*) Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses*
(*c*) St. John's Register, Newcastle
(*d*) Welford, *St. Nicholas*
(*e*) Adamson, *Scholae Novocastrensis Alumni*
(*f*) *New History of Northumberland*, vol. VII, pp. 277, 279, 361
(*g*) Raine, *Test. Ebor.*
(*h*) Northumberland Poll-books
(*i*) *Gent. Mag.*, 1832
(*k*) Matthew Forster's Obituary
(*l*) Richardson's *Borderer's Table Book*, VIII, p. 130
(*m*) *Gent. Mag.*, 1806, p. 684
(*n*) *Ibid.*, 1790, p. 184
(*o*) Brewster, *Memoirs of Rev. Hugh Moises*, Newcastle, 1823
(*p*) M. I. Whitchurch, Oxon.

has lived there all his life, and he pointed out to me some foundations of old buildings—all the stones being porphyritic as far as I could see—on the right bank of the Coquet, opposite the west end of Passpeth. These old foundations, he said, were called Aydon Sheles, or Aydon-sheles Kirk, and the stones mentioned above were got from them. He also informed me that many years since, when some men were getting stones from this place, they found an inscribed stone which they could not decipher, and the late Mr. Thomas Ord of Shilmoor, would not allow it to be removed, but had it covered up again.

I have no doubt that this is the site of the ancient manor of Aldensheles held by Richard de Horsley in 1317, mentioned by Hodgson. The finding of an inscribed stone—probably a grave cover—seemed to me to indicate that a church once stood here. After a long search I have found a short but luminous entry relating to it in the *Calendar of Patent Rolls* of Edward II. Here it is: '1317, Sep. 25, Licence for the alienation in mortmain by Richard de Horsleye of a messuage, 100 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 20*s*. of rent in Lynsheles and Alwenton, to a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the chapel of St. Nicholas, in his manor of Aldensheles, for his soul and the souls of his ancestors and all Christians.'

In the following year the lands of Richard de Horseleye were 'laid waste as well by the Scots as other enemies of the King in Northumberland,' and he was granted £20 a year in aid of his sustenance out of the customs on wool in the port of Newcastle. This chapel of St. Nicholas may have been demolished at the same time.—I am, etc.,

J. NICHOL."

3, King's Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.,
5th December, 1904.

Mr. Ralph Nelson of Bishop Auckland, thus writes:—

"To the north-west of Willington, on the very edge of the hill, as it appears from Auckland, stands a solitary farm house, marked in the map Naxavan; a little to the south-west is Stone Chesters. On the door lintel of this house is the following:—

NACKSHIVAN
OR FIRST HOUSE
H. MILLS 1757.

Can you ascertain the meaning of Nackshivan? It is thought to be Gaelic. The Mills family lived at Willington, and owned land all around 100 years ago. Colonel Mills was agent for William Russell of Brancepeth."

Mr. A. L. Steavenson of Holywell near Durham, in a letter dated 2nd Nov. 1904, writes:—

"REMAINS OF CAMP OR FORT AT HOLYWELL.

I have, for many years, thought that there were remains of such a structure in the field in front of this house; the position is a most likely one, overlooking the river, and about 40 feet above it. It extends round two sides of a square, the other two apparently obliterated, but the whole area is most irregular, as if never properly levelled when laid away to grass. Yesterday I made two cuts into it, with sanction of Mr. Peirson, and found the embankment undoubtedly artificial, but no stones or bricks. I went down to original surface. About ten years ago, when making a drain, Lord Boyne's men found an ancient jar; they broke it, but I have the pieces. I showed them to Dr. Greenwell, but he did not think them very old."

July 2. 1904.

THE FLAIL AND ITS COMPETITORS

(By T. M. Allies, M.D.)

It is difficult to realise that sixty years ago the corn supply of Great Britain and Europe was threshed by hand, and still more difficult to imagine that in Algeria to-day the snake treads on the barley, as the ox, aided with brass, did in Egypt in the days of Pharoah.

In Europe an implement called the flail (Latin "flagellum," old French "fael," Anglo-Saxon and German "flegel," Danish "vegel," Gaelic "fuiel," Scotch "flaughter," Hampshire "thrashal," Yorkshire "frail"), was in general use 60 years ago to thresh wheat, oats, barley, rye, and linseed. And though rare, it is still to be found in isolated districts in Ireland and Great Britain. It is also in use among small growers on the Continent, whilst the Japanese at present use a wood and bamboo flail for threshing rice. The Chinese used a wood flail, and the Japanese probably got theirs from them, but from Algiers to India there are no flails.

The implement consists of two sticks (the handle and the swiple), joined by a flexible leather joint. There is great variation in the way the joint is formed, different counties and districts having local peculiarities. But the construction always permits of either one or two movements. It invariably allows of a down or striking action, with or without a whirling or circular. In Scotland, Cumberland, and Northumberland the mechanism allowed only the striking movement, the whirling motion being obtained by receiving the handle in the hand. In middle and southern England, and in county Clare, the joint permitted both the whirling and striking movements, and the handle was freely held, in a double grip, one hand a foot or so above the other.

The flexible joint was variously formed of a single thing of leather, as in county Clare, of two parallel things, or two things interlinked (Lancashire and West Yorkshire), or of two leaths; one affixed to one end of the handle and swiple, and nailed by a thong, as in county Monaghan, or a fixed iron swivel (Northumberland), a shaffed iron swivel (South Durham), or a cap of horn or zinc, revolving round an iron stem (Hampshire, Devon, and Kent), were employed and were nailed to the leather cap of the swiple by a thong (Cumberland and Perth), or a thong passed through the perforated cap of the handle to a cap on the swiple, or the reverse occurred, as in Cleveland, where the swiple was perforated.

The inverted U-shaped leather caps (Irish "ventisses," Scotch "hats"), preparing some two inches beyond the proximal ends of the handle and swiple, were of hard horse skin in county Monaghan, and of undressed leather generally, while in the Sedgefield district the one on the swiple was double ply. The two interlinked flexible caps or thongs of Lancashire were of sheep skin, undressed at first, but dubbed later by dressed leather, having a buckle to facilitate interlinking. These caps and thongs were most firmly and impermeably fixed to the wood of the handle and swiple by the "lathing," which consisted of leather lace, strips of undressed hide, sinews, or lapping like that of a cobbler's lad, whilst glue, tar, resin, pitch, wooden pegs, and nails were additional aids to security. The thong properly lacing (Perthshire, Irish "ile," old Irish "ailidhe"), connecting the sticks was of horse skin in county Clare, while those connecting the caps, swivel, etc., were of ox skin, undressed leather, or other tough material. They were often doubled and most skilfully split, tied, knotted, and pegged to prevent slipping.

The handle (English and Irish "handstaff," Scotch "haft," Gaelic "hog," old Irish "ailing" or "ailingon") was of ash, some four or five feet long, and even enough to be comfortably grasped. It was nine to twelve inches longer than the swiple, and where a cap was affixed had shallow or deep grooves, or other devices to aid the fixing. In county Clare the handstaff was shorter than the swiple, and had one deep groove near the top for the slip knot of the thong. In Cumberland and Perthshire the wood was perforated for the thong and the top inclined backward. In other districts the handle terminated in an iron ring (Cleveland), an iron swivel (Northumberland), an iron hoop, or cap, for a lateral swivel on a short shaft (Sedgefield district), or an Indian cap for a revolving cap of elm in Hampshire, Devon, and Kent.

The swiple, or striking part (Hampshire "beater," Kent "swingel," Yorkshire "swipple," Northumberland "swiple," Gaelic "beathach," old Irish "buailtan" or "buailas"), was shorter and some one to twelve inches slenderer than the handstaff. In County Clare it was longer. It was of blackthorn, whitethorn, hazel, ash, or oak. It ended in a point or knob, and the back was always left on. It had a groove, or grooves, pegs, or holes, to assist the fixing of the leather cap, but in Cleveland there was one large perforation, like that in the handle of Cumberland, for the thong to pass through and reach the iron ring of the handle.

Threshing took place generally during the winter months. Two to eight dressers in one or more rows were held in rows numbers, heads touching heads, on an unencumbered part of the barn floor, the wind threshing floor. A wood floor, which was rare, was preferred to stone or concrete, as it gave a better rebound. Sometimes boards were laid on the latter to give the desired result.

The threshers, generally two, each armed with a flail, faced each other on either side of and at right angles to the dressers lying between them, heads inward, "butts" outward, and wielding the flails round their heads, struck alternate blows on the ears of corn. Six sacks or less, the chaff flying from the floor like sparks from the forge. In Cumberland the dressers were threshed on one side, then were turned and threshed on the other side, then untied, and the straw drawn on one side and collated. In Yorkshire they were first untied and threshed, then one half was turned heads to heads on the top of the other half, again threshed and turned completely over, and the bottom side gone over.

It not only required considerable skill to use the flail and avoid hitting the upper hand and head, but demanded great regularity as to time, to prevent hitting each other's heads, which set up a dangerous rebound, and perhaps pulverised the implements. Some threshers were skilful enough to change the flail from hand to hand with every stroke. Sometimes three men would thresh in a triangle, one going backward and two forward along one row and each by reverse order along the next, or five would thresh in a circle, or two would thresh along a line of dressers being end to end along the barn floor. One alone could do the work, but two was the usual number. Some threshers worked the whole year round at different farms, and it is said that the round of the boats told their tale as to whether the men were working by day or by night.

The heavy blow and the clatty sound of the straw formed the grain from the ears of wheat, which mixed with chaff seeds, etc., was shovelled from time to time into a heap to undergo winnowing. Where straw, having been in sheaves, formed excellent material for thatching houses, cottages, and stacks, and for the cow standing over behind the barnyard door to eat kept aside. In Yorkshire a "thrave of thatt" or thatching of wheat straw consisted of twelve "bearns," a "bearn of thatt" being a handful tied with two bands, and containing the straw of about two sheaves. In Dorsetshire, after threshing, the dressers were hung up by a rope round the heads and coupled with a five-pronged stick to secure the "ears" or chaff. Then they were divided into "reed," and tied up into "stitches of reed" for thatching. Out of straw broken by thatching a crop with the flail was heaped into bundles, from which bedding, fodder, etc., were drawn as required. These bundles were named "bathes" in Yorkshire, "bathes" in Northumberland, "bys" in Cumberland, and "bud" in Westmorland.

A more primitive method of threshing was to take a handful of wheat and thresh the heads on a board with a stick.

In Lancashire, preliminary to the flail, the wheat was "bathed," i.e., struck in handfuls on a flat stone resting on a closing trestle by a man standing behind it. The remaining grain was then extracted by the flail.

In Cumberland wheat and linseed were "stringed" by cutting them in handfuls on the upper edge of a cutting board, supported by trestles.

In Northumberland barley, following both flail and threshing machine, was treated by the "hamsler," to rub off the awns or beard (Devonshire "Barbarian"). The "hamsler" was a grate of two ribs, sixteen inch long at both ends, and was used like a dress stick on the harbor thinly spread on the barn floor to remove it. A 30. handle, which had a cross piece at the top, and sewing from the centre of two inserted bones coming from the opposite corners of the grate.

In Scotland with a similar object a reel or reaff (a kind of wooden hammer was used. Another Scotch method was to bend or twitch the barley to individuals bundles ready for the purpose. Then the bent of the "bear" or barley was dry rid of. Bleached barley had but its awns or beardled cribs their horns.

In Yorkshire the barley was "fanned" with a "fanning iron," which was always thrashed with the flail (Northumberland), and was used in a similar way. It was also combined after the flail. In Cleveland the "fanning iron" was a wooden cross shod with iron to chop off the awns, which in Scotch a "hamsling" machine was used.

Flax was pulled by hand and thrashed with a hand flail or "brake." The beans or short grain was flailed round as in the larger variety. It was turned in Cumberland a "bonna and thrashed," the latter being the brake.

Wee flails were formerly used in barns, and were constructed of an iron ball or lump, moulded with rubber, and fastened to the handle with a chain. The handle was of iron when used in one hand, and of strengthened wood when used in both.

The flail had, however, to generally give way to the advent of horse machinery about the middle of the nineteenth century. It was forgotten in its counter districts all the country round in close, and even now in the Yorkshire dales, and among the small growers on the Continent it is still used. In Ireland flails are still manufactured, as in difficult districts, and on small places it does not pay to use the steam thresher.

The flail's successful competitor commenced by Meikle, Dunbar, about 1786, the threshing machine, was situated in hand. In a wood mill, or by horses (commonly four), which in Yorkshire were yoked into frames, the suspended dressers, named "chaff." These stood on the circumference, and consisted a heavy framework of wood, the centre of which was a solid cylinder or centre post. The spindle revolved vertically in a cross socket fixed in the ground, while the upper end revolved by a lock on a hole in a beam of wood fixed in the walls of the building underneath the beam. Towards the bottom of the cylindrical spindle, four strong upright uprights and outward, and supported horizontal beams running from near the top of the centre-post. These beams projected beyond the point of junction, and gave attachment to the suspended "chaff." The arrangement resembled a large equitorial spinning on its axis. On the upper surface of the horizontal beams a similar wooden fixed, and to this were fastened the twisted bundles of corn, or sheaves, that on close thus formed a cap which revolved fast in dressing. At first these caps were of wood, the perforated, but afterwards were cast in iron. The neck of the large wheel assisting the corresponding cogs of a wheel surrounding a stout wooden barrel, "the supplying clack." The passing through the barn wall worked the threshing machine within.

The horses working the threshing machine did a kind of treadmill performance, and could not reach each other's footsteps, and possibly served as model for the bobby horse roundabouts of our country fairs. They were attached by chains running from the central arms of the "chaff," or the bridle on the beam "hames," or "mares," or the horse collar, the "bridle," "traffic," or "trace" of various counties. The other harness consisted of a breeching and blinkers, the horse only being safe sound on flat when running round, but in sight, by hanging back to its trapping belt to check the momentum of the revolving framework.

An improvement on this heavy frame was that of a centre spindle, having four arms, to which four swingletrees were fastened, to which in turn four horses were chained. In the South of England these arms projected from the centre post, and had an eye at their extremities, into which the bridle from the chains of the horses were dropped. The centre-post had a crown, or seat for the driver, and when the machine and the horses were portable, and taken from farm to farm, in Ireland (County Clare) six horses were attached to three arms by a hoop and two smaller swingletrees or "plough sticks" to each, and thus they formed a multiforce of one threshing machine, which also was portable.

In the North of England, and in Ireland, the horses usually worked in the same way, but in the North of England they were dubbed to the "horse-house" or "machine-shed."

This wooden or half-octagonal building adds not a little to the picturesqueness of some farm buildings, or "steadings," with its low roof of red tiles, and its contrasting colors. But it also marks an epoch in agriculture, the time when machinery superseded man.

And as one was the later and better "horse-house" resting closely to the side of the barn, one could imagine it was afraid that the older and similar building might wish a return to its earlier lease in the threshing of the thresher, and the flinging of the flail.

But are such fears still now have full, for the "horse-house" is empty, and the barn is left to the rabbits and the owl. The traction engine, essentially passing both, drags its thresher, winnower, and winnowing machine or one into the "engagerch" or stackyard, and does the work on the spot. The man and the flail give way to the horse and the machine, and time in turn here gives way to the engine and its companion.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN NEWCASTLE.

NEW PREMISES IN DEAN STREET.

Within the past few days Messrs Cox, Ridley and Co., iron and steel merchants, all importers, and proprietors of the widely-known local depot for railway, shipbuilders', colliery, and contractors' stores generally, have opened the handsome new premises that have been erected for them on the site of their old premises near the foot of Dean Street, Newcastle. The contract of the building has occupied several months, during which the firm carried on business in temporarily roofed premises in the same locality, by which arrangement they were enabled to maintain an uninterrupted connection with their numerous clientele throughout the north. The new building is a pleasing addition to the well-known thoroughfare which forms the main avenue of traffic between the Quayside and the central parts of the city. It is, indeed, evident that in designing the edifice the architect kept in view the question of outward appearance, as well as the usual utility. The front wall, which is slightly curved in form, is built of Doulton, with courses of faced red brick work at intervals. A series of three arches forming bay windows constitute a striking feature, and impart to the whole work an aspect of solidity and picturesqueness. The window spaces on each floor is designed on a liberal scale, and the lighting of the building during the hours when artificial light may be dispensed with is consequently well provided for. The arrangements for the artificial lighting and ventilating of the premises are most complete, electrical power being the medium employed in both cases. The ground floor is, to a large extent, used for the accommodation of the official staff, and in the spacious cellarage stocks are kept of the lighter materials dealt in by the firm, including engineers' tools of every description; the heavier classes of goods, such as iron and steel in the various forms of plates, bars, etc., beam, sheets, nails, and rifle, are stored in the firm's large warehouse, Manor Chare. It may be stated that the firm had found it absolutely necessary to carry out the important changes involved in the providing of new premises as the old premises had become utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the business. In all departments of the new building care has been taken to utilise space economically, and to arrange the equipment so as to execute every transaction being carried out with the least possible expenditure of time and labour. Under these circumstances, it is but reasonable to assume that the enterprise displayed by the firm will be rewarded by a continued expansion of business.

KOUKIYA.

THE LOST CAPITAL OF THE SUDAN.

At the beginning of the year Lieutenant Desplagnes, of the French Colonial Infantry, was sent out to West Africa on an archæological mission by the French Academy, and a correspondent of "La Temps" at Timbuctoo has just sent home the news that he has discovered the site of the ancient city of Koukiya, which was the first capital of the Songhai Empire before the Askia (twenty-fifth) dynasty, and of Gao (next to Gao or Gogo).

It was from Koukiya that the Songhai set out to conquer the Western Soudan, and to found the largest and most powerful black empire that has ever existed. If we can believe the Tarikh-es-Soudan, which is the principal source of the documents we possess about Timbuctoo and the neighbouring States, Koukiya was a very ancient city. It says: "Koukiya, the ancient city, stands on the banks of the river Niger in the country of the Songhay, and was already in existence in the time of the Pharaohs." Then about the year 1010 a.d. the fifteenth King of the Songhaes was converted to Islamism, and he moved his capital to Gao or Gogo, which was a town of more recent origin, having important trading relations with the Central Soudan. But it is evident that Koukiya still retained the Royal city, for it is recorded that Daoud Askia was proclaimed King at Koukiya on 20th March, 1493, and that a day or two after the ceremony he went back to Gao. Even in 1591 Koukiya was a flourishing city, but it disappeared in the middle of the eighteenth century, and is said to have been destroyed by the Tuaregs from the Central Soudan.

Explorers and historians have held the most opposite opinions as to its site, but it was evident that it stood somewhere on the Niger, and far from Gao. After searching fruitlessly for some time, Lieut. Desplagnes was fortunate enough to come across a native named Ibo, who is the head man of the village on the island of Bentia, in the Niger. This man, who is descended from the Askia dynasty, had kept in his family some of the papers which are to be found about a hundred miles south of Gao, in the archipelago the island of Bentia, which is now called Kelin by the natives. The site is on the south-easterly bend of the Niger, where the river is broken up by islands and rocks, and forms small cataracts. Opposite the island the lieutenant found a wide space of ground covered with heaps of broken pottery, fragments of stone, and foundations of buildings, which were being slowly buried in the sand of the desert. Ibo received on his travels some of his ancestors, the Songhai kings, on which were carved a number of Arabic inscriptions. These M. Desplagnes intends to have photographed, in order to submit them to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. He also found a number of documents carried on palm-leaves, which is a material will throw considerable light on the history of the great Negro Empire. These documents are of the highest importance, as they show that a thousand years ago civilisation was far more advanced among the Soudanese negroes than has hitherto been supposed.—"Globe."

ness lessen just how to frame the bill? Certainly unless is compatible by its absence; and we too often forget that the seamen—unlike the previous mode not here. Captain Foster, President of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, at the annual meeting a few days ago raised the opinion of many who think that the honour fend and better remuneration provided by Sir A. L. Jones for the seamen in his steamers might be supplemented by better remuneration; and the vice-president, Captain Acoy, pointed out that the Government ought to see to it that seamen of the mercantile marine are trained thoroughly. It is ridiculous to consider because first-class seamen do not exist of Britishborth, and yet never do anything to remove this reproach from England. Conscription would improve the men; but they can equally well be improved by a greater interest being evinced in them by shipmasters under whom they serve. At the very best though conscription is anti-English.

IN PRAISE OF BRITISH MUTTON.

In the present day, with the keen competition from every quarter of the globe, there are very few instances in which the British producer can be said to occupy a position of undisputed supremacy. In several he is very closely pressed by his competitors, and sometimes one and sometimes the other may be at the front, but in the one to which special reference is here made—"mutton," says Mr W. W. Chapman in the summer number of the "Live Stock Journal"—he has a lead of which neither the colonial nor the foreign competitor has ever yet been able to deprive him. The rise and substance of the whole question is, therefore, that in regard to the supply of mutton of the finest quality and flavour, the home producer still holds sway. Will he continue to do so in a question of primary importance to all interested in the Backmaster's industry at home. Careful study of the matter from every point of view confirms me in the opinion that unless the British Backmaster deliberately throws away his position, imported supplies will not for many years, if ever, be able to supersede him.

Those who may think otherwise will ask, "Why not?" and quote very properly what has taken place in regard to the supplies of beef, of bacon, of eggs, butter, etc. Quite so; but in regard to mutton there are circumstances which have to be taken into consideration that do not affect the foregoing view at all. We have before us the undisputed fact that for some reason or other the home supplies of sheep are on the decrease. This renders the likelihood of increased competition from among the home flocks an event of the future; then it is also to be remembered that every year finds the population increasing, and this, unaccompanied almost invariably by an increase in the wealth of the country, tends to enlarge the number who desire to have a supply of the finest quality of mutton, which, despite all that may be urged in favour of other meats, holds an undisputed position of supremacy. The imported mutton shows a continuous increase, and the latest available figures before us show that the supplies to hand for this period were in excess of any similar period in previous years. In face of this fact, coupled with the shorter supplies at home, the market, both wholesale and retail, still shows the same preference for the British product. Then it may be asked, "If the beef from abroad, or the butter, or the bacon, or the eggs can beat the home produce in its own market, why not the mutton?" Because "beef is beef," or "eggs are eggs," they say, and hence why not "mutton is mutton," no matter where it comes from? The difference is just here; "mutton," no matter where it comes from, "is mutton," just as much as "beef is beef" or "eggs are eggs," but with this important difference, namely, that the imported stuff just lacks that great essential quality and flavour which in the other commodities named have been equalled by the colonial and foreign breeder; but in regard to the latter he has never yet been able to do so.

The statement that the imported supplies lack both the flavour and quality of the home-grown product is one that needs no proof; but that in regard to the inability to equal it by those who are sending this product to our market is one which some may question. In the first place, take any of the countries from which our supplies of mutton, alive or dead, are sent, and we find that in nearly all, with the possible exception of Canada, the Merino is the principal foundation blood, and, as this is one of those breeds which have been especially bred for generations for the fleece alone, its mutton qualities are such as that no quality is likely to be got from it, and it is quite certain that the delicate flavour of the home-grown supply will not be found in this breed. Then, if one takes a general survey of all the sheep-producing countries of the world, there are but few, indeed, in which the pastoral industry is managed as with us, and experience has shown over and over again that the best flavoured mutton of the highest quality is that which is produced among the sheep from flocks that have been most carefully tended and thoroughly managed, with the one object before them, namely, the fitting of their produce for the mutton market. The essential points of the home mutton are well known; its tenderness, its fine flavour, and the juicy, short-grained meat are all brought about by means of its being well fed right on from the start, and no period of semi-starvation allowed to intervene. Are such circumstances likely to prevail in those countries from which these large supplies of imported mutton are sent? This is impossible, and even then, if they do, and this will be a long time, there is always this point in favour of the home product, that before the imported mutton can be sent here it must undergo some kind of preservation, and this will always result in a loss of flavour, if nothing worse.

CONSERVATISM IN NORTH-WEST DURHAM.

OPEN-AIR MEETING AT LANGLEY PARK.

In continuation of the active propaganda under the auspices of the North-West Durham Conservative Association, an open-air meeting was held at Langley Park. Mr A. J. Shorter, Conservative agent for the division, presided, and upwards of 300 electors assembled to hear an address from Mr F. W. Dancer (Manchester) on current political topics. Mr Shorter briefly introduced the speaker.

Mr Dancer said one of the most familiar charges hurled against the Government was they had an mandate from the country to do anything except the war in South Africa. He asked his hearers whether that was the case with Liberal Governments? Did Mr Gladstone ever receive a mandate to introduce Home Rule? If that argument was worth anything, it meant a general election must be held on every occasion a new act of Parliament was forthcoming, and was utterly absurd as a contention. He then went on to defend the principal measures of the Government, dealing especially with the Chinese labour and licence questions. Fully explaining the necessity and reasons why Chinese were employed, Mr Dancer contended that the Liberal party was practically advocating that the Government should not itself in direct antagonism with the people of the Transvaal, a course which would eventuate in another conflict. He then proceeded to discuss the several provisions of the Licensing Bill, which he characterised as only barely just in the trade. He good rights, if brewers were reduced just as his opinion very little, and would be done by reducing for the public benefit, the public ought to pay for it. Moreover, under the bill no chance was called to pay a farthing, and the support against the bill was nearly wholly forthcoming from the Liberal party, clergy, ladies, and temperance advocates. He had little doubt that notwithstanding the trade to order clamour, the bill would soon become law. What nothing was wanted was a truce to this worrying after their morals and intense resolutions of their liberties advocated on all sides by the Liberal and Labour parties. What concerned them far more was the question of their bread and butter, work, and wages. The shadow of depression was over nearly all the great industries of the land, and it was obvious to meddlers the prosperity and trade of the country would by the middle of the autumn of the future. Mr Balfour and Mr Chamberlain were able best upon a change of the fiscal conditions of our country, and neither the scatched drawing of Lord Rosebery, the sophistry of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, or the shuffling of Labour leaders would divert the attention of the public from the changes attendant upon continuing the present system of free imports. Let the citizens of Durham rise superior to mere party associations, and vote only for those candidates who would uphold the honour and progress of their country, and defend the livelihood of Labour by supporting the enhancement and industries of our empire.

A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Dancer for the large gathering for his address, and a similar acknowledgment to Mr Shorter concluded the meeting.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventy-second annual meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Oxford on July 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th, under the presidency of Dr William Collier. The meeting will be inaugurated by a service in Christ Church Cathedral at 10.30 o'clock, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev James Franck Bright, D.D., Master of University College. The first general meeting of members will be held on Tuesday, 26th July, at 12 o'clock noon, to be followed by the representative meeting. At eight o'clock the president will receive the colonial and foreign guests in the Sheldonian Theatre, and deliver his presidential address describing the growth and development of the Oxford medical School with allusions to some of the eminent medical men who have been connected with the University. On Wednesday honorary degrees will be conferred in the Sheldonian Theatre, and at two o'clock the general meeting will resume its session to consider where the association shall meet in 1905, and to nominate the president-elect; on conclusion of this business the representative meeting will continue its work. At eight o'clock Sir William Selby Church, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., D.Sc., president of the Royal College of Physicians, will deliver an address in medicine in the Sheldonian Theatre. On Thursday at two o'clock Sir William Macewen, M.D., F.R.C.S., LL.D., will deliver an address in surgery in the Sheldonian Theatre, after which the representative meeting will again resume its session. At 7.30 the dinner of the association will be held in the hall of Christ Church. At eight o'clock a popular lecture will be delivered in the Town Hall by Dr George Sagar Ferguson, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.-Oxon. On Friday at two o'clock the representative meeting will again sit should it not have completed its work. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., the following lectures scientific sections, viz., medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynæcology, State medicine, pathological medicine, pathology, physiology, anatomy, ophthalmology, dermatology, laryngology and otology, tropical diseases, navy, army, and embalmers, dental surgery, will meet in the University Museum Buildings, the work promising to be of special interest. Much hospitality will be offered to members. On Wednesday the president and members of the Oxford division will hold a reception in Wadham College Gardens, while in the evening the vice-chancellor and members of Oxford University will give a soiree in the Museum. On Thursday there will be garden parties in the afternoons and in the evening an entertainment in New College. On Friday afternoon the Duke of Marlborough will receive a limited number of guests at Blenheim Palace, and in the evening the Mayor of Oxford, Mr E. A. Boyce, M.R.C.S., will hold a reception in the City Buildings. For Saturday various excursions have been arranged to places of interest round Oxford.

BUFFALO BILL'S VISIT TO NEWCASTLE.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Exhibition will appear in this city during the week July 12th to 16th, and before to advert it is but fair to the management to emphasise its repeated statement, that this great organisation, in its entirety, will positively appear at each performance. In proof of this Colonel Cody refers to all railroad officials concerned in the transportation of his exhibition, and accounts specially engaged on to furnish the assurance with his personal word of honour. It has ever been his rule to treat his patrons with the utmost fairness and honesty, and, therefore, no detail of the performances will be curtailed. Another fact which should be remembered is that everything in the Wild West Exhibition is entirely real. All the scenes of border life are absolutely truthful representations of events which actually occurred during the settlement of the great west of the United States, presented by those who were actually participants therein, while the military exercises and drills are executed by detachments of veteran cavalrymen of many of the leading armies of the world, every man of which has seen actual service on warfare. Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill) will positively appear in person at every performance, and pledges his personal word that his patrons will have an opportunity of seeing everything that delighted Londoners during the exhibition's engagement there. The sharpshooting of Johnny Baker, the rough-riding of the Cossacks and soldiers, the tomahawk and scalping tackling of the Arabs, the lasso throwing of the Indians, the "wonderful mounting" of the cowboys, the terrible and ancient war dance of the Sioux, together with those of the British and American Cavalry are especially interesting. There will also be a graphic spectacular representation of the Battle of the Little Big Horn, in which, on the 25th of June, 1876, General Custer and his entire command were annihilated by the Indians.

THE CLERGY AND THE LICENSING BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NEWCASTLE DAILY JOURNAL."

Sir—I must frankly accept the explanation which Mr Fielding gives that he was not responsible for the leaving of his last letter. Taking that as a letter with the heading as printed, it did appear to me to compromise the Church and the C.E.T.S., on the subject of the licensing Bill, but after Mr Fielding's explanation I unhesitatingly withdraw that inference.

In his private capacity Mr Fielding has a right to oppose the Government "actually" or otherwise, by every means in his power. It is for him to consider whether it is wise for him to exercise the same freedom in his official capacity as secretary of a society which should represent the Church of England, and which, if it ceases to do so will immediately cease to exist.

The Newcastle Police Court Mission, I believe, is supported by a special fund under the auspices of the C.E.T.S. Apart from that the state of things in the Newcastle Diocesan C.E.T.S. is, I believe, very much what I represented it my last.

The general shortage in the C.E.T. Societies throughout the kingdom cannot, or may not, be attributable in any default, as Mr Fielding suggests. Some two years ago, when I was secretary for the Gateshead Rural Deanery, we had a Police Court Mission in Gateshead. We held open-air meetings throughout the summer months, sometimes assisted by a brass band. We had six or eight adult sessions holding weekly or fortnightly meetings during the winter, and a much larger number of Bands of Hope. In addition to a great festival for children we had also a Temperance Sunday, which was taken part in by most of the churches in the deanery. I gathered from the minute book of past proceedings that we were only inadequately carrying on a work which had been in past times much greater. I think it is not within the truth to say that the work in Gateshead to-day is not one half what it used to be. I should like some Diocesan head secretary to let us know what the present state of things is. I hear the same sort of throughout from other districts, and with regard to other dioceses. I am compelled to believe that there is a very serious shrinkage going on in the work of the C.E.T.S., and reasons which I have already indicated are not wanting to account for that shrinkage. With regard to the bill now under discussion.

It proposes to give absolute power to the local authorities in our large towns to deal with licence, and pay at their disposal a fund wherewith to compensate the publicans.

That I am in a great and important temperance reform, and one for which the temperance party have been clamouring for a generation past, and it is not wise or honouring of those who call themselves temperance reformers to scoff at, and belittle this boon, simply because it is proposed by the present Government. Mr Fielding says that the bill proposes to destroy the "absolute discretion now enjoyed by the licensing magistrates, and substitutes the power to recommend to Quarter Sessions the refusal of a licence. The absolute discretion as regards the small houses now enjoyed by the licensing magistrates enables them to refuse a licence as being superfluous or unnecessary. The refusal licences can then appeal to the Quarter Sessions and get that refusal cancelled, and under such circumstances invariably succeeds in doing so. The absolute discretion is at present illusory, it is possessed by the magistrates in name, but not in fact, and the bill will make no real alteration except that the revival of the several licensing revisal of the registered electors, the appeal will be made in the first place to the Quarter Sessions, instead of as now by the recommendation of the local bench. It is a distinction without any real difference. I have sufficient confidence in our licensing magistrates to believe, in spite of Mr Fielding, that they will use the fund entrusted to their administration for the compensation of the publicans and not for the endowment of brewers. I assume that they will offer a reasonable amount backed by their own discretion, and not any lump sum that the publican chooses to support, and then the publican will be at liberty either to take or refuse. I can see no reason whatever why in the interests of the Church of England or of temperance, we should adversely oppose an "invaluable gift" to the trade which we have consistently opposed and opposed this bill.

If the Ecclesiastic party have any real regard for temperance, let them help by all means in their power to pass this bill, and then when they are in Office, let them try to improve it with a better one if can do.

EDWARD RUFF.

Hamsterley, Rickmarsh, June 30th, 1904.

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August 28. 1904

Dear Sir,

I am informed by my representative, Mr J. S. Sixsmith that you have kindly offered to loan me your collection of flails for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. I shall be glad if you will kindly send me photographs or rough sketches of them, and I will communicate with you at a later date.

Thanking you very much for your kind interest in the matter,

I am,

Yours very truly,

T. M. Allinson Esq., M.D.
22, Ellison Place,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

H: Aug: 1904.

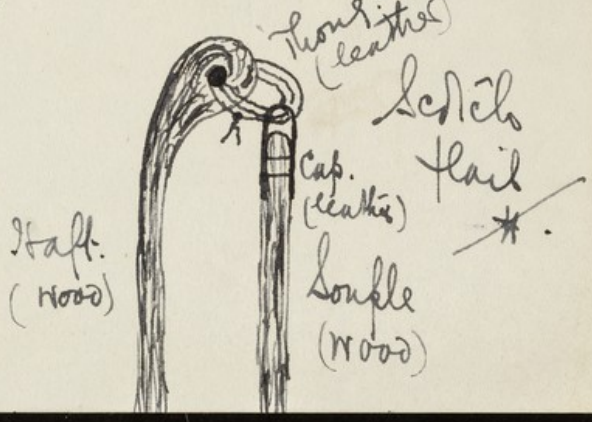
Dear Sir.

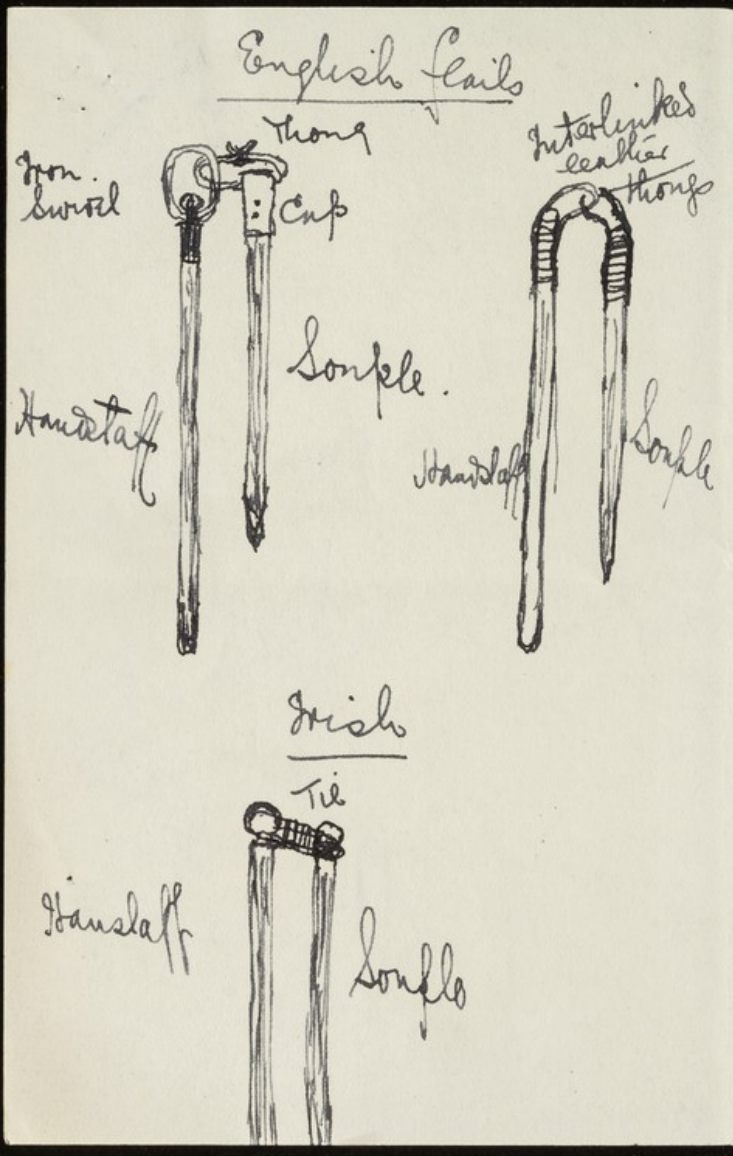
I'm afraid I was thinking rather of your agricultural sketches in the Lancet & B.M.J. when I offered the loan of my flails, than of a medical exhibition.

If however you care to see them I shall be very glad to let you have them.

they are like two brush handles, united by a flexible leather etc. joint, forming "the flail joint" of Surgery, & may therefore come within the scope of your exhibition.

The following rough sketches may be a guide





I have pleasure in sending a newspaper cutting of an article on this subject.

Wishing your Exhibition every success

Yours faithfully

T. M. Allison

H. S. Wellcome Esq.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL & ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

TO BE HELD IN LONDON SHORTLY, ORGANISED BY, AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY S. WELLCOME

655

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight: 3 or 4 Flails Scotch English & Irish - 50 years old in Gt. Britain - Recent in Ireland. 5 feet long by 4 inches broad each & weighing about 3 lbs. Stamped "Flail joint" in brass.

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition: £5. Yes.

Suggestions and information, etc., will be appreciated

Name and Address: T. M. Allison
72. Ellison Place
Newcastle on Tyne.

Loans should not be forwarded until date and place of Exhibition are communicated

POST CARD

Stamp

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

555

September 2. 1904

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for yours of the 26th ult. I have been much interested in your account and sketches of your collection of flails. I am afra afraid they hardly come within the scope of the historical medical exhibition, but at some future time I may write you again on the matter.

Again thanking you for your kind wishes,

I am,

Yours very truly,

T. M. Allison Esq.,
32, Ellison Place,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ELLISON PLACE,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

14. Janr. 1905.

Dear Sir,

Some little time ago we had some correspondence re flails & the flail joint of surgery.

I have written two papers for the Society of Antiquaries here on the flail, which they are publishing in their yearly records, next June.

I wonder if you would be kind enough to let me

has the loan of the blocks of the Lancet & B. M. J. cuts showing threshing operations with the flail, as I should like to make the papers as complete as possible.

Any information at your disposal would also be much esteemed.

I enclose a copy of our proceedings, which may perhaps interest you, which I should be glad if you would kindly return.

Apologising for troubling you, I am, Yours faithfully

T. M. Allison.

– Wellcome Esq. –

555

555

555

January 23. 1905

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th inst. respecting your request for the loan of some of our blocks illustrating threshing and other agricultural occupations from early wood cuts, I should be glad if you would please let me know the exact purpose for which you intend to use the same, and if, in the event of my acceding to your request, you would kindly acknowledge the source from which you obtained them.

When you reply will you please let me know the numbers of the illustrated advertisements, the blocks of which would be of service to you.

I am,

Yours very truly,

T. M. Allison Esq., M.D.,
22, Ellison Place,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

504

June 1. 1904

Dear Sir,

I am informed by my representative, Mr C. Ross, that you have kindly offered to loan me some old pharmacy jars, an ancient prescription and receipt book, and other articles of medical interest for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition. I shall be most pleased to have the loan of these and will inform you in due course when the exhibition takes place. Please do not forward them until you hear from me.

I need hardly say that these objects will receive the greatest possible care both in transit and while in my possession, and will be insured during the whole time to any reasonable value you might place upon them.

Many of the relics and exhibits already promised are of the greatest value, and I am taking extraordinary precautions to ensure their safety. The buildings in which they will be placed will be guarded night and day, so that there will be practically no risk of loss or damage.

I am,

Yours very truly,

Mr Ackermann,
Chemist,
Rue Conatterie,
Geneva.

Mr. C. J. S. Thompson.

Extract from Mr. Ross' letter from Geneva, dated May 26th, 1904 received here 28th, folio 93.

"The Wellcome Exhibition. Mr. Ackermann, Chemist, Rue
" Conatterie, Geneva, has a copy of Geneva Pharmacopoeia 1616 A.D.
" Prescription book 1717,
" Receipt Book 1810.
" Three Vases, about 250 years old
" mark "Saylon" Ex. Gentiano
" Pulp Tamarind Rob Sambuer

All the name is seen

If these objects are of the nature required Mr. Ackermann
" will lend them on conditions of all expenses paid and insured
" Kindly communicate with this friend."

May 30th, 1904 T.R.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL & ALLIED OBJECTS OF INTEREST

— TO BE HELD IN LONDON SHORTLY, ORGANISED BY AND UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY S. WELLCOME

Description of proposed loans, with particulars of date and history (if known), approximate dimensions and weight: Principia Medicinae, Auctore, Francisco Home, Medico Regio, Collegii Medicorum Edinburgi Socio, et Medicinae Materiaeque Medicae Professore in Academia Edinensi. Editio Tertia. Edinburgi; Impensis Thomae Cadell, Londini; et Alex. Kincaid & Jo. Bell. Edinburgi. MDCCLXX

Translated by hand to plain English script. Has been handed down through an English family named Moore.

Estimated value for insurance. Kindly say if insurance is desired in transit as well as during exhibition

Name and Address: Dr. Jno. W. Arnold, 422½ Fifth St., Columbus, Indiana U.S.A.

Suggestions and information, etc., will be appreciated

Loans should not be forwarded until date and place of Exhibition are communicated

N A

POST CARD

HENRY S. WELLCOME, Esq.

Snow Hill Buildings

LONDON, E.C.

England

RECD 28 DEC 1904

ANSWD 29 DEC 1904

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December 29. 1904

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter of the 10th inst. Your kind offer to loan me the old book you mention for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition will receive my careful consideration in due course, and I shall have pleasure in communicating with you again.

Yours very truly,

Dr Jno. W. Arnold,
422 Fifth Street,
Columbus,
Indiana,
U.S.A.

652

February 4. 1905

Dear Sir,

Referring to my letter of December 28th and to your kind offer to loan me "Principia Medicinae Auctore" MDCCLXX, for my forthcoming historical medical exhibition, I regret that lack of space will prevent my exhibiting any works published later than 1700. Otherwise, I should have been happy to have availed myself of your kindness.

Thanking you for your kind offer,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Dr Jno W. Arnold,
422½ Fifth Street,
Columbus,
Indiana,
U.S.A.