



exactly correspond, each jamb being formed of four stones, which form the whole thickness of the wall. The lower stones are above 2 feet high, and more than a foot wide, the thickness being about 2 feet. Upon these are two stones of the same dimensions in width and thickness, but only 4 inches high. Then upon these two larger ones corresponding with the large ones below, and upon these again two smaller ones, which form the imposts upon which a large stone, worked into a semi-circular arch, rests. This stone is of an irregular shape above, and has on its surface three arched shallow hollows, with small fillets or rounds between. The masonry, except in this doorway, is of the rudest kind. This wall, as already mentioned, is destroyed towards the east, but there is a splay of about 18 inches which shows the existence of a window.

The arch of the doorway on the inside has a similar moulding to that on the outside, but it is more dilapidated; and a third stone worked into an arch, may be seen between them in the soffit, each resting on the imposts or jambs.

The rock graves on the west of the Chapel, on the edge of the rock—may have formed a family sepulture. There are seven of various sizes; one for an infant apparently, and another for a child or young person. Each has a square hole at the head (for which a cavity has been worked) for a cross, but the crosses and covers are all gone. There are two others to the south-east; and below the remains of a perpendicular window abutting on the Church-yard. Under those on the west the rock has the appearance of having been cut down, and the field below may have been entrenched.

The Parish Church, which is to the east, is in a pitiful state. It has a peculiar arrangement of round arches, as if it had consisted of two or three aisles. The piers are formed in the same way as the door jambs described before, of large and small stones alternately, and ornamented with three bands of the rope moulding for capitals. Some sculptured stones in the Church-yard, of interlaced work, are evidently of a very early period, and well worthy of a careful examination.

There seems a great likeness between the Chapel of St. Patrick and the ancient oratories in Cornwall, which have been described in the *Archæological Journal*, and attributed to the 4th or 5th century. We are told by

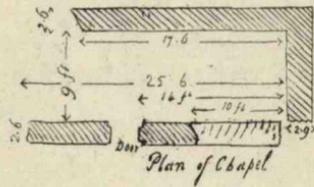
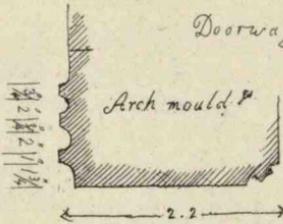


E. Sharpe

H. P. Ridgman

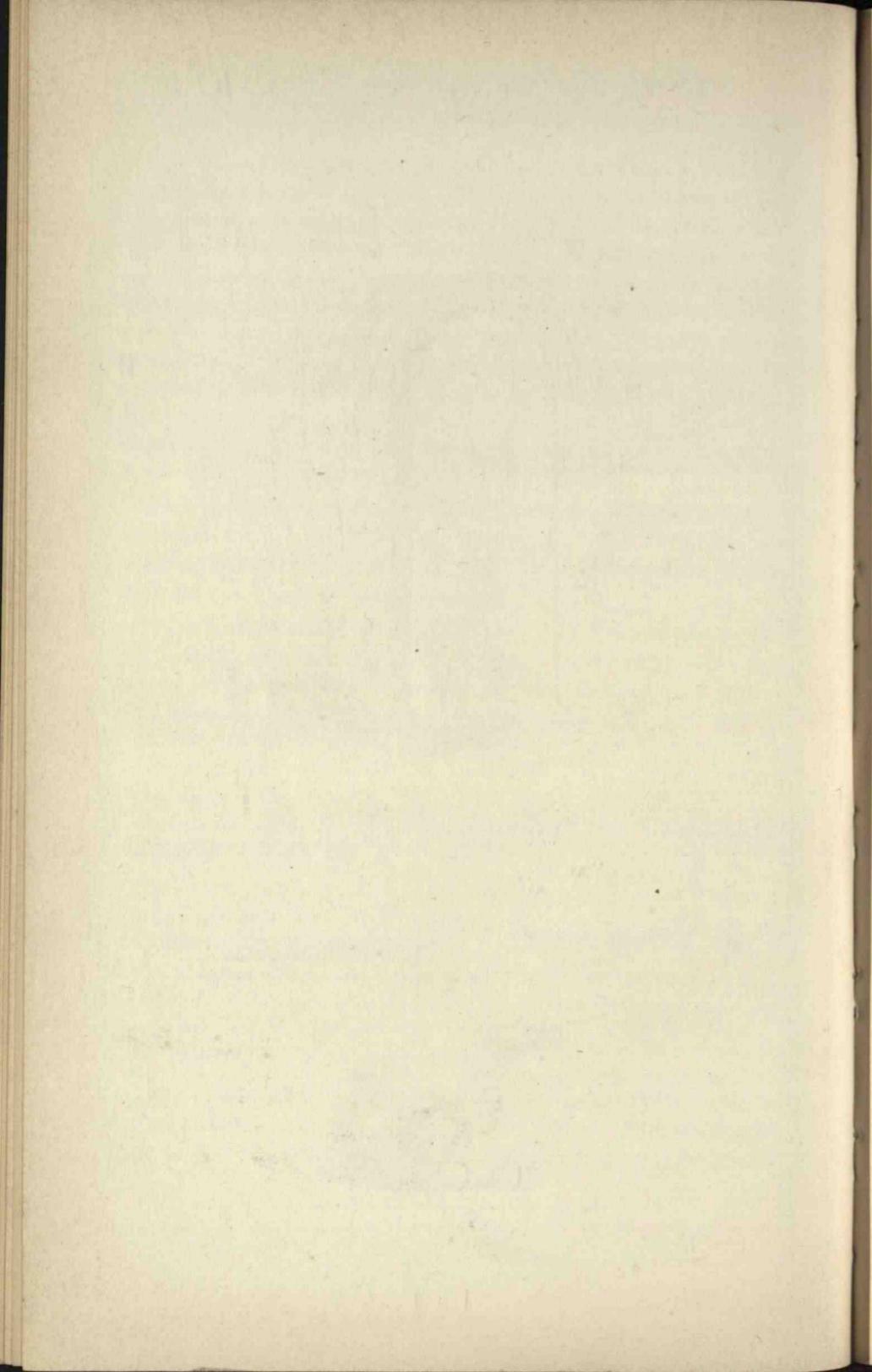
$3/4$  m = 1 foot

Doorway at Heysham. See p 27.



Roman Urns found at Hartford

See p 6.



Beda, that by the Scottish missionaries in the reign of King Oswald—"Construebantur ecclesie per loca"—in the early part of the 7th century. Whether, however, we can refer St. Patrick's to either of these periods, or whether it belongs to a later time, can only be ascertained by a very minute examination, and diligent comparison with analogous buildings, especially those of Cornwall and Ireland.

Is there any tradition of any sort connected with the locality? It seemed a very likely place for the marvellous, but my inquiries were without success. I hope, however, that some other member of the Historic Society may be more fortunate; and indeed the short time at my disposal hardly allowed me any chance of learning the folk lore of a most picturesque neighbourhood.

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## II.—NOTES ON THE USE OF THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE IN ENGLAND.

*By Andrew James Lamb, Esq.*

Though the history of the use of Tobacco in England is well known, that of the Pipes in which it was smoked has excited but little attention, and on this account alone, the data from which the age of Clay Pipes may be determined are very limited.

The first question involved in the inquiry is that of the introduction of Tobacco into this country. Opposed to those who give the merit of it to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, are others who assert the date to be far anterior to this. Savary, in his "Dictionnaire Universel de Commerce," dated Geneva, 1723, says that Tobacco was known among the Persians upwards of 400 years before the time he wrote, and supposes it to have been obtained from Egypt. Ewlia Effendi, a Turkish traveller, states that a Pipe head, retaining the smell of Tobacco smoke, was found in cutting through the wall of a house built in Constantinople before the birth of Mahomet.

At Bannockstown, in Kildare, in the year 1784, a human skull was dug up, between the teeth of which a short black Pipe was discovered. About the same time other Pipes were found of a similar shape to this one, which is very peculiar. These, together with human bones, were found in stone coffins on the banks of the Liffey. In the "Anthologia Hibernica" an account of these Pipes is given, in which the writer supposes them to have