NOTES AND QUERIES

December, 1953

restored the mediaeval use of episcopal gloves in church. This is, of course, a very different matter. It is a ceremonial usage linked with the traditional episcopal ornaments. There are useful references in Eeles: Notes on Episcopal Ceremonial (Alcuin Club, London: 1948), and in the appropriate guides to ecclesiastical ceremonial.

F. F. Amphlett Micklewright.

CITY CHURCHES (cxcviii. 453).—Four City of London Churches, which included one of Wren's, were demolished by Bishop Winnington Ingram in the years 1909-1939. For a list of City Churches removed under cover of the Union of Benefices Act of 1860, during the period 1867-1939, among which were fourteen Wren Churches, see N. & Q., of 8th May, 1943, pp. 290-291.

G. W. Wright.

ST. CLEMENT'S DAY AND THE BLACKSMITHS (cxcviii. 316).—I included the chapel on St. Clement's Isle, Mousehole, because it is mentioned by Bellenden who may well have quoted from Leland. That there is no trace of it now or in Gilbert's time or that its disappearance is not to be attributed to sea encroachment presupposes that some durable material such as stone was used in its construction but does not prove that it never existed.

Though the first stone church in the British Isles was probably built about 397 at Whitham, there were a number built of wood or other perishable material as late or later than 10th century.

The cult of St. Clement rose rapidly in England and among the Danes and Norsemen during 9th and 10th centuries and such records as I have seen of Danish and Norse missions at this period point to timber-built churches. King Olaf Tryggvesson sent a mission to Iceland at the end of 10th century with timber to build a church to St. Clement in Norway, and the name of the island at Mousehole lent colour to the story that there was a chapel or perhaps only a hermit's or pilgrims oratory there at one time dedicated to St. Clement.

It would be interesting to know if there are any prehistoric remains there—Ancient Britain, South Sheet (1: 625000) 1951 does not show anything there however.

P. W. F. Brown.

ST. AUGUSTINE AND THE BOY (cxcviii. 449).—Not only Botticelli, but Peter Paul Rubens also has painted St. Augustine who, componens librum de Trinitate, vidit puerum planta concavare. The tale from which these pictures are taken tells of St. Augustine who observes a boy on the sea-shore trying to empty the ocean by means of a shell—an attempt as vain in the eyes of the saint as the effort to unravel the mystery of the Holy Trinity.

The legend is first told in Petrus de Natalibus Catalogus sanctorum, lib. VII, cap. 128, composed about 1400 and published by the Bollandist fathers (Acta sanctorum mensis Augusti, tome VI, pp. 375 s.), but it has often been paraphrased and retold. See, for instance, Albert Wesselski, Klaret und sein Glossator, Bohmische Volks-und Monchsmdrlein im Mittelalter, Briinn, 1936, pp. 66 and 69; and Joseph Klapper, Erzählungen des Mittelalters, Breslau, 1914, p. 250.

Arnim and Brentano, in their famous collection of German folk-songs, Des Knaben Wunderhorn, have a rhymed version of it, beginning with the lines:

stones” though Howell says that no sign of it remained in 1890. St. Olaf too in 11th century sent a mission with timber to Iceland to build a church at Tingvalla.

As Allcroft points out it was common to build churches on the sites of “heathen temples” usually meaning barrows which contain cromlechs, later appearing as standing stones after early tomb robberies or natural demolition. This practice was actually encouraged by St. Gregory.

The facts that Olaf Tryggvesson was baptised in the Scilly Isles and confirmed at Andover in 995, that he founded several churches to St. Clement in Norway, and the name of the island at Mousehole lent colour to the story that there was a chapel or perhaps only a hermit's or pilgrims oratory there at one time dedicated to St. Clement.

It would be interesting to know if there are any prehistoric remains there—Ancient Britain, South Sheet (1: 625000) 1951 does not show anything there however.

P. W. F. Brown.

1 J. Bellenden “Description of Scotlande &c.” Holinshead 1577 (BM Press Mk. 598h3).