

thus became the loving cup, regarded as a necessary portion of the paraphernalia pertaining to the proper civic representation of our bibulous ancestors. Many of these loving cups, as an adjunct of the mace, still exist, and at corporation banquets, when aldermanic hospitality is in full flow, are passed from guest to guest until their generous contents have been absorbed. Of the numerous specimens of this old-fashioned mace, probably one of the finest is to be found in the ancient City of Lincoln, in England, and a brief description of it will give a fair idea of the best class of these relics of 'the good old times.' It cannot boast the ancient origin claimed by others, dating back, as it does, only to the days of the Merry Monarch, but in quality of workmanship it has probably few superiors. It is of silver-gilt, about four feet in length, with a head formed in the manner already described, and carries an open regal crown, surmounted by cross and orb. The portion below the crown is divided into four compartments by draped forms wearing mural crowns. Each of these compartments contains a crown below the initials C. R., surmounting respectively a rose, a thistle, a harp, and a *fleur-de-lys*. The stem is beautifully chased with roses and thistles, and is broken by knobs, while the connection of the head and stem is covered by very elegant spiral branches. The object of this paper is to deal rather with the Parliamentary than the Civic Mace, however, and we must pass on to that branch of the subject.

Such authorities as the writer has been able to consult are silent as to the early use of a mace by the parliamentary serjeant-at-arms, and the first appointment of that functionary himself appears to be lost in the same mists of antiquity as those which have enveloped the first nomination of a presiding officer in the House of Commons. Although an official discharge of the duties of Speaker must have

existed long antecedent to the recorded appointment of such a personage, we find no mention of him until the title became settled in 1377, when, in the first year of the reign of Richard II., the House of Commons elected Sir Thomas Hungerford to that position. As we have seen, as early as 1344, the House of Commons had protested against the bearing of maces of silver by civic authorities as an infringement of its own dignities, thus uncontestedly proving that the mace was in use in its Chamber, and there is ample proof that serjeants-at-arms attended the Lords and Commons in 1388. Stubbs says that the existence of the offices of the clerk and serjeant, from an early date, is shown 'by occasional mention in the rolls, but the development of their functions, and all matters of constitutional importance connected with them, are of later growth.' In the Journal of Sir Simonds D'Ewes we find a graphic description of the election of Speaker in 1563, in the reign of Elizabeth, and here we have one of the first illustrations of the use to which the mace was put. He tells us that, after Sir Thomas Gargreve had been allowed and confirmed as Speaker by Her Majesty, he 'departed with the other Members of the House of Commons unto their own House, the serjeant of the same carrying the mace all the way before the said Speaker, which was in like sort borne before him during this Parliament, both when he repaired to and departed from the said House.' The same authority declares 'the custom to be on the election of Speaker, that the mace is not carried before him until his return from the Upper House, being presented to the King and allowed of.' These bare references, in the absence of such a store of parliamentary record as is to be found in the English archives, are all that the writer has been able to find relating to the employment of the mace before the days when Cromwell, the Lord Protector, on the memorable 10th April, 1653, ordered