

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Society.

TWENTY-SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

Held at WESTMINSTER ABBEY, on Thursday, October 25th, 1860,

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, V.P. presiding.

This meeting assembled at 11 a.m. in the Library of the Collegiate Church; where the proceedings were opened by an Address from the Dean: and the following papers were read:—

1. A Description of the Library, by WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq. F.S.A. which is printed in the present volume, pp. 81-87.

2. An Account of Ancient Bindings in the Library, by JOSEPH J. HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A.; printed in pp. 88-91.

3. Notices of the ancient Organ of Westminster Abbey; by W. H. HART, Esq. F.S.A.: printed in p. 92.

4. On some Discoveries in connection with the Ancient Treasury at Westminster; by JOSEPH BURTT, Esq. Assistant Keeper of the Public Records: printed in pp. 94-99.

The Company proceeded to inspect the interior of the Abbey Church, and were addressed on its architectural features by GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. F.S.A. the architect to the Dean and Chapter,* and by JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. of Oxford; and a paper was read on the Monuments as a Museum of Sculpture, by HENRY MOGFORD, Esq. F.S.A.: printed in pp. 100-104.

On proceeding to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Mr. JOHN HUNTER there read a paper on the Order of the Bath: printed at p. 105.

After the afternoon service, the company repaired to the Chapter-House, the architecture and decorations of which were described by ARTHUR ASHPITEL, Esq. F.S.A., F.I.B.A.; and from thence to the Jerusalem Chamber, upon which a paper was read by the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A.: printed in pp. 107-112.

A dinner afterwards took place at the King's Arms Hotel, in New Palace Yard, Mr. G. G. SCOTT in the chair, supported by the Dean of Westminster and a numerous party.

* An interesting volume, entitled "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey. By George Gilbert Scott, R.A., F.S.A.," 8vo. is published by J. H. and J. Parker.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL AND SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,

Held at the Rooms of the Society, 7, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry,
on Thursday, May 9th, 1861.

The Right Hon. LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, V.P. in the Chair.

Mr. HENRY W. SASS, Hon. Secretary, read the Report of the Council, as follows :—

“ REPORT.

“ Your Council at this, the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Society, have much pleasure in again meeting the Members under very favourable circumstances.

“ The Council much regret to have to report the large number of twelve deaths during the year; at the same time it is a matter of satisfaction that there have only been fourteen retirements from other causes, making a total loss to the Society of twenty-six; whilst the number of members elected during the year has been thirty-nine. The present number on the books is 418.

“ The fourth Part of the Transactions is in the press, and it is hoped will be delivered in the course of a month.

“ Since the last Annual Meeting the Society has held a General Meeting at Westminster. The papers were of considerable interest, and will be printed in Part V. of the Transactions.

“ It is proposed to hold a meeting in June for the purpose of visiting Austin Friars, Carpenters' Hall, Armourers' Hall, Sion College, and the Artillery Ground.

“ In accordance with the feeling expressed at the last Annual Meeting your Council, in conjunction with the Surrey Archæological Society, have established a series of monthly Evening Meetings; which, since September last, have been held on the third Tuesday in each month. Your Council feel convinced that, as these meetings become more generally known, they will meet with increased success. The report of the Committee intrusted by your Council with the management of them is as follows :—

“ **REPORT.**—In the month of August, 1860, circulars announced to this and the Surrey Society the establishment of Monthly Evening Meetings, for the purpose of taking immediate notice of any archæological discoveries that might occur in the City of London, the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, or their immediate neighbourhood; exhibiting antiquities, reading papers, and discussing such matters as might be brought under the notice of the meeting.

“ “ Several members of both Societies immediately associated for this purpose, and from September to December fresh names have been continually added, so that at the close of the year 1860 there were seventy-nine members of both Societies who had signified their intention of subscribing towards the expenses of these Evening Meetings.

“ ‘Reports of these meetings have appeared in the Gentleman’s Magazine, the City Press, and other periodicals.

“ ‘At the preliminary meetings of the Committee some consideration was given to the probable working expenses, and the yearly subscription for members was fixed at 5*s.* each, and arrangements were made for the sale of visitors’ tickets at the rate of 5*s.* per dozen of not less than six to each person.’

“Your Council would add to the foregoing Report, that Mr. W. H. Hart, F.S.A. has kindly consented to act as Director and Treasurer of these meetings, and that Mr. J. E. Price was appointed Hon. Secretary on the resignation of Mr. S. H. F. Cox, whose professional engagements, they much regret, prevented his continuing as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

“In conclusion, your Council present the balance sheet to Christmas last, and sincerely trust that the members will pay up their subscriptions with punctuality.

“ (Signed) ALFRED WHITE, Chairman.”

The balance sheet showed an amount collected during the year for subscriptions, &c. of 150*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, the disbursements having been 129*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of 21*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The assets of the Society, consisting of arrears of subscriptions, transactions, illustration fund, &c. amounted to 270*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* and the liabilities to 156*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Patrons, Vice-Presidents, Trustees, and Hon. Local Secretaries were unanimously re-elected; and votes of thanks were passed to the Patrons, Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Council, Auditors, and Hon. Local Secretaries for their services during the past year.

Eight Members of the Council having retired in compliance with the rule to that effect, the Council for the ensuing year was thus constituted :—

Arthur Ashpitel, Esq. F.S.A.
 Charles Baily, Esq.
 J. W. Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A.
 W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A.
 H. C. Coote, Esq. F.S.A.
 James Crosby, Esq. F.S.A.
 F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A.
 John Franklin, Esq.
 W. H. Hart, Esq. F.S.A.
 Alfred Heales, Esq. F.S.A.

J. J. Howard, Esq. F.S.A.
 Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A.
 Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A.
 Henry Mogford, Esq. F.S.A.
 John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.
 Bassett Smith, Esq. F.G.S.
 William Tayler, Esq. F.L.S.
 J. R. Daniell-Tyssen, Esq. F.S.A.
 John Whichcord, Esq. F.S.A.
 Alfred White, Esq. F.L.S.

Messrs. C. J. Robinson and E. F. Leeks were elected as Auditors for the ensuing year; and Mr. Henry W. Sass was re-elected Hon. Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held on Tuesday, July 2nd, 1861,

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, V.P. presiding.

The Society assembled at the CHURCH OF AUSTIN FRIARS, which was explained to the company by the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A. whose paper on the same subject is printed in the present volume, pp. 1—24.

They next visited the HALL OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY, where the Funeral Palls, ancient Plate, and other objects of art and curiosity there preserved were laid out for inspection; and the architectural features of the still existing Crypt were examined.

On proceeding to SION COLLEGE they were received by the Rev. W. H. MILMAN, M.A. the Librarian, who, after giving some account of the formation of the library in the reign of Charles the First, and its principal accessions at various subsequent periods, exhibited many of the most valuable Manuscripts and early Printed Books.

The last object of attention was the ARTILLERY GROUND, FINSBURY, where the company were received in the Armoury House by Major ROBINSON, Captain HALL, Mr. DEFUE, Secretary to the Artillery Company, &c. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE having been obliged to leave, the chair was taken by Major ROBINSON, whilst the formal business of the meeting was transacted, and several members were elected.

The same gentleman then accompanied the Company over the building, pointing out the various objects of interest belonging to the Hon. Company; and afterwards presided at the dinner, which, by the permission of the Court of Assistants, was held in the Upper Hall.

Some account of the Hon. Artillery Company by HENRY W. SASS, esq. F.I.B.A., the Society's Hon. Secretary, will be found in the Report of Evening Meetings appended to the present Part of the Transactions, p. 13.

TWENTY-FIFTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at UXBRIDGE, on Friday, August 23rd, 1861.

The Rev. C. PARKER PRICE, M.A. Vicar of Uxbridge, in the Chair.

The Members and their friends assembled at noon in the Market Room at Uxbridge, where, by the exertions of the Local Secretaries GEORGE EVES, Esq. and the Rev. C. T. WEATHERLEY, assisted by C. J. SHOPPEE, Esq. and ALFRED WHITE, Esq. a large and interesting collection of antiquities and curiosities from the neighbourhood was submitted to the inspection of the company. Among the local tokens exhibited were the following, belonging to the town of Uxbridge:—

O.* ANN . ENGLEFEILD—O-C.
R. IN . VXBRIDGE . 1664—A . E.

O. JOHN . TAYLER . OF . 1666—Three swans.
R. WOXBIDGE . HIS . HALFPENY—I . D . T.

O. ZECHARIA . GODWIV—Within an escocheon between a chevron 3
hammers surmounted by crowns of 3 points.
R. IN . WOXBIDGE 1667—HIS . HALF . PENY. Z . I . G.

O.* THOMAS . TAYLER—T . E . T.
R. OF . VXBRIDGE—T . E . T.

O.* LVKE . REEVE . AT . THE . CHECKER—A chequered square.
R. IN . VOXBREDG . 1669—HIS . HALFE . PENY. L . E . R.

O.* LVKE . JAMES—A hart standing.
R. OF . VXBRIDGE—L . A . I.

The first paper, read by the Rev. Chairman, was an historical account of the proceedings at the Treaty of Uxbridge, held by Commissioners of the King and Parliament in the year 1644; † derived chiefly from the narrative of Clarendon.

Mr. GEORGE EVES read a paper on the *Antiquities of Uxbridge*, which contained the following particulars of the inns and old houses:—

“Camden says, that in his time this town was ‘full of inns.’ ‡ It is said there were once fifty-three, of which twenty-one are now left. At the Treaty of 1644 the King’s Commissioners were at the Crown, which in consequence acquired the name of the Treaty House. The Parliament’s Commissioners were at the George. Of the former there is only a portion now remaining. The panelling of the presence-chamber and another is still to be seen. The chimneys are partly left, nearly every thing else having been altered. The dovecot still remains; the lodge, a photograph of which is in the Museum, was pulled down a few years back.

“The George inn still remains, but much altered: the outside staircase in the yard was removed about three years back; I have a print of it lent me by Mr. Hutson, showing the yard, stairs, and entrance from the street; it is taken from a sketch made by Sir W. Ross, the artist, who was a native of this town: his father lived in a house that adjoined the church.

“Formerly, close by the church tower stood the Six Bells, and tradition says that occasionally some of the congregation would go and refresh themselves between the service and the sermon. Among the rest may be mentioned the Chopping Block, next the New Inn; the Ostrich Feather, where

* These only are noticed in Boyne, who has another of “John Triplet, at the Eagle and Child in Uxbridge,” and a halfpenny of “Ann Englefield, 1668.”

† Mr. Price’s paper was printed at length in *The Building News* of the 30th Aug. 1861; as was that of Mr. Eves. The latter will also be found in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for Nov. 1861.

‡ See also ante p. 117.

Mr. Shoppee's house is; the White Hart (see token in British Museum), the sign-board is now in being at Mr. Shoppee's; and the White Horse, which has been lately pulled down.

"There are still some few ancient houses in the town, but all much altered. Mr. Mercer's house, by the Mill, has some panelling; also Mr. C. Morten's house, at the corner of Vine Street."*

A plan of the main street towards the close of the last century, with the elevation of the houses, was exhibited by Mr. WOODBRIDGE.

* In the Rev. Mr. Price's paper were the following remarks upon this subject:—

"The town being within the enemy's quarters (says Lord Clarendon) the King's Commissioners were to have such accommodation as the others thought fit to leave them; but they had no reason to complain, for their opponents were very civil in the distribution, and left for their own use one entire side of the town (one house only excepted, which was given to the Earl of Pembroke). In the History of Uxbridge the house opposite Mr. Mercer's mill, formerly in the possession of Thomas Avery, Esq., but now in the possession of Laurence Hall, Esq., is mentioned as the residence of the Earl of Pembroke; but it will be difficult to reconcile this with Lord Clarendon's statement, that it was on the same side as the King's Commissioners were (on the south side, if Lord Clarendon be correct). I should rather be inclined to think the house assigned to the Earl of Pembroke was that at present occupied by Mr. Grant, the brewer. The head-quarters of the King's Commissioners were at a large inn called the Crown, which is said to have extended in front from Mr. McCombie's to Mr. Johnson's, and backwards as far as to Frey's river. If this is a correct statement, it must have covered a very large area indeed, and gives us a very favourable opportunity of judging of the traffic that must have passed through Uxbridge to maintain so large an inn in addition to many others scarcely inferior; for we can hardly suppose the Parliamentary Commissioners would have resigned so large a house to their rivals and kept a very inferior one for themselves. Their head-quarters were at the George, which still survives, though with diminished proportions. Lord Clarendon tells us there was a good house at the end of the town, which was provided for the Treaty, where was a fair room handsomely dressed up for the Commissioners to sit in, a large square table being placed in the middle with seats for the Commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party, and a rail for others who should be thought necessary to be present, which went round. There were many other rooms on either side of this great room, for the Commissioners on either side to retire to, when they thought fit to consult by themselves, and to return to the public debate; and, there being good stairs at either end of the house, they never went through each others' quarters nor met but in the great room. It is much to be regretted that there is no sketch or drawing extant of the house as it was at the time of the Treaty; had there been such, we should have been better able to judge of the present building compared with the edifice as it stood then. Clarendon's description would lead us to infer that considerable changes in the structure must have taken place. The room which is pointed out as the Treaty room would now scarcely be described as in the middle of the house, neither would it be easy to imagine, supposing the present innovations were removed, that there was room enough for a table in the middle that would accommodate sixteen persons on either side, with space enough for a rail to go round; neither is it easy to trace "the many other rooms on either side of the great room to which the Commissioners might retire."



AGNES JORDAN, THE LAST ABBESS OF SYON,
From her Brass in Denham Church.

In forming the sewers, in 1856, a causeway, composed of flints, 10 feet wide, 3 feet below the present road, was discovered in two or three places in the High-street. This possibly was a Roman road, but few Roman antiquities have been found. In a patent in 1363 (37 Edw. III. No. 44) are to be found directions for the repair of the road from Wooxbridge to Acton, and from Acton to London.

Mr. W. DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A. then read some "Notes on Uxbridge and its former Inhabitants;" which have been printed in pp. 113-124.

After the Chapel or Church of St. Margaret, which has been restored in part by Mr. C. J. Shoppee, and the Treaty House had been visited, an excursion was made to the neighbouring Church of DENHAM, in the county of Buckingham, which was undergoing repairs under the architectural superintendence of Mr. G. E. Street, F.S.A. Attention was directed to the *Jube* loft, and to an external window for confession which had been discovered by him. In this church is a sepulchral brass to the memory of Agnes Jordan, the last Abbess of Syon, in the county of Middlesex, of which the annexed engraving* was originally published in "Aungier's History of Isleworth and Syon House," 8vo. 1840.

On the road between Denham and Harefield the remains of the ancient manor-house of MOORHALL were inspected. It belonged to the Knights Templars and Hospitallers. The remaining building is probably of the reign of Henry III. and is now used as a barn.

At HAREFIELD a memoir on the Manor and Church was read by the Rev. C. T. WEATHERLEY of Hillingdon,† and Mr. CHARLES BAILY directed attention to the pieces of ancient armour still preserved in the church, among which is a helmet of a date very early in the fifteenth century.

At RUISLIP an account of the Monuments in that Church was read by ALFRED WHITE, Esq. of West Drayton.

A passing visit was also made to the manor-house of Swakeley's, the residence of T. T. Clarke, Esq. erected about the year 1633.

The dinner was held in the Market House at Uxbridge, at which the Rev. C. P. PRICE presided.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at BAKERS' HALL, Harp Lane, Tower Street, on Monday, April 28th, 1862,

THOMAS QUESTED FINNIS, Esq. Alderman, in the Chair.

After the Chairman had opened the meeting by welcoming the Society to the Tower Ward, and proposing a vote of thanks to the Master and Wardens of the Bakers' Company for the use of their Hall, which was carried unani-

* Lent to this Society by Messrs. Nichols.

† This was printed in the Building News of September 6, 1861.

mously, Mr. Deputy LOTT read a paper derived from the records of the Company; which will probably be printed in the next Part of the Society's Transactions.

The company afterwards proceeded to ALLHALLOWS BARKING, where "Notes on some of the more remarkable Vicars" of that Church were read by the Curate, the Rev. JOSEPH MASKELL: before printed in pp. 125-144; succeeded by the following remarks on the Sepulchral Brasses by J. G. WALLER, Esq. :—

"Notwithstanding the destruction of the major part of old London by the fire of 1666, there are still left a few of the ancient Churches. These, happily, preserve a great number of monuments, more, indeed, than one might have expected. That of Allhallows Barking is probably second only in interest to St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. The brasses claim our regard as relics saved from a great catastrophe, and some of them would be anywhere remarkable.

"I take the earliest to be a coat of arms, Party per pale, a fleur de lis, and bordure engrailed, inclosed within a circular fillet, on which is engraved, 'Pries p' l'alme Will'm Tong q' gyt pry—Ky dieu de sonn alme eyt mercy.' It probably belongs to the close of the fourteenth century.

"The next example worthy of attention is to the memory of JOHN BACON, a woolman, who died in 1437. He is represented by the side of his wife Joan, in the ordinary costume of the time, his feet resting on a woolpack, in allusion to his trade. His wife is not commemorated by any date of decease; so she was the survivor, and without doubt erected the monument. On this view, we assume that the date is pretty nearly that of the execution of the memorial—a very important point in connection with ancient monuments. It is of about the best period for the art of engraving monumental brasses. For if we examine those executed from 1410, and twenty years subsequently, we shall find a grace of execution and a simplicity of design not previously seen, and, what is more, that will not be found in foreign brasses of the same time. The most beautiful example of this period is that to the memory of Prior Nelond, at Cowfold, Sussex.* Besides this, however, we have numerous instances all over the country: I may instance Cobham, in Kent, Beddington and Kingston, in Surrey, among those in the vicinity of London. And I wish especially to mention the beauty of drawing that at this period is thrown into the figures of hounds at the feet, for it is scarcely to be surpassed, and it is a strong argument in favour of the indigenous character of the English art, that no foreign examples can compete with us in this particular. The heart, on which is inscribed 'Herry,' placed above the figures encircled in a scroll, is frequently found so introduced at this period of monumental history. Formerly the heart was considered the seat of the soul and the emotions, and the inscription was pro-

* Engraved in Cartwright's History of the Rape of Bamber, in Horsfield's History of Lewes, vol. i. p. 239, and in Waller's Monumental Brasses.

bably an invocation, meaning 'mercy on the soul.' It is sometimes shewn between the hands of the deceased, as if the latter were offering it in prayer.

"The next to which I will direct your attention is the Flemish brass to the memory of **ANDREW EYNGAR** and **ELLYN** his wife.* It is the best we have in England of its period of execution, with the exception of that to Thomas Pounder, at St. Mary Key, Ipswich. It is also remarkable that in both instances the artist has committed errors in the heraldry, a proof of the work being executed abroad. The arms are those of the Salters' Company and of the Merchant Adventurers. In the former the chevron is turned upside down, and in the latter the lions are passant only, instead of being passant gardant. The latter arms are also in the Ipswich brass, and similarly in error. The brass is exceedingly well engraved, the male figure having the appearance of a portrait. Above the figures is the composition known as a *pieta*, a dead Christ on the knees of the Virgin Mother. There are not many instances of this subject on monumental brasses, and only to those of late date. There are sufficient indications of the use of colour to make out the whole design, but it requires to be judiciously searched for. The diaper background, representing tapestry, is red, and the same is employed at the back of the chair in which the Virgin is seated. The merchant's mark is given at the foot of the figures, as in the brass of Thomas Pounder at Ipswich, probably by the same designer. Notwithstanding the wilful defacement of the inscription, the whole is easily deciphered, and reads as follows:—

Of your charite pray for the soules of Andrewe Ebyngar, cptezen and salter of London, and Ellyn hys wyff, on whose soules thesu habe m'cy. Amen.

On the scrolls, that to the male figure has—

☉ filij dei miserere mei.

To the female—

☉ mater dei memento mei.

Both these prayers are allusive to the group represented above the figures.

"The brass is inlaid into a stone, with symbols of the Evangelists incised at the angles of this sentence:

Ne reminiscaris domine delicta nostr' bel Parentum nostroru' neque bindictam sumas de peccatis nostris.

The following are placed one above the other below the figures, likewise incised upon the stone,—

Sana domine animam meam quia peccabi tibi.

Edeo deprecor majestatem ut tu deus deleas iniquitatem meam.

The first is in the antiphon of the litanies of the Sarum breviary; the latter in the third nocturn of the office for the dead, and the responsory in the second nocturn of the same.

* Engraved in Waller's Monumental Brasses.

“The father of Evyngar was doubtless a Fleming. He was a brewer, and made bequests for making, painting, and setting up the rood in this church. This connection of the family with Flanders is so far interesting, that it gives a reason for the monument being executed abroad. I may remark that the employment of incised work upon the stone as well as the brass exists only, so far as I am aware, in this example.

“The next in interest is one to the memory of WILLIAM THINNE, one of the Masters of the Household to Henry VIII. and the first editor of Chaucer's Poems; date 1546.* He is represented with his wife Anne, daughter and coheir of William Bonde,† in well-drawn figures, about thirty inches in length. His armour is, like the costume of the day, much ornamented, having the skirt of chain mail; with sword and dagger; and a gold chain round his neck. The head, uncovered, rests on a helmet. The lady has a close-fitting dress, with puffed and ribbed sleeves, but fitting close at the wrists; it is open in front, displaying the partlet, the type of the modern habit-shirt. Her cap is of horseshoe shape, with a lappet behind; and she has a narrow girdle, which confines her gown, having dependent ends, ornamented with IHS. This memorial was in a very mutilated condition, but has recently been restored, at the cost of the Marquess of Bath. When the fragments were removed from the slab, it was discovered that the reverses were engraven also, and, from the character of the execution, the older portions were evidently not earlier than the beginning of the sixteenth, or, at most, the end of the fifteenth century. The figures were composed of portions of an ecclesiastic holding a chalice, and of a female figure. The reverses of the inscription fillets were scarcely earlier than the monument, for which they merely supplied material. They were composed of fragments of inscriptions mostly belonging to one memorial, and preserving the Christian name and rank of deceased, one ‘Sir’ John, &c. There cannot be the smallest doubt that these were part of the spoil of the tombs which were rifled at the dissolution of the monasteries, most likely those of London itself.

“In many respects it is an interesting memorial of the period. The figures are good examples of costume, and the inscription, which is lengthy, is illustrative of the period of transition to the reformed religion, in which a mixture of old formulas is still partially retained.

“I now pass on to a mere fragment, part of the decorations of a tomb, which has preserved neither the name nor the arms of the person intended to be commemorated. This, which represents the Resurrection, is not of common occurrence upon brasses, but is, nevertheless, one of the few subjects from Scripture which occur upon monuments. All those known upon brasses are of late date, and the points worthy of remark are, that we do not observe that rigid adherence to the costume of the time which is the

* See a copy of his will and inscription on his monument in Notes and Queries, 3rd Series, iv. 365.

† A monument to *William Bonde* is at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

rule in medieval work. The Roman soldiers are somewhat fancifully attired, as if the artist was aware that some difference should be made between the soldiers of Pilate and those of Kings Henry VII. and VIII.

“There is another point, also, which must not be overlooked. In these late representations of this subject the soldiers are not all asleep, but some are witnesses of the miracle. Now this treatment, which we at the present time think most natural and consistent, was not that which prevailed in earlier ages. I would only allude to the beautiful composition at Lincoln Cathedral, a cast of which can be seen at the Crystal Palace, as a type of many others in which all the soldiers guarding the tomb are represented in profound slumber. Some writers—for instance, M. Didron—have thought much of this, and see in it the result of a deeper faith, which required no witnesses to establish their belief. However this may be, the fact belongs to the history of religious art, if not, indeed, to be regarded as one of the signs of the times.

“The last memorial I shall select for notice is an almost effaced slab in the north aisle, once having the figure of a priest under a canopy incised upon it. It has now inlaid upon it a brass inscription to the memory of THOMAS VYRBY, Vicar, who died in 1453. Besides this, there are two small detached wings, and a form which has hitherto been a puzzle to assign a name to, or to give an explanation of. One might suppose it was intended to be a chalice, but for the stem, which is more like a bell-handle. Some have supposed it may have been a face of metal to an incised slab, but there is an scalloped ornament which renders this view impossible. Something has been defaced or beaten out in the centre, which, if remaining, would possibly have led to a solution. It has occurred to me, whether it might not be a form of the pax, and the part defaced a representation of the Virgin and Child. But I can only offer it as a suggestion, for all those with which we are familiar are of a different shape. At the same time, however, they are of a much later date.

“In the above remarks I have avoided any elaborate description, or even a review of the entire number of memorials *seriatim*; that has already been accomplished by Mr. Maskell;* I have rather pointed out those distinctions which render the monuments particularly worthy of regard. I would, in conclusion, observe that the preservation of ancient memorials cannot be better attained than by making a registry of them in the manner of Mr. Maskell's pamphlet. We are apt, very complacently, to ascribe the wholesale destruction and pillage, of which we have so much evidence, to the fury of the Puritans. I am convinced, by long observation, that by far the greatest mischief has been done in later times; by neglect, by cupidity of workmen, and the general disregard of those to whom the preservation of such memorials have been consigned.”

* Notes on the Sepulchral Brasses in the Church of Allhallows Barking, by Joseph Maskell, A.K.C. London, Curate. 1860. 8vo.

Notices of some of the more memorable persons whose monuments remain in the church of Allhallows Barking, or who are otherwise known to have been buried there, were contributed by the late GEORGE RICHARD CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. The original materials of this valuable paper were derived in great measure from wills recorded in the registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, or in those of the Court of Hustings at Guildhall, and will form part of the Transactions of the Society hereafter.

In the church of Allhallows Barking, among other specimens of iron-work, are three beautiful wrought-iron sword-bearers, used when the Lord Mayor pays a visit to the church, as customary at other city churches.

The Company next proceeded to ST. OLAVE'S HART STREET, (another church which escaped the Great Fire of 1666,) where they were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. A. POVAH, who read a paper respecting the registers and monuments of the church, giving biographical sketches of the more eminent persons commemorated, particularly the Rectors and Benefactors. Some pieces of ancient plate belonging to the church were shown to the company. It is intended that Mr. Povah's paper shall be printed in the Society's Transactions.

The following notices of the Sepulchral Brasses in St. Olave's Hart Street have been communicated by Mr. J. G. WALLER :—

“The monuments in St. Olave's are not very remarkable, except that many of them, like those of Allhallows Barking, are relics of ancient London preserved from the Great Fire. There are three brasses, all of late date.

“One on the wall of the south aisle to the memory of JOHN ORGONE and wife, consists of two small figures of the deceased in the usual civic costume of the sixteenth century. Between them is the representation of a woolsack, on which is a merchant's mark and initials of deceased, I. O. By this we are informed of his occupation as woolman, for the inscription gives no information at all, not even positively the decease, although 1584 is inscribed; but we are left to guess whether this refers to himself or wife. Possibly there was another plate with more details, now lost, for it is most unusual at this period to be so brief. On a stone beneath the woolsack are these words, ‘In God is my whole trust. I. O. 1584.’ Then in brass, ‘John Orgone and Ellyne his wife,’ and these lines beneath,—

As I was so be ye,
As I am you shall be,
That I gave that I have,
That I spent that I had,
Thus I ende all my coste,
That I lefte, that I loste.

“The spirit of these somewhat enigmatical lines is of common occurrence. A priest at Broxbourne, Herts, circa 1460, has the following :—

*Si quis eris, qui transieris sta, perlege, plora.
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es, per me, precor, ora.*

At Burgate, Suffolk, 1649:—

Such was I once (living as yee now be)
Such as I am now (dead) shall yee once be.

“The old morality of the ‘Three Kings living and the three Kings dead,’ will present us with the earliest instances of the feeling endeavoured to be expressed in the above epitaph. In Arundel MS. 83, Brit. Mus., there is an example early in the fourteenth century, in which one of the dead kings replies to the living—

Ich wes wel fair,
Such shaltou be,
For Godes love be wer by me.

“So in some paintings formerly in Hungerford Chapel, Salisbury Cathedral, Death addresses a gallant attired in the foppish costume of Edward the Fourth’s time, thus:—

Grasles galaute in all thy luste and pryde,
Remembyr that thou once shalte dye.
Dethe shold fro thy body thy sowle devyde,
Thou mayst him not ascape certeynly.
To the dede bodys cast down thyne ye,
Behold thaym well, consyder and see,
For such as they are, such shall you be.

“The last four lines are illustrated by a note in Jeremy Taylor’s ‘Holy Living and Dying’ (Edit. H. G. Bohn, 1851, p. 343):—

Quod expendi habui,
Quod donavi habeo,
Quod negavi punior,
Quod servavi perdidit.

“There is no reference given to the original authority, but the *Gesta Romanorum* has a tale which is evidently the source from whence it is derived. It is as follows:—

“It is related that a certain Roman emperor, constructing himself a handsome palace, whilst digging the foundations, found a sarcophagus of gold encircled by three rings. Above it was this superscription: ‘I spent, I gave, I kept, I had, I have, I lost, I am punished; first, what I spent I had, what I gave I have.’* ”

“The emperor, when he heard this, called to him his nobles, and said, ‘Go, and consult among you what this inscription means.’ Then they said, ‘Lord, it is nothing else but this: There was formerly an emperor who wished to give others an example, that they might follow his life. *I spent* my life in rightly judging, ruling others by vanquishing myself through reason. *I gave* to poor soldiers necessary food, and to every one and to myself according to his merit. *I kept* in all works justice, to the indigent

* In the original edit. 1509, thus: “Expendi, donavi, servavi, habui, habeo, perdidit, punior, primo quod expendi habui, quod donavi habeo.”

mercy, to labourers a worthy hire. *I had* a large and stable heart, to give to every one serving me, riches in necessity, and thanks to every one at all times. *I have* a hand to give, to protect, and a hand to punish. *I lost* folly, *I lost* the friendship of enemies, and *I lost* the lust of the flesh. *I am punished* now in hell because I believed not in one eternal God. *I am, punished*, alas! because there is no redemption.'

"The emperor, when he heard this, as long as he lived, ruled himself and others more prudently, and so ended his life in peace.

"The above passages are interesting to compare one with another; with exception of the fifth line, Orgone's epitaph is identical with the Latin sources, and that is appropriately changed in a Christian memorial. The 'Gesta' is but a compilation, so that the original thought is possibly due to an earlier antiquity.

"There are two scrolls over the figures reading thus :—'Learne to dye—ys ye waye to life.' There is a variation of the former used in the brass of William Armar, Esq. in Allhallows Barking, which has 'Lyve to dye.' It is a formula of common occurrence.

"In the north aisle is the following inscription in brass :—

Man by lyinge downe in his bedde to rest
Signifieth layed in grave by suggeste.
Man by sleepe in his cowche by nighte,
Betokeneth the corps in grave withoute spirite ;
And by rysinge againe from reste and sleepe,
Betokeneth resurrection of the bodie and soule to meete
When Atropos divideth bodie and soule a sonder,
Thone to thearthe thother to heaven wthowten encomber.
God graunte us his grace to be readie to passe
At the hower of deathe with him in spirite to solace,
That we maye have o^r eares attente to hear ye trompes sounde,
Saying, Aryse yee dedde, and cume to the doome,
To the blessed joyfull, and to the cursed veh and woe,
And to the electe heaven, and to the reprobate inferno.

Mr. THOMAS MORLEY, gentellman and clarke of ye Quenes Maiesties Storehowse of depforde, and one of ye officers of ye Quenes M^e Navye, decessed ye 20 daye of July 1566.

"This is another example, out of many, of inscriptions with curious conceits so frequent at this time. Besides the illustration they undoubtedly give of the transition state of the age, they often retain obsolete expressions and words that throw light upon the state of the English language in the sixteenth century. The composer of the above lines has indulged himself in a considerable freedom in the rhyme, as sleepe, meete, sounde, doome, &c.

"The Brass now preserved within the altar-rails has lost the inscription, and consists of two figures."

The last Church visited was that of St. DUNSTAN'S-IN-THE-EAST, where the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A. gave an extempore account of the

edifice, and read some very interesting extracts from the churchwardens' books, which commence from the year 1494. The information which he furnished was specially selected by him as supplementary to that given in the history of the church and parish by the late Rector, the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray, M.A. F.S.A.* T. S. SMITH, esq. the Vestry Clerk, exhibited and explained the registers and various ancient books and documents belonging to the church and parish.

In the evening the members and their friends dined at the Bakers' Hall, Mr. Alderman FINNIS in the chair.

PICTURES IN THE DEANERY AT WESTMINSTER.

The following Portraits of Deans of Westminster are in the Gallery:—

Lancelot Andrewes, D.D., Dean 1601. (Afterwards Bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester.) Half-length; on panel.

John Williams, D.D., Dean 1620. (Afterwards Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York, and Lord Keeper.) Three-quarters, seated: in hat and ruff.

Another copy of the same portrait: but half-length only.

There is also a third portrait of Archbishop Williams in the Library at Westminster.

John Earles, D.D., Dean 1660. (Afterwards Bishop of Worcester.) Half-length, three-quarters face; with large square band and scull-cap.

John Dolben, D.D., Dean 1662—1683. (Bishop of Rochester 1666, and afterwards Archbishop of York.) Resembling the preceding in form and costume. (Engraved by Robert Grave, 1822, for J. P. Harding's series of Portraits of the Deans of Westminster.) †

Thomas Sprat, D.D., Dean 1683 (and Bishop of Rochester 1684). Half-length.

Francis Atterbury, D.D., Dean (and Bishop of Rochester 1713). Half-length, by Kneller. (Engraved by Robert Grave, 1822.)

Samuel Bradford, D.D. (Bishop of Carlisle,) Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester 1723. The first who wears the ribbon and jewel of the Bath, having been appointed Dean of that Order on its revival in 1725. Half-length. (Engraved by Robert Grave, 1822.)

Joseph Wilcocks, D.D. (Bishop of Gloucester,) Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester 1731. Three-quarters, seated; holding in his hand a drawing of the new Western towers of the Abbey Church, designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

* The very interesting monograph on St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, compiled and printed for private circulation by the late Rector, under the title of "St. Dunstan's in the East, Chronicles of a City Church," appeared first in 185-, and again somewhat enlarged in 1860, 4to.

† Published in illustration of the History of Westminster Abbey, by Brayley and Neale, 4to.

Zachary Pearce, D.D. (Bishop of Bangor,) Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester 1756; painted in 1768 at the age of seventy-eight. Half-length.

John Thomas, D.C.L., Dean 1768. (Bishop of Rochester 1774.) Half-length; three-quarters face; by Vandergucht. (Engraved by J. Swaine, 1822, for J. P. Harding's series.)

Samuel Horsley, D.D., Dean and Bishop of Rochester 1793 (afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph). Half-length; three quarters face; without the ribbon of the Bath.

Another of the same(?) Half-length; front face; with the ribbon of the Bath.

On the Staircase is a fine marble Bust of Bishop Wilcocks.

In the Library is a contemporary Portrait of Queen Elizabeth, three-quarters, in a white satin dress richly ornamented with pearls and other jewels, holding in her right hand a feather-fan (the frame-work of which terminates in a royal crown), and in her left a glove. At the right-hand corner is this inscription:

VIVat VInCat Regnet
 ELIZABETHA
 AngLIæ FranCIæ aC HIbernIæ
 RegIna
 FIDEI DefensatRIX,
 HenRICI 8^{vi} RegIs F,
 Anno Regni sVi XXXVII^o.

Nata VI EID. Sept. A^o X^o 1533 Grone. Init. Reg.

[Eliza. fuit 17 dies Novem.

The word "Grone" was probably intended for Grenovici,—the Queen having been born at Greenwich.

This picture, dated in 1595, the 37th year of the Queen's reign, professedly represented her when approaching the age of sixty, but the countenance is that of a person of less than half those years. It has been much repainted: but probably is not in that respect much varied from its original appearance.

In the Dining-Room is a remarkable picture by Canaletto,* painted for Bishop Wilcocks. It represents the Western part of the Abbey Church, with St. Margaret's in the background. A procession of the Knights of the Bath is coming forth from the porch, proceeding through the churchyard, and entering the south end of King street, it may be presumed on its way to Whitehall.

J. G. N.

* Canaletto came to England in 1746. According to Walpole he did not stay here above two years; but see in Notes and Queries, I. ix. 106, an advertisement showing that he was resident in Silver Street, Golden Square, in July 1752. There was an installation of the Bath June 26, 1749, and that is probably the date of this picture. See Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum, 1803, vol. i. p. 136.