

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Society.

FOURTH GENERAL (FIRST ANNUAL) MEETING,

Held in the Architectural Museum, Canon Row, Westminster, on
Thursday, July 27th, 1856.

MORNING MEETING.

The Right Hon. the LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., in the
Chair.

Mr. G. Bish Webb (the Honorary Secretary) read the Report as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

In accordance with the rules, the Council have the pleasure of presenting their First Annual Report upon the progress and present state of the Society. Although six months only have elapsed since the date of its inauguration, three general meetings, exclusive of the present one, have been held—namely, two in the city of London, and one in Westminster. At these meetings, ten papers on subjects connected with the objects of the Society have been read, and many interesting antiquities and works of art have been exhibited. The attendance on these occasions has been numerous, thus evincing in the most satisfactory manner that the advantages offered by the Society are duly appreciated. The number of Members enrolled is now 250, of which number fifteen are Life Members: and, when it is remembered that one year has not yet elapsed since the Society was even projected, this result must be regarded as extremely encouraging. Still, the Council hope that, as our objects and plan of operation become better known, a large increase will take place; for the success of a Society having so small a subscription must depend greatly on its obtaining a numerous body of Members. The Council, considering it to be of importance to the interests of the Society that the publication of its Transactions should be commenced with as little delay as possible, have made arrangements for the immediate issue of the first part. The limited funds at their disposal for this purpose prevents much being effected; but they trust that even this small instalment of their literary store will prove acceptable to the Members at large. The Council have the satisfaction of stating that friendly relations have been established with the Ecclesiological Society, the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, and the Surrey Archaeological Society.

The Noble CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report, congratulated the meeting on the successful progress of the Society, and on the judicious economy that had characterised its management. Although, if he might so speak, the Society had only attained to the cutting of its first teeth on that occasion—it gave evidence of having been well nursed and nourished. Many Members had been elected, and further subscriptions were promised; and there was no doubt that the Institution would become worthy of the consideration and support of the lovers of archæology in this great metropolis. The attendance on the occasion of their meetings had been numerous—a pretty tolerable evidence that there was a want of a Society of this description, and of the interest that was taken in archæology in London. No doubt, as the Society became more largely known, a much larger amount of patronage would be extended to it in promotion of its objects. There was one announcement in the Report which shewed that there was vitality and value in the Society's proceedings, seeing that the Council were of opinion that it was of great importance that their Transactions should be published. This would put the Society to the *experimentum crucis*, for mainly on these Transactions would depend the public interest that would attach to them, and whether in its future career the Society would stand or fall. He was glad to find that the Council were taking steps to bring the Association prominently before the public, and that, following out a Royal precedent, they announced at the end of their Report, that they had “established friendly relations” with one or two sister associations. He was an ardent advocate for peaceful and harmonious relations, and though a noble lord (Lord Lindsay) had written a work of considerable philosophical depth to prove that the whole world was impelled by and progressed upon principles of antagonism (and, doubtless, there was some philosophical truth in it), he (the noble Chairman) being a man of peace, was at all times an advocate for amicable relations, whether in archæology or the world at large. With best wishes for the success of the Institution, he would move the adoption of the Report.

Mr. ASHPITEL, F.S.A. seconded the motion. They had a wide field and much matter of archæological interest to study and explore. With the exception of Westminster Abbey and St. Saviour's, there was scarcely anything of positive antiquity in London that had been explored; and with reference even to the Abbey itself not even a tenth part of that had been explored archæologically, and, doubtless, the investigations of the Society would shew that there was scarcely a street, or at any rate a district, in London and Middlesex that did not contain some matter of antiquarian or historical interest.

Thanks, on the motion of Mr. Sydney Smirke, seconded by Mr. Deputy Lott, were then given to the Auditors, Mr. H. Nethersole and Mr. R. B. Ridgway.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was moved by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, seconded by Mr. Tayler, and carried by acclamation.

The company then proceeded to the abbey, where GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. addressed the members on the architectural peculiarities of the structure, and the Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. described the most important and interesting of the monuments. Every part of the abbey, from the crypt to the triforium, was successively visited; and some of the party, including several fair archæologists, followed their conductors to the very roof of the edifice.

Mr. SCOTT commenced his remarks by instituting a comparison between French and English Architecture of the period to which the foundation of the existing abbey must be referred. The idea of Westminster was taken from French models, although in many important respects the structure differed from those of France. The cathedrals of Amiens and Rouen furnished many points of resemblance, especially in the apsidal chapels. The five chapels of Westminster Abbey were all arranged on the chord of the semicircle, which formed the apse. At Amiens Cathedral there were seven such chapels, but they were not commenced on a chord of a circle, but were formed one bay in advance. This was different from Westminster Abbey, where the line radiated backward and westward, having a blank bay in the aisle, by which means the chapels were made larger in proportion to the church than in other instances. The double advantage was thus obtained of gaining in size and making the chapels of more beautiful figure. It could be shown that Rouen Cathedral was intended to be built like Westminster Abbey, but for some reason the builder departed from the plan, and only made a little chapel, certainly inferior in beauty to that of the Westminster plan. The work done to Westminster Abbey in Henry the Third's time showed them how rigidly the original style was adhered to. In 1269 the body of the Confessor was carried to its shrine in the abbey, and the new part was consecrated. Part of the transept was finished by Henry III. After his death the work was continued by Edward I. Edward III. built the choir. Richard II. added to it, but it was finished by Henry VII. On examination it would be seen, that, from the first pillar to the end of the screen, the building took place in the reign of Richard II., but not in the ordinary architecture of the period. All the architects appeared desirous of assimilating their work to that of the 13th century. Respecting the shrine of Edward the Confessor, it appeared that Abbot Weir went to Rome, and brought over here two master workmen to execute the mosaic work in glass, the same as appears in the churches of St. Sophia at Constantinople, St. Mark's at Venice, and in the works round Rome. One of the workmen's name was Peter, a Roman citizen. He helped to execute the shrine. The substance of the shrine was Purbeck marble, inlaid with grey mosaic. The other workman was named Odorico, and he was employed to execute mosaic in porphyry for floors. This workman executed that part of the pavement round the shrine of the Confessor and the high altar; both portions are inlaid, but both were allowed to fall into a state of decay and dilapidation. The lecturer concluded his interesting statement by saying, that he should

be ready to attend the members and visitors round the abbey, and point out the parts best worthy of their notice.

The Rev. CHARLES BOUTELL then proceeded to lecture on the monuments. The monuments, he said, formed a distinct feature of the abbey, differing from every other English ecclesiastical edifice. The abbey, in addition to its cathedral character, must be considered as being also a vast national monumental shrine. The monuments he would divide into two important classes—those which from their intrinsic character were suitable to such a place, and those which were introduced as works of art, but inconsistent with the character of the place, though not inconsistent as concerned the memory of illustrious individuals. He must guard himself, when speaking of monuments as inconsistent with the abbey, against being understood to detract from the memory of the persons commemorated. He only intended to speak of them as works of art, to make room for many of which the most beautiful details of architecture have been ruthlessly destroyed. As works of art, some of these monuments were worse than worthless, and room had been made for them by cutting away mouldings of the finest period of Gothic architecture. Many of the monuments combined interesting specimens of architecture, heraldry, wood-carving, and sculpture, together with all that was otherwise artistically admissible. He proceeded to notice the respective excellences of the tombs of Aymer de Valence, D'Aubigny, John of Eltham, Edward I., Henry III., and Queen Alianor, Queen Philippa, &c.

EVENING MEETING.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A. in the Chair.

In the evening a large proportion of the company re-assembled in the Architectural Museum; when

Dr. BELL read a paper on Regal Heraldic Badges.

The CHAIRMAN followed with a lecture on the structures which had preceded the present abbey, intended as an introduction to Mr. Scott's valuable and elaborate description of the existing edifice, to which reference has already been made.

Mr. Webb, Hon. Secretary, then read a letter from Mr. B. H. COWPER, upon the recent discovery of a Stone Coffin and Roman Pottery at Bow. (Printed at p. 193.)

Thanks were voted in conclusion to the Noble President, Lord Londesborough, for a liberal donation of £20 to the funds of the Society; to the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Sub-Dean of Westminster, for the courteous permission to visit the abbey, which his Lordship had kindly granted, and to the authors of the papers and lectures. We should here mention that a special mark of favour was shown to the Society upon this occasion. The great western doors were thrown open for the admission of the company, a cir-

cumstance which has not occurred since the last coronation. The arrangements made by the authorities were excellent; and in conclusion the High Constable of Westminster (Mr. Owen), who was charged with the reception of the numerous party, performed his task with the utmost courtesy and to the satisfaction of all present.

The company did not separate till a late hour.

FIFTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at the Gallery of British Artists, (in the occupation of the Architectural Exhibition,) Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1857,

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, Vice-President, in the Chair.

THE CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that he appreciated most highly the studies which had brought them together that evening. It was his lot to be entrusted with the charge of one of the most interesting and venerable historical monuments of the middle ages in existence. He had joined the Society in order that he might have its advice and aid in his endeavours to bring to light and preserve the various relics of by-gone times with which the abbey abounded, and which others, in their well-meaning ignorance, had done their worst to obliterate and destroy. In arriving at these results, he knew that he should secure able and experienced counsel and assistance, and that he should thereby be enabled not only to do what ought to be done, but to know what was necessary and the mode in which it should be effected—a knowledge which was of primary importance in reference to such edifices. He concluded by observing that archæology, as now studied, tends to connect the present with the past, to foster a national and patriotic feeling, and to enable us to appreciate all that our ancestors had done for us and bequeathed to us. It was in this spirit that archæology was studied by this Society, and with these feelings he had gladly joined it.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., then read his paper, "Walks in the City. No. 1. Bishopsgate Ward," which will be found at page 149.

John Whichcord, Esq., F.S.A., in the absence of the author, EDWARD GRIFFITH, Esq., read a paper on "Middlesex at the time of the Domesday Survey," for which see page 175.

The Rev. C. BOUTELL, M.A., followed with some general remarks on the "Brasses in Westminster Abbey," which he illustrated by a very fine collection of rubbings which adorned the walls of the meeting-room.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Captain Oakes, That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the authors of the papers.

By William Tayler, Esq. and Charles Baily, Esq., That the cordial

thanks of this meeting be offered to Lord Londesborough, and to other members, for their liberal donations to the Society.

By the Chairman and the Rev. Thomas Hugo, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to G. B. Webb, Esq., Hon. Sec., for his valuable services as Honorary Secretary.

By the Rev. C. Boutell and Edward Richardson, Esq., That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the committee and officers of the Architectural Exhibition for the grant of the gallery now in their occupation.

A vote of thanks to the Very Rev. Chairman, for his able and courteous conduct of the business of the meeting, was moved by W. J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., and carried by acclamation.

The meeting then separated; the Chairman expressing a hope that the Society would soon pay a second visit to Westminster Abbey.

Objects and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. B. H. COWPER. Roman pottery from Bow.

By Mr. CLUTTERBUCK. A curious relic, which was purchased by him May 4, 1853, at a sale at St. Alban's, and which was asserted to have been taken from the ruins after the fire in the Tower of London. It is pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Rock to be "a Penitential Chain." An engraving of it will be found at the conclusion of the Proceedings, p. 210.

SIXTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at the Tower of London, on Tuesday, July 21st, 1857.

The Right Hon. the LORD DE ROS, President for the day.

The noble Lord alluded, in the first instance, to the disastrous fire which occurred fifteen years previously, and stated that, in all the changes which had taken place since that date, it had been the most anxious desire of the authorities to preserve inviolate the original features of the edifices committed to their care,—an announcement which was most cordially received by the assembled Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO then read a paper on the "History and Topography of the Tower," as an introduction to the examination of the various buildings.

Mr. Hugo divided his subject into two parts: a history of the fortress itself, and a survey of the ancient portions which yet remain. The former division commenced with an account of the erection of the White Tower, by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, under William the Conqueror, and included chronological notices of the various additions by subsequent

monarchs, together with a list of the more celebrated prisoners who have from time to time been immured within the walls. The latter placed before the company the actual disposition of the various towers, walls, bridges, moats, &c., and enabled it to understand the original arrangement of the fortress, as well as the relative bearings of all the ancient portions which are still extant; a result which the vast masses of modern erections, for ordnance and other purposes, have on all sides availed to prevent. The great Keep, or White Tower, and the towers of the outer and inner ward, were then described in greater detail. The former consists, for the most part, of some lower apartments, now converted into armouries, and above these of the noble Council-chamber, and the interesting Chapel of St. John. The Council-chamber possesses a wooden roof, sustained by vast piers of the same material, but without mouldings or other ornament. The Chapel has a nave and aisles, separated from each other by an arcade of semicircular arches, without mouldings, which are supported by twelve columns and two half-columns. The form of the eastern extremity is apsidal; and it would appear that the otherwise rectangular outline of the building was purposely interfered with in order to give the Chapel this favourite peculiarity. Over the lower is an upper arcade, divided by a plainly chamfered string-course, which arcade opens into a gallery that occupies the space above the aisles. Among the smaller towers of the fortress, which the paper proceeded to notice, Mr. Hugo drew particular attention to the Bell Tower, the remains existing in which have never been figured, and appear to be unknown. Of this tower he promised a memoir, with accurate drawings, at the next Evening Meeting of the Society. He concluded with a cordial expression of thanks to the authorities, for the manner in which they had responded to the solicitations which the Council had commissioned him to offer in the Society's behalf.

The company, consisting of between seven and eight hundred, was then divided into ten parties, each of which, attended by a warder, proceeded by a different route to inspect the various points of interest. Each party was received, on arrival at the locality in question, by a member of the Council, stationed there for the purpose of furnishing the members with explanations of the several objects.

The duty, which was considerable, was divided as follows:—

White Tower.—In the Horse Armoury, was Mr. F. W. Fairholt.

„ In the Chapel of St. John, Mr. Alfred White.

„ In the Council-chamber, the Rev. Thomas Hugo.

In the Beauchamp Tower, Mr. Charles Bailly.

In the Wakefield Tower, Mr. Deputy Lott.

In the Jewel Tower, Professor Tennant and Mr. Garrard.

At Traitor's Gate, the Rev. Henry Christmas.

In the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, the Rev. Charles Boutell.

Each of these gentlemen had to tell his story ten times over before his labours were brought to a close!

A single visit was utterly insufficient for the multiplicity of interesting objects which had to be attended to and studied, and many of the members were unequal to the prolonged exertion. It was, nevertheless, a day of great enjoyment, and one which will be long remembered as full to overflowing of archaeological interest.

The proceedings terminated with votes of the most cordial thanks to Lord Viscount Combermere, Lord de Ros, Lord Panmure, Colonel Whimper, Colonel Windham, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Eaton, in acknowledgment of the courtesy with which they allowed the members of the Society and their friends access to the various departments of the Tower; and to the members of Council, together with Mr. Rammage and the warders, for carrying into effect the several arrangements.

SEVENTH GENERAL (SECOND ANNUAL) MEETING,

Held in the House of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, on Thursday, July 23rd, 1857,

Mr. Deputy LOTT, F.S.A. in the Chair.

The proceedings of this Meeting were exclusively formal, and included the election of officers, and the adoption of the following

REPORT:

In this, their Second Annual Report, the Council of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society have to state that General Meetings of the Members and Friends of the Society have been held, during the past year, on July 24th, at Westminster Abbey; on February the 18th, in the evening, at the Gallery of the Architectural Exhibition in Suffolk Street; and on July 21st, at the Tower of London. These Meetings were all very numerous attended, and the proceedings on each occasion were evidently regarded with the utmost interest.

Reports of these gatherings, with the papers read at the Evening Meeting of February 18, will be printed in forthcoming Parts of the Transactions of the Society.

The first Part of the Transactions of the Society was published in October last, and copies have been supplied to the Members. There now remain on hand 276 copies.

Mr. G. B. Webb, the original Honorary Secretary, having intimated his wish to resign his office, and his resignation having been accepted with regret by the Council, the Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. was appointed Honorary Secretary in his place, it having been decided that the financial condition of the Society would not at present authorise the appointment of a paid officer.

The Council have much pleasure in stating that the Society now numbers

453 Members, of which number 125 have been elected since the last Annual Meeting.

Amongst the Members recently elected the Council have the gratification of naming the Lord Bishop of London, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and many other distinguished persons.

The Council have further to state that the Society's Rooms are now at 32, Fleet Street.

The Council have, in accordance with Rule 21, appointed several Gentlemen as Local Honorary Secretaries,—a step which they hope and believe will prove highly advantageous to the best interests of the Society.

In consequence of there having been no Auditors appointed at the last Annual Meeting, the Council are not able to present to the Society an audited financial statement. The financial statement, which will be submitted to the Meeting, will be placed in the hands of the Auditors when they shall have been appointed by the Society. The Auditors will be requested to audit the accounts of the Society as well for the year ending July 23, 1857, as for the year which will end in July, 1858, and their statement will then be printed and circulated amongst the Members.

In conclusion, the Council would impress upon the Members the importance of using every effort to extend the influence and to increase the efficiency of the Society.

It was then resolved unanimously—

1. That the Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Trustees of the Society be re-elected to their respective offices; that Mr. Sydney Smirke, A.R.A. and Mr. George Gilbert Scott, A.R.A. be elected Vice-Presidents; and that the Rev. C. Boutell, M.A. be Honorary Secretary, in the place of G. B. Webb, Esq. resigned.

2. That the following Gentlemen be Members of Council for the ensuing year:—

Mr. A. Ashpitel.
Mr. Charles Baily.
Mr. J. W. Butterworth.
Rev. Henry Christmas.
Mr. W. D. Cooper.
Mr. James Crosby.
Mr. F. W. Fairholt.
Mr. E. Griffith.
Mr. S. Carter Hall.
Mr. T. Duffus Hardy.

Mr. R. Hesketh.
Rev. Thomas Hugo.
Mr. Deputy Lott.
Mr. H. Mogford.
Mr. John Gough Nichols.
Mr. E. Richardson.
Mr. C. Roach Smith.
Mr. William Tayler.
Mr. J. Whichcord.
Mr. A. White.

3. That Mr. H. Nethersole and Mr. R. B. H. Ridgway be re-elected Auditors for the ensuing twelvemonth, and that they be requested to audit the accounts of the past year.

4. That the Society do present its cordial thanks to the Council of the Society of Arts for obliging it with the use of their rooms on this occasion.

EIGHTH GENERAL MEETING,

Held at Hampton Court Palace on Monday, October 5th, 1857.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A. President for the day.

The Society is much indebted to a learned Corresponding Member for the annexed report of this very agreeable Meeting, a portion of which subsequently appeared in *The Freemasons' Magazine*:—

“On Monday, 5th of October, the members of the Society, accompanied by several hundred visitors, amongst whom were many ladies, visited Hampton Court Palace. They assembled in the Great Hall; and a lecture was delivered by the chairman of the day, the Rev. THOMAS HUGO, who afterwards conducted the party to every part of the palace where anything was to be seen worthy of notice.

“The Manor of Coombe (Hampton Court) is mentioned, it was shown, in Domesday Book, or ‘*Liber Judiciarius vel Censualis Angliæ*,’ and its first holder was Walther de Walarie; later, in King Edward the Confessor’s time (A.D. 1042), it was held by Earl Algar, and was estimated for taxing at 40*l.* per annum—equal to 120*l.* of our present currency. In the year 1211, Joan, Lady Grey, relict of Sir Robert Grey, of Hampton, by her will left the entire manor and manor-house of Hampton to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, whose Priory was situated in or about St. John’s Square, Clerkenwell; and they appear to have enjoyed the revenues derivable therefrom until the 21st day of January, 1514, when Sir Knight Thomas Docwra, the Prior of the Order in England, leased the estate on behalf of himself and the Brethren Sir Knights, to Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, who at that time had not been elevated to the rank of cardinal. In the British Museum, amongst the Cotton MSS., is the original lease, letting the manor and house to Wolsey for a term of ninety-nine years, at a rental of 50*l.* per annum, out of which Wolsey is allowed to deduct the sum of 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the exhibition or allowance to a priest to minister divine service within the chapel; and the prior is to furnish wood from the Hospitallers’ estate, called St. John’s Wood, near Marylebone, at Wolsey’s expense of carriage, and to repair the weir in the Thames called Hampton Weir.

“Permission is granted to Wolsey to make any alterations he may think proper, but at the expiration of the lease the whole of the property is to return to the Order. But, if the rent be unpaid for two whole years, then the prior and knights have the power to claim the property again. And upon these terms Wolsey became possessor of Hampton Court, where he built a palace so grand and extensive that 3,000 persons were regaled therein with munificent hospitality.

“Of this superb mansion, on which all the talent of Europe was employed, little now remains except the outer and inner large courts, and some

smaller kitchen and office courts abutting on a yard then and now called Tennis Court Lane. Attention was drawn to the extremely large and rare terracotta alto-relievo busts of the Roman emperors which are let into the brick-work of the gate-towers. They are the reputed work of Della Robbia; but, be that as it may, they are very fine specimens of clay-work, and, what is certain, were sent as a present to the Lord Cardinal by Pope Leo X. for the adornment of his house.

"The Great Hall, which has long been ascribed to Wolsey, was built by Henry VIII., about five or six years after the king had exchanged his palace at Sheen with the Cardinal for Hampton Court—Henry having pulled down the Hall previously built and commenced the one now existing. To assist him in his work he employed Freemasons; and the bill of expenses in the Public Record Office has rescued his Master's and Warden's names from being lost to posterity. The Master's name was John Molton, and his wages were 12*d.* a-day; the Warden's name was William Reynolds; he was paid 60*d.* the week; they also having fifty-six assistants, at 40*d.* the week each.

"From the Hall the Society of Archæologists entered the withdrawing-room, where is the fine oriel window of John Ellis, also a carved mantel-shelf of wood, stated to be Elizabethan, but asserted by the learned in these matters to be of the time of James II. In the centre of this mantel-piece is a portrait of the Lord Cardinal, which the Rev. Chairman pronounced to be a bad copy, and we venture to back his opinion, notwithstanding the assertion of the attendant custodian. In this room are some tapestries, which the lecturer stated were the positive property of the Lord Cardinal; and we were informed, that, in the inventory of the goods handed over by Wolsey to Henry, these identical arras are mentioned. The Hall is also hung with very fine tapestries, representing the life of Abraham.

"*Passing from the Hall, the Society wended their way through the Picture Gallery, and the very fine Dutch looking-glasses came next under notice. They are formed of several sheets of glass, held together by a narrow border of engraved glass, fastened to the wooden back by pins or pegs, with large coloured-glass heads. These glasses were the property of King William III., who had them sent over from the Hague to furnish his rooms. We here take the liberty of calling the attention of the officers in power to the very bad state of repair in which these splendid engraved glasses are; as, if suffered to continue in their present state, they will not last long to form a memento of their shrewd and clever, though unpopular, possessor. The Society next came upon the Palace Chapel, where attention was called to the arms and supporters carved in stone, coloured and gilt, on each side of the Chapel entrance. That on the dexter side represents the arms of Henry VIII., supported by two angels, and his initials 'H.R.:' and on the sinister side the arms of Henry VIII., impaled with those of Jane Seymour, having the same supporters, and the initials "H.I."* On entering the Chapel the appearance is excellent, with one exception, in which we entirely agree with Mr. God-

win, that the whitened windows ought to be removed for fine stained glass, when the Chapel would be unique. There are two roofs, an outer and inner, and the inner roof is pinned and dove-tailed to the outer roof, and is thus supported without any interior aid. Within the last two or three years this inner roof was found to be unsafe, one of the pendants being supported by a single nail. This discovery led to an examination of the outer roof, which was found to be very defective, and a new outer roof has been built over the inner one, without in the least disturbing it; a work requiring the greatest care; and the architect deserves the highest praise for preserving this delicately-ornamented ceiling, only two of the pendants being out of the perpendicular. There is one feature in this ceiling different from any we have yet seen, namely, the broken arches. The pendants are ornamented with angels blowing trumpets, and boys with musical instruments in the centre of the squares; the king's and queen's arms, and the royal motto, running the length of the beams. The ground-work of the squares is blue, ornamented with gilt stars, the whole heightened with vermilion and gold, but exhibiting considerable taste when taken as a whole. It will have a better appearance when toned down a little by time. The pewing is by Wren, and the carving by Grinling Gibbons. The organ, which appeared to be of no great account, was under repair. Whilst this chapel was under examination, some few of the heads of the Society had been into the roofs, in order to explain the nature of the building to the members.

"On leaving the Chapel the Society visited Wolsey's Kitchen Court and the large buttery hatches, four in number. From this court a good view is obtained of the outside of the noble oriel window in the withdrawing-room attached to the Great Hall, the work, as we before said, of John Ellis, of Westminster.

"Having thus fully explored the remains of the palaces of Wolsey and Henry VIII., the Society came upon the Fountain Court, with its arched gallery, displaying the science and great skill of that clever architect, Sir Christopher Wren, of whom the Rev. Chairman appeared to be an enthusiastic admirer, and to whose care the palace of Hampton Court was entrusted by King William III. The Portrait Gallery is part of the Old Palace, but the front, of red brick and Portland stone, is Wren's. Here in the court are four vacant pedestals of stone, which formerly served for statues, the work of Fanelli, which have been ruthlessly torn from their original resting-places to decorate the gardens of Windsor Castle and elsewhere. The southern side of this court, in the circular recesses over the first-floor windows, is decorated with paintings to imitate stone, depicting the labours of Hercules, by Laguerre. The arched way under the gallery, running round the four sides of the court, forms a cloister; passing through which, and under the arched gateway, we arrive at the principal or east front of Wren's building.

"The Society then proceeded to the private garden, to view the south

façade, which is highly ornamented with stone trophies and stone wreaths let into the brickwork. With the exception of these wreaths, there is only one other specimen of the same date in or near London—a house in Bishopsgate-street Within. In the Conservatory under this front is a myrtle-tree, formerly the property of Queen Mary, and brought to England by King William III., the stem of which is nearly as large as a child's body. Facing this conservatory are two very curious old leaden vases, to contain flowers, which one of the members stated were purchased by Queen Anne of the celebrated Johan Van Nost, who had a lead-foundry in Piccadilly, somewhere about the spot now called White Horse-street. We believe that there is only one specimen of his work remaining in London, the kneeling African supporting the sun-dial, in Clement's Inn. Of course being close to the grapery, the vine was visited, and a grand spectacle it presented, with its clustering bunches of grapes in ripe luxuriance.

"Leaving the private gardens, the Society visited the terrace, to see the nine remarkable, but too little noticed, specimens of ironwork, the designs of Wren, but the name of the artist unknown: they are in pairs, the centre being more elaborate than the rest. The first represents the star of the Order of the Garter; while others bear the reversed cipher of King William and Queen Mary, the rose, thistle, harp, and other national emblems.

"The Society having thus brought its labours to a close, the Rev. Chairman informed the Meeting that the Committee, while catering to the best of their ability for the improvement of the intellectual, had not forgotten the physical man, but had entered into an arrangement with the proprietor of the Prince of Wales Hotel to provide dinner by five o'clock—an announcement which was most cordially received. The Members then mustered in front of the Fore Court of Wolsey's Palace, and thence proceeded to dinner, not without pausing on the centre of Moulsey Bridge to observe the very fine view of the palace which is obtainable from that spot.

"After dinner a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Tayler to the Rev. Mr. Hugo for the kind and able manner in which he, as Chairman, had directed the movements of the Society, and for his eloquent addresses upon the various parts of the building.

"The Rev. Gentleman, in acknowledging the compliment, said that the thanks of the Meeting were also due to the Members of the Committee, Mr. C. Baily, Mr. Tayler, and Mr. White, who had been indefatigable in their exertions; and he could not forbear from specially mentioning one Gentleman, Mr. H. W. Sass, whose artistic and archaeological knowledge, together with his kindness in acting as Secretary to the Committee during the absence of the Secretary of the Society, had much contributed to their gratification on that day.

"The Company then broke up, and returned to London by a special train."

NINTH GENERAL (SPECIAL) MEETING,

Held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn
Fields, on Friday, Nov. 27, 1857.

COLONEL ALDERMAN WILSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Council of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society are unwilling to give further publicity to the reasons which necessitated this Meeting, save so far as is due to themselves and to the Members of the Society at large.

Its object and results may be gathered from the terms of the Circular addressed to the Members, and from the Resolutions submitted to them when assembled, and carried unanimously.

The objects were,

1st. To declare the office of Honorary Secretary vacant, and to elect a person to the office;

2nd. To receive a financial statement of the affairs of the Society; and

3rd. To take such further steps in reference to the foregoing matters as to the Meeting shall seem proper.

The Council deeply regretted the painful position in which they were placed. They felt, however, that they had no alternative consistent with their duty; and that, however painful, the truth must be told, and the Society rescued, if possible, from destruction. They had tried every means to prevent an exposé, but their attempts had been entirely fruitless.

The Resolutions were as follow:

1st. That the Report of the Council be received, adopted, and entered on the Minutes.

2nd. That the Rev. Charles Boutell be dismissed from the office of Honorary Secretary to the Society.

3rd. That Mr. H. W. Sass be solicited to accept the office of Honorary Secretary, and is hereby appointed Honorary Secretary to the Society.

4th. That it be referred to the Council to take such proceedings as they may be advised to recover any moneys due to the Society by the Rev. C. Boutell [stated to amount, as then known, to £56 15s.]

5th. That the best thanks of the Meeting are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Alderman Wilson for fulfilling the duties of Chairman on this occasion.

6th. That a copy of the Resolutions passed at this Special General Meeting of the Society be forwarded to the late Secretary, the Rev. C. Boutell; and that he be required to pay to the Treasurer the amount of any moneys due from him to the Society on or before the 10th day of December next.



Penitential Chain, in the possession of Mr. Clutterbuck. See p. 201.

The plates omitted in the last Part will be found in the present, which completes a volume, and is furnished with title-page, preface, index, &c.

The Binder is referred to the table of illustrations, where full directions are given.

Members may purchase cloth covers for the volume at 1*s.* each; or, on forwarding their three parts to the Secretary, may have them returned in one volume, bound in cloth and lettered, at 2*s.* 3*d.*