

NOTES BY MEMBERS AND OTHERS.

MEDALLION OF CONSTANTIUS.—I have been studying as closely as possible photographs of the golden medallion of Constantius recently found at Arras. On the reverse side it represents the Emperor apparently landing from a galley and receiving a welcome in front of a fortress with two towers. Now it has always been a matter of some speculation with me how it came to pass that the two turrets on the East side of the White Tower of London were different from the two on the West side. The peculiar difference of the tower on the South-East side seems to be explained by the apse of the Chapel of St. John which is there in the South-East corner but the North-East corner has a round tower with a turret whilst the two turrets on the West side are square. Now I suggest that it is not impossible that this round tower is of Roman origin and represented on the coin. It must be remembered that the White Tower is on a hill which slopes down considerably towards the East, just the very place where one would expect a landing stage to be for the use of those occupying the Tower or for the reception of galleys. Now if that can be established this is what follows—We can be quite sure that the Roman wall running from the Tower to Aldersgate Street and from Aldersgate Street down through Old Change was undoubtedly before the year 296 A.D., the date of the coin. If so, I suggest that with the so-called Conversion of Constantine in 324 A.D. when the Christians got liberty they obtained possession of a Heathen Temple on the East end of Ludgate Hill and there erected a Church dedicated to St. Paul. In course of time, houses came to be built round the Church and Westwards and then a new wall was built and a new gate running from Aldersgate Street to the Old Bailey and then down between the Old Bailey and

Warwick Lane to the River. That addition to the wall I suggest could not be later than about 375 A.D.

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: RESURGAM:—On looking through the two volumes of the *New View of London*, 1708, and turning to the description of St. Paul's to read the inscription on the tomb of St. Francis Walsingham, (vol II, p. 471) my eye fell upon the word in capital letters, "Resurgam." I read.—"John King, Bp London, descended from the ancient family of the *Kings of Devonshire*, lies buried in the S. Isle of St. Pauls, behind the Bp's Seat, having only a plain Marble over him, and the word RESURGAM Insculp'd according to the direction of his will." He was Bishop from 1611 to 1621.

Were I a Painter as well as an Archaeologist I should try to paint a picture of the following scene described in *Parentalia* (Edition, 1780, page 292):—

"In the Beginning of the new Works of St. Paul's, an incident was taken notice of by some People as a memorable Omen, when the Surveyor in Person had set out, upon the Place, the Dimensions of the great Dome, and fixed upon the centre; a common Labourer was ordered to bring a flat Stone from the heaps of rubbish (such as should first come to Hand) to be laid for a Mark and Direction to the Masons; the Stone which was immediately brought and laid down for that Purpose, happened to be a Piece of a Grave-stone, with remaining of the Inscription but this single Word in large Capitals, RESURGAM."

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.

HOGARTH; CHISWICK.—The accompanying reproductions of rubbings of the coffin-plates of Hogarth's wife and sister will probably be of interest to the many admirers of the immortal painter. So far as I am aware, they have never yet been published.



COFFIN-PLATES OF HOGARTH'S WIFE AND SISTER.

In 1856, Hogarth's tomb in Chiswick Churchyard having fallen into a state of dilapidation, a Mr. Hogarth of Aberdeen (no relation I believe) generously had it restored at his expense. The work was entrusted to a local firm, Messrs. Adamson. Restoration meant, first of all, the removal of the monument and, that being done, the vault was opened and the remains of the coffins therein exposed. These were seen by the two sons of the contractor, one of whom, Mr. George Adamson, took rubbings of the only two plates found. There was no trace of Hogarth's own plate, though his remains were seen.

The facts were communicated to me by the late Mr. W. J. Adamson, one of the brothers, who, knowing that I was interested in matters relating to Hogarth and Chiswick, a few years after (in 1904) gave the rubbings to me. The plates were of lead, and evidently of a design common at the period, a kind of shield formed by scrolls. The part shown measured about 9 by 8 inches.

W. H. WHITEAR. F.R.HIST:S.

WATLING STREET ; EDGWARE ROAD.—The following notes relate to casual observations of excavations in Edgware Road:—

- (a) In June 1923, a trench was being dug between Bryanston Street and Upper George Street for the purpose of laying telephone cables. The trench was about 12 feet deep and was cut along the middle of the road. It revealed sections of a number of roads that had been built in the past, and the material was so hard that pneumatic drills had to be used right down to the bottom of the trench. About three feet down, a layer of cobble-stone was clearly visible and appeared to be a laid cobble or granite sett road. About one foot below the cobbles, a layer of red brick arches had been cut through, the arches running across the road. About eight or ten feet down, a layer of

grey crushed granite or stone was clearly defined which may have been Watling Street.

- (b) During the winter, two large water mains were laid in High Road, Kilburn, and it was reported in the neighbourhood that Watling St. had been uncovered close to the Lord Palmerston Hotel.

F. C. DOWSE.

FRANKS STUDENTSHIP.—In 1912, the Society of Antiquaries of London founded the Franks Studentship in Archaeology in the University of London in memory of Sir A. Wollaston Franks, sometime President of the Society, for the purpose of promoting the study of the Archaeology of the British Isles in its comparative aspect. The object of this Studentship is to enable a student to undertake special research in the subject. It is awarded biennially by the Senate on the recommendation of the Franks Studentship Committee, being granted to a student without examination who is qualified to undertake research, and the value is £100 tenable for one year. The studentship is open preferably to an Internal Graduate in Arts or Science (Bachelor's Degree) of not more than five years' standing from the date of registration, but in special cases Candidates under Statute 113 or 129 of not more than 25 years of age may be considered. The emoluments are to be applied by the Student in defraying the expenses either of travel or study abroad, or in study in the British Isles, and the Student is subject to the direction of the Committee in the selection of places to be visited or courses of study to be followed, reports being made periodically by the Student. Rules governing the application of Candidates for this Studentship will be found in the University "Exhibitions" publication, session 1923-1924, pages 22 and 23.

SIDNEY J. MADGE

LOCAL SECRETARIES.—The Council of the Society has recently had under consideration the desirability of putting into effect Rule 23, which provides for the appointment of Local Secretaries in such places and under such conditions as the Council thinks desirable. Much valuable archaeological evidence is constantly being effaced by the ravages of time and by building operations, and discoveries in the course of excavations for building and other purposes are constantly being made; but unless some interested person is on the spot to note and record the facts such evidence is apt to be lost entirely. With the notice of the meeting held on 27th, March, 1924, therefore, an invitation was issued to members to volunteer as Local Secretaries for particular areas, the object being to procure for publication in the Society's Transactions records or notes of local discoveries and matters of archaeological interest within the counties of London and Middlesex.

Two such Local Secretaries have now been appointed, as follows:—

Chiswick, Acton and Brentford Districts.—Francis R. Taylor, L.R.I.B.A., 12 Pleydell Avenue, Stamford Brook. W. 6.

Harrow District.—Edwin A. Toombs, L.R.I.B.A., 17 Nibthwaite Road, Harrow.

The Council earnestly hopes that other Members will come forward and offer their services in this connection, until ultimately the Society has Local Secretaries throughout its area, who will be constantly on the watch for, and will note for permanent record all matters of antiquarian interest that may come to light within their respective areas.

G. BRIDGMORE BROWN.

CASES FOR BINDING.—In response to several enquiries as to the provision of cloth cases for holding loose parts of the Transactions of the Society, the Council has decided to provide a limited number. These cases, which will be eminently suitable for binding completed volumes, may be obtained from Mr. C. W. F. Goss, F.S.A., Hon. Librarian, at a cost of 1/3 each.

MEMBERS' NOTES.—For inclusion in the *Transactions* of the Society, the Editor will be glad to receive from Members and others notes of archaeological and antiquarian interest concerning London and Middlesex.
