

# The Proceedings of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

## LECTURE BY MR. REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A., &c.

Reported in the *Bucks Herald* of February 10th as follows:—

Under the chairmanship of Mr. A. H. Cocks a lecture, entitled "Bucks before the Norman Conquest," was given on February 3, at the Church House, Aylesbury, with the Vicar's kind permission.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH, at the outset of his lecture, said the subject was one which could hardly be compressed into the short space of an hour, and he would thus necessarily have to skip long periods of time. Dealing first with flint implements which had been recently discovered in Suffolk, the lecturer said he hoped before long they would be enabled to hear of something of the sort discovered in Bucks. The first of a series of thirty pictures shown on the screen was that of a French postcard which contained photographs of typical stone implements. The French, Mr. Smith said, were always in the van of science, especially in popularising the results obtained by specialists. The card brought before them at a glance the different forms of palaeolithic implements. He wished to show how they had developed from the earlier stages, and their close resemblance to English specimens, so as to rouse their interest in early archaeology as a whole. Having referred to the possibilities of valuable discoveries being made in the valley of the Thames, Mr. Smith said they had river gravels in North Bucks, and he advised them to keep an eye on the Ouse, as a large part of the county was overwhelmed in the glacial period. There was nothing to prevent stone implements being found in North Bucks. Several specimens of the implements shown were what were called hand-axes, which were of the type associated with animals which were now extinct, but which once lived in England, such as the lion, the tiger, the hippopotamus, and the mammoth fauna. In the middle of the Cave period there was an improvement in the construction of stone implements. Long blades had been discovered, also engravings of ivory dating from the time of the mammoth and cold-loving animals. Coming to specimens of later pre-historic times, pictures were shown of an arrow-head, gouge, and knife from a tomb which belonged to the neolithic period, and quantities of which could be found in ploughed fields, especially after rain. It would be an interesting occupation, remarked Mr. Smith, to go over ploughed fields and pick up such specimens. This neolithic period was not so interesting as others, because there were no extinct animals or changes in fauna to help them to unravel dates. In coming to the neolithic period, and showing examples of discoveries in connection with that age, he expressed a hope that someone in Bucks would soon recognise the neolithic type of pottery. Explaining the history of a pot which was shown on the sheet, the lecturer said it was found at Mortlake, sealed under a calcareous deposit about two inches thick, and apparently

had been untouched since the early Bronze age. Two pots, almost identical with that one, had been brought up by a net from the Thames near Reading. He advised Bucks people to keep their eye on the Thames, or otherwise great treasures found in that river would go to other Museums. Neolithic pottery was very rare in this country, and whole pots of that period might be brought up from the Thames at any time. Similar pottery went all through the Bronze age, which began about 2,000 B.C. That age had been dated by means of Egyptian monuments. Discoveries in Egypt went back to 4,500 B.C., and when things were found there from other countries—because there was a trade with Egypt in those days—they were very useful in dating. His theory was that those vessels which contained food in the graves of the Bronze age were derived from the neolithic pot he had shown them. That was borne out by finds in the North of Ireland. Others belonged to the middle of the Bronze age, when people were beginning to burn their dead and bury them in urns. It was practically proved that about the year 1,000 B.C., a little after the date of the Siege of Troy, people in the middle and north of Europe began to burn their dead. There were references to the burning of the dead in Homer. He thought the change took place in England about 1,000 B.C. It was of course very difficult to change one's burial customs, and introduce cremation, even in these scientific days, and there must have been some revolution about the middle of the Bronze age which induced people to burn their dead, instead of burying them in the usual way. Sometimes those urns ranged from fourteen to seventeen inches in height, and there were fragments of two or three such urns in their Museum which were well-preserved. An incense cup had been found in the county about the size of a small salt-cellar, its chief characteristic being that it was pierced all round with holes right through into the middle, as they usually were. No one had yet satisfactorily explained the use of that kind of cup, but he was of opinion that as it was found in a grave it was used to convey fire to the funeral pyre. Mr. Smith then displayed a series of bronze implements, and in an explanation of the various types, he remarked that that might enable them to recognise any form that might turn up in Bucks. The people in those days were not able to obtain new ideas from abroad, and they had to evolve their own improvements. The lecturer, in a most interesting manner, here traced the small but effective improvements which had been made in the "celts," which were fixed to a crook stick by means of a withy binding. The ingenious method of hammering the edge in order to prevent the head of the implement moving, and the making of a ridge to prevent the shaft splitting, were carefully explained, and followed with interest. A spear head of the Bronze age was also described at length. This was of graceful outline, and it was curious, he said, that the development of the simple dagger at the end of a stick into a graceful form could only be traced in England. The casting of these heads by the Ancient Britons was some of their best work. The Taplow specimen was the best and earliest of that particular type. As he had said, the development of the leaf-shaped head could only be traced in this country, and it was thus concluded we invented it, and foreigners came along and took the invention from us. It was very curious, but they found the earliest and the latest spear heads on the shores of the Mediterranean, but none of the intervening stages. In their Museum they had a bar of iron, which was one of several found very near to Maidenhead Bridge. It was particularly interesting, and he happened to have found the secret of those bars.

Some years ago when looking at those bars, which were always called unfinished sword blades, it struck him they might be weighed. He did so, and found they were graduated, and after investigation he discovered they were currency bars. Those who were familiar with Cæsar would remember that he said of the Britons, "They use bars of iron, weighed out in a certain way, for money." The specimen in their Museum was one of those bars of iron mentioned by Cæsar. Mr. Smith then gave a detailed description of various British coins, tracing the history of many by means of their inscriptions. They had, he said, specimens of some of the earliest coins in their Museum from Whaddon Chase. A coin had been found in Bucks upon which was a name which was not known in history. It began "Ando," but all endeavours to find a British prince of that name had failed. If any of them could find a coin with the full name on it, everybody would be glad. Specimens of bronze work of the early Iron age were then transmitted to the screen. The metal, the lecturer said, was generally ornamented with enamel and beautiful scrolls, whilst the basket pattern was often used, as was the case on a sword found in Bucks. A sword found in the Thames at London was almost identical with one found at Taplow. Showing a particularly fine specimen of a brooch, Mr. Smith stated that a similar one had been found in their county, and in connection with that he wished to draw their attention to the use of coral, of which the Britons were very fond. The photo of an enamelled terret found at Great Missenden was then shown, and the lecturer pointed out that it was no doubt for the reins to run through, as the inside of the terret was much worn. In their Museum, too, there was a disc, which came from Oving, and it no doubt was one of three which were attached to a bowl. Coming to the Anglo-Saxon period, Mr. Smith said the Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark and the mouth of the Elbe, and brought with them the practice of cremation, which at that time was a mark of heathenism. In the middle portion of England there was a good deal of cremation, and in East Anglia it was the rule; but the Kent people, being the most advanced, very early turned from it. Bucks formed part of the first Saxon dominion. After the Battle of Bedford, in 571, Aylesbury came under the power of the West Saxon King, but long before that the country must have been inhabited by the West Saxon tribes. There were several cremation urns in their Museum, but cremation urns, before the conquest of Aylesbury, might be Mercian, as the Mercians were pagans, and burnt their dead. In their collection at Aylesbury they had several good swords, but the handles were generally wanting, and from specimens he showed them they could see that they were probably of the pagan Anglo-Saxon period. They had also a good series of shield-bosses—which were placed in the middle of a shield—as well as several pagan Anglo-Saxon spear-heads, a curious thing about these being the split socket. That Bucks formed part of the West Saxon kingdom was evident from the discoveries which had been made in the vicinity of Stone, Hartwell, and Dinton. This spot seemed to have been a favourite centre in those days, and as the Vale of Aylesbury was famous for its fertility, the Anglo-Saxons no doubt gathered there for its advantages. A small gold ornament found at High Wycombe was then shown, and the lecturer at the same time gave a description of an ornamental buckle discovered in the barrow at Taplow, which he characterised as one of the best finds with an Anglo-Saxon burial. They had bronze mounts of a bucket in the Museum which were found at the head of a skeleton at Newport Pagnell, and there was also a glass unearched at the same place, specimens of which were more often found in

Kent. They were called lobed glasses, and were about six or seven inches high, but others discovered at Taplow were higher. It was really miraculous how so many had been preserved after being buried with a corpse in the earth. In conclusion, the lecturer explained the value of the discovery of the Taplow barrow. Its excavation was undertaken chiefly by Mr. James Rutland, whose collection was in their Museum, and he hoped that they would have similar discoveries in the future in Bucks, and that he would be there to describe them. (Loud applause).

---

## THE ANNUAL EXCURSION.

JULY 26, 1912.

The only fault to be found in the programme was its length. Aylesbury is a good starting place for the central portions of the county, and the time named, 11.20, is as early as residents at a distance can conveniently manage by train. This gives about two hours before lunch, and for those who have to travel far in returning, two hours is as much as can be counted on afterwards. About half the time is occupied in getting from place to place—even by motor cars, which were used for the first time for the whole party in the history of our Society—so that there is no more than about thirteen minutes left for the study of each of the places visited, and for listening to any lectures that may be given. Nine buildings were down to be visited and studied in this time, with the result that those who were not able to “make a night of it” had to abandon three items of the programme and were hurried over the rest.

### LONG CRENDON

Was last visited by our Society in 1889,\* so that another visit had become due. This is one of the larger Bucks villages, formerly a market town. It stands well raised above the Thame valley, and its picturesque winding streets with many ancient stone-built houses have a great charm.

Its commanding position was not overlooked by the Norman Conqueror, who directed Walter Giffard to build a castle here. As to the Giffard's, the reader is referred to the excellent article by the late Mr. Parker. † He believed the site of the castle to have been near the church, to the south-east, where is a mound and fosse. The park of Crendon, he says, was the only park in this county for beast of the chase recorded in Domesday. At the other end of the village was another manor, of which the gate-house remains, and of which he gave illustrations.

### CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

This and the Court-house were both visited by the excursionists. Dr. F. G. Lee, F.S.A., described and illustrated § the church before its “restoration” by Sir A. W. Blomfield in 1890-91, at a cost of £1,689; since then the arcades and piers have been repaired at a further cost of £800. † It is a cross church, mainly Early English with later insertions, and by its irregular lines indicates alterations and re-buildings. The lofty arcades give the interior picturesqueness, although it has suffered at the

---

\* Records VIII., 206.

† Ibid. VII., 475,499.

§ Ibid. VI., 272.

‡ P.O.D., 1911.

hands of the restorer. The chancel has side lancets, the east window being modern. In its south wall the priest's door has a lintel head, which may be contemporary with the 13th century lancets. The rood screen is said to have been taken down in 1835 and made into pews, which in their turn have since been removed. The south transept is Perp: and both transepts have Perp: roofs. Part of the south transept is used as a vestry, being separated by an oak screen of two divisions and door between fluted pilasters. An elaborate iron screen or railing with spiked top protects the altar tomb, with Effigy, of Sir John Dormer of Dorton, 1626; and of his wife, daughter of John Gyffard, of Chillington (Staff.), ob. September, 1605. In the north transept are memorials to John Canon, 1460, and Agnes, his wife, 1468, with 11 children. "Some years ago the skeleton of one of the monks of Notley, sewn up in folds of stout leather, together with a rosary, were found in a brick vaulted grave in the nave."\* The eastern tower arch seems to have been re-built in the 17th century. The north aisle of the nave is much wider than the south. Two spacious arches, north and south, separate nave and aisles, the column on the north being quatrefoil in section, that on the south octagonal. There is a stone seat against the west wall and in the north porch. In the vestry are (or were) † an old oak table with a modern top, two 18th century mahogany chairs, and an oak chest with gouged decoration.

The following note by "Sigma" appeared in the *Bucks Herald* of August 17th: "A stone seat, close to the wall on the north side of the chancel, was an object of much speculation. Was it an example of a mediæval chair of peace, called a Frid, Freed, or Frith-stool? It occupies the position generally assigned to such chairs of refuge, and Crendon being an important place as possessing a park and a castle, and being the caput of the Honour of Giffard, it would naturally be there that the Frid-stool would have a home in the parish church. . . . There is a Frid-stool in Hexham Abbey which, when right of sanctuary was abolished, had long been in use as the spot to be gaited by the criminal fugitive ere he could claim the protection of the church. . . . But perhaps the best example still existing is that in Beverley Minster—a rude stone chair in the north aisle of the choir."

#### NOTLEY ABBEY

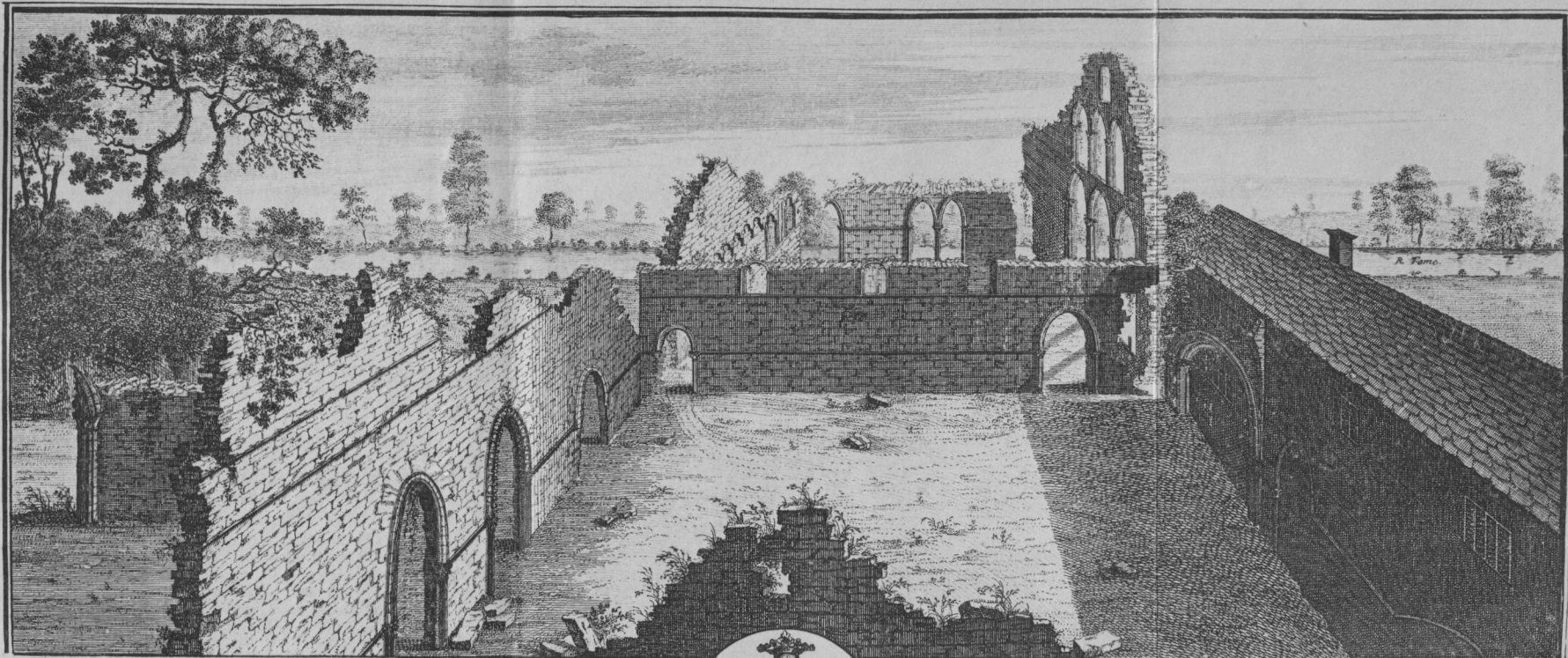
Or Nutley as it is pronounced, was not visited, although the party were within half a mile of it; but as it may be many years before another visit be paid to this district, some account of it will not be out of place.

Magna Britannia, by the Rev. D. and S. Lysons, Vol. I., 1806, at P. 491, under "Monastic Remains" in the county, contains the following: "There are considerable remains of Nutley Abbey, now converted into a farm, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, on the south side of which is the hall. 68 ft. long, 23 ft. 9 in. wide, now used as a barn; on the wall at the east end is a corbel table in the style of the early gothic, richly ornamented with foliage" (of which a poor illustration is given); "adjacent to the hall" (refectory) "at the east end is a passage, with arched ceiling 10 ft. wide, the entrance to which is on the south side of the quad, with a pointed doorway, the pillars of which have enriched capitals. On the west side are the build-

\* P. O. D., 1911.

† Owing to a punctured tyre the writer was unable to get to either Crendon or Ickford, and these notes were taken some three years ago.

THE EAST VIEW OF NUTLEY-ABBY, IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS.



To the Hon.<sup>ble</sup> Henry Bertie Esq.  
Owner of these Remains.

This Prospect is gratefully Inscrib'd by  
Y.<sup>r</sup> most Humble Serv.<sup>t</sup>  
Sam. & Nath. Buck.



THIS Abby of Nutley, otherwise called Sancta Maria de Pircho Crendon, was founded and endow'd by Walter Giffard, second E. of Buckingham for Canons Regular of y<sup>e</sup> Order of S. Austin, & dedicated to S. Mary, Anno 1102. which Endowments were confirm'd by K. Hen. II. and by K. John, with additional Liberties and Immunities. He granted also to Will<sup>m</sup>. Marescal and his Heirs, the Gift of the Pastoral Staff of the s<sup>d</sup>. Abby; and the Church of All Saints at Bradley, in the Diocese of Sarum, with divers other Benefactions. In. Tab. 137. v. 8. Dugd. 405. 18. 53. Speed.

ings of the farm house in the style of the latest gothic; some part probably erected after the Dissolution. There is a chamber, 18 ft. by 37 ft., round the cornice of which the Stafford knot is frequently repeated,\* with this inscription in black letter:—**OPUS HUIUS PLEBIS.** And at P. 546, under "Crendon": "Walter Giffard, second and last Earl of Buckingham of that family, in conjunction with his wife, Ermengard, founded a convent of Augustine monks in 1162 in his park at Crendon, to which he gave the name of Noctele, Nutley, or de Parco Crendon. The park was given by the founder to the monastery, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John Bapt. William Marshall gave the monks the privilege of the pastoral staff, which was confirmed by King John. The Bohuns had afterwards the patronage of Nutley Abbey, the revenues of which at the Dissolution were valued, according to Dugdale, at £437.6.8. Richard Ridge, last abbot, had a pension assigned to him by the Crown of £100 per annum. . . . The site of the Abbey was granted by Edw. VI. to Sir Wm. Paget. . . . It is now, together with the manor of Nutley, the property of Mr. Reynolds, a farmer, who resides in the remains of the abbey-house. A great part of the ruins as shewn in Buck's view have since been taken down; the ancient roof of the hall was removed by the Bertie family to Chesterton, in Oxfordshire, and its place supplied by a common tiled roof; this is now used as a barn. The small remains of the cloisters are now a pig-stye."

Mr. J. H. Parker wrote §: "There is some very fine E.E. work consisting of the revedos of an altar, a tre-foiled arcade, string-courses and doorways of good work with rich sculptures; there are also some arches of earlier character, and a farm-house which appears to be circa Hen. VI."

There is an illustration in Lipscomb.

#### NOTLEY ABBEY CHURCH.

The following letter from Dr. Elwell, vicar of the parish, was printed in the *Bucks Herald* of June 8, 1912:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUCKS HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—The following is an extract from a book of Buckinghamshire scraps which may interest some of your readers, and possibly bring further details from some of them. The side of the great Church of Notley Abbey, 148 ft. long by 70 wide across the transepts, could be traced when the following was first written. It was cruciform in shape, with a nave of five bays, transepts, a deep choir, rectangular at the East end, and some chapels or sacristies, probably added at a later period, both on the north and south sides of the choir. The refectory, 88 ft. by 24 ft., on the south side of a large quadrangle, about 30 yards square, had a magnificent carved roof of walnut and oak, which the Berties removed to Chesterton, Oxon, circa 1689. Close to the refectory were the kitchen, buttery, and cellars. The Chapter House was 34 ft. by 20 ft., the base of the tower of the Church was 22 ft. square, though the broad and solid foundations were considerably wider. When the church and its monuments were destroyed, the bells, which hung in the tower, were removed to the church tower of Crendon. There is an ancient, broad and stately staircase of solid oak in the mansion, parts of which are possibly as early as the original foundation

\*The Giffards of Chillington, Staffordshire, have an ancient descent with which very few ennobled families can compare.

§ Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England.

of the monastery. A very fine stone staircase is a notable feature. Some curious encaustic tiles have been discovered. These were found near a plank bridge over the river Thame, where the river bank had been evidently mended with carved débris from the Abbey Church. In some of the solidly built out-houses, to the immediate south of the mansion, which are now used for farm purposes, the painted roofs are of singular beauty and interest, the rafters showing signs of having been adorned with rich colouring and gilding. There is an ancient black oak bedstead, of the Elizabethan era, preserved in the servants' sleeping apartments, while on every part of the premises, which appear to have covered nearly five acres, abundant tokens in broken mullions, mouldings, and rich carvings, exemplify the stateliness and grandeur of the original monastic buildings. Most of them were pulled down when Edward, Duke of Somerset, was the owner under Edward VI. Much internal woodwork appears to have been put up, however, just prior to the Dissolution, *i.e.*, circa 1530, for the initials R. R. (Richard Ridge, the last abbot) remain carved in oak joined with a knot, with the figure of a pastoral staff; also the inscription: "TIME DEUM ET RECEDE A MALO. RIC. RIDGE. PRINCIPUM SAPIENTIAE EST TIMOR D NI." In the MSS. of the celebrated antiquary, Browne Willis, of Whaddon, Bucks, there are records of many examples of stained glass which existed at Notley in his day, but none of these now remain.

Anciently there remained a broken lavatory of Purbeck marble, containing seven washing places and a separate drain for the used water. It stood on an early English pillar at one end, and a solid block of marble at the other. The last member of the Bertie family holding Notley Abbey was Albemarle Bertie, Esq., Colonel of the first regiment of Footguards, who succeeded to the title of the Earl of Lindsey. In 1791 he conveyed all his lands at Notley to Mr. Henry Reynolds, yeoman, whose ancestry, previously of Cassington Oxon, had been tenants of Notley for many generations, and whose successors continue to hold the estate.

EDWARD S. ELWELL.

Long Crendon, May 31, 1912.

The view we give shows the buildings as they were in 1730, and is taken from the Brit. Museum copy of "Antiquities or Venerable Remains of above Four Hundred Castles, Monasteries, &c., in Engl. and Wales, by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck," who were employed more than 32 years on the undertaking, which did not appear till 1774. Vol. I., Pl. 9. This view should be compared with that just issued in the R. Com. Inventory.

#### THE OLD COURT HOUSE

Or the Staple Hall, is a timber building which has been attributed to the 14th century. Manorial courts seem to have been held either in this building or in one that preceded it upon the same site for five centuries. The evidence of the house itself is not conclusive. There is such an absence of "detail," and doors and windows have been so much renewed that it is difficult to put a date upon it. Reference is made to it in the paper on the Church Loft, West Wycombe, in this issue. In 1900 it was separated from the manor and vested in the National Trust. It is well illustrated in "Country Life" of Feb. 17th, 1912, with views and a plan of each floor.





## ICKFORD.

A description of Ickford Church will be found elsewhere in this issue.

## BOARSTALL.

The church of St. James was re-built in 1818 by Sir John Aubrey on the foundations of the older church, which was dedicated in A.D. 1418. The baronetcy became extinct some forty years later on the death of Sir Tho's. Digby Aubrey, 7th baronet. In December, 1812, the old church was robbed of a silver chalice and paten, and some pewter vessels. In the churchyard is the pedestal, raised upon steps, of the ancient cross. In "Records" III., P. 154, we read: Bucks still possesses the remains of crosses in the churchyards of Hillesden, Wing, Boarstall, Linslade, Stone, Bledlow, Mursley, and Dinton—a list of which is not, I think, complete. The Inventory of Historical Monuments in Bucks, Vol. I., mentions fittings and furniture moved from the old Church. Boarstall House was garrisoned for the King in 1644, and on its evacuation by the Royalists was seized by the Parliament. Again taken by the Royalists under Colonel Gage, it successfully resisted the forces under Skippon and Fairfax until 1646, when it was surrendered to Fairfax by Sir Charles Campion, governor. One cannot but wonder how a country house, protected only by a moat and such temporary works as could be erected outside it, could withstand a siege so long, with artillery of a kind brought against it. In Symonds' "Notes on the march of the royal army," we read: "Thursday, 28th August, 1645, we marched by Borstall House, belonging to Lady Denham. Sir Wm. Compton is governor. A pallazado, or rather a stockade without the graffe, a deep graffe and wide, full of water. A pallazado above the false bray, and another 6 or 7 ft. above that, near the top of the curtain.

A reference to the general view here given will show what the house which stood so much battering was like. This view (copied by Lipscomb) is from "Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester, &c., in the Counties of Oxford and Buckingham," by White Kennett, D.D. These plates are obviously by the same engraver who did those in Dr. Plot's Natural Hist. of Oxfordsh., Michael Burghers. The first edition of Bishop White Kennett's book appeared in 1695, so that Burgher's view was taken some time before that date, and after it had stood two sieges and been repaired. It will be seen to be a house of considerable size, and to have had two inner courtyards. A few stones still remain *in situ*, forming part of a barrel-vaulted passage leading to the moat on its south-west side. Round the margin of the view the descent of the manor is traced from Fulco de Lizures, temp. Hen. I., to the year 1691. The house was pulled down by Sir John Aubrey, sixth baronet, who rebuilt the church. The gate-house, the "deep graffe and wide, full of water," and, on the fourth side, a wall which separated churchyard and gardens, and has the old doorway which led to the church, all remain as shewn in Burgher's view. The gate-house is well illustrated in the R. Com. Inventory, but is well worthy of measurement and plotting to scale. It is not all of one date, the original building, and presumably the house itself, dating from the 14th century. Larger windows were inserted later, and the balustrade added in the time of Eliz. or James I. The four turrets, which have frequently been described as octagonal, are hexagonal, and those on the inner side contain winding stairs. The present bridge is said to date from 1735, a drawbridge having served previously. The R. Com. Inventory

points out the special interest of this building "as the only remaining example of a mediæval fortified building in the southern half of this county."

White Kennett, quoting Camden, wrote that King Edw. Conf. had a palace at Brill as a hunting lodge for the forest of Bernwood, and gives the well-known tradition of the King's rewarding Nigel, a huntsman, for the slaying of a wild boar, with certain lands in the forest to hold *per unum cornu quod est charta prædictæ forestæ*, and other service.\* "Upon this ground the said Nigel built a lodge or mansion house called Borestalle, in memory of the slain boar." The chartulary contained a rude representation of the site of this house and manor and, under it, a man offering on his knee to the King the head of a boar on the point of a sword, and the King returning to him a coat of arms, arg. a fesse gu. two crescents, a horn verd.,† which the history of heraldry cannot confirm. . . . "The same figure of a boar's head was carved on the head of an old bedstead, lately remaining in that strong and ancient house; and the arms of Fitz Nigel are now (1695) seen in the windows and other parts; and the original horn, tipt at each end with silver gilt, fitted with leather to hang about the neck, with an old brass ring that bears the rude impress of a horn, a plate of brass with the sculpture (engraving) of a horn, and less plates with flower de luces, which were the arms of Lisures, who intruded into this estate. . . . has been all along preserved under the name of Nigel's horn by the lords of Borstall, and is now in the custody of Sir John Aubrey, bart."

#### BRILL.

The Parish Church of All Saints is rather disappointing for a place of the size and historical interest of Brill. It is small and though bearing evidence of nearly all periods from the 12th century downwards, has nothing very attractive about it. The chancel and nave are said both to date from c. 1120. About six feet of the east end of the chancel was added about 25 years ago. The west tower is squat in proportion, well calculated to withstand the gales on this hill. The quaint Jacobean roof of the chancel is interesting. The north aisle is modern. In the south side are indications of there having been two altars. In the Inventory of the R. Commission will be found a very full and careful description of this church, and an excellent photo-print view of the church.

#### DODDERSHALL,

Or Dodder's Hall, was the next place visited, and here the large party was most kindly received and entertained by Admiral and Mrs. Pigott. The Pigotts are said to have been seated here since the year 1503. It is in the parish of Quainton where, in 1773, was born George Lipscomb, the historian of this county.

The house is timber-built, and stands now round three sides of a court-yard. No doubt the fourth side was formerly occupied by a gate-house and lower buildings, which have been removed.

\* Ex Chartulario de Borstall MS., a folio of 314 leaves of vellum, temp. Hen. VI., a transcript of evidences relating to the estate of — Rede, esquire, then owner. The horn here supposed\* of the bison or buffalo, is illustrated in *Archæologia III.*, P. 1., and there is rather a black photo-print of it in the R. Com. Inventory, P. 136, where it is described as a cow-horn. It is still preserved at Dorton House.

† Illustrated in *Archæologia III.*, P. 16.

Much refacing has been done to the building, but the south-east front, attributed to the time of Edw. VI., retains its delightful old character, and makes us regret what has been lost in the rest of the exterior. Over the entrance doorway in the court-yard is the inscription: **TOUC JEES PASTIC**. What is now the cellar has over its doorway:

“Welcome my Freind. Drinke with a noble heart  
But yet before thou drinke too much departe  
For though good drinke will make a coward stout  
Yet when too much is in the witt is out:—1610.”

Very fine brick chimney stacks are a feature of the older part of the house. The south-western wing was re-built about 1639. The principal entrance from the quadrangle leads by a passage to the timber-built hall, in which are preserved many rare and valuable pieces of furniture, and smaller articles of domestic use, all of which have this great advantage over what one commonly sees in such surroundings, namely, that they have not been “picked up” by an industrious collector, but have “always been there.”

Through the hall to the right the handsome staircase and panelled drawing-room of about 1690 are reached. Secret chambers and disguised moving panels excited much interest. “Among the ancient documents preserved here are deeds dating back to Hen. I.; a map of the north-west boundary of Bernwood Forest, dated 1529; an emblazoned pedigree of the Pigott family, dated 1585; and a Pardon, under the Great Seal, granted to Sir Rich’d Pigott after the Restoration, and bearing the signature of Charles II.—*Bucks Herald*, Aug. 3, 1912.

#### QUAINTON CHURCH.

Not having been able to get to Quainton, for lack of time, I reprint the following from the *Bucks Herald*:—On the Village Green was noticed the base and broken shaft of the old cross, and on the right-hand side just before reaching the Church the almshouses erected and endowed in 1687 by Richard Winwood. The Church stands at the east end of the village, and was originally built about the year 1200. Portions of it were re-built in the 14th century, but owing to ill-construction and neglect it gradually became so dilapidated that its restoration 35 years ago partook more of the character of a rebuilding; but as far as possible the old material was re-used and the old features and styles of architecture re-produced, so that the Church now very much resembles the original edifice. There are several monuments to members of the families connected with the locality—the Winwoods, the Dormers, and the Pigotts; but the monument that appeared to interest the visitors most was the memorial in the south aisle to Richard Brett, his wife, and four children. He was Rector of Quainton, and one of the translators of the Authorised Version of the Bible. A copy of the original edition is kept in a desk at the east end of the same aisle, and also an old Prayer-book. The custom of strewing the Church with rushes and sedge was continued down to the year 1781, but was discontinued after a boarded floor was put down.

Dr. George Linscomb, historian of the county, was a native of Quainton, and in the Churchyard is a tombstone to the memory of his parents.

W. N.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

[As reported in the *Bucks Herald*, Nov. 9, 1912.]

The annual meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon at the County Museum, Aylesbury, when Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty presided. There were also present Canon C. O. Phipps, Colonel Horwood, Major Plomer, Major G. F. Green, Revs. J. H. Haden, G. Blamire Brown, and F. W. Bennitt, Messrs. Coningsby Disraeli, W. A. Forsyth, A. H. Cocks, W. Crouch, H. E. Lummoore, W. Niven, G. T. De Fraine, C. W. Raffety, G. Weller, R. Booker, W. Bayfield, J. Berry, C. H. Riley, and E. Neaverson, Mrs. Clark and Miss Kingham, with Messrs. W. Bradbrook (hon. secretary), C. G. Watkins (hon. treasurer), and E. Hollis (resident curator).

## APOLOGIES.

Apologies for their absence were received from Colonel W. J. Levi, Miss Dove, the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, the Archdeacon of Buckingham (the Ven. E. D. Shaw), Dr. L. H. West, and Mr. J. C. E. Bridge.

## THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The CHAEMAN moved the adoption of the annual report, which was as follows:—

My first duty to-day is a sad one. It is to record that during the past year the Society has lost by death two of its oldest and most valued members — Mr. Stephen Darby, of Cookham Dean, and Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, an honorary member of 40 years' standing.

On the brighter side of my duty, I have the privilege of being able to report that on all matters connected with the progress of the Society there has been continued advance. During the past year your Council has met four times to receive the quarterly reports of your Executive officers and to direct detailed business of organisation.

As you have probably seen, the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments has issued a report on its work in South Bucks, in which the services rendered by the members of this Society are acknowledged. The Commissioners have been extending their researches recently in the north part of the county, and in connection with this no official use has been made of the Society so far. I believe, however, that two of our members have been in communication with them—Mr. Swinfen Harris, of Stony Stratford, and Mr. Bull, of Buckingham.

On the educational side of our work I have to report that during the past year three lectures, illustrated with lantern views, have been given under the direction of your Council, and that by the kind permission of Canon Phipps, the meetings were held in the Church House—one by Mr. Reginald Smith, F.S.A., F.O.A., of the British Museum, on Pre-historic Bucks (reported elsewhere in this issue), one by our Resident Curator, Mr. Hollis, F.Z.A., on the Structure of Birds; and one by Mr. W. W. Watts, F.S.A., of the Victoria and Albert Museum, on Old English Silver and Customs. The numerous attendance on each occasion is proof of the appreciation in which the lectures were held, and afford good warrant for their further continuance.

It is most satisfactory to be able to report that the collections in the Museum and the gleanings for the Library have steadily increased. Several quite valuable additions have been made. Notably, the old silver chalice and paten, bearing the

Hall Mark 1601-2, presented by Mr. Griffin, which was bought by him many years ago from the Vicar and Wardens of Lutcott; also an interesting portrait of John Wilkes (who was, it may be remembered, a resident in Aylesbury), has been presented by Mr. George Weller. But perhaps the most notable of our recent acquisitions is the series of 17th century Bucks Tradesmen's Tokens, collected by Mr. Oliver Ratcliffe, formerly of Olney. This, as the Society unfortunately possesses no funds for the purpose, was purchased by private subscription among some of the members of our Council and a few other friends of the Society. The collection comprises 191 specimens, and includes nearly every known token that was issued in the county (lacking 11 examples only). It contains, however, one specimen only of each of the tokens, and as it is very desirable to have two specimens of each of them, in order to readily show the design on both the obverse and reverse sides in the show cases, members are requested to bear in mind that further gifts of these tokens would be most welcome. Then, too, we have acquired a series of 20 Tracts and Pamphlets of the 17th and 18th centuries (about half of which deal with the period of the Civil War in relation to Bucks), and these were also purchased by private subscriptions among a few of our members.

The collection of birds has been augmented by the gift of 35 mounted examples from Mrs. Leach, among which only a very few specimens were represented before.

Our thanks are due also to Miss Kingham for her gift of a large volume of photographs, drawings, prints, etc., with manuscript notes and details, forming a very fine addition to the pictorial survey section. There has also been deposited in the Library a transcript of the earlier years of the Aylesbury Parish Register, 800 sheets of foolscap, containing 25,000 entries, for which our thanks are due to the skill and patient labour of our Resident Curator, Mr. Hollis.

The loan exhibit from South Kensington has been changed within the last few months, in accord with the regulations of the Board of Education, and now consists of selected examples of old lace and cut-glass.

The visitors to the Museum during the past ten months have numbered 6,465. This is about double the number of the previous year. Among others it includes classes under teachers from the Grammar Schools at Aylesbury and High Wycombe, and members of the County Police Force, who came to study the birds, in order to better carry out the Wild Birds' Protection Act.

In preparation for the coming year your Council has directed its Executive officers to try and arrange for some half-day excursions to be held in various localities of the county, and for specially appropriate lectures and demonstrations to be given in connection with the places visited. Members in any part of the county are invited to make suggestions with this end in view.

On behalf of the Council I am desired to again point out to our members who (probably from diffidence) do little or nothing to augment the collections in our Museum, that there is much that is neither difficult nor expensive to do by which they could help us. And that photographs, drawings, and plans, etc., are needed from all over the county to add to our Reference Library; as also records (pictorial or otherwise) of passing events and persons of interest now living in the county, as well as records of any things or places of interest past or present. And I am also desired to remind you that you are still indebted to Lady Smyth for a substantial contribution towards our annual expenditure, and that our funds are still insufficient for completing our work of installation.

I need not say that our grateful thanks are once again due to the members of our Council, and particularly to our Executive Officers, for the unflinching care they give to the interests of the Society, and who so successfully carry on for us so large a share of the detail work. I refer especially to our Hon. Secretary (Mr. Bradbrock), to our Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Watkins), to the Editor of the RECORDS (Mr. W. Niven), and to our Resident Curator (Mr. Hollis). Our gratitude is also due in a very special degree to our lady members and their friends who have so generously undertaken the organisation of the excellent Fine Arts Exhibition just opened by her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, and now being held on behalf of our funds. We look upon their kind aid as one of the most valuable assets in our possession, and trust that any members present who have not done so should visit the Town Hall to see the Exhibition.

Finally, I would offer, on behalf of the Council, our grateful thanks to all who have worked for us so loyally in the past, and would express our confident hope that continued prosperity will attend the efforts of our Society. The report was adopted.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. C. G. WATKINS moved the adoption of the Treasurer's report, which stated that the audited statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 31st December, 1911, showed a total expenditure for that year of £283: 6: 6, including an overdraft on 1st January, 1911, of £58: 2: 10. At the close of the year the Bank overdraft was £64: 14: 2, and in addition there were outstanding liabilities amounting to £65. With regard to the present year, the receipts from 1st January to date amount to £267: 5, and include special donations of nearly £60 from members towards the purchase of the Ratcliffe Collection of Bucks Tokens. These donations included £10 from the President of the Society, the Earl of Rosebery, and £10 from the Chairman of the Council, Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty. The Society is again indebted (for the fifth year) to a Vice-President for a special donation of £40 towards the salary of the Curator. A note should also be made of the sum of about £24: 9, given by various members for special purposes. The payments to date amount to £318: 13: 8. The estimated liabilities for the remainder of the year amount to about £70, and the present Bank overdraft is £51: 8: 8, leaving an estimated deficit (after allowing for subscription, which will probably be received before the end of the year, £12) of about £110, as compared with a deficit of £130 at the same period last year. The Society is therefore in a slightly better financial position than last year, but something like 200 additional members are needed to place the Society in a sound financial position.

The report was adopted.

Mr. G. WELLER presented a report on behalf of the Milton Charity Trustees, which stated that the following representatives had been added to the present number:—Dr. A. Shepley (appointed by Christ's College, Cambridge); the Archdeacon of Buckingham (appointed by the Bucks Archaeological Society); Mr. W. E. Nash (appointed by the County Council as representative for Chalfont St. Giles); and Mr. J. R. Bailey (appointed by Chalfont St. Giles Parish Council). The first meeting of the Trustees was held at Milton's Cottage on May 16, 1912, when important preliminary business was transacted. The Rev. H. O. F. Whittingstall was elected chairman, with Mr. J. R. Bailey vice-chairman. Captain Bertram was appointed clerk and treasurer, in place of Colonel Phipps, who, after working hard in connection with the Trust, asked to be relieved of the duties. Mr. Gordon Woodland was appointed auditor; and it was decided that the present caretaker (Mr. Craft) should continue in that

position. There was a sum of £111:1:7 in hand, and after consultation it had been decided that certain repairs should be undertaken at the Cottage. He might add that it was a puzzle to him how far that could be a charity, because after expenses had been met for the care of the property the balance was to be used for the purchase of other prints and relics of Milton.

Mr. CONINGSBY DISRAELI inquired if the repairs would be done.

Mr. WELLER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. CONINGSBY DISRAELI added that it would be necessary to use great care with the work, so as not to damage the existing walls.

#### THE KEDERMINSTER TRUST.

The HON. SECRETARY read a communication from Mr. Lionel Reynolds, a trustee appointed by the Society on the Sir John Kederminster Library Trust, stating that as his co-trustee was in Canada no meeting had been held, and there was nothing at present to report. It was hoped, however, that the Trustees would meet before long.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected:—President: The Earl of Rosebery. Vice-Presidents: Lord Cottesloe, Lord Boston, the Bishop of Reading, Lord Burnham, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Ven. Archdeacon of Buckingham, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Colonel L. E. Goodall, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty, Mr. A. H. Cocks, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, Mr. J. Elliman, Lady Smyth, and Mr. James Berry. Council: Mr. A. Lasenby Liberty (chairman), Lieut.-Colonel T. Horwood, Mr. G. Weller, Mr. E. Wilkins, Canon Phipps, Mr. J. T. Harrison, Mr. E. Swinfen Harris, Dr. J. C. Baker, Mr. E. L. Reynolds, Mr. F. Skull, Mr. W. A. Forsyth, Mr. G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, Mr. J. C. E. Bridge, Dr. L. H. West, Mr. T. Thurlow, Rev. F. W. Bennitt, and Colonel J. Day. Honorary Curator: Mr. A. H. Cocks. Assistant Honorary Curator: Dr. J. C. Baker. Hon. General Secretary: Mr. W. Bradbrook. Hon. Editor of the Records: Mr. W. Niven. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. G. Watkins. Hon. Auditors: Colonel T. Horwood and Dr. L. H. West. Resident Curator of the Museum and Librarian: Mr. E. Hollis.

#### ETON COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

Mr. H. E. LUXMOORE proposed the following resolution:—

That since the iron railings in the Eton College cloisters are pronounced by the Royal Commission to be "fine" work and are part of the history of the building, this Society respectfully protests against their further removal. That our President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., be asked to use his influence and good offices in support of the above resolution.

Continuing, Mr. Luxmoore said the history of the matter went back to 1441, when Eton College was a two-storey building, with open arches on one side, of the Tudor period. A third storey was added about the year 1725 or 1726, and railings were inserted round the whole circuit of the cloisters. At the same time two other storeys were built on two other sides, and those, of course, added very much to the weight on the piers. He therefore imagined that the classical railings were put in to strengthen the arches, as well as to prevent a short cut being made across the grass in the court. A short time ago it was found necessary to support the upper buildings on the west side, and in order to do that the railings were taken from the arches, and substantial buttresses were built. It was then decided that the arches looked better without the iron-work, and orders had been given to remove it from the northern and eastern sides. The railings had been inspected by the Historical Commission and Royal Commission on Historical Buildings, and had been pronounced



"fine." This removal must weaken the structure, and was to be deprecated; but what he deprecated most was that a body of trustees should gratify individual tastes and allow historical associations to go in that way. Now, the Bucks Archæological Society were more or less the guardians of the buildings and antiquities of the county, and they were almost called upon to enter some sort of protest against such a proposal. It was an important principle, and no body of experts should be more interested in carrying out that principle than their Society. In offering their protest they were in a singularly fortunate and favourable position, because their President (Earl Rosebery) was on the Governing body of Eton College, and they knew his keen interest in preserving antiquities. Eton was rightly regarded as the principal educational authority in the country and it was a great pity if anything that might be called a sin against education should be committed by such an educational body. (Applause.)

Mr. WELLER seconded the proposition.

Mr. CONINGSBY DISRAELI inquired by whose authority the railings were being taken away?

Mr. LUXMOORE—By that of the Provost and Fellows of Eton.

Mr. CONINGSBY DISRAELI—At whose instigation?

Mr. LUXMOORE—That of the Architect.

Mr. A. H. COCKS spoke in favour of the resolution, saying that it was the duty of the Society to do what they could in all cases to preserve historical associations with the past.

Mr. W. NIVEN agreed that the Society should immediately do what it could to prevent the suggested abolition of the railings.

Mr. FORSYTH, speaking as a member of the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, said he was instructed to lay before the meeting a resolution that that Society had passed affecting that matter, and recording their very strong opposition to the removal of the railings. (Applause.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

#### A VILLAGE NAME.

The Rev. O. J. JONES forwarded a letter to the Secretary, asking that the following resolution might be put forward:—

That this Society presses the G.P.O. and other administrative authorities to use the old spelling Granburgh instead of the erroneous 'Grandborough' for the village of that name."

He had forwarded that, continued Mr. Jones, in an honest attempt to try and rescue the village name from the vulgarism Grandborough, which was probably adopted by the Ordnance Survey, then by the General Post Office, and at last by the Railway Company. It seemed built on tradition, for the name "Granburgh" signifies the green hill on which the church and village stood, and that name was always in use until the modern distortion.

Mr. WELLER—I don't understand from the letter how long this obnoxious "d" has been used?

Mr. WATKINS—About fifty years.

The letter was referred to the Council.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. C. W. RAFFETY proposed the following resolution:—

That the annual meetings shall in future be held in succession at different localities in the county, including High Wycombe, Slough or Eton, Chesham, Buckingham or Wolverton, and Aylesbury.

He made that suggestion because he felt that, although the Archæological Society was a County Society, it was not sufficiently in touch with many parts. The proposed change would stimulate

interest in the Society and widen the outlook, and, with broadened interest, fresh people would join. All members had a claim to the Society's interests, and as the Museum was in Aylesbury that place was favoured, but the meetings should be held in different parts in order to create interest. The population at the last census showed that of the Northern Division to be 61,989; Mid, 62,168; and Southern, 90,977; so that certainly one part of the county was very much larger in population than the others. If the proposed change was made it might be possible to increase the membership beyond the number desired by the Treasurer, and would certainly increase interest in the work of the Society. (Hear, hear.)

The letter was referred to the Council.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. COLINGSBY DISRAELI.

---

A successful effort has been made by means of an "Art and Crafts Exhibition," opened by Adeline Duchess of Bedford on Nov. 6th, at Aylesbury, to help the funds necessary to maintain the County Museum, which, started about the middle of the last century in smaller premises by the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the County of Buckingham, is now carried on in the handsome old brick building formerly the Grammar School in Church Street.

Our Society, apart from the Museum, would be in affluent circumstances. Instead of its taking us six years to produce a volume of RECORDS (now in its 10th volume), we could do this probably in three were it not for the drain on our resources by the maintenance of the Museum, to which all are admitted free, and a library to which genuine students of local history have no difficulty in gaining access. Our Society is greatly indebted to Lady Smyth, Mrs. Coningsby Disraeli, and Mrs. Liberty for organising this exhibition, and especially to Mrs. J. C. Baker and Mrs. Day for undertaking the onerous secretarial work, and to many other ladies who assisted them and held stalls. At the same time it must be stated that a County Museum ought not to be dependent for its annual income upon spasmodic efforts of this kind. Other counties, no wealthier than this, not only have better Museums, but are in the happy position of drawing a certain sum from endowments. A sum of £113 has been handed to our Treasurer.

W. N.

## ACQUISITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

[Only a selection of some of the more interesting can be noted.]

### NOVEMBER, 1911.

"HISTORY OF WYCOMBE," by J. Parker (Sen.); £1 NOTE OF VALE OF AYLESBURY BANK, 1811; "CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKS," 1820; POLL BOOK, Aylesbury, 1804; "THE ART OF ENGLAND," by J. Ruskin; BRONZE SPUR, and 15 ROMAN COINS, dug up when excavating for Donor's House, "The Primroses," Aylesbury, 1891; VARIOUS COINS (Mr. T. Field).

"THE CHILTERN AND THE VALE," by G. E. Eland, 1911 (the Author).

SALT CELLAR of turned beech (Lady Smyth).

TRACT: "AN IMPARTIAL ACCOUNT OF MR. JOHN MASON, OF WATER STRATFORD, AND HIS SENTIMENTS," by H. Maurice (Rector of Tyningham, Bucks), 1695 (Hon. T. F. Fremantle).

"OUR COUNTY," Ven. A. Purey Cust, 1879; "ANOTHER RAMBLE IN OUR COUNTY," by ditto; "S. MARY'S, AYLESBURY," a short guide to its architecture, by the Rev. D. S. H. Cranage, 1893; "VISIT TO THE SHRINES OF BUCKS," by J.L., 1860 (Mr. Lee).

"AMERICAN HISTL. ASSN. REPORT," Vol. II., No. 2, 1908 (Bucks Par. Reg. Soc.).

"THE WILLM. PENN MEMORIAL," 1911; "SERVICE TO BE USED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL TO WM. PENN, AT ALL HALLOWS, BARKING, JULY 13TH, 1911" (The Pennsylvania Society, New York).

"THE OBSERVER," 1820. Account of Proceedings in Parliament with reference to the trial of Queen Caroline, and her answer to address of confidence from the Borough of Aylesbury; "LETTER TO THE ELECTORS OF AYLESBURY ON THE CATHOLIC QUESTION," by Lord George Nugent, 1820 (Mr. W. Crouch).

LITTLE OWL (*Athene noctua*) ♂, Wingrave, killed 30, 11, 1911. So recently as 1883, when a committee of the British Ornithologists' Union published "A List of British Birds," "in accordance with the most approved principles of modern nomenclature," this species was described as: "An inhabitant of Southern and Central Europe and Asia Minor; a scarce occasional visitant to England." Since then various aviculturists have turned out numbers of these pretty little birds in various parts of the country, and during the present year there seems to have been a large influx of them into the immediate neighbourhood whence I write; though Messrs. Hartert and Rothschild, in the Vic. Coy. Histy., Bucks, Vol. I., say: "they are decreasing in numbers." The second occurrence there noted was given from information supplied by me, and should have been Turville Heath, not Turville, which is 2 miles distant (Mr. W. Griffin).

## DECEMBER, 1911.

TWO RUBBINGS OF COUNTY ARMS ON SMYTH TOMBSTONE, under the Creslow Pew, at Whitchurch (Mr. Noel Wood).

"HISTORY OF BUCKINGHAM," MS. in 4 vols., 4 to., by Rev. Thos. Silvester, Curate of Buckingham, 1826; SAXTON'S MAP OF BUCKS; FIVE PAMPHLETS ON ROMAN REMAINS IN ENGLAND (Lady M. Verney).

TWO CERTIFICATES OF BURIAL IN WOOLLEN, late 17th century (Rector and C.W's., of Great Kimble).

"AMERICAN HISTL. ASSN. REPORT," 1909 (Bucks Par. Reg. Soc.).

"CONTENTS SUBJECT INDEX TO GENERAL AND PERIODICAL LITERATURE," by A. Cotgreave, 1900; "INDEX OF ARCHÆO. PAPERS, 1865-1890" (bound) (Lady M. Verney).

## JANUARY, 1912.

HAND BOOKS OF THE SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, DUBLIN, 9 Parts (Colonel J. Day).

VISITATION OF BUCKS, 1566, by Metcalf, 1883 (Purchased).

RUBBING OF BRASS OF GEO. COTTON, 1545, in Nettleden Church (Mr. P. C. L. Thorne).

"BUCKS BIOGRAPHIES," by Lady Verney, 1912 (The Author).

ANOTHER COPY (The Clarendon Press, Oxford).

## FEBRUARY.

DAUBENTON'S BAT (*Myotis daubentoni*). ♀. Found hibernating at West Wycombe, 3rd February, 1912. This is the first actual record of this species in the county, though as mentioned by me in Vict. Coy. Histy. Bucks. Vol. I., it is probably this species, "which one so commonly sees on the Thames, flying just above the surface of the water." Since writing that I have examined several specimens from Mr. H. Noble's chalk caves, near Henley, about 1½ mile from the Bucks borders. See *Zoologist*, 1906, and 1909 (Mr. C. Oldham).

PIECE OF SILK EMBROIDERY, dated 1763 (Mr. J. Rose).

PORTION OF A ROMAN QUERN, found in donor's garden at Bierton (Mr. W. A. Hutchins).

MORDEN'S MAP OF BUCKS (Mr. A. J. Clear).

INDEX TO COLE'S MSS. (Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A., and Rev. F. W. Bennett).

RUBBINGS OF THREE BRASSES AT WHITCHURCH (Mr. E. Hollis).

## MARCH.

LETTER AND ENVELOPE (framed) FROM CHAS. DICKENS TO MR. H. WATSON, Solicitor of Aylesbury, regretting inability to attend dinner to Lord Nugent (Mr. J. James).

BRONZE COIN OF DIOCLESIAN, found in grubbing a hedge on donor's land at Loudwater, Bucks, 1911 (Mr. S. S. Drew).

TWO EGGS OF LITTLE OWL, taken near Aston Clinton (? 1910) (Mr. Widdowson).

INDENTURE OF APPRENTICESHIP, 1707, TO LACE MAKER (Great Missenden); EXAMINATION AS TO DOMICILE, 1771 (ditto) (and 9 other documents from 1666) (Mr. R. Bedford).

## APRIL.

RUBBING OF BRASS OF W. DAREDENT, etc., 1494, Denham; and T. BEDYLL, etc., ditto (Mr. Thorne).

"CAMBRIDGE COUNTY GEOGRAPHIES, Buckinghamshire," by Dr. A. Morley Davies (Purchased).

"17th and 18th CENTURY TOKENS OF BUCKS," from Boyne and Atkins (Mr. W. Niven, F.S.A.).

LITTLE OWL, ♀. Quainton, received 13th April, 1912, contained eggs as large as peas (See above, under November, 1911) (Mr. E. E. Curtis).

"LIST OF BUCKS TOKENS, 1651-71," by O. Ratcliff, annotated by Author (only 16 copies printed) (Mr. W. Crouch).

VARIOUS COINS, found in Aylesbury, etc. (Purchased).

"REGICIDES OF BUCKS," by R. Gibbs, 1879; "CATALOGUE OF CONTENTS OF STOWE HOUSE, TO BE SOLD BY CHRISTIE AND MANSON, 15th August, 1848" (Mr. W. Ward).

RUBBINGS FROM EDLESBOROUGH CHURCH (Mr. Thorne).

"HISTORY OF TURVILLE, BUCKS," by H. W. Aldred, 1894 (Purchased).

COLLECTION OF 191 BUCKS SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKENS, with case, catalogue, etc. (by Mr. O. Ratcliff, late of Olney) (Purchased).

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AYLESBURY TOKEN, ploughed up at Quarrendon (Mr. F. H. Smith).

## MAY.

PARCHMENT DEED, 1633, signed Edwardus Horwood, Aylesbury (Mr. F. Pollard).

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus fuscus*), ♂. Wingrave, 15th May, 1912. An exceedingly common sea-bird, but not often obtained so far inland; "REPORT ON MSS. AT CHEQUERS COURT," Historical Manuscripts' Commission, 1900 (Dr. Baker).

SILVER CHALICE AND COVER PATEN, Hall Mark 1601-2, sold by Vicar and C.W's., of Hulcott, to donor (Mr. J. Griffin).

## JUNE.

"THE TRYALL OF JOHN HAMPDEN," with speeches made on the occasion; and "The TRYALL OF THOMAS HARRISON," bound in one vol., folio, 1719 (Mr. F. G. Gurney).

BRONZE SPEAR HEAD, 4 in. long, and THREE FRAGMENTS OF TILE, c. 14th century, found at The Mount, Princes Risborough (Mr. R. East).

"LOCAL RECORDS," Bucks, 4 vols., by R. Gibbs (Miss Wood).

NEOLITHIC CELT, AND OTHER WORKED FLINTS, SPURS, BAKER'S OVEN LAMP, COINS, ETC., probably all found near Aylesbury (Mrs. S. G. Payne).

## JULY.

RUBBINGS OF BRASSES FORMERLY AT EDLESBOROUGH, now in private Chapel, Ashridge House (Mr. P. C. L. Thorne).

FRAGMENTS OF HORN (*Cervus*), HORN-CORE (*Bos*), and BONES from Haydon Hill Railway Cutting (Mrs. S. G. Payne).

SAXTON'S MAP OF BUCKS—Dr. A. Morley Davies.

"BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," from Moule's "English Counties," 1838 (Miss C. Payne).

RUBBINGS OF BRASS OF ROGER GYFFARD, and of PALIMPSEST DITTO, MIDDLE CLAYDON (See *Records of Bucks*, VII., 529, 1897); RUBBINGS FROM LITTLE HORWOOD AND THORNBOROUGH (Mr. A. J. Clear).

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TOKEN, CHESHAM (Richard Ware, 1653) (Mr. J. Stevens).

## AUGUST.

THREE CHAS. I. SHILLING PIECES (Mr. W. Crouch).

NATTERER'S BAT (*Myotis nattereri*). ♂. "Hockridge Wood," probably=Oakridge Wood, near Hawridge, 30th August, 1912. This is the species of bat found in largest numbers in Mr. Noble's cave, near Henley (1½ miles from Bucks border), but this is the first specimen recorded as actually taken within the county borders (Oakridge Wood adjoins Herts). For published references see Daubenton's Bat, under February (Mr. C. Oldham).

## SEPTEMBER.

RUBBING OF PALIMPSEST BRASS AT MARSWORTH (Mr. M. Stephenson, F.S.A.).

## OCTOBER.

"REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS, S. BUCKS" (Purchased).

"ÆDES HARTWELLIANÆ," etc., 4 Vols. (Mr. A. E. Holloway).

SMITH'S MAP OF BUCKS, divided into hundreds, 1804 (Mr. P. C. L. Thorne).

FRENCH GILT MEDAL, bought by grandfather of donor at sale when Louis XVIII. left Hartwell House, in 1814 (and others). (Mr. T. Field).

"REGISTER OF ENGLISH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS," Parts II. and III. (English Monum. Inscrip. Soc.).

"THE FLORIST BIBLIOGRAPHY," by C. H. Payne (1908) (The Author).

BRYANT'S MAP OF BUCKS, 1825 (Mr. F. H. Parrott).

A. H. C.