

some means could not be taken to find out the history of the houses on the south side of Rose Street which must be between 300 and 400 years old. Mr. Walter concluded by again expressing the pleasure he felt at being present.

The REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD thanked the Mayor and Corporation for their kindness in allowing the Society to have access to their documents. Mr. Ditchfield then referred to the different objects of interest on the table. The mace, he said, was very interesting, and bore the date 1758. There was a large acorn, a relic of the old Town Hall, and an ancient lamp, also from the old Town Hall. There was also a very interesting toast list which was used at one of the large municipal dinners in the olden days. He had not been able to decide what it all meant; but he was told that they were not so loyal in those days as they were now, and that the toast of the sovereign and royal family came last. It was dated about James I., but he thought it was older than that. There was an Elizabethan coin—very valuable; and an old trade token.

Mr. WESCOTT replied on behalf of the Corporation, and said the Mayor and Corporation felt great pleasure in granting the hall on that occasion, and would do so again.

The interesting proceedings then terminated.

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ROMAN REMAINS AT READING.—We regret that want of space prevents us from publishing a correspondence which has recently appeared in the *Reading Observer*, arising out of a reply to a query in the *Quarterly* with reference to Roman remains in Reading. The discovery of large quantities of Roman pottery in the neighbourhood has led Dr. Stevens to believe that there was a considerable Roman settlement at Reading. Another correspondent was of opinion that the Romans used the Thames as the great water-way to the west, that Roman remains found on the banks of the river did not prove that there was a station at Reading, and that the pottery was principally Romano-British and not Roman. Another site has been suggested by a correspondent for Calleva, which, he imagines, may have been in the Parish of Tilehurst, above Calcot, at a spot called the city. A.A.H. has ably stated his arguments; but almost all Antiquarians agree in assigning to Silchester the site of the once famous Calleva Attrebatum.