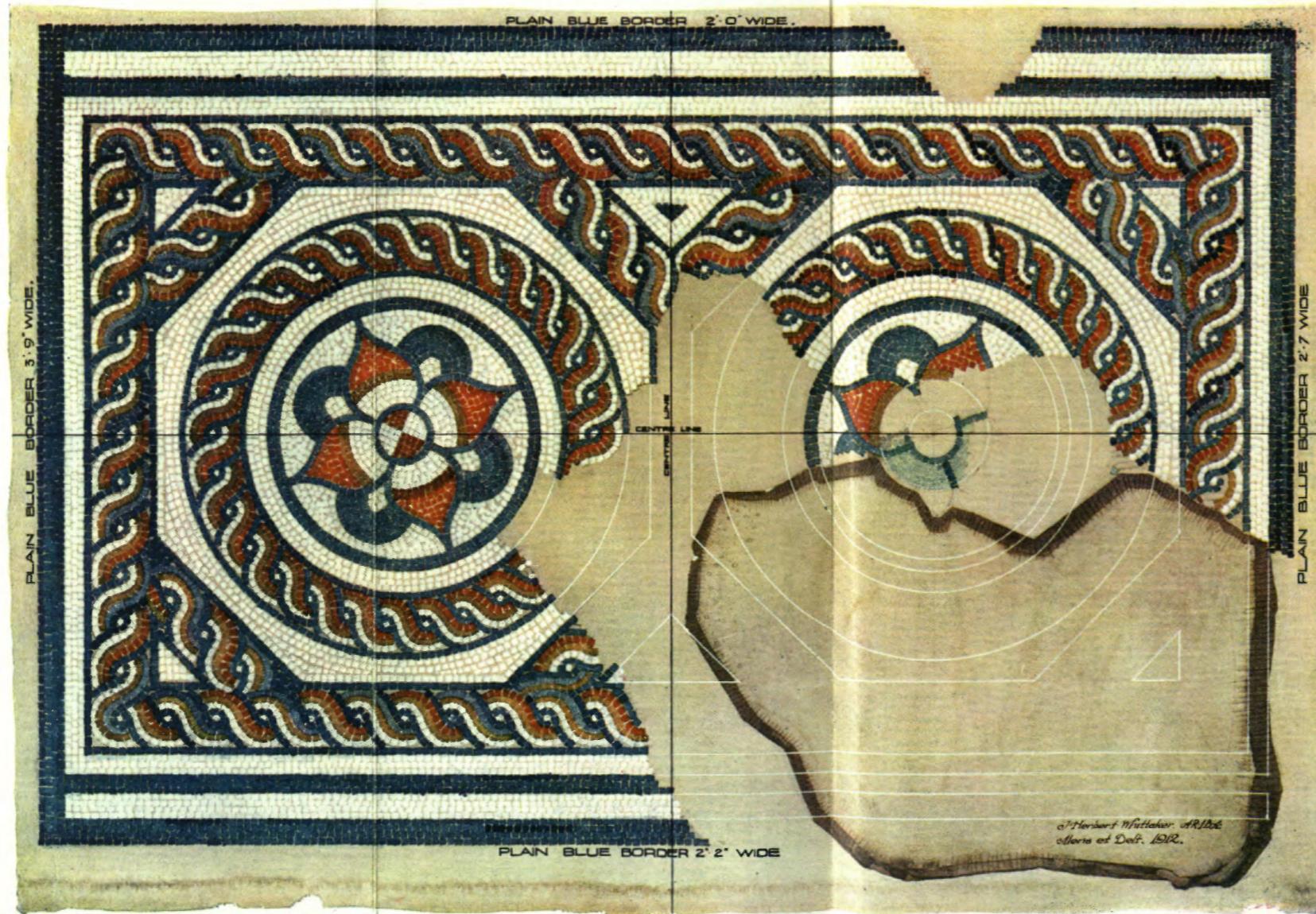




1851

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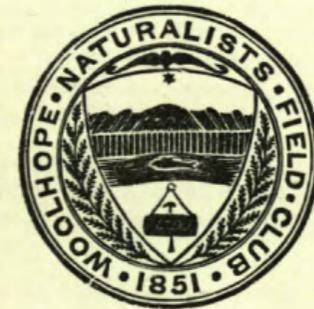


TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, NO. I. (Page 181).

TRANSACTIONS
 OF THE
 WOOLHOPE
 NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.

[ESTABLISHED 1851.]

1912, 1913.



"HOPE ON."

"HOPE EVER."

HEREFORD:
 PRINTED BY JAKEMAN AND CARVER.

ISSUED OCTOBER, 1916.

PREFACE.

A glance at the contents of the present volume will shew that most of the subjects in which the Club is especially interested are more or less dealt with in its pages. Botany, archæology, and natural history, are duly represented by papers contributed by members who have made these subjects their special study. Birds have certainly not been neglected, for more than a score of their species are described, and even the humble snail is not passed over, his Latin name perhaps helping him. Uriconium visited by the Club many years ago, was explored by an almost new generation of members, while the excavations carried out at Kenchester, of which Mr. Jack gives an account in this volume, afford another illustration of the power which once ruled in this island but whose eagles have passed for ever away.

But perhaps one of the most interesting contributions will be found in the two papers read by Mr. Hubert Reade, shewing the influence of famous Flemish artists on English contemporary art, as evidenced, it has been supposed, by the tombs of the Herbert family in St. Mary's, Abergavenny, and in the elaborate screen of Partricio Church. Mr. Reade's Flemish researches have a sad interest at the present time, recalling as they do countries and times when "Art was still religion," and when Albrecht Dürer was "the Evangelist of Art"; but now Ypres, Bruges, Dixmude, and other places once famous in art or in commerce, are made desolate by a power which vainly aims at the sceptre of Europe.

One feature of the present volume is the vivid excellence of the photographic illustrations, in which details of sculpture, &c., can be traced as distinctly as if one stood personally before the objects represented.

The preface to the last volume of *Transactions* concluded with the hope that the sword of war then recently drawn, would soon be returned to its scabbard. Unhappily, the vision of peace still tarries, but signs are not wanting that the struggle is drawing to a close, when a new era, it is to be hoped, will be ushered in of the progress and welfare of mankind.

References will be found in the Volume to valued members who have passed away since the issue of the last Volume.

TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEARS 1912, 1913.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preface	iii.
Table of Contents	v.
Titles of Papers and Contributions	v.
List of Illustrations	vii.
Officers for 1912, 1913	viii., ix.
Presidents of the Club from its establishment in 1851	x.
List of Honorary Members	xii.
Corresponding Societies	xii.
List of Ordinary Members	xiii.—xvii.
Members elected in 1912, 1913.	xvii., xviii.
Obituary	xviii.
Rules	xix., xx.
Honorary Treasurer's Accounts for 1912, 1913	xxi., xxii.
Winter Annual Meeting, December 7th, 1911	xxiii., xxiv.

1912.

	PAGE
Spring Annual Meeting, Thursday, April 18th, 1912	1
Trees and some of their Feathered Friends, by E. Cambridge Phillips	5
FIRST Field Meeting, Tuesday, May 21st, 1912, Partrishow and Gaer Camp	9
Some Archæological Notes, by G. H. Jack	17.
Historic Screen in Partrishow Church, by Hubert Reade	21
Supposed Subterranean Passage near Hereford, by Alfred Watkins	27
SECOND Field Meeting, Tuesday, June 25th, 1912, Presteign and Neighbourhood	31

VI.

CONTENTS—continued.

1912.

	PAGE
Offa's Dyke, by James G. Wood, M.A., F.S.A.	33
Presteign's Historical Associations, by R. H. George	36
THIRD Field Meeting (Ladies' Day), Thursday, August 1st, 1912, Raglan Castle	44
Raglan Castle, by Colonel Joseph A. Bradney, C.B., M.A.	49
FOURTH Field Meeting, Thursday, August 26th, 1912, Uriconium near Wroxeter	59
Wroxeter or Uriconium, by Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan	64
Winter Annual Meeting, Thursday, December 19th, 1912	72

1913.

Spring Annual Meeting, Thursday, April 24th, 1913	77
FIRST Field Meeting, Tuesday, May 27th, 1913, Glasbury to Hay	82
Glasbury to Hay, by Rev. W. E. T. Morgan	83
SECOND Field Meeting, Thursday, June 26th, 1913, Kenchester and Garnons	93
Historic Bishopstone, by Rev. R. H. Wilmot	100
THIRD Field Meeting (Ladies' Day), Thursday, July 24th, 1913, Abergavenny and the Sugar Loaf.. .. .	105
Notes on the Herbert Tombs at Abergavenny, by Hubert Reade	107
FOURTH Field Meeting, Tuesday, August 26th, 1913, Kilpeck and Kentchurch	113
Associations of Kentchurch, by Rev. S. Cornish Watkins	120
The Mayors of Grosmont, by R. Hudson Evans	125
The Origin of Kilpeck, by Rev. E. R. Firmstone	131
Kilpeck Church, by James G. Wood, M.A., F.S.A.	135
—————Additional Notes, by Rev. E. R. Firmstone	141
Winter Annual Meeting, December 11th, 1913	147
Report on Excavations at Magna (Kenchester) during the years 1912—13 by G. H. Jack, M.Inst., C.E., F.G.S.	157

VII.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Pen-y-clawdd, before restoration. From within inner Moat. Narcissi in foreground	to face page 10
Pont Yspig, properly Pont Escob or Bishop's bridge	to face page 12
Partrishow Font. Part of Inscription on Top, date about 1060	to face page 14
Grwyne Fawr Valley. From Pen-twn wood, under the Gaer. Pen-y-Gader and Bal-Mawr.. .. .	to face page 16
Partrishow. Rood Screen, door and loft, with one of the two Altars beneath	to face page 22
Partrishow. From Chancel looking West. Showing the Altars under Screen, opening to Western Chapel, and Fresco of Death	to face page 24
Uriconium. Part of Wall of Basilica	to face page 62
Bishopstone Court. Gateway (now demolished) on Bridge of Moat	to face page 96
Sugarloaf Mountain. From under Gaer Camp	to face page 106
Kilpeck. Church Door and Fragment of Castle	to face page 113
Kilpeck Church	to face page 114
Grosmont Church. Chancel, Early English period	to face page 118
Grosmont Church. Single and Double piscina. Early English period	to face page 120
Grosmont Castle. Mediaeval Chimney	to face page 130
Kilpeck Church. Head of Doorway	to face page 142
Kilpeck Church. Corbels and Window, West End. Corbels, East End	to face page 144
Plates illustrating Magna (Kenchester) Report.. .. .	see pages 162—3.



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- 1851 Club formed in the winter months.
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 1853 Lewis, Rev. T. T.
 1854 Symonds, Rev. Wm. S., F.G.S.
 1855 Crouch, Rev. J. F., B.D.
 1856 Wheatley, Mr. Hewitt.
 1857 Lingen, Mr. Charles.
 1858 Brown, G. P., M.D.
 1859 Crouch, Rev. J. F., B.D.
 1860 Banks, Mr. R. W.
 1861 Lightbody, Mr. Robert.
 1862 Hoskyns, Mr. Chandos Wren.
 1863 Hoskyns, Mr. Chandos Wren.
 1864 Crouch, Rev. J. F., B.D.
 1865 Steele, Mr. Elmes Y.
 1866 Bull, H. G., M.D.
 1867 Hoskyns, Mr. Chandos Wren.
 1868 McCullough, D. M., M.D.
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 1870 Cooper-Key, Rev. H., M.A.
 1871 Cam, Mr. Thomas
 1872 Steele, Mr. Elmes Y.
 1873 Davies, Rev. James, M.A.
 1874 Davies, Rev. James, M.A.
 1875 Robinson, Rev. C. J.
 1876 Chapman, T. A., M.D.
 1877 Morris, Mr. J. Griffith.
 1878 Phillott, Rev. H. W., M.A.
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 1880 Knight, Mr. J. H.
 1881 Ley, Rev. Augustin, M.A.
 1882 Blashill, Mr. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.
 1883 Piper, Mr. George H., F.G.S.
 1884 Burrough, Rev. Charles, M.A.
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 1887 Elliot, Rev. William, M.A.
 1888 Elliot, Rev. William, M.A.

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 1891 Cornwall, Rev. Sir George H., Bart., M.A.
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 1893 Lambert, Rev. Preb. William H., M.A.
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 1896 Moore, Mr. H. Cecil.
 1897 Moore, Mr. H. Cecil.
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 1908 Rankin, Sir James, Bart., and Mr. H. Cecil Moore (joint).
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 1910 Farn, Mr. A. B.
 1911 Phillips, Mr. E. Cambridge.
 1912 Stooke Vaughan, Rev. F. S.
 1913 Cornish Watkins, Rev. S.

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Cornewall, W. F., Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C.
 Cox, Col. R., South Bank, Hereford.
 Davies, E. G., Highmoor, Hereford.
 Graystone, H., The Moor, Hay.
 Booth, Major, Bryn-Melyn, Hay.
 Budd, J., 123, Bargates, Leominster.
 Greaves, J. H., Llangarron, Ross.
 Hutchinson, J. M., Grantsfield, Leominster.
 James, Gwilym C., Llan Wyr, Crickhowell.
 Lloyd, E. P., 30, South Street, Leominster.
 Masefield, R., The Knapp, Ledbury.
 Maudslay, A. P., Morney Cross, Fownhope, Hereford.
 Robinson, W. W., junr., King Street, Hereford.

Rashdall, Rev. Canon, The Close, Hereford.
 Trumper, Rev. Walwyn, Clifford Vicarage, Hay.
 Taylor, B. P. Jackson, National Provincial Bank, Hereford.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1913.

Barber, Rev. W. D., Tretire Rectory, Ross.
 Carless, W. T., Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Greenland, G. B., Lynton House, Hereford.
 Garnons-Williams, Col., Wernderwen, Hay, Hereford.
 Greenhough, A., Stackhouse, Eardisland, Leominster.
 Goddard, F. H., Broad Street, Hereford.
 Gledhill, Rev. W. R., Preston-on-Wye, Hereford.
 Jackson, Capt. C. L. Ward, Shobdon Court, Herefordshire.
 Knapp, Rev. A. H., Pixley Rectory, Ledbury.
 Langston, H., Marston, Pembridge, Herefordshire.
 Mason, J. Collett, Nieuport House, Almeley, Hereford.
 Mines, H. R., Sarum House, St. Ethelbert Street, Hereford.
 Powell, Rev. F., Moorfields, Hereford.
 Parish, C. W., Kilforge, Holme Lacy, Hereford.
 Turner, A. P., Fayre Oakes, Hereford.
 Williams, A. L., Manor House, Almeley, Eardisley, Hereford.

OBITUARY.

1912.

Ballard, J. E.

Davies, James.

Beddoe, H. C.

1913.

Bayley, Robert.

Pilley, Walter.

RULES

OF THE

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

I.—That a Society be formed under the name of the "WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB," for the practical study, in all its branches, of the Natural History and Archæology of Herefordshire, and the districts immediately adjacent.

II.—That the Club consist of Ordinary Members with such Honorary Members as may be admitted from time to time; from whom a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Central Committee, Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary be appointed at the Annual Meeting to be held at Hereford in the early part of each year. The President and Vice-Presidents to change annually.

III.—The Central Committee shall consist of Five Members, resident in the City or its immediate vicinity, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Auditor, and Honorary Secretary, *ex-officio*. It shall be empowered to appoint an Assistant Secretary; and its duties shall be to make all the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the year, and take the management of the Club during the intervals of the meetings.

IV.—That the Members of the Club shall hold not less than three Field Meetings during the year, in the most interesting localities for investigating the Natural History and Archæology of the district. That the days and places of such regular meetings be selected at the Annual Meeting, and that ten clear days' notice of each be communicated to the Members by a circular from the Secretary; but that the Central Committee be empowered, upon urgent occasions, to alter the days of such regular Field Meetings, and also to fix special or extra Field Meetings during the year.

V.—That an Entrance Fee of Ten Shillings shall be paid by all Members on election, and that the Annual Subscription be Ten Shillings, payable on the 1st January in each year to the Treasurer, or Assistant Secretary. Each Member may have the privilege of introducing a friend on any of the Field Days of the Club.

VI.—That the Reports of the several meetings and the papers read to the Club during the year, be forwarded, at the discretion of the Central Committee, to the *Hereford Times* newspaper for publication as ordinary news, in preparation for the *Transactions* of the Club.

VII.—That the cost of any lithographic or other illustrations be defrayed by the author of the paper for which they may be required, unless the subject has been taken up at the request of the Club, and in that case, the cost of such illustration to be paid for from the Club funds, must be specially sanctioned at one of the general meetings.

VIII.—That the President for the year arrange for an address to be given in the field for each meeting, and for papers to be read after dinner; and that he be requested to favour the Club with an address at the Annual Meeting on the proceedings of the year, together with such observations as he may deem conducive to the welfare of the Club and the promotion of its objects.

IX.—That all candidates for Membership shall be proposed and seconded by existing Members, either verbally or in writing, at any meeting of the Club, and shall be eligible to be balloted for at the next meeting, provided there be FIVE Members present; one black ball in three to exclude.

X.—That Members finding rare or interesting specimens, or observing any remarkable phenomenon relating to any branch of Natural History, shall immediately forward a statement thereof to the Hon. Secretary, or to any Member of the Central Committee.

XI.—That the Club undertake the formation and publication of correct lists of the various natural productions of the County of Hereford, with such observations as their respective authors may deem necessary.

XII.—That any Member, whose Annual Subscription is twelve months in arrear, shall not be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership, and that any member whose Annual Subscription is *two* years in arrear, may be removed from the Club by the Central Committee.

XIII.—That the Assistant Secretary do send out circulars, ten days at least before the Annual Meeting, to all Members who have not paid their subscriptions, and draw their particular attention to Rule XII.

XIV.—That these Rules be printed annually with the *Transactions*, for general distribution to the Members.

THE WOOLHOPE CLUB.

The Hon. Treasurer's Account for the year ending 31st December, 1912.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1912. RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
To Balance in hand brought forward from last Account	219	4	10	Mar. 20—By Subscription to Congress of Archaeological Society and Reports		1	7
" Entrance Fees received	11	10	0	Oct. 15— " Paid to Kenchester Exploration Fund	25	0	0
" Subscriptions received for 1912	95	10	6	Oct. 16— " Stanford, Ld., British Rainfall Record for 1911	0	10	4
" Arrears of Subscriptions received	10	0	0	Nov. 20— " Beavan & Hodges—Excavating at the Steppes	1	4	9
" Sale of 1 Volume of Transactions	0	0	5	Dec. 30— " Subscription to British Mycological Society for 1912	0	10	0
" Arrears of Subscriptions 31st Dec., 1912, £18.	18	0	0	" Paid Messrs. Jakeman & Carver, Printing Account	11	5	3
				" Assistant Secretary, 1 Year's Salary	10	0	0
				" Ditto, Out of Pocket Expenses	6	14	1
				" Hon. Secretary, ditto	4	14	11
				" J. Wilson, Floral Wreath, late H. C. Beddoe	1	1	0
				" Balance as per Bank Pass Book	62	7	10
				Less—Cheque Outstanding—Wilson	275	13	6
				Subscription paid in Advance	1	11	0
					274	2	6
					£336	10	4

22nd April, 1913.

Audited and found correct,

JOHN LAMBE.

THE WOOLHOPE CLUB.

The Hon. Treasurer's Account for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

1913.		RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To	Balance in hand, brought forward	274	Apr. 21—By Subscription to Congress of Archaeological Society and Reports of Earthworks	1	7	6
"	Entrance Fees received	10	May 28— " Grant to Magna Castra Exploration Fund	50	0	0
"	Subscriptions for 1913	72	Sep. 10— " per Resolution of 19th Dec., 1912	0	10	5
"	Arrears of Subscriptions received	9	Dec. 12— " E. Stamford, British Rainfall for 1912	10	0	0
"	Sale of Transactions	0	1913 " Assistant Secretary, 1 Year's Salary for Hon. Sec., Out-of-Pocket Expenses	2	15	9
			" Jakeman & Carver, Printing Account	14	1	3
			" Subscription to Mycological Society, 1913	0	10	0
			" Bustin, Photos. of Brinsop Court	2	2	0
			" Taylor & Maddox, Repairs to Bracket for Bust of M. J. G. Scobie, F.G.S.	0	7	6
			" Cheque Book	0	1	0
			" Assistant Secretary, Out-of-Pocket Expenses	8	14	0
			" Balance per Bank Pass Book	276	14	7
			Less—Cheques Outstanding—Bustin	2	2	0
			Taylor	0	7	6
			Subscriptions paid in Advance	4	19	6
				271	15	1
			" Cash in hands of Assistant Secretary, Petty Cash Account	1	6	0
				273	1	1
		£363		10	6	

29th April, 1914.

Audited and found correct.
JOHN LAMBE.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 7TH, 1911.

The Winter Annual Meeting of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club was held in the Club Room at Hereford Public Library on Thursday afternoon, December 7th, 1911, when in the absence of the President (Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips), Prebendary Williamson, as the senior vice-president, took the chair. There were also present the Dean of Hereford, Prebendary W. H. Lambert, Mr. C. P. Bird, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. Robert Clarke, Capt. Morgan, Mr. Geo. Marshall (Breinton), Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Mr. W. F. Dury, Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, Mr. Thos. Hutchinson (hon. sec.), Mr. J. M. Hutchinson (Kimbolton), Mr. John Lambe, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. W. M. Wilson, and Mr. J. Cockcroft. The President wrote to say that he had intended to be present, but he was called away to Brecon.

The Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year; Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips, Mr. R. H. George, Mr. George Marshall, and Rev. S. Cornish Watkins were elected vice-presidents; Prebendary Lambert and Messrs. Robert Clarke, G. H. Jack, Alfred Watkins, and A. H. Lamont were elected as the central committee. The Rev. J. O. Bevan was appointed delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and Mr. J. G. Wood delegate to the Society of Antiquaries; Mr. T. Hutchinson was re-elected hon. sec.; and Mr. J. B. Pilley assistant secretary.

New members were elected as follows:—Rev. Hermitage Day, D.D., Newton House, Hereford; Mr. Spyro Mavrojani, Clyro Court; Rev. T. W. Harvey, Vicar of Bosbury; and Mr. J. W. Hewitt, Hope End.

Candidates for membership were proposed as follows:—Canon Rashdall, Mr. John M. Hutchinson (Kimbolton), Mr. W. F. Cornwall, and Rev. T. Walwyn Trumper.

New books were added to the Club library, and the report of the meeting of the British Association by the Rev. J. O. Bevan, was laid on the table.

The Hon. Secretary said the Club had a balance at the Bank of £218 18s. 4d.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING, THURSDAY, 18th APRIL, 1912.

KENCHESTER EXCAVATIONS.

The spring annual meeting of the members of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club was held in the Club-room at the Free Library, Hereford, on Thursday, April 18th. Amongst the company present were Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips (retiring president), the Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan (the president elect), Prebendary M. Hopton, Prebendary H. T. Williamson, Prebendary W. H. Lambert, Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Rev. A. H. McLaughlin, Rev. W. T. E. Morgan, Dr. Scudamore Powell, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. W. Cecil Gethen, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. A. B. Farr, Mr. C. J. Lilwall, Mr. J. Hatton, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. C. E. Brumwell, Mr. T. A. R. Littledale, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. J. Cockcroft, Mr. T. Hutchinson (hon. secretary), and Mr. J. B. Pilley (assistant secretary).

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Sir James Rankin, Mr. Wale, Mr. Morgan and others.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said that members should send in their subscriptions to Mr. Pilley and not to himself as matters were thus complicated, and delay caused. Since their last meeting they had lost one of their old friends and servants of the club, Mr. H. C. Beddoe, who had been their treasurer for 21 years. They all deeply deplored their loss. He took it upon himself, on behalf of the members, to send a wreath out of the respect they all felt for him and his family, and he had since received an acknowledgment from the family. He had also received Mr. Beddoe's final account. From this it appeared that the balance brought forward from the last account was £318 17s. The entrance fees received amounted to £9, the arrears of subscriptions £5, the subscriptions received from last year £91, and money for volumes and reprints sold £1 10s. 6d., making a total of £425 7s. 6d. On the expenditure side it was shown that the sums of £167 5s. 6d., £4 18s. 4d., and £3 2s. 6d. were paid to Messrs. Jakeman and Carver for printing Transactions

and general printing, etc., and the balance in hand was stated to be £219 4s. 10d. He proposed that the accounts be adopted and printed.

The Rev. C. H. STOKER seconded, and this was agreed upon.

Mr. PILLEY presented his annual report, which stated that the number of members at the close of last year was 225, one less than in the previous year. 22 had been elected, against 19 in the previous year. The resignations numbered 11. They had lost by death four of the oldest members—Mr. J. F. Symonds, who joined the club in 1872; the Rev. Augustin Ley, 1877; Sir Richard Harington, 1892; and Mr. J. E. Ballard, in 1886. The field meetings were attended by 161 members and friends, which showed an increase on the previous year. He tendered his grateful thanks for the resolution passed at the last meeting which was proposed by the Hon. Secretary in such sympathetic and generous language.

PROSPECTIVE FIELD MEETINGS.

The next business was the arrangement of the field meetings for the current year. The Secretary read correspondence on the subject and announced the suggestions of the central committee. After a good deal of discussion the following places and dates were decided upon: Partricio and Gaer Camp, May 21st: Presteign, June 25th: Raglan and Usk (Ladies Day), August 1st: Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury (President's Day), August 29th.

The SECRETARY observed that there were many interesting spots in the neighbourhood of Presteign.

Mr. JACK lamented the fact that the places to be visited were over the borders of Herefordshire. He was sure that the club had not yet exhausted all the treasures of the county.

Mr. HUTCHINSON: Can you suggest any?

Mr. JACK said there were so many. For instance there were many interesting places in the neighbourhood of Cholstrey, near Leominster, which he understood that the club had not yet visited.

It was pointed out that the club were in the neighbourhood of Leominster last year.

The PRESIDENT said he had chosen Wroxeter because this year they hoped to make a speciality of Roman remains. They hoped to stir up the interest of the members with regard to Roman camps (hear. hear).

Mr. JACK said that Wroxeter was sure to be interesting.

EXCAVATION WORK AT MAGNA CASTRA.

Mr. HUTCHINSON alluded to the proposed excavations by the Club at Kenchester which, he said, Mr. Jack had been good enough to take in hand. They had been in communication with the owner of the property, Mr. Hardwick, who had given his consent, and with the tenant, Mr. Whiting, who was willing to facilitate the object which the Club had in view. The result was that they would be able to explore about half an acre of the old mound over Magna Castra. Of course, they would have to compensate the tenant for disturbance and loss, but there was one difficulty which he wished to point out. He sincerely hoped that the members would remember that the tenant did not want people continually running over the land whilst the excavations were going on. The ground they proposed to excavate was in the centre of a 25 acre wheat field, and the reason of his request was therefore evident. The committee recommended that the work be taken in hand, and an appeal was to be made for subscriptions, not only to the members of the club, but also to the gentry throughout the county. It was thought that the club itself should subscribe £25.

THE APPEAL.

The following appeal was to be sent out:—"The Woolhope Club, Broad-street, Hereford, April, 1912. Dear Sir,—The Club has had under consideration for some time past the question of exploring some of the Roman and ancient British remains in the county, especially the site of the most interesting Romano-British town of Magna at Kenchester. The owner of the site (Mr. Hardwick) and the tenant (Mr. Whiting) have kindly granted the necessary permission. The excavations at Magna will doubtless prove of great interest from an archaeological point of view; the first mention of the place is to be found in the Itinerary of Antoninus A.D. 320. A committee has been formed to collect subscriptions and superintend the excavations and Mr. G. H. Jack, Red House, Bodenham Road, Hereford, has been appointed to act as hon. secretary. Your assistance is asked towards the cost and we shall be very much obliged if you will remit to Mr. Jack any sum you may think fit to subscribe."

Mr. JACK said he wished to emphasise what the secretary had said in their great desire not to damage the field. He was afraid that the article which appeared in the "Morning Post" and the *Hereford Times* (i.e., from the pen of Mr. Saxon Mills) was calculated to cause some people to think there was more there in the way of treasure than there really was. Any suggestion of a Pompeii beneath the surface at Kenchester was absurd. They knew there

were the foundations of Roman houses, roads, and scattered works. The suggestion that the city had sunk beneath the present soil surface owing to the action of worms was rather far fetched. In any case they must have been very energetic (laughter). Two or three hundred years ago the walls were above the surface, and they were reduced in order to cultivate this particular area. He did not think there was the least hope of finding paintings, frescoes and that kind of thing. He hoped, however, they would be able to raise sufficient funds to excavate in order to carry out what should be a most interesting and valuable work. It would be a work which should reflect the greatest credit on the already creditable Woolhope Club. The least sum required was £150, and he hoped the appeal would meet with a generous response.

Preb. HOPTON: Did not Dean Mereweather excavate it?

Mr. JACK: in 1842 he made a partial exploration, but no proper notes were taken. Some things were found, and they were now in the Museum. No proper systematic investigation had been made. Mr. Hardwick has given some valuable relics to the Museum.

Mr. HUTCHINSON proposed that the Club subscribe £25 towards the cost of the excavations, and that the present sub-committee consisting of Mr. Jack, Mr. Herbert Jones, Mr. Watkins, and Mr. F. R. James continue in office, with power to add to their number.

The Rev. C. H. STOKER seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

In addition to the Club subscription of £25, the following subscriptions have been promised:—Mr. F. R. James £5, Mr. G. H. Jack £5, the Rev. Stooke Vaughan £5, Preb. Lambert £5, Miss Gertrude James £2, Mr. T. Hutchinson £1 rs., and Mr. J. A. R. Littledale £1 rs.

Mr. CAMBRIDGE PHILLIPS thanked the members for their uniform kindness and courtesy during his year of office, and proceeded to deliver an address on "Trees and some of their feathered friends."

Preb. LAMBERT thanked Mr. Cambridge Phillips for the efficient manner in which he had carried out the duties of his office, and hoped that he would soon make a permanent recovery from his recent accident.

The Rev. C. H. STOKER seconded, and the proposition was carried enthusiastically.

Mr. CAMBRIDGE PHILLIPS acknowledged the compliment, and said in Mr. Stooke Vaughan they had got a president who would

do a great deal of good for the Club. He (the speaker) hoped to long continue a member of the Club with which he had been associated for 40 years (applause).

TREES AND SOME OF THEIR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

The following paper on "Trees and Some of their Feathered Friends" was read by the Retiring President (Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips):—

In the *Field* of December 30th last, there is a reference to a bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture relating to the food of American woodpeckers, and the value of many of these birds as destroyers of noxious insects, some of which are not eaten by other birds. That inquiry did not, however, settle the question as to their beneficial or harmful character, and fresh investigation has been accordingly undertaken for the purpose of determining the amount of damage inflicted by these birds on trees and timber, with the result hereafter mentioned.

It may be stated shortly that not only did some of the Woodpeckers damage trees by the holes they made for insects, and for their nests, but they not infrequently hollowed out telephone and telegraph poles for nesting or shelter cavities to such an extent that the poles sometimes snapped off in high winds. One telephone company had 110 out of 268 white cedar poles bored by these birds, another line in Texas had nine miles of poles destroyed by Woodpeckers. This has also been a source of trouble and expense to the Southern Pacific Telegraph Company for many years past, as well as in other parts of America, notably in the Sonora district, where over 300 poles had to be renewed.

Yet in spite of this serious damage it is considered "that these birds are distinctly beneficial on account of the number of wood-boring insects they consume, and it is recommended that instead of killing them, nesting boxes should be attached to the telegraph poles, as it has been ascertained that they will readily resort to them.

And this brings me to the title of my retiring address to you, which is the consideration of our Woodpeckers and other similar birds as the friends of the trees in our own country.

Now, the greatest and most powerful friend of all our trees is the Green Woodpecker, common in this county and resident all the year round. It may be usually seen climbing up the branch

of some tree in search of beetles, spiders, and wood-boring insects, making the chips fly wherever it is conscious of an insect lurking either under the bark or in the tree, and then inserting its long tongue, about four to five inches long, with its barbed tip by which it secures its prey. I have very occasionally seen it working for insects on short turf, but the well worn stiff feathers of its tail will convince any sceptic of its tree-loving propensities, and it can always be recognised by its weird cry and undulating flight.

The next friend of our trees is the Great Spotted Woodpecker, which unfortunately cannot be considered abundant in this county or country, like the former. Its food consists of insects and their larvæ obtained from the trees and their bark. In this week's *Field* Mr. Frohawk says that its food consists largely of the larvæ of the leopard moth (*Zeuzera æsculi*) one of the most injurious insects to various trees, and adds that in a specimen sent to him for dissection he found its gizzard completely filled with larvæ of this moth. In winter, when other insect food is comparatively scarce, these larvæ form the chief diet of Woodpeckers. I have never myself seen this bird feeding on the ground, but always working on the bark of the tree; although the late Howard Saunders says that in the autumn nuts and acorns are eaten. It has not quite the power of the Green Woodpecker, but like that bird is furnished with a long tongue and stiff tail feathers which enable it to support itself against the tree when searching for food.

The Lesser Spotted Woodpecker comes next in order, only it feeds almost entirely on timber haunting insects which it finds principally on the ends of the twigs of trees as well as on the bark, especially apple and pear trees, which would not support the weight of a Green Woodpecker.

Another very good friend of our trees is the Nuthatch, as a great portion of the year it feeds on insects which it searches for on trees and on the ground. It runs easily either up or down the tree in any position when looking for its food, and may easily be recognised by its beautiful colour and short tail.

Another bird that must perforce do great good to trees by destroying insects is the Wryneck. It is allied to the Woodpeckers in its structure, and its flight is also undulating: its food consists almost entirely of insects which it obtains on the trunk and branches of trees; and although it is only a summer resident, coming in the spring and leaving us in the fall, yet it stays with us during that part of the year when insects are most plentiful.

The last and I think one of the greatest friends of the trees is the little Tree Creeper, because it never injures the tree itself and never feeds off it, devoting the whole of its useful life to searching for spiders and other insects that dwell in the crevices of the bark, which it takes with its sickle-like bill. Its habits indeed somewhat resemble a mouse running up and down the tree, and although from some cause or other, which we have not yet discovered, nature has endowed the woodpeckers and nuthatch with brilliant colouring, yet the colour of the tree creepers' backs is so assimilated to the colour of the bark of the trees it frequents, that it is almost invisible to the eye of any but a careful observer.

I think I may say that the above six birds are the greatest friends the trees have in this country; for by their active process they effectually cleanse the trees and their bark of all vermin in the shape of caterpillars and insects, and so allow them to thrive and grow much faster than they otherwise would have done, for nothing thrives that is covered with vermin.

First comes the Green Woodpecker, who is able with his powerful bill to reach insects and caterpillars which the last four birds are unable to get at, and so by its rough surgery encourages the growth of the tree. The Great Spotted Woodpecker, as we have seen, destroys the larvæ of one of the most injurious insects to be found on our trees; the Lesser Spotted keeps the twigs and buds clean. The Wryneck assists in the summer when insects abound, and the little Tree Creeper with its stiff worn tail keeps the face of the trees free from grubs and insects, and so they play their part in nature. Woodpeckers are included in the list of "protected" birds in this country; but little notice appears to be taken of this list.

Singularly enough the most useful bird of all, viz., the Tree Creeper, is not a protected bird in Breconshire, although there are one or two good bird men on the Council, but then they have not the privilege of possessing a club like the one I have the honour of addressing, though I believe a naturalists' society has lately been formed in the county, which will help matters, but possibly they think the bird so small as to escape attention. In Herefordshire I find, as I expected, that it is protected during the entire year, but curiously enough, its eggs are not, which omission I would suggest that our club should if possible get rectified. Unfortunately the penalties for infringing the above protective orders are so small that they have scarcely a deterrent effect, and it would be far better if they were more severe, and I hope that they may be raised to those of the Pole Trap Amendment of the Wild Birds Protection

Act, which says "from and after the passing of this Act every person who on any pole, tree or cairn of stones, or earth, shall affix, place or set any spring trap, gin or other similar instrument calculated to cause bodily injury to any wild bird coming in contact therewith, and any person who shall knowingly permit, or suffer, or cause any trap to be so affixed, placed or set, shall be guilty of an offence under this act and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding 40s., and for a second or subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding £5."

I would suggest that half the penalty should go to the informer and the other half to the owner of the land on which either of these six birds is killed, especially if there are any trees on it. If land-owners (I allude more particularly to the owners of woods) only knew and considered the great value of woodpeckers and their allies in continually cleansing and freeing from all vermin their trees, and by so doing encouraging and fostering their growth, they would not be satisfied until they had the feathered friends of their trees adequately protected, as they are protected now in the United States. Wood free from insects is practically indestructible. Take, for instance, the wooden viaduct at Llandore, near Swansea. I am told that a great deal of it is the same as when first built; and they ascribe this to the copper smoke destroying all the insects in the wood and so preserving the wood in the viaduct.

Our woodpeckers are so conspicuous on account of their colouring that many ignorant people prefer to see them in a case. In these circumstances, they cannot be expected to increase—especially the Great and Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers.

I may add that in this paper I have not alluded to the Golden Crested Wren, which does an amazing quantity of good to young fir and larch plantations, or to any of the Warblers, which are great insect destroyers in the summer, but only to our woodpeckers and their allies.

I may also say, and I do so with a great deal of diffidence, that possibly the club may wish to have this paper printed in leaflets (if they think it worthy), in order that its members may distribute them among their tree loving friends, but I only make this suggestion in the hope that it may have a good effect in fostering the preservation of these six useful birds, the feathered friends of our trees.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

FIRST FIELD MEETING, TUESDAY, MAY 21ST, 1912.

PARTRISHOW AND GAER CAMP.

Twenty-seven years ago the members of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club visited Partrishow and the Gaer Camp, situated amid some of the most magnificent undulating and less frequented land in the counties of Hereford and Monmouth. In addition to the natural beauty of the district its historical associations open out an interesting field for research to the antiquary.

On Tuesday this remarkable country was again explored, and as a consequence, valuable additions will be made to the *Transactions*. Amongst those who did the journey in May, 1885, were the present president, the Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan, the Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Colonel J. A. Bradney, and Mr. R. Clarke. These gentlemen were included in the present party, as the following list will show: Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan, Mr. William Mortimer Baylis, Mr. J. H. Berrow, Colonel J. A. Bradney, Mr. Frank T. Carver, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Dr. W. H. Dickenson, Rev. P. H. Fernandez, Mr. R. H. George, Rev. E. A. Gowing, Mr. E. H. Grocock, Rev. N. Hatherley, Mr. F. Sanders Hovil, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Rev. A. G. Jones, Mr. Herbert E. Jones, Preb. W. H. Lambert, Mr. A. H. Lambert, Rev. Claude Lighton, Rev. A. H. McLaughlin, Mr. W. Garrold Lloyd, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Mr. C. E. A. Moore, Dr. Scudamore Powell, Mr. A. Pole Small, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Rev. T. Walwyn Trumper, Rev. T. Cornish Watkins, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Mr. George Child, Mr. W. W. Robinson, Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Mr. T. Hutchinson (hon. secretary), Mr. W. T. Kerr, Mr. A. J. Campbell, Mr. G. H. Jack, Rev. W. Richings. Visitors: Rev. H. M. Evill, Rev. John Davies, Mr. Butler-Stoney, Mr. W. W. Robinson, jun., Mr. Hitchman, and Mr. W. H. Woodcock.

We left Hereford by the 9.10 train and arrived at Llanvihangel at 9.54. Here we were met by the Rev. John Davies, of Pandy, who has long lived in the district and is an antiquary of wide repute. He was unable to attend the previous meeting of the Club in the neighbourhood, but then contributed a striking

paper on "The mural figure at the west end of Partrishow Church" which members will do well to refer to. Mr. Davies is also an authority on the origin of names and heraldry, and long before the walk was over all felt they owed him a deep debt of gratitude for the information he gave, and the manner in which it was given.

Our first objective was the interesting old moated Manor House of Pen-y-clawdd, but before we reached it a matter of considerable importance was unfolded to us.

A NEW WATERWORKS.

Just outside Llanvihangel station, on the left-hand side of the road, is the base of a new water-works for the Western Valleys, or the United Urban Councils of Abertillery, Abercarn, and Mynyddislwyn. From this point up the whole length of the Grwyne Valley to Llanellieu, in Breconshire—a vast watershed, where a reservoir is to be constructed—a roadway is now being made fourteen miles in length. It is absolutely essential for the conveyance of material to the site of the reservoir. The mains from the reservoir to Abercarn will, of course, occupy a more direct route, a distance of 28 miles. We were informed that the contract for the road and the reservoirs is £262,000. At Llanvihangel a number of temporary workmen's dwellings are erected, and engineering appliances stored. To Pen-y-clawdd is a distance of about half-a-mile. Mr. R. Baker-Gabb, the owner, and Mr. J. W. Williams, the tenant, generously came to the assistance of the club. It was unfortunate that Mr. Baker-Gabb was not able to be present in order to give us information first-hand. A few details in reference to this delightful old-world mansion are to be found in the *Transactions*, and we will not attempt to repeat them. We were given a complete history to-day. Formerly a stream ran under the house and divided two parishes, but it has long been diverted. It was the stream which supplied the moat, and the water was drawn up indoors for household purposes. We inspected almost every room of the house, and were astonished at the wealth of old oak, the quaint window recesses, and cupboards inserted in the thick walls, the stone fire-places, and the high-pitched roof with its massive timber open to view. One bedroom doorway was of a curious design. Outside the house we noticed the old mullioned windows, a chimney-stack standing out from the first floor, and the prettily-formed Elizabethan chimney in the centre of the roof.

MANOR OF PEN-Y-CLAWDD.

Mr. T. Hutchinson read the following paper prepared by Mr. R. Baker-Gabb :—

To face page 10.



Photo by]

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, BEFORE RESTORATION.

From within inner moat.

[A. Watkins
Narcissi in foreground.

“The history of the Manor of Pen-y-clawdd—Head of the Dyke—of which Penyclawdd Court is the Manor House, is shortly as follows : By an *Inquisitio post mortem* taken in the 22nd year of the reign of King Edward III. (1349), it appears that this manor formed part of the possessions of Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke and 13th Lord of Abergavenny. It was at that time held by Walter de Rymbaud by the service of one knight's fee, which entailed upon the holder the obligation of attending upon his lord for 40 days in the year during times of peace, and in troublous times to attend him to the war. The manor afterwards came into the hands of the Cecil family, and passed from them by marriage to Sir John Herbert, of Neath Abbey, and subsequently—also by marriage—to Robert Greville, 4th Lord Brooke, who died in 1676. In the Greville family it remained until the middle of the 18th century, when it was sold by Francis Greville, 8th Lord Brooke and 1st Earl of Warwick, to Henry Wilmot, whose son and heir, Valentine Henry Wilmot, sold it in 1799 to Hugh Powell, Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On the death of Hugh Powell in 1821, it passed by his will to his godson, the Hon. William Powell Rodney—grandson of Admiral Lord Rodney—and in the Rodney family it remained until 1904, when it was purchased by the present owner. Colonel Bradney, in his *History of Monmouthshire*, says : ‘The house dates back to the 15th century, with chimneys of that period, but the whole has been sadly neglected.’ That reproach the present owner has endeavoured to remove. At the time he acquired the property a part of the main wall and one of the chimneys had fallen ; several of the old mullioned windows were walled up ; the roof no longer kept out the weather, and the interior had fallen into a sad state of dilapidation and decay. All this he has endeavoured to remedy, influenced by the exhortation so finely expressed by Ruskin in *The Seven Lamps of Architecture* : ‘Watch an old building with an anxious care ; guard it as best you may, and at any cost, from every influence of dilapidation. Count its stones as you would jewels of a crown ; set watchers about it, as if at the gates of a besieged city ; bind it together with iron where it loosens ; stay it with timber when it declines ; do not care about the unsightliness of the aid—better a crutch than a lost limb ; and do this tenderly and reverently, and continually, and many a generation will still be born and pass away beneath its shadow.’

The manor comprises the greater part of Bryn-arw Hill, the remaining part of the hill being within the manor of Stanton which adjoins, and is now held with Pen-y-clawdd.

As the route to Partrishow Church is by way of Bryn-arw Hill, it may be of interest to mention that, after passing Bryn-arw Farm, the road lies for a considerable distance through the manor of

Stanton. This manor formerly belonged to the Priory of Llanthony, and at the Dissolution of Monasteries a grant of the priory lands and estates was made by Henry VIII. to Sir Nicholas Arnold of Llanvihangel Court. The manor was subsequently held by the Scudamore family—Earls of Oxford—and was sold by Edward Harley, 5th Earl of Oxford, to Hugh Powell, under whose will it passed, with the manor of Pen-y-clawdd, to the Rodney family, from whom it was purchased by the present owner."

Before leaving Pen-y-Clawdd, the President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Baker-Gabb for his paper, and for his permission to go over the house, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Williams for kindly explaining the objects of interest. Outside we saw a moat within a moat, where narcissi were in bloom in rich profusion. Mr. Davies expressed the opinion that the Saxons drove their cattle into the dry moat at night-time. The dry (inner) moat is practically complete, but only a portion of the wet (outer) moat remains.

The house stands quite apart from the farm buildings, which—although recently reroofed—are nearly as old as the house. There are no buildings, modern or otherwise, at the rear of the house.

At eleven o'clock the members proceeded to the church at Partrishow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, by way of Bryn-arw Hill, past Bryn-arw Farm, by Coalpit Hill, across Pont Ysgob Bridge, and up the valley of the Grwyne. On the way we got a fine view of the Graig mountain, and were told that if the atmosphere had been clearer, smoke would have been seen rising from the Forest of Dean. The Gaer also looked quite majestic. Trees fallen across the path, the rough roadway, and the water-courses caused our progress to be rather slow, but the series of panoramic displays were magnificent, well worth the trouble and inconvenience. Close at hand was Upper Stanton, on a Roman road, and signifying the home on the stone road. At the point on the track which divided Stanton and Pen-y-Clawdd manors was formerly a stone inscribed "Wm. Powell Rodney," but someone mischievously inclined rolled it over, and it now lies in the dingle below, not far from the road which is being made to the reservoir already referred to. Men were busily engaged in laying down the stone for this roadway, and were somewhat surprised to see such a large party wending their way along the hillside. Several called out cheerily. The valley of Cwm-Coed-y-Cerrig [valley of wood and stone], and the Hatteral Hill next called for attention. The latter is a spur of the Black Mountains. Directly in front was the Sugar Loaf, near Abergavenny. There was hardly a house to be seen over a wide area, and yet 150 years ago there were many mills and cottages. Here and there the ruins could be

To face page 12.



Photo by]

PONT YSPIC. PROPERLY PONT ESCOB OR BISHOP'S BRIDGE.

[A. Watkins

seen. Many of the large towns in South Wales did not exist in those days.

Eventually a halt was made at the Bishop's Bridge, the mouth of the Grwyne Valley. The road, emerging from the deep recess called by Giraldus Coed Grono or Cwm Gronwy, the vale of the river Gronwy, crosses the river at Pont Yscob, or the Bishop's Bridge, probably so-called from the circumstance of its having been passed over by Archbishop Baldwyn of Canterbury and his suite, including Giraldus Cambrensis, Archdeacon of Brecon, in the year 1188. The road is continued through the ancient forest of Moel till it joins the Hereford road about two miles from Abergavenny. The object of the Church dignitaries mentioned was to preach the Crusade in Wales, and rouse the spirit of the nation to support the banner of the Cross. Just before ascending to the Church of Partrishow, the Holy Well (Ffynon Ishow) is passed, and here a halt was made by the trickling waters for refreshment. Close to the well was a stone with a kind of Maltese cross upon it. It was supposed to denote one of the Spanish orders, probably that of the Knights of St. John. At least, that was the opinion of Mr. Hubert Reade. Was it connected with the dedication of the spring?

PARTRISHOW AND THE HOLY WELL.

The Rev. W. Arvon Davies, rector of Llanbedr and Partrishow, read the following:—

“A paper on Partrishow Church has already appeared in the *Transactions* of the Woolhope Club (1885), and so many experts have written on this interesting church that little remains to be said. Recently an excellent history of the church in the form of a guide was published by Mr. R. Baker-Gabb, and copies kindly supplied by the author are on sale for the benefit of the Church Upkeep Fund. In the present short paper reference will only be made to a few objects of interest not dealt with in the papers already published by your club. It is unfortunate that the earlier history of this spot is shrouded in obscurity. We have to depend entirely upon tradition, which says that the patron saint of the church, Ishow or Issia, lived in this locality, and had his oratory on the bank of the small stream which runs through the dingle below the church. Whether the oratory was situated on the site of the present church or on the bank of Nantmair, near Ffynon Ishow, is uncertain. Personally, I am inclined to the latter view. Tradition states further that the saint was “murdered by an ungrateful traveller who had been hospitably received and entertained by him in his humble cell.” The waters of Ishow's well were supposed to be very

noted for their medicinal power, and tradition tells how a nobleman from the Continent suffering from an incurable disease resorted to this well and was cured, and as a thank offering left a 'hatful' of gold to build a church to the memory of S. Ishow. The stone which lies on the roadside near Ishow's Well, it seems, was found a little higher up the hill, and was removed to its present position when the road was widened. Archdeacon Thomas, writing to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1904, says of this stone: 'We saw lying by the roadside a rough and unshaped stone, some 3ft. 8in. long by 1ft. 8in. at its broadest part, on which was carved a small and simple cross, unusual in form and without the adjunct of an enclosing circle. The arms are all of equal length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and are formed by a double line dilating from the centre, and in each case united across at the end. I have looked carefully through Professor Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliae*, and the only instance I can find there at all like it is the small cross numbered 1 on page 39 of a stone at Llanfrynach. In taking a rubbing of the stone subsequently for the accompanying illustration, Lord Glanusk discovered upon it a second small cross unnoticed before; this, too, has the arms of equal length, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., with the ends expanded, and it is a curious coincidence that this also has its only representation in the 'Lapidarium,' in the other and more elaborate 'totis' inscribed stone at the same place, viz., in the little cross at the head of the carved face. The resemblance is noteworthy, and being in the same county it implies a correspondence in date if not in identity in the engraver of the three stones.' I need hardly remind you that the cross in the corner with the letters A and M. is the work of a modern enthusiastic pilgrim, the A.M. probably meaning Ave Maria. Some of the names of fields in the vicinity are suggestive and worthy of notice. Adjoining the brook just above Blaennant is a field called 'Cae Beddu,' probably 'Cae Beddau, the field of graves.' At present no outward indication of any graves appears in this field, and stones lying along the sides of the hedges seem to have no more interesting marks than those caused by the ploughshare. Still, closer investigation might disclose traces of ancient burials. To come back nearer the church, an interesting name is that of the field on the left-hand side from 'Nant Mair,' up to the church. The upper portion is called Cae Bettws, and the lower part Cae Bettws Issa, meaning the 'Field of the Bettws,' and 'the lower field of Bettws,' or 'the field of the lower Bettws.' Perhaps we cannot by any stretch of imagination interpret it as the field of Bettws Issia. What does Bettws mean? Many theories have been propounded as to the origin of the word, the more common being that it is a corruption of 'Bede house,' but surely 'Bettws' is a very old name and would hardly be the corruption of an English word. The late Archdeacon W. L. Bevan suggests that it is the



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

PARTRISHOW FONT. PART OF INSCRIPTION ON TOP, DATE ABOUT 1060.
MEN HIR ME FECIT [IN] TE[M]PORE GENILLIN. SEE "TRANSACTIONS"
FOR 1885.

Welsh form of the Latin Baptismalis. Capel (Capella) was the name used for a subordinate Church. But Capel sometimes enjoyed some of the privileges of the Mother Church: for instance, in the matter of baptism, when it was called Capella Baptismalis—in Welsh Capel Bettws, or more generally, simply Bettws. Partrishow undoubtedly enjoyed this privilege, for the font dates back to the Eleventh Century. I am going to bring my short paper to a close with a bold suggestion that the name of this church was originally Bettws Ishow or Bettws yr Ishow, and that the present name, which so far has refused to be explained, is in some way a corruption of that name."

We next made for the Church of Partrishow. Our comments will be put briefly, for in 1885 Mr. F. R. Kempson, F.R.I.B.A., read a paper on "The Church of Partricio, or Merthyr Ishow (or Ishow the Martyr)." Further, Mr. R. Baker-Gabb, of Coed Dias Ffawydwg, near Abergavenny, has prepared an interesting pamphlet which is already in the hands of several members, although it should be added that an addition of historical architectural interest has been made, and is only to be found in the late copies. The late Mr. James Davies, of Hereford, also contributed a paper on the Church and District for the *Transactions*.

By the Church porch is a yew, holly, and ash tree all in one, and this came in for much attention. The Revs. John and Arvon Davies graphically described the features of the ancient church, said to date back to the latter part of the 15th century, and to have been built on the foundations of an earlier church. The beautifully-carved rood screen, loft, stone altars, the inscribed font, and the Western Chapel were all examined with great interest. Mr. Hubert Reade read a paper of considerable interest on this screen. He took it for granted that the screen was erected by one of the Herbert family about 1490, and endeavoured to show how the Herbert family was at that time connected with Flanders, and tried to prove that the screen was influenced, even if it was carved in this neighbourhood, by Flemish and not by Italian models. On the other hand, Mr. R. Clarke, himself a wood carver of repute, was of opinion that the work was purely British.

Although the parish is such a scattered and thinly populated one, the Rev. Arvon Davies told us that he had a congregation of about 70 last Sunday. This was a much larger number than usual.

On leaving Partrishow the party saw in the distance Tynllwyn, an old manor house, which was formerly the residence of the Herbert family. The last Herbert died there in the year 1703, and the family migrated to Crickhowell, where descendants still remain. We went by Tymawr, "the great house," our course being a descent to the

bridge over the Grwyne, and a gradual ascent to the top of Twyn-y-Gaer, which is 1,399 feet above sea level. On the way a large sheep fold, or fold, was passed, with the ruins of a shepherd's cottage inside. This is private property, whilst the surrounding land is common. Mr. J. Davies well remembers the cottage occupied. In the distance, by Cwmyoy, the signs of extensive land slips were noted. The whole village of Cwmyoy has been giving way for years, and the church, at the present time, is very much out of the perpendicular. Before we reached the summit of Twyn-y-Gaer rain had commenced to fall, and consequently the inspection of the encampment was very much curtailed. From here extensive views of the surrounding mountain ranges were obtained. The Malvern Hills can clearly be seen on a fine day. The Gaer was a British camp signal station. Mr. J. Davies pointed out the spot which divided the two counties of Hereford and Monmouth, two manors, and two parishes. Special attention was paid to a sunken roadway and the last ditch of the camp. It must have been a tremendously strong fortress in its day, covering about eight acres. The Holy and the Cradle Mountains stood out in bold relief. The descent was made by a steep road to the Queen's Head Inn at Pont Rhys Powell, where dinner was waiting. We got there before our time owing to the rain, which came on heavily, and gave those unprepared a drenching.

CLUB BUSINESS.

After the repast, to which ample justice was done in a closely confined room under the roof of the inn, the members proceeded to transact Club business.

The President said that as that was his first opportunity, he would like to thank them for the honour they had conferred upon him in electing him to the office. He hoped they would have a successful year, especially as they were stirring up interest in Magna Castra, where it was proposed to perform important excavation work. He hoped the members and the people of the county would do all they could to further the movement.

The following candidates for membership were declared elected: Mr. H. Graystone, Mr. Herbert Reade, Mr. G. James, Mr. H. Jackson Taylor, Mr. E. G. Davies, and the following were proposed:—Mr. R. Masefield (Ledbury), Major Booth, D.S.O. (Cusop, Hay), Colonel Richard Cox (Hereford), Mr. James Budd, A.S.I. (Leominster), and Mr. W. W. Robinson, jun. These will come on for election at the next meeting.

Mr. Hutchinson announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Willoughby Sells, The Hyde, Leominster, asking to be informed



[A. Watkins
 GRWYNE FAWR VALLEY. FROM PEN-TWN WOOD—UNDER THE GAER. PEN-Y-GADER AND BAL-MAWR
 IN LEFT AND RIGHT DISTANCE.
 Photo '97]

if any member of the Club had found the dusky crane's bill (*Geranium phaeum*) growing in Herefordshire. It was growing wild in a small plantation near Leominster. No specimen had been seen in any cultivated ground in the neighbourhood. It was known to have been growing there for a great number of years, and he understood that it was only supposed to be seen in Yorkshire and Westmoreland. Mr. Hutchinson said it was described in the Flora as rare throughout the country.

Mr. A. Watkins forwarded a paper on "Supposed Subterraneous Passages near Old Eigne, Hereford," together with a commentary by Mr. G. H. Jack. *Vide pp. 26 et seq.*

SOME ARCHEOLOGICAL NOTES.

Mr. G. H. Jack also read the following:—

"There are many localities, such as the one we have visited to-day, which from the beauty of the natural surroundings will stand revisiting. It would perhaps be as well, however, to confine the labours of this Club within the borders of Herefordshire until there are no more places having any historic or archæological significance remaining to investigate. This year there is not a single field meeting to be held within the Herefordshire border. In a way this will delay for a year the filling of the many gaps in the history of our county. I hope it may be possible to have a special meeting at Magna Castra before the year is out. I am glad to say that about £90 has been subscribed up to the present.

The notes which I am about to give are not original, but are taken from a History of Herefordshire bearing the date 1858, and it is interesting as mentioning several items of archæological interest not dealt with so far as I know in the Club's proceedings. I suggest that the validity of the statements would form a fitting subject for the investigation of members of the Club. The places mentioned may also be worth considering as localities for future club meetings, all being within our own borders."

THE CROSE.

Under Eyton is the following:—"Contiguous to the parish is an obscure place called The Crose, which, in the time of the Britons, consisted of a deep forest and impassable marshes. The Crose is supposed to have been at one time a British town. What confirms this supposition is the proximity of the British camp of Ambury on the one side, and on the other a place called The Lydiards, *alias* Lydiardau, signifying the gates or entrance. In this neighbourhood

there has been frequently turned up by the plough the heads of battle-axes, spearheads of stone (a proof of remote antiquity), and arrows, together with brass coins, horseshoes of antique form, and human bones of gigantic size."

These finds seem to be a mixture of ancient British and Roman relics. I should be inclined to doubt 'the bones of gigantic size.' The place is worthy of close investigation.

PEMBRIDGE.

"The following very interesting discoveries have been recently made by Mr. T. N. Arnold, in one of his fields called the Lower field or 'Church Cobbetts,' a quarter of a mile each from Pembridge, where there are the remains of a camp of an oval shape surrounded by trenches which are six feet deep and seven feet wide. In the trenches (the soil of which is quite black) he found the bones of men and horses in large quantities within about 20 inches of the surface. He also found several 'steen graves,' formed of stone and mortar, and containing large human bones, some of which were quite perfect. The graves contained the bodies of the chieftains. Horses' teeth are here in great quantities. In the trenches were discovered a good deal of fluted brick tiles. Mr. Alford has in his possession a soldier's brass-eagle cap and a very strong and curious brass spur, which he also found in this neighbourhood. I cannot find on the ordnance map any camp in the position indicated. From the description this is another place well worthy of the Club's labours. The fluted brick tiles and the brass eagle seem to indicate the Roman again. It was customary to bury the distinguished dead in graves lined with stone or brick, such as here described."

WESTON-UNDER-PENYARD.

"Dr. Bull, in his paper which was read in 1882, gives some account of finds on the site of Ariconium, but the authority I am now quoting gives additional information thus:—'Here is the site of a Roman station called Rose or Bury Hill, which is supposed by some writers to have been Ariconium of Antoninus, but which Camden, who records a tradition of its having been ruined by an earthquake, has placed at Kenchester. The area on which the city stood, according to tradition, occupied three or four fields. About seventy years ago (that would be in 1788, and the same time to which Dr. Bull refers) many antiquities were found here, together with an immense quantity of Roman coins and some British. Among the antiquities were fibulæ, lares, lachrymatories, lamps, rings, and fragments of tessellated pavements. Some pillars were also discovered, with stones having holes for the jambs of the doors, and a vault or

two, in which was wheat of a black colour and in a cinereous state; and lately (1858) in widening a road several skeletons were likewise discovered here, as also the remains of a stone wall, apparently the front of a building. The stones were well worked and of a considerable size.' This is the most extensive account of finds at Ariconium which I know of. The finding of the skeletons alongside the road is interesting, and reveals the Roman custom of burying the dead on each side of the road approaching the towns as in the Street of Tombs at Pompeii. I hope that the application for subscriptions in order to establish an exploration fund will exceed our expectations, so that when we have exhausted Magna we can turn our attention to another rich field at Ariconium."

IVINGTON CAMP AND CHOLSTREY.

"A History of Leominster, published in 1808, gives the following interesting description of Ivington Camp and the earthworks at Cholstrey. 'Situated a mile west of Leominster was a Roman camp or colony. This tradition receives some degree of corroboration from etymology. Cholstrey seems to be a corruption of Castra. In ancient writings it is spelled Caerostruy, *i.e.*, the City of Ostruy, perhaps a corruption of Ostorius, the celebrated antagonist of Caractacus. Cursueh, or Caerae hill, contiguous to Cholstrey (in British a fortified eminence on which fosses and ramparts are still discernible), might have formed the exploratory camp of that warlike people. The proximity of the Roman military road connecting Ariconium in this county with Uriconium near Shrewsbury, which proceeded in a northern direction by Portway, Stretford, Street, Mortimer's Cross, Wigmore, and Leintwardine, renders the supposition extremely probable that Cholstrey, if not a Roman camp, was at least a place of repose and refreshment to the Roman soldiers upon their march. Nor could there be selected a situation better adapted for the purpose.

Ariconium mentioned is of course Kenchester, which at that time was supposed to be Ariconium. I have visited the earthworks on the hill, and they certainly impress me as worthy of very careful study. The spade would without doubt settle the question raised by the author of the history.

Speaking of Ivington Camp it is recorded that two stone Druidical hatchets, curiously engraved, were discovered in 1764. One was presented to the Society of Antiquaries in London by Lord Bateman, and the other to the same society by a gentleman of the name of Chase Price of Radnorshire. What a pity these interesting finds are not well housed at Hereford. It appears that Mr. Chase

Price, being possessed, as the author says, 'of a fund of genuine humour,' had the stone axe indented with Greek characters, which disconcerted in no small degree the profound sagacity of our national antiquaries. Personally I fail to see where the humour comes in.

I am tempted to multiply these records, but will content myself with an appeal to the enthusiastic members of the Club to make an endeavour to prove or disprove these records. Our Club's proceedings should contain accurate accounts of all such matters of archaeological interest. I think you will agree there is plenty to do within 20 miles of Hereford for a long time to come. In conclusion I wish to record the fact of the existence of some suspicious mounds in a field immediately to the north of the Roman camp at Longtown. I cannot find that these have been previously noted. I have proved that there is what appears to be masonry about two feet from the surface. This may be Roman, mediæval, or more recent. In any case the matter is worthy of our attention. If Roman, the locality is much more likely to be the lost Circuitium at present placed at Stretton Grandison, for which there is no warranty. The anonymous geographer of Ravenna places Circuitium between Magna (Kenchester) and Isca Silurum (Caerleon). Although off the line of the Roman road Longtown answers this description. I have always thought the Roman station to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Walterstone or Longtown. Some day some proof may be forthcoming."

EXCAVATION AT KENCHESTER.

Subsequently, Mr. JACK announced that nearly £90 had been subscribed towards the fund for excavating at Magna Castra (Kenchester, near Hereford), and elsewhere. That sum had been mostly subscribed by gentlemen who were not members of the Club, so that with their large membership they ought to get as much money as they required. The fund would enable them from time to time to explore some of the interesting sites of the county. This work was a sign that they were fully alive to the interesting things close to their doors. It was astonishing to find the keen interest taken in the proposal, and he had not the least doubt that they would get the desired amount of money. Everyone expressed great delight that they were going to do something of this sort. It was proposed to have a village pageant in the grounds of Credenhill Court (by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Ecroyd) on Thursday and Friday, July 18th and 19th. Ancient British and Roman life would be illustrated, especially that of Magna Castra and Credenhill Camp. The President had handed him a cheque for £10 towards the excavation fund, for which he (Mr. Jack) tendered his sincere thanks.

The PRESIDENT said that £5 of that amount was from Mr. C. T. Pulley, of Lower Eaton.

After dinner, tracks were made for Pandy and Llanvihangel stations, the company being divided, and Hereford was reached at 7.40 p.m.

INTERESTING PAPERS FOR ANTIQUARIES.

HISTORIC SCREEN.

Mr. Hubert Reade, of Walterstone, who has just been elected a member of the club, prepared the following paper on the screen in Partrishow Church, and read it to the members in the church itself:—

"I have been asked to say a few words upon the screen which we have so much admired to-day, and upon its probable origin. I must express my regret that I have no special knowledge of the history of this borderland of Wales, such as is possessed by our friend, the Rev. John Davies. I have some little knowledge of fifteenth century art on the Continent, and Mr. Davies has been kind enough to think that I might be able to contribute something which might be of interest to you in this connection. I would, in the first place, take it for granted that the screen was erected by one of the Herbert family about 1490. I would then endeavour to show how the Herbert family was at that time connected with Flanders, and lastly, I would try to prove that the screen before us was influenced, even if it was carved in this neighbourhood, as was almost certainly the case, by Flemish and not by Italian models.

I need not remind you that the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, were staunch Yorkists. The first earl was beheaded at Banbury in 1469 for supporting the House of York. His son, William Herbert, second earl, to whom we owe this screen, was born in 1460. As a child of five he was married to Mary, sister of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., and daughter of Sir John Wydville, first earl Rivers by Jacquetta, Duchess of Bedford, daughter of Peter of Luxemburg, Count of St. Pol and Conversano, a scion of the family who, until 1436, had held the Duchy of Brabant. That Duchy had then passed from them to Philip, Duke of Burgundy, whose dominions extended over most of the Netherlands, and also comprised French Flanders, the Boulonnais, Artois and a part of Picardy, besides

Burgundy. [*Times*' "Historians History of the World," Vol. XIII., p. 353, from T. C. Grattan's "The History of the Netherlands," Phillip's son, Charles the Bold, married Margaret of York, sister of Edward IV. It was with her that King Edward IV. took refuge when he was expelled from England in the autumn of 1470 by Warwick and Clarence. It was at Bruges in Flanders, then the greatest centre of art and commerce in the north of Europe, the meeting place of traders from every land between Norway and Cape Comorin, that he spent the winter of 1470-1471, lodging in the house of Louis de Groothuyse, lord of the "Franc or Liberty of Bruges," and created by his grateful guest, Earl of Winchester, which still remains to show us the palaces which were the homes of the patrons of the first Flemish artists, and formed the models for those halls and pavilions in which Jan van Eyck, Hans Memling and Roger van der Weyden placed their annunciations and their adorations of the Blessed Virgin. But a stone's throw from the Maison de Groothuyse I may add, was the porch of the church and cloister of St. Donat's, in which William Caxton was then studying the art of printing, for he was a prominent member of the English Community of 'Merchant Adventurers' at Bruges. Then, as later, Flanders was famous for its woodcarvers, and the balustrades and friezes of the Maison de Groothuyse, though much restored, are no mean specimens of the art. Several of the Herberts accompanied Edward IV. in his exile, and returned with him to England in 1471, but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining for certain whether the young Earl of Pembroke and his half Walloon wife were amongst their number. But when the White Rose had come to its own again by the triumphs of Barnet and of Tewkesbury, William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, was, in 1471, appointed Chief Justice and Chamberlain of South Wales, a post which he held until 1483. The Earl was the owner of that old farmhouse of Tynllwyn, close to this church, which we shall visit on our way to the Gaer. In 1474 Lord Pembroke undertook to serve Edward IV. in war in France and Normandy with forty men-at-arms and two hundred archers, and from June to September, 1475, he was captain of the army in France. (*Dictionary of National Biography*). It was during this expedition, which is so humorously described in the pages of Comines that William Herbert came into close contact with the art of Burgundy and of Flanders. The campaign had been undertaken by Edward IV. at the instigation of the Dukes of Brittany and Burgundy, who urged him to reclaim the Crown of France from Louis XI. They promised their support but failed to give it. The English army landed at Calais in June 1475, and, confident in the promised aid of the Burgundians, advanced through Picardy, then Burgundian in part, to Peronne and St. Quentin (in the valleys of the Somme and Aisne), but were refused

To face page 21.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins
PARTISHOW. ROOD SCREEN, DOOR AND LOFT, WITH ONE OF THE TWO ALTARS BENEATH.

access to those towns. Louis XI. got into communication with Edward IV. by a trick, entertained him sumptuously at Amiens (also in the valley of the Somme), and finally signed the Treaty of Picquigny (on the river, between Amiens and Abbeville), which made statecraft the mistress of Europe instead of brute force. In the meantime Charles the Bold had been detained by the siege of Neuss, in the Archbishopric of Cologne, which lasted over a year (1484-1485), and though, after the town surrendered, he hurried to Picardy, he arrived too late to prevent the signature of the Treaty between France and England (c.f. *Times* "Historians' History of the World," Vol. XIII., p. 360). In his fury, Charles upbraided and abused the English King, and turned a warm friend into an inveterate enemy.

THE ART OF THE HERBERTS.

I should not, however, have ventured to detain you so long with the forgotten history of a forgotten war, had I not wished to point out how the Earl of Pembroke, who, as the Herbert monuments at St. Mary's, Abergavenny, show, came of a family with art in their blood, was at the impressionable age of 15, brought into close relations with the greatest art lovers of Northern Europe. Louis XI., as Loches remains to prove, was a lover of severe and stately architecture. The vivid descriptions of Swiss chroniclers, as they revel in the catalogues of the spoils taken at Morat and at Granson, and the relics of bygone greatness scattered through the museums of Switzerland, call up before us the splendour with which Charles the Bold was wont to surround himself even in camp; nor is it without significance that we note the richly-carved portable altars and reliquaries which adorned his travelling chapel, and which, if I mistake not, are to be seen in the National Swiss Museum at Zurich. We may be sure that "the Captain of the Army in France" was in close attendance on his sovereign and brother-in-law during those stormy interviews with the Lord of Burgundy and of Flanders, and that he did not lack opportunity for admiring the art treasures of which, like those of Hezekiah, there was so soon nothing to be left" (*Isaiah* xxxix., 6).

Nor must we forget the coming and going of English envoys to the camp at Neuss, and doubtless, to the financiers at Bruges by roads which led them through the great Flemish towns. If we had the means at hand for comparing the Parrishow screen with the carved work shown in the pictures of Jan van Eyck and Roger van der Weyden, with the frames in the Shrine of St. Ursula, with its world-famed paintings, that work of Memling, dating from 1480, which is preserved in St. John's Hospital, also at Bruges, and lastly

with some of the earlier work of Quentin Matsys, that blacksmith 'whom love made a painter,' we should, I feel sure, be convinced that the models for this screen date from the reign either of Charles the Bold (1467-1477) of his daughter, Mary of Burgundy (1477-1482), or of Maximilian, afterwards German Emperor, who resided at Bruges as Regent for his son, Philip the Fair, from 1484 to 1493-4 (*Times* "Historians' History of the World," Vol. XIII., pp. 364 to 366).

SOME COMPARISONS.

To me the screen at Partrishow always recalls the rood loft at St. Nicholas' Church at Dixmude, an old-world fortress nestling amongst the poplars, slow-moving rivers, and wheatfields of West Flanders, some twenty miles south-east of Ostend. Formerly the Dixmude screen, which is so delicately carved that, according to the local legend, it was made of the paste of rye flour, baked, hardened, and finished off with the usual graving tools, was said to have been erected about 1490. In the latest edition (1910) of Baedeker's *Belgium and Holland*, it is assigned to Urban Taillebert, an artist of Ypres, who is said to have constructed a triumphal arch in the cathedral there, in 1600, and a tomb in its choir to Bishop Ant. de Flemin, dated 1622. As, however, Baedeker describes the Dixmude screen as 'a fine Roodloft in the richest Flamboyant style,' I should be prepared to dispute his ascription of its sculptor. A great deal of church restoration was being carried on in the Catholic Netherlands in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, which must have been sorely needed after the ravages of the Image-breakers of 1566 and of anti-Catholic demagogues. But the authors of these restorations, the pious Archdukes Albert of Austria and his wife, the Infanta Isabella, daughter of King Philip II. of Spain, whose rule over the Netherlands lasted from 1598 till 1633, were above all things patrons of the art of the Italian Renaissance, especially as modified by the Jesuits. Amongst all the three hundred churches which they opened during their reigns, it would be difficult to find one which they restored in the Flamboyant Gothic style. Even in the Cathedral at Antwerp, which from a single remaining niche and statue we know to have been partly decorated in the interior in that style before it was ravaged in 1566, we do not find that the restorers imitated Gothic. Consequently I should be disposed to think that the screen at Dixmude dates from Maximilian's regency, and that it was as fortunate in escaping the Image-breakers as were the stalls of the Golden Fleece in the Church of Saint Sauveur at Bruges, and the tombs of Charles the Bold and Mary of Burgundy at that of Notre Dame, in the same town; for the burghers protected both from these fanatical reformers.

To face page 24.



Photo by]

PARTRISHOW. FROM CHANCEL LOOKING WEST.

[A. Watkins

Showing the Altars (X) under Screen, opening to Western Chapel, and Fresco of Death.

ITALIAN MODELS.

Nor do I suppose that the designer of the Partrishow screen was in any way influenced by Italian models. It is true that it is known that in the fifteenth century the closest relations existed between the Lords Marchers of Wales and those great Italian Lords of Lombardy, of Romagna, and Umbria, who derived much of their wealth from hiring out the mercenary troops whom they had levied by contract all over Europe. Since the time of Sir John Hawkwood, that contemporary of the Black Prince and of Richard II., who made his wealth in the service of Florence and Milan, the Welsh archers who won Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, had been eagerly sought for in every Italian state, and by none more than by those Marquises of Mantua and Dukes of Ferrara and Urbino, in whose art-loving courts that type of man was formed on which what we know as the English 'gentleman' was modelled.

The archives of Mantua clearly show that the sons of the English and Welsh nobles who supplied troops to Frederick, Marquis of Mantua, often accompanied those troops to the Italian Courts, where they were trained as pages to gentle ladies who spoke Latin like Cicero, wrote Greek like Thucydides, and first showed the power of the modern drawing-room.

But though all these courts were great art centres and the Palace at Mantua was rich in carved ceilings which adorned the boudoirs of Isabella d'Este, and of which you can see some imitations in the rooms built by Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court Palace, that woodwork is in the taste of the earliest classical Renaissance, as that Renaissance was understood by men like Donatello and Andrea da Mantegna. It was borrowed from what they took to be Roman models, but which, to judge from the remains in the museum at Perugia, must have been in many cases Etruscan, for in the Middle Ages Etruscan graves were often found unroofed in Central Italy.

A FLEMISH MODEL.

In any case Partrishow screen certainly does not resemble the late fifteenth century work of Northern Italy, which in the early sixteenth century began to furnish designs for English carvers. On the other hand, to my eye at least, especially in its band of leaves, it bears unmistakable proofs of its derivation from a Flemish model. It would be interesting to compare it in detail with the work on the tomb of Sir John Herbert in St. Mary's Church, Abergavenny, which must certainly have been erected by his nephew, the second Earl, at some time before 1480. The little statues on the sides of that tomb look very Flemish.

About the life of the second Earl, after the French war of 1479, there is little to be said. On November 15th, 1483, he was appointed Justice of South Wales, and acted as Commissioner of Array in Wales, Monmouthshire, and Herefordshire. His first wife died, and on February 29th, 1484, he covenanted to marry Katherine Plantagenet, illegitimate daughter of Richard III., but she died before the marriage could take place. Finally the Earl died without male issue on July 16th, 1491, and is buried in Tintern Abbey. He is represented by the descendants of his daughter Elizabeth, who inherited his barony of Herbert, and in 1492 married Sir Charles Somerset, created Earl of Worcester in 1513-4, from whom the Dukes of Beaufort, whose present representative generously contributed to the restoration of Partrishow church and screen, descend (cf. Complete Peerage, by G. E. C.: *Dictionary of National Biography*).

There may be little that is original, and perhaps little that is distinctively Welsh, in the art of Partrishow screen, for in architecture, Wales, and especially its Southern Marches, is a country of borrowings. It is to Spain we owe the designs for the castles of Grosmont, Skenfrith, and White Castle. Crickhowell and Tretower may owe their strength to Carcassonne, that triumph of the engineering skill of Simon de Montfort. Otto de Granson, the builder of Bulth under the shadows of the Black Mountains, was the son of the builder of Chillon. A fourteenth century bishop of St. David's copied in his palace and in his castles, such as Lamphey, the Or San Michele, which in his day was the latest triumph of the Florentine builders.

But South Wales has repaid to Europe with her harp and with her pen what she borrowed from the trowel and the chisel, and if Walter de Mapes, the first satirist who dared to scourge the vices of the Church of the Middle Ages, came from the banks of the Monnow, the Arthurian legend sped across Europe from the banks of the Usk, partly through the agency of Gerald de Barri. European literature owes something to that most famous of all the visitors to Partrishow, Giraldu Cambrensis."

SUPPOSED SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE NEAR HEREFORD.

Mr. Alfred Watkins furnished the following paper:—

"I propose to bring together whatever records I can find of actual personal observation of this supposed passage near the Vineyard, Hereford. In doing so I shall try to separate the theories and perhaps traditions which are almost invariably given at the time of recording any observation of fact, and which are only too often mere guesses.

The recent discovery of some kind of drift or underground chamber behind the dwelling house, The Steppes, at the foot of Eign Hill (which is recorded in another paper to this Club by Mr. Jack) is only one of several discoveries which seem to link themselves together and indicate the existence of an underground passage.

Let me take in order the actual records as separate from the theories.

(1). In the transactions of the Philosophic Institute (*Hereford Times*, February, 1844,) Dean Merewether says: 'At about one-third of the way up Eign Hill was yet to be seen a kind of archway in the bank which is said to have been'—etc. 'Mr. Bird said he well remembered the archway in question when he was a boy, being in a meadow. It was then known by the name of Scot's Hole; he had been several yards within the entrance.'

A record of probably the same 'hole' at about the same period comes through Mrs. Glinn, of The Steppes, who remembers her uncle, Mr. Taylor, speaking of an underground passage which was cut into when the new road was made towards Mordiford (in place of the old highway leading up Old Eign Hill), and which came out into the orchard of The Steppes near to the present postern gate of Llanwye, and near the new road. Mr. Taylor spoke of having gone some yards down it.

Jones's *Hereford Guide* of 1867 also records the same opening: 'In the bank nearly opposite the Vineyard until lately might have been seen a large opening or falling in of earth called Scot's Hole; this was stopped up during the recent improvements.'

In the map published with this guide the position of the Scot's Hole is clearly marked as being close both to the main road and to the present postern gate of Llanwye, and it is well to note that the elevated position of Mouse Castle (now sometimes called Scot's Hole) is marked as quite a distinct place. (Mouse Castle is at the top of the orchard of the Steppes, and tradition records the Scotch army investing the city in 1645 encamped there.)

Jones's guide (written by Mr. Flavell Edmunds, a competent authority) also makes a vague allusion to other discoveries, for in speaking of the supposed passage he adds 'parts of which have occasionally fallen in.'

(2). The second record comes through Miss Parry, of The Vineyard, who about 1879 was building a greenhouse close to the house, under the volunteer superintendence of Mr. Philip Ballard, of Tupsley. About six feet down they came upon what has been

described both as an underground dungeon and a shaft, which was afterwards filled up. Unfortunately no one living seems to have seen this.

(3). The third definite record is one of my own observation. In July, 1891, a new sewer was being cut down new Eign Hill. The contractor (Mr. W. Preece, of Marden) stopped me as I was passing and called my attention to what he termed an underground passage they had just cut into. I examined it. It was at the depth of about seven feet, and was six or seven feet high and perhaps five feet wide, not lined in any way, but under a thin natural bed of stone. It had fallen in, and appeared, as far as I observed, to cross the road at about right angles. The position was opposite St. Margaret's Road, at a point seven yards on the Mordiford side of the first mile stone.

(4). The only remaining record is the new point recently excavated (at the expense of the Club) behind The Steppes. Mr. Jack gives details of this. I can only add that some kind of underground cavity certainly existed here, and that it was in similar stratification to the one (3) just recorded.

THEORIES OR TRADITIONS.

I now give the theories regarding the supposed passage. They are two, and both can scarcely be right.

The first I can find a record of is in the *Transactions* of 1844 previously quoted. Dean Merewether says: 'At about a third of the way up Eign Hill was yet to be seen a kind of archway in the bank which is said to have been the entrance to a subterraneous passage which led to the city wall, by which the Scots were about to enter the city when their scheme was discovered.'

Whether this theory has any foundation is doubtful. It is true that the Scotch army besieged the city for about five weeks, and that a mine at St. Owen's Gate is recorded as being discovered in Bath Street in September, 1858 (see *Hereford Times*). But it seems scarcely probable that the besiegers would trouble to commence a passage as far away from the gate as Eign Hill and the other side of Eign river, although it is probable that the fact of their encamping there connected their name with the 'hole' in succeeding years. The general line of the discovered parts is not in the direction of St. Owen's Gate.

The second theory is—as far as I can trace—first recorded in Jones's *Hereford Guide* of 1868 or 1867 in the following words:

'On the south side of the road is the Vineyard, a residence which formerly belonged to St. Guthlac's Priory, with which it was

connected by a subterraneous passage, parts of which have occasionally fallen in. In 1645 this tunnel was used as a mine by the Scotch.' There is a map attached to this book, and this marks a 'traditional underground passage' in a straight line from the site of St. Guthlac's Priory to the Vineyard house. The line (which, of course, is conjecture) crosses the main Mordiford road diagonally, goes just behind The Steppes, crosses the old Eign Hill road, and the Eign (or Scutmill) brook, and the Ledbury road between Scutmill and the railway. It terminates in the present Workhouse garden.

It is necessary here to record that St. Guthlac's Priory occupied the site of the present County Gaol and the Workhouse. It was a large and flourishing foundation with pleasant gardens and orchards down to the adjacent brook, Eign; and was suppressed in the time of Henry VIII. Amongst its numerous possessions was a vineyard on the steep bank of the River Wye, and this property is still a separate civil parish—the parish of the Vineyard. Its one boundary is the top of the bank, and the other boundary the centre of the river; it contained 13 inhabitants in the 1901 census, and has its own overseer. It is about one mile from the city.

Mrs. Glinn, of The Steppes, records the tradition that the hospital at the priory was at their vineyard. She states that her father, the late Mr. Richard Johnson, Town Clerk of the city, held the theory that the passage went to the priory, and Miss Parry records the same of her father.

Whether this is a tradition older than the time of Mr. Flavel Edmunds, who made the guide book, I cannot say, but it is strange that it was not mentioned in the Philosophical Institute discussion of 1844.

I have heard it vaguely stated that an 'underground passage' was cut into on making the sewer in the Ledbury Road, but I am unable to get any record of it. It is a little difficult to suppose that a passage should cross under the bed of the brook Eign, especially when the known portion is on very much higher ground.

To sum up the evidence. Four bits of underground drifts, cavities, or passages, have been discovered between the Vineyard and Old Eign Hill. The four (all unlined) are approximately in a line, and that line is approximately that marked in the map referred to. The line of direction of the passage at two of the places recorded do not seem to coincide with this line.

I have found no evidence to support either the St. Owen's Gate or the St. Guthlac's theory of the other terminus of the supposed passage.

My own impression is that these cavities are due to natural causes. There were no signs of water in the two I saw, and no springs emerge from the bank in their neighbourhood, although there are a number in the Vineyard bank further east, so water erosion is improbable. Earth shock or land slide is more probable."

SUBSIDENCE AT THE STEPPES, HEREFORD.

Mr. G. H. Jack, F.G.S., M.S.A., contributed the following:—

"On May 5th, 1911, my attention was directed by the Honorary Secretary to a subsidence which occurred in the grounds of The Steppes, the residence of Mrs. Glinn, in Old Eign Road. In company with Messrs. Hutchinson and Watkins, I made an examination of the place, in order to discover if possible the cause of what was rather a curious collapse of the surface soil. I found that the subsidence had every appearance of having been due to natural causes, such as the roof of a hollow in the rocks below having given way. It must be admitted, however, that such cavities are not usually met with in the Old Red Sandstone rocks. It occurred to me that the place is situate somewhere near the line of the supposed subterranean way, which is shown on the archaeological survey map of Hereford as running between the site of St. Guthlac's Priory, which was situate in Commercial Road near the gaol, to a point near the River Wye, to the south of the earthwork known as Mouse Castle. The direction of this line is roughly north-west and south-east. The hollow in the rocks exposed appeared to me to run in just the opposite direction to this, and I must say I could not detect any evidence of the cavity having had an artificial origin. The section exposed was 7ft. 6in. of red clay resting upon the Red Sandstone rock, four feet of the face of which was exposed. My impression is that the subsidence was not due to the presence of a subterranean passage. It was difficult owing to the loose nature of the ground to obtain any really reliable information as to the exact nature of the occurrence."

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

SECOND FIELD MEETING, JUNE 25th, 1912.

PRESTEIGN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

For upwards of 400 years the town of Presteign has proudly borne the title of the county town of Radnorshire, and now it is strongly resisting the attempts which are being made to transfer the title to her more modern rival, Llandrindod Wells. Modernity has little respect for the places that flourished long centuries ago. They are voted out-of-date, slow, and fit only for the attention of the curious tourist. Be this as it may, there is an intimate connection with the growth and progress of the counties for long years which these old-world towns possess, a connection which ought not to be lost sight of, and a connection which ought not to be severed, excepting in the interests of the continued progress of the counties as a whole.

Presteign and a portion of its hilly surroundings formed the objective of the members of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club on Tuesday for their second field meeting of the season. It was a small party which joined the 9.20 a.m. train from Hereford, the rain descending in torrents, and the lowering clouds in the sky giving promise of a continuous downpour. Happily we emerged from the Dinmore tunnel into bright sunshine, the clouds having largely dispersed. Thereafter all went as merrily as a marriage bell, no rain again falling until we arrived at Hereford in the evening. On the way the party was augmented so that we numbered about 30 when we arrived at our destination. On the platform of Presteign station we were welcomed by Mr. J. H. Wale, J.P., who was to be our guide throughout the day. He conducted us along the main street to the public grounds known as "The Warden" and which are believed to be the site of a castle. The foundations are now overgrown with grass, but in dry weather

where the walls stood, the grass dies away. Mr. Wale mentioned the interesting fact that many years ago the stalwarts of Presteign engaged in prize-fights on the Warden during the town wakes, the challenges for which were issued as long as twelve months beforehand. The Warden is now shaded with beautiful trees and forms a delightful retreat, of which the town should be proud. There is one tree, a fir, in which according to Mr. Wale, the rooks nest to the exclusion of all others, but he could not account for this preference. Leaving the Warden, we came to Mr. Wale's residence, "Silia," and from first to last we were charmed with all that met the eye. The grounds are delightful, and the pride which the owner takes in his surroundings is very evident. Having entered the drive we came across a small lake in which the waterfowl disported themselves gaily. Mr. Wale related how, when once increasing the height of the water level, a pair of waterfowl had nested on the water's edge. Finding that the water was likely to encroach on their home, which contained seven eggs, both set to work with desperation, and continued to increase the height of their nest until they had put the eggs out of the reach of the water, so that they succeeded in hatching no less than six water chicks. A little removed from this lake is a weeping lime tree and again Mr. Wale had something of a curious nature to relate. He said that in the summer time bees in hundreds could be found dead under the tree, either having been poisoned by the bloom, or having been intoxicated and fallen to the ground where they were killed by ants. Mr. T. Hutchinson inclined to the latter view, and asked Mr. Wale to keep observation, so that when he saw a bee fall from the tree he could pick it up and see if it revived.

A NATURAL CONCRETION.

It was here that Mr. J. Parker, of Kington, produced a piece of hard clay, apparently moulded in a form similar to the hub of a cart wheel, the centre hole being perfectly rounded. He said it was handed to him by the manager of the Old Radnor Quarries, Mr. W. C. Chambers, and that it was found in a cleft in the rock at the quarries about six feet from the surface. A geologist in the party gave it as his opinion that it was a natural concretion, the clay having formed itself round a stick which caused the central cavity. We then passed on quickly through the plantation, with its grand collection of conifers, a list of which is to be found on page 331 of "Transactions." 1889. On reaching the far end of the plantation specimens of a curious parasitic plant, broom rape, *Orabanche major*, were found growing from the roots of the young trees planted there, and were inspected with interest. The broom rape is described in the Herefordshire Flora as "rather rare, parasite

upon *Ulex* (gorse), and *Sorothamnus* (broom). There was so much to engage the attention in this plantation that the Hon. Secretary had continually to urge the necessity of making progress, and truly it is a place in which one would wish to linger. A return was made to the house, in the front of which Mr. and Mrs. Wale had kindly prepared a welcome *al fresco* luncheon. On the lawn we attended to our creature comforts while we feasted our eyes with the charming views of the distant hills to be obtained from the lawn. We looked across to the well wooded Wapley, a hill under which Presteign nestles, while to the left is Coleshill, on which fragments of coal are occasionally picked up. We looked down upon the valley of the Lugg, delightfully fresh after the early morning rain, and the dividing line of England and Wales, and Herefordshire and Radnorshire. "Silia" originally belonged to a Captain Beavan, an old officer of the Radnorshire Militia, who spent the greater part of his time in beautifying the grounds by planting the trees which are now such glorious monuments to his memory. Well might the present owner be envied.

In the course of the halt for refreshments, the HON. SECRETARY read the following notes by Mr. James G. Wood:—

OFFA'S DYKE.

I much regret that I cannot be with the Woolhope Club on the 28th inst. on their Presteign excursion; the more so because, as I have already told you, I have not as yet seen the section of Offa's Dyke which they propose to visit, though I do know the very fine piece south of Knighton, as far as the Tile House on the Presteign road. Under these circumstances I do not think I ought to offer you anything in the shape of a formal paper for the consideration of the Club, but possibly the following short notes may help those who are interested in the subject to compare this portion with other portions of the Dyke, in respect of surrounding features and place-names.

The "Warden" (which lies immediately on the west of Presteign) is a small intrenchment on a height overlooking the valley and crossings of the Lugg, and was formerly a watch station. I may refer to my paper on the Garden Cliff (Transactions, 1907, p. 340), where I dealt with the identity of "Warden" and "Garden," and to my mention of the "Garden Wood" near Lyonshall (Transactions, 1901, p. 150). The word has no association with "Wardine" dealt with in Transactions, 1905, pp. 171 and following. As to watching places generally, see paper on the "Twt" at Almeley, 1902, p. 233.

I do not associate the "Warden" with the Dyke. It appears to be one of a vast number of small intrenchments which are to be found on almost every eminence in the Radnor and Clun Forests districts. The greater number of these are on the western side of the Dyke; but the similarity of many on the one side with those on the other side indicates a date, of at least the larger number, anterior to the Mercian advance. They are so numerous on the border of Montgomery, west of Clun Forest, that the district there is called Kerry, i.e., Caerau, or the camps. I apprehend that "Castle Ring," which will be visited, is one of these; but I shall be glad to hear of any opinion as to its origin and use.

In following the Dyke northwards from Castle Ring the first thing I notice is that it crosses the Discoyd-Cascob road at a place called "Yewtree Farm." It may be remembered that I have several times called attention to the fact that the line of the Dyke is marked out by yews and hollies (see Transactions, 1901, pp. 149-150); and the photograph of the yew trees called the "Shepherds" on the Dyke at Rushock Hill (Transactions, 1902, p. 241); and the explanation of "Yazor," as the Yewtree Bank, in a note to my paper on the Dyke in the Victoria History of Herefordshire, p. 259. It is also to be noticed that the name "Yewtree" recurs on the line of the Dyke on Spoad Hill, east of Clun, between the Rivers Lugg and Teme.

From Yewtree Farm the Dyke will be seen on the north side of the Lugg rising up a spur called "Furrow" Hill. The name obviously is derived from the Dyke; just as the large intrenchment on the hill above Llandewi-Bref in Cardigan is called in the Welsh "Cwys-yr-ychain-bannog," i.e., "the furrow of the long-horned oxen," mythologically connected with the place. We may compare this with Grimsditch (Transactions, 1901, p. 136).

It will be well, however, to ascertain whether the Dyke takes here the form of a "ditch" in the modern sense; as I have shown it to have taken at Bartonsham, and near Ross, and at Duffield near the Kymin; or whether it is both bank and ditch as near Knighton. It will be remembered that in Gloucestershire it usually takes the form of a bank only.

"Ditch" (or the Saxon dic) originally meant anything that was the result of digging, whether bank or cutting. About two miles south of Castle Ring the Dyke crosses "Ditch Hill." And in Tidenham, Gloucestershire, the part of the Dyke now called "Buttington Tump" (Transactions, 1902, p. 255) was in a lease, 8 August, 23 Henry VIII., called the "Great Ditch." Other parts of the Dyke were called the Rowe Ditch (Transactions, 1902, p. 244) and Grimsditch.

"Discoyd" is, of course, "Discoed," in which form it occurs in Monmouthshire at Llanfair-discoed, and in the variant form in Denbighshire at Bangor-iscoed, and in Monmouthshire formerly as Gwent-iscoed (Transactions, 1903, p. 199). It means "below" or "clear of" the wood.

Preb. LAMBERT, the president for the day in the absence through illness of the President (the Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan), expressed our grateful thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Wale for their kind, liberal, and acceptable hospitality. He said that he was sure the walk through the plantation must have impressed all very much indeed, and they would look back upon it with very pleasant recollections for a very long time to come. They heartily thanked Mr. and Mrs. Wale for their kind reception (applause).

Mr. WALE in reply, said he was very pleased to welcome the Woolhope Club there, and would be pleased to explain to them all he could (hear, hear).

HILL CLIMBING.

We then recommenced our itinerary, our objective being the summit of Harley Hill which is somewhat less than a mile distant from "Silia." On the way we disturbed a partridge with her young—an early brood—which were evidently strong on the wing. The hill rises to a height of 1,029 feet, and at the summit we enjoyed glorious views of the surrounding hills and valleys. The flights of a number of curlews, a bird not at all plentiful in Herefordshire, were also watched with interest.

The HON. SECRETARY, pointing in a north-easterly direction, showed us Harley Mountain, which, he said, like Harley Hill, probably was so named because of the estate of the Earls of Oxford, —Brampton Bryan—lay around them. It was said that the Earl of Oxford could ride from Hereford to Knighton, and never leave his own property. Proof of the immensity of the estate was found in the fact that there was an Oxford Arms Inn at Hereford, another at Kington, another at Presteign, another at Knighton, and many more.

After a short rest we again resumed our tour on foot, leaving the hill on the opposite side and pursuing our journey by a by road to Castle Ring Camp, about 2½ miles from "Silia." On the way we again came across numerous specimens of the Broom-rape, this time in flower, and growing from the roots of the Broom. We also caught glimpses of the old coaching road which led from Aberystwyth to London. Near the camp we came to a section of Offa's

Dyke, access to which was kindly permitted by Major Mynors and his tenant Mr. Davies. We walked up the Dyke, which is very distinct, to Pen Offa, a farmhouse, and entered the Castle Ring Camp, which is probably ancient British. Here we seated ourselves and Mr. R. H. GEORGE read us the following interesting paper on Presteign and its historical associations:—

PRESTEIGN'S HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Referring in 1603 to the towns of Radnorshire, Camden says: "The greatest of note is Radnor, the chief town of the county, called in British Maesyved; fair-built, but with thatched houses as the manner is of that county. Formerly it was well-fenced with walls and a castle, but, being by that rebellious Owen Glendower laid in ashes, it decayed daily, as well as Old Radnor (called by the Britons Maesyved-hen), and from its high situation, Pencraig, which had been burnt by Rhys ap Gruffyd in the reign of King John. If I should say that this Maesyved is the city of Magos, which Antoninus seems to call Magnos, where, as we read in the Notitia Provinciarum, the commander of the Pascentian regiment lay in garrison, under the Lieutenant of Britain, in the reign of Theodosius the Younger, in my judgment, and perhaps others may be of the same mind, I should not be much mistaken, for we find that the writers of the Middle Ages call the inhabitants of this country 'Magesetenses' and the distances from Gobannium or Abergavenny, as also from Brangonium or Worcester differ very little from the computation of Antoninus."

There is a road leading from the Broad at Leominster to Croft, called the Riddle Lane or Croft Lane, which passes near the Croase, Luston, and probably connected Croft Ambury with camps at Risbury or Blackwardine. If Camden is correct in his opinion that Radnor was the city of Magos, this road is almost certain to have been a portion of one from Radnor to Worcester. If it is objected that the camps are supposed to be British, I must repeat what I have many times stated, viz., that after over 400 years of Roman rule the Britons had become Roman in all their ideas of war, camp construction and civilisation in general, and that the traces of late Romano-British settlements are indistinguishable from Roman. Earlier camps of the Caractacus period—400 years earlier—would show the accepted British characteristics. It would be very interesting to know whether any further traces of this road from Radnor to Worcester had been found anywhere on the Radnor side of Croft, or on the Worcester side of Leominster.

Camden continues: "Scarce three miles to the east of Radnor lies Presteigne, in which Llan Andras or Saint Andrews, which, from a small village in the memory of our grandfathers, did by the favour and encouragement of Martin, Lord Bishop of St. David's, become so eminent as in some measure to eclipse Radnor." (It is worth noting that nothing is said about the Warden or a castle). "Scarce four miles hence lies Knighton, called by the Britons, as I am informed Trebucllo or Trevyklawdh, from the dyke near it, which was cast up by Offa the Mercian by great labour and industry, as a boundary between his subjects and the Britons, concerning which Johannes Sarisburiensis in his Polycraticon says that Harold established a law that whatever Welshman should be found armed on this side the limit set them, to wit, Offa's Dyke, his right hand should be struck off by the King's officers."

RADNOR.

He suggests that the name "Radnor" is derived from "Rhaiadr-Gwy" that is the contract or falls of the Wye. This is what he says on the subject: "And I know not whether the English might not from that word Rhaidr impose the name Radnor, first on the county and afterwards on the chief town therein." He closes his description of Radnorshire by the statement that it contains 52 parishes.

PILLETH.

In the conflict between Owen Glendower and Sir Edmund Mortimer, a great battle was fought at Pilleth, about five miles from Presteign, in 1402. The name Pilleth is derived from two Celtic words, Pwll-llaith—the pool of blood. The personal combat between the two chieftains, as related by Shakespeare, took place either at Pilleth or at Eardisland. I am inclined to think it more likely to have been at Eardisland, as the Marchmen were defeated at Pilleth and pursued by the Welsh towards Leominster. A combat of this kind would be more probable in the pursuit, when Sir Edmund was overtaken, than on a stricken field like Pilleth where both leaders were surrounded by their followers, and, as the tumuli prove, so many were slain. Afterwards an alliance was made between Glendower, the Percies and the Mortimers, with the object of dethroning Henry IV, and placing the young Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, upon the throne, to which he was entitled by right of blood. This alliance may really be considered the commencement of the Wars of the Roses. It met with a reverse at the battle of Shrewsbury, but subsequently triumphed at Mortimer's Cross and

Towton. Edward Plantagenet, was the heir of Mortimer and Clarence, and Plantagenet by descent from Anne de Mortimer, who had married Richard, Earl of Cambridge, the father of Richard, Duke of York, who was killed at Wakefield, and this marriage united the senior Plantagenet branch of Clarence with the junior branch of York. Monachty, about a mile and half further on from Pilleth was a small monastery, as its name clearly shows.

KINSHAM.

Kinsham, which I have only time to mention briefly, was frequently visited by Lord Byron. In the Wars of the Roses, most of the Welsh borderers, as well as the Marchmen were supporters of the White Rose faction, but there were several notable exceptions, such as the Vaughans of Hergest and De Vere, Earl of Oxford.

KINGSLAND.

The march of the Earl of Pembroke and the Earl of Ormonde to the plains of Kingsland, where the battle of Mortimer's Cross was fought on Candlemas Day, 1461, was through Radnorshire, and after the defeat of the Lancastrians by Edward Plantagenet, many of the routed Lancastrians fled over the marsh of Shobdon in the direction of Presteign, several of them finding their way to Abbey-Cwmhir, where they took sanctuary, and many others hiding in the mountains.

At the time of the Reformation, Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was Lord President of Wales and the Marches. He was a follower of the notorious Thomas Cromwell and performed the ceremony of marriage between Henry VIII, and Anne Boleyn, after which he was raised to the see of Lichfield and Coventry.

In a letter to Thomas Cromwell dated November 1535, he acknowledges the receipt of £100 to repair the castle of Ludlow, which was sent to him through Sir Edward Croft, "receyvour of the erledome of Marche."

Between November and Christmas Bishop Lee visited Radnor and Presteign. The following is an extract from a letter to Cromwell dated December 27th, 1535: "And farther advertising you that I have bene in Wales at Presteign where I was right heartily welcomed with all the honest of that part as Sir James Baskerville and many others, without any speares or other ffashion as thought moche dangerous to some; but God willing, heretofore, hath bin

used. Which jorney was I entende after Easter to lye oon month at Presteyne, even among the thickest of the thieves. Wherefore if the King's highness will have this countrey reformed, which is nigh at a poynte, his grace may not stick to spende oon hundred pounds, more or less for the same."

Wright says that in a letter dated January, 1536, the Bishop speaks of his activity in "hunting down the thieves" and boasts of having reduced Wales to such order that one thief took another, and that the cattle, which were a great object of pillage on former times, were now "sufficient to take care of themselves." Some people may think that however much the Radnorshire borderers may have been addicted to cattle lifting, the palm of thievery would be won easily by Henry VIII., and his satellites such as Thomas Cromwell and Roland Lee, who, when confiscating the property of the church, appropriated not only the cattle but the land on which the cattle were raised and fed.

LEOMINSTER AND WEOBLEY.

After the battle of Naseby, which was fought on June 14th, 1645, and at which the Royalist power was hopelessly shattered, King Charles I. retreated from Leicester to Hereford and spent some time in this neighbourhood, dining at Leominster one day and passing a night at Weobley. He proceeded to Raglan and Cardiff, leaving the latter on August 21st, arriving at Newark on the 24th and at Oxford on August 28th. On August 31st he left Oxford for Hereford, the siege of which city he relieved on the following day, and on September 10th he marched from Hereford towards Raglan with the intention of relieving Bristol, but heard at Raglan that Bristol had fallen. It is possible that in the course of these marches through the border counties he may have visited Presteign, which is known to have been Royalist, but I can find no record of it. He then started on his desperate march over the Welsh hills to Chester, which he entered on September 23rd. Slingsby gives a vivid description of the hardships of this weary journey over the trackless hills, and relates an incident which happened at Old Radnor. When the king arrived at Old Radnor he slept "in a low poor chamber," and on his arrival the good wife did her best to entertain her visitors, but "troubled with continual calling for victuals and having it seems but one cheese, comes into the room where the King was, and very soberly asks if the King had done with the cheese for the gentlemen without desired it." From Old Radnor the march was continued to Presteigne, and from there to Wigmore Grange, where the King slept, and then on to Ludlow and Chester.

CHARLES II. AND PRESTEIGN.

I am informed that it is claimed that Charles II. slept in Presteign after the battle of Worcester in 1651; but it seems quite impossible that he could have been anywhere near the town. The battle of Worcester was fought on September 3rd, and it is a well-established fact that Charles escaped to Boscobel and Whiteladies the same night. I am aware that two publications which I referred to in a recent letter to the *Hereford Times*—one evidently copied from the other—state that it was not Boscobel to which the King fled after the battle, but Leominster, where he slept on the night of the battle, afterwards going half-way to Presteign, with the intention of finding a ship on the Welsh coast, but fearing pursuit turning back and making for Boscobel. Blount's Boscobel, the narrative of Charles himself and the whole of the contemporary historians, prove that this tale has no foundation in fact. After his defeat at Worcester he travelled all night and reached Whiteladies, 25 miles from Worcester early on September 4th, going on to Boscobel, where he hid all day in the wood, leaving for Madeley at night, which he reached about midnight. On the following day he returned to Boscobel, and, on September 6th, he hid in the oak while his enemies were searching for him. On the 7th (Sunday) he kept indoors at Boscobel and departed to Moseley at night. It was there arranged that he should try to get to Bristol, disguised as a servant of Miss Lane, the daughter of Colonel Lane of Bentley. Boscobel had in the meantime been searched by the Roundheads. On the 10th he went to Colonel Lane's house at Bentley, and the following day started with Miss Lane for Bristol, arriving near that port after a journey of three days. On the 12th it is likely that he stayed at Orleton Court, the residence of the Blounts. It would be in his line of flight, he would be sure of a welcome, and he is said to have passed through Knightwick on the 13th. No ship being obtainable at Bristol he started for the south, embarking at Shoreham and landing in Normandy on October 17th. There is no doubt, however, that Charles I. visited Presteign, and, if the old town has to give up her pre-eminence in the county to the more modern Llandrindod, she can boast of having been the county town of Radnorshire for a period of nearly 400 years. Perhaps if the borings for coal in the neighbourhood prove successful Presteign may continue to hold her premier place, and modern enterprise enable her to prolong her existence as the county town.

THE TOUR CONTINUED.

Beautiful views were obtained of range upon range of hills all around. Returning, we descended to the little Discoed Church,

in the valley, in the churchyard of which stand two very venerable yews, probably more than 1,000 years old. The church is not very interesting, having been rebuilt in the early English style about 30 years ago, and there being little or no traces of the ancient structure. Standing there, in an exceedingly scattered and poor district, where the houses lie a mile or more apart, the effect which the Welsh Church Bill, if passed, will have on these country churches, was brought home to us. How will it be possible, when robbed of endowments, to keep the services going in this church—and there are many like it—when it is robbed of its endowments? It is difficult to find an answer.

We then returned by road, a distance of 2½ miles, to Presteign, and dined at the Radnorshire Arms Hotel, where Host and Hostess Kemp had made excellent preparations for us. The hotel is a fine example of the half-timbered style, having been built in 1616 as a private house. In the course of the walk we had covered a distance of about 8½ miles up hill and down dale, but it was well worth the effort, the day having been delightful from every point of view. Those present at the dinner were as follows:—

Members: Rev. Preb. Lambert (who presided), Mr. G. J. Abell, Mr. J. H. Berrow, Colonel J. E. R. Campbell, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Father R. A. Davies, Dr. H. B. Dickenson, Rev. P. H. Fernandez, Mr. R. H. George, Rev. Hugh H. Gibbon, Mr. H. Gosling, Mr. H. G. Hudson, Mr. Gwilym James, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Mr. C. E. A. Moore, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Mr. J. Parker, Dr. Scudamore Powell, Mr. H. H. Pumphrey, Mr. J. H. Wale, Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Mr. Small, with the Hon. Secretary (Mr. T. Hutchinson).

The visitors included Mr. Campbell, jun., Rev. H. E. Grindley, Mr. W. J. Williams, and Mr. J. Richings.

The President (Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan) wrote regretting his absence owing to illness.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

The HON. SECRETARY announced that the following gentlemen had been unanimously elected: Major Booth, D.S.O., Cusop, Hay, proposed by Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary: Mr. James Budd, of Leominster, proposed by Mr. G. J. Abell, and seconded by Mr. C. E. A. Moore; Colonel Richard Cox, Bodenham road, Hereford, proposed by the Rev. Preb. Lambert, and seconded by the Rev. C. A. Treherne: Mr. R. Masefield, Ledbury, proposed by the President, and seconded by the Hon.

Secretary; Mr. W. W. Robinson, jun., King-street, Hereford, proposed by Mr. W. W. Robinson, and seconded by Mr. R. Clarke.

It was also announced that Mr. Alfred P. Maudslay, of Morney Cross, Fownhope, had been proposed for election by Mr. F. R. James, and seconded by Colonel Campbell.

In view of the alterations that are being made to Brinsop Court, it was decided to obtain photographs of Brinsop Court, as it previously stood, from Mr. Bustin, for inclusion in the Transactions.*

The HON. SECRETARY stated that the Rev. H. E. Grindley was for many years a member of the club, and for reasons over which he had no control he had to give up his membership, and go away. He had now returned and wished to resume his membership, and he (the hon. secretary) proposed that he be allowed to do so without the usual entrance fee.

This was agreed to.

The Rev. A. G. Jones, of Yarkhill, in a letter dated June 18th, wrote stating that there was a heavy fall of black rain in that neighbourhood on the previous Monday night. He added that there was very little undissolved matter to form a scum, the black colouring matter seemed to be almost entirely amalgamated. Mr. Hutchinson added that some two years ago he was in Stretton Grandison, a neighbouring parish, and there were still remains of a fall of black rain lying on the grass two days after it fell. It was suggested that it came from smoke, or from small particles of dust that came over from the collieries in South Wales, or from the Black Country, but whether that could be so he could not say. It was curious that this should have occurred twice in the same neighbourhood.

Preb. LAMBERT said they were much obliged to Mr. Jones for sending on the information.

Dr. POWELL said he himself had noticed this in rain gauging. He had submitted it to a filter, and it actually produced a dark water, even after the filtering. He could detect no organic matter at all.

The HON. SECRETARY recorded the capture of a new moth in the Leominster district. It was the *Nephopteryx Augustella*, and was taken at Grantsfield in June, 1912, by Miss Hutchinson. It was probably introduced last year in a bunch of spindle berries. It had been found in the Tarrington district but never before in the Leominster district.

* These photographs appeared in the volume for the year.

A letter dated June 18th was read from Mr. J. Jolliffe, of Benfield, Bredwardine, in which he stated that while they were working round some ground down for swedes they came across a square patch of stone in edgeways. They raised the stone, and dug in, and it sounded very hollow underneath. They had dug to a depth of about 9ft., and had come across a lot of stones which seemed to have been on the top some time. He invited someone to go and see it.

The HON. SECRETARY said he had not been able to go himself, but he had sent the letter on to Mr. Jack, thinking he would be better able to deal with it. What Mr. Jack did he had not heard. He went on to say that Mrs. Montagu Kemp had written a short history of the Radnorshire Arms Hotel, which he regretted they had not time to read, but she had kindly presented the Club with a copy, for which they were much indebted to her (applause).

We then joined the 5.45 p.m. train at Presteign, and arrived at Hereford at 7-20, shortly after which the rain again began to fall.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

THIRD FIELD MEETING (LADIES' DAY), THURSDAY, AUG. 1ST, 1912.

RAGLAN CASTLE.

After a lapse of nearly 30 years, the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club revisited Raglan Castle on Thursday, Usk being also included in the day's excursion. It was as far back as 1885 that this particular spot of the historic Welsh borderland claimed the club's attention, so that familiar as it was to most of the party individually, it was in a sense new ground to the club, for few if any present could recall the outing of the eighties. In addition to this it was Ladies' day, and the presence of many representatives of the fair sex of course added peculiar charm to an already interesting outing. Incredible as it may seem to some people who were in less favoured parts that day, the weather was on its best behaviour. In strong contrast to the previous day's pluvial visitation, the elements were ideal for such an excursion, a bright and almost unclouded sun illuminated the landscape all day long, and every one present voted the club lucky in the choice of day.

THE COMPANY.

The muster of the club members was not so large as usual owing no doubt to the uncertainty of the meteorological outlook over-night, but visitors were numerous and the party at its maximum numbered perhaps over 40, among those present, it is interesting to note, being a son, two daughters, and two grandchildren of the late Dr. Bull, whose name figures so largely in the history of the club. The following is a list of the company:—The President (Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan), Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. W. Cecil Gethen, Mr. E. H. Grocock, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. Henry Southall, Mr. J. W. Stephens, the Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. Ernest G. Davies, Mr. T. Hutchinson (hon. secretary), Mr. W. Brown (Whitchurch), Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. S. H. Deakin, Mr. A. P. Small (Ross), Mr. T. A.

R. Littledale (Wiltondale), Preb. W. H. Lambert, the Rev. L. W. Richings, the Rev. R. H. Wilmot, Rev. W. Shuttleworth Clarke (Marstow), Mr. J. B. Pilley (assistant secretary). Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bull (London), Miss Winnie Bull and Miss Peggy Bull (London), Miss Bull (Hereford), Miss Maude E. Bull (Hereford), the Hon. Mrs. Wilmot (Bishopstone), Mrs. Hovil, Mrs. S. H. Deakin, Mrs. Lilwall, Colonel Bradney, Mr. and Mrs. Raglan T. H. Somerset, Mr. Somerset, junr., Mrs. Stooke-Vaughan, Miss Stooke-Vaughan, Mrs. Gravely, Miss Bradney, Mr. W. Brown, Herr Werner (Rastenburg, Germany), Mr. F. H. Goddard, Mrs. Cecil Gethen, Mrs. Arthur H. Lamont, the Misses Hutchinson, Miss Davies (Whitney-on-Wye), Mr. F. Armitage (Benhill), Miss N. Armitage (Dadnor), Miss C. Armitage (Dadnor), and others.

AT MONMOUTH.

Mr. Hutchinson had made excellent arrangements, and the party took the circular tour, leaving Hereford on the 9.55 a.m. train for Raglan, arriving there at 12.44, and going on down to Usk in the late afternoon. From that quiet little town the visitors had perforce to travel as far as Pontypool Road in order to get back to Hereford at 7.40 instead of 10.15. Owing to the exigences of the railway service over an hour on the outward journey had to be spent in Monmouth, which well repaid a stroll through the quaint streets from May Hill to Troy station. On the way the handsome new statue to the memory of the Hon. C. S. Rolls, a pioneer of aviation, outside the Town Hall claimed some attention, and two or three photographic plates and films were exposed on it under unfavourable lighting conditions.

The Monnow Bridge Tower at the bottom of the town was inspected with much interest. This structure, which is said to date from about 1200, was 12 years ago presented to the Monmouthshire County Council by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. The centre arch represents the width of the old roadway and the bridge in its early days. In later years it was widened, and two side openings on the right and left of the gateway were made to form the present pathways. The most interesting feature is undoubtedly the machicolations, or openings in the projecting top floor, through which boiling oil or molten lead could be poured on assailants. Hard by the ancient gateway stands St. Thomas's church of Over-Monnow, which was inspected by several of the party, to whom Mr. Robt. Clarke, who has a vast knowledge of things architectural, pointed out an old Norman doorway "in situ" on the north side of the chancel. The windows and walls are also ancient. The nave has been considerably restored in recent years.

RAGLAN CASTLE.

The old Town Cross was also seen by some of the party, which rallied at Troy station well before 12.30 to entrain for Raglan. From Raglan station a pleasant 15 minutes' walk across fields, affording capital views of the Skirrid, the Sugar Loaf and Blorenge, brought the excursionists to the entrance to the historic ruins, which were the "pièce de resistance" of the day. Here they were heartily welcomed by Mr. Raglan T. H. Somerset, who most kindly acted as guide and explained the many features of interest the old Castle contained in the days of its glory, remnants of which are still visible in and about its majestic ivy-clad masonry. As all readers of history are aware, Raglan Castle was amongst the strongholds which created the classic land of Gwent, and stood out pre-eminently for strength and beauty, and is said to have been the last (some historians say the last but one) to defy the power of Cromwell. As Mr. Somerset, who took infinite pains in his explanations, was speaking, the mind conjured up many a stirring scene in its turbulent history, afterwards described in a paper read by Col. Bradney. It is not every castle that could boast 16 spiral staircases, or a water engine, or withstand an eleven weeks' siege as did Raglan in 1646 when the Parliamentarians surrounded it. Another point of supreme interest is that King Charles I. paid three visits to this stronghold.

CLUB BUSINESS MEETING.

After the inspection of the ruins under the guidance of Mr. Somerset, to whom Mr. Hutchinson expressed the hearty thanks of the company for his information, the party descended the terrace on the west side of the castle, and in a grassy enclosure, at the base of the earthworks, partook of pocket luncheon picnic fashion in the shade of a drooping ash tree. As sandwiches require some accompanying moisture to make them palatable, gingerade and water, which were the only thirst-quenchers to be obtained, were much in request, and the approach of the hon. sec. with a bucket of Adam's ale was hailed with grateful applause: likewise the appearance of the Vicar of Brinsop and Herr Werner with a case of "pop." The alfresco meal was much enjoyed, and was followed by a business meeting of the club.

Mr. HUTCHINSON first announced that Mr. Alfred Maudslay, of Morney Cross, Fownhope, had been unanimously elected a member of the club.

Two candidates were submitted for election at a future meeting, viz., Mr. J. H. Graves, of Llangarren, proposed by Mr. A. P. Small

and seconded by Mr. H. Southall; and Mr. E. P. Lloyd, of Leominster, proposed by Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Mr. Southall.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said he had received a letter from Mr. Cambridge-Phillips, last year's president of the club, giving particulars of a coloured partridge (*Perdis montana*), killed on a farm near Brecon. The Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, of Staunton-on-Arrow, had also written recording the occurrence of a rare species of flora (*Hypericum Montanum*) near Knill, in the vicinity of Nash Rocks, this being the first time that particular plant had been recorded in that part of the county. The rev. gentleman also enclosed a coloured sketch of a fungus picked on his lawn, and asked if any member of the club could identify the species. From the Rev. A. G. Jones, vicar of Yarkhill, he (Mr. Hutchinson) had also received a letter reporting the hatching of a cuckoo in a swallow's nest, a very rare occurrence. Mr. Hutchinson further announced that he had been in communication with Mr. Forrest, of Shrewsbury, with regard to the next outing of the club to Wroxeter; Mr. Forrest had suggested that some members of the Caradoc Club would like to join them. The only difficulty in the way was the number that could be accommodated at lunch, the landlord of the hotel to which they would go being only able to cater for 35, but that morning he (Mr. Hutchinson) had received a post card from Mr. Forrest saying that the Caradoc people would only require seats in the carriages, not dinner. He (the hon. secretary) therefore presumed he might invite any members of the Caradoc Club who might like to join them. He moved that they do so, and the meeting unanimously agreed to the suggestion.

Mr. SOUTHALL reported that the rare bird recently found above Wilton Bridge, Ross, had proved to be, as was thought at the time, a night heron.

Mr. HUTCHINSON commented on the satisfactory number of records sent in for this meeting, and expressed a hope that every member of the club would let him know of anything worth recording whenever such came to his knowledge.

Mr. LITLEDALE brought to the notice of the club the pecuniary needs of Garway Church, upon which it has been found necessary to spend £61 in restoration. On behalf of the Vicar, the Rev. G. F. Powys, he inquired whether the club, seeing the number of clergy who were members, would help in any way.

As there is no precedent for such a departure, and as the club is committed to heavy expenditure in the near future, on Kenchester excavations and the publication of a volume of Transactions, it was decided that the application could not be entertained.

Mr. SOUTHALL, the octogenarian meteorologist of the party, made some interesting observations on one or two features of the extraordinary weather of the past two years. He hoped we were now at the close of an extraordinary wet time (hear, hear). The weather experienced in the period beginning December last and ending that (Thursday) morning, was just the reverse to that of the corresponding period twelve months before, an unprecedented amount of rain having fallen. The figures recorded showed that during 306 days in 1910 only 10½ inches of rain fell, and that from December 3rd last up till Thursday night in this week the rainfall had been 29½ inches! December was the wettest month recorded in Herefordshire for 94 years. Thus we had had three times the quantity of rain that fell in the corresponding period of the previous year. Very little was yet known about the weather. He had studied it all his life and had come to the conclusion that those who pretended to know did not know what the weather was going to be (laughter). What was known was that if a storm was coming across the Atlantic within reach of telegraphic wires or a Marconi station, it was possible to say what the weather could be for a day or two; but they could not tell the magnitude of the storm, nor the pace at which it would travel over the British Isles, nor the exact centre of the track it would take.

Colonel BRADNEY interested the company for about a quarter of an hour with a valuable paper on the history of Raglan Castle, and on the proposition of Mr. HUTCHINSON he was accorded a sincere vote of thanks for his kindness. The Colonel readily consented to his paper being published both in the Club's Transactions and the *Hereford Times*.

After the meeting, the company inspected the Castle ruins as individual inclinations prompted, about an hour being spent in this way. Then they walked back to the station and entrained for Usk, an ancient town of British origin, and the site of the Roman town or station, Burrium, situate on the great Roman road starting from Caerleon and passing through Hereford (Magna Castra, Kenchester) to Uriconium, near Shrewsbury and Chester. The majority of the visitors, in the short time left at their disposal, through the late arrival of the train, visited the Priory Church of St. Mary, the Norman portion of which is generally supposed to represent the early parish church of Usk. About 1135 a Priory of Benedictine nuns was founded there by Earl Richard de Clare, the well-known Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, whose uncle, Walter de Clare, was the founder of Tintern. The architectural features of the building were admired, but the same cannot be said of one of the two screens which adorn the interior, the gaudy colouring introducing a jarring

note to surroundings mellowed by age. The ruins of the old Castle, which was dismantled during the civil wars, attracted a few of the Herefordians, and appreciation was expressed of the herring-bone work still to be seen in the masonry.

This was the last item in the day's programme of sight-seeing, and just before six o'clock the party entrained for home. A considerable section, however, including the President, travelled by motor.

RAGLAN CASTLE.

BY COLONEL JOSEPH A. BRADNEY, C.B., M.A.

THE 1646 EPISODES.

At the recent field meeting of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, Colonel Joseph A. Bradney, C.B., M.A., read the following paper on Raglan Castle, which is regarded as the best short history of the famous border stronghold extant. He said:—

The earliest mention of Raglan is in the 12th century, when a castle was erected here by one of the Clares who were Lords of Usk. The site was called, so various authorities tell us, Twyn-y-Ceiros—the cherry-tree tump—and on this tump there must have been, for centuries, but a very small building, for there are now no indications left of anything much older than the present edifice. Richard de Clare granted it, and the manor, to Walter, second son of Ralph de Bluet, in the time of Henry II., when it passed by marriage with the heiress to Bartholomew Pychard, whose only son and heir dying without issue, it reverted to the Bluets. Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir John Bluet of Daglingworth, in the county of Gloucester, carried it to her first husband, Sir James Berkeley, whom she survived, and she afterwards married Sir William ap Thomas. Sir William ap Thomas purchased Raglan from his stepson, James, fifth Lord Berkeley, about 1410, and it is from this date that the history of the castle really begins. Sir William ap Thomas was one of the most distinguished Welshmen of his day, and was the fifth son of Thomas ap Gwilym ap Jenkin of Perth-hir, in the parish of Rockfield, and was the first of his family who rose to more than provincial fame, though in the course of the next four centuries, his

descendants and the descendants of his uncles—all in the male line of descent—earned no less than one marquissate, seven earldoms, two viscountcies, fourteen baronies, four baronetcies, and knight-hoods without number, while seven have been knights of the Garter. The different branches settled down to various surnames after the Welsh custom, and at one time between them owned the greater part of this county, but the only representatives of the family now left in the male line are the Jones (Herberts) of Llanarth and Clytha, the Vaughans of Courtfield, the Herberts of Muckcross in Ireland, and Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

On the purchase of Raglan, Sir William ap Thomas must have commenced in earnest the building of the castle, which he determined should be the finest in Gwent, if not in all South Wales.

· AT AGINCOURT.

In 1415 he took a large body of Welsh archers, for whom this county was noted, to the battle of Agincourt, and more lucky than his countrymen, Sir David Gam and Sir Roger Vaughan, he returned home alive. In 1420 his wife died, and he then married Gwladys, Lady Vaughan, whose father, Sir David Gam, and whose husband, Sir Roger Vaughan, he had seen slain at Agincourt. By this marriage he enriched his estate and had the manor of Llantilio Regis. He died in 1446, and lies buried in Abergavenny Church, and Lady Thomas after his death resided at Coldbrook with her second son, Sir Richard Herbert. We have left to us an interesting Marwnad or funeral elegy on her death by Lewis Glyn Cothi, a Welsh bard, in which he calls her "y seren y Fenni"—the Star of Abergavenny—and justly praises her for her accurate knowledge of the two languages, Welsh and English.

It is probable that the castle was not nearly finished by Sir William, for Churchyard, whose poems were published in 1587, credits Sir William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, the eldest son of Sir William ap Thomas, with having built it :

Not far from thence a famous castle fine,
That Ragland hight, stands moted almost round,
Made of freestone, upright as straight as line,
Whose workmanship in beauty doth abound.
The curious knots, wrought all with edged toole ;
The stately tower, that looks o'er pond and poole ;
The fountaine trim, that runs both day and night,
Doth yield in showe a rare and noble sight.

And in a marginal note it is added that the Earl of Pembroke built it sumptuously at the first.

BUILDING CONTINUED.

At all events, the first Earl of Pembroke carried on the building, and it continued to be increased and beautified almost to the day of its destruction ; for Henry, the first Marquis of Worcester, never did all to it he intended.

It is all built of smooth ashlar work, each stone being dressed smooth and cut square, an amount of detail not generally seen. The stone is local, and it is said to have come from Trelech or Penallt, five or six miles away. It is difficult to imagine how they got the immense door-steps and lintels there, for in those days there were no roads and no carts or waggons.

On the death of Sir William ap Thomas, who is called in old pedigrees *Y marchog glas o Went*—the blue knight of Gwent—he was succeeded by his eldest son, William, who was the first of the family to take the name of Herbert. He was in high favour with King Edward IV., and by the King's order had his pedigree traced, with the result that a Norman ancestry was tacked on to his great-great-grandfather, Jenkin ap Adam, who lived temp. Edward III., making that Welshman to be descended from a certain Herbert, chamberlain to King Henry I. Accordingly he assumed the name of Herbert, was made a Knight of the Garter in 1462, and was created Earl of Pembroke, on the attainder of Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke. The same year he was taken prisoner at the battle of Banbury, and with his brother, Sir Richard Herbert, of Coldbrook (who had also assumed the name of Herbert), was beheaded next day. As a staunch supporter of the White Rose he was well known, and was of great service to King Edward IV. on account of his influence with the Welsh, by whom he was known as *Gwilym'ddu*—William the Black. He lies buried in Tintern Abbey. To him succeeded in the Lordship of Raglan his son William, who was only nine years old, and who in 1479 resigned the title of Pembroke for that of Huntingdon, the King being desirous of conferring the title of Pembroke on his son, the Prince of Wales. The Earl of Huntingdon died in 1491, leaving issue an only child and heiress, who married Sir Charles Somerset, and thus commenced the line of Somerset as Lords of Raglan. Being allied to the royal house, and possessing great wealth, he quickly rose to prominence and was created Earl of Worcester in 1513, having been previously summoned to Parliament as Lord Herbert of Raglan. Nothing of particular note seems to have occurred here for the next hundred years, till we come to the great-great-grandson of Sir Charles Somerset, Henry, fifth Earl of Worcester, the gallant defender of the castle, who was created a marquis in 1642.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

During these years the castle had been continually improved and beautified. By the time of the civil wars it had only just been completed, if indeed it could be said to be finished then, for the outside gate, called the Red Gate, by which the castle was approached, was never finished to the end. Among the many prophecies which were current about the place was one which said there should come an Earl who would build a white gate and after that would begin to build a red gate, but before that red gate could be completed there would be wars all over the land. This was literally fulfilled, for before the Marquis of Worcester could finish the red gate the castle was besieged.

From the red gate we reach the white gate, which was built by the first Marquis; and from this gate a wall went round the castle, with a dry moat outside. As we enter on the left is the citadel, called in Welsh *Y twr melyn Gwent*—the yellow tower of Gwent—a hexagonal building of great beauty, surrounded by a moat, and on the farther side of the moat a walk with a sunk fence wall, with recesses in which were statues of the Roman Emperors. On the top of the sunk fence wall is the magnificent terrace, commanding views of the surrounding country. The citadel was connected with the castle by what Heath calls, on the authority of the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Pistyll, "A sumptuous arched bridge encompassed about with an outwall, with six arched turrets with battlements, all of square stone, adjoining to a deep moat 30 feet broad, wherein was placed an artificial water work, which spouted up water to the height of the castle."

On each side of the main entrance to the castle is a tower with a machicolated top, which was finished by the first Marquis of Worcester, two portcullises hung between them, and on each side are lancet holes from which arrows could be fired at different angles. The pitched court is 120 feet long by 58 feet broad, with kitchens at the end. In this court most of the domestic work of the castle must have taken place, as it is possible that the ruins on the right were wash-houses and domestic offices of various sorts. On the left stands the hall, which must have been a remarkably fine room. It is 66 feet long and 28 feet broad, and is said to have had a "rare geometrical roof of Irish oak." The hall was built on the usual plans of all halls of that period, and is exactly similar to the college halls at Oxford and Cambridge. It was entered at the lower end by a passage which went right through the hall, from which it was divided by a carved oak screen, and probably two pairs of doors to it. Over the screen was the minstrels' gallery. On the right are the butteries and pantries, forming a passage to the kitchens.

Over the dais are the arms still remaining of an Earl of Worcester. In the bay windows were many coats of arms, of which, however, Symonds only gives two, viz., Thomas Lord Morley, who died in 1416, and Herbert, within a garter, being the shield of William, first Earl of Pembroke. From the upper end of the hall was a door leading to the Marquis of Worcester's rooms, and underneath there seem to have been endless cellars. From the hall we pass into the fountain court, so called from a fountain in the centre which is said to have consisted of a magnificent white marble horse. This fountain, as already has been mentioned by Churchyard, flowed night and day.

The chapel stood against the wall of the hall, but as its length did not run true east and west the altar seems to have been placed at the end of the wall against the hall, which would certainly be the most easterly spot in the chapel. The stairs that are visible most probably led to the Marquis' pew or to a gallery. Over the chapel, and so on over a cellar or pantry ran the picture gallery. Of the pictures Symonds tells us that the two most ancient were those of Sir Charles Somerset, first Earl of Worcester, and Henry, second Earl.

The library was celebrated for its wealth of Welsh MSS., which were said to form the finest collection in South Wales, and bards and Welsh writers considered it a privilege to be allowed to enter there. After the surrender of the castle the books and MSS. were all burnt, and the very site of the library, so far as I know, cannot be traced with any certainty. On the farther side of the fountain court was the grand staircase, and to the left of that is an archway which takes us on to the terrace, where was the bowling green, a favourite spot of King Charles. The fishponds can be distinctly traced in the meadows below.

THREE PARKS.

There were three parks belonging to the castle. The home park probably comprised the land forming the present castle farm, though it is impossible now to trace the boundaries. The fence undoubtedly went along the Tregaer road, as a farmhouse is still called *Pen-y-Parc*—the park end. The next park was in the parish of Tregaer, but could only have been a small one. It is still called *Park Bach*—the little park—though the lodge, occupied until recently as a farmhouse, is now in ruins. It is remarkable for the remains of very handsome chimneys, stone mullioned windows, and huge stones over the fireplaces. The third park was at *Llan-tilio Crossenny*: it was the red deer park, and consisted of 400

acres. It is interesting as having come to Sir William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, from his mother, Gwladys Gam. The mansion in those days was called, and still retains its name, Hengwrt—old court—was one of the residences of Sir David Gam, but by 1459 it must have been uninhabitable, as in a rent roll of the Earl of Pembroke of that date it is not noticed as being inhabited, but the park is fully mentioned. It continued as the red deer park of the castle until the surrender, when, with the other parks, it was disparked. It has been let as a farm ever since, but still retains its name—The Park.

The principal corn farm was in the parish of Penrhos, where "the farm," for it still has no other name, is yet famous for its crops of all sorts. The house has the shield and garter of one of the Earls of Worcester over the door. The dairy farm was the Mardy, in Llandenny.

MODES OF LIFE.

We are fortunate in having preserved to us detailed accounts of the mode of living in the castle at or just before the time of the civil wars. We are told that at eleven o'clock the castle gates were shut and dinner was served both in the dining-room and in the great hall. Two tables were laid in the dining room, at the first of which sat the Marquis of Worcester and his family and such of the nobility as were staying there, and were waited on by gentlemen's sons with from £200 to £300 per annum. At the next table sat knights and "honourable gentlemen," which I imagine to mean sons of peers, and they were attended by footmen. In the hall at the first table sat Sir Ralph Blackstone, the steward, the controller, the secretary, the master of the horse, the master of the fishponds, and Lord Herbert's preceptor; at the second table sat the gentlemen waiters and pages, twenty-four in number; at the third table sat the clerk of the kitchen and the other officers of the household, together with 150 grooms, footmen, and other servants. It is curious that there is not more mention of women servants; but all we learn is that the chaplains eat in Mrs. Watson's apartment, and two tables were laid in the housekeeper's room for the ladies' women. Such then was the magnificent establishment maintained in this castle when King Charles arrived here. It was one of the finest places in the kingdom, and well worthy of the King's admiration.

KING CHARLES'S VISITS.

It was on the 3rd July, 1645, that King Charles came here. He had been staying with Mr. Gunter at Abergavenny Priory the

two previous nights, having just escaped from the battle of Naseby. On his arrival the Marquis bent low and kissed the king's hand, saying, "Domine, non sum dignus," to which the monarch replied, "My Lord, I may well assure you I have not found so great faith in Israel, for no man would lend me so much money as you have done." On the King further thanking the Marquis, the latter, knowing full well he could never get the money back, answered, "Sir, I had your word for my money; but I never thought I should so soon be repaid, for now you have given me thanks I have all I look for." Shortly afterwards Lord Bellamont, seeing so many of the King's retainers eating and drinking, remarked that the King had a plot to destroy the Marquis and his family, first by borrowing all the old man's money and then eating all his victuals.

The King's arrival at Raglan was not popular among the people of the neighbourhood, not from any feeling of disloyalty, but because of many prophecies that were current as to disasters that should follow his visit. They quoted—

Pan ddel y brenhin i Raglan
Yna bydd diwedd i'r Cwmry.

When the King shall come to Raglan
Then shall be an end to the Welshmen.

But the most curious was a stanza of six lines, commencing—

"Coronag fab Anne a tynir ei ddanedd, etc."

The meaning of which is that the crowned son of Anne was to be dragged by his teeth all over the kingdom and finally to be slain by an axe. Fab Anne might also be Faban—a baby—and this made some, in the time of King James I., think it referred to him as he was crowned in his cradle; but it was destined to be fulfilled in the person of Charles I., who was the son of Anne, his mother being Anne of Denmark.

The King's visit was made so agreeable that he remained here till 16th July, leaving there for Tredegar, the seat of Sir William Morgan; but it may be presumed that he was not made as comfortable there, for he was back again at Raglan by Friday, the 18th July. On this his second visit he stayed till Tuesday, the 22nd July, when he went to Crick, the residence of Mr. Moore, intending to cross from the Black Rock to Bristol, but owing to the bad news he changed his mind, and "the gentlemen of Wales earnestly persuaded his stay and ymediately raised the hoop hoop." On Sunday, the 7th September, the King again visited Raglan, and made it his headquarters till Sunday, the 14th September, when he finally quitted it.

ROYAL CONTROVERSY.

One of the most interesting incidents of the King's visit was his controversy on religion with the Marquis of Worcester. The King was anxious to convert the Marquis to the Protestant reformed religion, and the Marquis equally anxious to prove the soundness of the old Catholic faith to which he adhered. For several evenings they engaged in this controversy, Dr. Bailey, the chaplain, son of the Bishop of Bangor, being in attendance to verify quotations, and generally act as arbitrator between them. Neither, however, converted the other, each being, as is usual in these cases, more determined than before in his old way. This incident may perhaps have influenced Dr. Bailey, for after the surrender of the castle he escaped abroad and took orders in the Church of Rome.

Among other things that Dr. Bailey tells us is that during the three years he was there as chaplain, he never heard an oath or saw a man drunk; but what seems to have struck him as still more wonderful was that the servants, half of whom were Protestants and half papists, were never at variance on points of religion. When, however, the soldiers came there a different state of things prevailed, and the Marquis was so much grieved at the bad behaviour of the soldiers that he said he feared that from swearing and drunkenness would come their worst enemy.

ELEVEN WEEKS' SIEGE.

For nine months after King Charles' last visit, nothing of importance took place in the castle. But in June, 1646, the siege commenced; for after the reduction of Wallingford in Berkshire orders were given to reduce Raglan, and Colonel Thomas Morgan proceeded thither with 2,000 men. On 28th June Colonel Morgan sent his second summons to the Marquis of Worcester, ordering him to deliver up his castle, to which his lordship replied that he preferred to die nobly rather than to live with infamy, and signs himself, "Your loving friend and servant, H. Worcester." Colonel Morgan being able to do nothing with the old man, General Sir Thomas Fairfax himself came, and on the 7th August sent a summons to Lord Worcester, who replied "from my poor cottage at Ragland" that he was sending to his Majesty King Charles to know his pleasure. Fairfax in reply to this explained that if Lord Worcester had not formed his house into a garrison no notice would have been taken of him. Letters continued passing between them till August 16th, during which time the besiegers were steadily going on with their approaches to the castle. The main portion

of the army is said to have been at or near the Warrage, about a mile north, but Fairfax's headquarters were certainly at Cefn Tilla, which is in an opposite direction.

The accounts which have been preserved of the siege are very meagre, but it would seem that the principal attack was sustained on the north side, and that the opening in the north wall of the pitched court was caused by cannon. When this happened it was considered useless to hold out any longer; only three barrels of powder were left; there was no more hay for the horses, though there was plenty of corn, wine and beer.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

It was on the 15th August, 1646, that, in accordance with what had been agreed by correspondence, Lord Worcester sent some commissioners at two o'clock in the afternoon to Cefn Tilla to agree with Sir Thomas Fairfax as to the terms of surrender. By Monday, the 17th August, the treaty was concluded, the terms being that on Wednesday, the 19th, the castle should be delivered up to Sir Thomas Fairfax; that the officers, gentlemen, and soldiers of the garrison and all other persons should march out with their horses and arms, colours flying, drums beating, trumpets sounding, matches lighted at both ends, bullets in their mouths, to any place nominated by the Governor within ten miles, the soldiers to be then disbanded. Officers and gentlemen were to have passes to go to their homes, or abroad if they wished. There marched out of the castle the Marquis of Worcester; Lord Charles Somerset, his sixth son; the Countess of Glamorgan, the wife of Lord Worcester's eldest son; Sir Philip and Lady Jones, of Tre Owen; Dr. Bailey, the chaplain; Commissary Gwilliam; four colonels, eighty-two captains, sixteen lieutenants, six cornets, four ensigns, four quartermasters, and 52 esquires and gentlemen. There were also about 300 soldiers.

The articles seem hardly to have been observed, at all events as regards Lord Worcester, for, aged though he was, he was sent to the tower and placed in the custody of Black Rod. Shortly before he died, he was told he was to be buried in Windsor Castle, to which he merrily replied he would have a better castle when he was dead than was taken from him when he was alive. Being about eighty years of age, it was not to be expected that Lord Worcester could long survive the destruction of his home, and on Christmas-day he died and was buried, and the directory was read over his grave, as two or three days before his death he had told Dr. Bailey he feared would be done.

THE DEMOLITION.

The castle after the surrender was soon demolished, though it is said that the roof of the hall remained for twenty years afterwards, being awkward to pull down. The timber in the three parks was sold—so it is said, but the figure sounds improbable—for £100,000. The crop of the trees, and there was no coppice wood in the parks, produced 37,000 cords of wood, which at 2s. per cord would bring £3,700. The timber and lead out of the castle were taken to Bristol to rebuild Bristol Bridge. The loss that the family sustained by their loyalty to King Charles can hardly be computed. In addition to maintaining two armies, Lord Worcester had lent King Charles £100,000 in cash, and from 1646 till 1660 the income of the estate, amounting to over £20,000 per annum, was forfeited.

On the death of the Marquis of Worcester he was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, Earl of Glamorgan, who is well known as the author of "A century of Inventions," in which the principle of the steam-engine is explained. On the restoration of King Charles II. he had his estates restored to him, and dying in 1667, was succeeded by his only son, Henry, who in 1682 was created Duke of Beaufort. This nobleman inheriting Badminton from his cousin, the daughter of Thomas Viscount Somerset of Cashel, made that place his residence, which has ever since been the principal seat of the family.

For many years after the siege, Raglan Castle was used as a sort of stone quarry, the people of the neighbourhood going there for materials to repair their farm houses and cottages. But this for a long time past has been put a stop to, and every care is taken to preserve what is one of the most interesting ruins in Great Britain.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

FOURTH FIELD MEETING, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1912.

URICONIUM, NEAR WROXETER.

On the occasion of the Fourth Field Meeting of the season organized by the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, two circumstances were forcibly impressed upon my mind, first the historic national importance of the excavation work now proceeding amongst the ruins of the Roman City of Uriconium at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, and secondly, the strange fact that two valuable Blanche Parry memorial windows should be in Atcham Church situated on the road to Wroxeter, whereas they ought to form part of the adornment of Bacton Church in the Golden Valley of the county of Hereford, from which they were removed in an extraordinary, if not tragic, manner. Some of my Herefordshire friends were very expressive, and not a little annoyed in regard to the window episode, the two windows formerly being one, but more of this anon.

THE COMPANY.

We had a beautiful day for the outing, quite the best of the few fine spells of weather which came to soothe jaded spirits consequent upon a disconcerting time resulting from a deluge. Amongst the company were the President, the Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Mr. J. Truman Cook, Mr. W. F. Cornewall, Mr. A. B. Farn, Rev. P. H. Fernandez, Mr. J. Bucknill Fowler, Mr. R. H. George, Rev. H. E. Grindley, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. J. Lambe, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. Reginald Masefield, Rev. A. H. McLaughlin, Mr. C. E. A. Moore, Captain P. H. Morgan, Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, Dr. Scudamore Powell, Rev. L. W. Richings, Mr. R. G. Ronalds, Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, Mr. A. Watkins, Rev. R. H. Wilmot, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Mr. W. T. Kerr, Mr. G. J. Abell, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Mr. H. E. Jones, the Rev. M. R. S. Onslow, and Mr. J. B. Pilley, together with Mr. W. H. Woodcock, and a number of visitors. It will be noticed that the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Hutchinson, who had made all the arrangements, was not in the company, having been called away to Devonshire on business. In his absence Mr. R. Clarke carried out the Secretarial duties of the day. Leaving Hereford by the 9.20 a.m. train, we reached Shrewsbury at 11.30, and carriages were waiting to convey us to Wroxeter,

a distance of five miles. We were joined by Mr. H. E. Forrest, hon. secretary of the Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club, author of the *Fauna of North Wales and Shropshire*, the Old Houses of Shrewsbury, &c., who had kindly undertaken to act as guide throughout the day, together with several other Salopians.

BLANCHE PARRY WINDOWS.

On the road to Wroxeter a halt of half-an-hour was made to inspect Atcham Church, where there are two painted windows to the memory of Blanche Parry, which were removed in the year 1811 from Bacton Church, also a pulpit with some fine carved panels of Flemish origin, &c. Atcham was the birthplace of Ordericus Vitalis, the historian of the Norman Conquest, and the foundation of the church dates from Norman times. Chief interest was centred in the Bacton windows, one of which is inscribed at the foot as follows:—

“This window originally placed in the church of Bacton in Herefordshire by the Burtons of New Court in that parish, having been much broken and neglected, was removed to this church in the year 1811, by Mary, wife of the Rev. H. Burton, vicar of the parish, maternally descended from the above family.”

One wonders what steps the lady took to disarm opposition in the peaceful village of Bacton, and also from the church authorities of those days, and if there is any process by which the window can be returned to its proper quarter. It is a question for the ecclesiastical law courts to decide. In the meantime the church of Bacton is deprived of a most interesting memorial. The Vicar of Atcham, the Rev. J. H. Bainbridge, says his conscience is quite clear on the subject. He has been over to Bacton and had heard all sorts of stories about the removal, but the present representative of the Burton family contended that there must have been some valid reason why his ancestor removed the window, and it was his duty to see that the window remained at Atcham. There are several other memorials at Atcham which were removed from other churches by the enterprise of the lady in question. Mr. Forrest said Blanche Parry was Queen Elizabeth's maid of honour. The Burton family possessed a fine portrait of Queen Elizabeth, and also some mittens worked by the Queen, which were used for the baptism of every Burton child. The chancel screen of Atcham Church was formerly at Worfield Church, near Bridgnorth, whilst the Burton monuments were removed from old St. Chad's Church.

The other Blanche Parry window at Atcham is inscribed as follows:—

“Blanche daughter of Henry Miles Parry, Esq., of New Court, Herefordshire, by Alicia, daughter of Simon Milborn, Esq., chief gentlewoman of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Chamber, whom she faithfully served from Her Highness's birth. Died at Court on the 12th of February, 1589, aged 82. Entombed at Westminster, her bowels at Bacton in the county of Hereford.”

I must confess that it would be much more in accordance with the fitness of things if both windows were in Bacton instead of Atcham Church.

Close by was Attingham Hall, the residence of Lord Berwick, and Longnor Hall, the home of the Burton family.

THE ROMAN CITY.

It was with great interest that we awaited a view of the site of Uriconium at Wroxeter. The work of excavating is now making considerable progress. This ancient Roman city, which flourished from the first to the fifth century, has lain buried for close on sixteen hundred years. Streets and houses to-day, as the excavations are showing, are from four to six feet below the spreading fields, and the only buildings above ground are the fragments of the baths and a great mass of masonry that marks the southern boundary of the spacious basilica, or meeting-place of the citizens. The work of bringing to light something of the outline and contents of the buried buildings has been undertaken by the Society of Antiquaries and the Shropshire Archæological Society, together with the co-operation of Lord Barnard, the owner of the site. The total area within the walls of the city was 170 acres, so that the work of carefully going over this is expected to occupy several summers. Mr. J. P. Burke-Fox is in charge of the excavations for the Society of Antiquaries, and has a large staff of trained labourers at work.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.

Diagonal trenches have been run out whenever a wall has been discovered. A start has been made near a modern road and about the centre of the old city. This road, however, has already been found to be a diversion from the original Watling-street, which ran through Uriconium from the gate on the north to the ford that crossed the Severn. Pieces of the face of the continuation of the original Watling-street have been unearthed, and at various points are revealed the frontages and houses to this street. One of these shows two very fine foundation stones of a noble portico facing the main street of the city. Amongst the more interesting finds are

four wells in perfect condition. These are in different insulated blocks of houses, and all were filled to the top with Roman roofing tiles, some burnt pieces of pointed wall plaster, many of exceedingly pretty designs, flue pipes for heating purposes, and so on. One of these wells has the surrounding slabs and a stone cistern in their original position, and without a fracture, a silent witness to the domestic life of this buried Roman city, nearly 2,000 years ago. Close to this well is an interesting furnace with flues intact, and a quantity of charred wood, just as it might have been left by its long dead owner. Other finds include silver and copper coins, brooches, large wine jars, and plates of the beautiful Samian ware, all with the name of the maker, oyster shells in large quantities (the Romans were very fond of oysters), bowls, and a unique Roman candlestick in pottery. More than half-a-century ago a small area near the centre of the city was uncovered by Mr. Thomas Wright, disclosing the ruins of the Basilica, and the public baths. These ruins, which showed that the baths opened out from the Basilica, have remained on view ever since, and together with a portion of the south wall of the main building—a striking piece of Roman masonry still standing 20 feet above ground—form one of the most interesting groups of Roman remains in Britain. The wall has been known since the 16th century as the "Old Wor." As Uriconium city was nearly twice as large as Silchester, and larger even than Pompeii, a number of years must elapse before the work is complete. The thorough excavation of Uriconium cannot fail to throw considerable light on the history of Roman Britain, for the site was occupied during practically the whole of the Roman period. The place was a legendary fortress in the very earliest years of the Roman occupation, and although no trace of this fortress can be found, it is quite possible that the present excavations may detect it.

Mr. George E. Fox has published an interesting guide to Uriconium, and most of the party secured copies. Mr. Alfred Watkins took a photograph of the huge wall, and with regard to this Mr. Fox writes: "This broken mass of wall formed a portion of the end of what was the largest building of the Roman city, viz., the civil Basilica, an edifice which contained both law courts and an exchange, and served also as a covered place of assembly for the citizens on public occasions. Of this great building nothing now remains above ground except the bulky fragment just mentioned. The foundations, however, have been traced in the fields to the north of it, and we know this much, that it was a huge hall, 229 feet long and 67 feet wide, divided by two rows of columns into a central nave with aisles on either side. Mosaic pavements adorned the aisles, and the nave was floored with small bricks in herring-bone

To face page 62.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

URICONIUM. PART OF WALL OF BASILICA.

fashion, specimens of which kind of flooring will be seen elsewhere in the ruins. Pieces of the columns from this hall are lying in the shop and in the courtyard, and a massive base out of the columns turned into a font, will be found in the church of the village at Wroxeter near by. A portion of a capital and specimens of the mosaic floors are preserved in the museum at Shrewsbury." Mr. Fox has much of interest to say with regard to the Roman hot air baths. Human skeletons have been found.

Mr. Forrest was again of great service with his extempore elucidation of the history of Uriconium. No papers were read in accordance with the usual custom. He said the population of Uriconium was about 20,000, whereas the population of Roman London at the same time was only half. The Roman system of colonising was essentially military. Uriconium became the centre of Roman civilisation in this part of the country. They worked copper, lead and iron mines and had smelting works on the river. Less than a century ago the only portion of the city visible was the wall above the ground, and when the drivers of the old coaching days were questioned with regard to its age they replied to this effect "Don't know; very old. Scaffold poles taken down before my time." That was probably correct (laughter). The old Roman baths were very much like the present day Turkish baths. The excavated portion was only one-fiftieth of the whole town. The wall was almost in the centre and roughly the town was oval in shape. The cemetery was outside the walls and about two fields away. In the museum at Shrewsbury were several of the tomb stones.

Subsequently we saw the excavators at work, and this proved the most fascinating part of the day's proceedings. The men went about their work with great care, and each was provided with a box to hold the small "finds" in the way of pottery, glass, &c. Many felt that the sooner similar work is undertaken at Kenchester the better.

OTHER SIGHTS.

A visit was also paid to Wroxeter church which contains a monument in memory of Sir Richard Newport, dated 1579. On returning to Shrewsbury the Abbey Church was entered, and also the museum containing many Uriconium relics, and a fine collection of fauna and geological specimens.

DINNER AND CLUB BUSINESS.

Afterwards, dinner was partaken of, at the Crown Hotel, and the usual business of the Club transacted.

Mr. Blake, of Ross, recorded the following finds :—The Small Elephant Hawk Moth, *Chærocampa Porcellus*, found at Gayton Hall, near Ross, May 22nd, 1912; also the larger Elephant Hawk Moth, near Ross, first week in June (*C. elpenor*); and the Lime Hawk Moth, found in Henry Street, Ross (*Smerinthus, tilæ*), May 26th, 1912.

Mr. G. H. Butcher, of Belmont Road, was proposed as a member.

The PRESIDENT spoke with regret of the absence of the Secretary, and said personally he had great cause to thank him. They were also greatly indebted to Mr. Forrest. They had also a most interesting day, and he hoped it would stimulate interest in the work to be undertaken at Kenchester. He was afraid that the money to defray the cost was not coming in as well as it might.

Mr. FORREST said he had been only too pleased to do what he could, and on another occasion he would be glad to show the members the old houses of Shrewsbury, which town was richer in old houses than any other city in England.

Mr. W. W. ROBINSON reported that the high water mark on the 27th of August at noon reached the same mark as on the 1st of January, 1892, viz., 14.4½ on the gauge in Mr. F. V. Steward's yard.

Hereford was reached about eight o'clock, a most profitable and enjoyable day having been spent.

ROMAN TOWNS.

WROXETER OR URICONIUM.

In connection with the visit of the Woolhope Club to Uriconium, near Shrewsbury, the following paper, prepared by the President (Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan) will be read with interest :—

1,500 or more years ago Britain was covered with Roman flourishing towns, with the exception of the highlands of Scotland, many of large size and on numerous public roads. Some of these roads have remained to the present day. These towns were free, enjoying municipal institutions—from which our own municipal institutions are derived—and in all but certain duties towards the Imperial Government were formed into little republics possessing all the ambitions and rivalries which are inseparable from Republican institutions. These towns were celebrated for their turbulence, no

doubt encouraged by their distance from Rome. In the 4th century they often confederated together, threw off the imperial yoke and raised Emperors of their own, and sometimes confederated against one another, so that dissensions troubled the peace of the island, and in consequence they were a prey to foreign invasions. The Eastern Coast was visited by Teutonic rovers—Saxons and Franks. The barbarous Caledonians, then called Picts, carried devastation through the land, assisted by the Irish, or as they were then called, Scots, and probably by the Armorican Celts or Britons from Gaul. There was no union between the towns, and so each was left to defend itself, and then when the Roman legions were withdrawn, the people shut themselves within their towns, leaving the open country to easy destruction, so that in time one town was subdued after another. The Saxon period presents little more than successive reduction of one town after another. Some towns were too strong for the assailants, and agreed to pay a tribute to the conqueror and retain their old municipal institutions; so many of our cities to-day are the representatives of the Romans. In some parts destruction was greater than in others. Uriconium was one of the largest of these towns. There was the love of plunder and destruction, chiefly of metals, articles of dress, and arms.

Uriconium probably perished in the middle of the 5th century by the invasion of the Picts and Scots, as the Saxons scarcely had come so far west at that time. They fired the buildings and thus the plundered towns were left without their inhabitants. And the walls were a mass of black, too strongly built to be demolished.

SUPERSTITIOUS FEELINGS.

The ruins in time would become overgrown with plants and trees, and the haunt of wild beasts. They were also protected by the superstitious feelings with which the ruins were regarded as possessed by evil spirits. The invaders, being prejudiced against towns, thought the Romans had power of casting spells over buildings. The people of the middle ages when they found bronze images, mutilated them so as to break the charm or spell which they believed to be laid upon them, and cast them into the nearest river. Those dredged up from the Thames are almost all mutilated in this manner. The peasantry in the North if they found a stone of Hadrian's wall with an inscription, cut out at least a part of the letters to destroy the charm. Thus a ruined city was allowed to remain untouched for centuries.

Again, we must not think that these Roman towns were inhabited solely by Romans. The natives, seeing a better state of civilisation, would go into them for safety.

It will be remembered, too, when St. Augustine and his missionaries came to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, the Kentish King first gave them audience in the open air, because, as we are told, the Anglo-Saxons were afraid that if they should be received in a covered chamber in the Palace, the strangers from Rome would be able to cast a spell upon them. Another remarkable proof of the strength of this superstitious feeling is that the Benedictines of the Anglo-Saxon period used forms for blessing the vessels of metal and earthenware found in ancient sites, to relieve them from the spells which had been cast upon them by the Pagans, in order that they might be able to use those vessels without any personal danger. It is thus that we understand how a ruined city like Uriconium was allowed to remain untouched for centuries.

A LEGEND.

There is a strange legend of this neighbourhood in the curious history of the Fitz-Warines written in the 13th century in Anglo-Saxon, describing a visit made by William the Conqueror to the Welsh border to distribute lands to his followers, but too long to relate here. It speaks of a burned and ruined city which some think was the very place we have visited to-day. It is easy to understand how such a city left for years would soon be covered, partly by its own ruins and by dust and earthy deposits carried about through the atmosphere. It seems that in the 12th century England was covered with the remains of Roman towns and villas standing above the ground, as they are seen, though on a larger scale, in North Africa, and at Ephesus, which I visited some years ago, when the great discoverer of the Temple-Wood was exploring there. Pompeii again is another example, and to-day history seems to repeat itself; for after seeing the buildings there, we went to the interesting museum at Naples, as we have visited the museum in Shrewsbury, to inspect the former contents of the ruined city. It was when the Church became strong that it used the materials above ground, as we learn from the history of St. Albans, written in the 13th century by Mathew Paris, that already in the 11th century the Abbot of the great religious house had begun to break the ruins of the Roman city in order to use them for building materials, and from that time the Roman ruins were pillaged on an extensive scale wherever a monastery or church was built. We have seen this in the churches at Atcham and Wroxeter, so the walls remained tolerably perfect to the surface of the ground as it was then, and the difference between the tops of the walls as they now exist underground, and the surface of the ground, is the accumulation of earth which has taken place since this destruction. After the walls had thus disappeared and the ground was levelled and cleared, such accumulation went on much

more slowly. But the spell having been removed by the ecclesiastics, the ruins would naturally become exposed to a new class of deprecators.

AGE OF URICONIUM.

Uriconium was probably founded about 50 A.D. and destroyed in the 5th century. The walls generally were at least 3ft. thick, apparently no upper storey; all the rooms on the ground floor, no traces of a staircase found; roofs of square tiles, such as can be seen on old buildings to-day. The towns which were the headquarters of a legion, are often found with the name and number of the Legion stamped on the roof tiles, as at Caerleon, Chester and York, internal walls painted, and sometimes with fine historical subjects as at Pompeii. No windows discovered at Uriconium, probably light from the roof. Window glass has been found with an average thickness of an eighth of an inch, as we have seen in the museum.

We seem to-day, in large buildings at least, to be returning to the principle of heating adopted by the Romans in their hypocausts, the word meaning heat underneath. They mostly burnt wood, but remains of mineral coal have been found. Apparently there were many store-rooms in the city, and magazines for tradesmen where different weights of various sizes have been found.

DOMESTIC REMAINS.

Some domestic remains found at Uriconium include Samian ware, red like sealing wax, so called from the island of Samos; a white ware, known as made from the Broseley white clay; jugs with narrow neck; vessels for pounding objects in cookery; also a red ware made from one of the clays of the Severn Valley; bowls pierced with small holes, like colanders. Of personal ornaments the most frequent are hair pins, three inches long with a large head rudely ornamented; some appeared as if they had been saturated with oil, showing that the Roman ladies applied oil to their hair. A great number of small coins of the Constantine family, of bronze or brass were also found. The most curious of findings is a stamp similar to those used in modern times as patent medicine stamps, one for eye salve with this inscription "The diale lanum of Tiberius Claudius the physician, for all complaints of the eyes, to be used with egg." Some sepulchral stones were also brought to light.

I am indebted for these few notes to the "Guide to the Ruins of Uriconium and Wroxeter," by Mr. Thomas Fright, which I believe some of the members also had in their hands to-day.

A BURIED CITY.

URICONIUM.

In the good old days when the coach from London town bowled merrily onwards past the Wrekin on its way to Shrewsbury, a big rugged mass of wall came into view some distance from the highway on the left. Standing thus boldly above the surrounding level, it was pretty sure to attract the notice of one of the passengers, who naturally appealed to the driver to know what it was. To all such enquiries he had one stereotyped answer: "Don't know! Werry old! Scaffold poles taken down afore my time!" This was true enough, for that mass of old masonry was the only bit of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium then visible above ground.

From time to time small copper coins of the Roman Empire were turned up by the plough, and sold to curious travellers by the cottagers, who called them "Dinders." Probably this was derived from the Latin "Denarius"—a word which rustics would find difficult to remember.

Little more was known of the ancient City until 1858, when excavations upon the site were begun by the local Archæological Society under the supervision of Thomas Wright, the antiquary. These continued for some three years, the area examined being about 300 by 450 feet. This area lay for the most part to the south of the "old wall" which was itself found to be part of the south wall of the Basilica, a big building with aisles. In a Roman city the Basilica served much the same purposes as the modern Town Hall. Almost the whole area excavated beyond the Basilica was occupied by the public baths, which were very elaborate, comprising warm and hot air chambers with hot and cold plunge baths, dressing-rooms, a long vestibule in which the bathers promenaded while cooling, and a room where they were scraped by an attendant with a "strigil"; this was a primitive kind of massage as well as a substitute for soap, an article not then known.

Perhaps the most notable feature of this bathing establishment was the system of heating by hot air. The floors were of cement, and were double, the upper supported by little columns of brick some three feet high, between which there was a free circulation of air. On one side was a furnace communicating through a hole in the wall, which when lighted and constantly fed from outside,

filled all the space beneath the upper floor with flame and heat. Not only so, but brick flues issued from the chamber and ran up each of the walls, radiating heat into the rooms above.

We have not space here to tell of the hundreds of objects found during the excavations—the mosaic pavements, Samian and other ware, weapons, and domestic articles of all sorts. A visit to the Museum at Shrewsbury will amply repay those interested in such matters. But let not the reader judge of Uriconium by these things only. Not one-fiftieth part of the site has yet been explored.

Uriconium in the heyday of its prosperity was a city of the first importance in Britain, with an estimated population of twenty thousand—double that of London in Roman times! The Uriconians were probably a mixed people, in large part native. Unlike many of the Roman stations in Britain which were never aught but military garrisons, Uriconium was the centre of a great civil settlement. In the country round are scattered Roman villas, copper and lead mines, with smelting works and other evidences of peaceful industries on a large scale. Like the British people of to-day, the old Romans were good colonists—they did not merely conquer a country, but developed its resources. They were here for some three centuries and a half, and when they withdrew, the whole character of the native population had changed; from being wild and warlike they had become peaceable citizens, used to a quiet and orderly way of life. The final withdrawal of the Romans from Britain took place in 410 A.D., but from the fact that no coins of a later date than about 380 have ever been found at Uriconium, it appears that they evacuated Uriconium some thirty years earlier. What happened afterwards can only be guessed. It has generally been accepted that the citizens remained here for another two centuries, the place being finally sacked and burned by the Saxons in 577. The excavations, however, have yielded nothing in confirmation of this theory, and Mr. Bushe-Fox is of opinion that it fell about the end of the fourth century, when the whole kingdom was in a state of turmoil caused by raids from the north.

Whatever may have been the exact date when Uriconium fell and became one of the waste places of the earth, it seems clear that its destruction was complete and sudden. At the time of its overthrow it was one of the greatest of the Roman cities in Britain—Roman in its buildings, in its civilization and in all the arts of peace, but not Roman in its people: that it had long ceased to be, and it may be assumed that the inhabitants were a mixed race, because it was customary for these conquerors to recruit their army from all the countries they subdued, but the soldiers were seldom or

never allowed to serve in their own land; they were taken on to a strange country. It is more than likely that many of the soldiers of the 14th Legion stationed at Uriconium were Gauls. In any case the Roman officials intermarried with the native women, so that in course of time the race here must have been a very mixed one.

We may now briefly consider some of the more interesting discoveries made during the recent explorations. These are being conducted by the Society of Antiquaries under the supervision of Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox. About a dozen men have been at work here from the 22nd July, and have trenched a good-sized piece of ground near the southernmost boundary of the city. In doing so they have cut across the main street—part of Watling Street—which ran in a straight line from North to South through the centre of the city. The present road coincides with the old street for the most part, but as that is not straight it is found to one side of it where it bends as it does close to the cutting. It is interesting to note that the street was not paved with flat stones (the popular idea of a Roman road) but was faced with a mixture of cement and gravel, much like what we see in the old wall of the Basilica.

Fronting on to this road are the remains of several large houses, each with a portico. They ran back a long way from the street, one of them as much as 158 feet. There are spaces behind which may have been gardens, while the fronts appear to have been open to the street and were probably used as shops. Five wells were uncovered, all lined with excellent masonry and quite perfect even now after the lapse of fifteen hundred years. Most of them are circular, but one is oblong and rectangular. They were all filled with building rubbish, such as roofing slabs, plaster, stones, &c., and were from 10 to 12 feet deep. Against the side of one of these circular wells a stone trough is fixed. The remains of several crucibles suggest that some kind of metal-working was carried on in this part of the town.

In one place is a large stone with a square hole in the centre, obviously the base of a post or support of some kind. Bones of horses, oxen, sheep and swine, with tusks of the latter, are found everywhere, not heaped together as a rule, but scattered. Apparently the Uriconians were not a tidy people, as they did not have regular refuse heaps, but threw away their rubbish anywhere. Still this was not always the case, for in the older excavations a quantity of bones were found in one place which had evidently been a shambles.

As to the smaller objects found, these consist almost entirely of articles of domestic use, pottery predominating largely. This

is of four kinds, Samian ware—plain and decorated, Repchurch, Durobrivian, and Romano-British. The ornamentation of the Samian ware is most interesting, consisting of figures and patterns in relief, in infinite variety. Hunting scenes are a favourite subject, the figures of wild boars, lions, stags, and dogs being lifelike and full of action.

Of special interest amongst the pottery are two "mortaria" and an incense burner. The former are shallow basins with thick rims and lips: they were used for crushing seeds and grain, the resultant meal being poured out over the lip. The incense burner is a beautifully modelled basin with crenellated edges, and rough projections forming a pattern on the outside. It had a pedestal, but that is unfortunately lost.

Square flue-tiles are not uncommon, and roofing slates of stone fastened by a single nail at one corner. A quantity of plaster from a wall found in one place has a fresco design upon it in black and red lines, the colours even now being quite bright.

The Uriconians were evidently partial to oysters, for the shells are turned up in plenty, and show that they had three kinds. Whence did they procure them, and how did they manage to get them here? Those were not the days of rapid transit. Probably light merchandise came from London on pack-horses along the Watling-Street, while heavy goods came up the Severn in boats.

Lastly, a brief but true report must be given of the coins found during the new excavations. In view of the glowing accounts published in some of our contemporaries of the discovery of a pot containing seventy gold coins, it seems almost ungracious to state that not a single gold piece has been found! Indeed, gold coins of that period are extremely rare. The truth is that up to the present about seventy coins have been brought to light—three of silver, the rest of copper or bronze.

The site of the Forum is believed to be somewhat to the north of the present excavations. These are but a beginning of the great task which lies before the Society of Antiquaries. It is all intensely interesting, but the work is expensive and financial aid will be needed to bring it to a successful issue.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 19TH, 1912.

THE KENCHESTER "FIND."

The annual meeting of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club for the election of President and officers for next year, was held in the club room of the Free Library, Hereford, on Thursday, when some interesting information was forthcoming as to the recent excavation work at Magna Castra, Kenchester, near Hereford. Those present were:—The President, the Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Preb. W. H. Lambert, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Rev. R. H. Wilmot, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Rev. S. C. Watkins, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. J. Hatton, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Mr. A. Pole Smith, Mr. T. A. R. Littledale, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. T. Hutchinson (hon. secretary), and Mr. J. B. Pilley (retiring assistant secretary).

Mr. G. H. Butcher was balloted for with success in regard to membership, and the following candidates were proposed:—Mr. A. P. Turner (who has bought Fayre Oakes, White Cross, Hereford), Mr. F. H. Goddard (Hereford), Mr. J. Collett Mason (Nieuport House), and Mr. A. L. Williams (Almeley), Mr. S. G. Davies, and others.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said the next business was to elect a President for the ensuing year, and he had much pleasure in submitting the name of the Rev. Sidney Cornish Watkins, whose father was an esteemed member of the Club and a past president (hear, hear). Mr. S. C. Watkins was an ardent naturalist, a good writer, which was an important matter for their transactions, and he was sure would worthily fill the Presidential chair.

Mr. STOOKE-VAUGHAN seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. WATKINS said he would like to thank the club for this great honour. He accepted it with trepidation. They had had a great number of Presidents, who had been eminent in natural history, science, archæology, &c., and then they came to a person like himself whose interest in such matters was much wider than his knowledge. There was one point, however, with respect to which he did not yield to anyone, and that was his respect for the high and honourable position of this Woolhope Club (hear, hear). He thanked them for the great honour they had done him, and he would do his best to maintain its principles throughout the coming year, which he hoped would be a very successful one.

The Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan, the Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, Mr. G. H. Jack and Mr. H. E. Jones were chosen as vice-presidents, on the proposition of Mr. HUTCHINSON, seconded by the CHAIRMAN

Preb. WILLIAMS moved the re-election of the Central Committee *en bloc*.

Mr. JAMES suggested the addition of Mr. Maudslay.

Mr. HOVIL seconded, and this was agreed upon.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the re-election of Mr. Bird as librarian.

Mr. LAMBERT seconded and the proposition was carried.

Col. Scobie, C.B., was re-elected treasurer; Mr. J. Lambe as auditor, Mr. Hutchinson as hon. secretary, and the members of the Editorial Committee were also re-appointed.

ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said Mr. J. B. Pilley had been their assistant secretary for 26 years. He felt the time had come, when in his own interests and in the interests of the club, he ought to retire. During those years Mr. Pilley had done the best he could to promote the welfare of the club (hear, hear). He now proposed that Mr. Pilley be made a hon. member for the rest of his life (hear, hear, and applause).

The CHAIRMAN seconded and the proposition was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. PILLEY returned thanks, and in calling attention to the growth of the Club in recent years, he remarked that of those who were members when he first became associated with the Club, there were still 30 living. During the 26 years he had received the greatest courtesy, and most cordial assistance.

Mr. HUTCHINSON proposed Mr. Robert Clarke as assistant secretary, and said he was one of the club's most valuable members.

Mr. WATKINS seconded, and said Mr. Clarke had done an enormous amount of work for the benefit of the club.

The proposition was carried.

The Rev. J. O. Bevan was appointed a delegate to the British Association, and Dr. J. G. Wood to the Society of Antiquaries.

OYSTER HILL.

Mr. HUTCHINSON read the following letter:—

“Brooklands, Hay, Hereford,
November 11th, 1912.

Dear Hutchinson,—You remember our pleasant little jaunt to Ledbury and “Oyster” Hill, where the Romans were supposed to eat oysters!!! and where there was such a beautiful view. Well, in an old book the other day I found out the reason of its being called “Oyster” Hill, which of course means the Hill of Ostorius. It is as follows:—“The first Roman General who penetrated into South Wales was Ostorius Scapula; he established several garrisons in that country, which were afterwards attacked and overpowered by the natives; vexation produced by this circumstance is supposed to have hastened his death.—Cum taedio, Lxii. 39, curarum fessus Ostorius concessit vita.” (Taciti Annales L12 o. 3.), to which I must refer you if you wish any further information. No doubt he established his garrisons in Wales from his Hill near Ledbury.

Kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

E. CAMBRIDGE PHILLIPS.”

With regard to the indexing of the Club's *Transactions* by Prior Fowler, of Belmont, the matter was left in the hands of the sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Lambe, Preb. Williamson, and the Secretary.

THE ROMAN DISCOVERIES.

Mr. JACK read the following report as to the work of the Kenchester Exploration Committee:—

The Red House,
Bodenham Road, Hereford,
Dec. 19th, 1912.

To the President and Members of the Woolhope Club.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in presenting a short report upon the work of exploration on the site of Magna at Kenchester.

In answer to the appeal a total sum of £129 1s. od. was realised, which included a donation of £25 from the Woolhope Club and also £6, the proceeds of the lecture kindly given by Mr. A. P. Maudslay.

Up to date the expenditure has been as follows:—

Stationery and Stamps ..	..	£2	13	11
Wages .. ..	..	£74	7	6
Expert's Fees and Expenses ..	..	£10	9	11
				<hr/>
		£87	11	4

which leaves a balance in hand of £41 9s. 8d.

It is very gratifying to be able to say that the results of the two months' work have been quite up to our expectations, and when the detailed and illustrated report is in the hands of the members I am sure it will prove of great interest and will be a valuable addition to the literature of the Club and the history of the county.

The Club is indebted to Mr. H. E. Jones, who has superintended the work from the commencement, attending daily on the site in spite of the bad weather, and to Mr. Alfred Watkins for his excellent photographic records.

I will not attempt to describe in detail to-day the interesting finds which have been made, but will content myself with mention of the fine tessellated pavement, of which I submit a measured drawing.

Mr. F. R. James has kindly acted as Chairman of the Excavation Committee, and we are indebted to him for carrying out the negotiations with the owner and tenant.

The work has had to be stopped at an interesting stage, firstly, for the lack of funds, and, secondly, in order to ascertain whether it will be possible for the Club to obtain sanction to work the Eastern portion of the site during next summer and spring. I sincerely hope that both the necessary funds and permission will be forthcoming.

G. H. JACK, *Hon. Secretary.*

EXPERT OPINION.

Proceeding, Mr. Jack said that the amount of work which Mr. Hayter, an expert, had done for the Club was very great. His report was as follows:—

" Brief notes on this season's preliminary excavations at Magna, Kenchester :—

The Site (General).—Except for the fact that the same broad Roman road with its fine square stone gutter runs right across the whole field from E. to W., it would be almost difficult to believe that the first trial trenches and the present diggings were in the same town, so great is the contrast. On the north side of the town, the natural soil is very soon reached, the trenches being shallow. At the west end, where the house is being uncovered, the men had to dig, in places, several feet down before arriving at the same level. The northern part was evidently the poor man's quarter: it is true he used one complete altar and three parts of a second to complete his oven with, but evidence of dwellings are very scanty. The chief one so far unearthed had a stone flagged floor with wattle and daub walls, of which two interesting fragments have been saved. This is very different from the site called House 3 near the east side. Here a large house existed with an elaborate plan, hypocaust heating in the best winter rooms, a small oven in another, a balustrade on the street front, and—best of all—a mosaic pavement in a bold style for the summer room. Fresh interest has been added by the recent discovery of a hoard of bronze coins—51 in number—under one of the floors. So far as they have at present been examined, nine-tenths of them seem to have been issued by the house of Constantine between the years 320 and 350 A.D., at which latter date, or thereabouts, the hoard must have been lost to its owner. The Empress Theodora, second wife of Constantine the Great, claims two of them. The British Emperor Carausius (286–293 A.D.), who first used sea power to assert our independence, is probably the earliest ruler represented.

On the other hand, the shallower north side of the town has produced far the largest proportion of the beautiful Samian pottery, a fact not easy to account for.

The members will be glad to learn that it is the intention of the Club to publish a full account of the excavations, which account will be well illustrated by excellent photographs by Mr. Watkins.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 24TH, 1913.

The Spring annual meeting of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club was held in the Club Room of the Free Library, Hereford, on Thursday afternoon, when there were present: Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan (retiring President), Rev. S. Cornish Watkins (President-elect), Sir James Rankin, Bart., Colonel M. J. G. Scobie, C.B., Rev. Preb. W. H. Lambert, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Rev. N. Hatherley, Mr. J. Lambe, Mr. R. H. George, Mr. T. Hutchinson (hon. sec.), Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. T. A. R. Littledale, Mr. J. C. Brierley, Mr. W. C. Gethen, Mr. H. Jones, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. J. T. Pitt, Mr. E. Davies, and Mr. J. B. Pilley. Several wrote apologising for non-attendance.

THE ACCOUNTS.

Colonel SCOBIE presented the statement of accounts, which showed that the balance in hand last year was £219. The receipts for the past year amounted to £336 10s. 9d., and the total payments to £62 odd, leaving £275 13s. 6d. in the bank.

Mr. HUTCHINSON—Out of that £50 is to be paid to the Kenchester excavation fund.

Colonel SCOBIE—That will appear in the next account.

Rev. C. H. STOKER proposed the adoption of the report.

Rev. S. CORNISH WATKINS seconded, and this was agreed upon.

FIELD MEETINGS.

The dates and places of the field meetings for the present year were fixed as follows:—Tuesday, May 27th, Glasbury and Maesllwch; Thursday, June 26th, Kenchester and Bishopstone; Thursday, July 24th (Ladies' Day), Abergavenny and Sugar Loaf; Tuesday, August 26th (President's Day), St. Devereux, Kilpeck Church and Castle, and Kentchurch Park and Court.

Mr. HUTCHINSON proposed, and Preb. LAMBERT seconded, the adoption, which was unanimous.

It was stated that Mr. Jack would present a report on the excavations at the Kenchester meeting.

KENCHESTER EXCAVATIONS.

Mr. JONES said that very little had been done at Kenchester of late, but the land had been enclosed in readiness for further work later on.

Mr. HUTCHINSON appealed to members who had not subscribed, and said that as the work of excavation interested the whole county, he hoped subscriptions would be forthcoming from non-members of the club. Many people had visited the place and would no doubt do so again, when a small charge would be made, but they required financial help towards the work of excavation. There was now about £60 to the credit of the fund.

Mr. WATKINS said during the early part of the excavation people had a kind of roving commission, and caused annoyance and a certain amount of damage, but they would be able to carry on the work in a much more orderly way in future.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following were elected as members: Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. F. H. Goddard, Mr. J. Collett Mason, Mr. A. L. Williams, Rev. W. R. Gledhill, and the Rev. A. H. Knapp.

CANDIDATES.

Candidates for membership were submitted as follows:—Mr. C. W. Parish, Kilforge, Holme Lacy; Capt. Ward Jackson, Shobdon Court; Mr. H. R. Mines, Hereford, and Mr. Wilfrid T. Carless, Hereford.

Sir JAMES RANKIN proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President.

Mr. MARSHALL seconded, and this was enthusiastically carried.

On the proposition of Mr. HOVIL, seconded by Rev. CORNISH WATKINS, the Hon. Secretary was also heartily thanked for his services.

Both gentlemen suitably acknowledged the compliment.

INDEXING.

With regard to the work of indexing the club's transactions during a period of 60 years, it was resolved, on the proposition of the Rev. F. S. STOOKE-VAUGHAN, seconded by Preb. W. H. LAMBERT, "That all questions relating to the editing, publication and cost of the index be left in the hands of the sub-committee already appointed."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Rev. F. S. STOOKE-VAUGHAN, the retiring President, then gave a brief review of the year's work. He said before he resigned the Presidency of the Woolhope Club into more able hands—and they were fortunate in having as their new President a keen naturalist—it was his duty to make a few remarks on the past year. First he desired to thank them again for the honour they did him in electing him to the office which had numbered amongst the past so many worthies. He was reminded of the time, many years ago, when it was the custom at the Archdeacon's Visitation to ask a clergyman in the diocese to preach the sermon, and, when after the luncheon at the College Hall, the Archdeacon, Lord Saye and Sele, proposed a vote of thanks, the preacher, in responding, said the only reason he could give for being asked to preach the sermon was to give all the learned divines in the diocese a holiday (laughter). That had been just his position, for although a member of the Club for nearly forty years, and much as he had enjoyed the meetings and the social side of the Club, yet he must plead guilty to not having contributed to the transactions of the Club. Having near sight, his studies had been running in another channel, and his spare time just now was given to the study of an interesting document discovered a few years ago at the Convent of Mount Sinai, a Syriac Palimpsest. In the fourth century a monk near Antioch wrote a copy of the Gospels in Syriac. Later on, in the 8th century, another monk, short of paper, pulled this codex to pieces, and wrote across it a martyrology, which though of interest, was far below the original writing, but by great perseverance the writing of the Gospels underneath, by the use of certain chemicals, had mostly been deciphered, though, alas, many pages were wanting. An appendix to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, described this as the most important and far-reaching discovery of recent times. It added much to the knowledge of the original text, and gave them in many cases the actual words spoken by our Lord, as Syriac was as near as could be the language of Palestine in the first century. But let him just say a few words as to the meetings of the past year. He thought, on the whole, considering what a wet summer they had, that the Club was favoured with as good weather as could be expected. His

rain-gauge at Wellington Heath gave the number of inches as 42.51, far above the average, the next highest, he believed, in this county being 39.69 in the year 1910, the amount for August last year being as much as 10.07. As many of them remembered, the first meeting of the Club was held on May 21st at Partrishow Church and the Gaer Camp, and without wearying them with many details which would be found in future transactions of the Club, he might say that the Rev. John Davies, an antiquary of wide repute, added much to the interest of the church, as also did the Vicar. After a stiff climb to the Gaer Camp—a paper by Mr. Baker-Gabb having been read on the old Manor of Pen-y-clawd, by our Hon. Secretary—a dinner at Pandy, and the usual business of the Club, a successful day was closed. He was not able personally to say anything of the second meeting, which took place on June 15th at Presteign, Harley Hill, Offa's Dyke, Castle Ring Camp, and Discoed, as unfortunately illness prevented his being present, his friend Prebendary Lambert taking his place, but from all he heard it was a successful day. The Ladies' Day at Raglan and Usk was held in perfect weather, some arriving by motor and others by train. Some little time was spent in exploring the ancient town of Monmouth, but Raglan Castle was the real meeting place. The members and their lady friends were met by Mr. Raglan T. S. Somerset, who explained many of the features of the old ruin, and after a picnic luncheon, Colonel Bradney read a well-prepared and most interesting history of the castle, showing its connection with many of the old families. The town of Usk was visited, and thus ended a very pleasant day. But he thought the past year's work of the Club would be most remembered by the interest taken in the exploration of Magna Castra. It was for this reason that as President he selected Wroxeter for the fourth meeting of the Club, and he trusted that what the members saw there helped to kindle some interest in the work at Magna Castra (hear, hear). The study of the ruins of these old Roman towns (and there were no less than 24 in Wales and the Borders) enabled one to see what life was in the dim past in our island, and in some respects he was not sure that they had made progress. Having already contributed a paper on Wroxeter he would not detain them any longer. The Club and county were much indebted to Mr. Jack, who was quite an enthusiast. The Club had lost—they might say the county had lost—one during the past year whose equal would never be found—the great friend of the Club, Mr. Beddoe, one he had personally known for over 40 years, who would be missed in the county and city, in political, civic, and social circles, and they might say universally regretted (hear, hear). Might he also take that opportunity of thanking their good Hon. Secretary for all the help he gave to lighten the work of the President, and the company for their patience in listening to these few remarks.

OBSERVERS ASKED FOR.

Mr. HUTCHINSON read a letter stating that the Royal Meteorological Society had for a number of years past collected observations on the flowering of plants, and the first appearance of birds, insects, etc., in order to determine the effects of weather upon natural periodical phenomena. There were many parts of the country, unfortunately, from which observations had not been received, and the Council were desirous, if possible, of increasing the number of observers, so as to cover a larger area. It was hoped that some of the members would become observers on behalf of the society, and forms were enclosed for making observations.

The names of Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, Mr. A. B. Farn, and Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips were mentioned as likely persons to make observations, and the assistance of others was asked for.

BIRDS SEEN.

Mr. Farn sent the following letter:—

Doward Cottage,

Ganarew, Monmouth.

April 21st, 1913.

Dear Mr. Hutchinson,—I send you a list (a poor one) of birds seen, etc., by me at Breinton, and will do the same for birds seen here. So far I have only seen and heard the chiffchaff and cuckoo (19th and 20th). I do not fancy there are many warblers here—I remarked the absence of summer migrants when I have been for two or three years on a day's collecting at Symond's Yat. Nothing like the number I have noticed at Haugh Wood, Mordiford.

The list was:—April 1st, first willow warbler; April 4th, first chiffchaffs; April 10th, first swallow; April 16th, first black-cap; April 18th, first cuckoo; April 18th, a lesser tern on Huntington Pond; April 22nd, both common and lesser whitethroats; April 23rd, young green plovers in down; April 24th, a curiously light clutch (6), magpie; April 25th, first swift; April 30th, corn-crake heard; May 7th, first spotted flycatcher; May 8th, heard turtle doves; May 20th, house martins beginning to build—very late; May 27th, first young starlings from nest; June 19th, two great spotted woodpeckers in garden; September 16th, swallows from stable gone; September 18th, our martins (house) gone.

A NEW WORK.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said he had been in communication with Mr. Baker-Gabb, of Abergavenny, who was preparing a pamphlet on the hills and vales of the Black Mountains district, to be published by Messrs. Jakeman & Carver, of Hereford.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

FIRST FIELD MEETING, MAY 27TH, 1913.

GLASBURY TO HAY.

PREHISTORIC EARTHWORKS.

The Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club had a delightful day's outing on Tuesday, when a party of about fifty made the picturesque journey to Glasbury by rail, thence by a circuitous way over hill and dale to Hay, where they entrained again for home carrying back with them many pleasant memories. This was the first field meeting of the season, and it well maintained the reputation of the Club in arranging excursions which embrace the admirable features of interesting spots and fine scenery. The party was met at Glasbury by the Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, Vicar of Llanigon, who acted as companion and guide during the day and proved to be a very capable one too. Briefly stated, the excursion was mapped out to include visits to Maesllwych Castle, Brynrhydd Common, Llowes Church, Clyro Castle and Court Farm, and the Roman Camp which overlooks Hay and affords a capital view of the Black Mountains. Among those who made the journey, including members and visitors were the President, Rev. S. Cornish Watkins (Staunton-on-Arrow), the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Hutchinson (Hereford), Rev. Preb. W. H. Lambert (Hereford), Rev. Canon D. Griffiths (Clyro), Rev. C. H. Stoker (Brinsop), Rev. Hugh H. Gibbon (Glasbury), Rev. H. B. D. Marshall (Norton Canon), Rev. Derham Marshall, Rev. J. W. Richings (Whitney-on-Wye), Rev. R. H. Wilmot (Bishopstone), Rev. W. E. T. Morgan (Llanigon), Rev. W. R. Gledhill (Preston-on-Wye), Rev. W. O. Wait (Titley), Rev. F. S. Stooke Vaughan (Wellington Heath), and Mr. Stooke Vaughan, jun., Rev. F. J. Lansdell (Hereford), Colonel M. J. G. Scobie, Dr. Dickinson, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Mr. W. Garrold Lloyd, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. E. J. Hatton, Mr. C. S. Morrison, Mr. F. H. Goddard, Mr. A. P. Turner, (Fayre Oakes), Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Mr. P. Leighton Earle (all of Hereford), Mr. Gwilym C. James (Crickhowell), Mr. J. H. James (Vaynor, Breconshire), Mr. J.

Bucknill Fowler (Putson Manor House), Mr. H. A. Wadworth (Breinton), Mr. Rouse Orlebar (Cowarne Court), Mr. R. H. George (Kingsland), Mr. G. T. Abell (Leominster), Mr. J. W. Stephens (Kington), Mr. J. H. Berrow (Withington), Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips (Hay), Mr. George Child (Nunnington), Mr. A. Pole Small (Ross), Mr. R. T. Griffiths and Mr. C. J. Lilwall (Hay).

REV. W. E. T. MORGAN'S NOTES.

The party first crossed over Wye Bridge at Glasbury, and then visited the Old Vicarage—which has been undergoing repair—by kind permission of Mr. E. P. Vulliamy. The Rev. W. E. T. Morgan more or less covered the whole of the journey in his paper, which was read after dinner, and was as follows:—

OLD BRIDGES ON THE WYE.

Let me preface my remarks by calling attention to the ancient boundary of Radnorshire, which at one time took in a large slice of land on the south side of the River Wye. It passed between Fforddfawr and Llwynafach, proceeding for about a quarter of a mile in a southerly direction, then turning west for about half a mile, including Coedybolen and the Church and finally northward across the Sconces until it reached the Wye. It comprised about 470 acres. It is marked in an old map in Jones' "History of Breconshire." An exchange of this portion to Breconshire was made in 1832, when an Act was passed for rectifying the boundaries of counties in order to facilitate the polling of the electors. In 1844 another Act was passed declaring all such areas absolutely within the county to which it had been transferred. The question arose as to which county was liable for the repairs of the bridge, it formerly having been within the county of Radnor. In 1847, the bridge having become impassable through want of repairs, a presentment was made at the Brecon Quarter Sessions calling on that county to repair one-half of the bridge. There was some quibble as to whether it was lawful for one magistrate only to make such a presentment, and the case was carried by *writ of certiorari* to the London Courts, and decided in favour of Radnorshire. This was followed by an indictment at the Assizes at Hereford in 1849, *Regina v. Breconshire*, for the non-repair of their half of the bridge, and a verdict was given against Breconshire. An appeal was again carried up to the London Courts, and tried before Justices Patteson, Erle, and Coleridge. An ingenious contention was made on behalf of Breconshire that when the transfer of the 470 acres was made it only meant the land as far as the bank of the river, and that if

they built an abutment to receive the end of the Radnorshire bridge they would do all that was required of them. However, the Court ruled that the transfer meant to the middle of the river—*usque ad medium filum aquæ*—and Breconshire accepted their responsibility, and proceeded to put up stone piers instead of wooden piles, as there are on the Radnorshire side.

The first bridge of which there seems to be any record fell in 1738. It was situated just below the Dolphin, now known as Aberllynfi. The second was nearly on the same spot and continued for about 40 years. Both these were of wood. Then followed a beautiful bridge of stone, built by the celebrated architect Edwards, of Pontyprydd, in 1777. Nicholson in his "Cambrian Traveller's Guide," speaks of this bridge as consisting of five arches. The foundations of this bridge are to be seen to-day a few yards below the present one. It was washed away by the great flood in February, 1795. This flood was one of the highest and most disastrous ever known on the Wye. It attained its greatest height at about six o'clock on Wednesday evening, February 11th, when it was 2½ feet higher at Hereford than any flood ever known by the oldest inhabitant. A brass plate recording the height and date are still to be seen in Mr. Stewart's yard, near the Wye Bridge. The Hay and Whitney Bridge was washed away at the same time, and the Wilton and Monmouth bridges were severely damaged. I have mentioned the Sconces. A derivation of this word is suggested from the Norman "Estance," a fish pool, from which comes "stance," any barrier against water, and our word "stank." Glasbury is probably derived from Clàs, a green inclosure, a'r Wy, on the Wye.

COURSE OF THE WYE ALTERED.

There is no doubt that the river has altered its course considerably in past ages, and at one time flowed further south adjoining the rising ground between the church and Pipton. If so, the Llynfi joined it some distance further up. It has been suggested that the river was at one time divided, one part flowing as above, the other more northerly through Pwlpatti, under Maesllwch Castle, and Glanbenwy—the bank of the old Wye. The site of the old church is plainly traced by the mound in the angle between the Wye and Llynfi. Once they were on the same side of the river, a shallow rill separating them, over which people crossed on stepping stones.

INTERESTING CHURCH HISTORY.

This church was dedicated to St. Cynidr. I think it is a pity that neither of the present churches retains the name. It is found in Ffynnaigyuyd—Cynidr's well. St. Cynidr lived about 433-464,

and is supposed to have been buried in Glasbury. There is an interesting petition, circa 1662, by the inhabitants of Glasbury, complaining that by reason of the violent floods in the river Wye, the old church was in imminent danger of being destroyed, half the steeple having already fallen into the river and the greater part of the churchyard having been washed away, the graves opened and the bones carried away, and asking that the churchwardens be directed to secure as much as possible of the rest of the materials, and to place them in safety towards the building of another church. There were two other churches in Glasbury parish, Aberllynfi and Velindre, and there are several entries in the old Register Books of baptisms, marriages and burials in these two churches between 1660 and 1695. In an old map of Breconshire (Saxton's), date 1575, there was also a church at Pipton. Nicholson also speaks of Pipton Chapel. The present St. Peter's was removed from its old foundation, and built on its present site, and consecrated by William Lucy, Bishop of St. David's, on the 29th of June, 1665. There is a very interesting account of the "Form of consecrating Glasbury Churchyard," by Miss Jane Williams, Talgarth. In it there are given the questions by the Bishop to the representatives of the parish, lay and clerical, Sir Henry Williams (Gwernnyfed), and the Rev. Alexander Griffiths, vicar. The Bishop asks to be shown "the ground for the churchyard and the house intended for the church." Then follows a perambulation with the recital of certain sentences, and an address. Then the Bishop asks of Sir Henry Williams for turf in token of his resignation of the land for the purpose of a burying ground. He accordingly dug a turf and placed it "in the Bishop's gown," saying these words: "I resign up all my interest in this circuit of ground to be a burying place for ever for the dead in this parish of Glasbury." Then the Bishop gives this quaint warning: "From henceforth here must be none of your parish feasts, no law courts, no mustering of soldiers, no profane and common uses be exercised. Nay, this must not be abused by the burial of heathen people here, which died without having given their names up to the Lord. Nor any person who having forsaken his faith hath been for contempt of the Church, justly excommunicated, and before his death hath not made an humble confession acknowledging his offence, and received absolution; for what Communion hath light with darkness, those bodies which have served the Lord in this life with those who have contemned him."

A GLASBURY VICAR RE-INSTATED.

Just a word about this Alexander Griffiths. He was appointed vicar of Glasbury about the year 1638. On the 7th of June, 1650, he was ejected from the living under what was known as "the Act

for the better Propagation of the Gospel in Wales" on a charge of drunkenness and lasciviousness. He was a scholar of some repute, and wrote a number of pamphlets; one of the best known, "A hue and cry after Vavasour Powell," so alarmed and annoyed Vavasour Powell and his party that he was cited to appear before their court to answer for his conduct, and of course was suspended. I believe there is no sufficient evidence to substantiate these charges. Alexander Griffiths was a native of Radnorshire, having been born at the Gaer, in the parish of Llowes. He was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford. He was reinstated into his old living after the restoration, amid evidences of general approval and rejoicing.

St. Peter's Church was rebuilt in 1838. From the cartulary of the abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester, we find that Bernard Newmarch gave to that Monastery in the time of Serlo, the Abbot, 1088—the whole of the tithes of his lordship which he had in Breconshire, and also certain lands in the parish of Glasbury. These are the words:—"Bernardus dedit Ecclesie Sancti Petri Glouc. Glasebury cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, liberatam et quietam, et totam decimam totius domini sui quod habuit in Brekeneyam, scilicet annoe, pecorum, caseorum, venationum, et mellis"; that is corn, cattle, cheese, venison, and honey. The church is called "Ecclesia Sancti Kenedri" (St. Cynidr) in this deed. The same cartulary refers to the exchange in 1144 between Abbot Gilbert and Lord Walter de Clyfford of the Manor of Glasbury for the Manor of Estleche.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Other points were noted on the journey in addition to the above, some of which may be stated here. The old vicarage is supposed to be Elizabethan, but the roof is believed originally to have belonged to the old church. The figures referred to are at the foot of the roof trusses as they slope into the corbels, the one in the passage being the finer specimen. Over the fire-place in the lower room nearest the river is a huge stone. As regards the mound in the adjoining field, it was only a few days ago that Mr. Morgan heard from an old inhabitant that his father knew it by the name of Solefaur. There are records of a castle at Glasbury, but he did not think it was a place of much importance: probably it guarded the ford close by. The party next approached Maesllwch Castle by a long drive through the beautiful park studded with fine trees. In the gardens their attention was drawn to a remarkable wisteria, rooft. long each side of the trunk; it was longer still last year by 60ft. Its trunk and limbs were somewhat seared with age, but it

was in good bloom. Its age was estimated at 400 years. Near it was an unusually fine *salisburia adiantifolia*, or maidenhair tree, 8ft. 10in. round some five feet above ground, and 60ft. high. There was also a splendid cedar 18ft. round; and some of the finest larches in Wales, one of which had a circumference of 12ft. 9in. Other things of interest were an old magnolia *umbalatum*, a large mulberry, a fine *critægus* (a variety of the thorn or *cristagalli*), and an evergreen *laburnum*, which is rather uncommon, and excited considerable interest. The rhododendrons, the brooms, and the barberry shrubs were also noticeable. From here magnificent views of the Black Mountains, with Hay Bluff, Lord Hereford's Knob, and the Dais standing out prominently, were seen, and away in the distance the Brecon Beacons could be discerned, including Mynydd-Troed. Passing on through a charming gully over a brook showing evident signs of the previous day's storm, the party arrived at a picturesque farmhouse attached to the quaint old Congregational Chapel of Maesyronen. On one of the chapel seats near the Communion Table were carved the letters "A.P. 1728." There were three or four box pews round the walls, and the guide suggested that the one in which he stood was for the use of the elders. It was delightfully old-fashioned, after the Jacobean style.

COLLECTION FOR EXCAVATIONS.

At the Common, the further slopes of which had a tall growth of fern following a big hillside fire, several circular mounds or tumuli were pointed out. Altogether there were 14 in close proximity, and a more conspicuous one still—rectangular—in the valley below within a short distance of the winding Wye. Two of these tumuli had been dug across by Mr. W. Sheldon (Surveyor to the Painscastle Rural District Council), and Mr. Mortimer Baylis (Glasbury) was busily engaged on one of them as the members approached. The mounds showed clear evidence of stone flooring, and the guide thought they were ancient British huts; Mr. H. E. Jones, however, suggested they might be burying places, and advised cutting a section through to find the earth level and extent of the paving. To this end over a pound was subscribed on the spot, it being understood that the top soil would be carefully cleared away as well to see what could be discovered. The subsoil appeared to be in its natural state. At this spot the Bwlch-yr-Vangel, or Gospel Pass, traditionally supposed to be the route crossed by St. Paul, was seen to the best advantage, and the general view beyond the Wye called forth appreciative exclamations. Mr. Morgan, before the company moved on, said there was also a tradition that a village once existed on the slopes of Brynrhydd Common. A sharp descent after a hot walk found the party in the village of

Llowes. Here a welcome halt allowed of a friendly raid on the Radnorshire Arms, a house with a seven days' licence, which the landlady wisely notified over the doorway. A visit to the new church, which is built on the site of the original edifice, was then made. In the churchyard were seen the ancient stone with the two crosses carved thereon, and the Welsh inscription on the tombstone. Little Welsh, it was stated, is spoken in Radnorshire. After the dinner in the evening the Rev. C. H. Stoker disagreed with the view that the cross was similar to St. Cuthbert's cross at Durham, and another member contended that St. Cuthbert was not known in that quarter. Mr. Sheldon also gave the confident opinion that the cross was local stone. Its date was attributed to the early part, or at any rate to some part of, the 11th century. Inside the church was a font which appeared to be early Norman, and the scanty remains of the village stocks.

CLYRO AND HOME.

Continuing, the party, through the kindness of Mr. Mavrojani, walked through the grounds of Clyro Court, the ancient seat of the Baskervilles. On the way their attention was directed to Wyecliff, underneath which, according to Mr. Morgan, there was at one time a lake formed by the Wye. The monastic farm, with its ancient row of buildings and ecclesiastical pointed doorways, was next visited, and the branker's or mason's marks pointed out—thanks to Mr. A. Bishop's courtesy. On one side a little further on there is a plot known as Saints' Meadow, supposed to be a monastic burial ground; and on the other side of the building is Peter's Pool, where the monks caught their fish. Some years ago a subterranean passage was discovered from the farmyard leading to the glen below, and there was also one from the old Castle site which is adjacent. The moat here is deep, but the stone of the walls has apparently been carted away, though enough remains to indicate the existence of a substantial building. The last stage of the journey was now undertaken to Boatside Farm, where Mr. J. Davies, J.P., kindly conducted the visitors to the Roman Camp, and also relieved the travellers with much needed refreshment. Records show that the 9th Legion was quartered on the spot, which is 20 acres in extent. The camp, as usual, is square, and Mr. Morgan is quite confident that if excavations were made, considerable finds would be forthcoming. There were traces of a Roman road in the vicinity leading from the river, as there were at Llandrindod, where excavations had shown plain evidences of Roman occupations. Clifford Church was spied in its elevated surroundings, and Mouse Castle look-out station on the adjoining hill-top was pointed out. Fanciful tradition says that it got its name from the misinterpretation of

"Llygad" (the eye) to "Llygod" (mouse), just as tradition ascribes the title of the Golden Valley to the Norman translation of "Abbey-dore" as "Abbey d'or." From Boatside Farm it was but a step or two across a golden patch of meadow to Hay, where the party were able to rest awhile out of the brilliant sunshine which lasted the day long. No flowers of great note were discovered, but the following may be of interest: *Myosotis versicolor*, *Orchis Morio* (meadow orchis), *Polygala depressa* (white milk vetch), *Pedicularis palustris* (marsh lousewort), *Melica nutans* (nodding grass), Wall spleenwort, *Asplenium Ruta-mararia* (wall rue), *A. Trichomanes* (black stalk maidenhair), *Ceterach Offiunarum*.

POST-PRANDIAL BUSINESS.

Arrived at Hay by way of the toll bridge, a welcome and appetising dinner was served at the Crown Hotel, the President being in the chair. After the meal, the Rev. CORNISH WATKINS, following the usual custom, proposed the only toast of the day—that of "The King and Queen." In doing so he said he thought they would agree that his Majesty was one of the hardest and most conscientious workers.

The HON. SECRETARY next announced that the following gentlemen had been elected members: Mr. W. J. Carless, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. C. W. Parish, and Captain Ward Jackson. He also stated that he had received several interesting communications concerning natural history, which he proceeded to read.

EARLY SAND MARTINS.

The first was from the Rev. W. B. GLENNIE, Hereford, dated April 29th, and contained the following relative to the early arrival of the swallow tribe this spring: "I saw one sand martin near the Wye Bridge on Lady Day, and was not therefore so sceptical as I otherwise should have been when I saw that two were reported in the local paper (the *Hereford Times*) to have been seen on Good Friday, March 21st. I saw five together on March 27th on the Usk, nine miles above Brecon. I did not note a chimney swallow till April 10th, but I was surprised to see two swifts last Wednesday evening, April 23rd. . . I saw three there (over the Cathedral) two or three evenings ago. I have not noticed a house martin yet; it is said that they are so comparatively rare nowadays."

Mr. CAMBRIDGE PHILLIPS stated that May 7th was the time for the swift in Breconshire. He had noticed several as early as April 22nd.

NIGHTINGALE'S RETURN.

The Rev. C. B. CALDICOTT, of Hanley William Rectory, wrote on May 19th that at 9.30 that morning he heard and saw a nightingale for the first time this summer. The bird was singing in a hedge which forms a border between Worcestershire and Herefordshire, and allowed the Rector to watch him for about a minute at about five paces distance. The rev. gentleman added that there were a pair of nightingales lower down the hill at Hanley Child last year, and were there again this year; and further stated that the Froome rose a few hundred yards from his house, but some maps failed to trace it far enough back over the county border into Worcestershire.

SNIPE AND A NEW SNAIL.

Mr. HUTCHINSON (the Hon. Sec.) also reported that he heard a snipe being flushed off a nest on May 21st, in the parish of Kimbolton. The bird was sitting on three eggs.

Another discovery was reported by Mr. S. E. BOYCOTT, of Withington, who wrote that in April he found the freshwater snail, *Planorbis corneus*, at Hereford. It had not, he said, been found before in Herefordshire, and was probably a recent introduction, as he had often hunted in the pond where it was found, and it was a conspicuous species which could hardly be missed.

FOX CUBS IN A TREE.

A remarkable occurrence was reported by Mr. H. T. WILLIAMS, son of Dr. Williams, of Kingsland, during Whitsuntide: "On Tuesday," he wrote, "I was out nesting on the Street Court estate. In the course of my rambles I went to visit an old friend, a huge lime tree, one of the largest in the country. It is full of holes, and is a very favourite nesting place for many kinds of birds. I have taken as many as five different species from it at one time. About 35ft. from the ground is a large hole in the branch from which at different times I have taken white and brown owl, kestrel hawk, stock doves, and jackdaws' eggs. On climbing to see what was there, imagine my amazement to find three fox cubs in the hole." Mr. Williams also stated in explanation that the limbs were large, and the lowest only 8ft. from the ground; the base of the tree was clay, and the bark torn and scratched where the fox had run and jumped against it to get up to the first limb. He suggested that probably she found the hole when climbing for food, and being a nice, warm, dry place, the excessive wet season induced her to select it to cub in.

KENCHESTER EXCAVATIONS.

Mr. HUTCHINSON also alluded to the excavations which have been made at Kencheste, and read a letter from Mr. G. H. Jack, County Surveyor for Herefordshire, on the subject, Mr. Jack being unable to be present owing to the pressure of business. The important part in the letter was: "The results of last year's dig prove that we are now upon very interesting ground, and it would be a great pity if we are prevented by lack of funds from finishing this portion of the work. It is not at all improbable that the Club will be unable to obtain consent to explore the other part of the site, so that the opportunity now within reach ought not, under any circumstances, to be missed. As you are aware, we have paid rather a high rental for permission to dig during this year, and unless we are able to raise about £100 the money already paid in rent will have been wasted. The site of our digging is now fenced off, so that members of the Club or the general public may inspect the work. There is also a very interesting collection of finds at present displayed at the Hereford Museum, and in addition to this I am, with the help of several colleagues, writing up a history of the place for publication in our proceedings." In the concluding part of his letter Mr. Jack stated that the Executive Committee had decided to issue a general appeal for funds, and he was hopeful that sufficient money would be raised to carry on the work of exploration during the present summer.

UNCOMMON FUNGUS.

Mr. CAMBRIDGE PHILLIPS reported the discovery of a fungus on the gravel path of Mr. Cope Proctor's garden at Hay. He said it was noticed by Mr. Buckett, who was formerly gardener to Lord Iveagh, and as the Club interested itself in mycological work, he now brought the matter before their notice. He had sent particulars of the fungus to his nephew, Mr. Gwynne Vaughan, who was a professor of botany at Belfast University, and he had replied that the specimen possibly belonged to the *nidulariæ*, or nest fungi. Dr. Vaughan also sent a rough sketch of the fungi, and so he believed the *crucibulum vulgare*—which he thought was the specimen in question—had been found more or less all over the place, though in his experience it was by no means common. He had only met it twice in very small quantity. There were three genera: the *cyathus*, *crucibulum vulgare*, and *nidularia*. The fungi grew on rotten wood, old palings, dead branches and leaves, bark, old straw, and things of that kind. Since receiving this letter he had sent the specimen to Prof. Vaughan, who had replied stating that his guess was correct. The fungus, continued Mr. Phillips, had, so far as he knew, only been found once or twice before in that part, and

once in Radnorshire. He had looked through a dozen volumes of the *Transactions*, and had only found it mentioned once, by Mr. William Phillips, of Shrewsbury, but he did not say where it was discovered. He had only recently learnt that Miss Edith Thomas, of Llanthomas, who had made a study of fungi in that neighbourhood, had taken the pains to make a series of drawings of the fungi to be found in the locality. She had been kind enough to send him a book of these drawings, which was very beautifully done; in fact, so much so that he hoped to get the book at some future time and to show it to the Club.

At the close of the proceedings, the PRESIDENT proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, for his kindness in acting as guide and for his very interesting paper, which was carried unanimously. Shortly afterwards the party left Hay, and arrived home a little before eight o'clock.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

SECOND FIELD MEETING, THURSDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1913.

KENCHESTER AND GARNONS.

THE ROMAN REMAINS.

Historic and classic ground was chosen for the second field meeting of the season of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, which took place on Thursday in weather ideal for an excursion through the woods, fields, and lanes of Herefordshire, all now looking at their best in an untarnished summer garb of foliage, blossom, and luxuriant vegetation. Historic because it included the site of the ancient Romano-British town of Magna Castra at Kenchester, and classic because it embraced scenes at Bishopstone which moved the poetic muse in Wordsworth to write at least two sonnets. But there was much of interest in the programme besides, for we visited also Garnons, by invitation of the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Evelyn Cotterell, and other places. In brief outline, the day's itinerary began at Credenhill, led us through that charming and typical Herefordshire village of Bishopstone, over Garnons Hill to the mansion, and thence *via* Mansell Gamage to Moorhampton, where the evening train was boarded for home.

THE COMPANY.

On Mr. Thomas Hutchinson has not unworthily fallen the mantle of the late Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Cecil Moore, and the smoothness with which the day's arrangements were carried out was due mainly to his foresight. There was no hitch anywhere, and the outing was of the pleasantest possible description. With these preliminaries over, let us place on record the names of the company present and describe the doings of the club. When we detrained at Credenhill station at 9.30 and headed for the site of Magna Castra a quarter of a mile away, it was noticed that the President (the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins) had a larger following than has been seen at many recent field meetings.

Altogether there were perhaps over 70 members and visitors present, including beside the President and Hon. Secretary, Prebendary W. H. Lambert, Prebendary M. Hopton, the Rev. C. A. Treherne, the Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan, the Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, the Rev. R. H. Warner, the Rev. W. D. Barber, the Rev. R. H. Wilmot and the Hon. Mrs. Wilmot, the Rev. C. H. Stoker, the Rev. Francis Powell, the Rev. Claud Lighton, the Rev. H. M. Drummond, the Rev. A. G. Jones, the Rev. L. W. Richings, the Rev. R. A. Davis (Broxwood), the Rev. A. H. Knapp (Pixley), the Rev. W. R. Gledhill, the Rev. N. Hatherley, the Rev. W. O. Wait, Mr. J. R. Symonds, Colonel Cox, Mr. H. Southall and Miss Southall (Ross), Miss E. Armitage (Dadnor, Ross), Mr. Guy R. Trafford, Mr. Rouse Orlebar, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Colonel F. H. Leather, Mr. Robert Clarke (assistant secretary), Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. G. L. Betts, Mr. A. G. Hudson (Leominster), Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. J. H. Wale (Presteign), Mr. R. H. George, Dr. Miles Wood (Ledbury), Dr. Standish Wood, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. George Wallis, Mr. E. Pilley, Mr. W. E. Groom, Mr. A. P. Small (Ross), Mr. S. F. Sopwith (Staffs), Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. W. T. Kerr, Mr. Ernest G. Davies, Mr. John Lambe, Mr. Ronalds, Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. G. H. Butcher, Dr. Fowler (Putson), Mr. R. H. Mines, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. C. E. A. Moore, Mr. J. H. Barrow, Mr. H. F. Davies, Mr. F. H. Goddard, Mr. A. Greenhough (Eardisland), Mr. F. C. Brown, Mr. G. H. Grocock, and others.

AT MAGNA CASTRA.

We were on the site of Magna Castra well before ten o'clock pondering over the habits and customs of our forbears who lived there a millenium and a half ago. Under the superintendence of Mr. G. H. Jack, the hon. secretary of the Fund, who has had the unremitting co-operation of Mr. H. E. Jones in the work, excavation has been in progress for the past 18 months, and many most interesting features of this buried city are now laid bare for inspection. Readers of the *Hereford Times* are already familiar with the "finds" recorded, and some of the portable specimens have already been removed to the Hereford museum. Four men are still delving for treasures and any secrets the spade may reveal. So far the foundations of a large and important Roman villa and other buildings have been discovered, together with many objects of 3rd and 4th century interest, including an altar, many personal ornaments in bronze and bone, some iron tools, some 150 coins, and much interesting and in some cases richly decorated pottery. On the site we found a shed full of pottery and other remains, and in a paper which Mr. Jack read he constructed, as far as is humanly possible at this stage,

the history of this old town, and was able to tell his delighted auditors that "We have been able conclusively to prove by the evidence of pottery and coins that this place was in its prime about the year 250, and that it ceased to exist towards the end of the fourth century." The date of its commencement seems a little uncertain. In all probability it was a British town before the Romans came. Amongst the architectural features to be seen, the hypocaust (or heating chamber) of a large house, and a mosaic floor attracted most attention from the visitors, though the Roman method of road construction with a proper drainage system (of which modern Herefordshire roads are entirely innocent) ran these a good second. Mr. Jack, in his paper, thanked the owner (Mr. Hardwick) and the tenant of the farm (Mr. A. J. Whiting) for affording the club facilities for excavating on this historic spot: and he announced to everyone's dismay that unless more funds are subscribed, the work must cease almost immediately. Mr. Jack illustrated the work done and the discoveries made by plans and photographs; and he well earned the vote of thanks that was proposed to him by the President.

Mr. H. Southall, one of the oldest members of the Club, in seconding the motion, remarked that in the course of his long experience he had never known more valuable work done by the Woolhope Club than these Kenchester excavations (hear, hear).

WORDSWORTHIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jack's paper, half-an-hour was spent in inspecting the remains which have been unearthed, and then the visitors moved off on foot, in the direction of Bishopstone, traversing an old Roman roadway adorned at intervals by cottage gardens displaying a wealth of old-fashioned flowers very pleasing to the eye. The Rectory was the next place of call, by invitation of the Rev. R. H. Wilmot, whose charming old house with its quaint chimneys occupies the site of a Roman villa. Here we were on Wordsworthian ground, and the Rector, besides entertaining us with light refreshments, treated us to an admirable paper recounting the historical associations of Bishopstone, and Wordsworth's connection with it. He read it standing just in front of the window whence a hawk pounced on a dove as recorded by the poet in a sonnet that is perhaps little known. The lady to whom the poet gave the name of Lesbia in the poem was Loveday Walker, daughter of the Rector of Bishopstone at that time. Mr. Hutchinson had with him a copy of the sonnet and read it to the assembled company. Mention was made in Mr. Wilmot's paper of the unearthing of a Roman pavement in the parish in 1812, a discovery which prompted

Wordsworth to write a sonnet on "Roman Antiquities discovered at Bishopstone," which had a special significance for those participating in this outing in view of the visit just paid to Magna Castra :—

While poring antiquarians search the ground
 Upturned with curious pains, the Bard, a Seer,
 Takes fire :—The men that have been re-appear ;
 Romans for travel girt, for business gowned,
 And some recline on couches, myrtle-crowned,
 In festal glee : Why not ? For fresh and clear
 As if its hues were of the passing year,
 Dawns this time-buried pavement. From that mound
 Hoards may come forth of Trajans, Maximins,
 Shrunk into coins with all their warlike toil :
 Or a fierce impress issues with its foil
 Of tenderness—the wolf, whose suckling Twins
 The unlettered Ploughboy pities when he wins
 The casual treasure from the furrowed soil.

PRE-REFORMATION BELL.

While the company were still grouped on the lawn, the Rev. H. B. D. Marshall stated for the information of the club that recently a piece of the ceiling in the church ruins at Yazor came down, and with it came a bell of pre-Reformation date ; till it fell, no one living knew of its existence. Mr. Alfred Watkins also mentioned an interesting fact : that the late Mr. Thomas Blashill, twice president of the Woolhope Club, was born at The Steppes,* at Bishopstone. Mr. Wilmot was thanked by the President in a couple of happy phrases for his paper and hospitality, and the company then inspected the charming grounds, notable for their rock gardens, which contain many rare specimens of Alpine flowers and plants.

A ROMAN ROADWAY.

The parish church hard by was next visited, and Mr. Mines tested the qualities of the fine old organ of rich tone which is one of its main features—an organ that was built by the celebrated Father Smith and was formerly in Eton College. In the churchyard is the grave of Archdeacon Freer, who restored the church in 1841, and among the visitors on this occasion were one or two gentlemen who remember attending his funeral in 1863.

In an orchard on the other side of the road, opposite the church, a portion of what experts say is a paved Roman road was seen, and Mr. Jack, perhaps the club's best authority on Roman antiquities, thinks it was probably a private way to the Roman villa erected

* Mrs. Blashill, widow of Mr. Thomas Blashill, informed the Editor that her husband was born at Sutton in Holderness, and that it was a brother who was born at The Steppes.



Photo by]

[W. Pilley
 BISHOPSTONE COURT. GATEWAY (NOW DEMOLISHED) ON BRIDGE OF MOAT.

where the Rectory now stands. Very plainly the wheel tracks are to be seen, showing that Roman roads of old were not entirely devoid of ruts.

Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Like, Bishopstone Court, once the seat of the ancient Berrington family, was the next item on the programme. It is still moated to a large extent, and there are some interesting remains of an old gateway at the entrance. The house is of grey stone with mullioned windows, and in its spacious rooms are a couple of Queen Anne grates. Giving a glance to the modern for a moment, as we quitted this old-world residence, we could not help noting the almost palatial farm buildings, with stone columns and stone arches. Bishopstone Court Farm is on the Foxley estate.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOSPITALITY.

From Bishopstone our objective was Garnons, the residence of Sir John Cotterell, Bart., and between us and it lay Bishopstone (sometimes colloquialised "Bishon") Hill. Those who through disinclination or age—and there were several septuagenarians and at least one octogenarian in the company—preferred an easy route kept to the roadway which skirts the base of the hill; but be it said to the credit of the members that nearly all chose the bee-line over the summit. And a delightful walk it was, through lovely glades, along which Frederick Payne (Sir John's head gamekeeper) led the way. When we reached the brow, after a stiff climb, and began to traverse a downward path on the south-west side we now and again obtained glimpses of the beautiful country as far as the Black Mountains and the Graig, in Monmouthshire, and the Rev. H. B. D. Marshall pointed out a section of Offa's Dyke. From here we descended to Garnons, and were graciously received by Sir John and Lady Evelyn Cotterell, who entertained us to sumptuous light refreshments daintily served in their handsome dining-room. Sir John was good enough to conduct his numerous visitors through the main apartments of his castellated mansion, pointing out the main objects of artistic or other interest. The west wing of Garnons was built on the site of the old residence, and the present building was erected in 1813. Afterwards the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Evelyn piloted us through the beautiful gardens, where in the exquisite floral colour schemes there is ample evidence of the artistic temperament. During a convenient pause in the tour, the President, in sentiments delicately expressed, thanked Sir John and Lady Evelyn for the kind manner in which they had received the club and for their generous hospitality, a compliment that Sir John suitably acknowledged on behalf of Lady Evelyn and himself.

From Garnons Sir John's agent (Mr. J. L. Ramage) acted as our guide to Mansell Gamage Church, and here, our last place of call of antiquarian interest, the Vicar (Rev. H. N. Drummond) called our attention to a stone slab (now placed in the north wall of the chancel) inscribed with a Celtic cross, which probably at one time covered a tomb.

THE DINNER.

From Mansel Gamage, the party—or those of us who had not chartered a vehicle—walked to Moorhampton Hotel, where we found that Host Pearman had prepared a bountiful spread, to which we were soon doing justice, with the President in the chair. After dinner, Club business followed the toast of the King.

At the suggestion of the Rev. C. H. STOKER, the plate was passed round for contributions towards the fund for the Kenchester Excavations, and by this happy idea £5 was raised in as many minutes.

Mr. HUTCHINSON announced that there were no candidates to be elected, but there were four gentlemen to be nominated for membership, viz., Mr. H. Langston, Marston, Pembridge; Mr. A. Greenhough, Eardisland (both proposed by the PRESIDENT and seconded by Mr. HUTCHINSON); the Rev. W. D. Barber, Tretire (proposed by Mr. G. R. TRAFFORD, seconded by Mr. HUTCHINSON); the Rev. Francis E. Powell, Hereford (proposed by Dr. J. BUCKNILL FOWLER, seconded by the Rev. C. H. STOKER).

LITTER OF FOXES IN A TREE.

MR. HUTCHINSON said the members would remember that at the last meeting he recorded on the authority of Mr. Williams, son of Dr. Williams, of Kingsland, the fact that a litter of foxes was found in a lime tree on the Street Court Estate, 30ft. from the ground. He had since received a letter from Dr. Williams, in which he said:—

I send you three photos of the lime tree Hubert wrote about. No. 1 shows the tree, No. 2 the hole on side climbed by fox, No. 3 hole in tree where foxes were. Ten days afterwards the keeper climbed to the hole, but of course the cubs had been removed, according to usual custom when breeding place has been discovered. The place was already occupied by a pair of white owls. The keeper found and threw down the remains of a fowl, three hen pheasants, a hare, &c.

EARLY PARTRIDGES.

From foxes, the attention of the company was turned for a moment to an ornithological subject.

Mr. HUTCHINSON said he dared say many people would have noticed the unusual time birds had arrived this year, and also their nesting, and on the authority of that good sportsman, Mr. Thomas Broad, of Chilstone, he was able to report a partridge's nest was found on May 25th, with eggs hatched out. This was unusually early. Occasionally the young birds were hatched as early as June 15th, or as late as the 24th, but the greater number between June 18th and 22nd.

VISIT OF SISTER SOCIETY.

It was unanimously resolved that the Secretary should write to Sir Arthur W. Mackworth, Bart., offering to the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association, of which Sir Arthur is secretary, the use of the Woolhope Club Room, on the occasion of a forthcoming visit by the association to Hereford.

PAPERS WANTED.

Mr. HUTCHINSON expressed regret that there were no papers to be read, and appealed to the members to contribute to the *Transactions*. He hinted to the President, who was a treasury of information, and had the pen of a ready writer, to give them something from his store of knowledge at the next field meeting, so that ladies as well as members would have the benefit of it (applause).

Mr. STOKER suggested that the President could make out of his wealth of knowledge a good paper such as he occasionally contributed to the *Hereford Times*. Those who read his notes in the *Hereford Times* no doubt delighted as he (Mr. Stoker) did in them, and especially in the last article on adders (hear, hear). He therefore hoped Mr. Cornish Watkins would oblige them at the next meeting (applause).

DERIVATION OF MAGNA CASTRA.

The PRESIDENT asked Mr. Jack by what authority Kenchester was called Magna Castra?

Mr. JACK replied that there was no real authority. So far as he was able to find, the "Castra" appendage was recent. There was a good deal of difference of opinion as to the spelling of the first word of the name. In the *Itinerary* it was given as "Magnam"; and it was also called "Magnæ" and "Magna." He thought the

word "Castra" was added afterwards, because it was thought it was at one time fortified.

The PRESIDENT—It never was a military station.

Mr. JACK agreed, and added that the best derivation of the name was to be found in the *Archæological Survey of Herefordshire*.

The PRESIDENT said that was where it was suggested that it possibly came from the Celtic.

On rising from the tables, the company had an hour to spare before boarding the last train for Hereford. This some filled in by playing croquet on the lawn of the hotel, whilst a few paid a visit to an ash tree not far away distinguished for its parasitic friend, a mistletoe bough, with which some members of the Club have been familiar for 25 years. It is only very rarely that mistletoe is found on the ash. This was the last item in the day's splendid programme.

HISTORIC BISHOPSTONE.

NOTES ON THE RECTORY, CHURCH AND VILLAGE.

BY THE REV. R. H. WILMOT.

THE RECTORY.

The present Rectory was built in 1812, on a site which was then a bare ploughed field, by the Rev. Adam Walker, who was appointed Rector in 1809. As is reported in the *Transactions* of the Woolhope Club for 1882, there was then found a Roman pavement 30ft. square, without any surrounding walls, but at some distance from it, on two sides parallel with it, a causeway or foundation was un-earthed, 3 to 5ft. below the ground; a small portion of this pavement is now in the Museum, the rest was destroyed or covered up, according as the site of it was wanted for the new house. In the six years I have lived here I have never seen any single trace of any Roman remains, nor have I found anyone who has seen or known anything of them, or of the causeway said to have been found running towards the City of Magna, but several barrowloads of tesserae from the pavement were used a number of years ago to fill up a pit in the garden. The Bishopstone Rectory of this date is connected with the Poet Wordsworth by two of his odes, that on the Roman remains found at Bishopstone, commencing "While poring antiquarians search the ground," and that addressed to—, beginning "Wait, prithee, wait!" this answer Lesbia threw forth to her dove." The

lady in question was Miss Loveday Walker, daughter of the Rector, and the "harp" was a piano (laughter). This lady died in Hereford in 1888 at the age of 88. She planted the tulip tree, which still stands in the garden, on her birthday. She had in her possession certain coins and other things found here, but they have disappeared. In 1839 the Rev. Richard Lane Freer, afterwards well known as Archdeacon of Hereford, became Rector. He added considerably to the house, and entirely re-laid the garden and grounds, practically the whole of the existing trees being planted by him. The tithe map of 1839 shews an entirely different arrangement of the glebe fields; he made the existing roads on both sides of the house. The present so-called Roman road was then, and for many years afterwards, almost unuseable for walking, only for riding or driving; people used the meadows by the side, as is still the case with one lane in the parish. The proper church path skirts the edge of the "lawns," and in his day no one was ever allowed to use the drives. Archdeacon Freer also built Yazor Church, of which parish he was Rector in conjunction with Bishopstone, and it is said that the site was chosen so that he might see it from his windows, and that a flag was run up when a sufficient congregation was assembled, in which case he attended to take the service, a story that is hardly credible, as it is a three mile journey, besides which there was a curate. Certainly both Bishopstone and Yazor spires can be seen in a line from one point. The old Rectory was situated in a little field, now a pear orchard, to the south of the church, abutting on an old lane. It is said that till quite recently flowers, the relics of the garden, used to come up year by year in the grass. I have not seen them, and can find no trace of the old house. It must have been a damp spot.

THE CHURCH.

The Church of St. Lawrence, which was an old barnlike structure of cruciform plan, was entirely restored and re-decorated inside in an elaborate manner by Archdeacon Freer during the earlier part of his incumbency, and when finished was considered one of the sights of the neighbourhood, being the first example of such a restoration. Unfortunately the work mostly emanated from Birmingham, and bears the stamp of that locality, a large part of the apparently carved work being merely cast in plaster and laid on, though there is a certain amount of old carving here and there, as the pulpit. No doubt when it was newly finished the effect was good, but its glory has now departed. I suppose the whole of the internal fittings were put in by the Archdeacon, many being brought in from other places as, for example, the porch, which was brought from the old church at Yazor, when it was pulled down.

The reredos is an ingenious compilation of pieces of mostly secular carving fitted together. The altar is interesting as being built entirely of stone, which is very unusual in a church of that period. The top is in one slab, with the five rudely carved crosses, but whether it is really old I cannot say—probably not, as it is not large enough. The whole is painted over, and has now a wooden framework to take the hangings. Many mementoes of the Archdeacon may be found about the church, among the decorations, and in the tiles on the floor, his arms—three dolphins with a church, and a lion rampant with a bloody hand, for Sir Robert Price, the patron, an Archdeacon's (?) mitre, and so on. The most interesting thing in the church is without doubt the ancient organ, more than 200 years old, and still in regular use, which, I suppose, can be said of hardly any other. It was built by Father Smith, the celebrated organ builder to King Charles II., for Eton College. It was bought in 1844 by Mr. Price, who gave it to Mr. Freer, as is recorded on a plate put upon it. Father Smith was born in 1630, and brought to England by Charles II. for the purpose of replacing the organs destroyed during the Commonwealth; he was allotted rooms in Whitehall called on the old plan "The Organbuilders' Workhouse." Amongst others he built organs for the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, 1660; Westminster Abbey, 1661; St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1675; St. Paul's Cathedral, 1697. I do not know if any of these still exist; certainly they are not in regular use. He was called "Father" Smith because he had with him two nephews of the same name. As in all very old keyboard instruments, those notes are black, which in more modern instruments are white, while the other notes are white; the action is almost entirely original, as are the wooden pipes: but the metal ones, most unfortunately, are modern. The external decoration is very crude and amateur. There are several tablets and monuments to the Berrington family, who for some time owned the Court property, notably one to Mrs. (*i.e.*, Miss) Anne Berrington, with an interesting, but rather long, inscription, which tells how her father, Humphrey Berrington, "raised a company of foote at his own expense for the use of the Royal martyr, King Charles II., by whose cruel and bloody fate he and his children came to ruin." This lady it was who left for the poor of the parish £1,000, which was used to build and endow the almshouses on the hill, which were a year or so ago rebuilt on a more convenient site in the village, where they are useful if not ornamental. She died in 1716. Local tradition has it that the north transept, which was the Berrington Chapel, was used for Roman Catholic worship concurrently with the reformed Church in the nave, access being had through a door at the west end. I do not know if such a thing was possible, but the Berringtons were Roman Catholics, and there was such a west door,

which is rather unusual. There was certainly an altar in this chapel, and three rather curious brackets remain over where it stood, which appears to have held images, but that, of course, would be usual. The bell turret was put up by Archdeacon Freer, before which time the bells used to hang in a tree close by.

THE VILLAGE.

Besides the Rectory, there are traces of many more houses nearer to the church than the present village. On both sides of the present lane leading from Bridge Sollars towards Mansel Lacy there are evident sites of cottages, and in spring the hedges are filled with snowdrops and periwinkle. Other sites with old wells have been found in the field towards the hill, and on the hill itself, within the memory of many, at least 15 houses have been taken down. Two names of houses, The Stocks and Townsend, point to a more populous place. There is still under the grass in many places a regular pitched road leading from opposite the east end of the church, up a dingle in one of the Rectory fields, by Bishon Farm, and out into the old Roman road. (I can find no knowledge of any road leading direct to Kenchester from here.) Whether the same pitched road leads also in the opposite direction, up the hill, I cannot say, but the present road does so for some distance; then a road clearly leads up another dingle, or hollow way, now disused, and turning to the left, leads direct to Downhill, whence it may still be followed under an avenue (though private), straight down, under the Hay road to the river, where used to be a mill. This is that dingle very commonly, though erroneously, thought to be Offa's Dyke. The real Offa's Dyke may very plainly be seen running up a thin belt of trees at the other side of the field towards Portway; it runs direct through a house called "The Steps," about half-way up the hill; it then takes a sharp turn to the left to the top of the hill, where it joins an ancient stone wall, and—surmounted by a row of very fine and ancient beech trees well worth seeing—leads down the north side of the hill. All this way the Dyke and the wall are the boundaries of the present parish of Bishopstone. I have not seen Offa's Dyke any further in the wood, but the line of it runs, I believe, to the west, to Moorhampton. It will be very interesting to hear the views of the members on the purpose of this Dyke; but I cannot see how it can—here at any rate—ever have been used for purposes of defence. It is rather curious that the parish of Bishopstone, though it comes so near the river, has no outlet to it; Mansel Lacy, much further off, has one, through Bunshill. To return to the pitched road, for what purpose can it have been made? In such a small and out of the way place surely not simply to the church.

BISHOPSTONE COURT.

Close by the church, to the north, lies the Court. Thomas Berrington, of a family at Stoke Lacy, having made money in trade, bought the property in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and built a house, of which there are the remains of a gateway. Evidently it was on the site of an older fortified house, as it is surrounded by a moat; evidently, also, it cannot have been very large, as the ground enclosed by the moat is itself not large; but I believe the moat itself used to be much wider, and I am told traces are to be seen in the orchard. I do not know if the present house is that built by Thomas Berrington, but it is clearly of some age, though the modern slate roof, of quite recent addition, gives it a commonplace modern look. I know of no more recent house having been built; the smaller timber framed outbuildings look to me even older; the fine old gateway was intact till recent times, when the top was removed for fear it should fall. I have a good water-colour sketch of it, taken about 1853, by Mrs. Walter Mynors, then Miss Clay, who was living at Garnons at the time. It shows the gateway and gates quite whole. There are some interesting details about the old Berringtons in *Duncumb's History*, Vol. IV. In 1705 the property was sold to Baron Price, whose descendant sold it in 1858 to Mr. Davenport, father of the present owner, I am told it used to be the Sunday duty of one of the men on the farm to get a large log and roll it into the great fireplace, where it lasted till it was replenished the next Sunday.

WORDSWORTH'S SONNET.

Mr. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, hon. secretary of the Woolhope Club, followed up the Rector's reference to Wordsworth's poem, founded on the story of the dove, by reading the sonnet. He stated that it was composed in 1835, and he had taken a copy of it from Moxon's edition published in 1857. Miss Loveday Walker, a daughter of the Rector of the parish, was the Lesbia of the sonnet:—

To ———
[The fate of this poor dove, as described, was told to me at Brinsop Court by the young lady to whom I have given the name of Lesbia.]

[Miss not the occasion: by the forelock take
That subtle power, the never halting Time,
Lest a mere moment's putting-off should make
Mischance almost as heavy as a crime.]

"Wait, prithee, wait!" this answer Lesbia threw
Forth to her dove, and took no further heed;
Her eye was busy while her fingers flew
Across the harp, with soul-engrossing speed;
But from that bondage when her thoughts were freed,
She rose, and toward the close shut casement drew,
Whence, the poor unregarded favourite, true
To old affections, had been heard to plead
With flapping wing for entrance. What a shriek!
Forced from that voice so lately tuned to a strain
Of harmony!—a shriek of terror, pain,
And self-reproach! for, from aloft, a kite
Pounced,—and the dove, which from its ruthless beak
She could not rescue, perished in her sight!

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

THIRD FIELD MEETING (LADIES' DAY), JULY 24TH, 1913.

ABERGAVENNY AND THE SUGAR LOAF.

The Third Field Meeting (Ladies' Day) took place on Thursday, the 24th July, for Abergavenny, the Sugar Loaf, the church and castle grounds, leaving Hereford at 9.10.

On arrival at Brecon Road Station, Abergavenny, the members and their friends entered carriages, and proceeded as far as "The Chain," the residence of Mr. R. Baker-Gabb. The walk then commenced over the Rholben to "The Sheds" at the bottom of the Sugar Loaf, where a short halt took place before starting for the last climb up to the summit. Nearly all the members and their friends succeeded in accomplishing this very stiff piece of climbing. The views of the surrounding mountains were not very clear—although that towards the Skirrid was fairly good. On descending to the base, generally called "The Sheds," and close to the clear running mountain stream, the conveyance containing the luncheon baskets, &c., had just arrived, having had to make a long detour (about two miles extra) along the crest of the Derri, owing to the new additions to the Abergavenny waterworks along the old route.

After luncheon, the usual business of the Club took place. The following new members were elected: Rev. W. D. Barber, Rev. Francis E. Powell, Mr. H. Langston, and Mr. A. Greenhough.

The HON. SECRETARY (Mr. T. Hutchinson) stated that the President (the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins) was, unfortunately, unable to attend, and the Rev. H. B. Derham Marshall was elected President for the day. He then read the interesting paper by the late Mr. G. H. Piper, F.G.S., of Ledbury, and published in the *Transactions* for the year 1885, on "The Old Red Sandstone," as seen from the Sugar Loaf Mountain in the County of Monmouth."

The new work by Mr. R. Baker-Gabb, entitled "The Hills and Vales of the Black Mountains," will shortly be published, fully illustrated, and will greatly add to the interest of the district.

The HON. SECRETARY informed the members that in respect of the Fourth Field Meeting, arranged for the 26th August, they would not be able to include Kentchurch.

It was left to the Hon. Secretary and General Committee to re-arrange the places to be visited on that day.

After lunch and a rest, the return journey was made to "The Chain," from which place the carriages conveyed the members to St. Mary's Church, Abergavenny, where a short descriptive address was given by the Rev. Morgan Gilbert on "The Church, Monuments, &c."

Afterwards, Mr. HUBERT READE read a paper on "The Herbert Tombs in the Herbert Chapel, and the traces, especially in the small figures supporting the effigies, of Flemish influence."

An interesting illustrated pamphlet, "A Guide to the Priory Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Abergavenny: with Notes on the Brasses, Mural Tablets, Monuments and Tombs, by the Rev. Morgan Gilbert," gives a very full account of the principal features of this church.

The members and friends then proceeded to the Castle grounds for tea, leaving Brecon Road Station for the return journey, arriving at Hereford at 7.40 p.m.

The following members were present:—Rev. W. D. Barber, Rev. H. H. Gibbon, Rev. Canon Griffith, Rev. H. B. Derham Marshall, Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan, Rev. A. H. Knapp, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Dr. Dickinson, Dr. J. Bucknill Fowler, Mr. R. H. George, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. J. Lambe, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. A. P. Small, Mr. G. R. Trafford, Mr. H. A. Trafford, Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Mr. A. Watkins, Colonel Scobie (Hon. Treasurer), the Hon. Secretary (Mr. T. Hutchinson), and the Assistant Secretary (Mr. R. Clarke).

The visitors included Mrs. Hutchinson, Misses F. E. and E. G. Sale, Miss Derham Marshall, Mrs. Stooke-Vaughan, Miss Knapp, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. J. Bucknill Fowler, Miss George, Miss Durrant, Miss Swettenham, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Mines, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. C. H. Ramsden, Herr Volmar von Kuenheim, Miss Grise, Miss Huerta von Hostitz, and others. Including visitors, the number was altogether about 50.

To face page 106.



Photo by]

SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN. FROM UNDER GAER CAMP.

[A. Watkins

NOTES ON THE HERBERT TOMBS.

Mr. Hubert Reade read the following paper :—

Since, in June, 1912, I had the pleasure of reading a paper before you at Particio Church, Breconshire, I have come across a fresh instance which appears to me to confirm my views as to the influence which the artistic culture of Flanders and Burgundy exercised upon the Herbert family in the fifteenth century. In that paper I mentioned that to me some of the monuments in the Herbert Chapel at the Priory Church, Abergavenny, appeared to show traces of Flemish influence. I had in my mind more particularly the tombs of

- (1) Sir William ap Thomas (died 1446) and his wife Gwladys, daughter of Sir David Gam (died 1454), and
- (2) Sir Richard Herbert, brother of the first Earl of Pembroke, who was executed at Banbury in 1469.

As you see, on both the tombs, the figures of the deceased are shown reclining upon the upper slab, with canopies over their heads, whilst at the sides of the monuments are rows of figures in canopied niches. Those on Sir William ap Thomas's tomb hold long scrolls and represent either Apostles or Prophets. At its foot is a slab showing the Annunciation. According to Colonel Bradney, however, (*History of Monmouthshire*, Vol. II., pp. 164-165), these slabs are too long for the monument, to which they did not originally belong, and only the recumbent figures survive from the earliest tombs. On Sir Richard Herbert's tomb the figures are rather more conventionalised, and support shields.

Mr. Edward S. Prior, in his *Account of Mediæval Figure Sculpture in England* (Cambridge University Press, 1912, pp. 450-451) figures Sir William ap Thomas's monument, and compares it with one at Swine, in the East Riding of Yorkshire (cf. cit. p. 448, fig. 552), which he dates from 1400 to 1415 and attributes to a York "alabaster man." The alabaster (cf. cit. p. 476), used in such work was from quarries near Hopton Hall, in Derbyshire, and was originally wrought at Nottingham, which is, of course, connected with York by the rivers Trent and Ouse, so that the goods could be transported from Nottingham to York by water, and therefore the industry soon became established in the latter city. Examples exist dating from as early as the middle of the 14th century, and are found by 1390 both in England and in France, where good examples are to be seen in Paris, Beauvais and Toulouse museums. That at Beauvais (cf. cit. p. 478) is stated by Mr. Prior to be by the same workmen who had sculptured the tomb of Sir Thomas Arderne

at Elford, near Lichfield (cf. cit. p. 445), who died about 1390, and like that before us shows an Annunciation. Indeed, Mr. Prior puts our Abergavenny Annunciation as dating from about 1400 and as being by York craftsmen.

But I venture to think that Mr. Prior's assumptions are not quite correct. We do not, when considering English monuments, always remember that the English mind has at all times been peculiarly susceptible to foreign influences in art, and that in the Middle Ages, as at present, art was very cosmopolitan. Moreover, even in Mr. Prior's work he gives a clue to foreign sources which have, I think, had somewhat to do with shaping these two Herbert monuments.

In describing the Beauchamp tomb at Warwick, which was erected in 1445 to Henry Beauchamp, last Earl of Warwick of that family, and brother-in-law of Richard Nevill, that great Earl of Warwick the "King Maker," who was so closely bound up with the fortunes of the House of York, and who owned vast tracts of land in Glamorganshire, Mr. Prior speaks of the "Weepers" or "Mourners" on the monument, and points out that such figures were invented by the sculptors at Tournay in Hainault (cf. cit. p. 413, Note 1), and are seen on the tombs of the Dukes of Burgundy at Dijon. It is those very tombs, the monuments of Duke Philip the Bold (1364-1404) and Duke John the Fearless (1404-1419), with his wife, Margaret of Bavaria (d. 1424), which to my mind exercised a very strong influence upon the designers of the two Herbert monuments before us.

These monuments are now in the museum at Dijon, in Burgundy, having been removed there from the ruined Charterhouse of Champunk, the burial place of the Burgundian dukes of the Valois line, which ended with Charles the Bold, after the French Revolution.

Dijon, as you doubtless know, was the capital of the Duchy of Burgundy, and lies on the main road by which the traffic coming from the Mediterranean by the valleys of the Rhone and Saone crosses into the basins of the Seine, the Meuse, the Moselle, and the Rhine over that high tableland called the Plateau de Landres, which affords one of the easiest roads from Southern to Northern Europe. Hence Dijon has always been the meeting place of men from the North with men from the South, and, in the 15th century, when the long wars between France and England forced English travellers to reach Italy through Burgundy in place of France, Dijon, which boasted of a Spanish Legation, must have been more familiar to educated Englishmen than it is to-day. Such men must have been peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the art-loving

Court of Burgundy, which was the greatest centre of civilisation north of the Alps, and threw that of the kings of France into the shade. Indeed, by the marriage of Philip the Bold with Margaret, heiress of Jonis of Male, the last Count of Flanders of the Dumpiene line, its dukes not only ruled at Dijon, but also at Ghent and at Bruges, and eventually became the masters of those rich provinces in the Netherlands where, in the days of Henry VII. and Edward IV., art and commerce had their chief seats beyond the Alps.

Now, William, second Earl of Pembroke, and by exchange first Earl of Huntingdon (1468-1491), was a connection by marriage of the ducal house of Burgundy, for he had married as his first wife Mary Wydville, who was sister of Edward IV.'s Queen Elizabeth, and personally came into relations with the Burgundian Court on at least one occasion, when he accompanied King Edward IV. on his campaign in Picardy and Artois in 1475.

Now I had the advantage last March of seeing the two tombs at Dijon but three days before I had an opportunity of again studying the Herbert monuments at Abergavenny, and since your Assistant Secretary kindly asked me to read this paper, I have been able to compare the photographs of them, which are contained in the *Documents de Sculpture Française du Moyen Age*, by Paul Vitry (Paris, D. A. Languet, 1906) and *L'origine du type familial de la Maison de Hapsbourg* (Bruxelles, van Oest et Cie), by Dr. Osw. Rubbrecht, with the photographs of those before us given in the works of Mr. Prior and Colonel Bradney, which I have already mentioned, and in that on the Herbert Chapel by Mr. Octavius Morgan. I was assisted in my task by one of the ablest authorities on Flemish Art in the South Kensington Museum, and he allowed me to say that he considers that the work before us, if not actually executed by Burgundian workmen, was at least executed by craftsmen who were very strongly influenced by the style seen in the tombs at Dijon, which are all but contemporary with them.

To quote M. Vitry's descriptions (cf. cit. plate cix., figs. 1-4.) the tomb of Philip the Bold (d. 1404) was begun in 1383 by Jean de Manville (d. 1389), continued by Claus Sluiter (d. 1404-1405) and finished in 1412 by Claus de Werve (d. 1439), both Flemings.

It is made of marble and painted stone, and shows the figures of the Duke and his Duchess, Margaret of Flanders, recumbent on the altar slab, having over their heads canopies upheld by angels. At the sides of the monument are shown the long train of monks and courtiers who, as was the fashion at the Ducal Court of Burgundy, and at that of their Hapsburg descendants, escorted their master to the grave. The statues, which are painted to the life

in the style also seen in the monuments of their contemporaries the Dukes of Berri at Bourges, are portraits by Claus Sluiter (Rubrecht, cf. cit. p. 7), who was named Younger, to the Duke in 1389, and many of the statuettes are by his nephew, Claus de Werve (Rubrecht, cf. cit. p. 9).

The monument to John the Fearless and Margaret of Bavaria, which is of the same materials, was erected by their son, Philip the Good (1419-1467), the father of Charles the Bold (1467-1477), and is, in the main, modelled on that to Philip the Bold. The statuettes at the sides are, however, said to be portraits, and the niches in which they stand are pierced laterally and separated by slender columns forming an arcade, which to those who know the Alhambra at Granada, recalls the Court of Lions in miniature. This base is indeed the work of an Aragonese sculptor, Juan de la Huerta, possibly, from his name, a native of Valencia, who was summoned to Dijon by Philip the Good in 1443, and contracted to finish the entire monument in four years. Probably Huerta found his post a pleasant one, for he contrived to raise difficulties as to procuring the black marble which he required for the work, and so spin out his contract until 1456, when he fled from Dijon, leaving the statues of the Duke and Duchess and the models for the statuettes split and useless. In 1464, however, Duke Philip's sister, Dora of Provence, sent him a sculptor from Avignon named Antoine le Moiturier, who finished the monument and carved fresh statues of Duke John and his wife, so that after Duke Philip's death in 1467 he was able to hand it over to his son, Charles the Bold, on 5th June, 1470.

Now, I may add that, as is pointed out in the catalogue to Avignon Museum, most of the great Flemish painters and artists who went to Italy for study, halted at Avignon, which was then a part of the Papal States, and executed work for the Cardinal Legate who governed it for the Pope. Similarly the presence of a court brought many Italian artists to Avignon. Consequently Avignonese artists are eclectic and show strong marks of foreign influences, and such is the case in the work of Antoine le Moiturier.

Now, anyone who has had the advantage, as I have, of comparing the photographs of the Dijon tombs in Paul Vitry's work with those of the tombs before us, must be struck by the very great resemblance between the statues of Margaret of Bavaria, on John the Fearless's tomb, and those both of Gwladys, wife of Sir William ap Thomas, and of Margaret, wife of Sir Richard Herbert. The carving of the faces, the treatment of the neck, the pose of the head, and, in a somewhat less degree, the treatment of the hair, are all but identical. Again, the statuettes on both tombs, though the draperies are stiffer, as in English work, and the niches in which

they stand far more coarsely carved, remind me very greatly in the treatment of their heads of those at Dijon. I would specially mention some of those on the right-hand side of Sir William ap Thomas's tomb as we look towards the east, as being in their treatment peculiarly Flemish. One particularly, a man with a head-dress with large flaps, looks like the figures in Jan van Eyck's portraits. Now, of course, as Colonel Bradney says, these slabs may not have belonged to the original monument, and thus may have been brought to Abergavenny from some other place. I can only think that wherever that place may have been, the sculptors were working under a strong Flemish inspiration, even if they were not themselves Flemings, for we know that this was the case in the tomb of Henry Beauchamp at Warwick (cf. supra), where, though the names of the contractors, John Essex, "marbler," Thomas Stevyns, "coppersmith," and William Austin, "founder," are English (cf. Edward S. Prior, cf. cit. p. 413 and Note 1), the "weepers" so closely resemble those at Dijon. Indeed, when we recollect that in the following century the census of foreigners in London, taken after the riots of 1517, which bore the name of "Evil Mayday," showed an alien population of, I think, 17,000, of whom most were Flemings, this is not, perhaps, to be wondered at.

Now, foreign influences have always been strong in English art, and it is not, therefore, astonishing that a great family like the Herberts, connected with a court whose King's sister was Duchess of Burgundy and whose King himself had been an exile in Flanders, should have followed foreign models even if they did not employ foreign artists when they were erecting their family tombs.

To me the tombs before us differ from those at Dijon just as work done for a very powerful sovereign in a great art centre must differ from work done for a wealthy landlord, wealthy, I mean, according to the standard of his time and country, in a far-away province on the Welsh border. My argument is strengthened if the figures representing the "Annunciation" did not form part of Sir William Thomas's original monument, although I cannot forget that, as we have seen, the same workmen appear to have worked on a monument at Elford, in Staffordshire, and on a slab in Beauvais Museum also showing the "Annunciation."

To some it may appear, perhaps, somewhat trivial to devote so much labour to an attempt to establish the fact that a great fifteenth century nobleman in Monmouthshire employed foreign artists on work near his country home. To me, such facts, however, are not unimportant. It is worth while to remember how that before the Reformation, England formed part of the great community of the Catholic Church, and that in Catholic times the intellect of

Europe was even more cosmopolitan than it is at the present day. Just as the discoveries at Kenchester remind us that Herefordshire once formed part of an Empire which stretched from the Clyde to the Euphrates, so the fact that Flemish artists decorated Eton Chapel and, maybe, designed these monuments at Abergavenny, or that a Spanish screen stands in a Norfolk church at Ranworth, may remind us that England once formed a not unimportant part of that intellectual community which in the regions of the soul and mind made Western Europe live. Christendom was born before nationality, and nations never really became conscious of nationality until after the long wars of the Reformation, or in some instances, of the wars of the French Revolution. England, in becoming Protestant at the Reformation, lost touch with the river of life of Europe, and in a generation or two the typical "John Bull" came into being. Such a man would have been an impossibility amongst those who built the Herbert tombs. They were world citizens in the region of the mind.

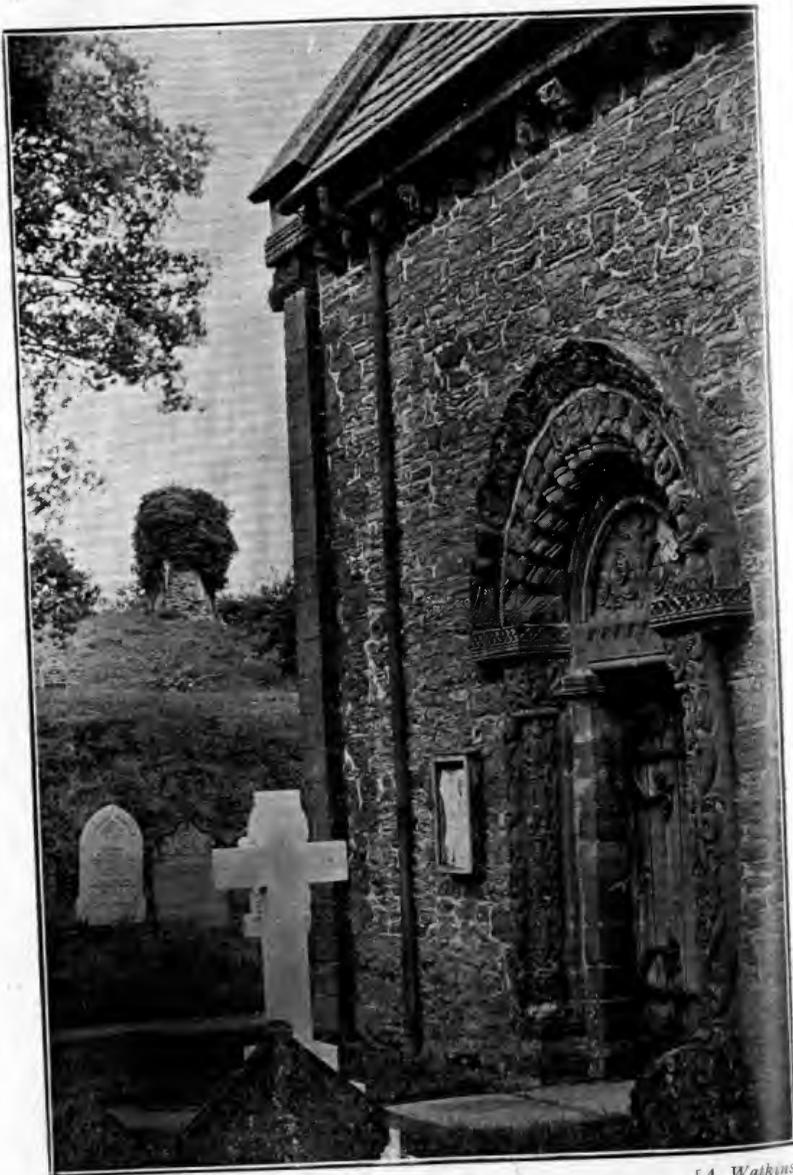


Photo by

KILPECK. CHURCH DOOR AND FRAGMENT OF CASTLE.

[A. Watkins

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

FOURTH FIELD MEETING, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1913.

KILPECK AND KENTCHURCH.

It was not without a feeling of regret that the members of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club brought their fourth excursion of the season to a close on Tuesday evening. Not that the day was in any way less enjoyable than other delightful outings which have preceded it; but because there is a long wait, over the autumn and winter till late next spring, before they meet again among the green fields and the hills. As is customary, the programme occupied all day, and though by no means new, it was not lacking in interest on that account. Members come and go, and probably the greater portion of those who made the journey had not covered the course previously. First of all there was, as one of the party aptly put it, the gem of Herefordshire churches to visit—the ancient and curious little church at Kilpeck, and also its ruined castle. Then came a pleasant walk past Kentchurch, and over the Monnow to Grosmont in Monmouthshire. Here the old castle and the interesting church were duly inspected; and afterwards another agreeable tramp along the banks of the Monnow, where the field saffron grows in abundance, landed the party on the high road for Pontrilas Inn and a hearty meal.

Starting early from Hereford, shortly after nine o'clock, it was a hopeful band of all ages which left the train at St. Devereux. Bravely stepping out from start to finish was the veteran Prebendary Lambert, while at the other end of the scale of life was the travelled son of Prebendary Williamson and the ubiquitous Pressmen, who of course go everywhere and record nearly everything. The President (Rev. S. Cornish Watkins), was present with his brother, Mr. Stephen Watkins, of Pontrilas, who kindly acted in the capacity of guide for the day and took the party through some lovely country. In the absence of Mr. T. Hutchinson (Hon. Sec.), Mr. Herbert E. Jones acted as director of the party, which included the following:—
Rev. Preb. W. H. Lambert, Rev. Preb. H. T. Williamson, Rev. C.

H. Stoker, Col. Bradney, Rev. Canon H. Rashdall, Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Rev. L. W. Richings, Mr. R. T. Griffiths (Hay), Capt. Morgan (The Poole), Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Mr. Clement W. Parish, Mr. J. Lambe, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. J. Bucknill Fowler, Mr. J. H. Wale (Presteign), Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Mr. J. Hatton, Mr. F. H. Goddard, Rev. R. A. Davis, Mr. T. A. R. Littledale, Mr. A. Pole Small, Mr. Robert Clarke (Assist. Sec.), and, as visitors, Mr. G. B. Greenland, Mr. G. L. Betts, Dr. Durrant, Mr. J. C. R. Williamson, and others.

KILPECK AND ITS ORIGIN.

Arriving at Kilpeck Church,* perched on its picturesque knoll, the party were met by the Vicar, Rev. E. R. Firmstone, who briefly explained the famous Norman doorway, in front of which the company not unnaturally gathered. The quaint figure work on the jambs, he said, represented the creation and the fall of man, and also his re-instatement. He pointed out the elaborate details showing these various phases; but was evidently quite as much wrapped up in the theory recently propounded, or stated with stronger evidence than hitherto, that the church was in reality a chapel belonging to the castle. His own opinion was that it was the conventual parish church. In view of the Maltese cross ornamentation which they saw before them, he suggested the church was founded either by a Knight of St. John of Malta, or by some lord who had been in the Crusades. To his mind it was quite feasible that a Knight of the Order should have brought with him, on his way back from the east, foreign masons to build the church. In that case it was only natural that the sign of the Order should be left imprinted on its stones. There was, he remarked, a corbel stone on the outer wall of the apse having the same treatment.

But Mr. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.S.A., who is an authority on place-names and dedications, now says that the church was originally simply a small chapel within the precincts of the castle above; and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary only. Much Dewchurch was the chief church in the Kilpeck, or, as its original name signified, the Birch country—hence Little Birch and Much Birch—and was dedicated to St. David; so that Kilpeck Church was merely like the moon, taking its reflected glory from the sun. This was Mr. Wood's view, said the rev. gentleman. Mr. Wood recently visited the church with the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Society, and there read a paper on the subject. It deals largely with place-names, and the author kindly allowed Mr. Firmstone to

* Dr. Cox in his recent work, "The English Parish Church," has some interesting references to Kilpeck Church.—EDITOR.

To face page 114.



Photo by]

KILPECK CHURCH.

[A. Watkins

read it to the Club. If they accepted its conclusions, remarked the Vicar of Kilpeck, it would revolutionise all their old ideas about the church. He still thought it more than possible that the church had the double dedication of St. David and St. Mary, and was the parish church.

Entering it, one noticed that the books bore this dual title. The font, dating to 1100, is now placed by the doorway. The conglomerate basin was discovered at a neighbouring farm, and was, until the present Vicar obtained a faculty in 1898, placed in the east end of the church. There is, so Prebendary Williamson said, a small edition of it at Bredwardine. The Vicar also pointed out that a window of a later date (about 1500), than the original nave windows had been inserted by the side of the pulpit, in order to give light to the preacher. The two top figures on the jambs of the chancel arch, he suggested, were intended to be the four chief apostles: one, holding a key, was apparently St. Peter. The third and lower figures were evidently priests. The treatment of the capitals differed, as they often do in Norman work. The holy stoup was, he thought, Saxon. The President suggested it might have been a small font out of the chapel said to have existed in the castle grounds: it was a very unusual shape for a stoup, with a stand of that pattern. Mr. Firmstone pointed to the fact that it had no outlet, and if pre-Norman they would not expect it to be like a Norman stoup. The two aumbries are used as store places for interesting bits of carved stone. The stained glass windows, given by a grandfather of Captain Clive, M.P., were noted; and returning down the nave, the Vicar drew attention to the west window. He thought it was either very primitive Norman or late Saxon. Mr. Wood said there was not a bit of Saxon in the church, but he (the Vicar) believed there was a church in existence before it. The gallery is of the Jacobean or Hanoverian period; on the left is the clerk's seat. Notches in the stone work of the chancel arch seem to point to a screen having been there.

CASTLE AND CHAPEL.

Making for the ruins of the castle, it was mentioned that the Vicar's sister had discovered in a neighbouring stream a piece of pottery of the same type as that recently unearthed at Kenchester. At the top of the ruins a fine view of the surrounding country was obtained, but the haze prevented clear definition and the picking out of particular spots. Glorious sunshine favoured the party the whole day long, and happily it became clearer in the afternoon. Here the Rev. E. R. Firmstone read Mr. Wood's paper. In it the author briefly referred to the Mercian kingdom as having extended on the west as far as Dore. The district of Archenfield included

Kilpeck, and remained Welsh until a short time before the coming of the Normans. That, he said, would account for a larger proportion of Welsh people between the Worm and the Dore. Documents of Welsh origin, he was understood to say, clearly mentioned Kilpeck. There were also early Norman records of Kilpeck, but Mr. Wood's idea was that a reference to the church of St. David of Kilpeck with the chapel of the Blessed Virgin—the gift in 1139 of Hugh Fitz-Norman to an abbot of Gloster—must not be confused in the existing church. Rice Rees said it was first St. David and then St. Mary, but this was an attempt to make it refer to the grant by Hugh and to the pre-Conquest Church, and a change of dedication was exceedingly rare. Shortly after the Norman conquest there was a dispute between the Bishop of Llandaff and the Bishop of Hereford as to the possession of Archenfield. The documents laid before the Papal Court were collected by Geoffrey of Monmouth, and now, he said, form the register known as the Liber Llandavensis. In the list of churches provided was Llandewi. This Mr. Wood identified as the church of Much Dewchurch, and suggested that the name of Kilpeck became transferred to it. Through the first four centuries, he said, whenever Kilpeck church is mentioned, it was invariably called Capella, which it certainly would not have been had it been styled Llandewi or Llandewi Kilpeck. Colonel Bradney, it was stated, is against the views put forward in the paper, on the ground that they assumed too much without documentary evidence. Nevertheless, the President, on behalf of the Club, readily expressed their gratitude to the Vicar for reading so interesting and suggestive a paper, and for giving them so much information and showing them round his church.

Mr. Herbert Jones next gave a paper on the Castle, dealing mainly with its construction from notes in G. T. Clark's *Mediæval Military Architecture*. On the west slope, he said, a series of dips, while making approach difficult, were probably used in the formation of fish ponds. The history of Kilpeck began with Domesday, which records that William, son of the Norman, held Chipcete, in Archenfelde. This William was the father of Hugh Fitz-Norman, who founded the Priory in 1134. The castle passed through various hands until 1467, when the Butlers, Earls of Ormond, lost it owing to the attainder of the fifth Earl, beheaded after the battle of Towton. It was then granted to Sir William Herbert (Earl of Pembroke), and on his death restored to the sixth Earl of Ormond. The Pye family secured the castle in 1545, the property being sold. Sir Walter Pye was a Royalist, and held the castle and park, but the stronghold was dismantled by Parliament in 1645. The Pyes followed James II. into exile, and one of them bore the titular honour of Baron Kilpeck. The Pye family, added Mr. Jones, is still represented in the county.

The Vicar afterwards pointed out the spot where was a deep well, now covered in. It was in this well that the carved stones now placed in one of the aumbries of the church were found. The castle, he said, was partly demolished in the wars of the Roses, and possibly restored afterwards and took a part in the Parliamentary wars.

GROSMONT CASTLE.

The party next continued their journey past Marlas and Bannut Tree Farm on to Kentchurch. Here a halt was called at the old cross, and a brief inspection made of the modern church. It contains early 17th century effigies of the Scudamore family, over which are several memorial plates. One reads as follows:—

His mournful widowe to his worth still debtor,
Built him this tombe, but in her heart a better.

Later in the day the President read an interesting paper on Kentchurch, marked with literary finish and not without touches of humour and gentle satire. Passing on, Corras Bridge was approached and by the side of the picturesque Monnow the party took lunch. Grosmont was soon reached, and a welcome was extended to the party by Mr. R. Hudson Evans, the veteran antiquary of that place. Here the members were also joined by Col. Bradney and the Rev. John Davis (Pandy), both well-known for their contributions to the ancient history of Monmouthshire; and later by Mr. Lambe and a friend or two. Mr. Evans brought with him several relics of the ancient borough of Grosmont. These included a book of the Mayors of Grosmont, a Mayoral or bailiff's staff, a pair of sturdy tankards said to be of gun metal and used by the ale-taster, and several water-colour paintings of the castle, done some years ago.

JOHN OF GAUNT'S DAYS.

In a general discussion the Rev. John Davies said there were special apartments in the castle for royalty; but Col. Bradney stated that they were not residences, but garrison castles to keep the country in order. John of Gaunt stayed there longest, hunting and amusing himself. Royalty would go there for a fortnight or so at a time. The rev. gentleman said there were no state apartments at White Castle, and that the 1st Earl of Lancaster, as mentioned in Col. Bradney's history, was born at Grosmont. Col. Bradney added that all these castles were on the sites of ancient British camps, and Mr. Hudson Evans then proceeded to give a highly interesting paper on the election of the Mayors of the ancient borough of Grosmont in the old Market Hall, an old custom which he regretted had died out about 1860. With the Mayor was elected an ale-taster, who was regarded as the mayor-elect for the following year, and

these elections went back to 1703. In returning very cordial thanks to Mr. Evans for his researches and his paper, the President said he had no idea they went back so far. Whatever difficulty there ultimately might have been in finding mayors, he facetiously observed, there would he thought be no trouble in finding candidates for the position of ale-taster, especially on such a day as that.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The party next stepped down the bank into Grosmont church, an unfinished relic of the 13th century, providing good examples of Early English architecture. The Rector, Rev. C. Wesley, acted as guide, and took the party to the Eleanor chapel, named after the consort of Henry III.—tradition also ascribes the foundation of the church to her—and the chancel, restored on the old lines, and preserving its slender shafted and splayed windows. The font is Norman, with cable moulding and having a circular base. The Decorated piscina in the chancel is a fine example. The restoration of the church, which involved strengthening the tower supports, was notable for its difficult shoring operations, owing to the great weight which had to be carried. The octagonal tower is 14th century and has a spire. The nave and aisles remain in disuse, never having been finished, and having a rough roof put on in order to preserve it. The church contains an unfinished effigy, said to be of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. The congregation sit in the transepts and centre space under the tower. Notes and papers on the churches and castles of Grosmont and Kilpeck will be found in the *Woolhope Club Transactions*, Vol. 1887.

By this time, it being about four o'clock, the party were getting hungry, but before the walk to Pontrilas the Town Farmhouse, with the date 1673 over the lintel, was visited. The low windows have dripstones, and inside shew a considerable thickness of wall. The low ceilings and thick beams were well preserved, and the oak block steps, shaped with an axe, were also noticeable. The rooms open into one another by old oaken doors from one staircase to the other at the opposite end of the building, and in one of the bedrooms was found, after Mr. W. H. S. Whitney had torn down the paper, a series of curious figures, possibly mason's marks. Mr. Whitney kindly gave permission to inspect the castle, and also threw his house open for the members to see some old tapestry. Splendid views were had of the Graig, and also of Garway Hill, overlooking Kentchurch.

POST-PRANDIAL BUSINESS.

After an excellent dinner at the Inn at Pontrilas there was a certain amount of business to transact. The first was the announce-



To face page 118.

[A. Watkins

GROSMONT CHURCH. CHANCEL, EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD.

Photo by]

ment that Col. Garnons Williams had been elected a member, and that Mr. G. B. Greenland had been proposed and would be elected next meeting. Mr. Jones next read a communication from Mr. James G. Wood, who in referring to the Caerleon meeting at Kilpeck said it was not without interest that while the Monmouthshire Society wandered beyond the limits of their county, they would be crossing the Monnow next week into Monmouthshire for Grosmont, a place, he said, which was well worthy of investigation. A note was also read from Mr. Illtyd Gardner, of Abergavenny, in which he said he should not be able to attend, and intimated that at the annual meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society, the excavations at Kenchester were mentioned, and he hoped they would send the Society a report. Mr. Jones, in reply to the Rev. C. H. Stoker, added that a report was being prepared, and also said that the funds were very low and they wanted more money to continue the work of excavation.

PORCH FOR KILPECK MOOTED.

The Rev. R. A. Davies next referred to the Norman doorway at Kilpeck church, and urged that the Club should do something in order to have it protected from the weather for its better preservation. Referring to Shobdon, he told the company that when the old church was pulled down the Norman chancel arch was placed in the park as a kind of tympani for the church doors. Shobdon church, he said, was noted in their books; and he now found that these stones, owing to exposure, were fast crumbling away. Would it not be well to protect the doorway at Kilpeck by a porch, he inquired. The restorer had been at work there, and had taken away the old porch, so that they had good grounds for suggesting its replacement. He thought one generation owed it to the next to keep up these old relics; otherwise, if they left it exposed, this gem of Herefordshire churches would gradually disappear. It had been suggested to him that the Vicar be approached in the matter. It would be a very sad thing if through their neglect the weather was to get hold of the carving.

Mr. JONES supported, and said that if they examined the left hand of the doorway they would find the figures were already in process of disintegration. He had an engraving of the church showing the porch, dated 1790.

The Rev. R. A. DAVIS instanced Weobley church, where, although there was a porch, one side of the fine Norman doorway had suffered through the weather driving in.

The suggestion was adopted.

ASSOCIATIONS OF KENTCHURCH.

Before the meeting closed, the PRESIDENT remarked that he had a few notes on the village of Kentchurch, which they had walked through that morning. They were principally compiled from papers left behind by his father, who was for 20 years Rector of the parish, and in 1895 was president of the Woolhope Club. He then proceeded to read the paper, which was as follows and was listened to with eager interest:—

Kentchurch derives its name from St. Keyne, a Celtic princess, whose cult was extremely popular in Wales and the West of England generally. She was the daughter, or granddaughter, of Brydean prince of S. Wales and aunt of S. David, the patron saint of the principality. The name Kentchurch is spelt in various ways but never with a "t" until about the year 1840. At that date, tradition says that the late Colonel Scudamore, with sublime disregard to etymology, insisted on having the letter inserted, because his correspondence was constantly going astray to Kenchester. Members of the Club may perhaps have noticed that this exercise of feudal authority has proved more efficacious in destroying the derivation of the name than in preventing confusion between the two places.

In the Harleian MSS. the place is spoken of as "Ecclesia de Sanctæ Keinae," which preserves, no doubt, the original dedication of the church, though it is now dedicated to the B.V.M.

In the diocesan registers of Bp. Swinfield (1302) the church is spoken of as S. Keyna's, and is said to have had a chapel attached to it "Cum capella de Candoris." This perhaps refers to Kenderchurch, the little church on the hill close to Pontrilas station. The patronage, before the Reformation, was in the hands of the Abbot and Monastery of St. Peter's, Gloucester.

A grant of Henry VIII.'s time speaks of the place as "Kentchurch, otherwise called Llanhitlog," and a farm in the parish still bears the latter name.

This tempts me to a digression, for Llanhitlog farm, before it was bought in for the Kentchurch estate, belonged to a family called Nicholas, whose poaching proclivities rendered them peculiarly obnoxious to the Scudamores of Kentchurch. The late owner of Llanhitlog, so tradition says, used to add insult to injury, for, after a successful night's poaching, he used to tie the "scuts" of the hares he had killed to sticks and plant them, under cover of darkness, on the lawn in front of the windows of Kentchurch Court, to cheer up the owner when he woke. This gentleman's style of humour would seem to mark him as a sort of spiritual ancestor of the modern suffragette.

To face page 120.

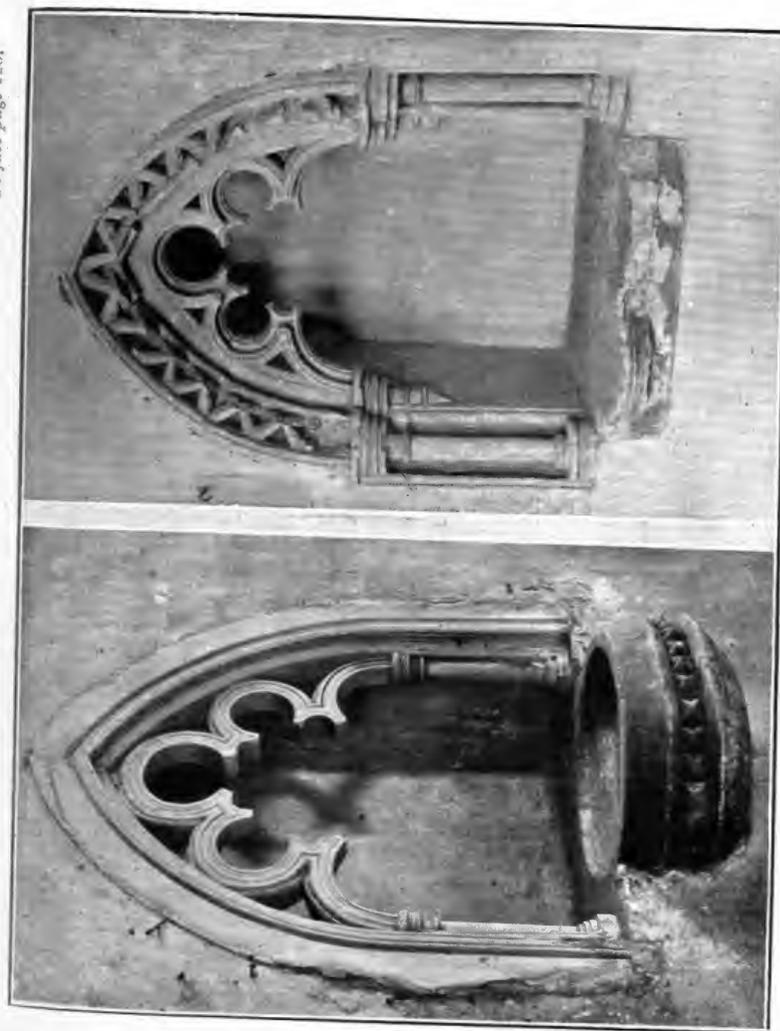


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[A. Watkins
GROSMONT CHURCH. SINGLE AND DOUBLE PISCINE. EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD.

The church need not detain us, for, as it stands, now, it is an entirely modern building, dating from the year 1859. It was erected, however, on exactly the site of the old church so that the Scudamore vault might still be under the chancel. The only portions of the old church that have been preserved are the fine figures of departed Scudamores, which used to occupy an altar-tomb at the east end of the original building, but are now stowed away in a small side chapel.

The chief interest of the parish lies in the fact that, according to Leland "The eldest House of the Escudamours of Herefordshire was at a place called Pen-chirche," and the Scudamores of Kentchurch stand almost, if not quite, alone in Herefordshire as proprietors of the same soil which their ancestors held five centuries ago. All Herefordshire people will be glad to think that the good old stock shews no sign yet of extinction and will wish it as long a tenure in the future as it has had in the past. The family, in its origin, was probably Welsh, the name being derived from Skyd-maur (*i.e.*, Big Shield), indeed all this district of Archenfield, as the farm names show, was predominantly Welsh until quite modern times.

The pedigree of Scudamore may be seen set forth at length in Robinson's *Mansions and Manors*, and shows connection with most of the famous Herefordshire families.

A Sir John, of Kentchurch, married one of the daughters of Owen Glendower, so some of the blood of that very valiant rebel still runs in the veins of the present owner of the Court as, through another daughter, it does in that of Sir Archer Croft, the representative of another historic Herefordshire family.

COAT OF THE SCUDAMORES.

The ancient coat of the Scudamores, according to Strong, was "or, a cross pattée fitchée gules," but from very early times that at present in use was employed, viz., "gules, three stirrups, leathered and buckled or." The crest, a bear's paw proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or, motto "Scuto amoris divini."

The Kentchurch branch of the family seems to have consisted, in the main, of quiet and home-keeping people who took little active part in the excursions and alarums of early English History. This may perhaps account for the length of the tenure of the soil, for to mind your own business is a capital way of insuring that you will continue to have a business to mind.

They have always been active in county affairs and often represented the city and county of Hereford in Parliament, but have

been content to leave to younger branches of the old stock the task of achieving prominence in matters of wider importance. In the great civil war, for instance, while Sir Barnaby Scudamore, of Ballingham Hall, held Hereford City for the King, his kinsman at Kentchurch did not in any way make himself conspicuous on one side or the other. It is, of course, just possible that Kentchurch in that day was so remote from the world that he did not dream of the civil war until after the restoration.

A John Scudamore, in the reign of Charles II., comes into prominence as the man who arrested John Kemble, the Roman Catholic priest of Pembridge Castle, who was executed at Hereford, August 22nd, 1679, and lies buried in the little churchyard of Welsh Newton, but as a rule the Kentchurch Scudamores appear rather as friends of those who were "agin the government" than as agents of persecution.

Kentchurch, by a constant tradition, is one of the hiding places of Owen Glendower, and some think he lies buried in the churchyard, though Monnington is generally considered to have a better title to the honour, but the most celebrated of the refugees who found a home under the sheltering bear's paw of the Scudamore is the notorious John of Kent. The man was a real historical character, though the stories that are told of him savour rather of the gorgeous fabric of a vision. He was born at a place called Cwm Tridwr, in the parish of Egllysilan, and educated by an uncle who is said to have taught him "all the learning of the world," including "the Latin and Welsh languages and the art of poetry, gratis." An education so very extensive should, one would think, have assured his future, but John started in life humbly enough as a farm servant near Caerphilly Castle. His fellow-servants ill-treated him, perhaps because he displayed "all the learning of the world" a little too freely, and he fled from the place and became a stable-boy at Kentchurch Court. Here he read every book that he could find, and his master, noting his studious disposition, sent him to Oxford. He returned a ripe scholar, and, after being ordained, lived at Newcastle Emlyn, but ended his days as domestic chaplain to the Scudamores at Kentchurch. He is said to have died at the age of 120, having seen, as he tells in one of his poems, "five Kings, many wars, earthquakes and floods." A portrait of him, holding his breviary, is still preserved in the drawing-room at Kentchurch Court, a queer old picture painted on a panel.

His popular reputation as a wizard he probably owes to the credulity of the clergy of his day, for he was a Lollard and consequently obnoxious to the orthodox.

I imagine that to say a man had sold himself to the devil if he disagreed with your theological opinions was one of those little amenities that was not uncommon in clerical circles during the Middle Ages.

A grave-stone said to be that of John of Kent, but quite certainly not his, is shown at Grosmont. Tradition says that he was buried at the east end of Kentchurch Church, under the wall, to cheat the devil who had sworn to have him whether he was buried inside the church or without. The devil of mediæval times was not a very astute person and frequently seems to have got the worst of his bargains.

Numerous stories about John of Kent are still current in the country-side. On one occasion he was forbidden by his master to go to Grosmont fair, and set, instead, to frighten away rooks from the corn. The farmer soon after met his queer labourer in the fair and was naturally indignant. "It be all right, master," said John, "I have the rooks safe enough." Sure enough, on his return, the farmer found all the rooks in the parish cawing together and imprisoned in a barn without a roof. The identical barn is still shown on the Ross-road, but I regret to have to say it is quite a modern erection. Another of his feats was to build Grosmont Bridge over the Monnow in a single night. This miracle used to be commemorated on the sign-board of the Bridge Inn at Kentchurch, which once bore the inscription:—

This bridge was built without a hammer or trowel,
Come in and take a glass with D. Powell.

On the inn changing hands the verse was varied, and read:—

This Bridge was built without hammer or addis (adze).
Come in and take a glass with R. Harris.

I notice the next landlord was called Bennet, and, owing to difficulties of rhyming, the springs of Helicon ran dry.

John of Kent was a fairly voluminous writer, and a history of the literature of Wales gives a list of some 40 or 50 of his works, mostly dealing with theological subjects.

If he ever revisits the glimpses of the moon he can find little that is familiar, for the hand of the restorer has been heavy upon the place. The church, as I said, is modern and quite uninteresting, and the Court was completely modernised in the year 1824, the present building taking the place of a much quaint house. The old tower, however, still remains, and probably dates from the end of the 14th century. The deer-park surrounding it covers an area of some 240 acres, and belonged originally to the Knights Hospitallers

of Dinmore. In 1547 it was granted to Robert Thornhill of Walkeringham, Co. Notts, and Hugh his brother, and was purchased from them by John Scudamore. It contains a herd of about 130 deer, and it is said, with what truth I do not know, that no strange deer have ever been introduced. The average weight of the bucks killed there is from 90 to 100 lbs.

NOBLE OAKS.

From its situation on the slope of Garway Hill and the richer and diversified nature of the ground, Kentchurch Park is particularly beautiful and contains some very fine timber. One oak, measured in 1902, had a girth, at 6ft. from the ground, of 37ft., and a yew standing close by measured 26ft. 9in. Another oak, not far off, was 21ft. in circumference. Indeed the whole parish was celebrated for its fine trees, the elms of the Avenue being notable examples, but they have been sadly cut into of late. In the year 1901, for instance, 931 trees were felled in the parish, of which 471 were large oaks, and it is to be feared that the spade of the forester has not kept pace with the axe of the woodman.

I am afraid I am drawing out this paper to an unconscionable length, so I will only add just a note or two on the natural history of the parish. As might be expected it is rich in bird life, and I have records of 109 species having been observed in the parish, a list that, I think, might be extended. Among the scarcer birds, the nightingale and the pied flycatcher pass through annually on migration, generally pausing for a day or two, and in 1902 the presence of young flycatchers in the Avenue showed that at least one pair of birds had remained to breed. Until about the year 1880, when the gamekeepers destroyed them, a pair of ravens always nested in the Scotch firs at the top of the Park, and about 50 years ago kites are said to have been not uncommon. The last record I have of these is for the year 1891, when three were seen, wheeling about in the air between Kentchurch and Pontrilas.

A curious incident occurred in 1889 when a fulmar petrel, now in the Museum, was caught alive in October at Pontrilas. Among mammals a marten was trapped near the church in 1866, another specimen was reported to have been seen as lately as 1884, and polecats were, up to a few years ago, caught occasionally by the gamekeepers. They probably still occur. Dormice are abundant in all the woods, and a few badgers are still left at the edge of the Park.

Adders and blind-worms are very common in the parish, but grass-snakes are curiously scarce. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that while toads are very numerous the true frog,

on which the grass-snake chiefly feeds, is not nearly so common. I have some evidence that suggests that in this parish frogs and toads occasionally inter-breed.

One specimen of *Helix Pomatia*, the Roman snail, was found near the Park gate in 1892, and the curious little *Clausilia* is not infrequent.

Among the scarcer flowers, *Inula Helenium* grows in the park. *Campanula Patula* and *Latifolia* are abundant. *Helleborus Viridis* grows on the side of Garway Hill, just above the park railings, and, on the banks of the little stream near the church, is a large patch of *Petasites Alba*, the only locality for the plant recorded in the county. It should be stated that the late Mr. Ley considered this to be only a garden escape, but it is not known as a garden plant in the neighbourhood.

In one of the woods the curious Heel Paris grows plentifully, and moon-wort (*Botrychium Lunaria*) has been found.

I must not further extend these notes, which have already reached rather alarming dimensions, but members of the Club will perhaps excuse a little prolixity in dealing with this subject, from one who had the good fortune to be brought up as a boy in this, almost, if not quite, the most charming of all the parishes of Herefordshire.

Following the paper the Rev. C. H. STOKER proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Stephen Watkins for leading them to so many devious and intricate but pleasant paths, and said he knew of no meeting where there had been less going astray. The vote was carried with unanimity, and Mr. WATKINS, in reply, said it had been a great pleasure to him to be with them.

THE MAYORS OF GROSMONT.

By Mr. R. HUDSON EVANS.

There has been doubt expressed as to whether the town of Grosmont ever existed as a real corporate borough, or, as the writer and many others think, that a mock mayor was at some remote period elected by the inhabitants to perform certain duties, until the year 1860, when the custom was discontinued. The writer remembers being present at the election of Mr. Thomas Wakeman, of the Graig, a learned antiquary, to the office in 1847; and others down to those of Dr. James Cleife Lane in 1850, and Mr. John Gwynn

in 1852; and in subsequent years to 1860, Mr. Gwynn being the last mayor elected.

That considerable importance was attached to the office of mayor may be inferred from the fact that most of the local gentry, including the Scudamores of Kentchurch, Clives of Whitfield, Briggs of Blackbrook, Lewis of Llantillio, and many others, as well as the principal parochial residents—Springett, Harcourt, Hughes, Gabb, &c.—attended the annual dinner; and accepted the office of mayor for the time being. It would be well if further light could be thrown upon its origin; also, as to when, and by whom, the original market house was built.

The earliest record that we have is that in the old mayors' book, when John Watkins was elected mayor in the year 1703, and James Springett as his ale-taster, the general rule being that the ale-taster appointed by the mayor and burgesses was the mayor-elect for the next year. As the records speak of the "custom" of electing mayors having existed time out of mind, combined with the antiquity of the old market-house building, it may be safely assumed that the custom of electing mayors for the borough must have existed at least two or three centuries before 1703.

MAYORAL REGULATIONS.

The minutes of the mayor's meeting in 1704 are as follows, and are more or less identical with those of subsequent years:—

Borough of Grossmont, June ye 9th, 1704.

At an Election then held for a Mayor of this Antient Corporation for the year above mentioned, 1704, in the place and stead of John Watkins, Gent., according to ye custome and usage of the town of Grossmont time out of mind. We, the Borrough holders of ye sd Towne, do unanimously elect and choose James Springett, Esq., to be Mayor of the said Towne for ye year ensuing, who is to take and call ye last Mayors and all other persons that are in arrears to an account, and to receive the money that is remaining in their hands; (viz.) the former Mayor's, and to employ the same towards the repairation of the Markett House of Grossmont aforesd according to Antient customs.

The Mayor this day elected is to take care that the priviledges of this Antient Corporation be not infringed, and that the said Mayor shall be accountable or pay to his succeeding Mayor for the following year the sum of forty shillings, to be employed as aforesaid.

I do hereby promise and engage to observe and perform every particular above-mentioned to the best of my skill and knowledge. Witness my hand this 7th day of June, Ano regi Reginae nunt Anglice, &c. Anno Domini, 1704.

The said Mayor to take care that the Markett House be not used for any private use or any other use or uses whatsoever, except for monthly meetings, the use of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Monmouth, and for the teaching of a Publick School, with the consent of the Mayor for the time being and the Burrough holders for the said town.

JAMES SPRINGETT, Mayor.

G. Scudamore.
Jno. Watkins.
Walter Robb.
James Phillips.
G. M. Marsh.
Thomas Saunders.

Gilbert Arthur.
Go. Pritchard.
The mark of
James Cecill, X.
The mark of
Moor X Saunders.

QUAINT FINANCE.

It may be of interest to append a copy of the mayor's account for the expenditure for the year 1703, as this shows a different state of things in the village now and two hundred years ago. A carpenter's wage was 1s. per day; now works have been hung up for months on the question of 7½d. an hour being an insufficient wage.

John Watkins, Mayor for the year 1703, passed his account for the repairation of the Markett house for ye yeare passd as follows:—

Exps.	
For Glassing the Markett House Windows ..	00 : 07 : 01
Paid for 100 of Tile Stone	00 : 01 : 00
Paid for Carring them to ye Markett House	00 : 01 : 00
Paid for Stone Nails	00 : 00 : 06
Paid for Lime	00 : 01 : 00
Paid the Tyler	00 : 01 : 00
Paid for Boards for ye Soller	00 : 03 : 09
Paid for 100 of Nails more	00 : 00 : 08
Paid the Carpenter for one day and a half's work	00 : 01 : 06
	<hr/>
	00 : 17 : 06
The said John Watkins is in arrears to the Clerk of ye sd sume	01 : 02 : 06

It does not appear that there were any other officers appointed other than the mayor and ale-taster, but mention is sometimes made of a clerk, and recorder; probably what is meant is a deputy appointed to keep the accounts or a record of the minutes.

The revenue of the borough was derived from tolls paid by stall-holders and others attending the three fairs held during the year, estimated at £2, which sum the mayor was held personally accountable for, either spending the amount on repairs of the Market House, or payment of chief rent; handing over the balance to his successor. Extra expenditure that occurred from time to time was met by public subscriptions.

MISERLY MAYOR AND MAGISTRATE.

The old Market House being, I believe, built largely of timber, was much larger than the present one, and had, notwithstanding constant and at times expensive repairs, become dangerous. In the year 1828 the Lord of the Manor, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, offered to rebuild it at his own cost, conditionally on the tolls being handed over to him, and at a meeting convened by the mayor this offer was accepted and the present hall built. Time and the changes it has brought about caused a slackness of interest in the annual mayor's election and dinner, and the ancient custom was dropped, about 1860, the last mayors being Dr. James Cleife Lane and Mr. John Gwynn. The latter was an old resident, and a miser, but his interest in the office of mayor being duly carried on was so great that he lavished considerable hospitality upon his supporters on the occasion of the mayor's feasts, and was several times re-elected. His mayoralty in its later stages took rather the form of a burlesque, and some amusing scenes were enacted when trials were held before him. The old gentleman, in his best blue cloth coat with brass buttons, white hair, and a most serious countenance, and the gravity of his conduct on the Bench and conduct of the cases brought before him, was a sight that would have brought him fame and fortune upon the stage.

THE TOWN HALL.

After the lapse of the mayoralty, the Town Hall was without anyone in control of its use. The Trustees of the Public School laid claim to the full jurisdiction over it. This was resisted by sections of the parishioners, who forced an entrance. Finally, the Duke of Beaufort laid claim to its control, but on the formation of the Parish Council leased it to them. Subsequently the mayor's book that recorded the terms of its building was found, and on the sale of his Monmouthshire property the Duke very generously set the

question at rest by conveying the Town Hall at his own cost to the Parish Council, who now have its care and control.

I have had charge of the mayors' books, staff of office, and two ale standards from the time of the last mayor, but the modern book, being lent out, was not returned, and for a time lost, and is now in the hands of the Rector, I believe. But all should be in the care of the Parish Council. At present I do not think the Parish Council are provided with a proper safe for their custody. There were breaks in election from time to time.

I would like to draw the attention of learned antiquaries to the fact that tradition states that the castle was bombarded and destroyed by some portion of the Cromwellian army, but historians assert that it was not so, as the castle had fallen into disrepair before that period. Tradition is often right, and if it had fallen into comparative disrepair there does not seem to be any reason why it could not have been put into a temporary condition of defence by a party of Royalists and cannon being employed to reduce it speedily. It is an undoubted fact that cannon balls have been found buried in the hedgerows, one such being found some time since by Mr. John Bryan, now in the hands of Colonel Bradney, the historian. If not used against the castle, how came they there?

NOTES ON GROSMONT CASTLE.

The following notes, mainly from Clark's *Mediæval Military Architecture*, were also read by Mr. Herbert E. Jones. They deal principally with the structure of the castle.

The Castle of the Red Rose. It was once called Rosslyn Castle, a corruption of the Celtic word "Rosllwyn," a rose bush.

Grosmont was probably occupied in the earlier days of the English stockades, although the ruins now existing indicate no period earlier than that of Henry III., with alterations made probably in the time of Edward I.

The Castle of Grosmont has always been associated with the neighbouring castles of Skenfrith and Llantilio (or Whitecastle), forming with them the celebrated Trilateral. Grosmont and Skenfrith are $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart. Whitecastle is 5 miles from Grosmont and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Skenfrith.

The Castle is composed of a court, more or less rectangular in plan, containing a space of about 110 by 70-80 feet, strengthened on

the south by a larger and a smaller three-quarter mural tower. It has a gateway on the eastern side, with an earthwork of barbican as a covering work. This is a large demilune or platform scarped towards the field, and upon which are traces of walls. The main ditch was at one time crossed by the usual bridge, the place of which is now taken by an embankment. The gate house presents two lateral cheeks of wall, projecting on either side of the bridge, thus forming a covered way, from each side of which a cruciform loop is directed towards the ditch. The pointed vault of the entrance is broken, but there remain the ragged grooves for the portcullis and the two holes which received the bar, fastening the gate.

Inside, on the right, is the shell of the hall, 80ft. long by 27ft. wide. The floor of timber was laid 6ft. above the level of the court. The hall has windows at each end, and four in each side. The position of the fireplace in the north wall seems to mark the centre of the hall.

Left of the entrance, the curtain extends to the smaller drum tower, and probably supported a lean-to roof marked by the corbels for the upper wall plate. This tower seems to have been massive, but low, and to have been altered on the side towards the court, which now projects inwards, in a rectangular form; it also appears to have been raised to three or perhaps four storeys.

The curtain extends from this to the larger south-west drum tower; this is broken down towards the court. There appear to have been buildings between these two towers.

The buildings outside and against the west curtain projected boldly into the moat. These are much decayed. Here was the fireplace, the flue from which, wrought in the substance of the curtain, rises as an elegant octagonal chimney shaft, the summit of which is crowned by the elegant lanthorn or spiracle, which has been so often drawn.

Whatever may be its ancient history, the present building presents nothing earlier than the reign of Henry III. The additions seem to have been in the Decorated style, and are probably of one date, that of the reign of Edward I. The destruction of the castle is ascribed by tradition to the time of the Wars of the Roses, when all the castles of the county were dismantled by William, Earl of Pembroke, by order of Edward IV. In the reign of James I. it was reported a ruin. (W.F.C.T. 1887, p. 135.)

To face page 130.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

GROSMONT CASTLE. MEDIAEVAL CHIMNEY.

THE ORIGIN OF KILPECK.

The chief paper by the Vicar of Kilpeck was as follows :—

It has been suggested that a few notes in the form of a booklet, respecting the beautiful Church and the ruins of the ancient Castle of Kilpeck, however imperfect those notes must of necessity be, may yet prove of some small interest to those who from time to time pay a visit to this place. The present writer is painfully conscious of his own inability to treat of the subject, but he will try and gather up a few fragments of information from various sources that he has picked up in the course of his rather long incumbency of the parish.

As to the name of the place, to begin with, it seems to have a British origin. Centuries before the Norman Conquest the name, spelt in various ways, was extant. The prefix of "Kil" is met with in many a parish of the Celtish parts of these islands, in Scotland and in Ireland. This must have been holy ground before the Saxon invasion and conquest of Britain. A holy man, Pedec, here had his cell. We can only conjecture that some time between the 4th and 7th centuries this British saint was dwelling here, possibly on the very site of the present church. Later on, when Saxon Christians came and settled here, and thane succeeded thane in the lordship of the land, and built their first rude castle upon a mound artificially raised, just a stone's throw from where the present church stands, the ancient cell was converted by Saxon architects and builders into a church. It is interesting to think that for at least 15 centuries the spot has been hallowed ground. There are fragments and traces of the old Saxon church still to be seen. Within the apse of the basilican church stands what is thought to be a relic of Anglo-Saxon times, a holy water stoup, a relic that is so rude in its carving indeed that it savours of even British construction. To the writer of these lines it has occurred that it was in use in the original cell, and when the Saxon church was erected, it was retained and placed at the entrance of the church. Archæology always presents a very wide field for conjecture. It is hoped that those who read this booklet will bear this in mind, and will by no means take for gospel what is written here. At the time of the Norman Conquest, a thane named Cadiand possessed the Castle. Whether he was the constructor of the Saxon church is doubtful. Very possibly it was there already, erected by one of his predecessors in the property. When the Conqueror came, there soon followed a dispossession of their old properties by the Saxon thanes, and either by conquest or by purchase, the castles and lordships changed hands. The Normans "came to stay," and became lords of many a fair hereditament of the Anglo-Saxons. From Domesday Book we find the records :
 "These castles or lands described as under are situated in the border

of Archenfield. William, son of the Norman, held Chipcete (that is, Kilpeck), Cadiand held it in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor)." Chipcete in Archenfield is the present Kilpeck, where William Fitz-Norman sat in the seat of Cadiand, the dispossessed Englishman.

Perhaps, as we are now speaking of the property, a short description culled from various sources of the successions of ownerships of the castle, will not be amiss :—

The lands paid no geld or military service, which in this border district is rather remarkable. William was a large Herefordshire landowner. We pass over more than half-a-century, and come to the reign of Henry I., when Hugh, son of William Fitz-Norman, gave to St. Peter's, Gloucester, the Church of St. David at Kilpeck, and the Chapel of Our Lady within the Castle. Of this chapel no more is said, but the church is included in the confirmation charter by Stephen to Gloucester in 1138. Hugh was succeeded by Henry, called de Kilpec, who had to pay a fine of 100 marks to King Stephen for a trespass on the Royal Forest of Haywood. Henry is also mentioned in the Pipe Roll of Richard I. as in arrear by 13 marks in 1189, for dues to the King from the Forest of Treville.

CANTELUPE AND KING JOHN.

John de Kilpec, son of Henry, succeeded his father as lord of Kilpeck; near the beginning of the reign of King John he appears to have held his bailiwick the Forests of Herefordshire, probably as Sheriff of the county, for which he rendered his accounts in the 3rd year of John. He died in 1204, and Juliana his widow, paid 60 marks to King John to marry whom she pleased. By Juliana, John left Hugh de Kilpec, who was a ward to William de Cantelupe, a great border baron. At this time, King John visited Kilpeck occasionally. One visit that he paid to it was on March 11th, 1211, on his way from Hereford to Abergavenny; no doubt at both places he was the guest of Cantelupe. Also in 1213 he was here on the 27th and 28th of November, on his journey between Hereford and St. Briavel's, and finally on the 18th and 19th December, 1214, while going from Monmouth to Hereford. Hugh de Kilpec, when he came of age, inherited the keepership of the Royal Forests in this country. The Forests of Hay, Kilpeck, and Aconbury seem, from the Patent Rolls, to have been in his hands in the 3rd year of King Henry III. In 1231, in the 16th year of Henry III., Hugh de Kilpeck and William Fitz-Warine were two of the eight lords employed to negotiate a truce with Llewellyn. He married Egidia, who married afterwards William FitzWarine. John was the third and last Baron of Kilpeck. He left two daughters co-heirs, Isabella

and Joan. Joan, the younger, aged 17, was at her father's death the first wife of Philip de Marmion. She held half the barony of Kilpeck and left three daughters co-heirs. Philip de Marmion, who was Champion of England and a great supporter of Henry III., left by a second wife a fourth daughter. Each daughter had a fourth of the barony of Marmion, and the elder three each had a third of that of Kilpeck. Isabella, the elder co-heir, seems to have held the Castle of Kilpeck in her share. She married William Waleran, and her children were Robert, William and Alice. Robert Waleran held Kilpeck. He was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 30th and 35th years of Henry III.'s reign. He fought for Henry at the battle of Evesham. He was Governor of the Castles of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and a Baron. He died in 1273, leaving Matilda (his second wife), who had as her dower the manor of Kilpeck.

A NOTED AGRICULTURIST.

William, brother of Hugh, died before him, leaving Robert, who succeeded to Kilpeck, and died in the second year of King Edward II., either childless, or leaving a son who did not inherit Kilpeck; for it appears that by deed of gift in 1269 Robert Waleran gave to Alan de Plunkenet (his sister's son) the reversion of Kilpeck Castle, and of the Park of Treville and Coedmore, the Forestership of Hay and the manor of Hampton. Alan regranted to Robert for life, and on Robert's death, the lands reverted to Alan, who did homage. By what tenure Robert the nephew and last Baron held Kilpeck does not appear. Alice Waleran, sister of the first Robert, married Auchen de la Bere. Their son Alan bore the name of Plunkenet and became Lord of Kilpeck Castle and Manor, and was summoned to Parliament in 1299. He was buried at Abbey Dore. He was a great agriculturist, and reclaimed the tract of land called after him, Alan's moor (the present parish Allensmore). Alan Plunkenet succeeded his father, and became distinguished in the Scottish wars, and was also summoned to Parliament. He obtained a weekly market and annual fair for Kilpeck, and died without issue about 1311, leaving his sister Joan his heir. Joan Plunkenet married Edward de Bohun, and held this Barony. She died in 1327. Her heir was Richard, grandson of Sir Richard de la Bere. He died about 1346, leaving Thomas, his son and heir. Edward de Bohun, who survived his wife, who was probably tenant of Kilpeck by courtesy, had licence from Edward III. to alienate Kilpeck, Treville, and the bailiwick of the Hay Wood to James Butler, first Earl of Ormond. In 1354, Baldwin de Treville held the Manor of Kilpeck, and finally in the 18th year of Richard II., Kinardus de la Bere held the Manor and Hundred of Kilpeck for the Chantry of St. Mary of Madley. The Butlers, however, seem to have been substantially

the owners. James, first Earl of Ormond, and afterwards Eleanor his widow, held the castle and manor. This family continued to hold the castle until the attainder of the fifth Earl (a Lancastrian), who was beheaded after the battle of Towton in 1467. In the 15th year of Edward IV. the King granted Kilpeck to the male heirs of Sir W. Herbert, who became Earl of Pembroke. After the Earl's death in 1469, King Edward restored Kilpeck to the Butlers in the person of John.

KILPECK CASTLE NOTES.

These notes, extracted in the main from Mr. W. R. Clarke's *Medieval Architecture*, Vol II., were as follows :—

Kilpeck Castle, as now seen, is composed almost entirely of earthworks. It consists of a mound and circumscribing ditch, beyond which, on the north, is a triangular platform, on the south an enclosure of a horse-shoe figure, and beyond this again a southern platform much more extensive, but also somewhat triangular in outline. On the very edge, and to the east of these enclosures, stand the ancient Norman Church, and a farmhouse, parts of which are of some antiquity. On the west, about 200 yards distant from the Castle, the ground falls rapidly towards a deep dingle, across the lower part of which has been thrown a strong bank of earth, while remains of other banks are seen higher up. By these means, it is evident that there was formed a chain of long and deep lakes perhaps at two or even three levels, which must have rendered any approach from the west or Welsh quarter exceedingly difficult and hazardous. The mound is wholly artificial. It is conical and truncated, and of oval plan. Its summit measures, north and south, about 25 yards, and east and west about 40 yards, and its height is from 20 feet to 40 feet, according to the depth of its ditch, which is greatest on the northern side. The slopes are steep, the red earth having little disposition to slip. The summit was crowned by a shell keep placed about 3 feet within the edge of the slope, and therefore about 23 yards north and south by 38 yards east and west. It was polygonal in plan with faces from 14 to 15 feet long. Of this shell there remain but two fragments, one on the north and the other on the west side, about 20 yards apart. These show the wall to have been polygonal without and circular within. The north fragment of the shell is about 40 feet long and about 18 feet high. It contains a round-backed fireplace, 3 feet broad by 2 feet deep, which gathers in above into a cylindrical shaft of 12 inches diameter. On each side is a water-drain, as from sinks, passing through the wall. The other or western fragment is 30 feet long, and 14 feet high. This

also has a fireplace similar to the other, but five feet wide and three feet deep. It is said that a deep well was discovered here. No trace of it now is seen. I believe the Squire of Whitfield some 50 or more years ago had this well excavated, but nothing of importance was found within. It was well steined, and about 2 feet in diameter. I do not know what the depth was. It was, I think, filled in again, and covered over so completely that certainly no trace of it is to be seen now. The description that follows is so technical that I must pass over it. I conclude with the inference Mr. Clark, the writer of this monograph, draws from what has gone before, which is in the *Woolhope Transactions* for the year 1887. Originally, advantage was taken of a natural knoll, of an irregular figure, but about 300 yards north and south by 125 yards east and west, which was surrounded by a single ditch, or where the ground allowed, by a scarp only. This would seem to be the work of the British. Then would come a later people, the English (or Saxon) would take possession, and throw up a mound at one corner of the citadel, isolating it by its proper circular ditch; the principal dwelling being on the mound, and the horse-shoe remainder below, containing the base court for the dependents, and while the north and southern portions would serve for protected enclosures for cattle.

When the Normans took possession they seem to have built a shell keep upon the mound, and to have employed the base court below as an outer ward, probably surrounding the whole with a stone wall now removed, and replacing the English stockade. This would constitute the Castle proper, to which the North and South platforms would be appendages, no doubt stockaded for cattle.

The succession of Norman lordships is complete from the Conquest till the date of the last owner, the present one being Captain Percy A. Clive, M.P., of Whitfield. The lord of the manor of Kilpeck, however is Captain T. Raymond Symons, the owner of Mynde Park.

KILPECK CHURCH.*

ITS NORMAN ORIGIN.

[By Mr. JAMES G. WOOD, M.A., F.S.A.]

To the store of knowledge now being acquired anent Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire, recently visited by the Woolhope Club, Mr.

* Several interesting references to Kilpeck Church will be found in Mr. Cox's recent work, "The English Parish Church," including some excellent illustrations of the building.—EDITOR.

James G. Wood, M.A., F.S.A., makes a valuable contribution in a paper prepared for the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association. He points out that the Marches, or Borderland, of Wales, played an important part in conflicts both civil and ecclesiastical, and says a short consideration of these is a necessary preface to the subject of the Church. He proceeds:

When Penda and his son Offa had extended the limits of the Saxon Kingdom of Mercia westward across Herefordshire, and the latter had drawn his great boundary dike, or "Mark" eastward of the Wye (A.D. 777), Offa founded on the extremity of that kingdom the church of St. Mary and St. Ethelbert at Hereford, as the head of a new diocese. For a time therefore the Wye was the boundary of the Mercian Kingdom and of the Mercian bishopric.

But within the next fifty years the borders of Mercia were pushed still further westward; and the Dore became its western boundary under Egbert of Wessex (827), who then defeated the Northumbrians who, on this as on other occasions, made common cause with the Welsh. And so, in the time of Edmund (941), the Saxon Chronicle records the limits of Mercian rule as extending from the Humber on the north, the "great ocean stream" on the east; the Witham on the south; and the Dore on the West.

This Mercian advance, however, did not appropriate the whole of Herefordshire. Within a boundary line starting at the confluence of the Dinedor brook with the Wye near Holme Lacy, and passing up that stream to its source in Acornbury or Caer Rein, and thence down the Worm brook to its confluence with the Dore at Kenderchurch, and the combined stream to its meeting with the Monnow a little south of Pontrilas Station, and thence down the Monnow to a point north-west of Monmouth, and thence across to the Wye and up that river to the commencement at Dinedor, was enclosed a district called in Welsh records "Erging"; a name anglicized as "Archenfield." In the south-west corner of this area, between the Worm and the Monnow, lie two objectives of to-day's visit; Kilpeck Church and Kilpeck Castle. We entered this area when we crossed the Worm after arriving at St. Devereux Station.

It will be understood from what I have said that Archenfield remained Welsh, if not up to the coming of the Normans, at least until a very short time before that event; a circumstance that has left its effect in the larger proportion of Welsh names between the Worm and the Monnow than is to be found between the Worm and the Dore.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

I have now to turn from topography to documents. In the early part of the 12th century arose the well-known dispute between Urban Bishop of Llandaff and the Bishop of Hereford as to the boundaries of their sees; Llandaff claiming jurisdiction over the whole of Archenfield. I have had occasion to deal more fully with this dispute in a paper on the founding of Tintern Abbey printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* 1908, p. 345. The documents prepared, or put together, for the purpose of the trial of that dispute before the Papal Court being found by Geoffrey of Monmouth, when he became Archdeacon of Llandaff (A.D. 1140) after the determination of the dispute, were collected by him into the form of a register known as the Liber Landavensis or Book of Llandaff.

According to the documents so collected, the authenticity of which I will for the present purpose assume, for I cannot stay to discuss it, there were grants to Llandaff in the time of Bishop Grecielis of the "Ecclesia Cil Pedec in Erciog," that is the "Church of Kilpeck in Archenfield"; and of Cwm Moruruc also in Archenfield. There is nothing further in the grant by which to identify either the situation or the extent of what is there called Cilpedec, or the dedication of the Church referred to.

The next of these documents, for our purpose, is a "List of Churches in Erging" in the time of Bishop Herwald, who held the See of Llandaff at the time of the Norman Conquest and for some years afterwards. The churches in this list include:—

- (1) Lan guern teliau ha dibric.
- (2) Lan dewi ros cerion.
- (3) Lan degui cilpedec.
- (4) Lan cruc.
- (5) Lan cein.
- (6) Cwm mourruc.
- (7) Lan Sant guainerth.
- (8) Lan cinauc.

Of these the following identifications are clear: (1) Llanwarne, (4) Kenderchurch, (5) Kent church, (7) St. Weonards, (8) Llangun-nock. This leaves for identification (2), (3), and (6), with which I have to deal. The order of the names in the list is for this purpose important.

In support of his claim Urban obtained Bulls, or rescripts, from Pope Calixtus, 16th October, 1119; and Pope Honorius, 29th April, 1128, and 5th April, 1129. These purport to set forth the boundary of the See of Llandaff as passing down the Dore and up the Worm

brook to its source, and down the Taratyr or Dinedor brook to the Wye; so as to include the whole of Archenfield. But in none of these documents is there any mention of Kilpeck, nor of any church or place in any way capable of being identified with it, though a large number of churches is mentioned.

So much for documents of Welsh origin; I now turn to the Norman.

In Domesday Book (1086) among the holdings on the border (*in fine*) of Archenfield is entered "Willelmus filius Normanni tenet Chipeete. Cadiand tenuit tempore regis Edwardi."

From later documents it is clear that what the Norman scribe has here distorted into "Chipeete" was Kilpeck. But it is, here, the name not of a Church, but of an estate; whether a manor or not does not appear.

In 1134 Hugh, son of this William fitz Norman, gave to the Monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester "ecclesiam sancti Davidis de kylpec, cum capella Beate Marie de Castello; et omnes ecclesias et capellas suas que ad eas pertinent" (Hist: et Cart: S. Pet: Glouc: vol. 1, pp. 16; 42-91).

By this time the Priory of Kilpeck (which must not be confused with the present church) had already been founded as a dependency of Gloucester Abbey; for in the time of Abbot Walter Lacy (1130-1139) Hugh gave to that Priory the church of Taynton and the "capella de Silva" (Hist: et Cart: Glouc: vol. 1; p. 46). By a misreading of that grant it has been asserted that Hugh himself founded the Priory.

With these documents before us I proceed to my identification. We have to deal with two churches dedicated to St. David; the Chapel of Blessed Mary of the Castle; and the church of Cwm Mourruc.

AN ERRONEOUS ASSUMPTION.

It has been very generally, but I venture to say wrongly, assumed that the "Landewi-cilpedec" of the Liber Landavensis is the little Norman church now called Kilpeck which we have visited to-day. And many writers have therefore asserted that the latter is dedicated to St. David; and it is so marked on the recent Ordnance Survey. Rice Rees (Welsh Saints,) somewhat differing, says that Kilpeck was at first St. David's and afterwards St. Mary's. This was obviously an attempt to reconcile the Liber Landavensis with Hugh fitz Williams' grant, on the assumption that both referred to the same place. This is open to grave objections

First, a change of dedication, if it ever happened, was exceedingly rare; secondly, the style of architecture and the plan of the building make it impossible that it should date back before the Conquest; and further, it is most unlikely that a principal church (not a mere Bettws) dedicated to St. David should, in the short space between Herwald's list and the grant of Hugh, be replaced by a private chapel attached to the Norman Castle.

We have only to go to the valley next beyond the Dore to find the subject of a precisely analogous grant by Harold of Ewias (1115-1135) to Gloucester of the church of Saint Michael of Ewias (now Michael-church Esley) "Cum Capella Sancti Nicolai de castello meo et totam decimam de dominio castelli de Ewias." Here, as at Kilpeck, we find a castle chapel comprised in the same grant as what we should call a parish church. That the Ewias chapel is not the church of Ewias Harold is shown by the subsequent grant by Robert, grandson of Harold of the church of St. James of Ewias.

Again, in the sculpture in our Norman church, there is none indicative of St. David.

Everything therefore points to our church dating from the foundation of the Castle and having a dedication common with the Normans; but unknown to Wales in early times, and infrequent there even in later; and being in fact the chapel attached to the Castle, dedicated first and only to the Blessed Virgin.

But to make this conclusion convincing it is necessary to identify the two "Landewi's" and "Cwm Mourruc" of the Welsh documents, and account for the name "Kilpeck."

I entertain no doubt that the original name of the whole district which in later times, under the descendants of William fitz Norman, was recognised as the manor of lordship of Kilpeck, was "bedwg" or "the Birch country." This "Birch country" has left its name in the adjoining parishes of Much Birch and Little Birch. Many parts of the marches were similarly named; as "y Vedw" and Coed Beddick (Coed bedwg) on either side of Tintern; as in England there is the Saxon Berkshire, "the shire of the Birch." The parish of Michael-Church Esley (the land of Ash trees) which I have just now mentioned is another instance in our neighbourhood of naming a district by its trees.

PLACE NAME EVIDENCE.

The range of hills that runs parallel to, but eastward of, the Worm, commencing at Garway hill and including the heights of Saddlebow and Orcop, and ending at Dinedor, is broken at Bryng-

wyn by just such a recession or hollow as is called in Welsh a "cil." In the forefront of that hollow or recess stands Much Dewchurch, or the "greater St. David's church"; which I thus identify as the Llandewi Cilpedec, or "St. David's in the hollow in the Birch country" of the Lib. Land. There is nothing at the place now called Kilpeck in any way like a Welsh "Cil."

When, then, the Norman Castle and the Norman Priory came to be established they naturally took their name from this nearest or principal church within the area of the lordship; and so the name Cilpedec or Kilpeck became transferred to them in a way familiar to students of place names.

This identity of Much Dewchurch with "Landewi Cilpedec" of the Welsh grant and "Ecclesia Sancti Davidis de Kylpec" of the Norman grant is confirmed by the lease by Thomas Abbot of Gloucester to Roger Walensis (either 1179-1205, or 1224-1228) of the lands of Bryngwyn, "Excepting eight acres of land next the garden of St. David's and all the adjoining meadow"; the lessee surrendering to the Abbot "half the Grove" (Hist. et Cart: Glou. vol 1, 288; 11, 231). Bryngwyn immediately adjoins the village of Much Dewchurch; and the Grove Farm also adjoins it. The Abbey documents show no title to these other than the Norman grant which included the Church of St. David of Kilpeck with the Chapel of Blessed Mary of the Castle. Landewi ros Eerion I identify with Little Dewchurch.

This leaves still Cwm Mourruc to be accounted for. This has been supposed to be Little Dewchurch, on the ground of there being in that parish a place called Morraston; an application of what I have sometimes called "the Monmouth and Macedon principle." But as a fact the description of Cwm Mourruc in the book of Llandaff is irreconcilable with the position of Little Dewchurch; but exactly fits Marstow on the Garran; which otherwise finds no place in the list of Archenfield churches. This is one of the places in the Marches dedicated originally to a Welsh Saint which has retained its dedication as part of its name, while the Welsh "Llan" has been replaced by the Saxon "stow"; as at Dingestow; Bridstow, Dewstow, or as Peterstow has taken the place of Llanbedr.

The Lincoln Taxation of 1291 under the Deanery of "Irchenfeld" mentions the church of Deweschyrche; and that the advowson belonged to the Prior of Kilpeck; but does not mention our chapel; for the "Ecclesia de Birches Beata Marie," which, being worth less than £4 a year is there mentioned as untaxable, was clearly Little Birch.

In the time of Bishop Spofford 1422-1448, the Priory of Kilpeck was dissolved; and all property held by it under the Abbey of Gloucester reverted to the Abbey.

Accordingly in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp.: Henry VIII., the possessions of that Abbey were returned as including "Dewchurche et Kilpecke" with the details as follows (vol. ii. 413): Rents of assise, £5 4s. 6½d.; rent of site of the manor and demesne lands, £3 13s. 4d.; portion of tithe arising from a certain chapel called "Byrches," 3s. 4d.

In the same "Valor" the churches in the Deanery of Irchynfelde are set out (vol. iii. 19), including "Capella de Kilpecke, Vicaria de Dewchurch Magna, Rectoria de Birche," the last being I apprehend, Much Birch.

So through four centuries whenever our present Kilpeck Church is mentioned it is invariably called a "capella," which it certainly would not have been if before that it had been styled Llan-dewi, or Llan-dewi-cilpedec.

AN INFERENCE.

I do not say more as to the architecture of Kilpeck Church than that it seems to me that the apse (including the short straight walls connecting it with the main building) is later than the rest. This is indicated by the difference in the stone and the change in the masonry from rubble to ashlar. But it is not to be assumed from this that the rest is pre-Norman; or that the apse was an addition. The position of the two aumbries opening eastward in the ends of the main building and running behind the ashlar walls make it clear that the apse is on the site of a former building.

My inference is that at some date after the building of the Norman Castle Chapel it was improved by the addition of the apse and by the insertion of the fine doorway in place of a smaller—the carvings on which are neither Celtic nor true Norman; but have sufficient of Eastern character to suggest that they originated from some owner having been to the Crusades, and seen such designs in the East.

KILPECK CHURCH: ADDITIONAL NOTES.

BY REV. E. R. FIRMSTONE.

What's in a name? This may be asked and answered in various ways. The philologist will inquire and respond, much, in many instances, for from the name of a place or a person we may learn,

even though our own knowledge be vague rather than precise, a good deal of the nature of the spot with which we have to deal. And here in this very parish we are treading upon holy ground. Kilpeck: Kil is the Keltic form of cell (cell in ecclesiastical language implies the retreat of a holy person, a hermit, a religious). To Kilpeck came a holy person, in early British days; perhaps in 2nd or 3rd centuries of our era; we know not how long ago. And he dwelt here, perhaps on the very spot, the very site of this ancient church. Who he was, whether one Pedec or Badaroc, his identity is wrapped in mystery. He was, however, a holy man, and here he established the rude hut or cell, wherein he dwelt, one of the earliest Christians of these isles. There are scattered about England and Wales a certain number—not very many—of these kils; but north of the Tweed and across St. George's Channel, both in Scotland and Ireland, numerous kils are to be found, always with the same signification—the cell of this or that holy man.

The name of our parish appears in Domesday Book as Chipeete. The Anglo-Saxons rudely handled the old name, for orthography was not the strong point of those days. Yet the place continued holy ground, for some unknown Saxon built upon the sacred foundation and there are traces of the work. The most remarkable relic of Saxon days is the ancient holy water stoup now standing in the apse of this church, which is at least from 1,200 to 1,400 years old, I am inclined to think, from its very crude sculpture, which has nothing of the polished carving of the later sculptors of the early Norman and Plantagenet times. Originally, of course, this stoup was placed near the doorway, where each person who entered the church sprinkled himself or herself with holy water, before proceeding to worship within the church. The font may be late Saxon or very early Norman, the bowl, which is of large size, is an exact counterpart of a font in Bredwardine church in dimensions as well as style. That church, though not rich in Norman sculpture, has certain Norman points of architecture. The font was probably of mid or late eleventh century date. There is no embellishment about it—a plain large bowl, large because the rule was in those days to immerse the babe, not merely to sprinkle or pour water on the face of the infant. If one were asked to point out the most distinctive feature of our sacred Norman gem, it would be, by unanimous verdict, the doorway.

THE SYMBOLIC DOORWAY.

You are familiar with Duke Senior's immortal words in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, spoken in the Forest of Arden.

This our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones,
and good in everything.

To face page 142.



A. Watkins

KILPECK CHURCH. HEAD OF DOORWAY.

Photo by]

If ever a sermon was preached in stone, here it is in our doorway. It is a sermon on Paradise lost and Paradise regained. It is a sermon on the Creation and Fall, and rising up again of mankind. Look first of all on the tympanum, and see all sorts of created life: Angel, bird, beast, and fish, and man, of course, last and not least. To man and the serpent are reserved the chief place on the right and left-hand jambs of the doorway. The Serpent, you notice, is represented entwined about the boughs and twigs of a tree—the tree of knowledge of good and evil. He appears in duplicate, as if one form for each of our first parents. Above the Serpent is depicted in carving the face or mask of a man, in his mouth the forbidden fruit. In the centre, in the midst of the garden, notice the tree of life. On the left-hand jamb the Serpent appears again, but this time with a difference—with head and body again in duplicate, hanging downwards; also two men appear in peculiar dress, in dress that I have not met with elsewhere, but they are evidently intended for Christian warriors, and for want of a better interpretation they may be said to symbolise Church and State; the one warrior holding the palm of victory, and the other the long sword of state. They have peculiar jerkins or coats of mail and caps, as you see, conical in shape, of Phrygian type. I remarked that the serpents are carved with heads downwards, as showing that Satan is vanquished, and man is free, and restored. It is significant that beside the left hand capital are carved the dragon and lion in deadly combat, the lion representing Christ, the dragon, of course, the evil one. A great deal more might be said—it may be fanciful in the view of some people—but to me it is an endless source of admiration, and I love to dwell upon it, and long to summon up the ancient architect, whoever he was, and the sculptors whoever they were, and to interrogate them about their design in all this remarkable work. There is the central arch with its apostolic figures on the jambs. One of the six figures has what appears to be a key, and is supposed to be St. Peter, to whom it was said, "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven." It may be so. The figures may be Apostles, or at any rate early saints. Mr. Lewis, in his monograph on Kilpeck church, takes the four upper figures to represent the four Evangelists, each holding the Gospel in one hand; the two lower figures represent priests of the Church.

ORIGIN OF THE CARVING.

Notice the original lighting of this church—three lights only in the nave, and three in the apse; the chancel with no window, a dim religious light. Three windows, two in chancel and one in nave, were additions in the 13th and 14th centuries. There was also an addition of an Early English doorway, early 13th century. Notice,

too, the difference in the two sides of the chancel arch, the one so embellished, the other so bare, as if the original design in the very early part of the 12th century was improved upon in the late Norman period, the middle and latter part of 12th century. The carving of the vaulting of the inner roof of the apse seems to belong to the late Norman period, the windows to the earlier date. The west window looks like Saxon work, or very early Norman as to interior, and mid or late Norman as to exterior. On the south side of the chancel wall the door was an entrance for monks from the Priory, taking them within to the chancel and the apse, other worshippers entering by the Norman south door. It is my opinion that one of the very earliest Norman lords built a plain Norman church upon the Saxon foundation. Then came a later lord, with his foreign sculptors, and carved in all the beautiful sculpture of the doorway, the inner large chancel arch, the exterior of the west window. Perhaps also the corbels and gargoyles on the exterior eaves around the church were of the same date, say 1130 to 1150; while the plain unadorned Norman work was done about 1070 to 1100 (or even in late Saxon day, before 1066).

Walking round the exterior, note the corbel table with most of the original corbels. Note in two positions, one over the south door and the other over the centre of the apse, the Lamb and Maltese cross. My idea is that the designer was an early lord of Kilpeck, who was a member of the Knights of St. John of Malta, and brought some sculptors from Normandy or Brittany, who carved under his directions, and put up the sacred emblems of his Order over what he considered the most important and sacred parts of the building—the entrance and the point at the east end marking the centre of the Holy of Holies. Many of the corbels having in course of time got chipped off, were replaced in some later century by some very poor imitations. The figures of crocodiles' or dragons' heads, as representing the evil one, are carved in trinity as gargoyles under the western eaves of the church. Notice the rich Norman ornamental work of that west window as to exterior, while so bare and plain as to interior.

Mr. R. Clarke pointed out to me the other day indications of there having been a doorway in the exterior wall on the north side of the chancel, and he remarked that this, and the bond of the large stone facings, were of the Saxon style of building, alternate larger stones and smaller ones. Only one side of this doorway is traceable now.

The bell turret and cross on the church are only some 65 years old, carved in imitation of Norman work. For several centuries the south door was protected by a very ugly porch, its only recom-

To face page 144.

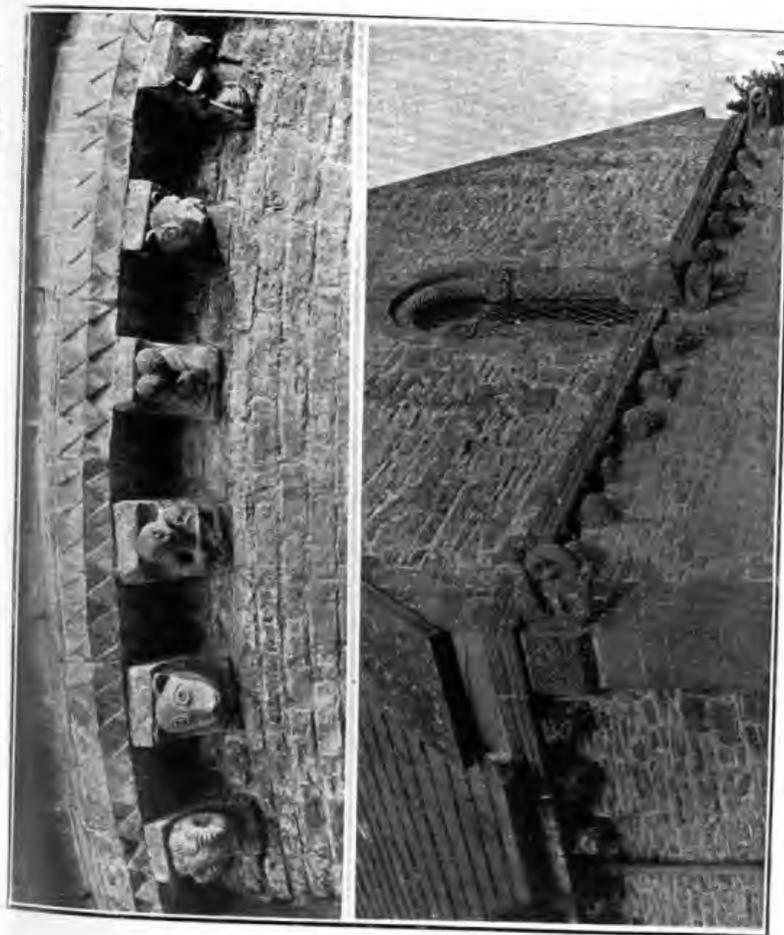


Photo by]

KILPECK CHURCH. CORBELS AND WINDOW, WEST END. CORBELS, EAST END. [A. Watkins

mendation being that it shielded the beautiful doorway from the ravages of time. When one considers how long it has been exposed both before the date of the porch (which might be 16th or 17th century) to about the year 1848, and ever since that date, you will agree with me that the doorway has been wonderfully preserved from age to age.

The restorer's hand has been very sparingly used. We got up funds in the year 1898 to the amount of £200, and re-roofed the building, re-plastered the walls, and moved the font from the chancel (by faculty) to its present position. In the early sixties, in my predecessor's time, the old pews were removed, and the present seats put in, and I think the present pulpit and lectern also belong to that date. The gallery is of late Jacobean, or of early Hanoverian date.

There was a small Priory, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or less from the church, of Benedictine monks from St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester. The Priory stood for some two or three centuries, but was dissolved in the mid-fifteenth century, and the monks of that day removed to the parent Abbey of Gloucester. The site can be pointed out, and that is all. Inside one of the buildings of the Priory cottage is a stone coat of arms, supposed to be that of Baldwin de Treville; he flourished in the early and middle sixteenth century, the probable date of the carving of this stone. When the great Abbey of St. Peter, Gloucester, was dissolved in 1539 a grant of this manor of the priory was made to Baldwin de Treville. The little priory itself was dissolved a century or more before this, somewhere between 1422 and 1448. It is a pity no interesting ruins of the old buildings remain.

May I conclude with some blank verse upon Kilpeck, its Castle, Church, and Priory:—

THOUGHTS ON KILPECK.

There is a parish, small in its extent,
 Its population few and far between;
 Away from busy haunts of men and towns,
 Old Kilpeck stands, and Norman Church renowned.
 Designed by Architect of olden time,
 When Henry Beaulere sat on Britain's Throne.
 A lord of Kilpeck in that byegone age
 Devoutly planned and built the little Church,
 Employing Norman sculptors for the work,
 Built on an old foundation that survived
 From Saxon times, and there are relics still
 Of quaint old carvings in the little Church,
 Pre-Norman in their character and shape.
 Hard by this gem there stand upon a mound
 The ruined walls of Kilpeck baron's home,
 The small but lordly Castle with its moats,

Encircled, and within its walls there stood
 Our Lady's Chapel, where the Priest said mass,
 And all the offices of Holy Church,
 While noble lords devoutly told their beads,
 And crossed themselves at mention of the Name,
 Which is all other names above—beyond compare.
 In Kilpeck was a small monastic house
 Dependent on St. Peter's Abbey Church
 At Glo'ster situate, long time suppressed,
 But once a potent force within this realm.
 The Benedictine Abbey spread her cells,
 Or smaller homes, like branches of a tree,
 Far from the parent stem. A band of monks
 With Prior at their head, to Kilpeck came
 And settled down not many yards remote
 From Castle and from Church. But nought remains
 Beside the name and site of Monks' abode
 Destroyed are all its buildings. Now are stalled
 Upon the very spot the white-fac'd herd,
 And homely swine; and flocks of harmless sheep
 Browse on the meadow where the cell once stood.
 No little parish in the bygone days
 Was favoured more than Kilpeck with her Lords,
 And priests, and monks in mediæval times.
 Now but the name remains. Two ruin'd walls,
 A mound—a double moat are all the trace
 Of ancient lordship, and baronial home.
 Beneath the mound the Church alone remains,
 Just as a yew tree, passing all the rest
 Of trees or young or old within the woods,
 Thrives on alone in "fresh and green old age,"
 When oak and elm, and ev'ry other tree
 Have long departed from the vet'ran's side,
 So Kilpeck Church outlives all buildings round
 And stands a monument of ancient days,
 With massy walls quite sound and well preserved
 By pious hands repaired, it lingers still,
 And shall survive in ages yet unborn,
 A thing of beauty to the sight of all!—
 Here artists flock, here architects resort,
 In goodly numbers; hither wend their way;
 Societies, in antiquarian lore
 Well vers'd, and make the famous Church the theme
 Of learned papers read within its courts.
 Ah, happy folk of Kilpeck, if ye learn
 Aright the solemn lessons God would teach,
 He has maintained for you this blest Abode,
 Wherein your fathers learnt in ages past
 To serve and praise their Maker's Holy Name,
 To "worship Him in spirit and in truth."
 And as of old, so now the Faith is One,
 God's message and His Word the same for all.
 In years to come when we have pass'd away
 Another generation will be here,
 And still this Church shall stand with open door
 To welcome those who live on in our stead.
 Another Priest shall read the prayers and preach,
 And celebrate the myst'ries of his Lord,
 In presence of his little faithful flock.
 Still shall the same unchanging Word and Truth
 Be read, and published in the ears of all,
 Assembled for the worship of their King.
 God grant that many souls may turn to Him
 And, more and more, as ages come and go
 Be train'd for Heaven within our ancient Church.

ANONYMOUS.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

WINTER MEETING, DECEMBER IITH, 1913.

The Annual Meeting of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club was held at the Club Room at Hereford Public Library on Thursday, the retiring President (the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins) being in the chair. There were also present Mr. T. Hutchinson (Hon. Sec.), Col. M. J. G. Scobie (Hon. Treas.), Mr. R. Clarke (Assis. Sec.), Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Rev. Preb. H. T. Williamson, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Dr. Hermitage Day, Mr. A. Watkins, Ald. F. R. James, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. E. J. Hatton, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mr. W. C. Gethen, Mr. G. H. Jack and Mr. F. H. Goddard.

The first business was the election of the President for the year. Mr. Hutchinson said that, at the request of the Committee, the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins had consented to continue in office as President. He therefore had great pleasure in proposing that he be re-elected, and that the best thanks of the Club be given to him for past services. This was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

The Vice-presidents, Mr. G. H. Jack, F.G.S., Mr. H. E. Jones, and Dr. Hermitage Day were also re-elected on the motion of the Rev. C. H. Stoker, seconded by Mr. W. C. Gethen; and on the proposition of Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Preb. Williamson, Colonel Scobie was added to the list. The retiring Central Committee was re-appointed with the addition of Ald. F. R. James, as was the Editorial Committee with Mr. H. R. Mines added thereto. The following Officers were also re-elected: Mr. Hutchinson as Hon. Sec., Mr. Robert Clarke as Assistant Secretary, Col. Scobie as Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. P. Bird, Hon. Librarian, Mr. J. Lambe, Hon. Auditor, while the Rev. J. O. Beavan was appointed delegate to the British Association and Mr. G. J. Wood to the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. G. H. Jack gave an interesting interim report of the excavations at Kenchester. He also suggested that it would promote the interests of the Club if ladies were admitted as members, or a ladies' section formed, with its own president. The idea, however, was not taken up.

Regarding the reports of the doings and discoveries at Kenchester, Ald. James moved and Preb. Williamson seconded that all questions as to publication be referred to the Central and Editorial Committees, with power to act. This was agreed to, and, on the motion of the President, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jack for his efforts and report.

It was decided that the index for the new volume be printed therein, but that the large index of the whole proceedings of the Club be printed separately.

The following are Mr. Jack's Notes on the Kenchester Excavations above referred to. Mr. Jack prefaced his Notes by recording a welcome gift to the Club and a valuable find :—

“ I should like,” he says, “ to report that a valuable addition to our literature has been presented to the club by Mr. A. P. Maudslay, viz., the complete report on the excavations at Silchester, which has been published by the Society of Antiquaries. This fully illustrated work will be appreciated by all those who are interested in Romano-British history, and I am sure the club is very much obliged to Mr. Maudslay for his gift. I have also to report an interesting find of 2,332 4th century coins at Llangarren, in this county, during the summer of this year. The coins have not yet been identified, but from a cursory inspection they appear to be all about the same date, and bear the image and superscription of the Emperors Constantine, Diocletian and Maximian. They had been enclosed in an urn or urns, which in turn were enclosed by three rough stones. It is a great wonder that the discovery was not made earlier, for the top of the urn was not more than nine inches below the surface. It will be remembered that a large hoard of coins was some time ago discovered at Bishopswood. I mention this interesting fact now, so that a record may be kept of the incident.”

KENCHESTER STRUCTURES.

The excavations at Kenchester were commenced on June 16th, and ceased from lack of funds on September 20th. It is now two years ago since I first urged the Club to take up this interesting work, and now the work is finished I make my report with mixed feelings. I am very well satisfied with what has been done ; many interesting discoveries have been made, and the Hereford Museum has now in its possession quite a respectable collection of relics of the first few centuries of the Christian era : notably the fine pavements, which, owing to the public spirit of Mr. F. R. James and his colleagues on the Museum Committee, have been carefully preserved and housed in the Museum. So much for the bright side. On the other hand,

I am surprised and sorry that such interesting work should have been taken up with so little enthusiasm generally in the county, and regret to say that from a financial standpoint we finish our work £25 in debt, and in the event of this not being subscribed either by the Museum Committee, the general public, or the Woolhope Club, then those very few members of the Excavation Committee who have done the work will have to find the balance. I hope the club will publish the full report when it is ready, and that reproductions of the excellent photographs by Mr. Watkins will be included. This work will be a valuable addition to the early history of this county and a considerable aid to our successors who may be able to bring to a successful conclusion the work which we have been privileged to begin and to record.

Mr. H. E. Jones attended on the site daily and superintended the whole of the work, and made copious notes of the finds, which he carefully scheduled. Without his aid many interesting points would have been missed, as so much depends upon the position and surroundings in which the pottery, coins, and other articles are found. As soon as the digging commenced, it was found that a square stone drain existed on the south side of the road which runs through the Roman town, as well as on the north, and that just behind the drain was the frontage line of the buildings which faced the main street. These buildings had open verandahs, and were in all probability narrow-fronted shops with dwellings behind, and separated from each other by alley ways paved with cobbles or gravel, in precisely similar fashion to the houses discovered last year at Wroxeter (see Uriconium report). The foundations laid bare this year show substantial coursed masonry. The mortar on analysis proves superior to that used by the medieval builders of such fine buildings as Caerphilly Castle in South Wales, and Tintern Abbey in Monmouthshire.

Immediately to the north of the Mosaic pavement discovered last year, and about 60 feet therefrom, the remains of a large and fine pavement were discovered. The room of which this formed the floor was no less than 25 feet square. The pattern was geometrical with a quilloche and fret border. This fine specimen of 3rd or 4th century work came from the hands of skilled workmen, and must in its prime have been a fine example of the art, and was no doubt much admired and prized then as now. The building containing it was not the first on the site, for underneath the pavement was found evidence of an earlier structure. To the west of this building was another, the use of which is not clear ; in one of the walls a complete threshold was uncovered. Still further to the north a corner of the Baths was touched upon, and a deep, well-constructed main drain opened out. One plunge bath was found nearly

perfect, with its plastered walls, the angles of which were specially treated to ensure water-tightness. It is not at all improbable that the niche described by Stukeley in 1721 stood at the end of this bath. The people of Stukeley's time called it "The King of the Fairies' Chair." Although many walls were hit upon, it cannot be said that any of the buildings were completely examined; little more than the tracing of the walls could be accomplished with limited funds and time.

POTTERY AND COINS.

The pottery and coins discovered during the year maintained the interest aroused each year, and continued to substantiate the opinion that the place began to grow in importance in the latter half of the 3rd Century, reached its greatest height about 350 A.D., and declined towards the end of the 4th Century. This evidence is very similar to that forthcoming at Wroxeter, and points to the two towns ceasing to exist about the same period. In all 282 coins (3 silver, 4 plated, and 275 bronze) have been found at various dates, from Vespasian (69—81) to Gratian (375—383), the greatest number of any one emperor being 29 of Constans (337—350). These coins were minted at Arles, London, Siscia, and Treves, mostly at the last-named place. Two rare coins were found, viz., of the short-lived emperors, Marius (268 A.D.) and Florianus (276 A.D.).

The Pottery.—This year some fragments of 1st century ware were found, but these may be merely survivals. One nearly complete bowl of Red Samian ware was found. This is worth a description in detail. The decoration in relief round the bowl took the form of large and small circles, all containing equilateral crosses. The small circles rest on stools. The festoon and tassel ornament on the piece are decidedly like the work of a German potter named Pupers, whose potteries were situate on the Rhine. He worked between the years 160—175 A.D.

Many interesting pieces were found with the potter's mark plainly to be seen. These names of Gallic and German potters are sure evidence of the age and place of manufacture of the interesting and very varied pottery which was in use at Kenchester.

I am much tempted to refer to the many interesting objects in bone, bronze, and iron which have been recovered, but will content myself by asking you to look forward to the publication of all the details, I hope, early next year. In this work we have proved the contention that Magna had some pretensions to importance, and that the 25 acres at Kenchester hold many secrets of historical interest, secrets which, I have little doubt, will be kept for a long time to come.

GENERAL INDEX.

FROM APRIL 1912, TO DECEMBER, 1913.

Abbey Cwmhir, 38
 Abercarn, waterworks for, 10
 Abergavenny, 36; Herbert tombs in the church at, 25, 107; Priory, Charles I. at, 54
 Abergavenny, Laurence de Hastings, 13th Baron of, 11
 Abertillery, waterworks for, 10.
 Alabaster work, mediæval, 107
 Allensmore, 133
 Ambury, British camp, 17.
 Antoninus, itinerary of, 36
 Ap Thomas, family of, 49, 107, 110
 Archaeology:
 Early implements found at The Crose, 18; at Ivington camp, 19
 15th century house at Pen-y-clawdd, 11
 Old Vicarage roof at Glasbury, 86
 Pre-reformation bell at Yazor, 96
 Stocks at Llowes, 88
 Stone foundations at Benfield (Bredwardine), 43
 Archenfield, 116, 136
 Ariconium, 18, 19
 Arderne, tomb of Sir Thomas, 107
 Arnold, Sir Nicholas, 12
 Atcham, the church at, 60
 Bacton, 60
 Baker-Gabb, R., paper by, "Manor of Pen-y-Clawdd," 10
 Baldwyn, Archbishop of Canterbury, 13
 Bartonsham, Offa's Dyke at, 34
 Baskerville, Sir James, 38
 Beauchamp, Henry, Earl of Warwick, tomb of, 108, 111
 Bees poisoned by lime tree blossom, 32
 Bells:
 In tree at Bishopstone, 103
 Pre-reformation bell at Yazor, 96
 Bere, family of de la, 133
 Berrington, family of 97, 102, 104
 Birds:
 Chiffchaff, 81
 Corncrake, 81
 Cuckoo, 81; in swallow's nest, 47
 Curlew, 35
 Dove, turtle, 81
 Flycatcher, spotted, 81
 Fulmar Petrel, 124
 Golden Crested Wren, 8
 Magpie, 81
 Martin, house, 81; sand, 89
 Night Heron, 47
 Nightingale, 90

Birds—continued.

Nuthatch, 6
 Owl, white, 98
 Partridge, early nesting of, 99; (*perdes montana*), 47
 Plover, green, 81
 Rooks nesting in fir, 32
 Snipe, 90
 Starlings, 81
 Swallow, 81, 89; cuckoo in nest of, 47
 Swift, 81, 89
 Tern, lesser, 81
 Tree Creeper, 7
 Whitethroat, common, 81; lesser, 81
 Willow Warbler, 81
 Woodpecker, American, 5
 " Great Spotted, 6, 81
 " Green, 5.
 " Lesser Spotted, 6
 Wryneck, 6
 See also Ornithology
 Bishopstone, Roman pavement at, 100;
 Roman villa at, 95; the church at, 96, 101; the Court at, 97, 104; the Rectory at, 101, 104; Wordsworth at, 95
 Blackwardine, 36
 Blashill, Thomas, 96
 Bluet, family of de, 40
 Bohun, family of de, 133
 Botany:
 Notes on, 17, 32, 33, 35, 89, 125
 Maesllwch Castle, trees and shrubs at, 86
 Plants in the Glasbury and Hay district, 89
 Wisteria at Maesllwch Castle, 86
 See also Flora, Trees.
 Boycott, S. E., note on fresh water snail, *Planorbis corneus*, at Hereford by, 90
 Bradney, Col. Joseph A., paper by, "Raglan Castle," 49
 Brampton Bryan, 35
 Brangonium, 36
 Brass object: Roman eagle, 18
 Bredwardine, stone foundations at Benfield, 43.
 Bridge over the Monnow at Monmouth, 45; on the Wye, 83, 84
 British Camps, see Earthworks
 British implements at The Crose, 18; Ivington Camp, 19
 Brooke, Francis Greville, 8th Baron, 11;
 Robert Greville, 4th Baron, 11

Bryngwyn (Much Dewchurch), grant of land at, 140
 Builth, the castle at, 26
 Burials, ancient, 14, 18
 Butler, Earls of Ormonde, family of, 133, 134
 Butterflies, *see* Lepidoptera
 Byron, Lord, 38

Cærlleon, 20
 Caldicott, Rev. C. B., note on nightingale and source of the Froome by, 90
 Cambrensis, Giraldus, Archdeacon of Brecon, 13
 Camps, *see* Earthworks
 Castle Ring Camp, 35
 Castles:
 Builth, 26
 Chillon, 26
 Crickhowell, 26
 Clyro, 88
 Glasbury, 86
 Grosmont, 26, 117, 129
 Kilpeck, 115, 131-135
 Presteign, 31
 Raglan, 46, 49
 Skenfrith, 26
 Tretower, 26
 Usk, 49
 White Castle, 26, 117

Cefn Tilla, 57
 Chapel, Congregational, at Mæsyronen, 87
 Charles I., account of flight after the battle of Naseby, 39, 55; at Raglan Castle, 55
 Charles II., account of flight after the battle of Worcester, 40
 Chillon, the castle at, 26
 Cholstrey, earthworks at, 19
 Church dedications:
 St. Cynidr (Glasbury), 84
 St. David (Much Dewchurch), 111
 St. Ishow (Partrishow), 13
 St. Keyne (Kentchurch), 120
 St. Lawrence (Bishopstone), 101
 St. Peter's (Glasbury), 85
 The Virgin Mary (Kilpeck), 114, 138

Churches:
 Aberllynfi, 85
 Atcham, 60
 Bishopstone, 96
 Discoed, 40
 Glasbury, 84
 Grosmont, 118
 Kentchurch, 120
 Kilpeck, 114, 132, 135-146
 Llowes, 88
 Mansel Gamage, 98
 Monmouth, *St. Thomas*, 45
 Partrishow, 13
 Pipton, 85
 Usk, *St. Mary*, 48
 Velindre, 85
 Weobley, 119
 Wroxeter, 63

Circuitum, 20
 Clare, Richard de, 49
 Clyfford, Walter de, 86
 Clyro, monastic remains at, 88; site of castle, 88
 Coal, found near Presteign, 33
 Coedybolen, 83
 Coins:
 brass, at The Crose, 18
 British, at Weston-under-Penyard, 18
 Roman, at Kenchester, 76, 150; at Llangarren, 148; at Weston-under-Penyard, 18; at Wroxeter, 62, 68, 71
 Coleshill, coal found at, 33
 Cotterell, Sir John, 97
 Credenhill, pageant at, 20
 Crick, Charles I. at, 55
 Crickhowell, the castle at, 26
 Croase, The, 36. *See also* Crose, The Croft, 36
 Croft Ambury, 36
 Croft, Sir Edward, 38
 Cromwell, Thomas, 38
 Crose, The, in parish of Eyton, 17. *See also* Croase, The
 Cwmyoy, landslips at, 16

Davies, Rev. W. Arvon, paper by, "Partrishow and the Holy Well," 13
 Dijon, tombs at, 108, 109
 Discoed, the church at, 40
 Dixmude, rood loft at St. Nicholas' Church, 24
 Duffield, Offa's Dyke at, 34

Eardisland, 37
 Earthworks:
 Ambury, 17, 36
 Blackwardine, 36
 Castle Ring, near Presteign, 34, 35
 Cholstrey, 19
 Clyro, 88
 Croft Ambury, 17, 36
 Gaer, The, 16
 Glasbury, "Solefawr," 86
 Ivington, 19
 Llandewi-Brefi (Cardiganshire), 34
 Llowes, *tumuli*, 87
 Longtown, 20
 Pembridge, "Church Cobbetts," 18
 Risbury, 36
 Warden, The, near Presteign, 33
See also Roman sites, Roman towns

Elford (Staff.), 108
 Entomology, *see* Lepidoptera
 Eton College, organ from, at Bishopstone, 102
 Etymology:
 Abbeydore, 88
 Bettws, 14
 Cae-Beddu, 14
 Cholstrey, 19
 Discoed, 35

Etymology—continued.
 Ditch Hill, 34
 Glasbury, 84
 Kentchurch, 120
 Kerry, 34
 Kilpeck, 140, 142
 Little Birch, 139
 Lydiards, the, 17
 Magna Castra, 99
 Michaelchurch-Escley, 139
 Mouse Castle, 88
 Much Birch, 139
 Much Dewchurch, 140
 Oyster Hill, 74
 Partrishow, 15
 Pen-y-clawdd, 11
 Pilleth, 37
 Radnor, 37
 Sconces, The, 84
 Scudamore, 121
 Stanton, 12
 Twyn-y-Ceiros (Raglan), 49
 Warden, The, 33
 Yazor, 34

Evans, R. Hudson, paper by, "The Mayors of Grosmont," 125
 Ewias, Harold of, 139; Robert, 139
 Eyton, The Crose, in parish of, 17

Fam, A. B., notes on birds by, 81
 Fauna:
 Foxcubs in lime tree at Kingsland, 90, 98
 Notes on, at Kentchurch, 124
 Field names, 14, 18, 88
 Firmstone, Rev. E. R., paper by, "The Origin of Kilpeck," 131; "Kilpeck Church, Additional Notes," paper by, 141
 Fitz-Norman, Hugh, 116, 132, 138; William, 138
 Fforddfawr, 83
 Ffynon Ishow, 13
 Flora:
Geranium phaeum (dusky crane's bill), 17
Orabanche major (broom rape), 32, 35
Petasites Alba, 125
Sorothamnus (broom), parasite on, 33, 35
Ulex, (gorse), parasite on, 33
See also Botany

Fonts:
 Norman, at Kilpeck, 115, 142
 " at Llowes, 88
 11th Cent., at Partrishow, 15
 Freer, Archdeacon Richard Lane, 101
 Froome, source of the river, 90
 Fungi:
Crucibulum vulgare, 91
See also Mycology.

Gaer, The, British camp at, 16
 Gam, Sir David, 50, 54, 107; Gwladys, 107, 110

Garnons, 97
 Gaunt, John of, 117
 Geology:
 Coal found near Presteign, 33
 Round hard clay concretion, 32
 George, R. H., paper by, "Presteign's Historical Associations," 36
 Glasbury, bridges at, 83; churches at, 84-86; old vicarage at, 86
 Glass, painted, at Atcham (Salop), 60; at Kilpeck, 115
 Glendower, Owen, 36, 37, 121
 Glennie, Rev. W. B., note on birds by, 89
 Gloucester, St. Peter's Abbey, 86; Gilbert, Abbot of, 86; Serlo, Abbot of, 86; Thomas, Abbot of, 140
 Gobannium, 36
 Gospels, the, in Syriac, 79
 Granson, Otto de, 26
 Greville, Francis, 11; Robert, 11
 Griffiths, Alexander, 85
 Grimsditch, 34
 Grosmont, 117; castle at, 26, 129; Mayor of, 125; Town Farm house at, 118
 Grwyne Valley, new roadway up the, 10
 Gwynn, John, 125, 128

Harley, Edward, 12
 Harley Hill, 35
 Harley Mountain, 35
 Hastings, Lawrence de, 11
 Hay, bridge destroyed by flood at, 84
 Haywood, Forest of, 132
 Herbert, family of, 2, 50, 107
 Herbert, Margaret, 110; Sir John, 11; Sir Richard, 107, 110; William, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, 109; *see also* Pembroke, Earls of
 Hereford, St. Guthlac's Priory, 28; St. Owen's Gate, 28
 Herring-bone masonry at Usk Castle, 49
 Holy Water Stoup at Kilpeck, 115, 142
 Holy Well at Partrishow, 13
 Human remains found at Pembridge, 18; The Crose, 18; Weston-under-Penyard, 19
 Hutchinson, T., note by, on moth, *Nephopteryx Augustella*, taken near Leominster, 42; on snipe, 90

Implements, British, found at The Crose, 18; Ivington Camp, 19
 Inn signs at Kentchurch, 123
 Iron objects:
 Horseshoes at The Crose
 Isca Silurum, 20
 Ivington Camp, 19

Jack, G. H., notes on subsidence at The Steppes, near Hereford, by, 30; notes on evacuations at Kenchester by, 76, 91, 148; paper by, "Some Archaeological Notes," 17

John the Fearless, monument to, 109
 John of Kent, 122
 Jolliffe, J., note on stone foundation discovered at Bredwardine by, 43
 Jones, Rev. A. G., notes by, on cuckoo hatchings in swallow's nest, 47; on fall of black rain at Yarkhill, 42

Kemble, John, 122
 Kenchester, *see* Magna Castra
 Kenderchurch, 120
 Kentchurch, 117; account of the parish of, 120-5; the church, 137
 Kilpeck, 131-146; the castle at, 115; the church at, 114, 119; the priory at, 145
 Kilpeck, family of de, 132, 133
 Kingsland, foxcubs in lime tree at, 90, 98
 Kinsham, Lord Byron at, 38
 Knighton, 37; Offa's Dyke at, 34

Lamphey, 26
 Lancaster, Henry Earl of, effigy to, at Grosmont, 118
 Landslips at Cwmoy, 16
 Lane, Dr. James Cleife, 125
 Lee, Bishop of Lichfield, 38
 Leintwardine, 19
 Leominster, 36; Charles I. at, 39; *Geranium Phœum* found near, 17

Lepidoptera:

Charocampa Elpenor (Elephant Hawk Moth), 64
Charocampa Porcellus (Small elephant Hawk Moth), 64
Nephopteryx Augustella, 42
Smerinthus tilia (Lime Hawk Moth), 64
Zeusera asculi (Leopard Moth), 6
 Little Dewchurch, 140
 Llandenny, 54
 Llandore, wooden viaduct at, 8
 Llanellieu, new roadway to, 10
 Llanfrynach, cross on stone at, 14
 Llangannock, the church at, 137
 Llangarren, horde of coins at, 148
 Llanhitlog, 120
 Llanthony, Priory of, 12
 Llantilio Crossenny, park at, 53
 Llantilio Regis, 50
 Llanvihangel, 10, 12
 Llanwarne, the church at, 137
 Llowes, tumuli on Brynrhydd Common, 87; the church at, 88
 Llwynaufach, 83
 Longtown, 20
 Ludlow Castle, repair of, 38
 Luston, 36
 Lydiards, The, 17

Madley, Chantry of St. Mary at, 133
 Maesllwch Castle, trees and shrubs at, 87
 Mæsyronen, Congregational Chapel at, 87
 Magesetenses, 36
 Magna Castra, 3, 17, 20, 75, 76, 91, 94, 148; derivation of name, 99

Magnos, Roman city, 36
 Magos, Roman city, 36
 Mansell Gamage, the church at, 98
 Margaret of Bavaria, monument to, 109
 Marmion, Joan de, 133; Philip de, 133
 Marstow, 140
 Masons' marks at Clyro, 88
 Meetings of the Woolhope Club:
 Annual, April 1912, 1
 " December 1912, 72
 " April 1913, 77
 " December 1913, 147
 Field, 1912, (1) Partrishow and Gaer Camp, 9; (2) Presteign and neighbourhood, 31; (3) Raglan Castle, 44; (4) Uriconium, near Wroxeter, 59
 Field, 1913, (1) Glasbury to Hay, 82; (2) Kenchester and Garnons, 93; (3) Abergavenny and the Sugar Loaf, 105; (4) Kilpeck and Kentchurch, 113

Meteorology:

Fall of black rain, 42
 Notes on the weather in 1910, and 1911, 48
 Rainfall at Wellington Heath, 80
 Wye, the flood in August, 1912, 64; flood in 1795, 84
 Michaelchurch-Escley, 139
 Milborn, Alicia, 61; Simon, 61
 Mistletoe on the ash tree, 100
 Moat at Bishopstone Court, 97, 104
 Moats at Pen-y-clawdd, 12
 Moel, forest of, 13

Mollusca:

Clausilia, 125
Helix Pomatia (Roman snail), 125
Planorbis corneus (freshwater snail), 90
 Monachty, monastery at, 38
 Monmouth, bridge at, damaged by flood, 84; bridge over the Monnow at, 45; church of St. Thomas at, 45
 Monument to Sir John Herbert at Abergavenny, 25
 Moorhampton, mistletoe on ash tree at, 100
 Morgan, Rev. W. E. T., paper by, "Glasbury to Hay," 83
 Mortimer, Edmund, 37
 Mortimer's Cross, 19; battle at, 38
 Moths, *see* Lepidoptera
 Mouse Castle, near Hereford, 27
 Much Birch, 139, 141
 Much Dewchurch, 114, 140, 141
 Mycology:
 Rare fungus found at Hay, 91
See also Fungi
 Mynydd-dislwyn, waterworks for, 10
 Natural History, *see* Botany, Entomology, Fauna, Mycology, Ornithology, &c.
 Newmarch, Bernard, 86

Obituary notes:

Ballard, J. E., 2
 Beddoe, C. H., 80
 Harington, Sir Richard, 2
 Ley, Augustin, 2
 Symonds, J. F., 2
 Offa's Dyke, in neighbourhood of Presteign, 33, 34, 35; on Garnons Hill, 97, 103
 Old Radnor, 36; Charles I. at, 39
 Organ, 17th cent. in Bishopstone Church, 102
 Orleton, Charles II. at, 40
 Ornithology:
 Birds beneficial to trees, 5
 Birds destructive to telephone and telegraph poles in America, 5
 Wild Birds - Protection Act, Pole Trap Amendment, 7
See also Birds
 Or San Michele, 26
 Oxford, Edward Harley, 5th Earl of, 12; extent of estates of Earls of, 35
 Oyster Hill, derivation of name, 74

Papers read before the Woolhope Club:

"Associations of Kentchurch," by Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, 120
 "Glasbury to Hay," by Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, 83
 "Historic Bishopstone," by Rev. R. H. Wilmot, 100
 "Historic Screen in Partrishow Church," by Hubert Reade, 21
 "Kilpeck Church," by James G. Wood, M.A., F.S.A., 135
 "Kilpeck Church, Additional Notes," by Rev. E. R. Firmstone, 141
 "Manor of Pen-y-Clawdd," by R. Baker-Gabb, 10
 "Notes on the Herbert Tombs at Abergavenny," by Hubert Reade, 107
 "Offa's Dyke," by James G. Wood, M.A., F.S.A., 33
 "Partrishow and the Holy Well," by Rev. W. Arvon Davies, 13
 "Presteign's Historical Associations," by R. H. George, 36
 "Raglan Castle," by Col. Joseph A. Bradney, C.B., M.A., 49
 "Some Archaeological Notes," by G. H. Jack, 17
 "Supposed Subterranean Passage near Hereford," by Alfred Watkins, 26
 "The Mayors of Grosmont," by R. Hudson Evans, 125
 "The origin of Kilpeck," by Rev. E. R. Firmstone, 131
 "Trees and some of their feathered friends," by E. Cambridge Phillips, 5
 "Wroxeter or Uriconium," by Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan, 64
 Park at Kentchurch, 124; at Raglan, 53
 Parry, Blanche, 60, 61; Henry Miles, 61
 Partrishow, the Church at, 13; Holy Well at, 13
 Passage, subterranean, near Hereford, 26
 Pembridge, oval camp at, 18
 Pembroke, Earls of, 11, 21, 107, 109, 134
 Pencraig, 36
 Pen Offa, farmhouse, 36
 Penrhos, 54
 Pen-y-clawdd, manor house, 10
 Philip the Bold, tomb of, 109
 Phillips, E. Cambridge, notes by, on Oyster Hill, 74; on partridge (*perdis montana*) killed near Brecon, 47; on an uncommon fungus, 91; paper by, "Trees and some of their feathered friends," 5
 Pilleth, 37
 Place-names, *see* Etymology; Field names
 Plunkenet, Alan de, 133; Joan, de, 132
 Pont Ysgob, 13
 Portway, 19
 Pottery, Roman, at Kenchester, 150
 Powell, Hugh, 11, 12; Vavasour, 86
 Presteign, account of, 31, 36; pamphlet on Radnorshire Arms Hotel at, 43
 Price, Sir Robert, 102
 Pulpit at Atcham, Flemish carving on, 60
 Pye family, 116
 Radnor, 36
 Radnorshire, ancient boundary of, 83
 Raglan, Charles I. at, 39, 55; the castle at, 46, 49
 Rain, fall of black, 42
 Reade, Hubert, papers by, (1) "Historic Screen in Partrishow," 21; (2) "Notes on the Herbert Tombs at Abergavenny," 107
 Reptilia:
 Notes on, at Kentchurch, 124
 Rhys ap Gruffyd, 36
 Risbury, 36
 Roads:
 New, up the Grwyne valley, 10
 Roman, 19, 36; at Bishopstone, 96; at Clyro, 88; at Stanton, 12
 Rodney, Hon. William Powell, 11, 12
 Roman Camps, *see* Earthworks
 Roman objects, miscellaneous, 18, 62, 67, 70, 71.
 Roman remains at The Crose, 17
 Roman Roads, *see* Roads
 Roman sites:
 Bishopstone, villa at, 95
 Cholstrey, 19
 Oyster Hill, 74
 Pembridge, "Church Cobbetts," 18
 Stanton, Upper, 12
See also Earthworks; Roman Towns

Roman towns :

- Ariconium* (Weston-under-Penyard), 18
Brangonium (Worcester), 36
Circium, 20
Gobannium (Abergavenny), 36
Isca Silurum (Caerleon), 20
Magna Castra (Kenchester), 3, 17, 20, 75, 76, 91, 94, 148
Magos, 36
 The Crose, parish of Eyton, 17
Uriconium (Wroxeter), 19, 59, 71
 See also Earthworks; Roman sites
 Road screen at Atcham, 60; at Dixmude, 24; at Partrishow, 15, 21
 Rowe ditch, 34
 Rymbaud, Walter de, 11

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Hugh Powell, Treasurer of, 11

Saints :

- St. Cynidr, 84
 St. Ishow or Issia, 13
 St. Keyne, 120
 St. Weonards, the church at, 137
 Sconces, The, 83
 Scot's Hole, near Hereford, 27
 Scudamore family, 121
 Sells, Willoughby, note on *Geranium phaeum* by, 16
 Skenfrith, the castle at, 26
 Smith, "Father," organ builder, 102
 Somerset, family of, 51
 Southall, Henry, meteorological notes by, 48
 Springett, James, 125
 Stanton, 11, 12
 Stanton, Upper, 12
 Stocks at Llowes, 88
 Stoke Lacy, 104
 Stooke-Vaughan, Rev. F. S., paper by, "Wroxeter or Uriconium," 64; Presidential address by, 79
 Stone implements :
 Found at Ivington, 19; at The Crose, 18
 Stone objects :
 Cross on stone at Partrishow, 13, 14; at Llanfrynach, 14; at Llowes, 88
 Inscribed stone between Stanton and Pen-y-clawdd, 12
 Street, 19
 Stretford, 19
 Tidenham, Offa's Dyke at, 34
 Tredegar, Charles I. at, 55
 Trees :
 Ash, at Partrishow, 15; mistletoe on, 100
 Cedar, 87
 Holly at Partrishow, 15
 Laburnum, evergreen, 87
 Larch, 87

Trees—continued.

- Maidenhair, 87
 Mulberry, 87
 Yew, at Discoed, 41; at Partrishow, 15; at Rushock Hill, 34
 Tretower, the castle at, 26
 Treville, Baldwin de, 133, 145
 Treville, Forest of, 132
 Tynllwyn, manor house, 15, 22
 Uriconium, see Wroxeter
 Usk, the castle at, 49; the Priory church at, 48
 Vaughan, Sir Roger, 50
 Vineyard, The, near Hereford, 26
 Wakeman, Thomas, 125
 Waleran, family of, 133
 Walker, Loveday, 101
 Walterstone, 20
 Warden, The (Presteign), entrenchment at, 33
 Warwick, Francis Greville, 1st Earl of, 11
 Waterworks for Abertillery, Abercarn and Mynydd-dislwyn, 10
 Watkins, Alfred, paper by, "Supposed Subterranean Passage near Hereford," 26
 Watkins, John, 125
 Watkins, Rev. S. Cornish, elected President, 72, 147; note by, on *hypericum montanum*, and fungus, 47; paper by, "Associations of Kentchurch," 120
 Weobley, Charles I. at, 39; the church at, 119
 Weston-under-Penyard, Roman remains at Rose or Bury Hill, 18
 White Castle, 26
 Whitney, bridge at, destroyed by flood, 84
 Wigmore, 19; Charles I. at The Grange, 39
 Williams, H. T., note on foxcubs in tree at Kingsland by, 90, 98
 Wilmot, Henry, 11; Valentine Henry, 11
 Wilmot, Rev. R. H., paper by, "Historic Bishopstone," 100
 Wilton, bridge at, damaged by flood, 84
 Wood, James G., papers by, (1) "Kilpeck Church," 135; (2) "Offa's Dyke," 33
 Worcester, 36
 Wordsworth, the poet, at Bishopstone, 95, 100, 104
 Wydville, Eliz., 21; Mary, 21; Sir John, 21
 Wye, the, flood in August, 1912, 64
 Wroxeter, Roman city at, 19, 59-71; the church at, 63
 Yarkhill, fall of black rain at, 42
 Yazor, porch at Bishopstone from, 101; pre-reformation bell at, 96

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE
 OF THE WOOLHOPE CLUB.

Excavations on the Site of the Romano-British Town
 of Magna, Kenchester, Herefordshire,
 during the Years 1912-13.

BY

G. H. JACK, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S.

President of the Woolhope Club, 1915-16.

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY

A. G. K. HAYTER, M.A., F.S.A.

HEREFORD,

July, 1916.

PREFACE.

In the Volume of the Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club for the year 1882 will be found a paper by a former President—the late Dr. Bull, M.D., entitled: "Credenhill Camp, Magna Castra, and the Roman Stations and Towns in Herefordshire."

I believe the facts given in this paper include all that was known of Roman Herefordshire up to the time the excavations described in the following pages were brought to an end in 1913.

Dr. Bull's account is given in general terms: there is no attempt made at dating any one of the sites mentioned, which in fact would have been impossible without the assistance of the spade.

Unfortunately the digging undertaken by Dean Merewether in 1842 was not directed towards any definite end, and to-day it is not even known what part of the site was opened up at that time.

There has never been any attempt at cataloguing or correctly describing the objects of interest which have been found at Magna from time to time. After visiting all the known Roman sites in the county, I became much interested in Magna, and decided to suggest to the members of the Woolhope Club that a systematic exploration of part of the site should be undertaken with a view of obtaining reliable information as to the beginnings and endings of this, the principal Romano-British site in Herefordshire. The suggestion was cordially received, and a Research Committee appointed with instructions to do as much work as limited funds would allow. The total subscriptions received amounted to £264, of which the Club and its members contributed approximately one-half.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Plate			
	Tessellated Pavement No. 1	.. ..	.. <i>Frontispiece</i>
1.	Stukeley's Map of Magna, dated 1721	.. ..	.. facing page 173
2.	The Roadway at Point A on General Plan	.. ..	.. facing page 180
3.	The Roadway at Point B on General Plan		between pages 180 & 181
4.	Section of Roadway, shewing Centre Channel		between pages 180 & 181
5.	Stone Gutter or Drain alongside the Main Street		between pages 180 & 181
6.	Corn Growing over Site of Main Street (Summer, 1911)	.. ..	between pages 180 & 181
7.	Floor of Stone Flags	.. ..	between pages 180 & 181
8.	T Shaped Stones with small jar <i>in situ</i> (150-200 A.D.)	.. ..	between pages 180 & 181
9.	The Walling near the Furnace, shewing Altars at far end and narrow space between the walls mentioned on page 179	.. ..	between pages 180 & 181
10.	Stone Altars, near View	.. ..	between pages 180 & 181
11.	Row of Morticed Stones along the edge of the Main Street, South Side	.. ..	between pages 180 & 181
12.	Curb Stones around Hearth on Flag Floor	.. ..	.. facing page 186
13.	Small Stone Trough on Flag Floor and Remains of Step built of Slabs	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
14.	Stone Pillars of Hypocaust No. 2, with Tessellated Pavement No. 1 in background	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
15.	Hypocaust No. 1. Stone walling	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
16.	Hypocaust No. 4. Brick pillars	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
17.	Flue Tiles (?), with ornament in low relief	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
18.	Altar, Worked Stones and Flue Tiles	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
19.	Remains of Latrine	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
20.	Tessellated Pavement No. 2, looking West	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
21.	Tessellated Pavement No. 2, looking East	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
22.	Tessellated Pavement No. 2, near View	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
23.	Mosaic Pavement No. 2. Red, Blue, White and Green Tesserae	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
24.	Stone Threshold, near View	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS—*Continued.*

Plate			
25.	Stone Threshold <i>in situ</i>	.. ..	.. between pages 186 & 187
26.	A Near View of the Bath Building	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
27.	The Bath Building. Deep Drain in foreground		between pages 186 & 187
28.	The Curved End of the Deep Drain	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
29.	Wall Decoration	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
30.	Coins	.. ..	between pages 186 & 187
31.	Pottery. Terra Sigillata (Samian) Shapes referred to in the Report (<i>Dragendorff</i>)	.. ..	facing page 218
32.	Terra Sigillata (Samian) Shapes (<i>continued</i>)	.. ..	between pages 218 & 219
33.	Pottery Rim Shapes	.. ..	between pages 218 & 219
34.	Pottery Rim Shapes (<i>continued</i>)	.. ..	between pages 218 & 219
35.	Pottery. Terra Sigillata (Samian). Bowls	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
36.	Pottery. Terra Sigillata (Samian)	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
37.	Pottery. Terra Sigillata (Samian)	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
38.	Potters' Stamps	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
39.	Pottery. Olla and Flagon	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
40.	Pottery. Various	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
41.	Pottery. Various	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
42.	Pottery. Various	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
43.	Cinerary Urn of Red Ware	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
44.	Cinerary Urn with stones surrounding	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
45.	Glass and beads	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
46.	Iron Objects	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
47.	Iron Objects	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
48.	Iron Objects	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
49.	Iron Objects. Nails	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
50.	Bronze Objects	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
51.	Bronze Objects	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
52.	Bronze Objects	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
53.	Bone Objects	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
54.	Supposed Hippo Sandal (Iron)	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
55.	Bone Hairpins, Needles and Bodkins	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
56.	Magna. Plan of area excavated 1912-1913	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
57.	Site of Magna. General Plan	.. ..	.. at end of Volume
58.	Map showing the location of the Principal Sites mentioned.		at end of Volume

THE WOOLHOPE CLUB.

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KENCHESTER EXPLORATION FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1912-13.

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Dr. Mills	0	2	6
	£264	18	0

Messrs. Beavan & Hodges, builders, of Hereford, kindly erected a hut on the site for housing the finds, free of cost.

KENCHESTER EXPLORATION FUND, 1912-13.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.			
By Subscriptions (see List)	264	18	0
Of this amount the Woolhope Club subscribed £99.			
Money taken at the Gate, per H. E. Jones, Esq.	11	17	6
	£276	15	6
PAYMENTS.			
Postages, Stationery and Petty Expenses	3	5	11
Labourers' Wages and Rewards	190	2	2
Fees paid to Mr. Hayter and Mr. Whittaker for Advice and Drawings	13	13	11
Payments to the Tenant, Mr. Whiting—			
Compensation	£10		
Rent	£30		
For Filling in	£24		
Balance at Bank	64	0	0
	5	13	6
	£276	15	6

G. H. JACK, Hon. Secretary.

REFERENCE TO AUTHORITIES QUOTED IN THE
REPORT.

- Corbridge = Corstopitum : Excavations in 1911 (Arch. *Æliana*, 2nd Series, vol. VIII).
- C.I.L. = Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, &c.
- Déch. = J. Déchelette : Les vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule Romaine.
- Drag. = H. Dragendorff : Terra Sigillata (Bonner Jahrbücher, XCVI.).
- Fölzer = E. Fölzer : Die Bilderchüsseln der Ostgallischen Sigillata-Manufakturen.
- Forrer = R. Forrer : Die Römischen Terra-Sigillata Töpfereien von Heiligenberg, etc.
- Guildhall Cat. = Guildhall Museum : Catalogue of Collection of London Antiquities, 2nd ed., 1908.
- Hofheim = E. Ritterling : Das Frührömische Lager bei Hofheim im Taunus.
- Hölder = O. Hölder : Die Formen der römischen Tongefässe, etc.
- Huntcliff = W. Hornsby, R. Stanton and others : The Roman Fort at Huntcliff, near Saltburn (The Journal of Roman Studies, vol. II. Part 2, 1912).
- Knorr, Cannstatt = R. Knorr : Die verzierten Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Cannstatt, etc.
- „ Rottenburg = R. Knorr : Die verzierten Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottenburg.
- „ Rottweil = R. Knorr : Die verzierten Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottweil.
- „ S.G.R. = R. Knorr : Südgallische Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottweil.
- Lud. = W. Ludowici : Stempelnamen, Stempelbilder, Urnen-Gräber, Ziegel-Gräber (Rheinzabern Excavations, 4 vols.).

- May, Silchester Pottery = T. May : The Pottery found at Silchester (Poynder, Reading, 1916).
- May, York M. = T. May : Roman Pottery in York Museum (Yorkshire Phil. Soc. 1909-11).
- Newstead = J. Curle : A Roman Frontier Post and Its People, the fort of Newstead, etc.
- Niederbieber = F. Oelmaun : Die Keramik des Kastells Niederbieber.
- O.R.L. = Der Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes : Kastell —.
- Pevensey = L. F. Salzmann : Excavations at Pevensey 1906-7, 1907-8 (Sussex Arch. Collections. vols. LI, LII).
- Pudding Pan Rock = R. A. Smith : Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent (Proc. Soc. Antiqs. 1907, 2nd Series, XXI, pp. 268 *et seqq.*, 1909, 2nd Series, XXII, pp. 395 *et seqq.*).
- Reubel = Günther Reubel : Römische Topfer in Rheinzabern.
- Walters = H. B. Walters : Catalogue of Roman Pottery in the Depts. of Antiquities, British Museum.
- Ward, Roman Era = John Ward : The Roman Era in Britain.
- „ Romano-British Buildings = J. Ward : Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks.
- Wroxeter = J. P. Bushe-Fox : Excavations on the site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire in 1912, 1913, 1914 (3 Reports).

EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF THE ROMANO-BRITISH
TOWN OF MAGNA (KENCHESTER), HEREFORDSHIRE,
DURING THE YEARS 1912-13.

By G. H. JACK
(President of the Woolhope Club).

HEREFORD,

January, 1916.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the able and willing services of the following gentlemen :—

Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, M.A., F.S.A., has given much time and expert assistance in connection with the identification and cataloguing of the coins and pottery. He has also greatly assisted me in reading the whole of the proofs. Mr. Hayter was engaged for some time upon the excavations at Wroxeter with Mr. J. P. Bushe Fox, F.S.A. Mr. H. E. Jones spent most of his time upon the site during the excavations and carefully collected and noted the finds. Without the aid of the excellent photographs taken and developed by Mr. Alfred Watkins, the value of the report would have been much diminished. Through the kindness of Dr. Paul Chapman and his keen interest in the human bones, I am able to include the valuable and very interesting notes by Prof. A. Keith, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. Mr. A. E. Boycott, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., described the shells and Mr. S. Beeson, M.R.C.V.S., the animal bones. I have also to acknowledge the practical interest taken in the work from its inception by Mr. Alderman F. R. James, J.P., who acted as Chairman of the Research Committee and was instrumental in bringing about the preservation of the mosaic pavements in the Hereford Museum. All the Members of the Committee rendered what assistance they could. Mr. Sledmere very kindly undertook the somewhat dry but nevertheless necessary work of compiling the index.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES TO THE SITE.

In the year 1896 the Society of Antiquaries published an *Archaeological Survey of Herefordshire*, by the Rev. J. O. Bevan, M.A., F.S.A.; James Davies, Esq.; and F. Haverfield, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., members of the Woolhope Naturalists' Club. On page 4 the following appears :—

"Kenchester, near the Wye, about four miles West of Hereford, has yielded more considerable evidence of Roman occupation. It appears to have been a small town, in shape an irregular hexagon, with an area of some seventeen acres, surrounded by a stone wall with four gates. The principal street, fifteen feet wide, ran from east to west; the houses contained tessellated pavements, hypocausts, leaden and tile drains; coins of various periods, fibulae (one of silver), glass, pottery, and the like abound, while two inscriptions (one dated A.D. 283) lend a distinctive Roman colouring. Suburbs lay outside; a mile to the west was a 'villa' at Bishopstone, celebrated by Wordsworth in an indifferent sonnet. The town, though small, had pretensions to comfort and civilization, and is the only important Romano-British site in the County; it lies under the shadow of Credenhill, and may have succeeded a British *oppidum*. In itself it represents more probably the Romanised Briton than the Roman. The mileage of the Itinerary permits us to identify it with *Magni* (or *Magna*),* a name which the wholly unmilitary character of the place forbids us to expand into *Magna Castra*. Camden, Stukeley and others supposed it to be *Ariconium*, but the identification with *Magn(a)*, first proposed by Horsley, seems tolerably 'certain.'

Leland, who visited Herefordshire about 1550, says :—

"Kenchester standeth a iiii myles or more above Hereford... This towne is far more auncyent then Herford, and was celebrated yn the Romaynes tyme, as appereth by many thinges, and especyally by antique mony of the Cæsars, very often fownd withyn the towne, and yn plowghyng abowt; the which the people ther cawlleth Duarfes Mony. The cumpace of Kenchestre hath bene by estimation as much as Herford, excepting the castel. . . Peaces of the walles and turrets yet appere, *prope fundamenta*, and more should have appered if the people of Herford towne and her

*NOTE BY PROF. HAVERFIELD.—In the Itinerary, as in the Ravenna Geogr., we have only the form *Magnis*, presumably from a nominative *Magni* or *Magna*. The name reappears on Hadrian's wall at Carvoran, and is perhaps Keltic, connected (Prof. Rhys tells me) with "maen," a stone. As "maen" is masculine, the nom. of *Magnis* may have been *Magni*. The name may survive in "Magonsetun," the oldest recorded form (A.D. 811), as Mr. W. H. Stevenson tells me, of the name of the English Magesaetas, who settled in Herefordshire and who plainly took their name from some place.

therabowt had not yn tymes paste pulled downe muche and pyked owt of the best for their buildinges. Of late one Mr. Brainton . . . dyd fetch much tayled stone there toward his buildinges. . . The place wher the town was ys al overgrowen with brambls, hasylles, and lyke shrubbes. Neverthelesse here and there yet appere ruines of buyldinges, of the which the folisch people cawlle on the King of Feyres Chayre. Ther hath been fownd *nostra memoria lateres Britannici; et ex eisdem canales, aquaeductus, tessellata pavimenta, fragmentum catenulae aureae, calcar ex [auro]* by side other strawng thinges. To be short, of the decaye of Kenchestre Herford rose and flourishyd."

Camden, in 1610, said :—

"The town is an irregular hexagon, higher than the surrounding lands, but without fosse or ditch. Nothing remains of its splendour except near the east end, a piece of what was probably a temple, with a niche which was five feet high and three broad within, built of rough stone, Roman brick and indissoluble mortar and called the chair."

In 1669 a tessellated pavement and stone floor were discovered near the chair.

Aubrey, in 1670, says :—

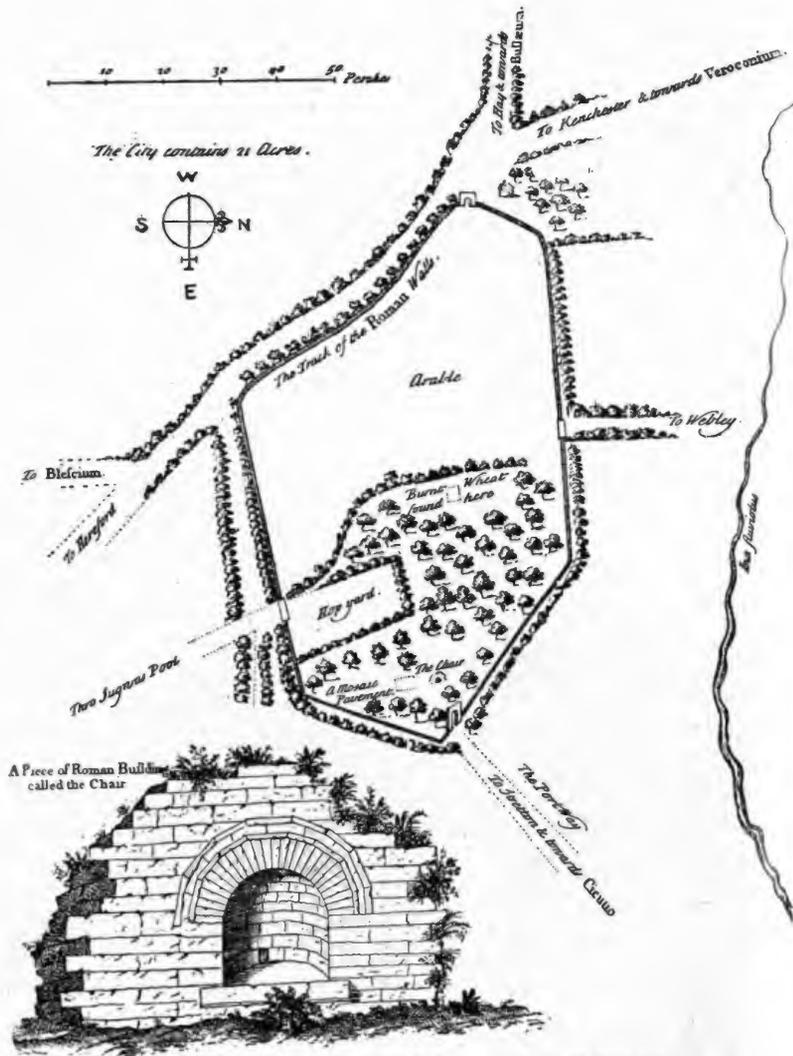
"Old Roman buildings of brick were discovered, on which oaks grew. Bricks of two sorts, some equilateral, eight inches square* and one inch thick, some two feet square and three inches thick. About the same time a vault was opened with a tessellated pavement, and Sir John Hoskyns found a hypocaust about seven feet square, with leaden pipes entire, and some pipes of brick, a foot long and three inches square, let artificially into each other."

Roger Gale, in 1719,† visited "the ruins of Ariconium," and described the site in a letter to Samuel Gale, as oval, of 50 or 60 acres, with four gates or openings, two on the West, two on the North side. He mentions traces of the walls and a niche described by Camden, "also a vault from which urns were taken with bones and tesserae," and he obtained coins of Caracalla and Severus Alexander from Colonel Dantsey.‡ The coins were mostly found on the north side, which had two gates opening that way; two roads were visible here. He also mentions burnt wheat, as showing the destruction of the town by fire, and describes a room at Hampton Court as paved with red Roman tiles six inches square brought from here.

*The size of the bricks forming the pillars in Hypocaust No. 4, I measured 8½ ins. square and 1½ ins. thick.

†This note is taken from the *Victoria County History*, by H. B. Walters, Esq., F.S.A., page 176.

‡This would be the Dansey of Brinsop Court.



Jacob Hill Ar. J. C. Vicinæ Civitatis formam confecrat W. Stukeley.

STUKELEY'S MAP OF MAGNA, DATED 1721.

(Described as Ariconium).

Stukeley, writing in 1722, says*:

"The city of Hereford probably sprung up from the ruins of the Roman *Ariconium*, now Kenchester, three miles off, higher up the Wye but not very near it; which may be a reason for its decay. *Ariconium* stands on a little brook called the Ine, which thence encompassing the walls of Hereford, falls into the Wye, nothing remaining of its splendour, but a piece of a temple, probably with a niche, which is five foot high and three broad within. . . . There are many large foundations near it. A very fine mosaic floor a few years ago was found intire, soon torn to pieces by the ignorant vulgar.† I took up some remaining stones of different colours, and several bits of fine potters ware of red earth. . . . In another place is a hollow where burnt wheat has been taken up: some time since Colonel Dantsey sent a little box full of it to the Antiquarian Society. All around the city you may easily trace the walls, some stones being left everywhere, though overgrown by hedges and timber trees. The ground of the city is higher than the level of the circumjacent country. There appears no sign of a fosse or ditch around it. The site of the place is a gentle eminence of a squarish form; the earth black and rich, overgrown with brambles, oak-trees, full of stones, foundations, and cavities where they have been digging. Many coins and the like have been found. Mr. Ja. Hill, J.C., has many coins found here, some of which he gave to the said society."—See Stukeley's map (plate 1).

Stukeley also says:—"Colonel Dantsey has paved a cellar with square bricks dug up here; my lord Coningsby has judiciously adorned the floor of his evidence-room with them."

Mr. Hardwick writing to the *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. XIV., page 83, says:—

"About 1810-20, 'the site which was a complete wilderness of decaying walls and *débris*, was cleared.' The principal street runs in a direct line east and west, and was 12-15ft. in width with a gutter along the centre to carry off refuse water, as is traceable by the difference in the growth of crops. The streets appear to have been gravelled. No doubt many of the houses were of timber, for along the lines of the streets at regular distances the plinths in which the timbers were inserted have been taken out, the holes being cut 4ins. square. The plinths measured 2ft. in each direction and lay 2ft. below the present surface."

**Victoria County History*, page 178.

†This seems to be the one "of a fine pattern" mentioned as found about 1730 by Brayley and Britton; cf. Gough, op. cit. iii, 74; Morgan, op. cit. 73; *Arch. Journ.* xxxiv, 353.

Mr. J. J. Reynolds says:—

“The only trace of exposed Roman walls that my 50 years knowledge can recall was removed by my uncle, Mr. John Hardwick, about the year 1861, when the fences were thrown down. It then formed a raised fence with scrub growing about it. It occupied a small portion of the north side, and carried the Kenchester footpath. When the site was first cultivated, and afterwards for some years, numbers of Roman remains were turned up by the plough. Many coins, nearly all small brass. No gold coins and very few silver. Many coins of the Menapien pirate, the British usurper Carausius (A.D. 287–293), Allectus (294–296), Constantine (306–337). Many small bronzes—figures of animals, finger rings, brooches, bronze knife handle, keys, pins, beads, querns, pottery, and glass.

Dean Merewether's investigation:—

In 1840–1–2, Dean Merewether made a partial exploration of the site. A street was traced out by the remaining foundations of walls on either side. The walls were found 1 to 3 ft. below the surface. These were about 2 ft. wide and 5 or 6 ft. deep. The base of a suite of rooms was laid bare. These were decorated on the walls, and tessellated pavements and a hypocaust were found. The mosaic of the pavements was of tesserae, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. square, the chief colours being red, blue and white. (A part of this pavement is now in the Hereford Museum.) Some portions of foundations of a wall on the north-eastern side remained at this time. It carried the footpath described by Reynolds and was faced in places with stones arranged herringbone fashion in a rubbly mortar of an inferior character.*

The oculist's stamp (now lost) was found at this time by Mr. Richard Johnson, Town Clerk of Hereford in 1842 (see *Archaeological Journal*, XXXIV., page 349). It is inscribed on all four sides thus:—

- (1) T . VINDAC . ARIO
VIST ANICET
- (2) T VINDACI . AR
OVIST . NARD
- (3) VINDAC . ARI
OVISTI . CHLORON
- (4) T . VINDAC . ARIO
VISTI.....N

Mr. T. Wright, in his *Wanderings of an Antiquary* (1853), says:

“Till recently the area of the Roman Town at Kenchester could be distinctly traced by the remains of its walls. They formed a very irregular hexagon, including between 20 and 30 acres.

*A part of the wall is still to be seen on the N.W. side of the site in an orchard near the thatched cottage.

“At present very little of the wall remains, and that is found chiefly on the north-west side of the area. It is faced with small stones arranged in what is technically called herringbone work* and cemented together with mortar which is inferior to that usually found in the town walls of the Romans. In this respect it resembles Silchester and some other Roman remains in the country. The ancient defences of the town are very strongly marked in the garden of a cottager at the side of the high road at the western extremity of the site.

“By the kind permission of Mr. Hardwick some gentlemen of Hereford assembled by Dean Merewether proceeded some 5 or 6 years ago to excavate the site of the ancient city of Kenchester, but they seem to have gone to work without any system and to have had no particular reason for digging a hole in one place rather than another. They came, however, on a coarse tessellated pavement, and it was determined to carry it off entire and deposit it in the museum of the Philosophical Institution at Hereford. But the Herefordshire peasantry have their own particular notions about such monuments, and confident that an immense treasure lay concealed beneath it, they determined to be beforehand with the learned antiquaries in carrying off the prize. Accordingly during the night when it was left unprotected, a party of them came with pickaxes and other implements and broke it all to pieces. A few fragments only reached the museum. The other articles found during the diggings are said to have gone into the private collection of the Dean, with which they were eventually dispersed. The money collected for the purpose was soon expended, and the diggers somewhat unhandsomely left to Mr. Hardwick the task of filling up the holes they had made.”

* * * * *

The site has been referred to by some other writers. The foregoing extracts appear to me to embrace the principal recorded facts, and they are interesting if only for the reason that they show the site has been considerably disturbed. It was no doubt for years used as a quarry, a fact to which Leland refers. The excavations mentioned by Gale and those undertaken by Dean Merewether were possibly not far distant from the area under review in this report. The mosaic pavement indicated on Stukeley's map seems to be the larger of the two uncovered by us (plates 20, 21, 22 and 23).

GENERAL REMARKS.

The area inside the walls is given by Stukeley as 21 acres. Wright says between 20 and 30 acres. Gale puts it as high as 50 or 60 acres. I have carefully calculated the area from the Ordnance

*There is no herringbone work visible to-day.

Survey map and find it to be 22 acres. A suburb probably existed on the west or south-west side, where coins and other evidence of occupation have been noted from time to time.

The area of the Roman City of Pompeii is 150 acres, Silchester (Calleva) 120 acres, and Wroxeter (Viroconium) 170 acres.

Magna is the centre of the Roman highway system of Herefordshire which, I presume, indicates its being the most important town in this neighbourhood.

It is probable that during the latter part of the first century Magna was no more than a small halting place on the main road between Viroconium (Wroxeter) and Isca Silurum (Caerleon). After the middle of the third century the coins and pottery show that it began to grow in importance. As the principal town in the district it must have reached its greatest prosperity during the first half of the fourth century—the Constantine period. No doubt the buildings with the mosaic floors were in occupation at that time. That there were other buildings and other decorated pavements is evident from the remarks of the writers I have mentioned. The first season's digging (1912) produced no pottery earlier than the second quarter of the second century A.D. The second season's work, however, brought to light some few pieces, especially of Samian ware, which can be dated to the last quarter of the first century—Flavian period. These fragments are not sufficient evidence in themselves to fix the date of the beginning of the occupation: they may be merely survivals. Only further digging can definitely decide this interesting point. There is a popular idea that the place was burnt, either by native tribes or by the Saxons, but of this there is no direct evidence. The dark colour of the soil may have given some weight to the theory. It is fairly clear that the town of Magna supplanted the British camp upon the hill, to be in turn superseded by Saxon Hereford, in the same manner as Viroconium succeeded the British Wrekin camp, itself to be replaced by the town of Shrewsbury.

The excavations were carried out between October 14th, 1912, and January 18th, 1913, and from June 16th, 1913, to September 20th, 1913. The actual digging was accomplished by local men quite inexperienced in this special work. Mr. H. E. Jones and myself undertook to supervise the work and record the finds. The work we have done, in difficult circumstances and with limited funds, has been the means of shedding some light upon the early history of the place, and we hope that this record, necessarily imperfect as it is, will stimulate others to complete what we have begun. The 21½ acres which still remain unexplored will yield much of anti-quarian interest.

THE WALLS, GATES, AND ROADS.

The line of the walls of the town is still distinct, and at one point (the north-west corner) the crumbling masonry is visible. We did not expose any of the outer walls: they appear to be about 7 to 9ft. in thickness and built of roughly squared blocks of sandstone. In 1550 Leland refers to pieces of the walls and turrets as being then in existence. He also points out that more would have remained had not the stones been carted away for building purposes. In 1796 a miliary* or milestone was found in the foundations of the north wall: it is inscribed to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Numerianus, who reigned 283–284 A.D. It should be noted that although inscriptions to this Emperor are very rare in Britain, another miliary of the same period was found at Wroxeter (Viroconium).† The finding of this datable stone goes far to prove that the outer walls of Magna could hardly have been erected until the dawn of the 4th century. The milestone would not in the ordinary course of events have been moved from its place on the road for many years after its erection. It is possible that the walls may have been built round the principal portion of the town towards the end of the Roman occupation, when the inroads of pirates and barbarians were beginning to be sharply felt and to which the place ultimately succumbed.

The line of the walls is referred to by several writers as an irregular hexagon. The lengths of the sides are as follows—

North side	(1)	890 feet
	(2)	600 "
South side	(3)	900 "
	(4)	820 "
East side	(5)	370 "
West side	(6)	250 "

There is now no indication above the ground of the position of the Gates. Stukeley marks four gates on his plan which is dated 1721 (see plate 1), and drawn to a scale roughly 330 feet to an inch. Assuming there were gates at the eastern and western extremities of the one certain road which has been traced out, then Stukeley West Gate is not quite in the right position. He does not show a gate on the east wall, but I am told that the owner of the site (Mr. Hardwick) uncovered the remains of a gate on this wall at a spot in line with the roadway uncovered by us. Some of the worked stones presumably belonging to this gateway are still to be seen in a field near Credenhill railway station. These stones are well squared and hold dimensions about 3ft. by 1ft. 6in. by 1ft.

* Woolhope Transactions, 1881-2, p. 247.

† Archaeological Journal, Vol. xxxiv., pp. 395–405.

As to the gates shewn on the north and south sides we could not trace any evidence of a road leading to these positions. I quite expected to find traces of such a road when the trial trenches were cut.

Two openings were made with the special object of obtaining exact particulars of the construction of the main roadway. One was near the east gate at point A on the general plan (for section see plate 2) and another nearer the middle of the site at point B.

It will be seen that all previous estimates as to the width of the principal road were erroneous. The width of the space between the stone drains which ran along each side of the roadway was 30ft.* The structure of the road, as exhibited at Point B (see plate 3) may be described as of coarse gravel at the base, faced with finer gravel, the whole being 3ft. in thickness, the road foundation material, 2ft 6in. in thickness, being kept in place by slabs of rough masonry. A curious point about this road is the open channel which runs, roughly speaking, down the centre of the road; in the particular spot I am describing, this channel divides the road into two strips, one 15ft. and the other 12ft. in width. It is 2ft. in width by one foot deep, which widens out as the east wall is approached to 4ft. wide by 2ft. deep. The existence of this wide and deep trench must have made the road dangerous to vehicular traffic. Its use is not evident to modern eyes, seeing that there are stone drains constructed on either side of the road which would be quite sufficient to take all surface and refuse water. The construction of these stone drains is as follows (see plate 5). The walls are built up of roughly worked sandstone, some pieces being as long as 5ft. 6in.; the cross section of the stones measures 12in. by 9in. The bottom is paved with flat stones and the top covered (at least on some lengths) with slabs. The internal size of the drain is 12in. square. The bottom of the drain was found to be 1ft. 9in. below the surface of the road and its centre about 5ft. 6in. from the edge of the metalling. The section of the road nearer the east gate was rather disappointing. The construction was poor, there being much fine material in the gravel. Plate 4 shews the centre channel. At this spot a stone drain was found on each side of the roadway: there was no trace of the masonry support, as exhibited in the section further west, but some indication of large gravel being placed at the sides to form a backing. The total thickness of the road material here I found to be 5ft. (see plate 5). Some coarse pottery was found under the road formation and at a depth of 6ft. 3in. below the surface of the field. The line of the road can clearly be made out in the growing crops (see plate 6). The

* See plates 2 and 3.

hummock-like line of the corn against the hedge and to the right of the farm-house gable is due to the corn growing to a greater height along the line of the centre channel. We were able to make out certain other lines of roads and paths, but none so pronounced as the one described. The general lay-out of the town is a matter which must remain obscure for the present.

THE BUILDINGS.

Very little walling above the floor levels now exists. What there is varies in quality from rough rubble work to squared stones laid in courses. Moulded stones are scarce. Five fragments of worked Bath stone were found (see figs. 3 and 4, plate 18). There are some column heads and bases still to be seen surmounting gate pillars to a farmhouse in Credenhill village, which came from this site. Mr. Hughes' analysis of the mortar and a comparison with mediaeval and modern mortars will be found on page 239.

Our first trial trenches (see general plan, plate 57) yielded but scanty evidence of buildings. Two flag floors, about 8 inches beneath the surface, and the remains of a furnace, were uncovered. There was no trace of walls round the stone floors. The larger of the two floors shown on plate 7 was composed of 19 flags and measured 12ft. by 8ft., the flags being 2 inches in thickness. The walls of these buildings were in all probability composed of wattle work and the roofs thatched.* On the floor, iron fragments, nails, lead which had been molten, and fragments of plaster were found.

In the trench numbered 5 on plate 57, some stones were found 1 foot 9 inches below the surface in the shape of the letter T (plate 8). They had not the appearance of walling stones, showing no signs of bedding or tooling. The long arm of the T lay due east and west, and alongside it a black jar was placed (plate 39, fig. 1). In the same trench the handle of an amphora with a potter's stamp was found (see plate 38).

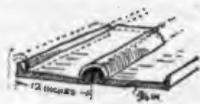
The walling near the furnace was 22½ft. in length and 3ft. 2in. high, and was in good preservation. For some reason it was carried down to an unusual depth below the Roman level, viz., 4ft. to 5ft. The main wall was smooth on one face and rough at the back, as though it had acted as a retaining wall; in fact, it had bulged owing to the weight behind (see plate 9). The fire place was small, about 18in. by 12in., and lined with clay.

*Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox discovered some fragments of clay in this trial trench bearing the impress of wattle work.

Near by a stone altar was found* lying on its side, about 2ft. 5in. below the surface, and also a roughly hewn square pillar† with a plinth, lying on top of the altar (see plates 9 and 10). The altar shaft was plain—no trace of inscription, with a molded base and top which was slightly dished. There was no trace of mortar adhering to these worked stones, so that I cannot think they were used as building material in connection with the furnace, as some have suggested.

South-west of the furnace wall was found a portion of another wall, 5ft. 9in. long and 1ft. 9in. high and only 11in. away, the narrow passage between being filled with broken stone and pieces of concrete. The soil above this up to about 6in. below the surface of the field was of red, black, and yellow colour in irregular layers. The whole of the walling near the furnace was not traced out.

The first trenches not having revealed the remains of any important buildings, it was decided to explore the area near the pavement, shewn on Stukeley's map. In this decision we were more fortunate, as the foundations of a series of buildings containing some fine pavements and several hypocausts were laid bare. The position of the walls, hypocausts and pavements are shewn on plate 56. It appears that the houses abutted obliquely upon the main street, the row of morticed stones (see plate 11) suggesting an open verandah with wooden supports. The general arrangement of the houses is strikingly similar to that at Wroxeter.‡ The houses are long and narrow with alleys between, probably gravelled. The roofs of some at least of these buildings were covered with either stone or brick tiles.§ Many stone tiles of various sizes were found, some with the nails still remaining in the holes. These tiles were of sandstone, lozenge shaped, and reached a size as large as 2ft. long by 1ft. 4in. wide and 1in. in thickness, each of these large tiles being fixed to the rafters or planking by two iron nails.



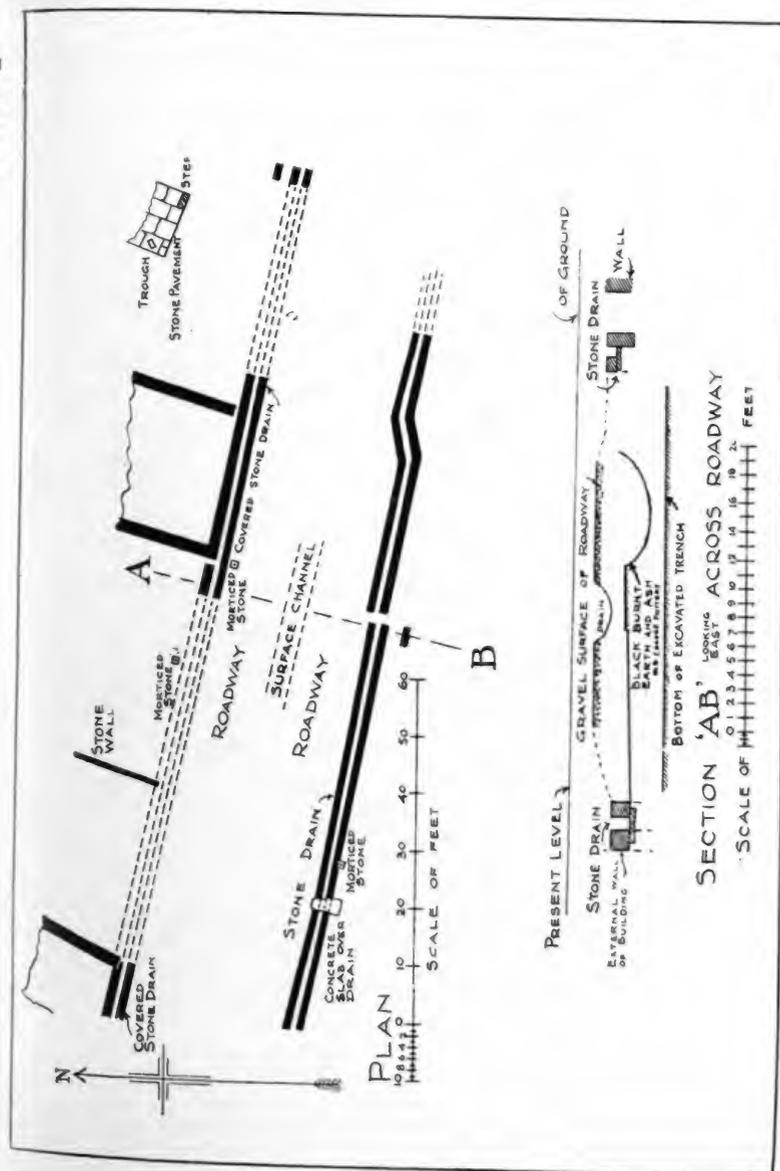
The brick tiles were of the tegula and imbrex type, the tegulae being 12in. wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick.

*I am aware of three other Roman altars having been found in the County, one at Tretire with an inscription, another found in 1821 near the Library, Hereford, and a third a small domestic altar discovered in the Castle Green Moat. The latter two are in the Hereford Museum. The altars had been moved when the photographs were taken.

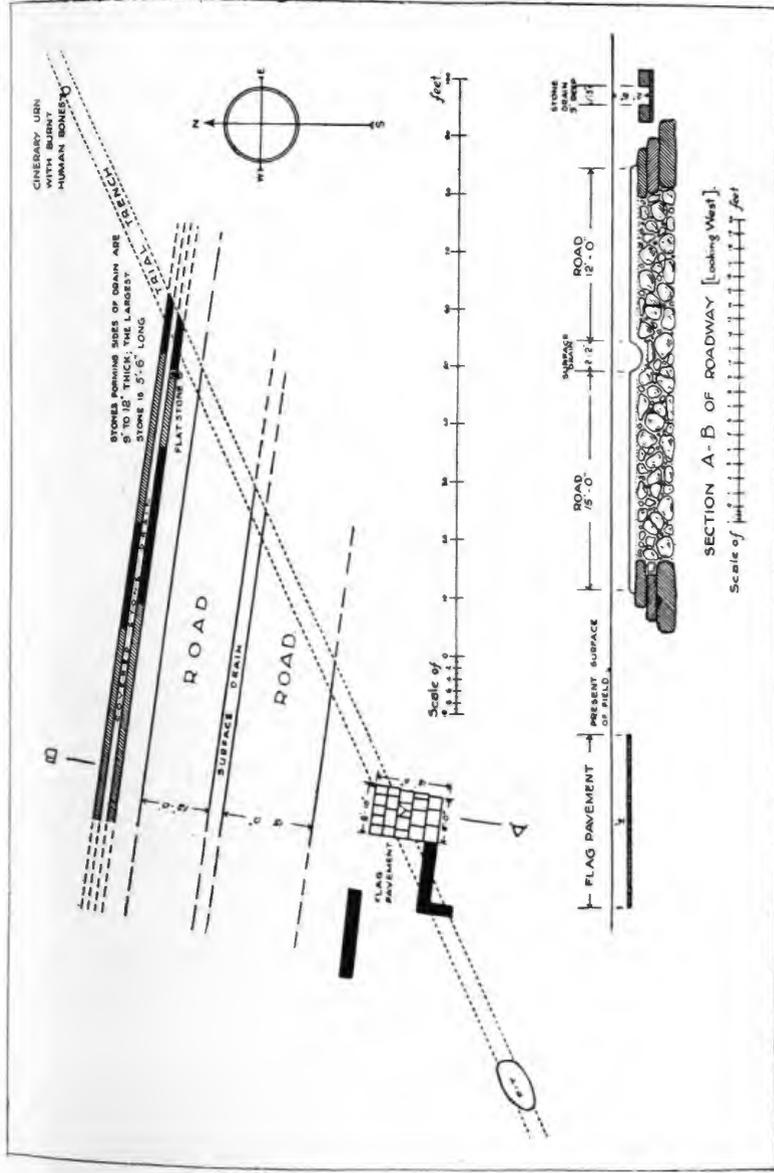
†Possibly another altar.

‡See Wroxeter Report, 1912, Fig. 8.

§Ward's Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks, figs. 76-78; pages 261-263.



THE ROADWAY AT POINT A ON GENERAL PLAN.



THE ROADWAY AT POINT B ON GENERAL PLAN.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

SECTION OF ROADWAY, SHEWING CENTRE CHANNEL.
See also Measured Sections on Plates 2 and 3.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

STONE GUTTER OR DRAIN ALONGSIDE THE MAIN STREET.



Photo by]

Corn growing over site of Main street (Summer, 1911).

Note the greater height of the wheat on line of centre channel.

[Preece



[Photo by]

[A. Watkins]

FLOOR OF STONE FLAGS
For position in reference to the road see plate 8.



Photo by

[A. Watkins

T SHAPED STONES WITH SMALL JAR *in situ* (150-200 A.D.)

Scale can be judged by the two-foot rule.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

THE WALLING NEAR THE FURNACE, SHEWING ALTARS AT FAR END AND
NARROW SPACE BETWEEN THE WALLS MENTIONED ON PAGE 179.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

STONE ALTARS, NEAR VIEW.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

ROW OF MORTICED STONES ALONG THE EDGE OF THE MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

The disconnected appearance of the walls on the plan is largely due, in my opinion, to the remains having been much destroyed in the quest for good building material: at the same time our work was hardly as thorough as could be wished, owing to lack of time, funds, and experienced workmen. The plan reveals the remains of at least two large houses and what appears to me to be a part of the baths. These buildings contained at least three tessellated pavements and four hypocausts. As it is not possible to offer any accurate opinion as to the lines upon which these houses were planned, I propose to give such general description as our incomplete investigation will permit.

At a point 40 yards from the assumed position of the East Gate, and abutting on the north side of the road, we traced out a building 71ft. by 24ft. between rubble walls 2ft. in thickness, the north wall measuring 3ft. 5in. in thickness, the extra strength being required to support the greater depth of soil behind, the structure being built upon a sloping site. The walling still further to the north rather suggests a lean-to structure. The morticed stone shown on the north-east corner was found *in situ*.

The stone curb (plate 12) is placed exactly in the middle of the building; some burnt clay was found inside the space enclosed by the curbstones. The flooring near this hearth and on the south side consists of flags,* while on the north side it is of concrete, which suggests that there were two apartments. The flag floor shown on plate 13 is either the remains of a paved yard adjoining this building, or the floor of another structure, the walls of which have disappeared. There are traces of a step made up of thin flag stones. On this floor is a rather thick layer of yellow material, like burnt mortar and stone with pieces of charcoal. Iron nodules, clinkers and two keys were found among the yellow *débris*.

Thirty-nine feet west of the oblong building another wall was found parallel with it, and 2 feet in thickness; between these walls, but not in the centre and at a distance of 60 feet from the edge of the roadway, was discovered a mosaic pavement (frontispiece) 20 feet long and 12 feet 6 inches wide, wrought in rather large-sized tesserae, blue, white, red, and brown in colour. About three quarters of the area is intact; the remainder was probably destroyed at the time the orchard shown on Stukeley's plan was uprooted. The design is pleasing, and consists of two octagons with geometrical centres surrounded by a circle of scroll work. Inside the plain outer blue edging is an ornamental border of scrollwork similar in design to some of the Silchester pavements. On the east side of the pavement was a block of stone about 2 feet by 18 inches, around

*A coin of the Constantine period was found on the flag floor near the hearth.

the edges of which the tesserae were carefully laid, shewing that the pilaster projected into the room. Fragments of flue tile were found in a recess at the back of the stone. Adjoining the pavement and on the south side further remains of mosaic work were found as in a corridor. All traces of walls adjoining the floor had entirely disappeared.

Fourteen feet from the south-east corner of the floor two stone pillars* were found *in situ* (plate 14). The stones were roughly 2ft. 5in. high and 8in. square, and composed of hard sandstone. Close to them a stone channel was found 3ft. 7in. long and 7in. deep, one of the pillars being opposite the mouth of the channel. The section of the material over this channel showed:—

Surface soil	10in.
Earth, plaster, mortar, fragments of pottery and tesserae	2ft.
Red earth.	

Further south of the channel the subsoil consists of broken stones, mortar, &c., in a confused state.

At a distance of 20ft. from the north-west corner of the floor three more stone pillars were found (hypocaust No. 3), two in an upright position and one on its side, the tops of the standing stones being 2ft. 6in. below the surface. The stones are 7in. square. Near by were seven stone slabs, irregularly four-sided, one 15in. by 11in., the others about 10½in. by 12½in. The section of the ground at this spot was:—

Soil	1ft. 9in.
Broken stones, tesserae, and much plaster	2ft. 6in.

A little further to the west two more hypocausts were laid bare, one consisting of a labyrinth of rubble walling (plate 15, hypocaust No. 1), and the other of brick pillars on a concrete floor (plate 16, hypocaust No. 4). Some of the pillars were in good condition and stood their full height. Each pillar was composed of six square bricks, roughly 8in. square and 1½in. thick. There were flat stones at the top and base of each pillar. Several of the top stones which supported the concrete floor were found among the *débris*, which also contained much broken stone, mortar, small tesserae, and coloured plaster.

It was here that the hoard of 51 coins was found. See description on pp. 210-216.

The space between the floor of this hypocaust and the underside of the concrete carrying the floor measured 1ft. 4in.

*Very similar to pillars found at Caerwent.

In the vicinity of the hypocausts considerable quantities of fragments of red brick flue tiles were found, most of them scored on the face in characteristic fashion in order to give a hold for the wall plaster (plate 18). Two fragments were found near the deep drain from the bath buildings with a scroll pattern in low relief on the face* (plate 17). This ornamentation on the face of tiles is not at all common. A tile (16½in. by 6½in.) similarly ornamented, was found in Mark Lane, London, 1866, and is now in the Guildhall Museum.†

To the south of hypocaust No. 1 some walling was uncovered which may be the remains of a latrine (plate 19). Near this place the Samian vessels shown on plate 35 were found.

At a spot 60 feet distant in a north-easterly direction from the mosaic pavement already referred to, and at a level 5 feet below it, another larger and finer pavement‡ was uncovered (plates 20, 21, 22 and 23). It measured, inside the walls, 25ft. square. The design is an elaborate geometrical one, with guilloche and fret border. The work was executed in red, blue, white, and green tesserae of smaller size than the other pavement.

On taking up this Pavement, the following objects were found immediately below the floor on which it had rested:—

A. Pottery.

1. Sigillata (Samian).
 - a. Decorated. Drag. shape 37.
 - One fragment of the decorated band (see p. 227, No. 47).
 - One rim, deep, thick, of dull, thin glaze, approaching crimson.
 - b. Plain.
 - One rim of Drag. shapes 31 and 46, both of good glaze.
 - One piece of inside of base of shape 31, showing rouletting.
2. Coarse wares.
 - a. Buff. One rim of wide-mouthed jar with thin wash of reddish buff. Fragments of side and flat base of a vessel with smooth reddish buff surface on coarse, dirty-white clay.
 - b. Grey. Fragments of two flat bases and one side.
3. Mortarium. One fragment of hard buff with quartz grit.
- B. Iron. Nails, one much corroded, 4½in. long, one 2½in. long.
 - Other fragments uncertain, including some slag.
- C. Shells. One snail.
 - One Oyster fragment.
- E. A square morticed stone similar to those shewn on Plate 11.

*Ward's Romano-British Buildings, page 276.

†Trans. Lond. and Middlesex Arch. Soc., pp. 111, 216.

‡From measurements I have taken I am inclined to believe this pavement to be the one shewn on Stukeley's plan, 1721.

The Sigillata can probably be placed within the second half of the 2nd Cent. and one piece perhaps a little later. The buff ware is not likely to be before 3rd Cent.

The pavements are now preserved in the Hereford Museum.

The two buildings on the extreme west of our excavations are well built structures, the masonry being squared and laid in neat and regular courses, 5in. deep. The larger of the two is roughly 35ft. square, and is divided into equal parts by a wall. The east wall contained a tile course, the first example noted on this site. The entrance was on the west side, where a grooved stone threshold* was found *in situ* (see plates 24 and 25). The door opening measured about 9ft. The step consisted of two stones, the larger one still bearing the marks of the mason's chisel, the smaller one being quite smooth, showing that it had suffered much more wear than its neighbour. The longitudinal groove, which stops abruptly at the end of the longer stone and the absence of any bolt holes make it difficult to imagine the character of the door which hung above it. In the south-east corner of this building an unusual quantity of oyster shells were found. The small square building (14ft. by 10ft.) near by did not contain anything of special interest. The walls were well built.† Near the south-eastern outer angle of this building a female skeleton‡ was discovered, with bone pins, a bone button, a coin of Carausius (see coins catalogue on p. 196, No. 78) and some small fragments of bronze. The position of the bones seemed to suggest that the body had been unceremoniously tumbled into the hole prepared for it. At some little distance away a human lower jawbone was found.

There now only remains to be described a building which I take to be a bath, and a deep, well constructed drain. The bath building (see plates 26 and 27) measures 15ft. by 6ft. inside. The floor is paved with flags on a concrete foundation. The thick walls were plastered, and the angles both horizontal and vertical, were thickened out with cement fillets.§ The position of this building is very near the spot which "the chair" occupies on Stukeley's map. It seems probable that "the chair" was a niche at one end of this bath.

The drain is interesting (see plate 28). The top of the walling was 4ft. 6in. below the surface of the field. The side walls were 1ft. 6in. apart, and were carried down a further 4ft. 6in., so that the cross section was unusual. The walls had a plastered face,

*Preserved in the Museum.

†A portion of this masonry is preserved in the Museum.

‡For description of the bones, see pp. 232-236.

§Very similar to the angles in the baths at Letocetum, Wall, near Lichfield.

and the bottom was of concrete. Originally the drain terminated in a square end 43ft. from the wall of the bath. For some reason the drain had been extended and took a sharp turn to the east. This later work is of uncoursed masonry, and is not bonded into the earlier work. Over the end a large slab of stone was placed, possibly for the purpose of carrying a wall. The drain has a gradient of roughly 1 in 22: its floor at the upper end is 6ft. 3in. below the floor of the bath. There is no indication as to how this drain was covered.

The following pottery was found in the Bath and deep Drain apparently connected with it:—

- A. Small fragment of late Rhenish beaker with roulette on shoulder.
- B. Coarse red ware. Numerous fragments.
 1. Bowls, flat-bottomed.
 - One plain-sided, slightly curved (*cf.* pl. 33, 1).
 - One flanged (*cf.* pl. 34, 19).
 - Incurved sides:—
 - (a) with level reeded rims.
 - (b) with thickened rims bent down (*cf.* plate 33, 12).
 2. Jars.
 - Wide-mouthed, both deep and shallow.
 - One like Wroxeter 1914, type 78 (late).
 - One narrow-mouthed. *cf.* Wroxeter 1914, type 82 (latter part of 4th Cent.)
 3. Small urns (*cf.* pl. 33, 15).
- C. Grey wares. A few indefinable fragments.

In the above there is probably nothing before 3rd Cent., and some of it evidently belongs to the 4th Cent.

At a point south of the end of the drain and 20ft. therefrom several morticed stones and roughly-placed masonry were found.

WALL DECORATIONS.

(See Plate 29).

From the ruins of hypocaust No. 3 many fragments of coarse pink plaster or fine concrete were obtained, still retaining traces of decoration on the face. On one of the pieces (fig. 1) there is indicated an attempt at obtaining a perspective effect in the colour scheme similar to the wall painting in the houses at Caerwent. The concrete is at least 3in. in thickness, which suggests a partition* or possibly filling to a wooden framework.

Other fragments exhibited colouring as follows:—

- (1) Indigo blue and Indian red, divided by a white line $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide.
- (2) A band of Indigo $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide with a white line on each side five-sixteenths of an inch wide. On one side of the line is a trace of green colouring and on the other brighter green and red.
- (3) Indian red with chocolate below and traces of a pale green curved line ornament.
- (4) Yellow ochre with traces of light blue ornament, a line, and green colour below.
- (5) A greenish white colour with ornament in three shades of red (chocolate, indian red, and pink).
- (6) The colours on the piece (fig. 5) were exceptionally bright when the material was moist. Red below, approaching vermilion, above it a band of light green three-quarters of an inch wide, then a white line three quarters of an inch wide, followed by a rich dark green at the top.

Near hypocaust No. 4 much coloured plaster was found, some shewing a rather elaborate border; the ground was indigo blue, on this was painted a leaf and dot pattern (fig. 2), the white dots in three rows, those in the centre being seven-sixteenths of an inch diameter and the outer rows five-sixteenths. The leaves are rather irregularly placed and coloured light green.

The walls near hypocaust No. 2 were coloured yellow ochre with an emerald green ornament. All the fragments found near the mosaic pavement were similar; a contrast with the great variety of colours found in hypocausts 3 and 4. The rooms here no doubt were rather highly decorated. The colours noted were vermilion, Indian red, bright blue, and delicate greens and mauves.

It is fair to assume that this coloured plaster was either exposed to the weather or buried in the damp earth for a period of about 1500 years. The durability of the colours is in sharp contrast with the life of distempers or paints in general use to-day.

*Somewhat like modern "Mack partitions."

PLATE 12



Photo by]

CURB STONES AROUND HEARTH ON FLAG FLOOR (page 181).

[A. Watkins



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

SMALL STONE TROUGH ON FLAG FLOOR AND REMAINS OF STEP
BUILT OF SLABS (*page 181*).



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

STONE PILLARS OF HYPOCAUST NO. 2, WITH TESSELLATED PAVEMENT,
NO. 1 (FRONTISPIECE), IN BACKGROUND (page 182).



Photo by]

HYPOCAUST NO. I. STONE WALLING (*page 182*).

[*A. Watkins*

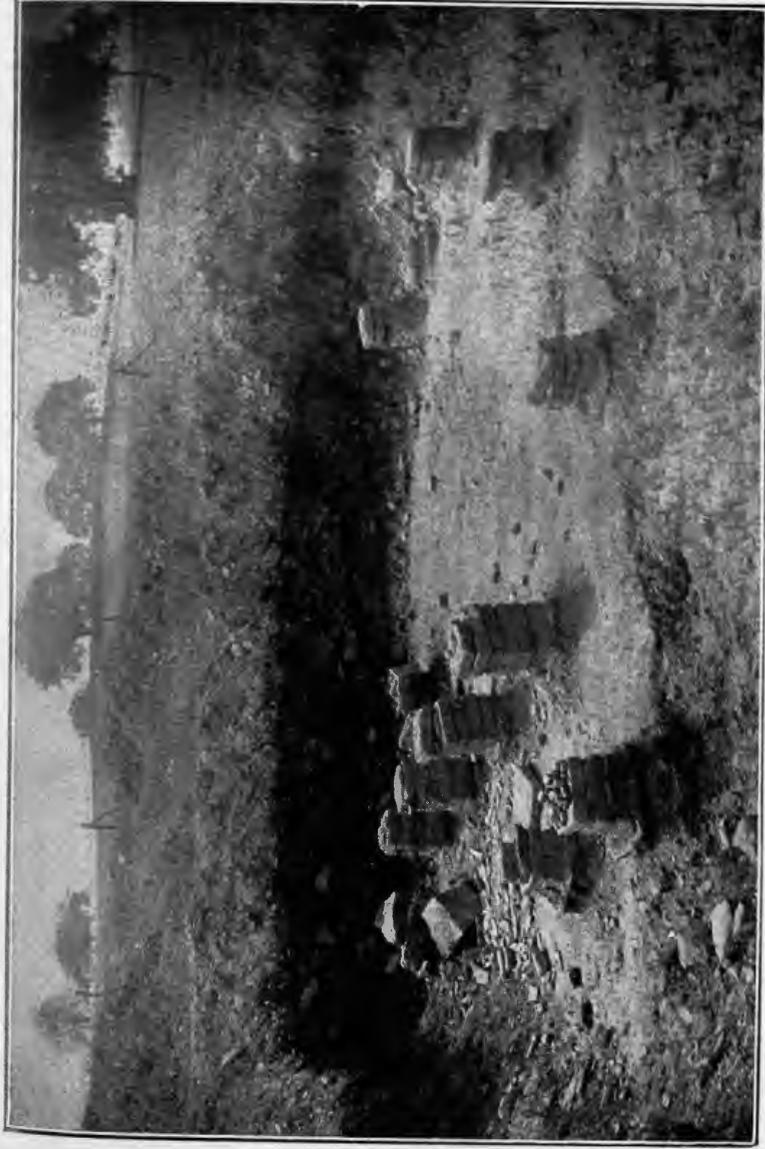


Photo by]

HYPOCAUST NO. 4. BRICK PILLARS (*page 182*).

[A. Watkins

PLATE 17.—FLUE-TILES (?) WITH ORNAMENT IN LOW RELIEF.

Two fragments of flue-tiles, red brick, stamped with an elaborate floral design, part of which resembles the Florentine fleur-de-lys. A similar fragment of this rare type was found in Mark Lane, 1666 (Trans. Lond. and Mddlx. Arch. Soc., III, 216) and is now in the Guildhall Mus. (Cat. XI, 4).

The pieces measure 6in. by 2½in., and 5in. by 2½in.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

FLUE TILES (?) WITH ORNAMENT IN LOW RELIEF.



1. Part of top of another stone.
2. After sandstone much weathered. Height of stone 1 1/2 in. by 1 in. Page 180.
3. Fragment of moulded Bath stone. On No. 1. Vertical line is cut from all the angles.
4. The like. Part of another stone. Height of stone 1 1/2 in. by 1 in. Page 180.

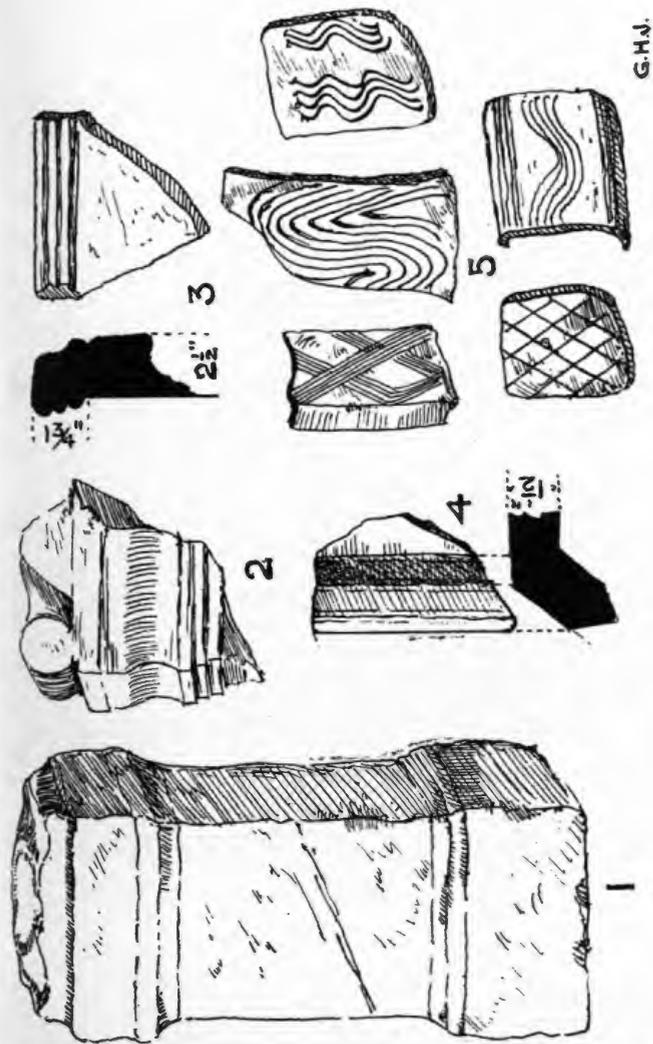


Plate 10. Bath Stone. Part of top of another stone. After sandstone much weathered. Fragment of moulded Bath stone. The like. Part of another stone.

PLATE 18.—ALTAR, WORKED STONES AND FLUE TILES.

1. Altar (Sandstone much weathered). Height, 2ft. 11in. Shaft, 13in. by 10in. Page 180.
2. Part of top of another altar.
- 3 & 4. Fragments of moulded Bath stone. On No. 4 a vertical line is cut near all the angles.
5. Flue tiles showing types of roughing as a hold for plaster. Page 183.

PLATE 18



ALTAR, WORKED STONES, AND FLUE TILES (pp. 179, 180, 183.)



Photo by]

REMAINS OF LATRINE (page 183).

[A. Watkins



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, NO. 2, LOOKING WEST (page 183).

See measured drawing, plate 23.

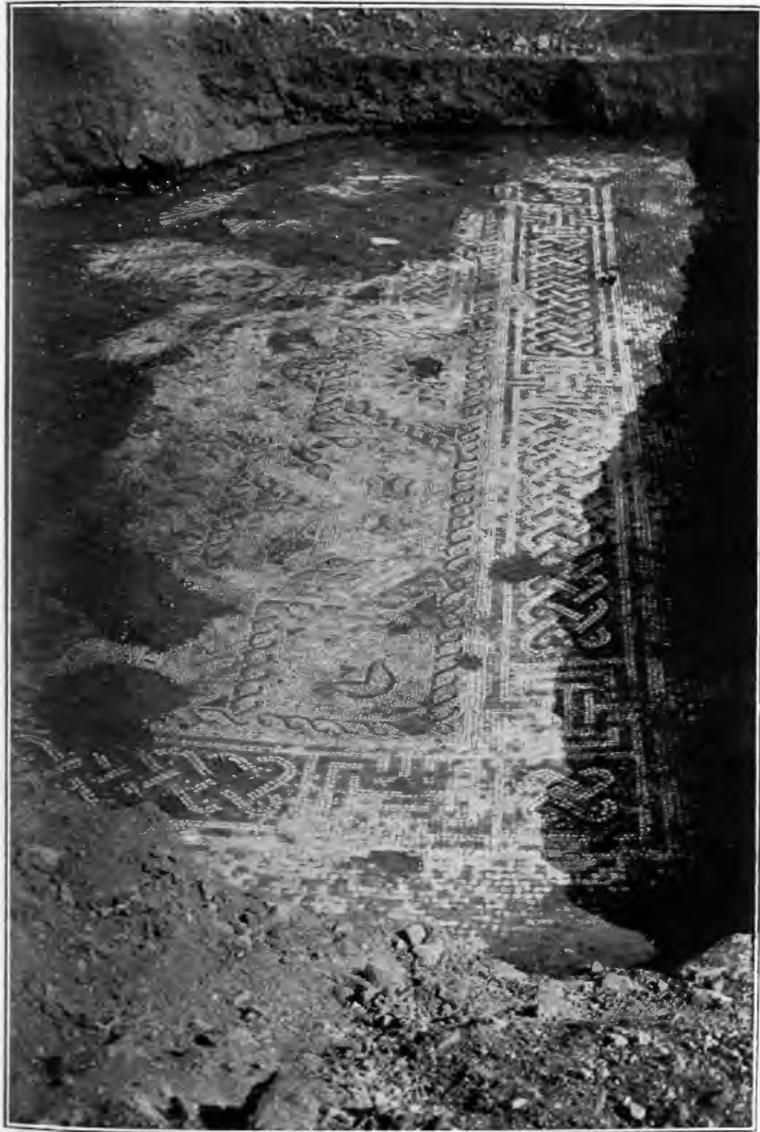


Photo by

[A. Watkins

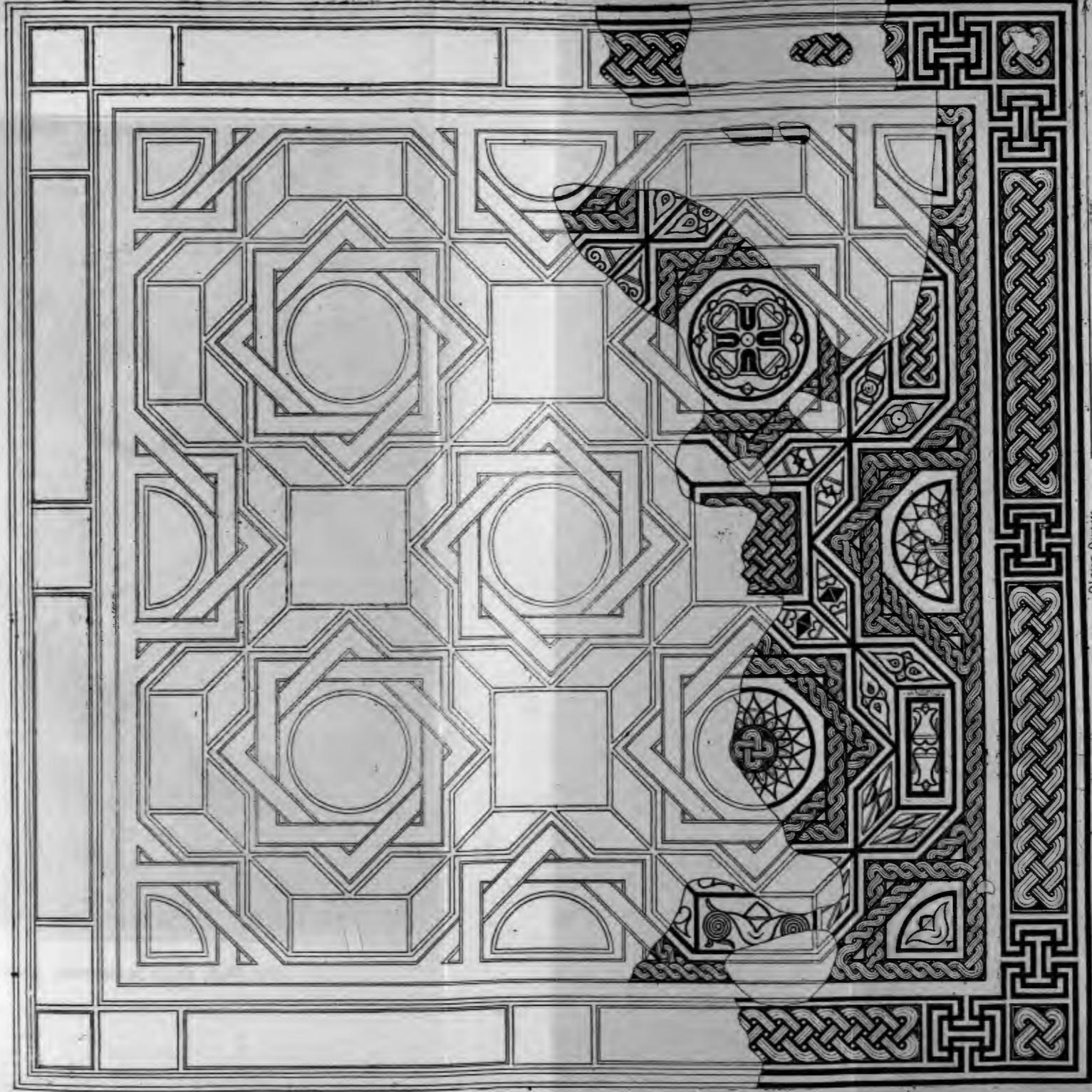
TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, NO. 2, LOOKING EAST.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, NO. 2, NEAR VIEW.



2 1/2 FEET SINGLES

G. H. JACK

MOSAIC PAVEMENT No. 2. RED, BLUE, WHITE AND GREEN TESSERAE (page 183).
A Pavement of similar pattern (border different) was discovered under the S.E. area of the Excise Office, London.
See Illustrations of Roman London, 1859, Roach Smith, pl. VII.



See Illustrations of Russian Churches, 1830, Vol. 2, pp. 117, 118.
 A Fragment of a Russian Church (found at the site of the Excise Office, London).
 ИОСЪ БУЛЖЕНЪ ИОЪ СЪ БЕРЪ ВЪЛЪ АМЪЛЪ ГАРЪ СВЕНЪ ДЪСЪВЪЕ (1830, 1831).

С. 117

С. 118

PLATE 53

PLATE 24



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

STONE THRESHOLD, NEAR VIEW (page 184).



Photo by]

STONE THRESHOLD *in situ* (page 184).

[A. Watkins



Photo by

A NEAR VIEW OF THE BATH BUILDING (*page 184*).

A. Watkins

PLATE 27



Photo by

THE BATH BUILDING. DEEP DRAIN IN FOREGROUND (*page 188*).

[*A. Watkins*



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

THE CURVED END OF THE DEEP DRAIN (page 184).



Plant in - West Himalayas

Fig. 1. - *Andropogon distachyoides* (L.) Stapf & Burdet

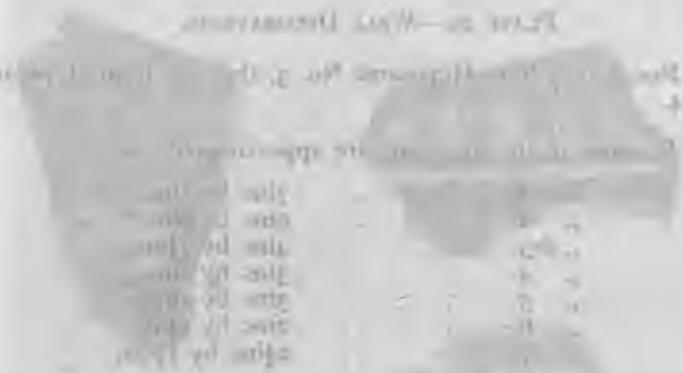


Fig. 2. - *Andropogon distachyoides* (L.) Stapf & Burdet
Fig. 3. - *Andropogon distachyoides* (L.) Stapf & Burdet
Fig. 4. - *Andropogon distachyoides* (L.) Stapf & Burdet
Fig. 5. - *Andropogon distachyoides* (L.) Stapf & Burdet
Fig. 6. - *Andropogon distachyoides* (L.) Stapf & Burdet
Fig. 7. - *Andropogon distachyoides* (L.) Stapf & Burdet



Fig. 8. - *Andropogon distachyoides* (L.) Stapf & Burdet

PLATE 29.—WALL DECORATIONS.

Nos. 1 & 5 from Hypocaust No. 3, the rest from Hypocaust No. 4.

The sizes of the fragments are approximately :—

No. 1.	..	..	7ins. by 5ins.
.. 2.	..	..	9ins. by 6ins.
.. 3.	..	..	4ins. by 2½ins.
.. 4.	..	..	3ins. by 2ins.
.. 5.	..	..	3ins. by 2ins.
.. 6.	..	..	2ins. by 1½ins.
.. 7.	..	..	2½ins. by 1½ins.



WALL DECORATION. (Page 186).



PLATE 30.—COINS.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Florianus. | 276 A.D. | See p. 195, No. 58. |
| 2. | Maxentius. | 306-312 A.D. | See p. 199, No. 109. |
| 3. | Constantine I. | 307-337 A.D. | See p. 199, No. 110. |
| 4. | Allectus. | 293-296 A.D. | See p. 198, No. 92. |
| 5. | Elagabalus. | 218-222 A.D. | See p. 192, No. 21. |
| 6. | Gordian III. | 238-244 A.D. | See p. 192, No. 23. |

PLATE 30



Photo by]

COINS. Full size.

[A. Watkins

COIN TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- ℞. = silver, *e.g.*, denarius
 1 Æ = large brass = Sestertius (orichalcum).
 2 Æ = Middle brass = dupondius (orichalcum) or as
 (copper), or follis (copper, sometimes silver washed).
 3 Æ = small brass (copper), of which the smallest size is called a
 minim.
 B = billon (one-fifth silver + four-fifths copper).

Under the Empire :—

2 asses	= 1 dupondius	not issued after
2 dupondii	= 1 sestertius	260 A.D.
4 sestertii	= 1 denarius	

The Antoninianus, introduced by M. Aur. Antoninus (Caracalla) between 211-217 A.D., was a plated silver coin nominally equal to two denarii.

The follis was current circa 294-313 A.D.

The sign represents the spaces occupied by mint marks on the reverse of a coin.

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS

(excluding the Hoard).

VESPASIAN or **TITUS** (69-81 A.D.).

1. *Obv.* ...CAESA]R VESPASIA[N.. Head r.
Rev. Obliterated. 2 Æ.
2. *Obv.* ...VESPASIAN.... Head r.
Rev. Illegible. Draped female with wreath in r. hand. In field S C.
2 Æ.

DOMITIAN (81-96 A.D.).

3. *Obv.* [IMP CAES DOMIT AVG G]ERM.... Head laureate r.
Rev. Obliterated. 2 Æ. (As.)
4. *Obv.* Illegible. Head r.
Rev. Virtus standing r., holding spear in r. hand and raising l. foot.
In field S C. 2 Æ.

NERVA (96-98 A.D.).

5. *Obv.* Illegible. Head laureate r.
Rev. Obliterated. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.)

TRAJAN (98-117 A.D.).

6. *Obv.* [IMP TR]AIANO AVG GER [DAC P M TR P]. Head laureate r.
Rev. [COS V P P S P Q R] OPTIMO PRINC. Mars standing l. with
vertical spear. 104-111 A.D. AR. (Denarius.)

HADRIAN (117-138 A.D.).

7. *Obv.* Illegible. Head laureate r.
Rev. Obliterated. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.)

ANTONINUS PIUS (138-161 A.D.).

8. *Obv.* [ANTO]NINVS AVG PIVS [P P...]. Head laureate r.
Rev. Illegible. Pietas standing l. with patera in r. hand; at her feet
a lighted altar. In field S C. 1 Æ. (Sestertius.)

9. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III. Head laureate r.
Rev. [S]ALVS [AVG]. Salus standing l. with patera in r. hand, feeding
serpent rising from altar and holding sceptre in l. In field S C.
140-144 A.D. 1 Æ. (Sestertius, burnt).
10. *Obv.* [ANTONIN]VS AVG PIVS P P TR P. Head laureate r.
Rev. Illegible. Victory standing r. In field S C.
1 Æ. (Sestertius).
11. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III. Head laureate r.
Rev. Figure standing r. with sceptre in r. hand. In field S C.
140-144 A.D. 2 Æ. (As.)
12. *Obv.* ...AVG PI[VS... Head laureate r.
Rev. Illegible. Draped female figure standing r. In field S C.
2 Æ. (As.)

FAUSTINA Senior (d. 141 A.D.).

13. *Obv.* DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust r. without veil.
Rev. AVGVSTA. Venus standing l., r. hand holding apple, l. resting
on shield. In field S C. 1 Æ. (Sestertius).
14. *Obv.* Illegible. Bust r. without veil.
Rev. Draped female (? Aeternitas) standing l. with globe in r. hand.
[In field S C]. 2 Æ.

MARCUS AURELIUS (161-180 A.D.).

15. *Obv.* M ANTONINVS AVG ... Head r.
Rev. Illegible. Draped female standing. [In field S C]. 2 Æ.
16. *Obv.* Illegible. Head laureate r.
Rev. Victory l., r. hand extended, l. holding palm branch. In field
S C. 2 Æ. (As.)

FAUSTINA Junior (141-175 A.D.).

17. *Obv.* FAVSTINA ... Bust draped r.
Rev. Obliterated. 2 Æ.

1st-11th CENT. A.D. Uncertain.

18. *Obv.* Illegible. Head r.
Rev. Standing figure. In field S C. 1 Æ. (Sestertius).
19. *Obv.* Illegible. Head r.
Rev. [?]PROVIDENTIA] AVG. Draped female figure standing l. with bag
in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. In field S C. 2 Æ.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (193-211 A.D.).

20. *Obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Head laureate r.
Rev. P M TR P XVII COS III P P. Jupiter standing l. between two children, holding thunderbolt and sceptre.
 209 A.D. \mathcal{R} (Denarius).

ELAGABALUS (218-222 A.D.).

21. *Obv.* IMP ANTONINVS AVG. Head radiate r.
Rev. FIDES MILITVM. Fides standing r. with staff and standard.
 (See pl. 30, No. 5). B (Antoninianus).

SEVERUS ALEXANDER (222-235 A.D.).

22. *Obv.* IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG. Bust laureate r.
Rev. MARTI VICTORI. Mars advancing r. with spear in r. hand and trophy in l. In field S C. I \mathcal{A} . (Sestertius).

GORDIAN III PIUS (238-244 A.D.).

23. *Obv.* IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG. Bust laureate r.
Rev. VICTORIA AETERNA. Victory standing l., r. hand resting on shield, l. holding palm branch; beneath the shield, a captive seated l. In field S C. 242 A.D. (Eckhel). I \mathcal{A} . (Sestertius)
 (See pl. 30, No. 6).

(?) **PHILIPPUS** Senior (242-249 A.D.).

24. *Obv.* IMP [?M IVL PHILIPPVS] AVG. Head radiate r.
Rev. Obliterated. B (Antoninianus).

GALLIENUS (253-268 A.D.).

- 25-28. *Obv.* In all cases:
 GALLIENVS AVG. Head or bust radiate r. 260-268 A.D.
25. *Rev.* [LI]BERAL AVG. Liberalitas standing l. with tesserae and cornucopiae. Mint mark $\frac{S|}{-}$ Rome. 3 \mathcal{A} .
26. *Rev.* MARTI PACIFERO. Mars standing l. with olive branch and shield. Mint mark $\frac{A|}{-}$ Rome. 3 \mathcal{A} .
27. *Rev.* NEPTVNO CONS AVG. Sea horse r. 3 \mathcal{A} .

28. *Rev.* [IOVI] PROPVG NAT. Jupiter nude striding l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand and end of cloak in l. 3 \mathcal{A} . (fragment).

POSTUMUS (260-268 A.D.).

- 29-32. *Obv.* In all cases:
 IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG. Bust radiate r.
29. *Rev.* IOVI PROPVG NATORI. Jupiter nude striding l. with thunderbolt and eagle. B (Antoninianus).
30. *Rev.* LAETITIA AVG. Galley. B (Antoninianus).
31. *Rev.* SALVS AVG. Aesculapius standing with serpent coiled round staff in r. hand and l. arm wrapped in cloak; globe at feet r. B (Antoninianus).
32. *Rev.* ORIEN[S] AVG. Sol radiate, striding l., r. hand raised. 3 \mathcal{A} . (silvered).

VICTORINUS (265-267 A.D.).

- 33-36. *Obv.* In all cases where legible:
 IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG. Bust radiate and draped r.
33. *Rev.* SALV[S] AVG]. Salus standing r. feeding serpent in her arms. 3 \mathcal{A} .
34. *Rev.* Illegible. Draped figure standing. 3 \mathcal{A} .
35. *Rev.* Obliterated. 3 \mathcal{A} .
36. *Rev.* ? Salus standing r. with serpent. 3 \mathcal{A} . Imitation (fragment).

MARIUS (268 A.D.).

37. *Obv.* IMP C M AVR MARIVS P F AVG. Bust radiate and draped r.
Rev. AVG FELICITAS. Felicitas standing l. with caduceus and cornucopiae. 3 \mathcal{A} .

CLAUDIUS II GOTHICUS (268-270 A.D.).

38. *Obv.* IMP CLAVDIVS AVG. Head radiate r.
Rev. LAETITIA AVG. Laetitia standing l., r. hand holding wreath, l. rudder resting on globe. Mint mark $\frac{-|XII}{-}$ Rome. 3 \mathcal{A} .

Posthumous Coins.

39. *Obv.* DIVO CLAVDIO. Bust radiate r.
Rev. CONSECRATIO. Lighted altar. 3 Æ.
 Struck by Quintillus, 270 A.D.
40. *Obv.* DIVO CLAVDIO OPTIMO IMP. Bust laureate and draped r.
Rev. REQVIES OPTIMORVM MERITORVM. Emperor seated l. in curule
 chair, raising r. hand. Mint mark R * T Rome. 3 Æ.
 Struck by Constantine I., 323 A.D.

TETRICUS Senior (268-273 A.D.).

- 41-50. *Obv.* in all cases :
 IMP (c) TETRICVS P F AVG. Bust radiate and draped r.
41. *Rev.* HILARITAS AVG. Hilaritas standing l. with palm branch and
 cornucopiae. 3 Æ.
42. *Rev.* IOVI STATORI. Jupiter standing r. with thunderbolt and sceptre.
 3 Æ.
43. *Rev.* LAETITIA AVGG. Laetitia standing l. with wreath in r. hand, l.
 resting on anchor. 3 Æ.
44. *Rev.* LAETITIA AVGG N. Laetitia as above. 3 Æ.
45. *Rev.* Similar but much worn. 3 Æ.
46. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax standing l. with olive branch and vertical sceptre.
 3 Æ.
47. *Rev.* PR[INC IVVENT]. Emperor standing l. with pedom and vertical
 sceptre. 3 Æ.
48. *Rev.* SALVS AVGG. Salus standing l., feeding serpent rising from
 altar. 3 Æ.
49. *Rev.* Illegible. Draped female standing. 3 Æ.
50. *Rev.* Obliterated. 3 Æ.
- 51,52. Barbarous imitations. Two specimens. 3 Æ.

TETRICUS Junior (268-273 A.D.).

53. *Obv.* [C PIV] ESV TETRICVS CAES. Bust radiate r.
Rev. PAX AVGG. Pax standing l. with olive branch and vertical
 sceptre. 3 Æ.

54. *Obv.* TETRICVS CAES. Bust radiate r.
Rev. . . AVGG. Figure (? Pax) standing. 3 Æ.
- 55,56. *Obv.* C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES. Bust radiate r.
Rev. SPES PVBLICA. Spes advancing l. with flower and catching up
 dress. Two Specimens. 3 Æ.
57. *Obv.* CAES (sic) TETRICVS AVG. Bust radiate r.
Rev. SPES AVGG. Spes as above. 3 Æ. Imitation.

FLORIANUS (276 A.D.).

58. *Obv.* IMP C MAN FLORIANVS AVG. Bust radiate r.
Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providentia standing r., r. hand pointing
 with staff to globe at feet, l. holding vertical sceptre. 3 Æ.
 (See pl. 30, No. 1).

CARAVSIUS (287-293 A.D.).

- 59-85. *Obv.* in all cases (unless otherwise stated): Bust radiate and draped r.
- 59, 60. *Rev.* FORTVNA AVG. Fortuna standing l., r. hand resting on rudder,
 cornucopiae in l.
59. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. 3 Æ.
60. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS AVG. 3 Æ.
61. *Rev.* LAETITIA AVG. Laetitia standing l. with wreath and anchor.
Obv. . . . CA]RAVSIVS P F AVG. Mint mark $\frac{-|}{c}$ Colchester.
 3 Æ.
- 62-5. *Rev.* MONETA AVG. Moneta standing l. with scales and cornucopiae.
62. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F [AVG]. Mint mark $\overline{ms[L]}$ London. 3 Æ.
63. *Obv.* Similar but worn and no mint mark.
 3 Æ. (remains of silvering).
64. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P AVG. 3 Æ.
65. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS AVG. Mint Mark $\frac{s|c}{-}$ Mint uncertain,
 probably Colchester. 3 Æ.
66. *Rev.* MONET AVG. Moneta as above.
Obv. IMP CARAVSIVS AVG. 3 Æ.

- 67-72. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax standing l. with olive branch and vertical sceptre.
67. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG. 3 Æ.
Mint mark $\frac{S|P}{[ML]XXI}$ London.
68. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVS[IVS ...] 3 Æ.
69. *Obv.* IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Mint mark $\frac{F|O}{ML}$ London. 3 Æ.
- 70, 71. *Obv.* Similar, but no mint marks. Two specimens. 3 Æ.
72. *Rev.* PA[X AV]G. Pax standing l. with olive branch (sceptre indistinct).
Obv. [IM]P CARAV[SIVS...]. Mint mark $\frac{-|}{c}$ Colchester. 3 Æ. (corroded).
73. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax standing l. with olive branch and transverse sceptre.
Obv. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. 3 Æ.
74. *Rev.* PAX [AVG]. Same type.
Obv. IMP CAR... Bust radiate and cuirassed r. 3 Æ. (worn).
75. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax sacrificing at lighted altar with vertical sceptre in l. hand.
Obv. IMP CARAVSIVS AVG. 3 Æ.
76. *Rev.* [PA]X AVG. Pax standing full face, holding in each hand a sceptre.
Obv. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. 3 Æ.
77. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax standing l. with scales and cornucopiae.
Obv. ...CARAVSI]VS AVG.
Mint mark $\frac{[ML]XXI}{[I]}$ probably London. 3 Æ.
78. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Salus standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar and holding vertical sceptre in l. hand.
Obv. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust radiate and cuirassed r. (Found with female skeleton, see p. 184). 3 Æ.
79. *Rev.* SAECVLI FELICI. Emperor striding r. in military attire, with transverse sceptre and globe.
Obv. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Mint mark illegible. 3 Æ.

80. *Rev.* SALVS AVG. Salus standing l. with cornucopiae, feeding serpent by altar.
Obv. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. 3 Æ.
81. *Rev.* SALVS AVG. Salus as above, but with vertical sceptre instead of cornucopiae.
Obv. IMP C CARAVSIVS AVG. 3 Æ.
- 82-5. *Reverses* illegible.
82. *Rev.* V... Draped female figure standing l. with cornucopiae.
Obv. IMP CARAVSIVS P [AVG]. 3 Æ.
83. *Rev.* Figure radiate and semi-nude standing r., l. hand outstretched and open, r. hand on hip (?).
Obv. IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust radiate r.
Mint mark $\frac{[ML]L}{[ML]XXI}$ London. 3 Æ.
84. *Rev.* Draped figure standing l.
Obv. ... CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust radiate and cuirassed r.
Mint mark $\frac{P}{[ML]XXI}$ London. 3 Æ. (corroded).
85. *Rev.* [?] PAX AVG]. Draped female figure standing l. with olive branch (?) and vertical sceptre.
Obv. IMP [CARAVSIV]S P F [AVG]. 3 Æ. (corroded).

ALLECTUS (293-296 A.D.).

- 86-93. *Obv.* Legend in all cases :
IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG.
86. *Obv.* Bust radiate and cuirassed r.
Rev. AEQVITAS AVG. Aequitas standing l. with scales and cornucopiae.
Mint mark $\frac{S|P}{ML}$ London. 3 Æ.
87. *Obv.* Bust radiate and cuirassed r.
Rev. COMES AVG. Minerva standing l., holding olive branch and spear ; l. hand resting on buckler.
Mint mark $\frac{S|A}{ML}$ London. 3 Æ.

88. *Obv.* Bust radiate and draped r.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax standing l. with olive branch and vertical sceptre.
 Mint mark $\frac{s}{ML}$ London. 3 Æ.
89. *Obv.* Bust radiate and cuirassed l., r. hand holding sceptre surmounted by eagle.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax as above, but with transverse sceptre.
 Mint mark $\frac{s|P}{ML}$ London. 3 Æ.
90. *Obv.* Bust radiate and cuirassed r.
Rev. Same legend and type.
 Mint mark $\frac{s|A}{MSL}$ London. 3 Æ.
91. *Obv.* Bust radiate and draped r.
Rev. PROVID AVG. Providentia standing l., pointing with staff to globe at feet and holding cornucopiae.
 Mint mark $\frac{s|P}{-}$ mint uncertain. 3 Æ.
- 92, 93. *Obv.* Bust radiate and cuirassed r.
Rev. VIRTUS AVG.
92. Galley l., mast, cordage, rudder, six rowers and five oars.
 Mint mark $\frac{-|}{QC}$ Colchester. 3 Æ.
 (See plate 30, No. 4).
93. Galley r., eight oars and rudder, the rest obliterated.
 Mint mark $\frac{-|}{QL}$ London. 3 Æ.
- RADIATE CROWNS.** (Uncertain attribution. 260-296 A.D.).
- 94-107. *Obv.* in all cases :
 Illegible. Head or bust radiate r.
94. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax standing l. 3 Æ.
- 95, 96. *Rev.* SPES AVG. Spes advancing l. with flower and catching up dress.
 Two specimens. 3 Æ.
97. *Rev.* Illegible. Draped female standing. 3 Æ (fragment).
- 98-101. *Rev.* Obliterated. Four specimens. 3 Æ.

- Imitations :
- 102-6. *Rev.* Standing figure. Five Specimens. 3 Æ.
107. *Rev.* Draped figure standing with vertical sceptre ; in field +.
 (cf. Wright, Uriconium, plate on p. 338). 3 Æ. (minim)

DIOCLETIAN (284-305 A.D.).

108. *Obv.* IMP DIOCLETIANVS P AVG. Bust laureate and cuirassed.
Rev. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius standing l. with patera and cornucopiae.
 Mint mark $\frac{s|F}{STR}$ Trier. 2 Æ. (Follis).

MAXENTIVS (306-312 A.D.).

109. *Obv.* IMP C MAXENTIVS P F A[VG]. Head laureate r.
Rev. CONSERV VRB SVAE. In a temple with six columns, Roma seated facing, head turned l., holding globe and sceptre ; at her l. side, a shield ; in the pediment, a wreath. Mint mark $\frac{R}{S}$ Rome.
 (See pl. 30, No. 2). 306-308 A.D. 2 Æ. (Follis).

CONSTANTINE I, The Great (Cæsar 306-307 A.D., Augustus 307-337 A.D.).*As Cæsar.*

110. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS NOBILI CAES. Bust laureate, draped and cuirassed r.
Rev. GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Genius wearing modius, standing l., with patera and cornucopiae. No mint mark (London mint).
 (See pl. 30, No. 3). 306-307 A.D. 2 Æ. (Follis)

As Augustus.

111. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
Rev. SOLI INVICTO. Sol radiate standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe. Mint mark $\frac{PTR}{-}$ Trier. 313-317 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 112-16. *Rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Sol radiate etc., as above.
- 112, 13. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG. Bust laureate r.
 London mint marks : $\frac{T|F}{PLN}$ $\frac{-|}{PLN}$
 313-320 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 114, 15. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
 London mint mark : $\frac{s|F}{PLN}$
 Trier mint mark : $\frac{T|F}{TR}$ 313-320 A.D. 3 Æ.

116. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS P F AVG. Bust laureate r.
Mint mark $\frac{T|F}{ATR}$ Trier 313-320 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 117-20. *Rev.* BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Globe resting on altar inscribed VOTIS XX; above, three stars. 320-324 A.D. 3 Æ.
117. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS P F AVG. Bust helmeted and cuirassed l.
Mint mark $\frac{TR}{TR}$ Trier.
- 118-20. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Same type.
- 118, 19. Trier mint marks: $\frac{PTR}{PTR}$ Trier.
120. Mint mark illegible.
121. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust helmeted and cuirassed l.
Rev. BEAT TRANQLITAS. Same type as above.
Mint mark $\frac{F|B}{[F]LON}$ London. 320-324 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 122, 23. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust laureate r.
Rev. D N CONSTANTINI MAX AVG. Within a wreath VOT XX.
122. Tarragona mint: $\frac{*}{TT}$
123. Thessalonica mint: $\frac{TSIVI}{TSIVI}$ 320-324 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 124-6. *Rev.* VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP. Two Victories placing on pillar or cippus a shield inscribed VOT P R.
124. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust helmeted, laureate and cuirassed r. Mint mark $\frac{PTR}{PTR}$ Trier.
125. *Obv.* Illegible. Bust as above.
Mint mark $\frac{STR}{STR}$ Trier.
126. *Obv.* IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust as above, with spear over r. shoulder. Mint mark illegible. 320-324 A.D. 3 Æ.
127. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Bust laureate r.
Rev. PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. Gate of camp surmounted by two small domes; between them a star.
Mint mark $\frac{PTR}{PTR}$ Trier. 324-326 A.D. 3 Æ.

- 128, 29. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them, one standard. Mint marks $\frac{TRP}{TRP}$ $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$ Trier. 335-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

HELENA (1st wife of Constantine Chlorus, Augusta 306 A.D., d. 328 A.D.).

- 130-3. *Obv.* FL IVL HELENAE AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. PAX PVBLICA. Pax standing l. with olive branch and transverse sceptre.
- 130, 31. Mint marks $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$ $\frac{+|}{TRS}$ Trier.
- 132, 33. Two mint marks illegible.
All struck by Constantine I or II, 335-340 A.D. 3 Æ.
134. *Obv.* FL IVL ELENA. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. PAX PVBLICA. Same type as above.
Mint mark $\frac{LG}{LG}$ (sic) Lyons. Imitation (minim).

THEODORA (2nd wife of Constantius Chlorus, d. 326 A.D.).

- 135-6. *Obv.* FL MAX THEODORAE AVG. Bust laureate and draped r.
Rev. PIETAS ROMANA. Pietas standing facing l., nursing infant.
Mint marks $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$ $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$ Trier.
Both struck by Constantine I or II, 335-340 A.D. 3 Æ.

CONSTANTINE I. and CONTEMPORARIES.

(POPVLVS ROMANVS).

137. *Obv.* POP ROMANVS. Youthful bust laureate l; behind, a cornucopiae.
Rev. Within a wreath * mint mark of Constantinople.
 $\frac{CONSS}{CONSS}$ 335-337. 3 Æ.
- (VRBS ROMA).
- 138-43. *Obv.* VRBS ROMA. Helmeted bust of Roma l.
Rev. She-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; above two stars.
- 138, 39. Lyons mint marks: $\frac{FLG}{FLG}$ $\frac{SLG}{SLG}$
- 140, 41. Trier mint marks: $\frac{TRP}{TRP}$ $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$
- 142, 43. Two mint marks illegible. 330-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

(CONSTANTINOPOLIS.)

- 144-51. *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Helmeted bust of Constantinopolis I, with sceptre.
Rev. Victory standing l., r. foot on ship's prow, with transverse spear and shield.
- 144-6. Lyons mint marks: $\frac{T}{PLG}$ $\frac{*PLG}{*PLG}$ $\frac{PL[G]}{PL[G]}$
- 147, 48. Trier mint marks: $\frac{TRP}{TRP}$ $\frac{TRP}{TRP}$
- 149-51. Three mint marks illegible. 330-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

CRISPUS (Caesar 317-326 A.D.).

- 152, 53. *Rev.* CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. Within a wreath, VOT X.
152. *Obv.* IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES. Bust laureate r.
 Mint mark $\frac{PTR}{PTR}$ Trier.
153. *Obv.* IVL CRISPVS NOB C. Bust laureate r.
 Mint mark $\frac{PTR}{PTR}$ Trier. 320-324. 3 Æ.

CONSTANTINE II (Caesar 317-337 A.D., Augustus 337-340 A.D.)

As Caesar.

154. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Bust laureate r.
Rev. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. Within a wreath, VOT X.
 Mint mark $\frac{STR}{STR}$ Trier. 320-324 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 155-68. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS type.
- 155-65. Two soldiers facing; between them, two standards.
- 155-60. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
155. Arles mint mark: $\frac{CONST}{CONST}$
156. Lyons mint mark: $\frac{PLG}{PLG}$
- 157, 58. Trier mint marks: $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$ (2)
- 159, 60. Two mint marks illegible.

- 161-5. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN N C. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
- 161, 62. Arles mint marks: $\frac{PCONST}{PCONST}$ $\frac{SCONST}{SCONST}$
- 163, 64. Lyons mint marks: $\frac{PLG}{PLG}$ (2)
165. Trier mint mark: $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$ 330-335 A.D. 3 Æ
- 166-8. Two soldiers facing, between them one standard.
166. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
 One mint mark illegible.
- 167, 68. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN N C. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
167. Arles mint mark: $\frac{PCONST}{PCONST}$
168. Trier mint mark: $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$ 335-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

CONSTANTIUS II (Caesar 323-337 A.D., Augustus 337-361 A.D.)

As Caesar.

169. *Obv.* No legend. Bust of Constantius II laureate, draped and cuirassed r.
Rev. CONSTANT·I·V·S CAESAR. Above, a star.
 Mint mark $\frac{PTR}{PTR}$ Trier. 326-333 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 170-80. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
- 170-8. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them, two standards.
- 170, 71. Lyons mint marks: $\frac{PLG}{PLG}$ $\frac{PL[G]}{PL[G]}$
- 172, 73. Rome mint marks: $\frac{RBT}{RBT}$ $\frac{RFT}{RFT}$
174. Siscia mint mark: $\frac{BSIS}{BSIS}$
- 175, 76. Trier mint marks: $\frac{TRP}{TRP}$ $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$
- 177, 78. Two mint marks illegible. 330-335 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 179, 80. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them, one standard.
 Mint mark $\frac{TRS}{TRS}$ $\frac{T·RS}{T·RS}$ Trier 335-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

181. *Obv.* [FL IVL CONSTA]NTIVS NOB C. Youthful bust laureate and cuirassed r.
Rev. Victory standing l. on ship's prow with transverse spear and shield (CONSTANTINOPOLIS reverse).
 Mint mark $\overline{\text{TR}}$ Trier. Hybrid coin. 3 Æ.
- As Augustus.*
- 182-6. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them, one standard. 3 Æ.
182. *Obv.* [FL IVL] CONSTANTIVS AVG. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
 Trier mint mark: $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ 337-340 A.D.
183. *Obv.* IMP [CONSTAN]TIVS [AVG]. Bust diademed and draped r.
 Arles mint mark: $\overline{\text{PCONST}}$ 337-340 AD.
- 184-6. *Obv.* CONSTANTIVS P F AVG.
 Bust laureate r.
 Mint mark: $\overline{\text{X}}_{[\text{SCONST?}]}$ Arles (?). 337-340 A.D. (?)
 Bust diademed and draped r.
185. Arles mint mark: $\overline{\text{G}}_{[\text{PARL}]}$ 340-342 A.D.
186. Lyons mint mark: $\overline{\text{5}}_{\text{PLG}}$ 337-342 A.D.
- 187, 88. *Obv.* CONSTANTIVS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Two Victories standing, facing each other and holding wreaths.
 Trier mint marks: $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ $\overline{\text{[TRP OF TRS]}}$ 342-348 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 189, 90. *Obv.* D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. FEL·TEMP·REPARATIO.. Phoenix radiate on globe r.
 Trier mint mark: $\overline{\text{TRP}}$
190. One mint mark cut off. 348-361 A.D. 3 Æ.

- 191-4. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor spearing fallen horseman.
191. Arles mint mark: $\overline{\text{CONST}}$
192. Lyons mint mark: $\overline{\text{CPLG}}$
193. Trier mint mark: $\overline{\text{TRP}}$
194. One mint mark illegible. 353-361 A.D. 3 Æ.
- Blundered Coins.*
195. *Obv.* IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C. Head laureate r.
Rev. GLOR EXITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them two standards. 3 Æ.
196. *Obv.* D N CONSTANTIVS P AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor spearing fallen horseman.
 Mint mark: $\overline{\text{CSIC}}$ (sic). 3 Æ.
- CONSTANS** (Cæsar 333-337 A.D., Augustus 337-350 A.D.).
- As Augustus.*
197. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANS AVG. Bust laureate and draped r.
Rev. VIRTVS AVGG NN. Emperor standing l., with reversed spear and shield.
 Mint mark $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ Trier. 337-340 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 198-204. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them one standard.
198. Arles mint mark: $\overline{\text{SARL}}$
199. Lyons mint mark: $\overline{\text{SLG}}$
200. Siscia mint mark: $\overline{\text{ASIS}}$
- 201-3. Trier mint marks: $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ $\overline{\text{M}}$
204. One mint mark illegible. 340-342 A.D. 3 Æ.

- 205-20. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Two Victories standing, facing each other and holding wreaths.
- 205-15. Trier mint marks (11) : $\frac{D}{TRP}$ (2) $\frac{D}{TRP\cup}$ $\frac{D}{TRS}$ (2) $\frac{M}{TRS}$ (2) $\frac{\text{☩}}{TRP}$ (2)
- $\frac{\text{☩}}{TRS}$ $\frac{\text{☩}}{\text{///}}$
- 216-20. Five mint marks illegible. 342-348 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 221-5. *Obv.* D N CONSTANS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
221. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Phoenix radiate on globe r.
 Mint mark $\frac{\text{---}}{TRS}$ Trier. 348-350 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 222, 23. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor r. dragging captive out of hut.
 Mint marks $\frac{\text{---}}{AQP}$ $\frac{\text{---}}{AQS}$ Aquileia. 348-350 A.D. 3 Æ.
224. *Rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor standing l. in galley, holding labarum in l., Victory steering.
 Mint mark $\frac{\text{---}}{SARL}$ Arles. 348-350 A.D. 3 Æ.
225. *Rev.* [FEL] TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor spearing fallen horseman.
 Mint mark illegible. 348-350 A.D. 3 Æ.

CONSTANTIUS II. or CONSTANS.

- 226, 27. *Obv.* FL IVL CONST... NOB C. Bust laureate r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS.
226. Two soldiers facing; between them, two standards.
 Mint mark obliterated. 330-335 A.D. 3 Æ.
227. Two soldiers facing; between them, one standard.
 Mint mark obliterated. 335-337 A.D. 3 Æ.
228. *Obv.* CONSTAN ... Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Two Victories standing, facing and holding wreaths.
 Mint mark $\frac{\text{☩}}{\text{///}}$ Trier. 342-348 A.D. 3 Æ.

229. *Obv.* Illegible. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Emperor spearing fallen horseman.
 Mint mark $\frac{\text{---}}{SL*G}$ Lyons. 348-361 A.D. 3 Æ.
230. One barbarous imitation of above type. 3 Æ.

CONSTANTINE Family.

- Uncertain attribution. Obverses worn and illegible.
231. *Obv.* Bust r.
Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Globe resting on altar inscribed VOTIS XX; above, three stars.
 Mint mark illegible. 320-324 A.D. 3 Æ.
232. *Obv.* Bust r.
Rev. Illegible. Two Victories placing shield or wreath inscribed VOT X upon a pillar.
 Mint mark $\frac{\text{---}}{PTR}$ Trier. 3 Æ. (minim).
233. *Obv.* Bust laureate and cuirassed r. (? CRISPVS).
Rev. [PROVIDENTIAE] CAESS. Gate of camp surmounted by two small domes; between them, a star.
 Mint mark $\frac{\text{---}}{FLON}$ London. 320-326 A.D. 3 Æ.
234. *Obv.* AVG. Bust diademed r. (probably CONSTANTINE II).
Rev. VIRTVS AVGG NN. Emperor standing, facing l., with reversed spear and shield.
 Mint mark $\frac{\text{---}}{\text{///CON}} \text{///}$ Arles. 337-340 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 235-40. *Rev.* GLORIA EXERCITVS type.
235. Two soldiers facing; between them, two standards.
 Mint mark (?) $\frac{\text{---}}{TRP}$ Trier 330-335 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 236-40. Two soldiers facing; between them one standard.
- 236-8. Trier mint mark : $\frac{\text{---}}{TRP\cup}$ $\frac{\text{---}}{TRS}$ $\frac{\text{---}}{TRS}$
- 239, 40. Two mint marks illegible. 335-342 A.D. 3 Æ.
241. One barbarous imitation of above type. 3 Æ. (minim).

242. *Obv.* CONSTAN Bust laureate r.
Rev. Obliterated. 3 Æ.
243. *Obv.* CONSTAN Bust helmeted and cuirassed r.
Rev. Obliterated. 3 Æ.
244. *Obv.* C]ONS[TAN Bust r.
Rev. Obliterated. 3 Æ.

MAGNENTIUS (350-353 A.D.).

245. *Obv.* [D N M]AGN[ENTIVS P F AVG]. Bust bare-headed and draped r.
Rev. Obliterated. 3 Æ.

MAGNENTIUS or **DECENTIUS** (350-353 A.D.).

246. *Obv.* Obliterated.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CA. Two Victories supporting a shield inscribed VOT V MVLT X. 3 Æ.

VALENTINIAN I. (363-375 A.D.).

- 247-50. *Obv.* D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory advancing l. with wreath and palm branch.
247. Aquileia mint mark: SMAQS
- 248, 49. Arles mint marks: $\frac{\text{FCON}}{\text{FCON}}$ $\frac{\text{OF | I}}{\text{CON*}}$
250. One mint mark lost. 3 Æ.

VALENS (364-378 A.D.).

- 251-62. *Obv.* D N VALENS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
- 251, 52. *Rev.* GLORIA ROMANORVM. Emperor standing, r. hand on kneeling captive's head, l. holding labarum.
- Arles mint marks: $\frac{\text{SCON}}{\text{SCON}}$ $\frac{\text{OF | III}}{\text{CONST}}$ 3 Æ.

- 253-62. *Rev.* SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory advancing l. with wreath and palm branch.
253. Aquileia mint mark: $\frac{\text{B |}}{\text{SMAQS}}$
- 254-7. Arles mint mark: $\frac{\text{OF | I}}{\text{CON}}$ $\frac{\text{OF | II}}{\text{CON}}$ $\frac{\text{OF | II}}{\text{CONST}}$
- 258, 59. Lyons mint mark: $\frac{\text{OF | I}_S}{\text{LVGF}}$ $\frac{\text{OF | I}_S}{\text{LVGS}}$
- 260, 61. Siscia mint mark: $\frac{\text{R | F}}{\text{ASIS}}$ (2) 3 Æ.
262. *Rev.* SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE. Same type.
Arles mint mark: $\frac{\text{CON}}{\text{CON}}$ 3 Æ.

GRATIAN (367-383 A.D.).

263. *Obv.* D N GRATIANVS AVGG AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Emperor standing, looking l., holding labarum and leaning on shield.
Arles mint mark: $\frac{\text{OF | II}}{\text{CON}}$ 367-375 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 264, 65. *Obv.* D N GRATIANVS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
264. *Rev.* [GLORIA RO]MANORVM. Emperor standing, r. hand on kneeling captive's head, l. holding labarum.
Mint mark $\frac{\text{[O]F | II}}{\text{CON}}$ Arles or Lyons. 3 Æ.
265. *Rev.* SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory advancing l. with wreath and palm branch.
Rome mint mark: $\frac{\text{[S]M\text{O}RP}}{\text{[S]M\text{O}RP}}$ 3 Æ.
- VALENTINIAN I., VALENS** or **GRATIAN.**
- 266, 67. *Obverses.* Illegible. Bust diademed and draped r.
266. *Rev.* GLORIA RO[MANORVM]. Type as above described.
Mint mark lost. 3 Æ.

267. *Rev.* SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Type as above described. 3 Æ.
Mint mark lost. 363-378 A.D.

ARGADIUS, THEODOSIUS I. or VALENTINIAN II.

268. *Obv.* Illegible. Bust diademed r.
Rev. VICTORIA [AVGGG] Victory advancing l. with wreath and palm branch.
Arles mint mark: PCON 388-392 A.D. 3 Æ. (minim)

IIIrd-IVth CENT. A.D. Illegible Coins. All 3 Æ.

269. *Obv.* Bust bare-headed and draped r.
270. *Obv.* ...AVG. Bust r.
271-6. Six entirely obliterated.
277. *Obv.* Head r. Unintelligible lettering. Imitation.

Minimi.

- 278, 79. *Obv.* Bust diademed r. Two specimens.
280-2. Three entirely obliterated.
283. *Obv.* Head r. (Half minim).

B. THE HOARD.

On December 13th, 1912, a little hoard of fifty-one coins was unearthed in the ruins of the hypocaust numbered 4 on the plan. There was just a slight trace of their having been contained in something of a textile nature, which vanished on exposure.

The majority of the coins are in a state varying from moderate to poor, and none of them approaches mint condition. This may be due in part to their position in the hypocaust. The coins are all of well-known types.

An analysis of the mint marks (given below) discloses the extraordinary preponderance of the Trier issues, amounting to 86 per cent. of those legible. This mint had been working since 273 A.D., and the predominant position which this city now assumed under Constantine rule would naturally leave its mark on the currency of Britain.

Mints.	No. of Mint Marks.
Arles	3
Lyons	2
Trier	31
Illegible	11
No Mint marks	4
Total	51

Three hoards of importance have been recorded in the County :

1. At Coombe Wood, in 1855, about 2,000 coins dating 235-340 A.D.
2. ,, Bishopswood ,, 1895 ,, 18,000 ,, ,, 270-361 A.D.
3. ,, Llangarren ,, 1913 ,, 2,300 ,, ,, 285-330 A.D.

But these all stop short at a Constantine date, and will therefore have been deposited some twenty to fifty years before the Magna find. Much more apposite for purposes of comparison is another small collection also found in a hypocaust, viz., that of the old man who perished in the public baths at Wroxeter (see Wright, *Uriconium*, p. 68) :—

Dates A.D.	Types.	Magna Hoard.	Wroxeter Hoard.
268-270	Claudius II. Gothicus	1	1
268-273	Tetricus I. or II.	2	1
287-293	Carausius	1	—
306-337	Constantine I.	3	13
335-337	Helena	3	2
.. .. .	Theodora	2	1
330-337	Urbs Roma	2	24
.. .. .	Constantinopolis	5	34
317-340	Constantine II.	6	36
333-350	Constans	12	1
323-361	Constantius II.	10	5
313-361	Constantine period	1	—
361-363	Julian	—	1
364-378	Valens	1	1
363-378	Valentinian I. or Valens	1	—
367-375	Gratian	1	—
—	Minimi	—	6
—	Uncertain	—	6
		51	132

The parallel between these is close. No doubt in either case it was a poor man's all, and consisted of coins actually in circulation. Each hoard begins and ends practically at the same date, and is a Constantine collection with a coin or two outside. In the Magna group all but seven were minted within a period of twenty-four years (324-348 A.D.) at the most. But the terminus *ad quem* is

fixed by the three post-Constantine coins. This cannot have been earlier than 367 A.D., and may have been as late as 378 A.D. It is just possible that either hoard was deposited during the disturbances of 367 A.D., when a confederacy of tribes overran the province and required the presence of Count Theodosius to quell them (368 A.D.) After that the district probably enjoyed peace until Magnus Maximus, by withdrawing picked troops to Gaul, weakened the defences and so gave occasion for fresh inroads of Scots (383-388 A.D.) This then would be the more probable date of the deposit of the two hoards, as giving longer time for the circulation of the later coins. But the finding of a coin at Magna dated 288-292 A.D., and of a Honorius coin (393-433 A.D.) at Blackwardine shows that these parts survived the raids to which the hoard is probably due.

CATALOGUE OF THE HOARD.

CLAVDIUS II. GOTHICUS (268-270 A.D.).

1. *Obv.* Illegible. [IMP CLAVDIUS AVG OF DIVO CLAVDIO].
Bust radiate and draped r.
Rev. CONSECRATIO. Eagle with outspread wings, head turned r.
Consecration coin, posthumous, struck by Quintillus, 270 A.D. 3 Æ.

TETRICUS Junior (268-273 A.D.).

2. *Obv.* C PIV ESV TETRICVS ... Bust radiate r.
Rev. Obliterated. 3 Æ.
3. Similar but still more worn. 3 Æ.

CARAUSIUS (287-293 A.D.).

4. *Obv.* IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG. Bust radiate and draped r.
Rev. LAETIT AVG. Laetitia standing l. with wreath and anchor. No
mint mark. 3 Æ.

CONSTANTINE I., The Great (Cæsar 306 A.D., Augustus 307-337 A.D.).

- 5-7. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them two
standards.
5. Lyons mint mark: $\overline{\text{PLG}}$
6,7. Trier mint marks: $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{TRP}}$ (2) 330-335 A.D. 3 Æ.

HELENA (1st wife of Constantius Chlorus, Augusta 306 A.D., d. 328 A.D.).

- 8-10. *Obv.* FL IVL HELENÆ AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. PAX PVBLICA. Pax standing l., with olive branch and transverse
sceptre.
8,9. Trier mint marks: $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ $\overline{\text{TRS}}$
10. One mint mark illegible.
Posthumous coins, struck by Constantine I, 335-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

THEODORA (2nd wife of Constantius Chlorus, d. 326 A.D.).

- 11,12. *Obv.* FL MAX THEODORÆ AVG. Bust laureate and draped r.
Rev. PIETAS ROMANA. Pietas standing, facing l., nursing infant.
11. Trier mint mark: $\overline{\text{TRP}}$
12. One mint mark illegible.
Posthumous coins, struck by Constantine I, 335-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

CONSTANTINE I. and CONTEMPORARIES.

(VRBS ROMA).

- 13,14. *Obv.* VRBS ROMA. Helmeted bust of Roma l., wearing breastplate.
Rev. She-wolf l., suckling Romulus and Remus; above, two stars.
13. Trier mint mark: $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{TRS}}$
14. One mint mark illegible. (Minim). 330-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

(CONSTANTINOPOLIS.)

- 15-19. *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Helmeted bust of Constantinopolis l., with
sceptre.
Rev. Victory standing l., r. foot on ship's prow, with transverse spear
and shield.
15. Lyons mint mark: $\overline{\text{PLG}}$
16-18. Trier mint marks: $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{TRP}}$ $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{TRP}}$ $\overline{\text{TRS}}$
19. One mint mark illegible. 330-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

CONSTANTINE II. (Cæsar 317-337 A.D., Augustus 337-340 A.D.).*As Cæsar.*

20. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Bust laureate and cuirassed l.
Rev. PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. Gate of camp surmounted by two domed turrets; between them, a star.
Trier mint mark: $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ 324-326 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 21,22. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them, two standards.
21. Trier mint mark: $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{TRP}}$
22. One mint mark illegible. 330-335 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 23-25. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN N C. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them, one standard.
23. Trier mint mark: $\overline{\text{TRS}}$
24,25. Two mint marks illegible. 335-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

CONSTANTIUS II. (Cæsar 323-337 A.D., Augustus 337-361 A.D.).*As Cæsar.*

- 26-28. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them, two standards.
26,27. Trier mint marks: $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ $\overline{\text{TRS}}$
28. One mint mark illegible. 330-335 A.D. 3 Æ.
29. *Obv.* As above.
Rev. Similar, but only one standard.
Trier mint mark: $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ 335-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

As Augustus.

30. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANTIVS AVG. Bust laureate and cuirassed r.
Rev. VIRTVS AVGG NN. Emperor helmeted standing, head r., holding reversed spear and shield.
Trier mint mark: $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ 337-340 A.D. 3 Æ.

31. *Obv.* As above.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them one standard.
Trier mint mark: $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ 337-340 A.D. 3 Æ.
32. *Obv.* CONSTANTIVS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. Type as above described.
Trier mint mark: $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{TRSC}}$ 340-342 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 33-35. *Rev.* VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Two Victories standing, facing each other and holding wreaths.
33. Arles mint mark: $\frac{\text{G}}{\text{SARL}}$
34,35. Trier mint marks: $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TRS}}$ $\frac{\text{G}}{\text{TRS}}$ 342-348 A.D. 3 Æ.

CONSTANS (Cæsar 333-337 A.D., Augustus 337-350 A.D.).*As Cæsar.*

36. *Obv.* FL IVL CONSTANS NOB CAES. Bust laureate and draped r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers facing; between them one standard.
Mint mark illegible. 335-337 A.D. 3 Æ.

As Augustus.

37. *Obv.* CONSTANS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. Type as above.
Trier mint mark: $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{TRP}}$ 340-342 A.D. 3 Æ.
- 38-47. *Rev.* VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Two Victories standing, facing each other and holding wreaths.
Ten mint marks—all Trier:
 $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TRP}}$ (2) $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TRP}}$ $\frac{\text{G}}{\text{TRP}}$ (2)
 $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TRS}}$ $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TRS}}$ $\frac{\text{G}}{\text{TRS}}$ $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TRS}}$ $\frac{\text{D}}{\text{TRS}}$
342-348 A.D. 3 Æ.

IVth CENT. A.D. Probably Constantine period.

48. *Obv.* Illegible. Bust helmeted r.
Rev. Figure standing l., extending r. hand.
Mint mark illegible. 3 Æ.

VALENS (364-378 A.D.).

49. *Obv.* D N VALENS P F AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory advancing l., with wreath and palm branch.
 Arles mint mark: [C]ON  3 Æ.

VALENTINIAN I. or VALENS.

50. *Obv.* D N VALEN... Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. SECVRITAS R[EIPVBLICAE]. Type as above.
 Mint mark illegible. 363-378 A.D. 3 Æ. (fragment).

GRATIAN (367-383 A.D.).

51. *Obv.* D N GRATIANVS AVGG AVG. Bust diademed and draped r.
Rev. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Emperor standing, looking l., holding labarum and leaning on shield.
 Arles mint mark:  CON 367-375 A.D. 3 Æ.

THE POTTERY.

The excavations afford further proof, if such were needed, of the facilities for trade enjoyed by the Romano-Briton. For in this little town were found nearly all the well-known classes of pottery. And it is probable that during the earlier period of Roman rule most of the stuff was imported from across the Channel.

This is indisputably the case with the Terra Sigillata (Samian). Two or three scraps can be traced to the South Gaulish potteries of La Granfesenque (dep. Aveyron) near Rodez, and a certain number of others to the Rhine district, notably to Rheinzabern, a few miles south of Speyer. But by far the greater part, especially of the decorated, probably came from Lezoux on the Allier, a tributary of the Loire, about 17 miles from Clermont-Ferrand. The publications of the late M. Déchelette and others have enabled us to identify the sources of the figures and designs on the decorated Sigillata, which has accordingly been treated in greater detail (see pp. 223-227).

With the settlement of the country native potteries no doubt revived and both the coarse red and grey fumed wares were produced in large quantities in Britain besides mortaria and imitations of Rhenish wares. These are all fully represented at Kenchester, and the rise of the town at the period of the Celtic revival seems to corroborate the suggestion already put forward that the inhabitants were merely Romanised Britons.

In default of historical evidence, that of the pottery is the most reliable for dating the occupation of the site.

Firstly, to consider the beginnings of Kenchester :—

The occupation must have been decidedly unimportant before the middle of the 2nd Cent. Of the Sigillata ware, which is comparatively small in amount, the decorated can show only a few shards definitely datable before the Antonine period (138-192 A.D.). Among the plain types classified by Dragendorff and Walters the earlier dish No. 18 seems to be altogether lacking and of the cup form No. 27 there are only three pieces. In fact, nearly all the plain Sigillata like the decorated, can easily be placed after the middle of the 2nd Cent. For the various types of Sigillata ware see plates 31, 32.

So too with the other classes of pottery :—

In the grey wares, there are only two pieces of "rusticated," three or four of oblique-rimmed ollae (Corbridge types 20-32, 80-120 A.D.) and no early open flat bowls. One piece alone of a "rough cast" beaker is recorded.

Even the types which belong to the Antonine period probably lasted many of them into the 3rd Cent. and some few still later. Others are actually paralleled in Kastell Niederbieber (190-260 A.D.).

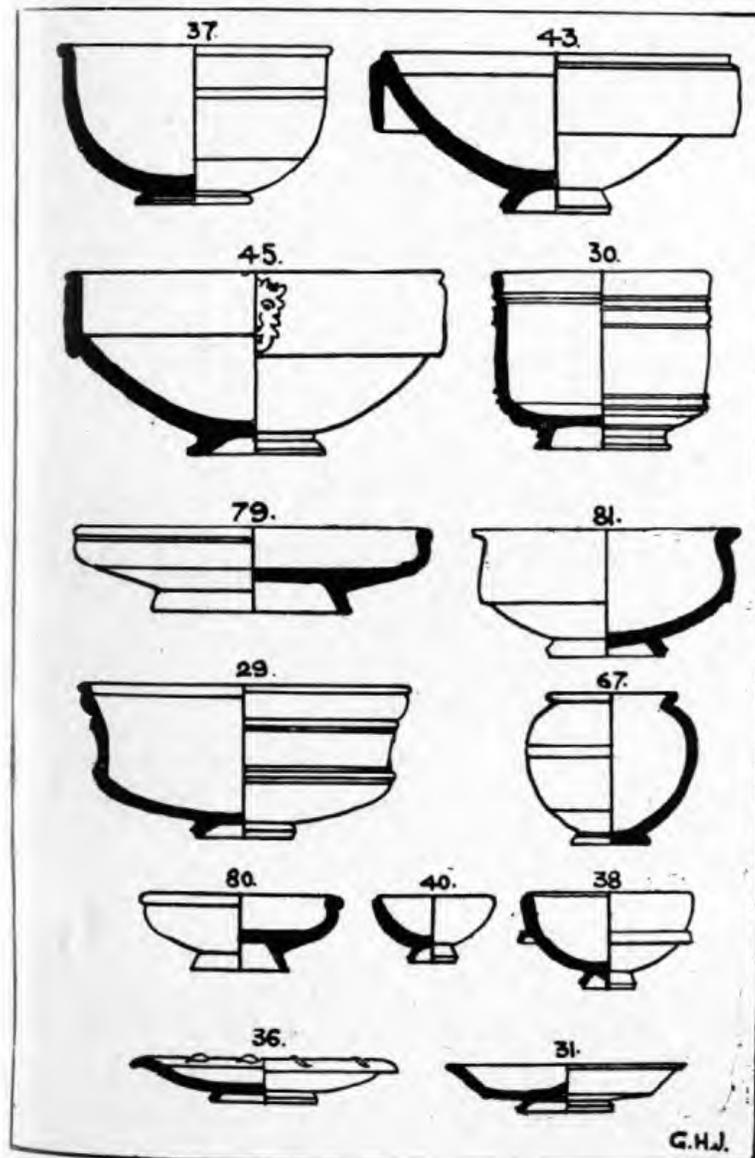
The coarse red wares, surely a native product, which are forthcoming in considerable quantities, and most of the mortaria ("Caerwent" types) hardly appear elsewhere in stratified deposits of the 2nd Cent. and must therefore be assigned to the two following centuries.

Other types again, some of the grey and slip-coated, are similar to Mr. Salzmänn's finds at Pevensey (250-400 A.D.).

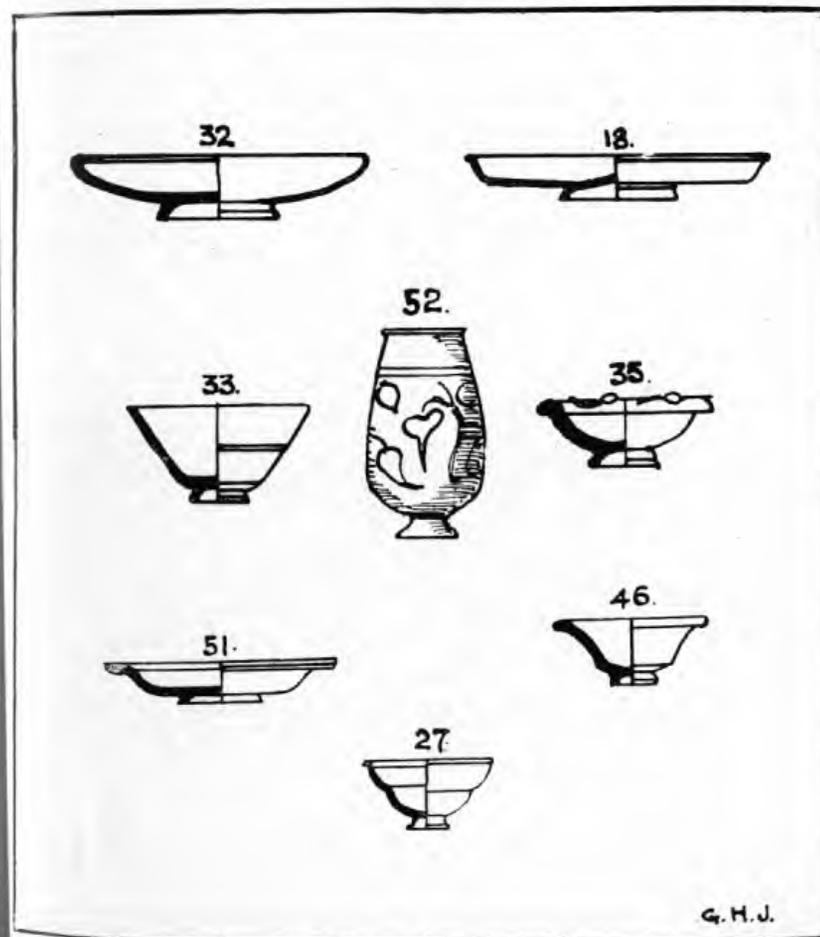
Finally, there are certain types noted in the inventory which belong exclusively to the 4th Cent. Some of these, especially the black pitted ware, can even be dated to the post-Constantine period (360-400 A.D.) by the forms found at Huntcliff near Saltburn in Yorkshire.

The coins, it is true, are very scanty before the middle of the 3rd Cent., but the evidence of the pottery, of which there is already no inconsiderable amount of Antonine date, points to about a century earlier as the beginning of the town's importance. After this, there was evidently a continuous occupation (of probably increasing intensity for the first 150 years), until the downfall of the town towards the end of the 4th Cent.

The pottery sites above-mentioned will be found on the map (plate 58).



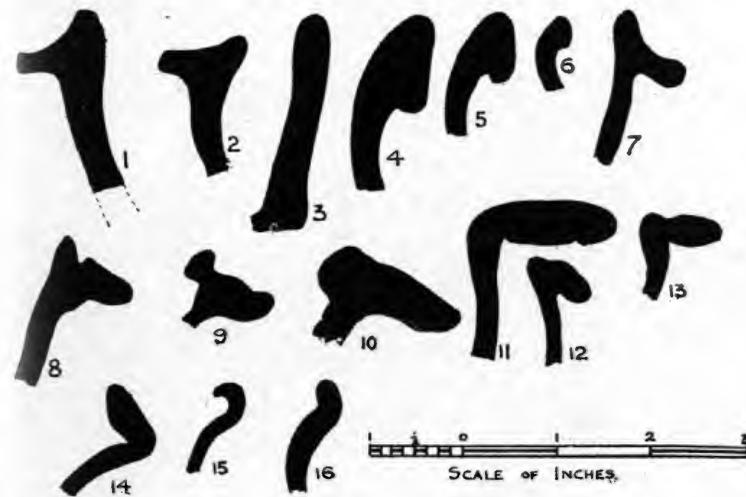
POTTERY. TERRA SIGILLATA (SAMIAN) SHAPES REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT (*Dragendorff*).



G. H. J.

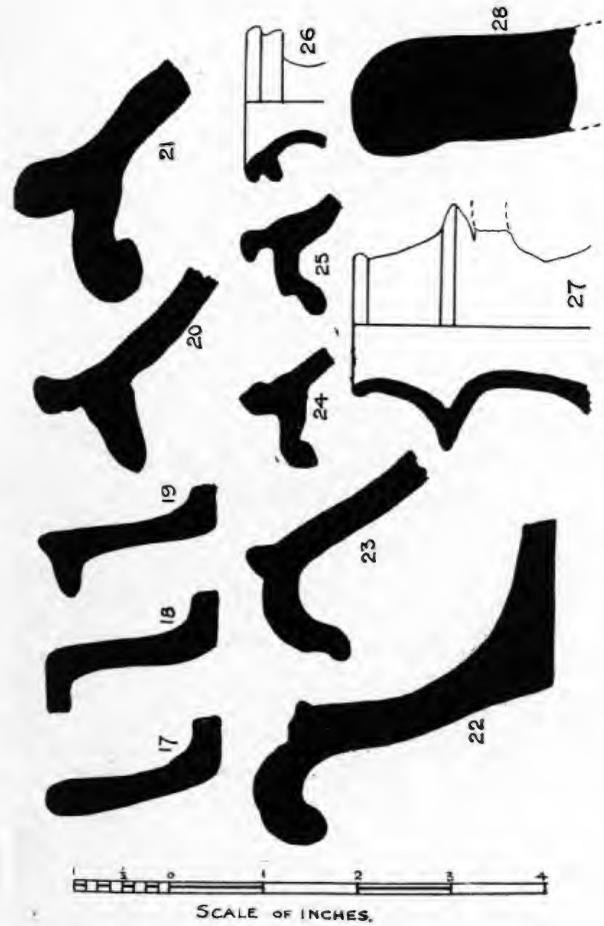
POTTERY. TERRA SIGILLATA (SAMIAN) SHAPES (*continued*).

PLATE 33



POTTERY RIM SHAPES.

PLATE 34



POTTERY RIM SHAPES (continued).

GENERAL INVENTORY OF THE POTTERY.

I. TERRA SIGILLATA (SAMIAN).

For shape-numbers referred to below, see plates 31, 32.

A. *Decorated.*

See pp. 223-227.

B. *Plain.*

For potters' stamps see pp. 228-231.

No. 27. Fragments of three cups only.

No. 31. More pieces of this dish than of all the rest of the plain Sigillata. A few have fine thin rims, one of which is probably the transitional shape 18/31, and therefore falls well within the first half of 2nd Cent. But by far the greater number are thick and deep and must belong to the second half of that Cent. or later. Some resemble Lud. Sb from Rheinzabern or Pudding Pan Rock Nos. 9-10. Second half of 2nd Cent. Several are burnt black.

No. 32. Fragments of two.

No. 33. Fragments of above two dozen cups, two without girth grooves.

Nos. 35/36. Fragments of some half-dozen dishes, two small and two thick.

No. 38. Fragments of at least half a dozen flanged bowls with beaded rims. The flange is generally 1-1½ in. below the rim, horizontal with almost square return, and the glaze good. Date: Antonine (Newstead XI., 19). A large portion of one bowl is preserved (pl. 35, 1).

No. 43. Portions of five mortaria, one with deep perpendicular flange like Lud. RSa.

No. 45. Portions of about ten 'wall-sided' mortaria, two with quartz grit, one ribbed.

Spouts: one lion-faced (pl. 37, 6), one bat-faced (pl. 36, 4).

No. 46. Half of a small cup.

No. 51. Two rims.

No. 79. Fragments of two dishes. Pudding Pan Rock 1. Second half of 2nd Cent.

Ludowici shapes:

Tf. Part of one shallow cup.

Se. Three beaded rims of large diameter (all burnt), possibly belonging to the next shape.

Sh. One side of a hemispherical bowl.

Aa. Inkpot (pl. 40, 6).

Pudding Pan Rock shapes:

Nos. 7-8. Fragments of at least three deep dishes, all thick and poorly glazed. Diameter of largest: 7½ in. *cf.* Niederbieber, type 3. Second half of 2nd Cent. at least.

C. *Incised.*

No. 67. Fragment of one small globular vase with rough, incised pattern of notched lines, in imitation of cut glass. Type not common in Britain. Probably 3rd Cent. *cf.* Déch. II., 312-14; Niederbieber, pl. V., 33, etc.

2. SLIP COATED WARES.

a. *Pseudo-Samian*.

Fairly abundant, mostly with thin, pinkish slip.

i. Plain.

Shapes 31, 38 (one with cream spirals on flange), 43, 51 (one small base) and Lud. Tb are represented. Date: late 2nd—3rd Cent.

One piece bears impressed rosettes (pl. 42, 4). 4th Cent.

Two flanged bowls (derived from No. 38) with faint glaze resemble Huntcliff fig. 40, Nos. 6-7. Possibly as late as second half of 4th Cent.

One unusual fragment shows a man's head moulded in relief (pl. 42, 5).

One flagon neck (pl. 41, 1).

ii. Painted.

Fragments of several bowls decorated with scroll patterns in cream white slip (pl. 42, 1, 2). 3rd-4th Cent.

b. *Rough-cast*.

One side of a beaker with dirty brown slip. 2nd Cent.

c. '*Rhenish*'.

Fragments of a number of small vases or beakers with pinkish clay and metallic glaze varying from very bright to dull lustre. One was a 'motto' goblet, showing letter I above a trefoil leaf. Several bear roulette hatching with either opaque cream spirals or vertical indentations (Pl. 40, 3, 4, 7). Late 2nd-3rd Cent.

d. '*Castor*' or similar.

- A certain number of fragments, decorated with the usual animal or scroll patterns in barbotine, one or two showing moulded rims (e.g. pl. 40, 2).

Pl. 40, 5, is almost perfect.

The slip is generally dark brown or maroon on whitish clay.

Late examples would be a long neck of a globular vase, tapering upwards to a thickened lip (cf. Pevensey, 1906-7, pl. 15, No. 2), and portions of two flanged bowls, coarse and thick (pl. 33, 8), mostly 3rd-4th Cent.

3. PIPE CLAY WARE OR SIMILAR.

A few fragments including:

Well moulded base of small urn or flagon.

Two flange necks, like Niederbieber type 63 and Abb. 37, i. (Pl. 34, 2, Pl. 41, 6).

Both are probably first half of 3rd Cent.

Candlestick (pl. 41, 7).

Hollow base, semi-circular in section, with raised disc in front and three ribs at back, of fine white clay, forming stand of bust, as shown in Guildhall Cat. XV. 1, and Tudot, *Figurines en argile*, pl. 49.

4. COARSE RED WARES.

In great quantity. Practically all the types are paralleled by those found at Wroxeter (pls. 43 and 44).

a. Cinerary urn (pls. 43 and 44). Antonine.

b. Jars.

i. Narrow necked. With double moulded, funnel-shaped mouths, like Corbridge types 98-9 (pl. 34, 26). 160-200 A.D.

ii. Wide mouthed. Mostly with thickened, overhanging rims, angle at junction of neck and shoulder, and small base. Late.

c. Beakers. Fragments of about half a dozen.

d. Flagons. One straight-sided bottle neck, widening downwards with sharp angle at junction with body. One with dirty-white slip (pl. 41, 5). Probably 3rd Cent.

e. Open flat bottomed bowls with incurved sides, as if to prevent slopping over.

i. Larger, with level, thickened rims (pl. 33, 11).

ii. Smaller, with rims bent down or level and reeded (pl. 33, 12, 13).

f. One-handed mugs. Portions of at least sixteen, with sides slightly concave and surfaces polished or scored with lattice pattern. Roughly dated by Mr. Bushe-Fox, 150-300 A.D. (Wroxeter, 1912, fig. 18, No. 40).

5. BLACK OR GREY FUMED WARES.

a. Part of a large, thick jar, with sides contracting towards the orifice on which there is a thickening. May be 1st Cent. cf. May, *Silchester*, 78, 8.

b. Cooking pots (Ollae).

A large number, often with lattice work on body.

i. Oblique rims. Only three or four, Corbridge types 20-32. (pl. 33, 14). 80-120 A.D.

ii. Rusticated. Two fragments (Wroxeter 1913, pp. 49-50). 80-130 A.D.

iii. Recurved rims. Many like Corbridge types 46-52. (e.g. pl. 33, 15). These begin in second half of 2nd Cent.

iv. Cavetto rims, projecting beyond a body of slimmer form. A few. First half of 4th Cent. One found at Hambleton in 1912 contained a Constantine hoard dating down to 317-326 A.D.

c. Beakers. Mostly like Corbridge type 53, a few like types 58-61 (pl. 33, 16). Second half of 2nd Cent.

d. Open flat bowls.

Many examples:—(i) straight-sided, (ii) with level rims, plain or grooved, (iii) flanged. Corbridge types 71, 78-86 (pl. 34, 17, 18, 19). These begin in second half of 2nd Cent., but last into 4th Cent. See Pevensey, 1906-7, pl. 14, Nos. 4, 5, 6.

e. Flagon. (pl. 41, 5). Probably 3rd Cent.

6. BLACK PITTED (OR CALCITED) WARE.

a. Flanged bowls. Sides of three (pl. 33, 1, 2, 7). Late.

b. Jar necks.

i. As drawn (pl. 33, 4, 5, 6).

ii. With thickened rims, curling over, as at Huntcliff, fig. 40, types 19-21. 360-400 A.D.

c. Open flat bowl. One side (pl. 33, 3).

7. AMPHORAE.

Two potters' stamps. See p. 231 and pl. 38, 1.

A few fragments of sides.

8. MORTARIA.

One potter's stamp. See p. 231 and pl. 38, 2.

These can be dated by Mr. Bushe-Fox's types in Wroxeter 1912, pp. 76-80. A few are early. One (Wrox. type 18) is of 1st Cent. Others (Wrox. types 46, 54, 58 or similar) fall within 2nd Cent (e.g. pl. 34, 22, variant of Wrox. type 46). Three rims (Wrox. type 74) with haematite wash, similar to a class found in Rhaetia, also belong to 2nd Cent. One or two (Wrox. types 98-102) belong to late 2nd and 3rd Cent.

But the vast majority of the rims are Caerwent types (Wrox. types 122-162), which "appear to belong to the latter period of the Roman occupation."

The Kenchester examples have a more or less level flange ending in a

drooping lobe. The rim varies in section from a pronounced bead to a pear-shaped or irregular knob (pl. 34, 21, 23, 24). One smallish rim, soft with brick-red colouring, has roulette ornament on flange and mixed black and white grit inside (pl. 34, 25). But all the rest are of hard, buff clay with mixed grit. Of similar composition and late date is pl. 34, 20 (no exact parallel, *cf.* Wrox. types 166, 170 and May, Silchester LXV, 134). With one exception (pl. 33, 9) the hammer-headed type is absent, the nearest approach being a hoe-headed rim (*cf.* Wrox. type 118), probably not earlier than 250 A.D. (pl. 33, 10). Others with vertical rims or dropping flanges (Wrox. types 222-238) must also be late.

One mortarium (Wrox. type 242) 16½ in. in diameter, of which three-quarters is preserved, is made of pale buff clay with smooth surface and contains chiefly quartz grit. It is in imitation of the Sigillata form Drag. 45 (see pl. 31) and "appears to be common (at Wroxeter) in the latter part of 3rd and in 4th Cent. (Wrox. 1912, p. 80). Several are very similar to the Huntcliff shapes (Huntcliff, fig. 40, Nos. 1-5), which are dated 360-400 A.D.

A side of a large, open bowl without flange, 5½ in. deep by 1½ in. thick, lined with coarse grey grit, looks like a very late local product (pl. 34, 28).

THE DECORATED TERRA SIGILLATA (SAMIAN).

For the Dragendorff shapes, see plates 31, 32.

The fragments described below are practically all that was found of this class during the two periods of excavation. They certainly represent a very small proportion of the total amount of pottery, and as such are evidence of the thinness of the Roman occupation before the middle of the 3rd Cent. The five scraps of South Gaulish (Nos. 1-5) which may be taken to stand for La Granfesenque, must be looked upon as survivals. Of the rest of the pottery there are perhaps seven or eight pieces (notably Nos. 6, 7, 16) at the most, which can be dated before the Antonine period (say 140 A.D.). The rest, including of course the German pieces, can safely be placed between that date and the end of the Century, or possibly in one or two cases, during the opening years of 3rd Century.

The Dragendorff shapes used are also, to some extent, a corroboration of this conclusion. Of the three kinds noted in the description of the fragments there is only one piece of the carinated bowl Dr. 29 (No. 1), which died out about 90 A.D., and three of the cylindrical crater Dr. 30 (Nos. 10, 16 and a rim), all the rest belonging to the hemispherical type Dr. 37.

The following table shows, as far as can be ascertained, the potteries from which the fragments come ;—

Gaulish :—						
S. Gaulish	..	..	..	..	..	5
„	doubtful	..	..	..	..	2
Lezoux	..	..	..	..	..	24
„	doubtful	..	..	..	..	6
German :—						
Rheinzabern	..	..	..	..	..	7
„	doubtful	..	..	..	..	1
Trier	..	..	..	..	..	1
Site doubtful	..	..	..	..	..	2
Unassignable	..	..	..	..	..	3
						—
						51
						—

It will be seen that about one-half of the fragments (Nos. 8-31) are given to the Lezoux potteries. But the pieces are nearly all small, and it is difficult to judge of the style of a bowl by a figure or ornament alone. So it is possible that some of the Lezoux fragments, if more of the bowls had been obtainable, would have been placed elsewhere.

The traffic with the Rhenish potteries is shown by eleven pieces (Nos. 38-48), which corroborate the provenance of some of the plain ware and of the six German potters' marks.

Only one piece (No. 46) can be definitely assigned to an individual potter (Dexter), though Nos. 38 and 41 are probabilities and No. 47 belongs to one of two closely connected potters.

DESCRIPTION OF FRAGMENTS OF DECORATED TERRA
SIGILLATA.

SOUTH GAULISH.

1. Dr. 29. Lower Frieze : scroll with small palmette, as used by Germanus, and heart-shaped flower of Meddillus, Frontinus and Passenus. *cf.* Knorr, Süd-gallische Rottweil, I, 2, 13. Late 1st Cent.
2. Dr. 37 (two fragments). Large scroll. Late 1st Cent.
3. Dr. 37. Twin leaf wreath forming band below ornament, as in Kn. S.G.R. II. 9, 10. Above, a tendril ending in small dart-like leaf, as in Kn. S.G.R. IX. 12. Late 1st Cent.
4. Dr. 37. Another twin leaf wreath in same position, as in Kn. S.G.R. XXXIII, 4, 8 and Kn. Rottweil XI. 3, used by Crucuro, a late 1st Cent. potter.
5. Dr. 37. In metope : cruciform panel of beaded lines and six-point star at angles, closely filled with long spike blossoms (Walters M 494, Newstead 207, fig. 4) and trefoil (Walters M 418) at bottom and long pointed serrated leaves (*cf.* Déch. I. fig. 114) at sides. In spandrel of medallion r., tendril with short spike blossom (Walters M 418). (Pl. 36, 3). Late 1st or Early 2nd Cent.

DOUBTFUL S. GAULISH.

6. Dr. 37. In place of festoon and tassel, stool (*cf.* Fölzer 434, Lavoye). Two friezes. Upper one : demi-medallions containing spirals ending in three balls, alternating with trefoil (Kn. Cannstatt VII. 2) attached to reel—the whole as in Walters M 21, fig. 46, and assigned to La Granfesenne. Lower one : circle containing two-leaf ornament. Probably early IInd Cent.
7. Dr. 37. Fan-shaped plant, slightly varied from Déch. 1151 of La Granfesenne. Here three of the petals are stamped upside down, as in fragment Kn. Rottenburg. V. 8. On right : boar's hind feet (Déch. 823, Lezoux). On left : tail and hind feet of boar l. (possibly Déch. 833, Lezoux).

LEZOUX.

Metopes (alone visible).

8. Dr. 37. At end of beaded line, trefoil (Déch. 991). In l. metope : bear r. (Déch. 809; below, lion r. (*cf.* Déch. 743). In r. metope : foreparts of lion l. (reverse of Déch. 737).
9. Dr. 37. Beaded lines with rosettes at angles. In l. metope : lower panel, panther r., ready to spring (Déch. 798). In r. metope : lower half of Delphic tripod with Python (Déch. 1067, but smaller).
10. Dr. 30. Rosette at meeting of wavy and beaded lines. In metope : soldier (?) with r. hand raised (Déch. 102).
11. Dr. 37. Lower part of Diana l. with hind (Déch. 66).

12. Dr. 37. Narrow simple cruciform pattern of beaded lines, almost identical with Walters M 1247 from a Lezoux bowl. In metope r.; r. arm of bestiarius (D. 626a). Above, tendril ending in dart-shaped leaf. First half of 2nd Cent.

Large Medallions.

13. Dr. 37. In medallion : stalk of leaf (lost). Below, two annulets and small gladiator facing with short sword and shield (Déch. 614). Glaze burnt black.

Medallions and metopes.

14. Dr. 37. In metope : Neptune r., r. hand raised, l. foot on stone (Déch. 14, Kn. Cannstatt V. 5, etc.). In medallion : reel (Déch. 1111). In spandrel : trefoil ornament.
15. Dr. 37. In metope with zigzag dividing line : Polyxena kneeling to clasp knee of Neoptolemus (Déch. 150). Beside and below : staff with balls and discs (*cf.* Déch. 1096). Below metope : band of double acanthus leaves pointed and serrated (*cf.* Kn. S.G.R. XXIV. 1). First half of 2nd Cent.
16. Dr. 37 (good glaze, sharp relief, thin ware). In metope : Minerva l. (Déch. 77, but smaller). In lower panel l., bounded by beaded line with annulet at angle : Cupid running r. (Déch. 236). (Pl. 36, 2). First half of 2nd Cent.
17. Dr. 37. Within a double circle in upper panel : cupid l., holding basket (Déch. 269).
18. Dr. 37. Base of spiral column (not in Déch.). Apollo seated r. with laurel branch (larger than Déch. 57). Larger Caryatid on mask (Déch. 656). Smaller Caryatid (Déch. 658). Nude male striding r. (possibly Déch. 112). (Pl. 36, 1).

Medallions, demi-medallions and metopes.

19. Dr. 37. In demi-medallion : bear running r. (Déch. 820). In panel below : panther r. (Déch. 798) as on No. 9; above, two annulets.
 20. Dr. 37. In demi-medallion : beardless mask r. (Déch. 698 or 700).
 21. Dr. 37. In narrow metope between beaded lines : head of Caryatid (Déch. 657).
 22. Dr. 37. In similar metope : Satyr, basket on head, cup in l. hand (Déch. 369).
 23. Dr. 37. In metope : hexagonal base with two dolphins (Déch. 1069a). In panel : forepart of lion couchant l. (possibly Déch. 752).
 24. Dr. 37. In demi-medallion : quadruped running r. (Déch. 968).
 25. Dr. 37. In metope : Cupid (Déch. 230, Walters M 1514).
 26. Dr. 37. In panel : lioness couchant l. with bone (smaller than Déch. 804).
 27. Dr. 37 (high relief). In panel below demi-medallion : boar r., end of tail lost (Déch. 824).
 28. Dr. 37. In panel below demi-medallion wreath : Cupid l. opening chest (Déch. 272) and an annulet. In metope : lower part of nude fig. (?) standing dancer (Déch. 211).
- Scrolls.*
29. Dr. 37. Sycamore leaf of Cinnamus (Déch. 1168). Rosette within double circle (Déch. 1183). Antonine.
 30. Dr. 37. Lion bounding l. (Déch. 766). Below : dog running l. (Déch. 934).
- Free Style.*
31. Dr. 37. Roebuck r. (D. 860 but smaller). Dog (?) running l. (possibly D. 927). Spike blossom and narrow plain rim suggest early 2nd Cent.

DOUBTFUL LEZOUX

32. Dr. 37 (medallions and metopes). In medallion: above, lion couchant l. (Déch. 753); below, panther r. (Déch. 799 but smaller), also a Rheinzabern stamp (Lud. T. 21). In metope: lower part of caduceus ornament (Déch. 1113, 1113a, Banassac and Lezoux), also used by Rheinzabern potters (Lud. O. 75); Vulcan, but without pincers (Déch. 39 Lezoux).
33. Dr. 37 (deep rim, large festoon and tassel). In a metope: triangular tympanum (Déch. 1098 Lezoux); within, a mask (not in Déch.). Acanthus leaf in angles (variant of Déch. 1160).
34. Dr. 37 (small bowl, section complete excepting foot). Below squat festoon and tassel and a rope line are portions of five metopes divided by beaded lines. Three alternate metopes filled by a strange leaf composed of more than one stamp (cf. Fölzer 66, La Madeleine). In intervening metopes: (1) Caryatid over mask (Déch. 656 and Lud. M 85); (2) in upper panel, demi-medallion with hare l. (Déch. 95a and Lud. T93), in lower, two annulets. (Pl. 36, 5).
35. Dr. 37 (deep rim, corded tassel—medallions and demi-medallions). In demi-medallion: hare l. (cf. Déch. 950a, Lud. T93). In panel below: forepart of lion l. (not identified but complete animal Déch. 772), with naturalistic leaves and wedge of diagonal lines. In medallion: lion's tail (Déch. 757). In spandrel: reel (Déch. 1111 and everywhere). (Pl. 37, 3).
36. Dr. 37. Amazon fighting l. (Déch. 154, Doecus of Lezoux, slightly varied).
37. Dr. 37. Large scroll: in upper lobes, sycamore leaves of Cinnamus (Déch. 1168) and nine-point rosette. In lower one, vine leaf (Lud. P. 20 but smaller) and two eleven-point rosettes. (Pl. 37, 7).

RHEINZABERN.

38. Dr. 37 (brick red glaze, three-quarters of bowl preserved). Decoration by alternate large and small circles, all containing equilateral crosses (Lud. O. 36). The smaller circles rest on stools (Lud. O. 28). Both objects were found on fragments at Wroxeter (1912, pl. XVI, 20) and Köngen (Kn. Cannstatt XXIV. 8). The bowl belongs to the second part of 2nd Cent. at the earliest. The festoon and tassel resemble those of Pupus, who worked 160–175 A.D. according to Reubel, *Römische Töpfer in Rheinzabern* p. 113. (Pl. 35, 2).
39. Dr. 37 (medallions and metopes). In medallion (double circle): two "candelabrum" ornaments (Lud. O. 75) figured by Kn. Cannstatt XVIII. 1, with stamp of B. F. ATTONI. Also used by other Rheinzabern potters (Reubel, Taf. XI.) for a long period in 2nd Cent. Annulet in spandrel. In metope: Cupid with torch in r. hand (Lud. M 236: below, acanthus leaf of Cinnamus (Déch. 1160) copied at Rheinzabern (Lud. O. 1) and Heiligenberg (Kn. Rottenburg VIII. 9).
40. Dr. 37. In a panel: portion of same "candelabrum"; beside it l., ribbed cornucopiae.
41. Dr. 37 (brick red glaze). Medallions divided by same "candelabrum" and dog running l. (Lud. T. 75). In medallion: sea-horse l. (Lud. T. 62 and Kn. Cannstatt XIX. 1, again with the "candelabrum"). As B. F. ATTONI is the only stamp common to both candelabrum and running dog, this piece may come from the pottery of Atto or Attonius, who is dated by Reubel (p. 113) 135–160 A.D. (Pl. 36, 6).
42. Dr. 37 (similar glaze). Snake-like tendril or stalk (e.g. Kn. Cannstatt XXXI. 1). Fluted pilaster (Lud. O. 20), forming metope division, used by several Rheinzabern potters about the middle of 2nd Cent. or later.
43. Dr. 37 (thick bowl, poor glaze). Close double scroll; in upper lobes, tendrils (leaves lost); in lower, (1) broad leaf (cf. Walters p. 203, fig. 175, and Déch. 1144) (2) pelta (Lud. O 199).

44. Dr. 37 (yellowish red glaze). = Cupid l., head turned r., l. hand raised (Lud. M 122 or 143, Kn. Cannstatt XXXIII. 1 and Reubel Taf. IX)—used by various Rheinzabern potters (130–200 A.D.)

DOUBTFUL RHEINZABERN.

45. Dr. 37 (brownish glaze). Metopes within beaded lines with rosettes. L. Metope: Diana and hind (fragment, Déch. 64, Lezoux and Lud. M. 246). R. metope: Satyr r. with wineskin on shoulder (Déch. 364 Lezoux and Lud. M. 202).

TRIER.

46. Dr. 37. In demi-medallion of wavy ribbon between two semicircles (Fölzer, 798): a crab (cf. Fölzer 694). Below, a rope circle (Fölzer 837). All three stamps belong to Dexter of Trier, who flourished 175–225 A.D. (Fölzer p. 64).

GERMAN.

47. Dr. 37 (yellowish red). Corner of three-lined cruciform pattern, the two outer ones forming stalks with ends curling round, to which a vine-leaf (?) is attached. Metope line notched and ending in two leaf ornament (Lud. P. 74). Style closely resembles that of Cibisus and Ciruina, potters at Ittenweiler and Heiligenberg. Date: Antonine (cf. Kn. Rottweil XXII. 7, 10; O.R.L. Zugmantel XXIII. 32; Forrer, pp. 117, 207.). Found under concrete of mosaic pavement No. 2. See p. 183 of this Report.
48. Dr. 37. Three concentric circles, the two inner ones diagonally notched (cf. Fölzer 838 Trier). In l. corner: two-winged ornament (Déch. 1161, Lud. O 55).

UNASSIGNABLE.

49. Dr. 37 (dull glaze, much worn). Elongated spiral dart with festoon; below, a plain line. In medallion: horseman galloping r., drapery floating behind, but tail missing (Déch. 160, from St. Rémy-en-Rollat).
50. Dr. 37. Stag's head r. (Déch. 852, Lud. T 124). Tree with four five-leaved branches, fifth branch missing (Déch. 1141, Lezoux; Kn. Rottweil XXII. 1, Cibisus; Lud. P 1, 5, Rheinzabern). In spandrel, an annulet.
51. Dr. 37 (medallion and metopes with bead and reel lines). In medallion: figure seated r., drapery covering legs (Déch. 527). Below: spiral colonnette (Fölzer 420 Lavoye, cf. Déch. 1094). In metope: Satyr's legs on base with mask (Lud. M. 267). In lower panel l., simple "cruciform" pattern of bead and reel lines, with poppy head (Fölzer 417 Avitus group) in angles.

Besides the above, there are one rim of Dr. 30 (fine glaze) and some other fragments of Dr. 37, all too small to identify.

POTTERS' STAMPS.

For the Dragendorff shapes, see plates 31, 32.

The potters' stamps are distributed as follows:—

A. On Terra Sigillata (Samian)	16
B. On red-coated ware in imitation of Sigillata (Pseudo-Samian)	1
C. On amphorae	2
D. On a mortarium	1
	—
	20
	—

A. On Terra Sigillata (Samian)

There were no stamps found on the decorated ware. The sixteen stamps on plain ware can be assigned to the following sites:—

Les Allieux (branch of Lavoye)	1
Lezoux	4
Rheinzabern	5
Rheinzabern and Westerndorf	1
Gaulish:	
Lezoux (?)	1
Site Unknown	3
Unassignable	1
	—
	16
	—

Four of these stamps (Nos. 1, 3, 12, 14) belong to the first half of the 2nd Cent. The two latter may even come within the first quarter of it. To three others (Nos. 9, 10, 11) nothing more definite than a date somewhere in 2nd Cent. can be given. But the remaining nine all fall within the second half of 2nd Cent. or possibly a little later. One fact is certain, *viz.*, that there are no 1st Cent. stamps.

Several potters can be dated by the Pudding Pan Rock finds circa. 160–190 A.D. (Proc. S.A.L., 2nd Series XXII., 411), others by their use of the plate form Dr. 32 (after 150 A.D.). Some of the Rheinzabern potters may be even of 3rd Cent. date. That they were flourishing at that period is evident from their having supplied nearly half the plain Sigillata stamps found at Kastell Niederbieber, the date of which is fixed by Ritterling at 190–260 A.D. (Oelmann, Niederbieber, p. 19).

LIST OF THE STAMPS.

1. ALBVCI ON DR. 33.

Stamps of Albucius, a prolific potter, have been found on eight different shapes (Dr. 18, 27, 30, 31, 33, 37, 38, 80) at many sites in Britain (including the G.P.O.) and on the Continent. Three of his decorated moulds (Dr. 37) were found at Lezoux, where he evidently worked, most probably during the first half of 2nd Cent.

Déch. I. 156; Wroxeter 1912, p. 48, No. 9; Arch. LXVI. pp. 239–40.

2. ATIA/ ON DR. 31.

The plate has here developed into a shallow bowl of the late type labelled Sb by Ludowici and common at Rheinzabern after 150 A.D. The complete stamp would be ATIANVSF, found there on Dr. 32 (Lud. Ta) and on plain ware in the forts of the German Limes.

Ludowici II. 8, IV. 4. Cf. C.I.L. III. 6010, 24; O.R.L. 5. Oehringen.

3. BALBINVSF ON DR. 31. (Pl. 37, 1).

A rather rare potter; provenance not yet known, perhaps Lezoux. The stamps BALBINI.M and Q I BALBINIOF (of Lubié) probably do not belong to the same potter. There are identical stamps at Mainz and in the British Museum. Others were recently found at the G.P.O. and at Maiden Bower. The two London examples are on the earlier plate form Dr. 18. He may therefore be placed in the first half of 2nd Cent.

C.I.L. XIII. 10010, 267; Walters M1763; Arch. LXVI. pp. 239–40; Proc. S.A.L., p. 153, No. 3.

4. \ENS ON DR. 31.

Probably Clemens. Complete stamps, all on the same form are in the Br. Mus., at Ems, and at Zugmantel. CLEMEN/ occurs twice at Wroxeter and CLEMEN// in York Mus. on the late dish Dr. 79. He is stated to be a Rheinzabern potter of second half of 1st Cent., who afterwards migrated to Western-dorf, where the potteries flourished circa. 160–180 A.D.

C.I.L. XIII. 10010, 588; Walters M1953; May, York Museum Pottery, 1909, p. 15; Wroxeter 1912, p. 51, No. 37.

5. DOCIFIZE ON DR. 31.

Docilis was a Rheinzabern potter of Antonine date, whose stamps were found there on Dr. 32 (Lud. Ta) and on a flat-bottomed plate at Kapersburg.

Lud. IV. 19; O.R.L. Kapersburg.

6. IAVSTVSF ON DR. 31. (Pl. 37, 5).

Another Rheinzabern potter of like date, who also made Dr. 32 (Lud. Ta). Lud. II. 27.

7. G.E.N.I.T.O.R.F ON DR. 33. (Pl. 37, 2).

Common on Romano-British sites, *e.g.*, at Cilurnum, Corbridge, Leicester, Long Melford, Silchester, Wroxeter and York. Stamps at the Br. Mus. and Cirencester show the same dots between the letters. A Lezoux potter; stamp found there now in Sévres Museum. His period is fixed by a plate with his name from the Pudding Pan Rock.

Walters M1658, 1713–15; Arch. Ael. 3rd Series, vol. iv. p. 254; Corinium Mus. Guide, p. 129; May, York Mus. Pottery 1909, p. 7; May, Silchester, p. 224.

8. IVSTIAA ON DR. 33. (Pl. 37, 4).

Several potters bore the name of Justus, which is found in varying forms at five different pottery-sites. This stamp most probably belongs to Justus of Lezoux, whose ware is widely spread. Similar marks (with MA ligatured) come from Augst, Conflans (Marne) and Silchester. IVSTI.MA ON DR. 31 in the Pudding Pan Rock List gives his date.

Déch. I. 278–9; Walters M1475, 1719; C.I.L. XIII. 10010, 1092; May, Silchester, p. 227.

9. [L]VPERCVSF ON DR. 31.

An uncommon potter. LVPERCI is recorded in N. France (Mareuil and Arras) and LVPERCV.FE at Vechten. The Kenchester stamp appears to be otherwise unknown. C.I.L. XIII, 10010, 1178.

10. MAS/ ON DR. 31.

The complete stamp would be MASTRA found at Rheims and Forêt de Compiègne. Probably identical with the E. Gaulish potter signing MASTRM, who worked at Les Allieux, an offshoot of Lavoye, which flourished during 11nd Cent. after 125 A.D. C.I.L. XIII, 10010, 1303; Fölzer, die Bilderschüsseln der Ostgallischen Sigillata-Manufakturen, pp. 40-41.

11. MVXTVLLI.M ON DR. 31.

FOR MVXTVLLI.M. Muxtullus' stamp has frequently been found in Britain, e.g., at Caerwent, Camelon, Cirencester, Hambleden, Silchester, Wroxeter and London, on forms Dr. 31, 33 and 38. His stamp from Lezoux itself is in the Plicque collection. MVXTVL is also recorded from Pan Sand (Arch. Cant. XVII, 157). He is evidently a Lezoux potter of 2nd Cent., probably Antonine. C.I.L. XIII, 10010, 1398; Walters M 2138-9; Corinium Mus. Guide, pp. 26, 29; Wroxeter, 1912, p. 56, No. 80; May, Silchester, pp. 240-1.

12. PATRICI.M ON DR. 38.

Several potters of this name worked at different factories in Gaul or Germany and between them cover a period of some hundred years (circa 80-180 A.D.). One similar stamp at Zugmantel is described as "Gaulish, beginning of 2nd Cent." Mr. Bushe-Fox dates another (on Dr. 18 with roulette circle) "before the Middle of 2nd Cent." Judging by the shape of the bowl, the latter is probably nearer the date of the Kenchester stamp.

Forrer p. 234; O.R.L. Zugmantel; Wroxeter 1912 and 1914 No. 87 (A); May, Silchester, p. 246.

13. PIPPOFHC ON DR. 31.

i.e. PEPO FEC(it). A Rheinzabern potter, who also made Dr. 32 (Lud. Ta) and Dr. 40 (Lud. Tp. and Ga), late forms which would certainly place him after 150 A.D. In fact, Dr. 40 is characteristic of the first half of 3rd Cent. at Niederbieber. This identical form of stamp has also been found at Cannstatt and Zugmantel. Lud. II, 56; III, 51; IV, 49; Oelmann, Niederbieber, p. 23.

14. PVGNIMA ON DR. 33.

Stamps of Pugnus are recorded at Camelon, London, Rottweil and Wroxeter and exactly similar ones at Cirencester and Zugmantel. Knorr and Walters both assign to him a South Gaulish origin (i.e. before 110 A.D.). But the Camelon stamp seems to be of Pius' reign and that of Zugmantel is given as "Gaulish, perhaps under Hadrian." The first half of 2nd Cent. seems to be the safest approximate date. Knorr, Rottweil, p. 65; Walters M 924, 958-9; Wroxeter 1913 p. 38, 207(A); O.R.L. Zugmantel.

15. [SAC]RIBBIAA ON DR. 31.

Stamps of Sacrillus have been recorded at Chesterford, Cirencester, the G.P.O., Wroxeter (on a dec. bowl Dr. 37), and Pudding Pan Rock (on the late dish form Dr. 79). So he would belong to the second half of 2nd Cent. He is most probably Gaulish and, as Mr. Bushe-Fox remarks, may have worked at Lezoux, because his stamps have been found in the Allier district. Coll. Antiq. VI, 74; Wroxeter 1914 p. 42, No. 34; Arch. LXVI, p. 239.

16. TIRTV/ ON DR. 31.

For Tertius, a Rheinzabern potter. The complete stamp occurs at Faimingen (on Dr. 31) and Cannstatt (on Dr. 31, 32 and 46 Lud. Bb), and a fragmentary stamp, like the Kenchester one, at Walldürn (on a plate rim). His use of Dr. 46 (Lud. Bb) and Dr. 32 (Lud. Ta) place him late in 2nd Cent. Lud. I., 77 and III., 66; O.R.L. 35 Faimingen, 4, Cannstatt, 21, Walldürn.

FRAGMENTARY STAMPS.

On Dr. 27. /SFE.

On Dr. 18/31. /NVSF.

On Dr. 31. /E=FE (citi), /IM=-I M (anu), /LIS.F, /VS OR SA/, [VVS OR SAC], [NVS OR SAN].

On Dr. 33. BIR/. A common beginning for Gaulish potters' names.

One Illegible.

On Dr. 38. /S.

On Dr. 79. /IM.

One Illegible.

B. On red-coated ware in imitation of Sigillata (Pseudo-Samian).

XIXIXIX. On a shallow bowl of brown-red paste with pinkish-red slip (burnt), resembling Dr. 31, but with scarcely any rise in the centre. cf Rheinzabern shape Lud. Tb. This is a common stamp on this ware. Possibly 3rd Cent.

C. On Amphorae.

1. AEMPA/ = AEM (ili) PLA (cidi).

On a handle, almost semicircular, of light grey ware. Other stamps of M. Aemilius Placidus have been found at Vienne on the Rhone and in a farm on the Via Appia, four miles from Rome. C.I.L. XII, 5683, 23; XV, 3395.

2. FIGLINACIRGI..

MVSVMAVRIAN..

Stamped downwards on a handle of pinkish buff.

This probably stands for:—(Ex) FIGLIN (is) ACIRGI (anis) M(arci) s. MAVRIAN(is), "from the Acirgian potteries of Marcus S. Maurianus." A similar stamp has been found at Monte Testaccio near Rome. Professor Haverfield points out that the place-name ACIRGI occurs, among other sites, at Gross Krotzenburg, which was abandoned near the middle of 2nd Cent. C.I.L. XV, Pt. 2, 2574b; Arch. Ael. 3rd Series, vol. viii. p. 195. (Pl. 38, 1).

D. On a Mortarium.

[?C]OCCL-PRO (reversed).

On a curved flange of white porous clay with red (? haematite) wash only where the stamp occurs. There are two identical stamps close together, with a two-leaf ornament between, above and below. No similar stamp seems to be recorded elsewhere. Possibly a letter is lost at the beginning (? c). The first part might then stand for COCCILI. In fact, COCCIL.M is the stamp of a Banassac potter (end of 1st Cent. A.D.) found at Rottweil, Newstead and recently at King William St., E.C. But it is tempting to read OCCL, an amphora stamp (C.I.L. XIII, 1002, 139).

PRO may stand for PROCVLI, a name frequently found in inscriptions (C.I.L. X, 6713; XII, 5873; XIV, 2891, etc.) and on an amphora neck (rubro colore scriptum) from Rome (C.I.V. XV, 4674).

The shape, so far as can be judged from its fragmentary condition, lies between Nos. 54 and 58 of the Mortaria types collected by Mr. Bushe-Fox. In either case it would be in use at the end of 1st Cent. or in the first half of 2nd Cent. (Wroxeter 1912, pp. 77-8.) (Pl. 38, 2).

THE HUMAN BONES.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
LINCOLNS INN FIELDS, W.C.

Feb. 26th, 1916.

DEAR DR. CHAPMAN,

There are certain very definite inferences to be drawn from the ancient Hereford skeleton you were good enough to submit to me for examination on behalf of the Woolhope Club. It is the skeleton of an old woman—well over 60, a little person not above 4ft. 7in. or 4ft. 8in. in height, with bones showing a well developed muscular system and fingers which suggest she was accustomed to muscular labour. At the time of death her head was bowed forward with rheumatoid changes in the neck, and she was bent at the loins for a similar reason. She was also the subject of an uncommon condition—a peculiar lack of growth of the right side of the face. Such a condition is very rare to-day, and I do not know of any ancient or prehistoric skeleton which has manifested this atrophic state—a state which must have been present in the childhood of the individual. At the time of death she had lost most of her teeth: only a few stumps remained, but as far as one can now tell she did not lose them from the rampant modern disease—caries of the crowns—but from the formation of abscesses at the roots—or perhaps a disease now more prevalent than at any former time—pyorrhœa. Hence her face at death was the short "Punch-like" face of old age. Lastly, although the skull is now merely a patchwork of fragments, one can estimate the size of brain which it contained, and it was not a small one—1300 cc.—equal to the average modern Englishwoman's brain. Lastly, her head was of the long type; its width is 73.7 per cent. of its length; there are scores of little women with heads of this shape in England to-day.

Why are we interested in such finds as are represented by this skeleton? It is not an idle interest; we see that, by the thorough examination of such skeletons, that it would be possible to write a history of the British people. We know there have been many invasions of our country—invasions lying far beyond the reach of history or tradition; but there never was an invasion yet that did not introduce some human type which was then new to Britain. We want to see how it fared in those far back times, with the old types and with the new. Further, we know that modern conditions—conditions of the town—conditions under which we now live—are leading to certain changes in our bodies: we want to know

when these changes began. These are the reasons why we are all willing to spend time and care over such a discovery as that you have brought to my notice. But one thing is particularly evident: unless we can form some definite idea when the person lived our work is in vain. Burials made in Roman or Saxon times usually give us no difficulty: the vessels, coins or implements found with the bones tell us approximately when the person lived. But even in graves of older date—belonging to Celtic or Early British times there is often a clue to be found—some stray thing lost at the funeral or something in the overlying ground which tells us the person was buried before a certain period or event. All this I write so that those who happen to read this will understand that an ancient or prehistoric skeleton becomes an historical and valuable document only when we can guess approximately the time at which the ancient person lived. From the facts conveyed to me by Mr. Jack, there cannot be any doubt as to the time at which she lived—about the end of the 3rd century of our era. Mr. Jack's report* gives us the details relating to her grave. Her physical characters would not give us any definite clue as to her antiquity. Her shape of head is quite common in Neolithic graves, but it abounds at all dates in England. There must be in Hereford remains of people who lived at all dates these 5,000 years past, and if we were to become skilful in our explanations and in our anatomical researches it might be possible to assemble the material for writing a complete anthropological history not only of Hereford, but of every county in England. One person can never stand as a type of all the people of a parish: we need at least a score to represent a population. But if we set our minds to it, the task can be accomplished, and I think the aim we have in view justifies the labour and the interest. Even in the space of a life-time much could be done.

The Hereford skeleton, as in the case in most prehistoric skeletons, both at home and abroad, possesses certain features which puzzle students of the human body. The bones of the limbs, although in their great outstanding characters they are similar to ours, yet in many minor features they are totally different. For the purposes of study I compared the bones of the ancient skeleton with those of a modern English woman—5ft. 2in. in height and therefore six inches taller than her ancient sister—a modern woman that I fear led a somewhat idle and dissolute life and had bones of a rather slender, delicate form. I do not propose to weary you with a recital of all my measurements: these I have kept and will use them, I daresay, some day in a technical paper. But without going into detail I can outline for you the peculiarities of the ancient British as illustrated by the Hereford skeleton. The upper part of the ancient thigh-bone is flattened from back to front

with a long roughened area or impression for the attachment of the great muscle of the buttock—used as we swing forward the thigh in walking. In modern thigh-bones the upper third is usually more or less rounded. So, too, as regards the middle of the shaft of the thigh bone; the modern tends to be flattened from side to side; the ancient from back to front. There are similar differential features in the bones of the leg—the tibia and fibula. The ancient tibia is sometimes compared to a sword—so much is it flattened from side to side; the modern bone is three-sided—pyramidal when a section is made across the shaft. The fibula or outer bone of the leg is deeply fluted or grooved in the ancient form, giving much more extensive surfaces for attachment of the leg muscles. The modern British fibula seldom shows the extensive fluted surfaces seen in the Hereford fibula. Further, we can see that the knee joint worked somewhat differently in those ancient people. All of us, especially when young, can over-extend our legs at the knee joint, so that the leg forms not only a straight line with the thigh, but bends somewhat forwards. In those ancient people the bones usually locked before the leg became straight with the thigh; they could never quite extend the leg forwards to become straight with the thigh. This was not due to any stiffness at the knee, but to the fact that the upper end of the tibia—the part helping to form the knee joint—was bent backwards much more than is the case in modern people. It is true that many primitive peoples now living show a similar formation of limb bones, and we usually are content to ascribe the difference between their limb-bones and ours as being due to two circumstances: (1) We use thick-soled, heeled footwear; they go barefoot or use only sandals; (2) we sit on chairs or stools; they squat with their buttocks resting on their heels. Try as one can, it is impossible to get a satisfactory grasp of how our boot-wearing, chair-using habits have worked such changes in our limb-bones. I have seen these peculiar features of the thigh and limb bones already developed in quite young neolithic children. At least there is no doubt that a change has come over our limb bones and we want to know where and how it was brought about.

The peculiar features are not confined to the bones of the lower limb; they are also to be seen in those of the arm and forearm. The joint surfaces at the shoulder, at the elbow and at the wrist, are set at a different angle than in most modern British people. As is well known the elbow is a hinge joint, permitting only bending and stretching or extension of the forearm. The axis of the joint is set in such a way in modern people that, when extended, the forearm does not form a straight line with the upper arm, but is deflected outwards—to the thumb or radial side. In the Hereford skeleton as in most prehistoric specimens, the obliquity of the elbow joint is less, so that the forearm comes more into line with the upper

arm when it is extended. The joint at the wrist is also more obliquely set and the articular head of the humerus is set so as to look more upwards and inwards than in most modern people. I am at a loss to explain the functional significance of those features.

The modern woman with whom I compared the ancient one had small and slender hands and feet. In the dimensions of the bones of the palm of the hand there was very little difference; the ancient woman had small hands and feet, but it is evident from the broad strong joints (phalanges) of her fingers—much broader, stronger, but not longer than those of the modern woman,—that manual toil was a condition of life for some of the ancient Herefordshire women.

The muscular markings are emphasised on all the bones; she had been a muscular and strongly built little woman. This is particularly the case as regards the region of the shoulder; the impression for the deltoid muscle on the humerus is very pronounced.

The ribs are broad and stout; the chest must have been well formed. Her pelvis, although not so capacious as in the modern type I used for comparison—in ancient women the pelvis is relatively small as a rule—is still quite roomy and should have given an easy passage for a child at birth.

As to the cause of death we have no means of judging. There is no evidence of violence: the bones of the skull and of the limbs have been broken after death—probably by the irregular subsidence of the soil in which she had been buried. But we know she suffered from rheumatoid changes in the spine and from a peculiar atrophic condition of the right side of the face.

I have not crowded my account with numerous measurements; they are most essential for the expert who is trying to unravel the ancient history of our race. But I hope nevertheless it may be of use to those who are interested in such matters in the county of Hereford. We can do nothing unless we succeed in enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of all who are in a position to help—the labouring man, the farmer, the doctor, the squire, the clergyman. In our land lie buried hundreds of real historical documents; thousands have been destroyed because we did not know how to read them—or perhaps we did not care. Once we get a sense of the value of such remains as ancient records of our own past, we can never again think of destroying them—only of striving to save them and read them—for the benefit of those who come after us. I append a table of the chief measures. I should be most willing to help at any future occasion.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

A. KEITH.

TABLE OF CHIEF MEASUREMENTS.

THE SKULL.

Maximum length	..	179 mm.
" width	..	132 mm. $\frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Width}} = 73.7$ cephalic index
Height of roof above ear holes	..	115 mm.
Minimum frontal width	..	92 mm.
Length of face (upper)	..	55 mm.
Bizygomatic width of face	..	123 mm.
Total length of face	..	90 mm.
Width of face at angles of lower jaw	..	95 mm.

There had been an interfrontal or metopic suture—now almost closed. Internally, all the sutures are closed, but on the outer surface the coronal and lambdoid sutures are plainly seen; the sagittal is partly obliterated. The temporal lines are absent on the left side of the skull, on that side the coronoid process is of very small size. The external auditory meatus on the left side is dilated, as if it had been stuffed in life by a foreign body. The bones of the skull are thin—5.5 mm. is the thickness of the parietal.

UPPER EXTREMITY.

Length of clavicle, 128 mm.; of humerus, 277 mm.; radius, 195 mm.; 3rd metacarpal, 57 mm.

LOWER EXTREMITY.

Length of femur, 367 mm.; of tibia, 297 mm. (diameter at level of nutrient canal, 18 x 31 mm.); length of 4th metatarsal, 62 mm. Neither tibia nor astragalus show squatting facets at the ankle.

THE SHELLS.

The 30 specimens examined are as follows:—

Marine Species—

<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (oyster)	..	..	9*
<i>Cardium edule</i> (cockle)	..	..	7
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> (mussel)	..	..	3
<i>Buccinum undatum</i> (whelk)	..	..	3

Land Species—

<i>Helix aspersa</i>	..	..	5
<i>Helix nemoralis</i>	..	..	2
<i>Helix hortensis</i>	..	..	1

None differs from current specimens of the same species. The specimen of *H. hortensis* might well be a recent one.

The "Roman snail" (*Helix pomatia*) is absent, and it has not, I believe, been found at any Roman station outside the area in which it occurs wild. The extreme western limit of *H. pomatia* is now the Cotswolds, e.g., Birdlip, and it is somewhat curious that the inhabitants of Magna took much trouble to bring oysters and mussels from the sea but thought so little of *H. pomatia* that they did not import it from, e.g., Chedworth, where it is abundant about the ruins of the Roman villa. It seems indeed that the attribution of a "Roman" quality to this species is based on a misconception.

I may add that I examined the site in April, 1913, and made a special search for *H. pomatia* without success. *H. aspersa* and *nemoralis* were abundant, and I noticed the other species enumerated above.

* A large number of oyster shells were found in the course of the excavations.

THE ANIMAL BONES.

A considerable number of bones were turned up during the Excavations. Apart from some jaw and leg bones of the horse; the majority belong to animals used for food, such as the Ox, Sheep, Pig and Deer, those of the pig predominating. I also noted three lower jawbones of a dog about the size of an Aberdeen terrier and one Vertebra of a Salmon. There were a few bones of fowls, ducks and rabbits.

The antlers of deer were mostly of large size, some being attached to parts of the skull while others had been shed in the natural course. The finding of such antlers inside the town rather goes to show that they had been collected in order that they might be used for making implements, some sawcuts on several pieces support this theory.

THE MORTAR.

ROMAN MORTAR COMPARED WITH MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN
JERRY MORTARS.

	Probable date of erection, about A.D. :—				
	4th Cent. (?)	1175	1200	1269	1891
Water (lost at 212°f)	1·56	2·60	2·04	1·72	·40
Combined Water & loss on ignition ..	4·60	7·73	2·93	3·98	1·36
**Lime	22·54	13·49	20·38	18·84	8·31
Magnesia	1·54	1·87	1·15	·32	·79
Potash	·40	·22	·23	·02	·21
Soda	·72	·29	·33	·27	·24
Oxide of Iron ..	2·70	3·61	3·50	1·99	3·08
Alumina	4·55	1·34	1·85	1·36	·67
Sulphuric Acid ..	·49	·34	·65	1·37	·36
*Carbonic Acid ..	14·30	9·53	11·95	12·13	1·26
Chlorine		·01	·24	·13	·12
Amorphous Silica soluble in Alkali .	9·20	9·85	8·20	6·20	3·95
Insoluble Matters (Sand)	37·40	49·12	46·55	51·67	79·25
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
*Equal to Carbonate of Lime	32·50	21·66	27·16	27·56	2·86
** { Lime present as Carbonate Ditto Caustic Ditto Sulphate . . . Ditto Silicate and otherwise com- bined	18·20	12·13	13·60	15·43	1·60
	·11	·56	·55	·28	not done
	·34	·23	·24	·95	·25
	3·89	·57	5·99	2·18	
	22·54	13·49	20·38	18·84	

†These analyses originally appeared in the *Builder* of June 18th, 1892, and February 11th, 1893.

JOHN HUGHES, F.I.C.

November 26th, 1913.



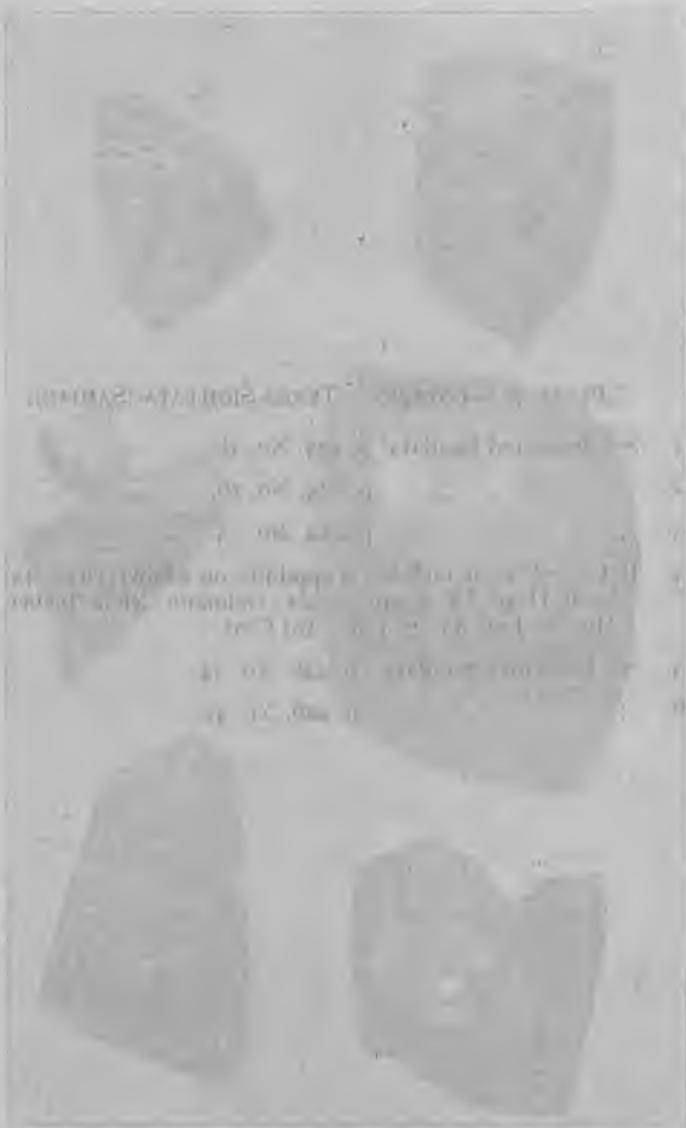
Photo by]

[A. Watkins

POTTERY.—TERRA SIGILLATA (SAMIAN). BOWLS.

1. Flanged bowl (Drag. 38). Burnt.
2. Rheinzabern bowl (Drag. 37). See decorated Sigillata, p. 219, No. 38. *cf.* pl. 31.
About one-third size.

PLATE 10



Figures 1-10. *Phaseolus* L.

- PLATE 36.—POTTERY. TERRA SIGILLATA (SAMIAN).
1. See decorated Sigillata p. 225, No. 18.
 2. " " " p. 225, No. 16.
 3. " " " p. 224, No. 5.
 4. Bat-faced spout, en relief d'applique, on a bowl (Drag. 45). Cf. Déch. II. pl. IX. 5, and p. 321; Oelmann, Niederbieber, 30-1, Abb. 8; Lud. IV. p. 159. 3rd Cent.
 5. See Decorated Sigillata p. 226, No. 34.
 6. " " " p. 226, No. 41.

PLATE 36



Photo by]

POTTERY.—TERRA SIGILLATA (SAMIAN).

Half actual size.

[A. Watkins

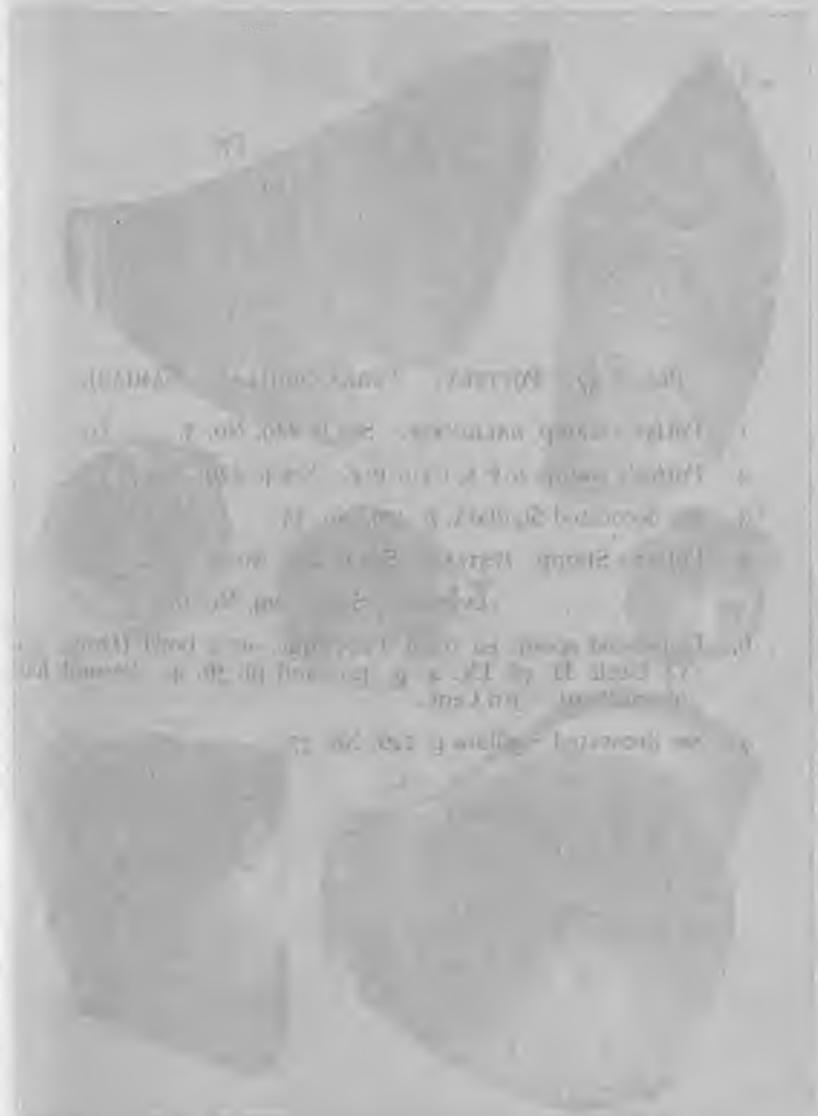


PLATE 37.—POTTERY. TERRA SIGILLATA (SAMIAN).

1. Potter's stamp, BALBINVSF. See p. 229, No. 3.
2. Potter's stamp, G·E·N·I·T·O·R·F. See p. 229, No. 7.
3. See decorated Sigillata, p. 226, No. 35.
4. Potter's Stamp, IVSTIAA. See p. 229, No. 8.
5. " " IAVSTVSF. See p. 229, No. 6.
6. Lion-faced spout, en relief d'applique, on a bowl (Drag. 45). Cf. Déch. II. pl. IX. 4, p. 321, and pl. 36. 4. Second half of 2nd Cent.—3rd Cent.
7. See decorated Sigillata p. 226, No. 37.

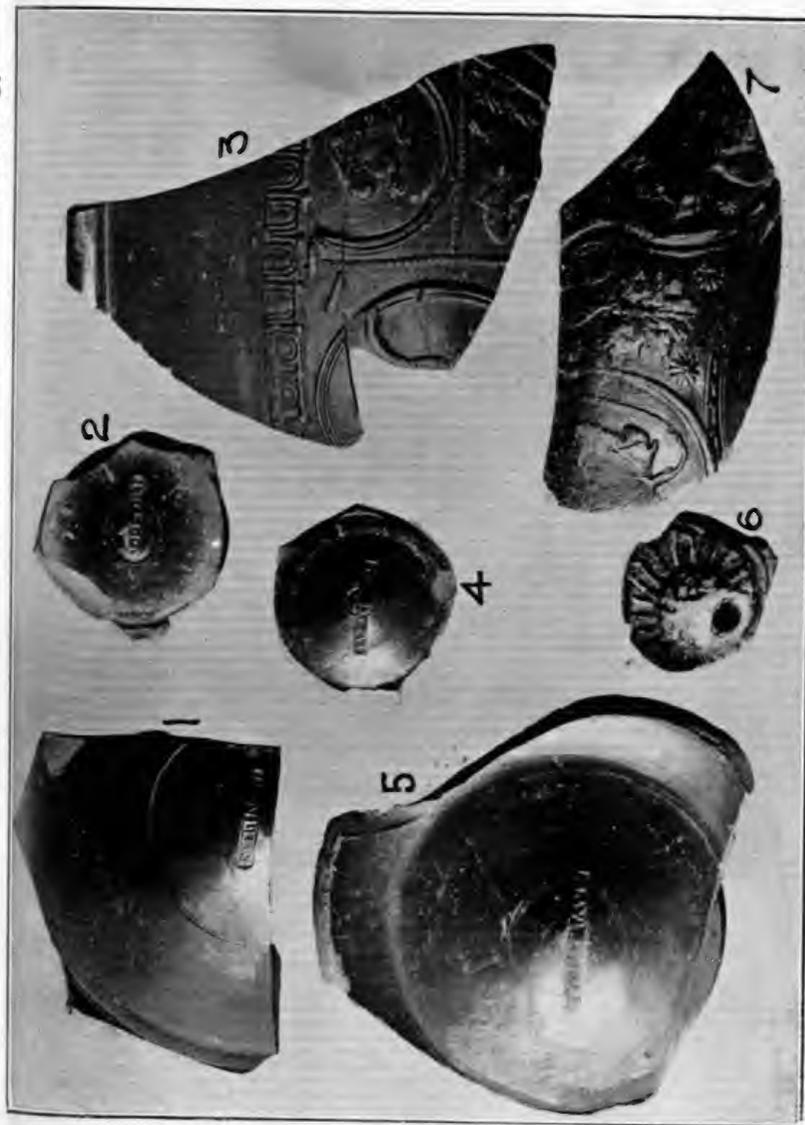


Photo by]

POTTERY.—TERRA SIGILLATA (SAMIAN).

Half actual size.

[A. Watkins



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

POTTERS' STAMPS.

1. Stamp on Amphora Handle. See p. 231, No. 2.
2. Stamp on Mortarium rim. See p. 231.

About half actual size.

PLATE 39.—POTTERY. OLLA AND FLAGON.

1. Olla or Cooking pot of dark grey ware. Recurved rim and latticed lines scored round the body. Belongs to Corbridge types 46-52, dated 150-200 A.D. (Arch. Ael. 3rd series, vol. VIII. pl. XII. facing p. 172). Found beside the long arm of a T-shaped piece of masonry in trial trench, No. 5, 1912. Page 179.
2. Flagon in hard, smooth grey ware. Unusual rim, like the screw type inverted with four rolls angular in section. Bulbous body and angular ringed foot. Has been exposed to great heat which has warped several fragments. Probably early 2nd Cent.

No. 1. Measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.

„ 2. „ $6\frac{1}{2}$ „ „

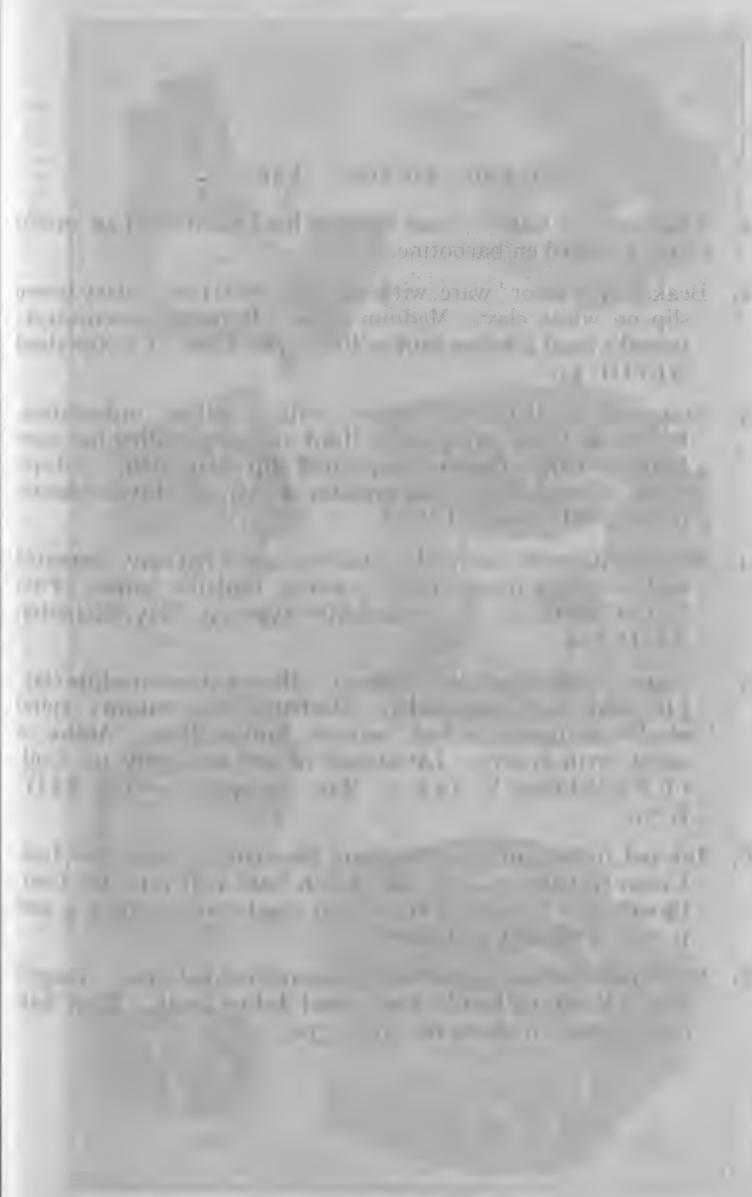
PLATE 39



Photo by]

POTTERY.—OLLA AND FLAGON.

[A. Watkins



The following text is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to the image above. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines appearing to be numbered or bulleted. The content is too light to transcribe accurately.

PLATE 40.—POTTERY. VARIOUS.

1. Fragment of 'Castor' ware showing hind quarters of an animal and a tendril en barbotine.
2. Beaker of 'Castor' ware, with moulded, level rim. Slaty brown slip on white clay. Medium glaze. Barbotine decoration: hound's head l. below broken line. 2nd Cent. Cf. Newstead XLVIII, 45.
3. Fragment of Rhenish beaker with vertical indentation. Brownish black slip-glaze. Hard red clay with blue core. Roulette band above white painted slip decoration. 3rd-4th Cent. Cf. Oelmann, Niederbieber, V. 35, and May, Silchester pottery, XLC, and XLII A.
4. Bulbous Rhenish vase with metallic glaze on red clay, decorated with vertical indentations between roulette bands. First half of 3rd Cent. Cf. Niederbieber type 33c, May, Silchester, XLIII A, 4.
5. 'Castor' beaker (nearly complete). Brown glaze on white clay. Lip and foot unmoulded. Barbotine decoration: spiral scrolls ending in a bud between broken lines. Above, a slight girth groove. Latter half of 2nd and early 3rd Cent. Cf. Niederbieber V., 12 b, c; May, Silchester pottery XLIV, B, 3.
6. Ink-pot (burnt) in Terra Sigillata (Samian). Shape like Lud. Urnen-Graeber, p. 276, Aa, which lasts well into 3rd Cent. though in a squatter form, e.g. at Niederbieber (type 4, and p. 24). Probably 2nd Cent.
7. Small bulbous vase of metallic glaze and reddish clay. Ringed foot. Roulette bands above and below body. First half of 3rd Cent. Niederbieber, type 33a.

PLATE 40

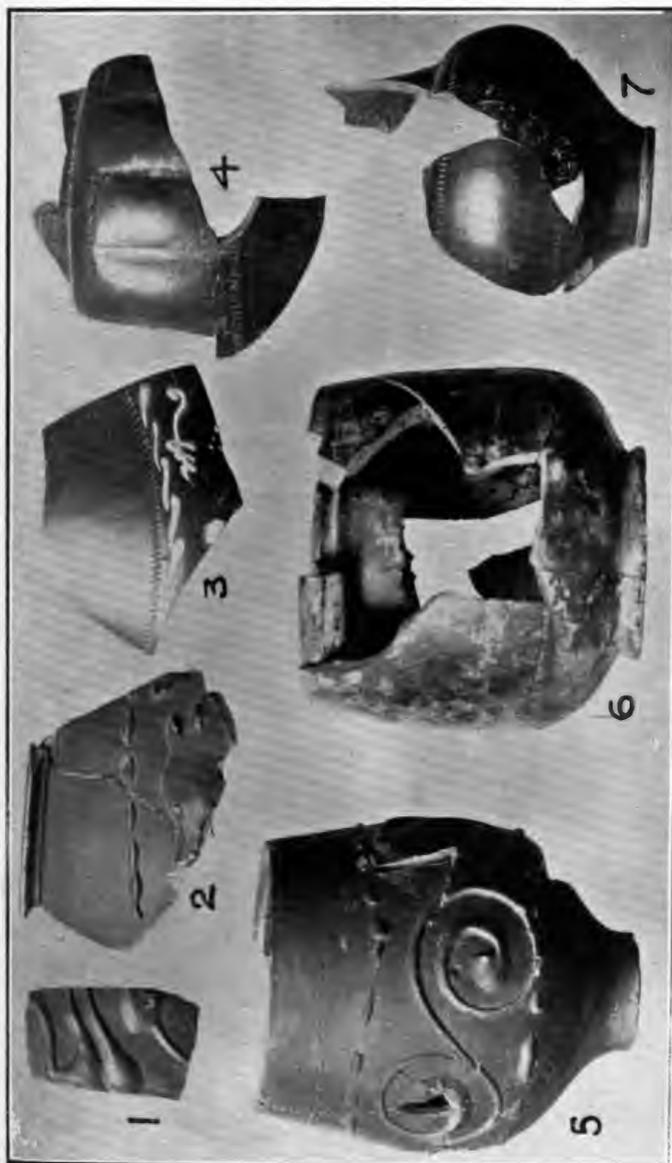


Photo by]

POTTERY.—VARIOUS.

About two-thirds actual size.

[A. Watkins

PLATE 41.—POTTERY. VARIOUS.

1. Flagon neck, separated by a down-curved flange from an upright rim. Below, two flat bead mouldings. Neck gradually spreads outwards to join a globular body. Buff clay with red slip (Pseudo-Samian). Cf. Niederbieber type 63, and May, *Silchester Pottery*, LXIV., 126. 3rd Cent.
2. Flagon neck in fine pinkish-white clay and smooth surface with overhanging lip and two narrow bead mouldings. 2nd Cent. Cf. O.R.L. Wiesbaden, XV. 60.
3. Small crucible with remains of bronze inside. Cf. *Wroxeter*, 1912, pl. III., 2.
4. Bottom of a strainer or cullender of coarse red ware. Any date in the Roman occupation.
5. Flagon neck of coarse red clay, similar in shape and date to No. 1., but of poorer modelling. Smooth dirty-white surface, possibly overbaked.
6. Squat flagon neck of pipe clay ware, with bandlike, grooved lip. Belonged to a bulbous vessel with small foot. Late 2nd or early 3rd Cent. Cf. Niederbieber, *Abb.* 37.
7. Candlestick (rim and foot moulding lost) of pipeclay ware. Cordon at junction of stem and base. On the latter, a roulette ornament of square sinkings. Cf. example from *Silchester* (Ward, *Roman Era* fig. 61 G).

PLATE 41

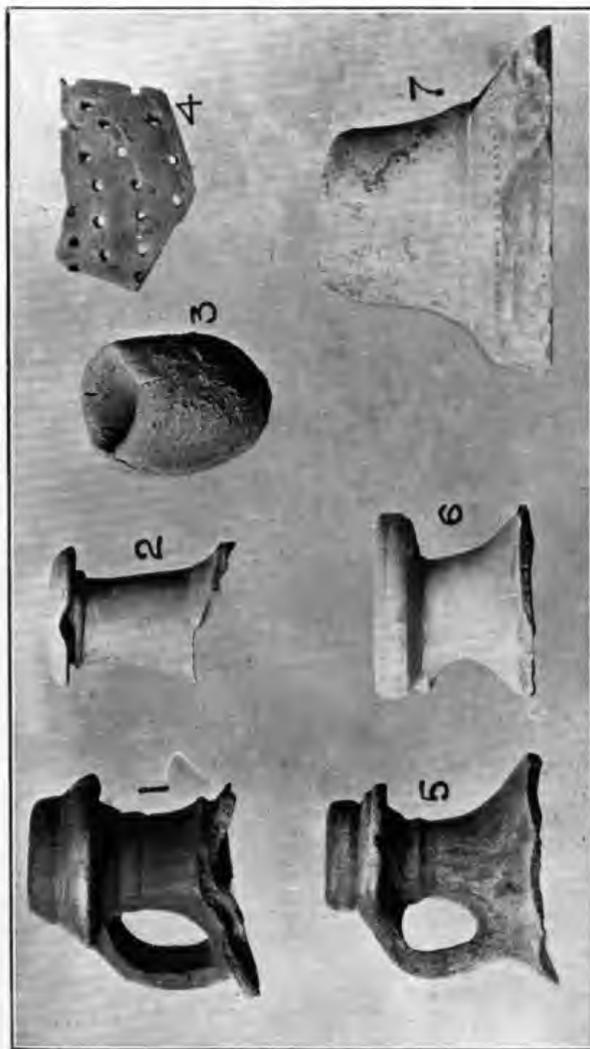
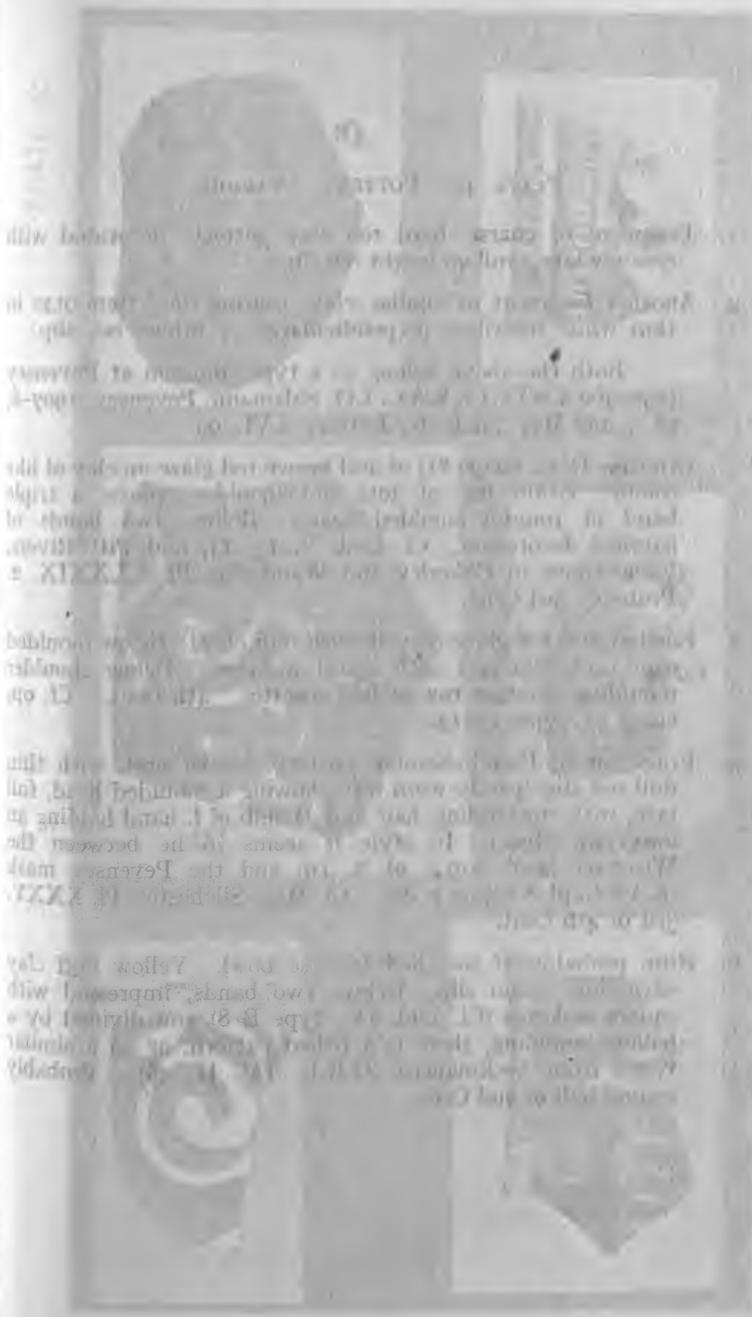


Photo by]

[A. Watkins

POTTERY.—VARIOUS. Half actual size.



Case of ...
...

...

...

...

...

...

PLATE 42.—POTTERY. VARIOUS.

1. Fragment of coarse, hard red clay pottery, decorated with cream white scroll on bright red slip.
2. Another fragment of similar clay, bearing the letters OLIS in thin white inscribed perpendicularly on brown red slip.

Both the above belong to a type common at Pevensey (250-400 A.D.). Cf. S.A.C. LII, Salzmann, Pevensey, 1907-8, pl. 9, and May, Silchester Pottery, LVI., 99.

3. Urn (like Drag. shape 81) of dull brown red glaze on clay of like colour. Below line of dots and shoulder groove, a triple band of roughly-moulded scales. Below, two bands of hatched decoration. Cf. Lud. V. 13, 14, and Pitt Rivers, Excavations in Bokerley and Wandsyke, Pl. CLXXIX. 2. Probably 3rd Cent.
4. Bowl of dull red glaze on yellowish buff clay. Below moulded rim, neck stamped with spiral rosettes. Below shoulder moulding, another row of half rosettes. 4th Cent. Cf. op. cit. p. 91, types 12, 13.
5. Fragment of Pseudo-Samian pottery, brown buff, with thin dull red slip (partly worn off), showing a moulded head, full face, with upstanding hair and thumb of l. hand holding an uncertain object. In style it seems to lie between the Wroxeter head (1912, pl. X. 19) and the Pevensey mask (S.A.S.C. pl. 8 facing p. 88). Cf. May, Silchester, Pl. XXXV. 3rd or 4th Cent.
6. Rim, probably of so-called Incense bowl. Yellow buff clay with dull cream slip. Below, two bands, impressed with square sinkings (Cf. Lud. IV., type B 8) and divided by a hollow moulding, there is a frilled pattern, as on a similar vessel from Seckmauern (O.R.L. Taf. II. 36). Probably second half of 2nd Cent.

PLATE 42



[A. Watkins

POTTERY.—VARIOUS. Half actual size.

Photo by]



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

CINERARY URN OF RED WARE.

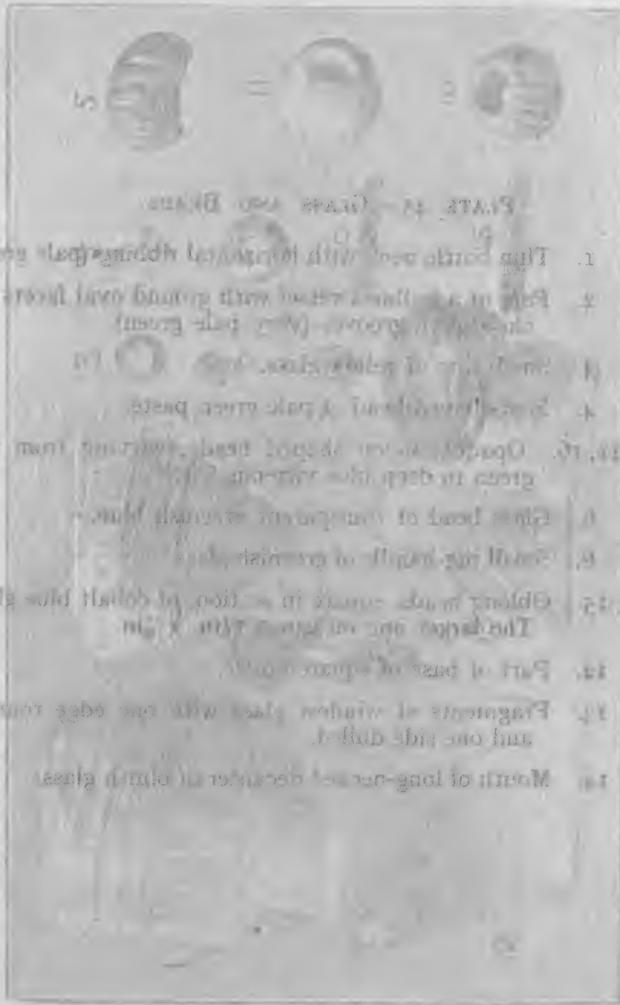
Everted lip, flat cordon below neck and slight girth groove on shoulder. Closely resembles urn in Newstead report (pl. L. (A), No. 3) which most probably belongs to the Antonine period. Height 8 inches. Found 25 feet from N. side of road, at a depth of 1ft. 9in., surrounded by pieces of sandstone, but with none above or under it. The urn contained burnt bones and fine ashes.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins

CINERARY URN WITH STONES SURROUNDING (see p. 220, 4a).



(A) Window

GLASS AND BEADS

PLATE 45

PLATE 45

PLATE 45.—GLASS AND BEADS.

1. Thin bottle neck with horizontal ribbing (pale green).
2. Part of a bulbous vessel with ground oval facets and close girth grooves (very pale green).
3. Small ring of yellow glass.
4. Pear-shaped bead of pale green paste.
- 5, 7, 9, 11, 16. Opaque melon shaped beads, varying from pale green to deep blue vitreous frit.
6. Glass bead of transparent greenish blue.
8. Small jug-handle of greenish glass.
- 10, 15. Oblong beads, square in section, of cobalt blue glaze. The larger one measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. x $\frac{3}{16}$ in.
12. Part of base of square bottle.
13. Fragments of window glass with one edge rounded and one side dulled.
14. Mouth of long-necked decanter of bluish glass.

PLATE 45



Photo by]

GLASS AND BEADS.

About four-fifths actual size.

[A. Watkins



Fig. 1



Plate 4—Four Figures

Fig. 1. A small square object with a decorative border, possibly a seal or a small artifact.

Fig. 2. A long, thin object, possibly a needle or a pin, with a small hook at one end.

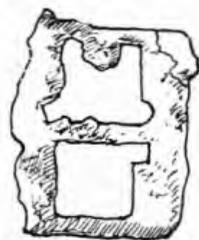
Fig. 3. A circular object, possibly a ring or a bracelet, with a small hook or clasp.

Fig. 4. A long, thin object, possibly a needle or a pin, with a small hook at one end.

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4



2A.

PLATE 46.—IRON OBJECTS.

1. Part of a bolt for padlock, with lateral springs like arrow barbs.
Cf. example from Llanwit Major in Ward, Roman Era, fig. 65 D.
2. Key for padlock, Ward, Roman Era, fig. 65 E, F, page 230.
- 2a. End view of No. 2, showing wards, drawn full size.
3. Ring attached to loop by swivel.
4. Small spear-head of iron with pin and lead for fixing to shaft,
4½ in. long.

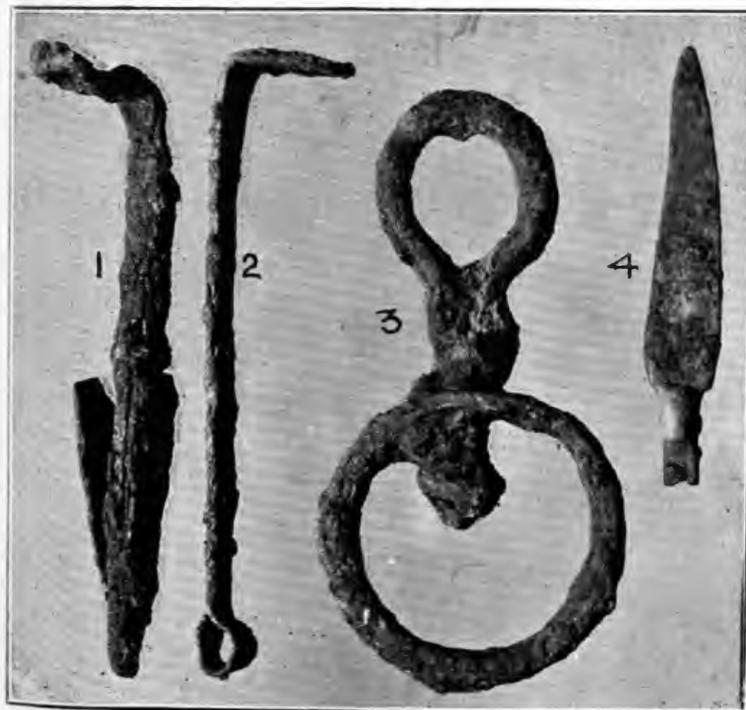


Photo by]

[A. Watkins

IRON OBJECTS.
Half actual size.

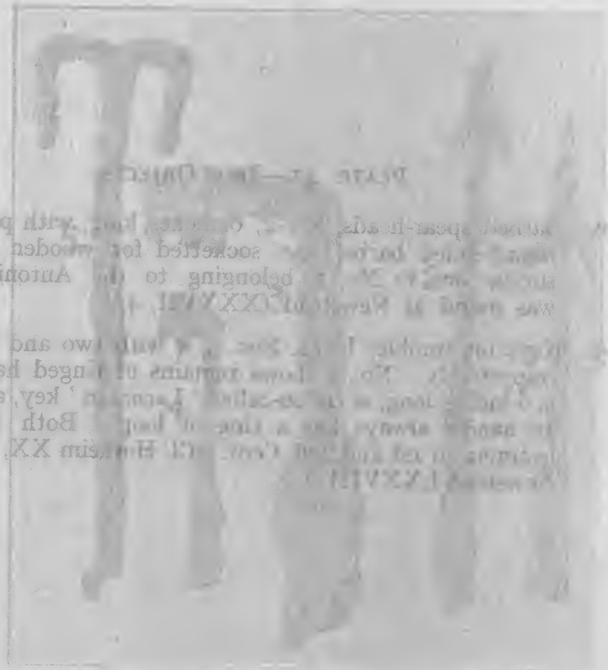


PLATE 37—TWO FIGURES

The figure on the left is a standing figure, possibly a deity or a person of high rank, wearing a long, flowing robe. The figure on the right is a seated figure, also wearing a long, flowing robe. Both figures are shown in profile, facing right. The figures are rendered in a simple, stylized manner, with no facial features visible. The background is plain and light-colored.

Fig. 1. Standing figure. Fig. 2. Seated figure.

PLATE 47.—IRON OBJECTS.

- 1-2. Barbed spear-heads, No. 2, 6 inches long, with pointed and broad-ended barbs, one socketted for wooden shaft. A similar one to No. 1, belonging to the Antonine period, was found at Newstead (XXXVII. 4).
- 3-5. Keys for tumbler locks, Nos. 3, 4 with two and three teeth respectively. No. 3 shows remains of ringed handle. No. 5, 6 inches long, is the so-called 'Laconian' key, a latch key. Its handle always has a ring or loop. Both types were common in 1st and 2nd Cent. Cf. Hofheim XX, 42, 46-50; Newstead LXXVIII. 1, 3.

PLATE 47

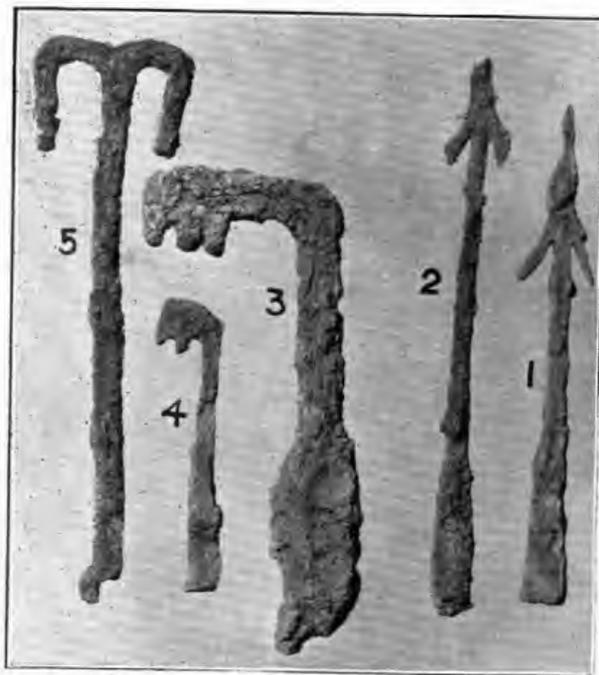


Photo by]

[A. Watkins

IRON OBJECTS.

Half actual size.



PLATE 45. IRON OBJECTS

1. Axe with curved blade and square head, 8 inches long, closely resembling that of the bronze head (Ward, Roman Exc. pp. 556 of O.R.I. p. 161, fig. 161). Found near the stone pillars of the temple (p. 556).

2. Cruetiform object probably used for holding window glass in frame. This perforated centre would be for nailing it at the intersection of the bars (Ward, Romano-British Buildings, pp. 271-2).

3. Blade of small spear, similar to Silchester Examples (Ward, Roman Exc. Fig. 58, O.I.).

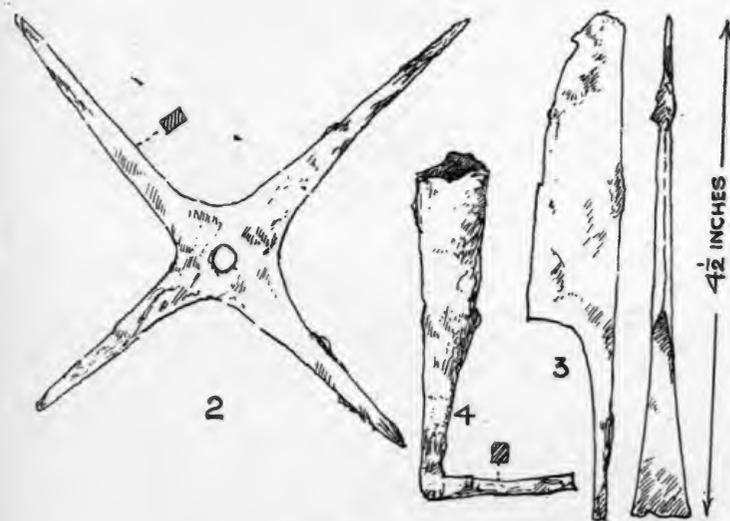
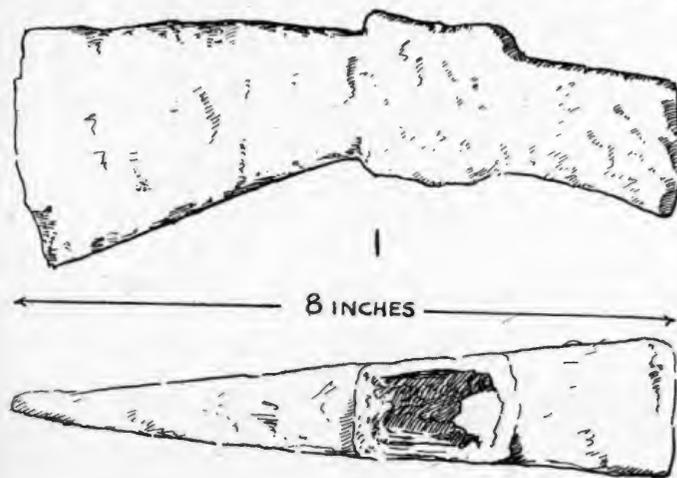
4. Candle holder with spike for fixing in a wall. Similar to example from Silchester (Ward, Roman Exc. Fig. 61, E.I.).



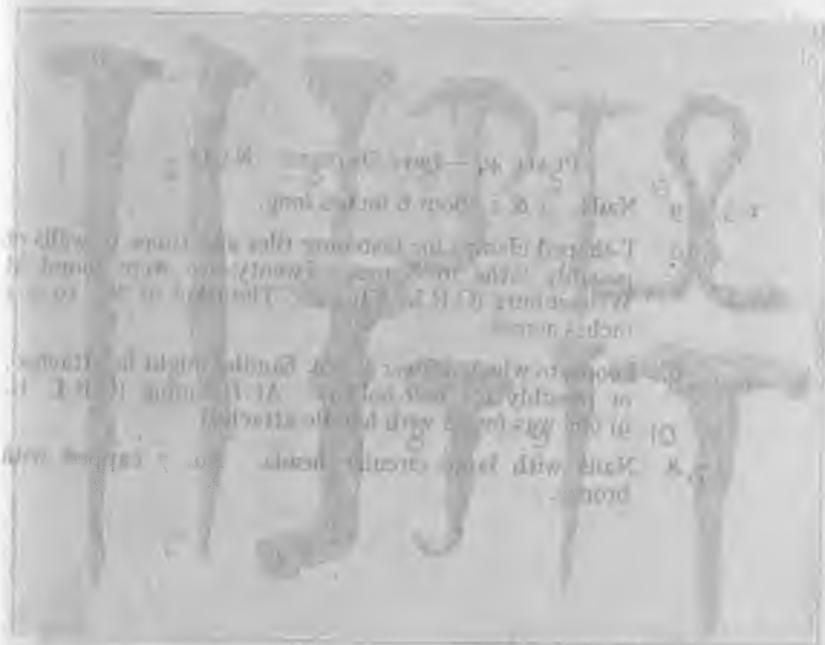
PLATE 46. IRON OBJECTS

PLATE 48.—IRON OBJECTS.

1. Axe, with curved blade and square head, 8 inches long, closely resembling that from Silchester hoard (Ward, Roman Era, fig. 55G. cf. O.R.L. Zugmantel XVI. 9). Found near the stone pillars of hypocaust No. 2.
2. Cruciform object probably used for holding window glass in frame. This perforated centre would be for nailing it at the intersection of the bars (Ward, Romano-British Buildings, pp. 271-2).
3. Blade of small shears, similar to Silchester Examples (Ward, Roman Era, Fig. 58, O.).
4. Candle holder with spike for fixing in a wall. Similar to example from Silchester (Ward, Roman Era, Fig. 61, E.).



IRON OBJECTS.



THESE EXAMPLES ARE
FROM THE MANUSCRIPT

PLATE 49.—IRON OBJECTS. NAILS.

- 1-3, 5, 9. Nails. 1 & 2 about 6 inches long.
- 4, 10. T-shaped clamps for fastening tiles and tubes to walls or possibly laths to beams. Twenty-two were found at Weissenburg (O.R.L. XI. 18). The head of No. 10 is 2 inches across.
6. Loops, to which drawer or box-handles might be attached, or possibly for bolt-holders. At Böhming (O.R.L. II. 9) one was found with handle attached.
- 7, 8. Nails with large circular heads. No. 7 capped with bronze.

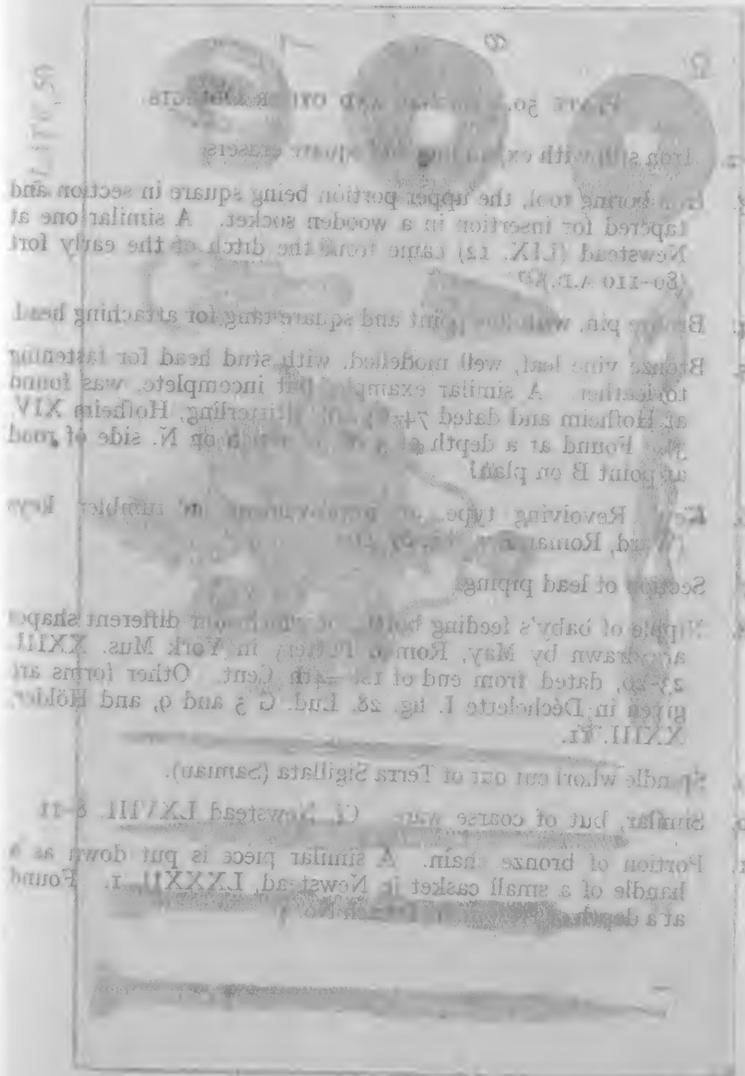


Photo by]

[A. Watkins

IRON OBJECTS.—NAILS.

Half actual size.



11. Handle of a small casket in Newstead IX. Found at a depth of 2 ft. A similar piece is put down as a portion of bronze pin. A similar piece is put down as a similar piece of course with Newstead IX. 8-11

10. Handle without one of Terra Sigillata (Samian).

XIII. 11. given in Déchelette I. fig. 28. End G and d and Höbner dated from end of 1st cent. Other forms are shown by May, Romo in York Mus. XIII. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Section of lead piping.

17. and Roman type of pavement in marble flag.

16. Revolving type of pavement in marble flag.

15. found at a depth of 2 ft. on N. side of road at point B on plan.

14. at Hofheim and dated 74. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

13. Bronze pin with the point and separating for attaching head.

12. Newstead (IX. 12) came from the ditch of the early fort.

11. A bronze tool, the upper portion being square in section and labeled for insertion in a wooden socket. A similar one at Newstead (IX. 12) came from the ditch of the early fort.

10. From site with excavations of the fort.

10
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PLATE 50.—BRONZE AND OTHER OBJECTS.

- 1-2. Iron stili with expanding and square erasers.
3. Iron boring tool, the upper portion being square in section and tapered for insertion in a wooden socket. A similar one at Newstead (LIX. 12) came from the ditch of the early fort (80-110 A.D.).
4. Bronze pin, with fine point and square tang for attaching head.
5. Bronze vine leaf, well modelled, with stud head for fastening to leather. A similar example, but incomplete, was found at Hofheim and dated 74-83 A.D. (Ritterling, Hofheim XIV. 3). Found at a depth of 3 ft. in trench on N. side of road at point B on plan.
6. Key. Revolving type, an improvement on tumbler keys (Ward, Roman Era, Fig 67, D).
7. Section of lead piping.
8. Nipple of baby's feeding bottle, of which four different shapes are drawn by May, Roman Pottery in York Mus. XXIII. 23-26, dated from end of 1st-4th Cent. Other forms are given in Déchelette I. fig. 28, Lud. G 5 and 9, and Hölder, XXIII. II.
9. Spindle whorl cut out of Terra Sigillata (Samian).
10. Similar, but of coarse ware. Cf. Newstead LXVIII. 8-II.
11. Portion of bronze chain. A similar piece is put down as a handle of a small casket in Newstead, LXXXII. I. Found at a depth of 1ft. 6in. in Trench No. 4.

PLATE 50

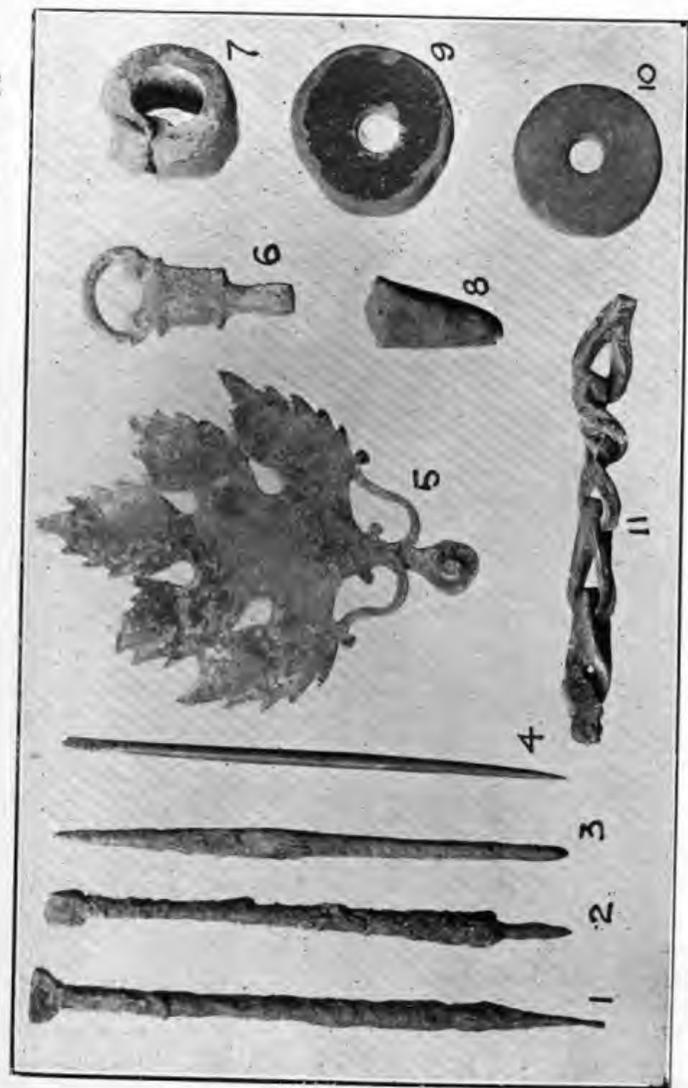


Photo by]

BRONZE OBJECTS.

About three-fourths actual size.

[A. Watkins

PLATE 21.—THE BRONZE OBJECTS

1.—Two rows with head looped...
The sides ornamented with lines, circles and dots.
The larger rings, 2, is an expanding ring with all known
in Worcester, 1912, p. X, fig. 2, is of the snake.

4 & 5. Parts of bracelets. 4 ornamented with lines and dots
and polished. 5 torulleted and grooved at one end for fastening.

6 & 7. 8. Ribbed, bow shaped with solid catch plates and semi-
cylindrical spring covers. The bow on 6 is ribbed, on No. 7
studied and with ornamental foot-moulding, on No. 8 plain.
The bow is formed as early as 80-120 A.D. in Worcester
(No. 4, No. 1), but evidently...
Century, e.g. at Polross-Fish, where it is... (Cam-
brian) and Westmorland Arch. Soc. Trans. XI, 1882, and
1883, where it is Antonine (Cairn, Newstead, pp. 318-
319). Bow shaped fibulae, but with stud on centre
of bow and ring in one piece with...
chain, this type being often worn in Gaul, and Cen-
trally Antonine (Worcester, 1912, fig. 4, No. 1, Newstead,
pp. 323-4).

10. Stud with ray ornament and...
pins at Pithie (O.R.L. XII, 1912, fig. 1) and...
XII, 1912.

11. Stud in form of bell shield with two pins on back as at
Zugmant (O.R.L. XII, 1912). A more...
mother-of-pearl as figured in Worcester, 1912, pl. XII,
fig. 2, No. 3. The form also appears...
Painaugan (O.R.L. XII, 1912, where it is...
than beginning of 3rd Century.

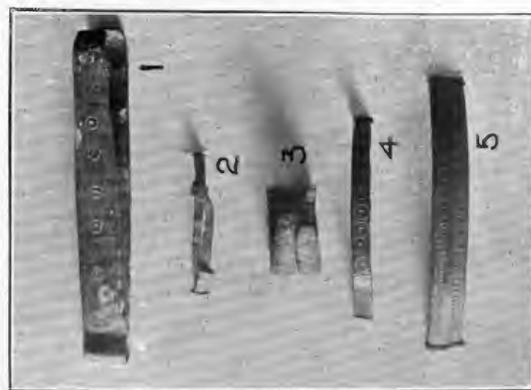
12. Stud of nickel probably representing a non-ferrous
13-14. Bronze studs with (13) one centre (14) one central
centre.

British Museum, London

PLATE 51.—BRONZE OBJECTS.

- 1.—Tweezers with head looped either for elasticity or for a ring the sides ornamented with lines, circles and dots.
- 2 & 3. Finger rings. 2, is an expanding ring with slip knots, as in Wroxeter, 1912, P. X. 11., 3, is of the snake type.
- 4 & 5. Parts of bracelets. 4, ornamented with circles and dots, end pierced. 5, rouletted and pierced at one end for fastening.
- 6, 7, 8, 9. Fibulæ, bow shaped with solid catch plates and semi-cylindrical spring covers. The bow on 6 is ribbed, on No. 7, studded and with ornamental foot-moulding, on No. 8 plain. This type is formed as early as 80—120 A.D. at Wroxeter (1913, fig. 4, No. 1), but evidently lasted well into 2nd Century, e.g., at Poltross Buru, where it is Hadrianic (Cumberland and Westmoreland Arch. Soc. Trans. XI., 442), and at Newstead, where it is Antonine (Curle, Newstead, pp. 318—319). No. 9, Bow shaped Fibulæ, but with stud on centre of bow and ring in one piece with head, for attachment to chain, this type being often worn in pairs. 2nd Cent., probably Antonine (Wroxeter, 1913, fig. 4, No. 3; Newstead, pp. 323—4).
10. Stud with ray ornament and one pin on back. Similar examples at Pfüuz (O.R.L. XIII., 39, 41) and Zugmantel (O.R.L., XII., 14).
11. Stud in form of pelta shield, with two pins on back, as at Zugmantel (O.R.L. XII., 11). A more elaborate pelta in mother-of-pearl is figured in Wroxeter, 1914, pl. XXI., fig. 2, No. 3. The form also appears as a fibula, e.g., at Faimingen (O.R.L., VIII., 14), where it is dated not later than beginning of 3rd Century.
12. Stud of nickel probably representing a lion's head.
- 13—14. Bronze studs with (13) glass centre, (14) blue enamel centre.

PLATE 51



[A. Watkins

BRONZE OBJECTS. About two-thirds actual size.

Photo by]

PLATE 52.—BRONZE OBJECTS.

1. Part of Torc with hook.
2. Hoop or bangle of twisted wire with hook.
3. Handle of small pail. Cf. O.R.L. Zugmantel, XIV, 77, where, however, the knob is pyramidal.
4. 5. 6. Spoons. 4, round bowl, straight handle. 5, fig-shaped bowl, cranked handle. 6, tongue-shaped bowl, cranked handle.

PLATE 52

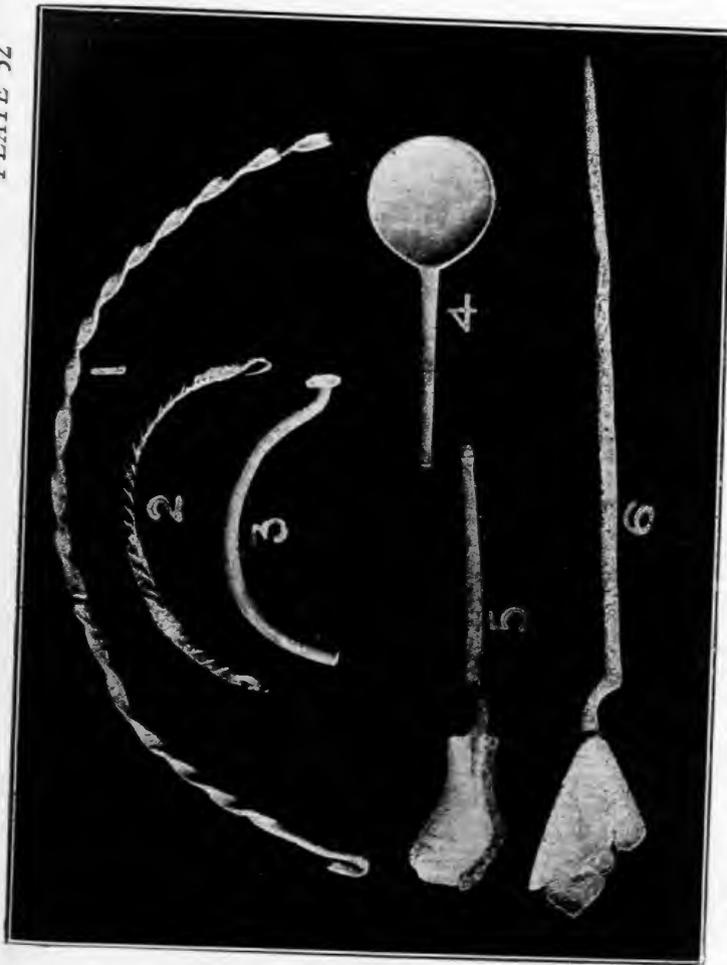


Photo by]

BRONZE OBJECTS.

Three-fourths actual size.

[A. Watkins

PLATE 53.—BONE OBJECTS.

1. Carved Metatarsis of unknown use. Cf. two similarly broken examples from Stockstadt (O.R.L., X, 40, 56).
- 2, 3, 4, 5. Other carved pieces of bone. No. 4, cylindrical.
6. One end of broken comb with rivet and double row of teeth, shewn complete in Ward, Roman Era, fig. 63 E.
7. Round socket with square hole for some implement.
- 8, 9, 10, 11. Counters or pieces for a game. 8 and 10, decorated with concentric circles, 9, with pierced centre.
12. Spoon.
13. Carved fragment of bone, decorated with triangles, like Celtic ornament described in Romilly Allen, Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian times, p. 31, fig. 8c.

PLATE 53

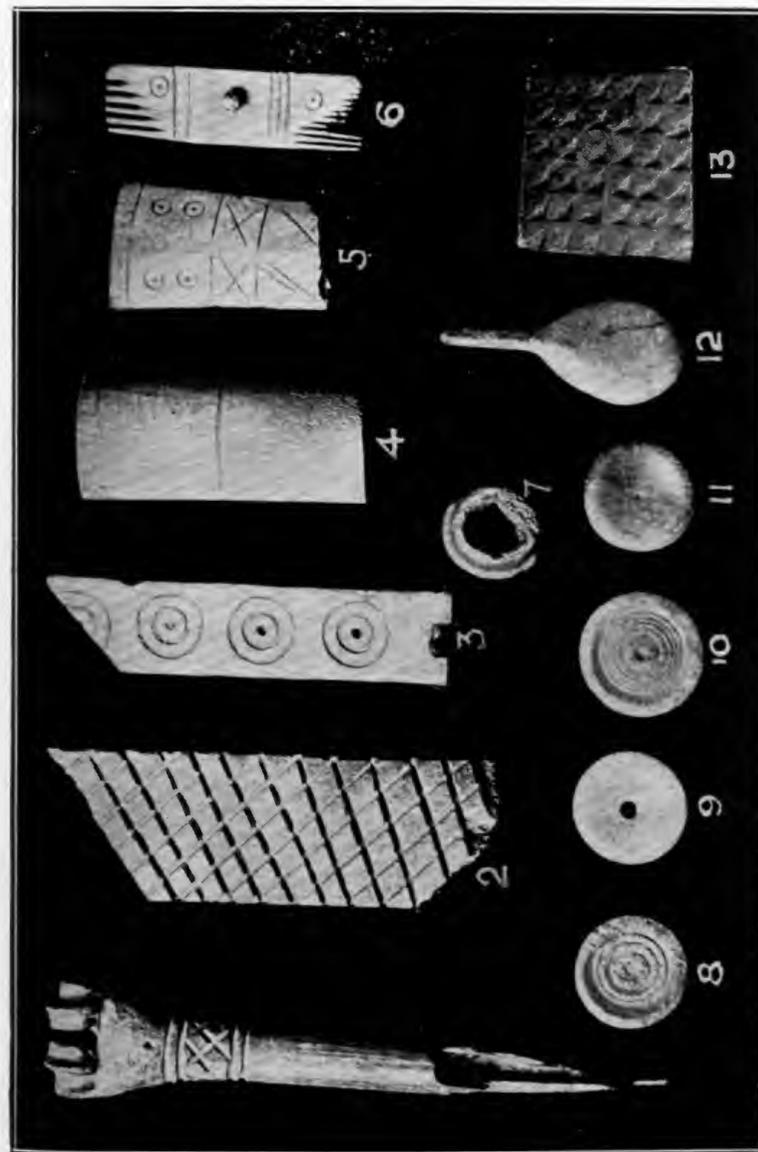


Photo by]

BONE OBJECTS.

About two-thirds actual size.

[A. Watkins



Fig. 1. - *Strophodon* (Linn.)

This view is somewhat like a small, flattened, oval, "prize slip" or a fragment of an infant's tooth. A specimen was found in the collection of the British Museum, see also *British Museum Catalogue of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, p. 12, and *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, vol. 1, p. 27, alongside the name of the author of the paper.



Fig. 2. - *Strophodon* (Linn.)

STROPHODON (LINN.)

PLATE 54.—SUPPOSED HIPPO SANDAL [IRON].

Three views of so-called Hippo Sandal. Whether used as a "brake slipper" or as protection for an injured hoof is uncertain. A specimen was found in the Silchester iron hoard of 1890 (Ward, *Roman Era in Britain*, p. 202). See also, *Br. Mus. Guide to Greek and Roman Life*, p. 205. It was found 2ft. down in the drain alongside the main street, near point B on plan (plate 57).

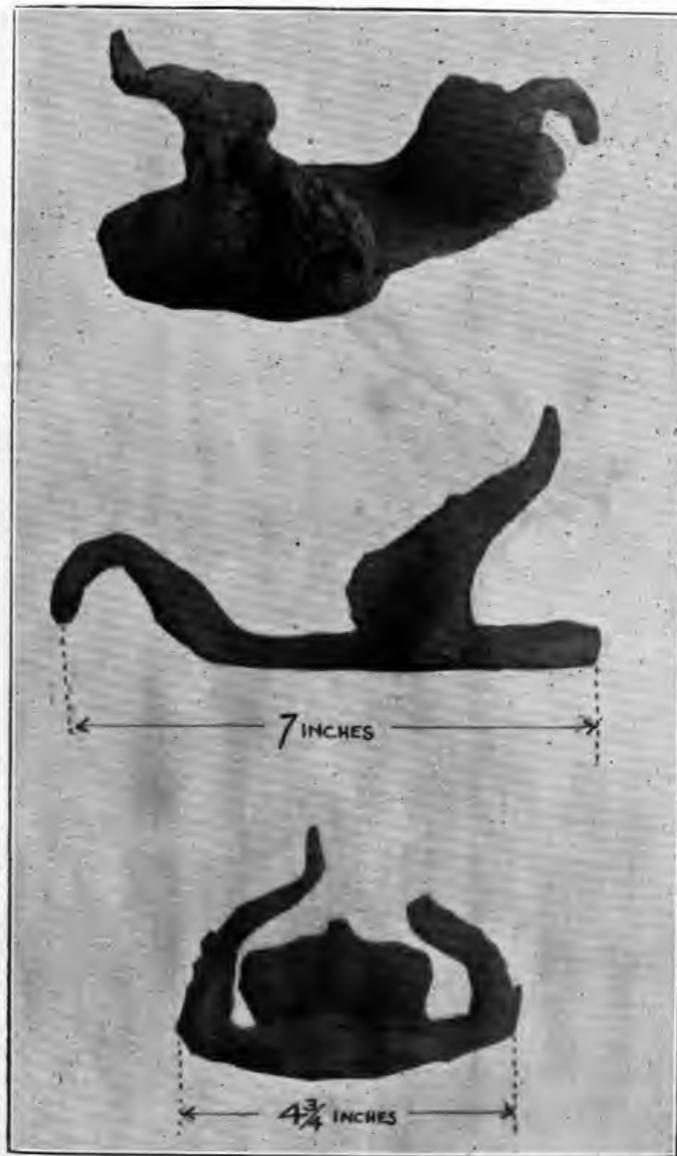


Photo by]

[A. Watkins

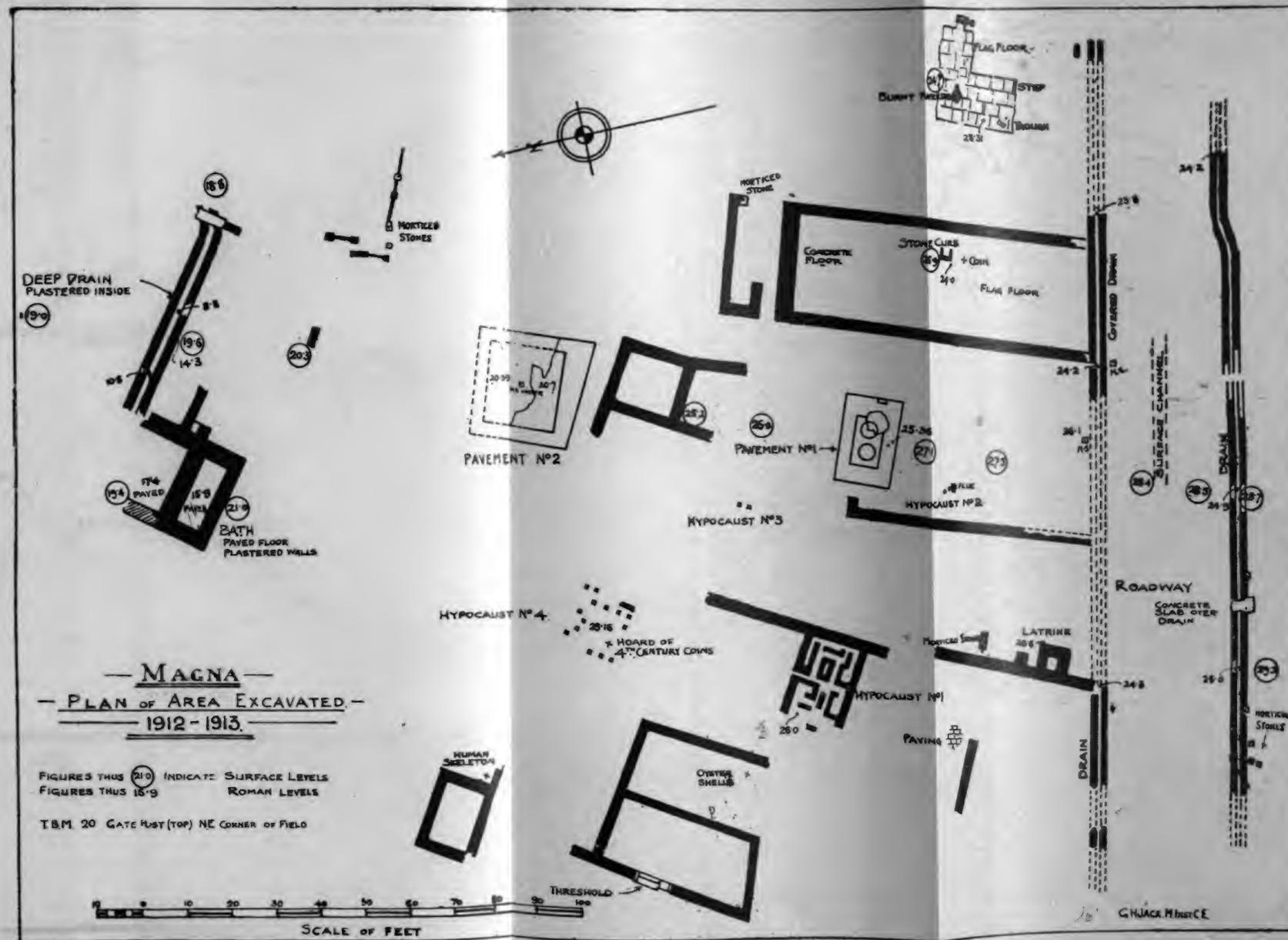
SUPPOSED HIPPO SANDAL (IRON).

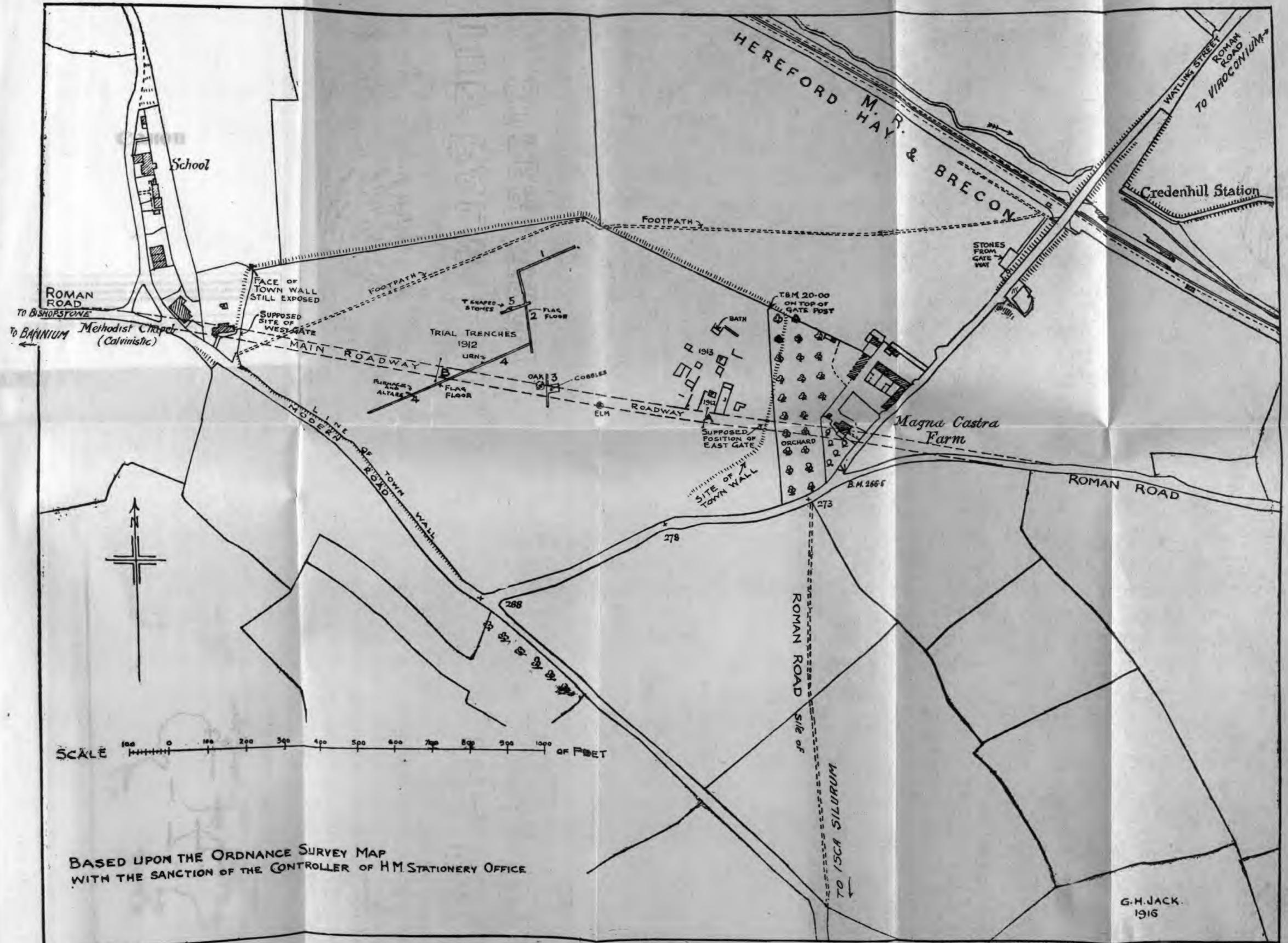


Photo by]

BONE HAIR PINS, NEEDLES AND BODKINS. *Two-thirds actual size.*
The three with the heads inverted and the one with the spiral cut were found with the female skeleton described on pp. 232-236.

A. Watkins





BASED UPON THE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP
WITH THE SANCTION OF THE CONTROLLER OF H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

G.H. JACK
1916

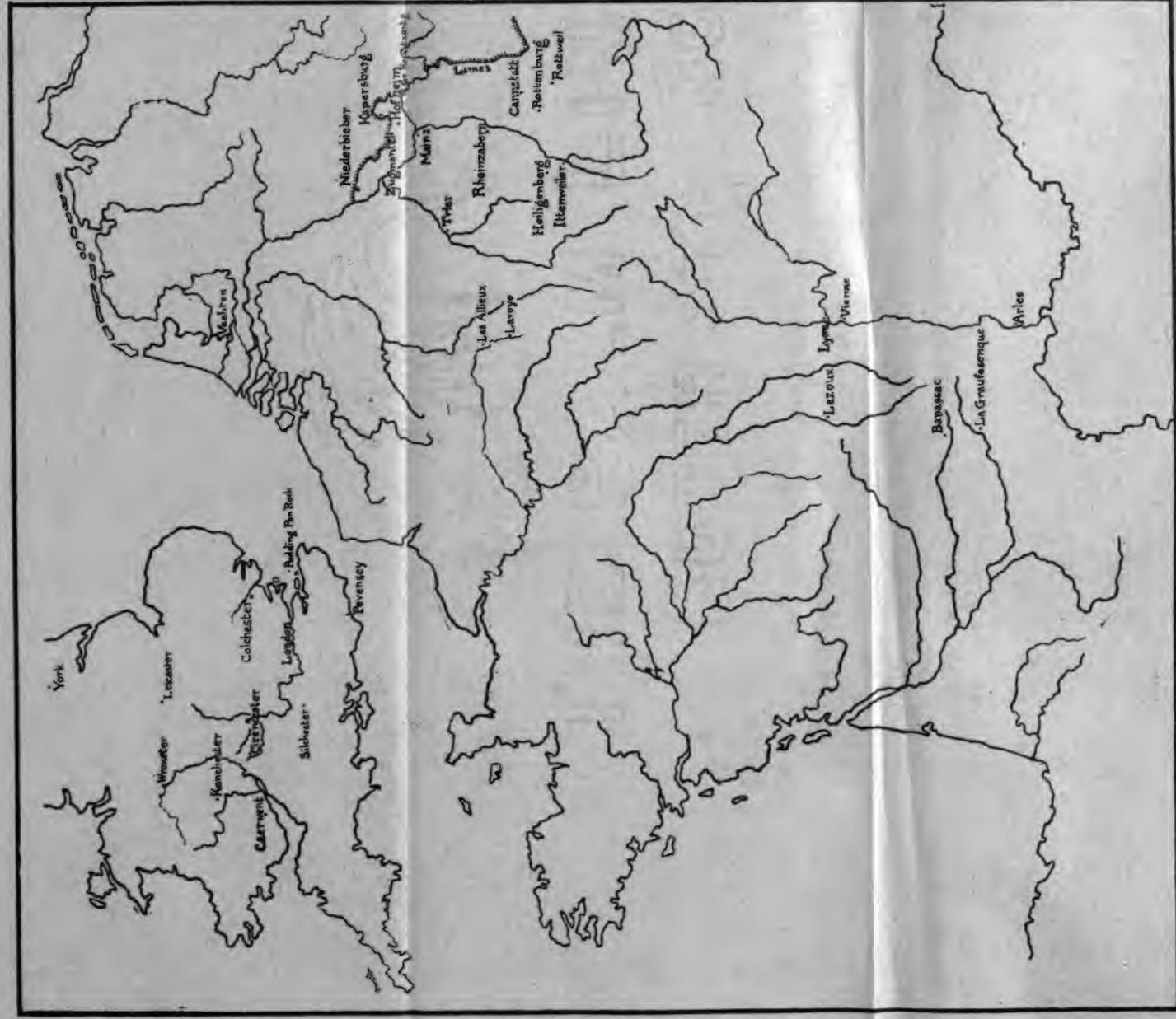
SITE OF MAGNA. GENERAL PLAN.

WITH THE SANCTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
BASED UPON THE ORDINANCE SURVEY

SCALE
100 200 300 400 500



PLATE 58



MAP SHEWING THE LOCATION OF THE PRINCIPAL SITES MENTIONED.

INDEX

To Excavations on the Site of the Romano-British Town of Magna, Kenchester, Herefordshire, during the years 1912-13, by G. H. JACK, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S.



- Acanthus leaf, on pottery, 226; band of double — leaves, 225
- Acirgian potteries, the, of Marcus S. Maurianus, 231
- Aequitas, on coin, 197
- Aesculapius, on coin, 193
- Aeternitas (?), on coin, 191
- Albucius, potter's stamps, 229
- Allectus: British ruler, 188; coins of, 174, 189, 197, *plate* 30
- Allier: Lezoux on the —, 217; — district, stamps found in the, 230
- Altar shaft, 180
- Altars: stone, 180; *plates* 9, 10, 18; three Roman —, 180 footnote
- Amazon fighting, on pottery, 226
- Amphora handle, 179; *plate* 38
- Amphorae, 221; potters' stamps on —, 228, 231
- Animal bones, the, 238
- Animals, figures of, 174
- Annulets, on pottery, 225, 226, 227
- Antiquaries, Society of, 171, 173
- Antonine, 220, 225, 230; — date, 218, 219, 227, 229; — period, 217, 218, 223; *plates* 43-47
- Antoniniani, coins, 189
- Antoninianus, coins, 187, 189, 192, 193
- Antoninus Pius, coins, 189, 190
- Apollo, on pottery, 225
- Aquileia, mint marks, 188, 206, 208, 209
- Arcadius, Theodosius I., or Valentinian II., coins, 210
- Archaeological Journal*, 173, 174 footnote, 177 footnote
- Archaeological Survey of Herefordshire*, 171
- Ariconium: Magna supposed to be —, 171; ruins of —, 172, 173
- Aries mint marks, 188, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 216
- Ashes, fine, contained in urn, *plate* 43
- Asses, coins, 187, 189
- Atto or Attonius, pottery from, 226
- Aubrey, writing in 1610, 172
- Augst, potters' marks from, 229
- Augusta Trevirorum, mint marks, 188
- Authorities quoted in report, reference to, 168
- Axe, iron objects, *plate* 48
- Balbinvsf, potter's stamp, 229
- Banassac, potter, 226, 231
- Barbotine, scroll patterns in, 220; *plate* 40
- Bath: buildings, 183, 184, *plate* 26, 27; floor of the —, 185; pottery found in —, 185; wall of the —, 185
- Bath stone: worked, 179; fragments of moulded —, —, *plate* 18
- Baths: at Letocetum, 184 footnote; remains of part of the —, 181
- Beads, 174; glass and —, *plate* 45
- Beakers: "rough cast," 217, 220; fragments of —, 220, 221, *plate* 40
- Bear running, on pottery, 225
- Beeson, S., M.R.C.V.S., 170
- Bestiarius, arm of, on pottery, 225
- Bevan, Rev. J.O., M.A., F.S.A., 171
- Billon, coin, 187
- Bishopstone, villa at, 171
- Bishopswood, hoard of coins, 211
- Blackwardine, finding of a Honorius coin at, 212
- Boar, in panel, pottery, 225
- Bodkins, bone, &c., *plate* 55
- Böhming, iron loop found at, *plate* 49
- Bolt holes: absence of, 184; part of —, for padlock, *plate* 46
- Bone button, 184; — pins, 184; — objects, carved metatarsis, other carved pieces, broken comb, round socket, counters or pieces for a game, spoon, carved fragments of — decorated with triangles, *plate* 53; — hair pins, needles and bodkins, *plate* 55
- Bones, of skeleton, discovery of, 184 and footnote; — from a vault, 172; human jaw bone, 184; — burnt, contained in urn, *plate* 43; the animal —, 238; the human —, 232
- Border: elaborate, to coloured plaster, 186; guilloche and fret —, 183
- Boring tool, iron, *plate* 50
- Bottle: neck, *plate* 45; part of base of square —, *plate* 45
- Bowl, large open, pottery, 222; carinated —, 223
- Bowls: flat-bottomed, pottery, 185, 221; flanged —, 219, 220, 221; Lezoux —, 223, 225; small —, doubtful Lezoux, 226; pseudo-Samian —, 231; *plate* 42
- Boycott, A. E., M.A., M.D., F.R.S., 170
- Bracelets, parts of bronze, *plate* 51
- Brainton, one Mr., 172
- Brayley and Britton, 173 footnote
- Brick pillars, 182; —, hypocaust No. 4, *plate* 16

Brick: Roman, 172; Roman buildings of —, 172
 Bricks of two sorts, 172
 British: camp upon the hill, 176; — Wrekin camp, 176
 Bronzes: many small, 174; bronze knife handle, 174; small fragments of —, 184; — objects, pin, vine leaf, key, portion of chain, *plate 50*; tweezers, finger rings, parts of bracelets, fibulae, stud with ray ornament, stud in form of pelta shield, stud of nickel, other studs, *plate 51*; part of torc, hoop or bangle, handle of small pail, spoons, round bowl, fig-shaped bowl, tongue-shaped bowl, *plate 52*
 Brooches, 174
 Building material, 180, 181
 Buildings, The, 179; bath —, 183, 184, *plates 26 and 27*; — containing tessellated pavements, 181; foundations of a series of —, 180; oblong —, 181; old Roman — of brick, 172; roofs of —, 180; scanty evidence of —, 179; two — on extreme west, 184; walls of —, 179; — with mosaic floors, 176
 Bushe-Fox, Mr., J.P., F.S.A., 169, 170, 179 footnote, 221, 230, 231
 Button, bone, 184
 Buyldinges, ruins of, 172
 Caduceus ornament, pottery, 226
 Caerleon (Isca Silurum), 176
 Caerwent: pillars found at, 182 footnote; wall painting in houses at —, 186; — types, 218, 221; Muxtullus' stamp found at, 230
 Caesars, antique money of the, 171
 Calleva (Silchester), acreage, 176
 Camden: supposed Magna to be Ariconium, 171; — in 1610, 172
 Camelon, Muxtullus' stamp found at, 230
 Camp: British, supplanted by town of Magna, 176; British Wrekin —, 176
 "Candelabrum" ornaments, 226
 Candle holder, with spike, iron, *plate 48*
 Candlestick of pipe clay ware, 220, *plate 41*
 Canstatt (*see under "Knorr"*)
 Caracalla, coins of, 172, 187
 Carausius, coins of, 174, 184, 188, 189, 195, 221, 212
 Carinated bowl, 223
 Carvoran, Hadrian's wall at, 171 footnote
 Caryatid: on mask, 225; — over mask, 226
 Castle Green moat, 180 footnote
 "Castor" or similar wares, 220, *plate 40*
 Catalogue: of the coins, 190-210; — of the hoard, 212-216
 Cavetto rims, pottery, 221
 Celtic revival, 217
 Cement filets, 184

Chain, portion of bronze, *plate 50*
 "Chair," The: Stukeley's map, 184
 Channel: open, down centre of the road, 178, 179, 182; section of roadway, shewing centre —, *plate 4*
 Chapman, Dr. Paul, 170; Prof. Keith's letter to —, 232
 Chesterford, potter's stamps at, 230
 Cibus, potter, 227
 Cilurnum, potter's stamps at, 229
 Cinerary urn of coarse red ware, 220, *plates 43 and 44*
 Cinnamus: sycamore leaf of, 225, 226; acanthus leaf of, 226
 Cirencester, potter's stamps at, 229, 230
 Ciruina, potter, 227
 Clamps, T shaped, *plate 49*
 Claudius I., invasion of, 189
 Claudius II., Gothicus, coins, 189, 193, 211, 212
 Clemens, potter's stamps probably, 229
 Clermont-Ferrand, 217
 Clinkers found in the debris, 181
 Coins: Florianus, Maxentius, Constantine I., Allectus, Elagabalus, Gordian III., *plate 30*; The —. A. General (excluding the Hoard), 188; — of Allectus, 174, 189, 197, *plate 30*; Antoniniani, 189; Antoninianus, 189, 193; — of Elagabalus, 189, 192; — of Antoninus Pius, 189, 190; — of Arcadius, Theodosius I. or Valentinian II., 210; Asses, 187, 189; small brass —, 174; — of Caracalla, 172, 187; — of Carausius, 174, 184, 188, 189, 195, 196, 211, 212; catalogue of the —, 184, 190; catalogue of the hoard, 212; — of Claudius II. Gothicus, 189, 193, 211, 212; — of Constans, 188, 189, 205, 211, 215; — of Constantine, 174; of Constantine I., 189, 199, 211, 212, 213, *plate 30*; — of — I. and contemporaries, 201, 213; — of — II., 189, 202, 211, 214; — of — family, 189, 207; — of — period, 181 footnote, 189, 211, 215; — of Constantinopolis, 188, 189, 211, 213; — of Constantius II., 188, 189, 203, 211, 214; — of — or Constans, 189, 206; Corbridge — finds, 188; — of Crispus, 189, 202; different types of —, 188; — of Diocletian, 189, 199; — of Domitian, 189, 190; — of Elagabalus, 189, 192, *plate 30*; — of Faustina Junior, 191; — of — Senior, 191; — finds, Corbridge, 188, Wroxeter 188; — of Florianus, 188, 189, 195, *plate 30*; — found, 172, 173; — in a Hypocaust, 211; — with the skeleton, 188; — of Gallienus, 189, 192; — of Gordian III. Pius, 189, 192, *plate 30*; — of Gratian, 189, 209, 211,

Coins—continued.

216; — of Hadrian, 189, 190, 230; — of Helena, 189, 201, 211, 213; hoard of —, 182, 188, 210, 211, 212; hoards of — at Bishopwood, Coombe Wood, Llangarren, Magna and Wroxeter, 211; — of Honorius, 212; hybrid of Constantius II., 188; illegible —, 189, 210, 213; — of Julian, 211; — of Magnentius, 208; — or Decentius, 208; — of the Menapien pirate, 174; — of Marcus Aurelius, 189, 191; — of Marius, 188, 189, 193; — of Maxentius, 189, 199, *plate 30*; Minimi, 187, 189, 201, 211; — minted at Constantinople, 188; — of Nerva, 189, 190; — of various periods, 171; — of Philippus I., 189, 192; post-Constantine —, 188, 189, 212; posthumous, —, 194, 212, 213; — of Postumus, 189, 193; pre-Constantine —, 188; — of Quintillus, 194, 212; Radiate Crowns (*see Uncertain*); —, scanty before 3rd Century, 218; — of Septimius Severus, 189, 192; Sestertius —, 187, 190, 191, 192; — of Gordian III., 189; Sestertii —, 187, 189; — of Severus Alexander, 172, 189, 192; Summary of the —, 189; — Terms and Abbreviations, 187; — of Tetricus Junior, 194, 212; — Senior, 194; — of Tetricus I., 189; — II., 189; —, The, 188; — of Theodora, 189, 201, 211, 213; — of Trajan, 189, 190; Uncertain —, Radiate Crowns, 189, 198; — of 1st—2nd Cent., 191, 211; — unequally distributed —, 188; Urbs Roma —, 189, 211, 213; — of Valens, 189, 208, 211, 216; — of Valentinian I., 189, 208; —, —, or Valens, 211, 216; —, —, or Gratian, 209; — of Vespasian or Titus, 189, 190; — of Victorinus, 189, 193; Wroxeter — finds, 188; —, three hoards, 211; (*also see* under various names)
 Colchester mint marks, 188, 195, 196, 198
 Colours on wall decorations, 186, *plate 29*
 Column heads and bases, 179
 Comb, one end of broken, *plate 53*
 Concrete, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186
 Conflans (Marne), potters' stamps from, 229
 Coningsby, Lord, 173
 Constans, coins of, 188, 189, 205, 211, 215
 Constantine: coins of, 174; — period, 176; — period, coins, 181 footnote, 189, 211, 215; — family, coins, 189, 207; — hoard, coins, 221; — rule, 210; — date, coins, 211; — collection, coins, 211

Constantines, settled time of the, 189
 Constantine I., coins, 189, 199, 211, 212, 213, *plate 30*; — II., coins, 189, 202, 211, 214; — I. and contemporaries, coins, 201, 213
 Constantinople: coins minted at, 188; — mint marks, 188, 201
 Constantinopolis, coins, 188, 189, 202, 211, 213
 Constantius II., coins, 188, 189, 203, 211, 214; — or Constans, coins, 189, 206
 Cooking pots (Ollae), 221
 Coombe wood, hoard of coins, 211
 Corbridge, 168, 229; —, coin finds, 188; — types, 217, 220, 221; *plate 39*
 Corinium Mus. Guide, 229, 230
 Corn: growing to greater height, 179; — over site of main street, *plate 6*
 Cornucopiae, ribbed, 226
 Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, 168
 Corstopitum Report 1908, 188
 Counters, or pieces for a game, *plate 53*
 Crater, cylindrical, 223
 Credenhill, 171, 177, 179
 Crispus, coins, 189, 202
 Crucible, small, *plate 41*
 Cruciform object, iron, *plate 48*
 Cruero, potter, 224
 Cupid, on pottery, 225, 226, 227
 Cups, 219
 Curb: stone, 181; — around hearth on flag floor, *plate 12*
 Dansey of Brinsop Court, 172 footnote
 Dantsey, Colonel, 172, 173
 Davies, James, 171
 Decanter, mouth of, *plate 45*
 Déchelette, 168, 217, 219, 224, 225, 226, 227, 229
 Decorated pavements, 176; — rooms, 186; — Sigillata, 217, 224, 225, 226, 227
 Decoration, wall, 186
 Defences, the ancient, of the town, 175
 Delphic tripod with python, 224
 Denarii, coins, 189
 Denarius, coins, 187, 190, 192
 Dexter, potter, 224, 227
 Diana, with hind, on pottery, 224, 227
 Diocletian, coins, 189, 199
 Dishes, fragments, of, 219
 Distempers in use to-day, 186
 Docilis, Rheinzabern potter, 229
 Doecus of Lezoux, 226
 Dog running, on pottery, 225, 226
 Dolphins, two, in metope, 225
 Domitian, coins, 189, 190
 Door opening, 184
 Dragendorff, 168, 183, 217, 222, 223, 228; — pottery shapes, *plates 31, 42*
 Drains: stone, 178, 183, 184, 185; stone gutter or —, *plate 5*; deep —, *plate 27*; the curved end of the deep —, *plate 28*
 Duarfas Mony, 171

Dupondii, coins, 187, 189
 Dupondius, coin, 187

Elagabalus, coins of, 189, 192, *plate 30*
 Excavations: at Wroxeter, 170; — mentioned by Gale, 175; — carried out in 1912 and 1913, 176; buildings on west of our —, 184; — afford proof of facilities for trade, 217; coins found during the —, 188; fragments of pottery found during the —, 223; bones turned up —, 238

Faustina I., coins, 189; — II., —, 189; — Junior, —, 191; — Senior, —, 191
 Feeding bottle, nipple of baby's, *plate 50*
 Felicitas, on coin, 193
 Female skeleton, 184
 Fibulae (one of silver), 171; —, bronze, *plate 51*
 Fides, on coin, 192
 Fillets, cement, 184
 Finger rings, bronze, 174; *plate 54*
 Fire place, The, 179
 Flag floors: two uncovered, 179; 181 and footnote; *plate 13*; curb stones around hearth on —, *plate 12*
 Flags: floor paved with, 184; floor of stone —, *plate 7*
 Flagon: neck, 220, *plate 41*; base of urn or —, 220; — necks, 220, 221; *plate 39*
 Flagons, 221
 Flavian period, 176
 Floor: concrete, 182; — paved with flags, 184; — of stone flags, *plate 7*
 Flooring, consisting of flags, 181
 Florianus, coins, 188, 189, 195, *plate 30*
 Flue tiles, 182, 183, *plate 17*
 Folles, coins, 189
 Follis, coin, 187, 199
 Fölzer, 168, 224, 226, 227, 230
 Footpath, described by Reynolds, 174
 Forêt de Compègne, potter's stamp, found at, 230
 Forged mint marks, 188
 Forrer, 168, 227, 230
 Fortuna, on coin, 195
 Foundations, 173; — of walls, 174; military found in the —, 177; — containing fine pavements, 180
 Fragmentary (potters') stamps, 231
 Fragments: bronze, 184; — exhibiting various colouring, 186; — of "Castor" ware, *plate 40*; — of decorated Terra Sigillata, 224, 225, 226, 227; — of pseudo-Samian pottery, *plate 42*; — of pottery, 185, 219, 220, 223, 224; — of wall decoration, *plate 29*; German —, 227; Trier —, 227; Unassignable —, 227; Doubtful Rheinzabern —, 227; South Gaulish —, 224; Doubtful South Gaulish —, 224;

Fragments—*continued.*

Lezoux —, 224; Doubtful Lezoux —, 226; Rheinzabern —, 226; (also see under Terra Sigillata, &c.)
 Free Style, decorated Terra Sigillata fragments, 225
 Fret border, 183
 Frontinus, 224
 Furnace, remains of, 179; — wall, 180; walling near the, *plate 9*

Gale, Roger, 172, 175; —, Samuel, 172
 Gallienus, 188; coins of —, 189, 192
 Gates, four, 172; The Walls, — and Roads, 177; — on north and south sides, 178; the east gate, 181
 Gateway, 177
 Gaul, troops to, 212
 Gaulish potteries, 223; South —, 223; fragments of — pottery, 224; — site, potters' stamps, 228, 230; — potters' names, 231
 Genius, on coin, 199
 German pieces (pottery), 223; — fragments Terra Sigillata, 227; — potters' marks, 224
 Germanus, 224
 Glass, 171, 174; — and beads, thin bottle neck, part of bulbous vessel, small ring of yellow —, pear-shaped bead, opaque melon-shaped beads, glass bead, greenish blue, small jug-handle, oblong beads, part of base of bottle, fragments of window glass, mouth of decanter, *plate 45*
 Glaze, 183, 220
 Globe, resting on altar, coin, 200, 207
 Goblet "Motto," 220
 Gordian III., Sestertius of, 189; — Pius, coins of, 189; *plate 30*
 Granfesenque, La, South Gaulish potteries of, 217, 223, 224
 Gratian, coins, 189, 209, 211, 216
 Gross Krotzenburg, 231
 Guildhall Cat., 168, 220; — Museum, 183
 Guilloche border, 183
 Gutter, stone — or drain, *plate 5*

Hadrian, coins, 189, 190, 230
 Hadrian's wall at Carvoran, 171 footnote
 Hair pins, bone, &c., *plate 55*
 Hambleton, pottery at, 221; potters' stamps at, 230
 Hampton Court, 172
 Hardwick, Mr., 173, 174, 175, 177
 Hare, in demi-medallion, 226
 Haverfield, Professor F., M.A., F.S.A., 171 and footnote; 231
 Hayter, A.G.K., M.A., F.S.A., 170
 Heiligenberg, 226, 227
 Helena, coins, 189, 201, 211, 213
 Hereford, 171; — Library, 180 footnote; — Museum, 174, 180 footnote, 184 and footnote; — skeleton, 232, 233; — measurements, 236

Hereford, 171, 172
 Herringbone, fashion, 174; — work, 175
 Hilaritas, on coin, 194
 Hill, Mr. Ja. J. C., 173
 Hippo Sandal (iron), supposed, *plate 54*
 Historical evidence, 217
 Hoard of coins: at Bishopswood, 211; —, Coombe Wood, 211; —, Llangarren, 211; — Magna, 211; Catalogue of —, 212; — at Wroxeter, 211; — of 51 coins, 182; 188, 210, 211; two —s, 212; three —s, 211
 Hofheim, 168, *plate 47*
 Hölder, 168
 Honorius, coin, 212
 Hoop or bangle of twisted wire, bronze, *plate 52*
 Horsley, Magna identified by, 171
 Hoskyns, Sir John, found a hypocaust, 172
 Houses: abutting on main street, 180; two large —, 181
 Hughes, John, analysis of mortar, 179, 239
 Human Bones, The, 232
 Huntcliff, 168; pottery found at —, 218, 220, 221, 222
 Hypocausts, 171, 172 and footnote, 174, 180, 181, 182, 183; collection of coins found in a —, 211; — No. 1, *plate 15*; — No. 2, 186; stone pillars of —, *plate 14*; — No. 3, ruins of, 186; — Nos. 3 & 4, colours found in, 186; — No. 4, 186, 210; — No. 4, brick pillars, *plate 16*

Illegible Coins, 189, 210, 213; — mint marks, 196, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 211, 213, 214, 215, 216
 Imbrey type of tiles, 180
 Inceuse bowl, so called, probably rim of, *plate 42*
 Indian red, 186
 Indigo, 186; — blue, 186
 Ine, brook, 173
 Inkpot, 219, *plate 40*
 Inscriptions, 171, 174
 Inventory, General, of the Pottery, 219
 Iron: fragments, 179, 183; — nails, 183; — objects, part of bolt for padlock, key for padlock, ring attached to loop for swivel, small spear-head, *plate 46*; — barbed spear-heads, keys for tumbler locks, "Laconian" key, *plate 47*; — axe, Cruciform object, blade of small shears, candle holder, *plate 48*; — nails, T-shaped clamps, loops, *plate 49*; — still, boring tool, *plate 50*; — hippo sandal, *plate 54*
 Isca Silurum, 176
 Itinerary, the mileage of the, 171 and footnote

Ittenweiler, 227

James, Alderman F.R., J.P., 170
 Jar, small, *in situ*, *plate 8*
 Jars, 179, 183, 185, 220, 221
 Jawbone, human lower, 184
 Johnson, Richard, town clerk, 174
 Jones, Mr. H. E., 170, 176
 Jug-handle of greenish glass, *plate 45*
 Julian, coins, 211
 Jupiter, on coin, 192, 193, 194
 Justus, potter, 229

Kapersburg, 229
 Keith, Prof. A., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., 170; letter to Dr. Chapman, 232
 Keltic, Magna perhaps —, 171 footnote
 Kenchester, 173, 174, 175; beginnings of —, 217; examples (of pottery), 221; excavations at —, 170; — exploration fund, 165; — Leland, 171; —, *Archaeological Survey of Herefordshire*, 171; — exploration fund, statement of accounts, 167; — stamp, 230; wares represented at —, 217
 Kenchestre, 171, 172
 Key for padlock, *plate 46*; — revolving type, *plate 50*
 Keys, 174, 181; — for tumbler locks, *plate 47*
 King of Feyres Chayre, 172
 Knorr, Canstatt, 168, 224, 225, 226, 227, 230; — Rottenburg, 168, 224, 226; — Rottweil, 168, 224, 227, 230, 231; — S.G.R., 168

"Laconian" key, iron, *plate 47*
 Laetitia, on coin, 193, 194, 195, 212
 Latrine, remains of, 183; *plate 19*
 Lavoye, 227, 230
 Lead, 179; — piping, *plate 50*
 Leaden pipes, 172
 Leaf and dot pattern, wall decorations, 186
 Leicester, potters' stamps, 229
 Leland, 171, 175, 177
 Les Allieux site, potters' stamps, 228, 230
 Letocetum, 184 footnote
 Lezoux, on the Allier, 217; — potteries, 223; fragments of — decorated Sigillata, 224, 225; doubtful —, 226, 227; — site, potters' stamps, 218; Justus of —, 229; — potter, 229, 230
 Liberalitas, on coin, 192
 Lion couchant: in panel, 225; — bounding, 225; —, in medallion, 226
 Lioness couchant, in panel, 225
 List of Illustrations, 162
 Llangarren hoard of coins, 211
 Loire, tributary of the, 217
 Lond. and Middlesex Arch. Soc., 183 footnote

London mint marks, 188, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 207
 Long Melford, potters' stamps, 229
 Loops, iron objects, *plate* 49
 Ludowici, 168, 219, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, *plates* 40, 42
 Lyons mint marks, 188, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 209, 211, 212, 213
 "Mack partitions," 186 footnote
 M. Aemilius Placidus, stamps of, 231
 "Maen," a stone, 171 footnote
 Magesaetas, English, 171 footnote
 "Magonsetum," 171 footnote
 Magn(a), supposed to be Ariconium, 171
 Magna: small halting place, 176; outer walls of —, 177; coins some guide to the history of —, 188; Stukeley's map of —, *plate* 1; a coin at —, 212; — group of coins, 211; — plan of area excavated, *plate* 56; site of —, general plan, *plate* 57; inhabitants of —, 237; *Magna Castra*, 171
 Magnentius, coins, 208; — or Decentius, coins, 189, 208
 Magni (or *Magna*), 171 and footnote
 Magnus Maximus, 212
 Main street, *plates* 5, 6, 11
 Map showing the location of the principal sites mentioned, *plate* 58
 M. Aurelius, 188; coins of —, 189, 191
 Marcus Aur. Antoninus (Caracalla), 187
 Marcus Aurelius Numerianus, 177
 Marius, coins of, 188, 189, 193
 Mars, on coin, 192
 Masonry: crumbling, 177; slabs of rough —, 178; — preserved in Museum, 184 footnote; uncoursed —, 185; — squared, 184
 Mason's chisel, 184
 Maxentius, coins, 189, 199, *plate* 30
 May, Silchester, pottery, 169, 221, 222, 229, 230, *plates* 40, 41, 42; — York Museum, pottery, 169, 229
 Medallions and demi-medallions, 225, 226, 227
 Meddillus, 224
 Menapian pirate, the, 174
 Merewether, Dean, 174, 175
 Metatarsis, carved, *plate* 53
 Metopes, 224, 225, 226, 227
 Milestones, 177
 Miliary, or milestone, 177
 Minerva, on coins, 197, 225
 Minim, coin, 187
 Minimi, coins, 189, 211
 Mint marks, 187; analysis of —, 211; Aquileia —, 188, 206, 208, 209; Arles —, 188, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 216; Colchester —, 188, 195, 196, 198; Constantinople —, 188, 201; eleven different —, 188; forged —, 188; illegible —, 196, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 211, 213, 214, 215;

Mint marks—continued.

216; legible —, 188; London —, 188, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 207; Lyons —, 188, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 209, 211, 212, 213; Rome —, 188, 192, 193, 194, 199, 203, 209; Siscia —, 188, 203, 205, 209; Tarragona —, 188, 200; Thessalonica —, 188, 200; Trier —, 188, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215; uncertain —, 188, 195, 196, 198; (also see Catalogue of Coins)
 Mints, list of, 188, 211
 Moneta, on coin, 195
 Monte Testaccio, 231
 Mortar, 172, 174, 175, 179, 180, 181, 182
 Mortaria, 217, 218, 219; wall-sided, — 219; 221; — types, 231
 Mortarium, 183, 222; potters' stamps on a —, 228, 231; *plate* 38
 Morticed stones, 180, 181, 183, 185, *plate* 11
 Mosaic floors, 173, 176; — pavement, No. 2, *plate* 23; — pavements, 174, 175, 181, 183; — work, 182
 "Motto" Goblet, 220
 Mugs, one-handed, 221
 Muxtullus' stamp, 230
 Nails, 179, 180, 183, *plate* 49
 Native potteries, 217
 Needles, bone, &c., *plate* 55
 Neoptolemus, in metope, 225
 Neptune, in metope, 225
 Nerva, coins, 189, 190
 Newstead, 169 — report, *plate* 43; 219, 224, 231 *plates* 40, 47, 50
 Nickel stud, *plate* 51
 Niederbieber, 163, 218, 219, 220; Kastell — Sigillata, stamps found at, 228, 230; *plates* 40, 41
 Nodules, iron, 181
 Numismatic evidence, 189
 Obergermanisch-Raetische Limes, 169
 Oculist's stamp, 174
 Olla and flagon, *plate* 39
 Ollae: oblique rimmed, 217; cooking pots (—), 221
 Oppidum, British, 171
 Ordnance Survey Map, 175
 Orichalcum, coin, 187
 Ornament: curved line, 186; emerald green —, 186; — in three shades, 186; light blue —, 186
 Oyster fragment, 183; — shells, 184, 237
 Padlock, and key for, *plate* 46
 Paints in use to-day, 186
 Panther, on pottery, 225, 226
 Passenus, 224
 Pavement, 174, 175, 180, 181, 182, 183 and footnote, 186; *plate* 23; decorated —, 176; (and see under Mosaic)

Pax, on coins, 194, 196, 198, 201, 213
 Pevensey, 169, 218, 220, 221, *plate* 42
 Philippus (?) coins, 189, 192
 Philosophical Institution, 175
 Phoenix, on coin, 204, 206
 Pietas, on coin, 190, 201, 213
 Pilaster, 182; fluted —, 226
 Pillar, square, 180; two stone pillars, 182
 Pins, 174; bronze —, *plate* 50; bone —, 184
 Pipe clay ware or similar, 220
 Plaster, 179, 182, 183, 184; coarse pink —, 186; coloured —, 186
 Plique collection, 230
 Polyxena, in metope, 225
 Pompeii, 176
 Populus Romanus, coin, 189
 Post-Constantine coins, 188, 189, 212; — period, 218
 Posthumous coins, 194, 212, 213
 Postumus, coins, 189, 193
 Potteries: doubtful, 223; — — Rheinzabern, 227; — Gaulish, 223; — Lezoux, 223; — South Gaulish, 217; Trier —, 223; unassignable —, 223
 Potters' marks: German, 224; — Gaulish, names, 231; — stamps, 179; *plate* 37, 38; 219, 221, 228; — list of, 229, 230, 231; — fragmentary —, 231; — on Amphorae, 231; — on a Mortarium, 281; — ware of red earth, 173
 Pottery: bowls, 185, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223; *plates* 31–34; — buff wares, 183; — coarse, 178, 183, 185, 218, 220; grey fumed —, 217; — doubtful Lezoux, 226; evidence of the —, 189, 218; general inventory of the —, 219; — grey wares, 183, 185, 217; — jar, small, *in situ*, *plate* 8; 221; — jars, 179, 183, 185, 220; native —, 217; — olla and flagon, *plate* 39; — Rhenish beakers, 185; — wares, 217; — rims, 183, 185, 226; — rim shapes, *plates* 33, 34; — Terra Sigillata (Samian), 183, 217, 219; *plates* 31, 32, 35, 36, 37; decorated —, 183, 217, 219, 223; fragments of —, 224, 225, 226, 227; incised, 219; — plain, 183, 219; — sites, 218; pottery, 171, 174, 176, 182, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227; — various, fragment of "Castor" ware, beaker of "Castor" ware, fragment of Rhenish beaker, Rhenish vase, "Castor" beaker, ink-pot, bulbous vase, *plate* 40; — flagon necks, small crucible, strainer, candlestick, *plate* 41; fragments, urn, bowl, rim of incense bowl, *plate* 42
 Preface, 159
 Previous references to the site, 171

Providentia, on coins, 195, 198
 Pseudo-Samian wares, 220; potters' stamps on —, 228, 231, *plates* 41, 42
 Pudding Pan Rock, 169, 219, 228, 229, 230
 Pugnus, potters' stamps, 230
 Pupus, 226
 Quadruped running, in demi-medallion, 225
 Querns, 174
 Quintillus, coins, 194, 212
 Radiate crowns, 189, 198 (see also under Uncertain)
 Raids, 212
 Ravenna Geogr., 171 footnote
 Red earth, 182
 Reference to authorities quoted, 168
 Research Committee, 164, 170
 Reubel, 169, 226, 227
 Reynolds, J. J., 174
 Rhaetia, 221
 Rheims, stamps found at, 230
 Rheinzabern, 217, 219; — potters, 226, 228, 229, 230; — fragments Terra Sigillata, 226; doubtful —, 227; — potteries, 223; potters' stamps at —, 229; — shape, 231; — stamp, 226; — site, potters' stamps, 228; — and Westerndorf, 228
 Rhenish beaker, 185; *plate* 40; — potteries, 224; bulbous — vase, *plate* 40; — wares, 217, 220
 Rhine district, 217
 Rim of so-called incense bowl, *plate* 42
 Rims, beaded, 219
 Ring, small, *plate* 45; — attached to loop, *plate* 46
 Ritterling, 228
 Roads, 177, 178, 179
 Roadway: main, 178; — section of shewing centre channel, *plate* 4; — the, at point A on plan, *plate* 2; — at point B, *plate* 3
 Rodez, 217
 Roebuck, Terra Sigillata fragment, 225
 Roma, on coin, 199, 201
 Roman, altars, 180 footnote: — brick, 172; — buildings, 172; — highway system, 176; — level, 179; — occupation, 171, 177, 223; — remains, 174, 175; — rule, 189, 217; — "Roman snail," 237; — tiles, 172; — town, 174; — walls, 174
 Romanized Britons, 217
 Romano-British site, 171, 229; — coins not common on, 188
 Romano-Briton, the, 217
 Rome mint marks, 188, 192, 193, 194, 199, 203, 209
 Romulus and Remus, on coins, 201, 213
 Roofs, 180; thatched —, 179
 Rooms, suite of, 174

- Rottenburg (*see* under "Knorr")
 Rottweil (*see* under "Knorr")
 "Rough-cast" beaker, 217, 220
 Roulette, 185; — hatching, 220;
 — ornament, 222
 Rouletting, 183
 Rubble walling, 182; — walls, 181;
 — work, 179
 Rubbly mortar, 174
 "Rusticated" ware, 217, 221
- Sacrillus, stamps of, 230
 St. Rémy-en-Rollat, pottery from, 227
 Saltburn, in Yorkshire, 218
 Salus, on coins, 191, 193, 194, 196, 197
 Salzmann, Mr., 169; — finds, 218
 Samian ware, 176, 183, 217 (and *see*
 under Terra Sigillata)
 Sandal, supposed Hippo (iron), *plate* 54
 Sandstone, 177, 178, 182
 Satyr, in metope, 225, 227
 Saxon Hereford, 176
 Saxons, The, 176
 Scots, inroads of, 212
 Scroll work, 181, 183
 Scrolls, Terra Sigillata, 220, 225, 226
 Sea-horse, 226
 Septimius Severus, coins, 189, 192
 Sestertii, coins, 187, 189
 Sestertius, coins, 187, 190, 191, 192;
 — of Gordian III., 189
 Sévres Museum, 229
 Severus Alexander, 172; — coins,
 189, 192
 Shears, blade of small (iron), *plate* 48
 Shells, 183; — The, 237
 Shrewsbury, 176
 Sigillata, 184; decorated —, 217,
plate 36; — Samian, 223; —
 fragments, 224, 225, 226, 227; (and
see under Fragments); imitation
 of —, 231; — mortarium, 183,
 222; (and *see* under Mortaria) —
 plain, 217; — Samian, 183, 217;
plates 36, 37; — types of, 217;
 — ware, 217
 Silchester, 175, 176, 181, 221, 222, 229,
 230, *plate* 48
 Siscia, mint marks, 188, 203, 205, 209
 Site, of Magna, general plan, *plate* 57;
 previous references to the —, 171;
 the —, 173, 174, 175, 178, 184, 217
 Sites, location of principal, map, *plate* 58
 Skeleton: coin found with, 188; female
 —, 184; the Hereford —, 232,
 233; — measurements, 236
 Slip coated wares, 220
 Snail, shell, 183
 Soil, 181, 182; dark colour of the —,
 176; — of red, black and yellow
 colour, 180; surface —, 182
 Sol, on coin, 199
 South Gaulish potteries, 217
 Spear-head: iron, *plate* 46; — —s,
 barbed, *plate* 47
- Spes, on coin, 195, 198
 Speyer, 217
 Spindle whorl, *plate* 50
 Spoon, bone, *plate* 53; bronze, *plate*
 52
 Spouts, 219 bat-faced —, *plate* 36;
 lion-faced —, *plate* 37
 Stags head, on pottery, 227
 Statement of accounts, 167
 Stevenson, W. H., 171 footnote
 Stili, iron, *plate* 50
 Stone altars, 180; *plates* 9, 10, 18;
 three Roman —, 180 footnote
 Stone: channels, 182; — curb, 181;
 — floors, 172, 179; worked Bath
 —, 179; moulded —, 179; —
 pillars, 182; — pillars of hypo-
 caust No 2, *plate* 14; — slabs, 182,
 185; — steps, 184; — threshold,
 184; *plates* 24, 25; — tiles, 180;
 — trough, *plate* 13; — walling,
 hypocaust No. 1, *plate* 15
 Stones, 173, 175, 177, 178, 179, 181,
 182, 184; — arranged herringbone
 fashion, 174; — T-shaped, *plate* 8;
 — work, 175; worked —, 177
 180; *plate* 18
 Strainer or cullender, *plate* 5
 Street, Main, stone gutter, &c., *plate* 5
 Streets, The, 173, 174, 180
 Stud, nickel, *plate* 51; —s, bronze,
plate 51
 Stukeley, 171, 173, 175, 177, 180, 181,
 183 footnote; —s Map, 173, 175,
 180, 184; *plate* 1
 Subscriptions, list of, 165
 Summary of the coins, 189
- Table of Contents, 161
 Tarragona mint marks, 188, 200
 Tegula type, 180
 Temple, piece of, 173
 Terra Sigillata (Samian), 217, 219, *plates*
 31, 32, 36, 37; — bowls, *plate*
 35; decorated —, 219, 223; —
 fragments, 224, 225, 226, 227; —
 large medallions, 225; — incised,
 219; — plain, 219; — potters'
 stamps on, 228
 Tertius, a Rheinzabern potter, 230
 Tessellated pavement, coloured frontis-
 piece; 171, 172, 174, 175, 181, *plates*
 14, 20, 21, 22
 Tesserae, 172, 174, 181, 182, 183; —
 Mosaic pavement No. 2, *plate* 23
 Tetricus I., coins of, 189; — II., 189;
 — I. or II., 211; — Junior, 212;
 — Senior, 194
 Thatched roofs, 179
 Theodora, coins, 189, 201, 211, 213
 Theodosius, Count, 212
 Thessalonica mint marks, 188, 200
 Threshold, grooved stone, 184; stone
 —, *plates* 24, 25
 Tile course, 184; — drains, 171

- Tiles, 180, 182, 183; flue —, *plates*, 17,
 18
 Titus, coins, 190
 Torc, part of, bronze, *plate* 52
 Trajan, coins, 189, 190
 Trenches, 178, 179, 180; — trial, 178,
 179
 Tretire, 180 footnote
 Trier, mint marks, 188, 189, 200, 201,
 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 211, 212,
 213, 214, 215; — fragments of
 pottery, 227; — potteries, 223
 Trough, small stone, *plate* 13
 T-shaped stones, *plate* 8; — clamps,
plate 49; stones in the shape of the
 letter T, 179
 Tudot, Figurines en argile, 220
 Turrets, 171, 177
 Tweezers, bronze, *plate* 51
 Tympanum, triangular, 226
 Types, Corbridge, 217, 220, 221, 229;
 — of coins, 178, 211
- Uncertain Coins, 189, 191, 211; —
 mint marks, 188, 195, 196, 198
 Urbs Roma, coins, 189, 211, 213
 Uriconium, 211
 Urn: base of small, or flagon, 220;
 cinerary —, 220; — of red ware,
plate 43; — with stones surround-
 ing, *plate* 44
 Urns, small, 185; — taken from a
 vault, 172; *plate* 42
- Valens, coins, 189, 208, 211, 216
 Valentinian I. or Valens, coins, 211, 216;
 — or Gratian, 209
 Vase, long neck of, 220, bulbous
 Rhenish —, *plate* 40; small globular
 —, 219; —s, or beakers, 220
 Vessel, part of a bulbous, *plate* 45
 Venus, on coin, 191
 Verandah, 180
 Vespasian, coins, 189, 190
 Via Appia, 231
 Victoria County History, 172 footnote;
 173 footnote; 189
 Victories, two, on coins, 200, 204, 206,
 207, 208, 215
 Victorinus, coins, 189, 193
 Victory, on coin, 191, 192, 202, 204, 208,
 209, 210, 213, 216
 Vienne, on the Rhone, 231
 Vine leaf, 226, 227; bronze, *plate* 50
- Viroconium, 176, 177, 189
 Virtus, on coin, 190
 Vulcan, on pottery, 226
- Wall decorations, 186; — coloured,
plate 29; — painting, 186
 Walldürn, potters' stamp, 230
 Walling, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184; *plate* 9
 Walls, 171, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179,
 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185; —
 near hypocaust 2, 186
 Walters, Mr. H. B., 169, 172 footnote,
 217, 224, 225, 226, 229, 230
 Wanderings of an Antiquary, 174
 Ward, Roman era in Britain, 169;
plates 46, 48, 53, 54
 Ward, Romano British Buildings, 169,
 180 footnote, 183 footnote; *plate* 48
 Ware, black or grey fumed, 221; —
 pitted, 218; — (or calcited), 221;
 "Castor" — or similar, 220, *plate*
 40; coarse red —, 185, 218, 220,
plate 41; — red and grey fumed,
 217; grey —, 217; pipe clay —
 or similar, 220; red-coated —, 231;
 Rhenish —, 217, 220; rough-cast
 —, 220; "rusticated" —, 217;
 Sigillata —, 217; slip coated —,
 220
 Watkins, Alfred, 170; (*see* also on
 plates)
 Wattle work, 179
 Westendorf, 228, 229
 Weissenburg, *plate* 49
 Wiesbaden, *plate* 41
 Window glass fragment, *plate* 45
 Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, 171,
 232; — Transactions, 177 footnote
 Wordsworth, 171
 Wright, Mr. T., 174, 175; —, Uric-
 onium, 211
 Wroxeter, 169, 170, 176, 177, 180, 185,
 221, 222, 231, *plates* 41, 42; —
 coin finds, 188; fragments at —,
 226; — hoard of coins, 211;
 potters' stamps at —, 228, 230;
 — Reports, 188, 211; — types,
 221, 222; types found at —, 220
- Yard, paved, 181
 Yellow Ochre, 186
 York, 229
- Zugmantel, 227, 229, 230, *plate* 48

