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BATTLE AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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BATTLE AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Affiliated to the Sussex Archaeological Society, the Sussex Archaeological Trust, and the South Eastern Federation of Museums and Art Galleries

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NOTE:—The Society is in no way responsible for the opinions of contributors as expressed in the above articles.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Besides the lectures and visits printed in this number, Dr. J. Nesbit Wood gave, on October 31st, 1969, a lecture on "The Spanish Armada"; Mr. Richard Bradley gave, on December 12th, a lecture on "A late Neolithic Site at Belle Tout", which was attended by members of the Robertsbridge and District Archaeological Society. On January 16th, 1970, Mr. W. Bergin lectured on "The History of Coinage in Great Britain"; Mr. A. Barr-Hamilton lectured on "Saxon Sussex" on February 13th; and Sir James Harford, K.B.E., C.M.G., formerly governor of St. Helena, gave, on March 13th, a lecture on "Napoleon and St. Helena". The Commemoration Lecture was given, on October 9th, by Prof. F. Barlow, D.Phil., of Exeter University, on "Edward the Confessor". The Society paid a visit on June 23rd to Knole: 34 members attended.

On June 13th, 1970, at the kind invitation of Major and Mrs. M. Grissell, an evening party was held at Brightling Park.

On May 21st about 36 members of Tenterden Historical Society visited Battle and were shown round the Abbey, the Museum and the Church by Officers of the Society.

At the end of the 4th Annual General Meeting of the Museum Trust Mr. A. R. Clough retired from the chairmanship. He was elected Chairman when the Museum first opened at Old Church House on May 19th, 1956, and saw it through its financial difficulties of the first seven years. The exhibits then had to be stored in the Abbey gateway from March 1963 to July 1965. Mr. Clough took an active part in all the negotiations and work connected with the re-establishment of the Museum at Langton House and the preparation of the Trust Deed. His two periods of chairmanship together totalled twelve years, for which the Society is most appreciative and grateful.

ST. ALBANS PAST AND PRESENT

Roman Verulamium is on the River Ver, 20 miles north of London on Watling Street, a day's journey in the old coaching days, hence its importance in the ancient and recent past.

Some 20 years ago a friend, Dr. Rudge, noticed boulders of Hertfordshire pudding-stone at distances of 100 yards or so apart in Essex, and investigation showed that they ran from Stonehenge to Grime's Graves, the prehistoric flint pits in

Norfolk, and he concluded that they were sighting stones to mark what is probably the oldest highway in the country. Nine stand in the vicinity of St. Albans, one being at St. Michael's Ford.

Fortifications in the form of huge ditches also exist and were probably constructed by Belgic tribes who inhabited the district under Cassivalaunus. Gold, silver and bronze coins have been found bearing the word *Verl* in Roman type. Others are inscribed *Tasc* after the Chief Tasciovanus, 1st century B.C. Moulds for these coins found recently indicate the existence of a mint.

The son of Tasciovanus, Cunobelin, was the Cymbeline of Shakespeare, and his dominions extended to Colchester, where his son, Caractacus, was defeated in 43 A.D. during the Roman invasion. This resulted in St. Albans being Romanised in spite of stiff resistance by Boadicea which led to the sacking of the town, and about the 5th century A.D. it appears to be dead.

The martyrdom of St. Alban, the first Christian martyr in this country, took place, according to the Venerable Bede (8th century) in 303 A.D. He relates from an unknown source that Alban concealed a priest fleeing from persecution and was converted by him. Disguising himself in the priest's cloak to aid his escape, Alban was caught, tried and sentenced to death. He was beheaded at the top of the hill where the cathedral now stands.

The historian Matthew Paris was a monk at the Abbey (1236-1259) and recorded the founding of the Benedictine monastery by Offa, King of Mercia, in 793 A.D. It remained a place of pilgrimage until the dissolution in 1539. During the earlier part of this period the country became Saxon, the Romano-British having been absorbed, probably by intermarriage.

In 948 Abbot Ulsinus founded three churches of purification for pilgrims at the entrances to the town, St. Peter's in the north, St. Stephen's (S.) and St. Michael's (N.-W.), the last pair being on the Roman Watling Street. Ulsinus founded St. Albans School in that year, which makes it one of the oldest, if not the oldest, school in the country. The Abbey Gateway now houses the school library and some classrooms, and was used by Parliament at the time of the Black Death.

William would have pulled the Abbey down, but Archbishop Lanfranc wanted it for his kinsman, Paul de Caen, and in 1077 the latter replaced the last Saxon abbot, Frederick, who had been a friend of Harold. Under Paul the Abbey became a notable seat of learning; he replaced the Saxon building with the enormous edifice which stands to this day

as the Cathedral and Abbey Church of St. Alban. It is built largely of Roman bricks and flints taken from Verulam, and was dedicated in 1116 in the presence of Henry 1 and Matilda and their son William (who was drowned in the White Ship) and Stephen, who later became King.

St. Albans played a major part in the formulation of Magna Carta: King John had alienated both Church and Nobles, and matters became so acute that in 1213 Archbishop Stephen Langton induced the king to promise to mend his ways. A council met at St. Albans on August 4th to discuss this and the Archbishop produced a charter of Henry I which outlined the liberties of Freemen. This was amended and presented to another meeting at St. Pauls as the basis of Magna Carta.

Magna Carta has often been called "the beginning of the reign of law", but another aspect of the meeting at St. Albans has enormous significance in the history of democracy. The meeting was attended by bishops, abbots and barons, but also by the representative reeve and four men from every township on the royal estates. It has been called "the first historical instance of the extension to a national council of the representative machinery which had long existed in the Folkmoot of the shire". In other words, it was the beginning of Parliament and St. Albans was the scene of its inception.

In 1877 the Abbey was raised to the dignity of a Cathedral and the town became a city by royal charter, in which reference was made mistakenly to St. Albans instead of St. Alban; and so the plural form remains to this day.

The musical tradition goes back to earlier than the 13th century, one of the organists, Robert Fayrfax, having been head of the singing men who accompanied Henry VIII to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He died in 1521 and is buried in the Presbytery. Others associated with the city include Nicholas Brakespeare, an old St. Albans schoolboy, who is the only Englishman to have become Pope; Cardinal Wolsey, who was Abbot from 1521 to 1530; and Francis Bacon, of whom Prof. Crowther wrote: "The volume and profundity of Bacon's political, scientific and prose works are so great that it is really too much to suggest that he wrote all Shakespeare too".

Brief mention was made of the two battles of St. Albans in the Wars of the Roses. The lecture was illustrated by 20 colour slides of the excavations, of the inside and outside of the Abbey, and items of interest in the town. A piece of pudding stone was also shown.

A.E.B.

THE HISTORY OF ST. LEONARDS

Most of our seaside resorts, certainly the older ones, developed out of existing small fishing ports in the mid-eighteenth century. The "fashion" of visiting the seaside was begun largely by the notorious Dr. Russell who, having prescribed sea-bathing and even the drinking of seawater for his more wealthy patients, then recommended they should stay at a certain boarding-house in the Steine at Brighthelmstone. That he was also the proprietor of this establishment may have been unethical, but it showed he had an eye for business. Visiting the seaside was given a great fillip among the upper classes first by George III bathing at Weymouth while the band played "God save the King", and later by the Prince Regent at Brighthelmstone, soon re-named Brighton. "Prinny", of course, found other delights at the seaside beside seabathing.

To cater for the ever-growing numbers of seaside visitors, the little fishing ports just had to grow and in the end became fashionable resorts first and foremost, while fishing dwindled away to practically nothing.

The one outstanding exception to this principle of seaside resort development was the town of St. Leonards, which was the brain-child of one man, a London architect and builder named James Burton, a Scotsman, whose name had been originally Haliburton. It was conceived out of nothing more than a wooded ravine running down to the sea, between low sandstone cliffs. James Burton, born in 1761, was undoubtedly the most successful London builder of Georgian times, although literature, so far, has failed to record all his work, or his true place in architectural history.

James Burton began his professional career by building various houses and offices in the City and the Leverian Museum in Southwark. His first real major development was for the Trustees of the Foundling Hospital in Bloomsbury, laying out a vast estate of which parts of Guilford and Bernard Streets still remain intact. This work attracted the attention of the Duke of Bedford, who owned the adjacent land, and Burton was commissioned to redevelop this. Parts of Russell Square are recognised as "pure" Burton today, while Bedford Place is also typical of his work.

He then developed the whole of the Skinners' estate to the north, the masterpiece being Cartwright Gardens, originally known as Burton Crescent, followed by the Lucas estate around Argyll Square, which has been but little altered with the progress of time.

Without question, Burton's most important work came out of the misfortune of John Nash, architect to the Prince Regent. The magnificent and ambitious project of Regent's Street and Regent's Park was perilously near collapse when Burton stepped in and, after undertaking the more difficult parts of the Street, he then built for Nash Cornwall, Clarence, York, Chester and part of Cumberland Terraces—a far greater contribution than any other man associated with the project. These terraces are preserved today as part of the heritage of the capital city.

I have dwelt at some length on Burton's London work (without, however, recording it all) in order to establish the stature and capabilities of the man. It must also be remembered that he operated during a very difficult period when England was in the throes of a costly war with France. But he had also accumulated considerable wealth and having reached the age of 67 years could well have retired comfortably to The Holme, his residence in Regent's Park, or to Mabledon, the country seat he had earlier built for himself between Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells.

Instead of retiring, and much against the feelings of his family, James Burton uprooted himself from London to begin his seaside venture at St. Leonards, about two miles west of Hastings, which was itself just beginning to develop as a seaside resort.

Now the early history of St. Leonards is veiled in obscurity. It is known that the church of St. Leonard existed there in the 11th century, but what buildings stood around it, or why, may never be known. St. Leonards might have been one of the many little coastal inlets of value to small craft plying between this country and France following the Norman invasion. Alternatively, it may have been an oyster fishery, which were then fairly common along the Sussex coast. Whatever we conjecture was certainly swept away by the sea in the great storms of the 13th and 14th centuries and the original St. Leonards, and its church, now lie buried under the sea.

All that remained was rural hinterland, with low sandstone cliffs holding back the sea. The area was devoid of buildings save for one or two farm cottages and a look-out post on the west cliff, while such roads as existed were mere farm tracks. This was the nature of the land which James Burton bought in 1828 from the Eversfield estate as the site for his new town. Can one wonder at his family, which included some very successful professional men, having doubts about the wisdom of their ageing father's seaside venture?

In the absence of suitable roads to the site, all building materials, scaffolding, etc., had to come by sea and much of it was unloaded on the sands at low tide at Bopeep. Labour was recruited not only from Hastings, but brought in from Crowhurst, Battle, and Robertsbridge. The labour force reached 500 in the first year and was doubled in the second.

James Burton designed his new town around the picturesque wooded ravine (now known as the St. Leonards Gardens) and the centrepiece was to be a large and grand hotel. The site for this, known as the Old Women's Tapshaw, was a difficult one and involved the filling in of a sizeable pond over which the so-called Conqueror's Stone hung. The latter was dragged away by a team of oxen from Gensing Farm and re-sited in the ravine behind. Concurrent with the building of the hotel, Burton also erected for himself a house, West Villa, which had been partly prefabricated in Regent's Park while he was working on part of Cumberland Terrace. This, too, came by sea. It had always been Burton's business practice to reside "on the job".

The original drawing of the town plan (which can be seen in the Hastings Museum) provided for a crescent around the hotel, but the contours of the terrain prohibited this and Burton had to be content with straight terraces, partly with colonnades, facing the sea. The architecture of these buildings was strictly classical, employing Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders, and resembling strongly the character of the Regent's Park terraces. In front of the hotel, on the promenade, were the Baths (now demolished), while to the rear were the stately assembly rooms and the entrance lodge to the ravine garden. All these ancillary buildings were in the Greek Doric style.

Around, or even partly in, the ravine garden Burton built a number of fine residences in Gothic style. Quarry House, alas recently replaced by a most unsympathetic block of modern flats, was a replica of Mabledon in castellated Gothic, while some of the houses in the lower part of Maze Hill are typical of Burton's work in St. John's Wood. Indeed, whatever type of house he built in his new town, whether for the wealthy resident or the humble artisan, one can still find its counterpart in Burton's Bloomsbury. East Ascent, for example, could almost have been lifted out of Belgrove Street, while Lavatoria (the washer-women's dwellings), now the upper part of Norman Road, has identical houses in Thanet Street. A replica of the coachmen's dwellings in Mews Road, which were pulled down before the turn of the century, can still be found in The Colonnade, off Greenville Street, built thirty years earlier.

But Burton's St. Leonards was never intended to be a second Regent's Park, or a London-by-the-sea. It was designed as a town complete within itself—in modern parlance a study in environment. That it survived as an independent township for only about half a century was due mainly to economic reasons. An important contributory factor was Burton's limited shopping provision, a colonnade of thirteen shops on the promenade. This deficiency resulted in a daily invasion of hawkers and pedlars from Hastings, who took money continuously out of the town.

The government of the new town was vested in commissioners under an Act of Parliament of 1832 and this is well described in J. M. Baines's most excellent book, "Burton's St. Leonards", published by the Hastings Museum at the exceedingly modest price of 30p.

James Burton died in March, 1837, and was interred in the churchyard of the only church he ever designed and built, the Parish Church of St. Leonard. A sandstone pyramid marks his grave today. Although he had not completed all he set out to do, he left his St. Leonards so well established that not only did it receive Royal patronage, but the hitherto diffident members of his family were pleased to take up residence themselves. Indeed, his most illustrious son, Decimus, did much to extend his father's work and lived in the town until his death in 1881.

Of James Burton's original town, much still remains and is being more and more appreciated. Regrettably, speculative developers were allowed to pull down some of the finest work, such as Nos. 22 to 35 Marina, where the skyscraper block Marine Court now stands. Then the Second World War made further inroads and instead of rebuilding in sympathy, blocks of flats and modern style houses took the place of Burton's architecture. Some facades, too, have been ruined by the removal of cornices and canopies and by re-rendering with pebble-dash. It is to the great credit of the Masonic brethren that the badly bombed assembly rooms were reinstated after the war exactly as Burton had left them.

Today, thanks to the endeavours of Burtons' St. Leonards Society, the townsfolk are more conscious of the heritage left them by a truly remarkable man, and the core of James Burton's new town, together with some of his son's additions, are officially designated a conservation area.

Barry Funnell.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY

The Royal Observatory, the oldest scientific establishment in Great Britain, was founded by Charles II in 1675 for the purpose of aiding navigation. The first step towards finding longitude at sea was the compilation of a star catalogue and tables of the motions of the sun, moon and planets. To this end John Flamsteed (1646-1719) was appointed the first Astronomer Royal. Despite his small salary he provided most of the Observatory's instruments; with an equatorial sextant and a mural arc he made some 30,000 observations which were published posthumously in 1725 under the title "Historia Coelestis". This formed the foundation of modern astronomy.

Flamsteed's immediate successors, Edmond Halley (1656-1742) and James Bradley (1697-1762) added to the Observatory's buildings and instruments. Although best known as the first man to compute a cometary orbit, Halley's greatest contribution to knowledge was his assistance in publishing Newton's "Principia" in 1687. Bradley's achievements included the discovery of the aberration of light and nutation, while his observations remain the earliest of use to astronomers today.

On Bradley's death, Nathaniel Bliss (1700-1764) was appointed, but he died only two years later.

A solution to the longitude problem was obtained in 1765 when John Harrison won the £20,000 prize offered by the Government with his marine chronometer which, coupled with the invention of the sextant, made it possible to determine the ship's position with the aid of an almanac and of a fundamental standard of Universal Time, both provided by astronomical observations.

There remained, however, another method, that of lunar distances, which required an accurate almanac giving the moon's place and those of certain fixed stars.

The next Astronomer Royal, Nevil Maskelyne (1732-1811) pressed the government to authorise such an ephemeris and the first Nautical Almanac appeared for the year 1767. John Pond (1767-1836) undertook the trial of chronometers offered to the government (as the Observatory came under Admiralty control in 1818) and erected the Greenwich Time Ball in 1833. This was the first regular public time signal to the world. Subsequently, as a result of Pond's ill-health and difficulties with his assistants, the Nautical Almanac was taken out of his hands and he resigned in 1833.

This state of affairs necessitated the appointment of a strong personality and consequently George Biddell Airy (1801-1892), the last Astronomer Royal to be appointed by Royal Warrant, set about putting the Royal Observatory on a business footing. During his long and strict term of office the establishment underwent a period of expansion. The addition of the Meteorological and Magnetic Department in 1840, the extension of buildings and the erection of the famous Transit Circle (with which some 700,000 observations were made) in 1851, the Great Equatorial in 1858 and the Solar Department in 1873 were among the results of his tireless energy. His attention to fundamental or positional astronomy, with the foundations laid by his predecessors, led Simon Newcombe, the American astronomer, to state "that if this branch of astronomy were entirely lost it could be reconstructed from the Greenwich observations alone". Honoured by his own country and the world, Sir George Airy retired in 1881 and was succeeded by William M. H. Christy (1845-1922), and in 1884 Greenwich was chosen as the Prime Meridian at a conference in Washington.

Astronomy was revolutionised during the latter half of the nineteenth century by three developments: the invention of photography, the development of stellar spectroscopy, and the construction of the great 60-inch reflecting telescope (followed later by the 100-inch and 200-inch telescopes) in California. At Greenwich the 26-inch refractor (still used for the determination of stellar parallaxes by photography), the 28-inch refractor (used for visual observations of double stars), the 13-inch Astrographic Refractor (used for the photographic determination of proper motions), and the 30-inch reflector were all introduced in this period.

Frank W. Dyson (1868-1937) was appointed Astronomer Royal on Sir William Christie's retirement in 1910 and introduced free pendulum clocks into the Time Department. Although Greenwich had sent out time signals via the railway telegraphs as early as 1853, the inauguration of the "six pips" in 1924 brought accurate time to millions through the medium of radio. Three years later a similar aid to navigation was introduced by rhythmic time signals sent out twice daily from Rugby. Dyson's term of office was also noted for the famous eclipse expedition of 1919, in which A. S. Eddington and others verified Einstein's prediction of the deflection of light rays by the sun, and for the important contributions to astro-physics made by further Greenwich eclipse expeditions and by the work on stellar colour temperatures carried out with the 30-inch reflector by W. M. H. Greaves.

Before the end of Sir Frank Dyson's term of office two important instruments were planned, the 36-inch Yapp reflector, equipped with a slit spectrograph, and the Reversible Transit Circle.

Shortly after Harold Spencer Jones became Astronomer Royal in 1933 these instruments were brought into use, followed by quartz clocks, the daily rates of which are in the order of only a few thousandths of a second a day. From 1936 the Royal Observatory automatically controlled the Post Office "Speaking Clock" (TIM).

During the following year the the Nautical Almanac Office was again placed under the Astronomer Royal's control and shortly afterwards issued the Air Almanac as an aid to air navigation.

During World War II the Observatory was dispersed for safety, the Meteorological, Solar and Astrometric Departments alone remaining at Greenwich. During this period the buildings and some instruments suffered considerable damage.

Negotiations had meanwhile been going on about the removal of the establishment to a more favourable site away from the London fog and smoke, and in 1946 it was announced that the Observatory's new home would be Herstmonceux Castle and that it would be renamed by Royal Assent the Royal Greenwich Observatory.

The removal began in 1948 and the first observation was taken at Herstmonceux by the Solar Department on May 2nd, 1949. The construction of large buildings and the erection of telescopes being a long and costly business, it was not until 1955 that a stellar observation was made by the new Photographic Zenith Tube.

By now the Royal Observatory at Greenwich had been transferred to the care of the National Maritime Museum, the reconditioned Octagon Room, Flamsteed's original observatory, being opened as a Museum of Astronomy and Navigation on May 8th, 1953, by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

Sir Harold Spencer Jones retired at the end of 1955 and was succeeded by Dr. Richard V. D. R. Woolley, the eleventh Astronomer Royal. By 1957 the Reversible Transit Circle was in operation and the large west building completed. The latter contains the Nautical Almanac Office,

several astronomical departments, and the chronometer and engineering workshops. The autumn of 1958 saw the completion of the Equatorial Group, housing the 26-inch, 28-inch and 13-inch astrographic refractors and the 30-inch and 36-inch reflectors. On December 1st, 1967, Her Majesty the Queen opened the 98-inch reflector (the Isaac Newton telescope), which serves to analyse the light emitted by faint stars in order to find out more about their motions and physical properties. The Royal Greenwich Observatory, with its new and remounted instruments and scientific staff of more than a hundred, has resumed its full-scale programmes in fundamental astronomy and is well equipped to attack the problems of astrophysics.

P.S.L.

THE CUCKMERE VALLEY

The Cuckmere, though tiny (16 miles long), has all the characteristics of a complete river. The headwaters, flowing rapidly in deep, narrow valleys of soft sandstone, provided power for iron-works from the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries, and later for many mills for corn-grinding, sawing, cloth-fulling, etc. Ore and fuel were provided by the surrounding forests. Other historic associations were with the Lewes Martyrs and the defence of Gibraltar.

The middle course crossed the Wealden clay and was heavily forested until recent times. In this section stood Michelham and Wilmington Priories, and Battle Abbey and Lewes Priory had large estates. The most ancient route crossing the river was the "Sandstone Way", from Pevensey to Glynde. The most valuable land was the narrow strip of Upper Greensand with springs at the foot of the Downs, each fixing the site of a village.

The "break through" the Downs in the lower course is a feature of Wealden rivers. The many churches and manorial dovecots show how desirable the sides of the valley were, although a tidal estuary occupied the centre. Alfriston is a text-book example of a settlement placed where land and water routes cross, and has a Roman road and ford, a Saxon cemetery and a small Norman castle close by, as well as its fine mediaeval church and houses.

Finally there are the meanders, the saltings forming an area of great interest to naturalists.

ARTHUR IN HISTORY AND LEGEND

The strange thing about this legend is that it has held the interest of poets and historians for over 1,500 years. There was indeed a period in the 19th century when Arthur was dismissed as a figment of the imagination; but in later years historians and archaeologists, working in concert, have provided proof that there was indeed a man named Arthur, who lived in Britain in the Dark Ages and who completely stopped the invasion of Britain by pagan Teutonic tribes and brought peace to the land for 50 years. No less a person than Winston Churchill subscribed to this belief. In his "History of the English Speaking Peoples" he wrote, "There looms large, uncertain, dim but glittering the legend of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. Somewhere in the Island a great Captain gathered the forces of Roman Britain and fought the barbarian invaders to the death". First of all then let us see what the historians can tell us about Britain in the Dark Ages of the 5th and 6th centuries.

Our earliest informants are two monks, Gildas and Nennius. Gildas lived in the 6th century and Nennius some 300 years later, and both drew on earlier sources for their information. In A.D. 410 the Emperor Honorius, in reply to "the groans of the Britons", released them from their allegiance to Rome. There followed 30 years of raids and turmoil, interspersed with periods of uneasy peace, finally ending in civil war between the Romanised Britons, who still looked to Rome for help, and the Celtic Britons from the West, who considered the Roman party degenerate and hoped for an independent Celtic Britain. About A.D. 430 there was born one Ambrosius Aurelianus of the House of Constantine, whom Gildas called "The last of the Romans". Constantine was the second son of Magnus Maximus, a Romano-Spaniard, who was proclaimed emperor by the army at York in A.D. 383. His son, Constantine II, rallied the Britons against the barbarian invaders between 411 and 426; while his daughter Severa married Vortigern, a princely Briton, who thereupon claimed the throne of Britain. In 443 Vortigern accepted the offer of the Teuton Hengist and his brother Horsa to fight off the Picts who were threatening invasion. Hengist was allotted an area in Norfolk and the Fens. Next year the Pictish threat materialised and Hengist met them at Stamford and finally smashed them in Yorkshire. Hengist then obtained a firm hold on the whole of the East Coast except the Thames Estuary and also a foothold in Thanet. In 453 Hengist invited Vortigern to a feast, supposed to have been held in Tonge in Kent. His beautiful daughter Rowena (Ronwen) served wine. Vortigern fell in love with her and married her, repudiating his wife Severa.

Ambrosius and Vortigern's three sons, Vortimer, Catigern and Pascent, promptly disowned Vortigern and joined the Roman party. There was war in Kent and the Battle of Aylesford, on the Medway, was fought in 455. Catigern and Horsa were killed.

The Roman party was worsted, but Hengist withdrew to Thanet. Ambrosius, the acknowledged leader of the Roman party, withdrew to Winchester. Vortigern eventually escaped to Wales where he died in miserable circumstances.

Between 460 and 465 Hengist greatly increased his settlements in the East, while Ambrosius consolidated the city states of Winchester, Silchester, Old Sarum and Bath and raised another army.

There is extant a genealogical tree which claims that Ambrosius had a younger brother Uther, later surnamed Pendragon, and that Uther had a son, born out of wedlock, named Arthur. Arthur (Welsh, *arth*—a bear) was an unusual name at that time. There is always some mystery about Arthur's birth, which comes into all the later legends. It is probable that Arthur joined his uncle and fought, in A.D. 465, the battle in the Silchester area which the A.S. Chronicle calls Wippedes Fleot. Seven years of growing tension ended with a battle at "Guoloph" (Wallop in Hampshire) which Ambrosius won. As a result he was acknowledged head king of all the kings in Britain. In 477 or 480 Hengist's son Octa allied himself with the Picts and attacked the British rulers. Ambrosius promptly made Arthur military governor beyond the Humber; and Arthur, with a considerable force, well supported by cavalry, made his headquarters at Dumbarton.

In the following years Arthur fought a series of victorious campaigns. He attacked Octa and the Picts on the River Glen near Landisfarne, drove Octa and the Angles south into Yorkshire, and entirely defeated the Picts in their own country. Hengist hurried north to help his son, but Arthur defeated them both at Binchester-in-Weardale. They fell back on York, and Arthur retired for the winter to Chester. In the following spring Arthur again defeated Hengist near Chester. The Angles fled eastward; but Arthur followed up rapidly, met them at Conisborough in Yorkshire and Hengist was killed (A.D. 488).

Octa and his son Aisc tried to reach York but were cut off and Octa was killed. Aisc, with the remains of their army, managed to reach their ships and sailed for Kent, where Aisc proclaimed himself King. Arthur then turned on the Picts and inflicted two more major defeats on them.

Meanwhile, Aella the Saxon had landed in 477 near Selsey Bill. In 485 Ambrosius, having reinforced the Britons at Anderida (Pevensey), fought an indecisive battle at "Mercredes Burnan" on the Hampshire-Sussex border. There was no further Saxon activity for some years. About 491 Aella was appointed Teutonic War Leader and Anderida was taken by storm. "There was not even one Briton left there" remarks the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

The Teutonic plan was to sweep forward to the Severn, cutting the British forces in half, and then defeat them in detail. Ambrosius now recalled Arthur, who, with contingents from the North, Wales, and Southwest, made his headquarters at Cirencester. Ambrosius marshalled his forces in the Calleva (Silchester) area. Aella and Aisc joined forces on the Harrow Way near Dorking, by-passed Ambrosius, and moved to Liddington on the Marlborough Downs by way of Andover and the Roman road. Arthur advanced across the Thames to the attack and the Battle of Mount Badon (A.D. 516 or 518) ensued. He met the Teutons in the early morning on the lower slopes of the Downs under Liddington.

After an all-day fight the Saxons fell back and manned the hilltop, an Iron Age defence work. Arthur could not overcome the defences until towards evening, when he led a great charge, probably deploying his cavalry and taking the hill from the rear. The enemy broke and Aella and Aisc, after terrible carnage, fled eastwards with the remnants of their army. This victory confined the Angles and Saxons to Kent, the Fens, and the east and south coastal fringes, where they were allowed to stay as "Foederati". Ambrosius was poisoned by a Saxon, Eosius, disguised as a monk, as he lay ill at Winchester. There followed 50 years of peace in Britain. The secret of Arthur's success seems to have been in his re-introduction of the cavalry arm, based on the practice of the Roman Army in its later stages. The Chroniclers mention that his cavalry was particularly effective against the Anglo-Saxons, who fought on foot as they did right down to 1066.

Arthur met his death at the Battle of Camlann in A.D. 537 or 539. Sad to relate it was a civil war battle. The site of the battle is doubtful; but there is a strong argument that it was on the banks of the River Camel near Camelford in Cornwall. Arthur's opponent was Mordred, who was either his nephew or illegitimate son, who was always his arch-enemy. After incredible slaughter Arthur killed Mordred with his own hand, but in doing so received a fatal blow on the head from Mordred's sword. It seems likely that Arthur's death was hushed up to avoid giving encouragement to the Angles and

Saxons. In any event the Britons in Cornwall and the West heartened themselves for years afterwards with the thought that Arthur would come again.

In addition to the mystery of his birth and his use of cavalry (his noble knights), the picture of Arthur as Defender of Christianity against the pagan invaders is mirrored in all the later accounts of his legend; though how far religion is is mixed with superstition is hard to say. Nennius and Geoffrey of Monmouth state that he carried either an image or a picture of the Blessed Virgin on his shoulder, while the Annales Cambriae says that at Badon he carried a cross. However, Arthur was not popular with the Church: he had been high-handed with abbeys and monasteries when foraging for his troops. As churchmen were the only people who could write, the earliest traditions of Arthur are oral; and it was not until the Norman Conquest that monkish historians put anything in writing.

Arthur's grave is connected traditionally with Glastonbury Abbey. Richard I, anxious about the stories of Arthur's coming again, caused search to be made, and in 1190 the reputed relics of Arthur and Guinevere were found in a deep grave in an ancient cemetery outside the walls of the Lady Chapel. They were removed by Abbot Henry de Sully and placed in a double tomb within the Abbey Church. Edward I and Queen Eleanor caused the tomb to be opened. The bones were removed and re-buried in front of the High Altar. There they remained until the Reformation, when the tomb was destroyed and the bones dispersed.

It is understandable that the Welsh cherished the memory of Arthur and magnified his victories and successes. There was an increasing exodus of Britons from Devon and Cornwall to Armorica, to such an extent that the name was changed to Brittany: they took with them their legends of Arthur, which spread rapidly, even to the South of Italy. In the 10th and 11th centuries the Troubadors and Trouvères took up the "matter of Britain" and Arthur became a model for medieval chivalry, which accounts for the medieval setting of the later legends. The Troubadors stressed the love interest rather than jousts and combats. Love affairs were an aristocratic game with rules worked out by "Courts of Love". Women were exalted and were the subject of distant and hopeless worship; yet extra-marital affairs were not only condoned but encouraged. Chrétien de Troyes in the 12th century wrote five romances about Arthur, dwelling on the love stories of Lancelot and Guinevere and Tristram and Iseult. Chrétien was the first to locate Arthur's Court at Camelot, and probably invented Lancelot.

In Anglo-Saxon England the legend had no currency; but interest revived at Court and among Norman aristocracy after the Conquest. Between 1125 and 1130 William of Malmesbury investigated the matter of Arthur and Glastonbury Abbey, and he was soon followed by Geoffrey of Monmouth who produced a book entitled "The History of the Kings of Britain", with Arthur's reign as climax, which he claimed was largely based on "an ancient book in the British language". He portrays Arthur as a mighty and puissant king, the model of chivalry and conqueror of almost all N.W. Europe. The first complete cycle in English of Arthurian stories was compiled by Sir Thomas Mallory in the 15th century. He wrote *Le Mort d'Arthur* in Newgate Prison about 1468. In 1485 Caxton edited and printed this work, suppressing Mallory's authorship. Mallory delighted in gore, slaughter and adulterous love stories. In Tudor times Edmund Spenser dedicated his masterpiece *The Faerie Queen* to Queen Elizabeth. His knights are all models of virtue in the service of Gloriana the Fairy Queen. Finally Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, produced his *Idylls of the King* between 1860 and 1870.

Let us now look briefly at the legend as it has come down to us. There are several versions, but all agree that there was some mystery about Arthur's birth. Tennyson, in his "Idylls of the King", relies on the supernatural:—

> *"They found a naked child upon the sands*
> *Of dark Tintagel by the Cornish Sea*
> *And that was Arthur . . ."*

Other versions are more sordid and relate an illicit love affair between Uther Pendragon and Ygerne, wife of Gorlois, Duke of Tintagel. Ygerne and Gorlois had two daughters, one of whom, Margawse, had five sons, notably Gawaine and Mordred, who all joined Arthur's Round Table; the other daughter, Morgan le Fay, studied witchcraft, hated Arthur and tried to murder him. When Arthur is two he is sent, on Merlin the wizard's advice, to Sir Ector de Maris to be brought up. He remains there until he is 15 when, after pulling the magic sword out of an anvil, he establishes his right to be king. Kay, Sir Ector's son, is Arthur's firm friend and remains his Seneschal for the rest of his life. At 20 Arthur had an adventure with Sir Pellinore: his sword was broken and he would have been killed but for Merlin's intervention. He gained a new sword "Excalibur" from the Lady of the Lake and Pellinore joined Arthur's Knights. A few years later, against Merlin's advice, he married Guinevere,

daughter of King Leodegrance of Cameliard, who sends with his daughter a Round Table made for Uther by Merlin to seat 140. This is, of course, nonsense. The Round Table in Winchester Castle seats 25 and is 18 feet in diameter, is believed to date from 1450, and is painted in green and white, the Tudor colours. Lancelot du Lac, son of King Ban of Benwick in France, came to Arthur's Court soon after and fell in love with Queen Guinevere. Thus started the disastrous romance which ended in the break up of the Round Table and the death of Arthur.

A number of other knights have wonderful adventures, especially Percival and Galahad, who was Lancelot's son by Elaine, daughter of King Pelles of Corbin. These two, with Sir Bors, a kinsman of Lancelot, were involved in the quest for the Holy Grail. The end of the story comes when Mordred surprises Guinevere and Lancelot together and denounces them to Arthur. Lancelot saves Guinevere from the stake and carries her off to his castle Joyous Garde. Eventually Guinevere returns to Arthur and Lancelot to his kinfolk in France. Mordred persuades Arthur to take an army to France to kill Lancelot, and then proclaims himself King of Britain. Guinevere flees to a nunnery. Arthur returns to fight Mordred; Gawaine is killed, and Mordred is driven to Winchester. The final battle is fought near Camelford in Cornwall, where Arthur slays Mordred with his own hand, but receives a mortal wound in the head in doing so.

Thus Sir Bedivere, Arthur's cup bearer and lifelong friend, is left alone on the battlefield among the dead and dying. After hesitating twice he carries out Arthur's last command by hurling "Excalibur" into a nearby lake, where an arm rises from the water, flourishes the sword three times and disappears. Arthur is helped by Bedivere to the lake, where he is taken on board a barge, whereon are three queens with crowns of gold and dressed all in black and sets out to "the island-valley of Avilion; where falls not hail or rain, or any snow, nor ever wind blows loudly, where I will heal me of my grievous wound".

And Bedivere, watching the barge disappear into the dawn, recalls one of Merlin's cryptic sayings: "From the great deep to the great deep he goes".

L.C.G.

WINCHELSEA AND ICKLESHAM

This, the first outing of the season, was attended by 22 members. They were met on arrival at Winchelsea by Captain H. Lovegrove, C.B.E., R.N., Mayor of Winchelsea, and Mr. J. B. L. Clark, who conducted them over the Court Hall and Museum, St. Thomas' Church, the ruins of Grey Friars' Chapel, and the cellars at Firebrand.

The Court Hall is certainly one of the oldest buildings in the town, though it was drastically restored in the 16th century. Parts of it are probably as old as the town itself, and it is even thought possible that it incorporates still earlier work which was there when the land was still a farm. The list of mayors on oak boards is complete from 1430 and partially complete from 1295.

The Church of St. Thomas à Becket is only the chancel of the huge original intention which quite possibly may never have been completed; but the fact that only fragments remain of the transepts and nave is probably the result of the seven major attacks by the French on the town in the 14th and 15th centuries. The existing building is an excellent example of early decorated architecture, and contains tombs of the Âlard family which gave admirals to the Cinque Ports in the early 14th century. There are nine great windows fashioned for a church of immense proportions which are filled with fine modern glass.

Grey Friars. The present house, now belonging to the County Council and used as a house for elderly folk, was built in 1819 from the ruins of the Franciscan monastery. The ruins of the apsidal Chapel of the Virgin stands in the garden. It dates from 1310. The field between the house and the road is known as Monday's Market, remembrance of the days when this was the civic centre of the town. In this locality stood the old town hall and other public buildings, though nothing now remains of them.

The Cellar at Firebrand, visited by members, is one of the many merchants' storehouses when Winchelsea had the monopoly of the French wine trade. Some of the more important merchants were allotted plots when the town was built, on which cellars were constructed by the Government. The merchants then built their wattle and daub houses above them.

Icklesham. The name means "The homestead of Icel". A Saxon charter of A.D. 772 defines the parish boundaries. Though Winchelsea and Rye Harbour have now become separate ecclesiastical parishes, they still remain within the

boundaries of the civil parish of Icklesham. Members were conducted round All Saints Church by the Rev. Canon J. C. Poole, a former vicar. It is rich in different architectural styles. There is some Saxon or early Norman work; the great nave pillars and arches are later Norman (1154 - 1189); the chancel arches and north chapel are Early English (1189 - 1272); the South Chapel and some other features are Transitional (1272 - 1327); and the Sanctuary, east window and chancel roof are Decorated (1327 - 1377). In essential, the fabric must have looked in 1400 much as it does now. The list of incumbents begins with one "Adam" in 1150. The earliest known patrons were the Heringaud family, Lords of the Manor. In 1226 Nicholas Heringaud granted the benefice to the Abbot and monks of Battle. Since 1901 the patronage has been vested in the Crown.

WESTERHAM

Squerries and Chartwell were visited by 38 members on an all-day outing. **Squerries,** the home of Major and Mrs. J. R. O'B. Warde, was last visited by the Society on July 26th, 1961, and an account of the house is contained in *Transactions* No. 10. Evelyn the diarist recorded in 1657 that the place was "finely wooded and well watered". As the day of this second visit turned out to be the hottest day of the summer, members were glad to eat their picnic lunches in the shade beside the lake.

Chartwell was visited in the afternoon. The residence of Sir Winston Churchill has been publicised so much that it is not thought necessary to add anything in these pages.

WEST DEAN, LITLINGTON AND LULLINGTON

This first visit to places recommended by Miss Ash in her lecture was attended by 44 members. On arrival at West Dean Church the party divided, one half being shown over the church by the Rector, while the other half was welcomed and shown over the Priest's House by Mr. and Mrs. Sawbridge who had recently bought and occupied it. The two parties later changed over.

All Saints' Church, West Dean. The small window in the north wall of the nave points to a Saxon origin. The squat gabled spire crowning a square bell tower is unique in Sussex. The church is built of flint and Eastbourne sandstone and measures about 69 feet by 16 feet. There is a fine Norman arch at the west end of the nave. The architecture is mostly Early English of the late 13th and early 14th century, with a notable east window, two tomb canopies, font and piscina.

The church contains two elegant busts; one by Clare Sheridan of Sir Oswald Birley, of Charlston Manor nearby, and the other by Sir Jacob Epstein of John Anderson, first Viscount Waverley and an eminent statesman, who is buried in the churchyard. The latter bust was unveiled in 1960 by Mr. Harold Macmillan in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The story is told that once a very long-winded rector used to lock the church door before beginning his sermon.

The Priest's House, West Dean, which stands beside the churchyard entrance, dates from about 1280 and is reputed to be the oldest continuously inhabited dwelling in Sussex. Built of flint, it is a rare example of a small medieval house. It was tastefully restored and enlarged in 1891; but Mr. and Mrs. Sawbridge are puzzled to know what type of electric light fittings should be installed in a room which has been in constant use for nearly 700 years!

The ground plan measures 30 feet by 15 feet with a newel stair turret to reach the upper floor. The walls are 2ft. 6in. thick. The original doorways, doors, windows and fireplaces remain in good condition. There is a small crypt which may have been an oratory.

Litlington Church has been described as a typical Sussex village church, mainly Norman with Decorated additions and insertions. It comprises a 12th century aisleless nave and small chancel with a modern chancel arch. The west end of the nave, belfry and south porch are 14th century. It was all restored in 1865. Two windows in the north wall of the chancel, two more (blocked up) in the north wall of the nave, the south door and piscina are Norman. The double sedilia, the lancet windows, the recessed altar tomb in the north wall of the chancel are probably late 14th century. The chancel roof is probably 15th century . A well-preserved scratch dial is on a quoin stone of the porch, and on the north-west corner of the tower are two more dials of 24 holes each at right angles to each other.

Lullington Church is often claimed, erroneously, to be the smallest church in England. It is about 20 feet square and seats 20. Actually it is a portion of the chancel of a much larger church, of which remains can be seen. Its dedication is unknown, as also how it came to be largely destroyed; though tradition attributes its destruction to the Civil War. Originally a chapel of Alfriston, it once belonged to Battle Abbey.

The architecture is Early English of the 13th century. There is a window of that century on the north side, and four others of the 14th century. The west end is entirely modern. There is a piscina in the sanctuary and a plain font.

HERSTMONCEUX

This meeting was attended by 58 members in beautiful weather. Herstmonceux owes its name to one of the Lords of Monceux who came over with the Conqueror and married the heiress of a Saxon family and settled in the place.

The Castle, now the official residence of the Astronomer Royal and the administrative offices of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, is not open to the public; but by the courtesy of the Astronomer Royal, members were shown over much of it by Mr. P. S. Laurie, whose lecture to the Society appears in this number.

In the reign of Edward II (1307 - 1327) Maud de Monceux brought the estate of Herstmonceux by marriage to Sir John de Fienes, a Norman. In 1440 Sir Roger Fienes began to pull down the old manor house and build the present castle, supposed to be one of the oldest brick buildings in England. It is almost square, measuring 214ft. by 206ft. The gateway is one of the noblest in the country, its round towers standing 84ft. high.

Richard Fienes, by marrying Joan, heiress of Thomas Lord Dacre, became Lord Dacre of the South. He is buried beneath the magnificent tomb in the church. Herstmonceux remained in the Dacre family until 1708, when it was bought by George Naylor of Lincoln's Inn. Passing by marriage to the Hare family, it came into the possession of Robert Hare, a Canon of Winchester. His second wife, Henrietta Henckel, jealous of the children of her predecessor, persuaded him in 1778 to permit her to dismantle the castle and build Herstmonceux Place. So it came about that the castle, perfect till this vandalism occurred, remained a ruin until recent times, when it was restored by Colonel Claud Lowther and eventually sold to the Government in 1946. The renovation of the building and its adaptation to the needs of the observatory have been carried out with taste; but though the original outer walls remain, the interior buildings surrounding a large inner court (there were formerly four) are modern. On the move of the Observatory in 1948 water was admitted to the moat, which had been dry since the reign of Elizabeth I.

The Church of All Saints, Herstmonceux, round which members were conducted by the Rector, Mr. Horne, is notable for the craftsmanship of its Norman columns and capitals in the nave, and one cannot fail to observe that,

although somewhat smaller, the north arcade resembles and is apparently contemporaneous with that of St. Mary's Church, Battle. The rest of the church is mostly 13th century; but its most attractive corner is the 15th century Dacre Chapel, containing what has been called "the glorious tomb" of Thomas Lord Dacre and Thomas his son. Erected in 1534, it rises to nearly the whole height of the church and is decorated with niches and tracery of the utmost beauty. In front of the altar is the noble "pardon brass" of Sir William Fienes, which, dated 1402, must be one of the latest to have an Anglo-Norman inscription. A translation appeared in No. 6 of *Transactions*. The large square font dates from the 14th century.

FINDS AND FIELDWORK

Work has continued on the building at Beauport Park Roman ironworks, and one five-metre square has now been completely excavated. The walls stand unusually high and suggest parts of six different "rooms". One of the two largest ones has a hypocaust, and the other is well paved with pila tiles and has painted wall plaster. In this room was found a fine example of a so-called "chimney-lamp". Examples of tiles with a CL BR stamp now number 206, three-quarters of which have come from this one square, which is now being roofed over against the winter. Mr. Margary has visited the site and admired the walls and the fine condition of the tiled floor.

G.B.

COMMEMORATION OF THE 904th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS

COMMEMORATION SERVICE IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, BATTLE

The Commemoration Service on Sunday, October 11th, was conducted by the Dean of Battle, the Very Rev. H. R. Darby, B.A. The lessons were read by Mrs. E. Webster, the senior Vice-President of the Society, and Brig. D. A. Learmont the Chairman. There was a very good congregation, including members from neighbouring parishes and other denominations.

The Bishop of Chichester, who was to have preached, was prevented by illness at the last moment from doing so, but the Bishop of Lewes was able, at very short notice, to deputise for him. In his sermon the Bishop emphasised what far-reaching results the battle of October 14th, 1066, had on this country. He remarked upon the interesting point that both King Harold and Duke William with their forces appeared to be very religious and belonged to the same Catholic Church. Both sides thought that their cause was right, and that it was consistent with their religious beliefs to fight, and if necessary to die, for those causes. Both sides prayed to the same God for success.

In these days we are not infrequently faced with the same dilemma. It was quite right, then, at such a service as this that we should remember those on both sides who laid down their lives on that day for what they deemed to be right, not more than a few yards from where the present congregation was sitting.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

held on November 13th, 1970

The Chairman's report, previously circulated, was approved. Membership at the end of September stood at 254 including 30 junior members. Twenty-seven new members joined during the year.

The Chairman dealt briefly with the summer visits, at which the attendance was good by present standards; but he reminded members that the first two visits of the Society in 1951 were attended by 100 and 150 members respectively.

On June 13th, by kind invitation of Major and Mrs. Grissell, 60 members and guests attended an evening garden party at Brightling Park.

The Treasurer's statement and report, also previously circulated, were approved. Income during the year exceeded expenditure by £57 0s. 4d., and the cash at bank in the general fund amounted to £68 8s. 7d., a much improved financial position on last year. Of the *Short Guide to Battle,* 1,490 copies remained on hand.

The amended rules and new category of Associate Membership were presented by Mr. Mayer and adopted.

At the elections which followed, Mr. A. R. Clough was re-elected a Vice-President for three years. The following officers were elected for one year: Chairman, Brig. D. A. Learmont, C.B.E.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. E. Stevenson; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. K. D. Upton; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. W. Bishop. Mr. G. Brodribb and Mr. K. Clarke were re-elected to the Committee for three years. Miss P. Ireland was elected for three years vice Miss M. Weiner resigned. Prof. A. E. Bate was elected for one year vice Mr. A. E. Stevenson.

After the Museum Trust meeting the Battle Camera Club showed the films *Battle News Reel* 1970 and *Visit to Normandy*. They also presented *Battle News Reel* 1969 to the Society, and it was received with thanks.

MUSEUM TRUST

Fourth Annual General Meeting held on November 13th, 1970

The Chairman, Mr. A. R. Clough, presided. The report of the Committee of Management, previously circulated, was approved. The Committee of Management reported another successful year, the number of persons who paid for admission to the Museum having totalled 13,730, the highest yet recorded. This year the funds reaped the fruits of the investment in postcards, of which 3,513 have now been sold. A new proposal has been made to the Memorial Hall Committee about the leaking roof, which it was hoped would be adopted and would solve the problem.

During the year income exceeded expenditure by £279 8s. 0d.; every item except one showing an increase over the figure for the previous year. The exception was the sale of "The Field of Hastings", which ran out of print in May. The fourth edition did not come on the market until after the Museum was closed. On the expenditure side, the fact that no further payments had to be made for postcards, Trust Deed or extractor fan assisted in turning last year's deficit into a surplus. The overall balances on October 13th were: General Fund, £179 2s. 4d.; Deposit Account £552 9s. 1d.; Research Account £20 14s. 5d.

Acknowledgement was made of the devoted services of the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Curator and Mr. Weber, who had run the day-to-day accounts of the Museum. Mr. Weber had now left the district to live in Devon. Thanks and appreciation were also expressed to the volunteer members who had staffed the Museum on Sundays, which had resulted in collecting £92 6s. 6d.

At the elections which followed, Prof. E. A. Bate, Mr. A. R. Clough, Miss P. Ireland (elected on July 13th, 1970), Mr. E. H. Mayer, Mr. W. N. Palmer, Miss J. E. S. Robertson and Mr. K. D. Upton, retiring Committee members, were re-elected. Mr. R. W. Bishop, a co-opted member, was elected to the Committee vice Mr. B. A. Weber.

At the first meeting of the new Committee on November 16th, 1970, it was noted that Mr. A. R. Clough did not seek re-appointment as Chairman, and the following officers were appointed: Chairman and Curator, Mr. E. H. Mayer; Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. N. Palmer; Hon. Secretary, Miss J. E. S. Robertson; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. W. Bishop. It was resolved that an expression of appreciation and gratitude for the long chairmanship of Mr. Clough be recorded in the minutes and *Transactions*.

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