

tin, lead and zinc in ancient articles of bronze. Neglecting decimal fractions, given in the tables, the proportions may be thus stated. A Roman bronze cauldron, analysed by Dr. Wilson, gave as much as 92 parts in 100 of copper to 5 of tin; an Etruscan patera, 88 of copper to 8 of tin and 3 of lead; an Egyptian arrow-head, 77 of copper to 21 of tin, with a faint trace of iron; a Mexican idol, 79 of copper to 12 of tin and 8 of lead; a bronze

celt, 83 of copper to 11 of tin and 5 of lead. As the effect of the admixture of lead would be to soften the compound, while the tin gave it hardness, it appears doubtful whether it had been designedly introduced, or its presence was owing to an impurity in the ore. On the other hand some of the Northumbrian stycas contain as much as 25 per cent. of zinc, giving them the quality of brass, as distinguished from bronze.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 12. A general meeting of this Society was held at the St. Olave and St. John's Grammar-school, Horsleydown,—William Pritchard, Esq., in the Chair.

The Rev. Charles H. Griffith read the first paper, which was written by his brother, W. Pettit Griffith, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., honorary member. It was an architectural notice of the nave of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, made during its demolition. The paper was illustrated by prints, which were hung round the walls of the room. George R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Ancient Inns of Southwark." This alluded first to the words of "Honest John Stowe," who says, "From thence [the Marshalsea] towards London-bridge on the same side, be many fair inns for receipt of travellers by these signs: 'The Spurre,' 'Christopher Bull,' 'Queen's Head,' 'Tabard,' 'George Hart,' 'King's Head,' &c." Of these inns, those still remaining are "Spur," the "Queen's Head," the "Tabard," or "Talbot," the "George," the "White Hart," and the "King's Head." The "Tabard," or "Talbot," is mentioned by Chaucer in connection with the Canterbury Pilgrimage. Again, Chaucer says that it was "faste by the Belle." The date of that pilgrimage is supposed to be 1383. The first record relating to the property is in the year 1304, the 33rd of King Edward I., when the abbot and convent of Hyde purchased of William de Lategareshall two houses in Southwark, held of the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the 6th of August, 1307, this abbot had a license from the Bishop of Winchester for a chapel at his hospitium in the parish of St. Margaret, Southwark. Chaucer thus describes the jovial host of the "Tabard:"—

"A semely man our hoste was with alle,
For to have been a marshall in an halle;
A large man he was, with eyen stepe,
A fairer birgeis is ther none in Chepe;
Bold of his speeche, and wise and well tyaught,
And of manhood him lack'd righte naught,
Else thereto was he righte a very man."

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It appears from the Cook's Tale that his name was Henry Bailly, and it is not improbable he was a descendant of Henry Fitz-Martin, of the borough of Southwark, to whom King Henry the Third, by letters patent, dated the 30th of September, in the fiftieth year of his reign, at the instance of William La Zouch, granted the customs of the town of Southwark. By that grant he was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and would thereby acquire the name of Henry the Bailiff, or le Bailly. The Henry Bailly described by Chaucer was one of the burgesses who represented the borough of Southwark in the parliament held at Westminster in the fiftieth year of King Edward III., 1376, and again in the second year of King Richard II., 1378. On the dissolution of the monasteries, in the reign of King Henry VIII., the "Tabard," with the Abbot of Hyde's-house in Southwark, were surrendered by John Salcote, Salcote, *alias* Capon, the last abbot, in April, 1538; and in 1544 were granted by the king to John and Thomas Master. Old Johnston says of the "Tabard," that it was "so called of a jacket or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders: a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars; but then (to wit, in the wars) their arms embroidered, or otherwise depict upon them, that every man by his coat of arms might be known from others. But now these tabards are only worn by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service." Mr. Speght, in his edition of Chaucer, in 1602, says, "This inn, through time, hath much decayed, and is now, by Master J. Preston, with the abbot's house thereto adjoined, newly repaired, and with convenient rooms much increased for the receipt of many guests." This house, mentioned by Mr. Speght, was an old timber house, probably coeval with Chaucer's time. The "Tabard" was burnt in the great fire of Southwark, 1676.

Aubrey says, in 1719, "The ignorant landlord, or tenant, instead of the ancient sign of 'The Tabard,' put up 'The Talbot,' a species of dog, and on the frieze of the beam supporting the sign was this inscription: 'This is the inn where Sir Jeffery Chaucer and the nine-and-twenty pilgrims lay, in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383.'" Robert Bristow, Esq., of Broxmoor, Wiltshire, was owner of this inn in 1822. Mr. Saunders is of opinion that part of the "Tabard" and the "Pilgrims' Hall" are still in existence, but the writer, having examined the place, came to the conclusion that there were not any remains of an earlier date than 1676. The "White Lion" is referred to by Stow in these words:—"Then is the White Lion a gaol, so called for that the same was a common hostery for the receipt of travelers by that sign. This house was first used as a gaol within this threescore years last (i. e. from about 1538), since which time the prisoners were once removed to a house in Newtowne (Newington), where they remained for a short time, and were returned back again to the aforesaid White Lion, there to remain as the appointed gaole for the county of Surrey." There is a grant by King Harry VIII., in the 30th year of his reign, to Robert Cursen, of part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of St. Mary Overy, consisting of a tenement called the "Whyte Lyon," situate and being in the parish of the blessed Mary Magdalen, in Southwark, which said tenement on the east part abuts upon the new burying-ground of St. Olave's, and a garden belonging to the late monastery of Lewes; on the west part on the king's highway; on the north part on the sign of the "Ball" (late pertaining to Thomas Becket), and on the south part by a tenement belonging to Robert Tirrell. By a letter of complaint from "the wife of one Thorp, late gaoler of the White Lion," it appears that this place had been used as a gaol as far back as Queen Elizabeth's time. During her time it was used as a prison for Roman Catholic recusants. In 1681, the "White Lion" was in so ruinous a condition that prisoners could not be safely kept there, and at the quarter sessions, held at Dorking in January of that year, a committee was appointed, but nothing was done till 1695, when the county prisoners, having been kept in the Marshalsea for some years, the sheriff agreed with Mr. Lowman, the keeper, for the use of that prison to keep the county prisoners in, granting him the benefit of the "White Lion," except that part that had been used as a house of correction; and in 1696 a lease of the "White

Lion" was granted to Lowman for fifty-nine years. Presuming that the "White Lion" was the same house afterwards called the "Crown," or the "Crown and Chequers," and subsequently "Baxter's Chop-house," it existed until the year 1832, when it was pulled down to form the approach to London-bridge; and the site is now occupied by the new north wing of St. Thomas's Hospital. This house is mentioned in "The Epicure's Almanac," as interesting on account of its antiquity, and the author states it was part of a palace where King Henry VIII. once kept his court. It was decorated externally with the remains of the royal insignia. Some of the rooms, then occupied by a hop-merchant, had ceilings richly embossed with the arms of the royal Harry. This is, however, all conjecture, inasmuch as the arms were really those of Queen Elizabeth, and the room was probably the court-room, in which the justices sat. The house had formerly been known by the name of the "Three Brushes," or "Holy Water Sprinklers." In 1652 it was conveyed by Thomas Overman to Hugh Lawton, who died in 1669; and in 1678 it was, by bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery. Abraham Lawton and Mary his wife, he being nephew and heir of Hugh, conveyed the premises to Nathaniel Collier, who by his will, dated Nov. 7, 1695, devised the same to his daughter Susanna Lardner, wife of Richard Lardner. A fine was levied in 1700, and in 1739 Richard Lardner, by will, devised the property to his son Nathaniel, who left by will, dated 1767, a moiety of the "Three Brushes" to his niece Mary, and the other moiety to Elizabeth Solly and Mary Rogers. In 1769, Isaac Solly and Elizabeth his wife, with John Rogers, conveyed and levied a fine of their moiety to the Rev. William Lister, who, by will, in 1777, devised it to his nephews Daniel and William Lister, and his daughter Elizabeth. In 1795 the premises were conveyed to Joseph Prince, and in 1832 they were bought by the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, and are now comprised within the hospital gates. The "George Inn" is mentioned by Stow, and even earlier, in 1554, the thirty-fifth year of King Henry VIII. Its name was then the "St. George." There is no further trace of it till the seventeenth century, when there are two tokens issued from this inn. Mr. Burns quotes the following lines from the *Musarum Deliciae*, upon a surfeit by drinking bad sack at the "George Tavern," in Southwark:—

"Oh, would I might turn poet for an hour,
To satirize with a vindictive power

Against the drawer, or could I desire
 Old Johnson's head had scalded in the fire ;
 How would he rage, and bring Apollo down
 To scold with Bacchus, and depose the clown
 For his ill government, and so confute
 Our poets, apes, that do so much impute
 Unto the grape inspiration."

In the year 1670 this inn was in great part burnt down and demolished by a fire which happened in the Borough, and it was totally burnt down by the great fire in Southwark in 1676—the owner at that time being John Sayer, and the tenant Mark Weyland. The present building, although built only in the seventeenth century, seems to have been rebuilt on the old plan, having open wooden galleries leading to the chambers on each side of the inn-yard. In 1739 this property was in the possession of Thomas Aynescombe, Esq., of Charterhouse-square, from whom it descended to his granddaughter Valentina Aynescombe, who married Lillie Smith, Esq. In the thirtieth year of George II., an act was passed for vesting the settled estates of Lillie Smith, Esq., and Valentina his wife, in trustees, to be sold, and in 1785 this and other property was conveyed and sold to Lillie Smith Aynescombe, Esq., and within a few years it has been purchased by the trustees of Guy's Hospital. The "White Hart" was the head-quarters of Jack Cade and his rebel rout, during their brief sojourn in London in 1450. Shakspeare represents Cade as saying to his followers, "Hath my sword therefore broke through London gates, that ye should leave me at the White Hart, in Southwark?" The chronicle of the Grey Friars records one of the deeds of violence committed by these rebels, in these words: "At the Whyt Hart in Southwark one Hawaydine of Sent Martin's was beheaded." The "White Hart" now existing is not the same building that afforded quarters to Jack Cade, for in 1669 the back part of the old inn was accidentally burnt down, and the inn was wholly destroyed by the great fire which happened in Southwark in 1676. The "Boar's Head" was the property of Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor, in Norfolk, and who died in 1640, possessed, among other estates in Southwark, of one messuage in the parish of Saint Mary Magdalen (now part of St. Saviour's), called the "Boar's Head." Mr. Chalmers, in his History of Oxford, says, "It is ascertained that the 'Boar's Head' in Southwark (then divided into tenements), and Caldecott Manor, in Suffolk, were part of the benefactions of Sir John Fastolf, Knt., to Magdalen College, Oxford." Henry Windesone, in a letter to John Paston, dated August, 1459, says,

"An it please you to remember my master (Sir John Fastolf) at your best leisure, whether his old promise shall stand as touching my preferring to the Boar's Head in Southwark. Sir, I would have been at another place, and of my master's own notion he said that I should set up in the Boar's Head." This inn was situate on the east side of the High-street, and north of St. Thomas's Hospital, opposite St. Saviour's Church; and that court, the writer thought, was the site of the old inn. In the churchwardens' accounts for St. Olave's, Southwark, in 1614 and 1615, the house is thus mentioned: "Received of John Barlowe, that dwelleth at ye Boar's Head, in Southwark, for suffering the encroachment at the corner of the wall in ye Flemish churchyard for one yeare, IIIIs." The "Bear" at the bridge foot was a noted house during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it remained until the houses on the old bridge were pulled down, in or about the year 1760. This house was situate in the parish of St. Olave, on the west side of High-street, between Pepper-alley and the foot of London-bridge. It is mentioned in a deed (dated Dec. 12, 1554, in the first and second year of Philip and Mary), whereby "Edmonde Wythpoll, of Gropiswicke, gentleman, conveyed to Henry Leke, of Suthwerk, berebruer, (with other premises,) the yearly quit-rent of two shillings going out of a tenement being a tavern, called the 'Beare,' in Southwark aforesaid, and in the parish of Saint Oluf." There is another deed of the same date and to the like effect, witnessed by Roger Hyepy, who, from the parish books, it appears, was landlord of the "Bear." There is still earlier mention of this house, for among the entries of the disbursements of Sir John Howard, in his steward's accounts, are to be found recorded,— "March 6th, 1463-4. Item payd for red wyn at the Bere in Southwerke, IIIId." And again,— "March 14th (same year), Item payd at dinner at the Bere in Southwerke, in Costys, IIIs. IIIId. Item, that my mastyr lost at shotynge, XXd." From 1568 to 1570 there are three entries in the accounts of the churchwardens of Saint Olave's, for dinners and drinkings at the "Bear." Cornelius Cooke, mentioned in the parish accounts of St. Olave's as overseer of the land side as early as 1630, became a soldier, and ultimately was made captain of the trained bands. He rose to the rank of colonel in Cromwell's time, and was appointed one of the commissioners for sale of the king's lands. After the Restoration, he settled down as landlord of this inn. Gerrard, in a letter

to Lord Strafford, dated January, 1633, intimates that all back doors to taverns on the Thames were commanded to be shut up, excepting only the "Bear" at the bridge foot, exempted by reason of the passage to Greenwich. The "Cavaliers' ballad" on the magnificent funeral honours rendered to Admiral Dean (killed June 2, 1653) has the following allusion:—

"From Greenwich towards the Bear at Bridge
foot,
He was wafted with wind that had water to't;
But I think they brought the devil to boot,—
Which nobody can deny."

There is also another allusion in the following lines from a ballad "On banishing the Ladies out of Town:—"

"Farewell Bridge foot and Bear thereby,
And those bald pates that stand so high;
We wish it from our very souls
That other heads were on those poles."

Pepys on the 24th February, 1666-7, mentions the mistress of the "Bear" drowning

herself, and again alludes to the inn on the 3rd of April following. In the year 1761 the "Bear" was pulled down, on the bridge being widened. In the "Public Advertiser" of Saturday, Dec. 26th, 1761, is the following announcement:—"Thursday last, the workmen employed in pulling down the 'Bear' tavern at the foot of London-bridge, found several pieces of gold and silver coin of Queen Elizabeth, and other monies to a considerable extent." The paper was illustrated by the following views and engravings; viz., Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims, engraved Oct. 8th, 1810, from a painting in fresco by W. Blake; view of an ancient house in Southwark; view of a panelled room and ceiling of a house in High-street, Borough; a view of the "Tabard" in 1720; and one or two drawings, executed, we believe, by the writer of the paper.—John Wickham Flower, Esq., read a paper entitled, "Notices of Croydon Church."

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting held in the Tholsel, May 5, the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory, President of the Society, in the chair.

The Rev. J. Graves reported that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the March meeting, he had communicated with various persons on the subject of the restoration of the chancel-arch of the ancient building known as the Nunnery, at Clonmacnoise, said to have been built by a Dervorgilla after her separation from her paramour, Dermot M'Murrough. He had received so much encouragement, that he thought the issue of a circular, containing a brief historical notice of the building, and the nature of the repairs required, would produce the necessary funds. It was then resolved that such a circular should be prepared and issued.

A number of interesting presents to the museum were exhibited, and the following papers were read:—

"The Clan Cavanagh, temp. Hen. VIII." By Herbert T. Hore, Esq. A most interesting chapter in the history of Ireland, especially as connected with the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

"On Ancient Masons' Marks at Youghal and elsewhere, and the Secret Language of the Craftsmen of the Middle Ages in Ireland." By Edward Fitzgerald, Esq., architect. A very interesting paper, illustrated by drawings of a great number of ancient masons' marks.

"On Ancient Glass Beads and Cylinders, found on the strand of Dunworly Bay, county Cork," (accompanying a donation of the beads). By Dr. Belcher.

An account of an ancient manuscript of the early part of the fourteenth century, preserved at the public library at Nice, and the work of "Master Thomas de Hybernia, Fellow of the Sorbonne." Communicated by Albert Way, Esq.

A notice of "John Annias, the Poisoner." By the Rev. C. B. Gibson, M.R.I.A.

The Excavations at Ostia.—A letter from Rome gives some additional details of the excavations going on at Ostia, in the Papal States. The more important excavations, thus far, have been made on the side of the gate which opened on the road which led to Rome. The road of the tombs, which has been entirely freed from rubbish, contains monuments which, from their state of preservation, and from the inscriptions relative to historical personages, are of equal interest with those of Pompeii. The military station is near the gate, and is well preserved; in it has been discovered a marble table, on which the soldiers played at different games when not on duty. Near the gate also is a fountain, richly decorated, and fed by a large conduit. As the soil is sandy and arid, surprise is felt that the site should have been chosen for a fountain. From the gate, narrow and winding streets run in different directions. Ostia was built near the sea, though it is now somewhat inland; but on account of the ravages of the barbarians, its inhabitants, instead of causing it to spread along the shore, as originally intended, continued