

THE MEDIAEVAL PAVING TILES OF THE ALTON AREA OF N.E. HAMPSHIRE.

By THE REV. G. E. C. KNAPP.

THE interest of the writer in the study of Mediaeval Paving Tiles was aroused by the paper on the Tiles of Titchfield Abbey in the *Proceedings* of the Hampshire Archaeological Society, Vol. XVII, Part I, and by Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Green, without whose help and encouragement the writer would not have embarked on the task of recording the tiles found in this part of the County, and to whom any value which the paper may have is due.

The writer found ready assistance in this local research in a group of young people in whom, as part of their preparation for Confirmation, he was trying to arouse an interest in the inheritance which is ours in our ancient churches. The writer would record his appreciation of the help of the Misses Diana and Jennifer French, who traced many of the tiles and prepared the drawings for the illustration of this paper.

Starting with our own church at Hartley Mauditt, the tiles there were recorded, and then, going further afield, Selborne was the objective. But the interest and enthusiasm of the young tile hunters was heightened by the discovery of further tiles in the churches of Faringdon and Binsted, which, Dr. Green assured us, had not been recorded in any of the books or reports on the Church treasures of Hampshire.

The following churches in the Alton area have been inspected, those containing mediaeval tiles being shown in block letters: New Alresford, Old Alresford, **ALTON ST. LAWRENCE**, **ALTON MUSEUM**, Bishop's Sutton, Bentworth, **BINSTED**, Chawton, **FARINGDON**, Froyle, Bentley, Crondall, **HARTLEY MAUDITT**, Headley, Holybourne, Kingsley, Lasham, Long Sutton, Medstead, Newton Valence, East Tisted, Colmer, Prior's Dean, Hawkey, Empshott, Greatham, Blackmoor, Odiham, Upton Grey (modern tiles made to mediaeval patterns), Weston Patrick; **SELBORNE CHURCH AND PRIORY**, Wield, South Warnborough. (It was hoped that mediaeval tiles might be found here, as Dr. Green in his paper on the Titchfield Abbey tiles reported one pattern in the British Museum to be from this church. No mediaeval tiles were found, but there were modern tiles copied from mediaeval patterns.) At Bramshott one tile only was found, built into the outside wall of the chancel.

After the survey had been completed Dr. Scott of Selborne started the excavation of the site of the Augustinian Priory near Selborne, in which we were privileged to assist, and immediately the scope of our work was very greatly extended, as almost at once many fragments of tiles and some complete patterns were uncovered. The full description of the patterns found at the Priory is included in this paper. We are greatly indebted to Dr. Scott for his interest and help, and to Lord Ponsonby for his help and advice, and for making it possible for the tiles at Shulbrede Priory to be inspected.

Distribution of Tile Patterns in the Area.

An examination of the table of distribution of the tile patterns indicates that there are two more or less distinct groups found in the area: (1) Patterns which are common to those found at Winchester Cathedral. These include Nos. 19 to 22, 24 to 28, 38, 42, 43, 45, 48 to 51, 53 to 57. (2) Patterns common to those found at Shulbrede Priory and Durford Abbey, and, to a lesser extent, at Titchfield Abbey. These include Nos. 6 to 9, 12 to 14, 31 to 34 and 47. There are, in fact, only three patterns, which are common to both groups—Nos. 5, 13 and 33. In addition the parish churches of Binsted, Hartley Mauditt, and Faringdon and Selborne Priory each contain one or two tile patterns not found elsewhere in the district, nor, as far as has been ascertained, in the County. These are noted under the churches concerned.

This raises the interesting question as to where the tiles were made. The problem has been dealt with at length by other writers, notably Lord Ponsonby, Dr. and Mrs. Green and Mr. Greenfield. But in order to try to throw new light on the subject, arrangements were made to send samples of tile fragments from Selborne Priory, Shulbrede Priory, and Durford Abbey, together with samples of the natural clay from these places, for analysis. But unfortunately Mrs. Eames, the mediaeval tile specialist at the British Museum, who was consulted with this end in view reported as follows: "I am afraid that I shall disappoint you over the matter of analysis of clays. Miss Norma Whitcomb has undertaken a big survey of Leicestershire tiles, and she enlisted the help of a scientist whose work dealt with that kind of thing. He did a number of tests for her on specimens from Leicester, and on a few scraps which I was able to send from the B.M., and the results were inconclusive. We had pinned some hopes on these experiments, but were forced to conclude that any results were only negative. Owing to hand mixing of materials the proportion of clays and sand, etc., varied even in tiles which were known to be from the same place, possibly from the same batch. We therefore discovered nothing that was not visible to the naked eye."

It is known that some, but not all, of the Shulbrede tiles were made on the spot, and Lord Ponsonby discovered the kiln where these were baked. It is known that there was a kiln not far from the Priory at Selborne (*Charters of Selborne Priory*, Vol. I, 1891, p. 117) for firing roof tiles, but it is not known if this was also used for the patterned floor tiles, so whether any patterned tiles were made at Selborne must await further work on the site. It is hoped that this will receive priority during the next digging season, for, as Mrs. Eames continues, "Certain idiosyncrasies of technique may denote a particular workman, or group of workmen, but only the discovery of the site of a kiln with wasters in or around it can really satisfactorily pin down the kiln of origin".

The Illustrations of the Tile Patterns found in the Area.

Dr. Scott, in speaking to the members of the Surrey Archaeological Society at the site of the excavations at Selborne Priory, referred to the writer as "our local tile expert". The writer makes no such claim; in fact the more he studies the tiles the more he realises his ignorance of the finer points of the subject. All that has been attempted is a record of the patterns found in the various churches, etc., recording as accurately as possible the actual designs found, without any attempt at reconstruction when the design appears rather obscure, or there are obvious inaccuracies in the actual tile. In this connection the following extract from Loyd Habery's beautifully produced and valuable book on the tiles found in the neighbourhood of Oxford might be quoted. "A fifteenth century tile inscription begins :

Thenke man thi life Mai not ev(er) endure
What thou dost thiself of that thou art sure

"The philosopher who composed this" writes Loyd Habery "had, I think, never tried to make an accurate copy of the pattern on a slurred, worn and broken tile. Very few of the designs here pictured are to be found perfect and whole, and many of them are pieced together from small and almost illegible fragments. I have nowhere attempted reconstruction where the combined fragments do not make up a complete tile. My eyes are no more infallible than those of others, whose earlier drawings I have found faulty in detail, and I humbly beg the learned tile lover to augment his usual charity." (*Mediaeval English Paving Tiles*. Loyd Habery. Shakespeare Head Press. Oxford. 1937. pp. 3-4.)

The writer and his young helpers would echo that request for the charity of experts and tile lovers.

A large number of the patterns on individual tiles form a quarter of the complete design, the beauty of the whole only being apparent when the four sections are placed together. In order to illustrate

this an attempt has been made in a few cases to reconstruct the complete design as it would have appeared in the pavement of the church, and as, indeed, it can be seen in the retrochoir of Winchester Cathedral, and at Titchfield Abbey. The illustrations so treated are Nos. 1 and 3, Nos. 42 and 43 making up No. 4, Nos. 15 and 16, and Nos. 17 and 18.

As it is now sixty years since Greenfield's paper on "Encaustic Tiles of the Middle Ages, Especially Those Found in the South of Hampshire" was published in the *Proceedings* of the Hampshire Field Club (Vol. II, Part II) and as this is now impossible to obtain, the writer has thought it necessary for every pattern found to be illustrated in order that they may be put on record. This has been made possible by the generous space allotted by the present Editor of the *Proceedings*. In order to save expense and space the majority of the illustrations of the designs have been reduced to one inch squares, as in Greenfield's paper. The more interesting and rarer designs are shown in two inch squares, as is the case in Dr. Green's paper on the Titchfield Abbey tiles.

"Keys" and Other General Details.

Where it has been possible, notably at Selborne Priory and in a few instances in Selborne Church, the number and nature of the "keys" on the backs of tiles and also the thickness of the tiles has been recorded. In the parish churches, of course, this is impossible as the tiles are in position in the floors of the churches.

On Plate D of his paper on Titchfield Abbey Dr. Green reproduces photographs of the various types of keys. The "five key" tiles found at Selborne Priory are all of the type shown at the top right of this plate. There are, however, many four-keyed tiles; of this type there is no illustration on Plate D. These keys are large, varying from $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, and about two-thirds of the thickness of the tile in depth. There is also one example (No. 22) with one large key in the centre of the tile, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Other tiles were found without keys.

In the excavations at Selborne Priory a number of tiles were found cut across diagonally, presumably for use in corners, etc. As the glaze is still evident on the top portion of such cuts, while the lower part of the break is unglazed, it is evident that the cuts were made while the tile was still "green", then glazed and fired, and given to the paviour to use as required, when a tap from his hammer would break the tile across the prepared cut. Several tiles were found which were prepared in this way, but were not divided into the two portions.

Churches in the Alton Area where Mediaeval Tiles are found.

(All Map References refer to O.S. 1 inch Map, sheet 169.)

Alton. St. Lawrence Church. (Map Reference, 717—396.)

There are a few tiles in this church. They are in a very worn condition and are in the worst possible place—the doorway from the church to the choir vestry. It is hoped that the church authorities may be persuaded to have them moved from their present position, and relaid somewhere in the church where they can be preserved, otherwise the continued wear of the choirboys' boots will eventually destroy them completely.

There are five patterns. They are Nos. 13, 19, 28, 30 and 31. Of these, No. 30 is only a half tile, but the only other example of this pattern in the area is in Faringdon Church. The example of No. 31 is also of interest, as it is without slip.

Alton. The Curtis Museum. (Map Reference, 717—399.)

There is a showcase in the Curtis Museum containing sixteen tiles, some of them incomplete. They are reputed to have come from Selborne Priory, but the Curator can find no record of how or when they were obtained. It is known, however, that some fifty years ago there was a summer house in the garden of Priory Farm, and it is possible that the tiles were obtained when this was demolished.

The following patterns are represented here : Nos. 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 25, 28, 31, 43, 47, 62, 64 and 65. No. 62 is the only example of this pattern found in the district, and up to date it has not been traced elsewhere by the writer. There is a small variation of detail in No. 10, compared with the examples at Binsted Church and at Selborne Priory ; this is in the circle containing the two lions, which in the example in the Museum consists of one broad circle instead of the three narrow ones.

Binsted. Holy Cross Church. (Map Reference, 772—409.)

There are sixty tiles, comprising fourteen different patterns in this church. They are to be found under the altar, which no doubt accounts for the fact that they have escaped the notice of all the writers of guide books and the *Victoria History of Hampshire*. They have, however, been noticed by Mr. R. L. P. Jowitt in his recent revision of Methuen's Little Guides.

The patterns found in this group recorded in the illustrations to this paper are : Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 31, 33, 45, 46, 47 and 59. Of these No. 9, an heraldic tile, has not been found elsewhere in this area, although it is found at Titchfield and Duford Abbeys. No. 46 is not reported by any of the authorities, although

Dr. Green reports a quarter tile (3in. by 3in.) figured in his No. 36 at Tichborne, which forms a quarter of the design noted here. The tiles are not in very good condition.

Faringdon. All Saints Church. (Map Reference, 354—713.)

Here is another series of tiles which has, apparently, escaped the notice of the county ecclesiologist. The whole of the area surrounding the altar is paved with mediaeval tiles, totalling some 190 tiles in all. But out of this total there are only nine different patterns; many of the patterns are of the variety which requires four tiles to make up the complete pattern, and here many sets of four are laid in their correct positions.

They form a very interesting series of tiles, for many of the designs are not found elsewhere in the district, nor at Shulbrede and Durford, nor at Titchfield. They appear to be a distinct group, closely allied with the series in Winchester Cathedral. Of the total, three designs—Nos. 15, 17 and 52—have so far not been traced elsewhere, and Nos. 26, 44, 54 and 56 appear only in Winchester Cathedral and the associated group of churches. The remaining design, No. 13, is one of the commonest patterns throughout the county and neighbouring districts. The tiles in this church are in good condition.

Hartley Mauditt Church. (Map Reference, 743—361.)

Although this church contains only 34 tiles, set in two lines on the chancel floor, it includes seven designs, one of which (No. 2), containing two fish, has not been traced anywhere else to date. Another, No. 27 (lion passant, sinister, in circle with arrowheads in angles), is only found in Winchester Cathedral and in Alton Museum, and the angle decoration is a trefoil. In No. 20 (double-headed eagle) each of the tiles has the appearance of having had some design on the breast of the eagle, now worn off, possibly an heraldic shield. This has not been noticed in examples from other places, but Haberly, in *Mediaeval Paving Tiles*, illustrates a single-headed eagle from Newington Church, Oxfordshire (No. CCLV), in which there is a shield on the breast of the eagle, and notes "The charge on the shield is almost effaced". The other tiles in this church are illustrated in Nos. 21, 23, 27, 42, 43.

Selborne. St. Mary Church. (Map Reference, 741—337.)

The space around the altar of the south chapel of this church is paved with tiles. They are in no particular pattern, and many fragments and tiles from which the patterns have been worn off are included. But many interesting patterns are to be found, and they add another interest to this famous and beautiful church.

Most of the tiles in the church have also been discovered in the excavations at Selborne Priory. This rather confirms the theory that these tiles came from the priory. Of the twenty-seven patterns recorded in the church only two, Nos. 45 and 57, have not yet been found at the priory. In addition to the tiles in the south chapel, a number of tiles were dug up a few years ago, when alterations in the north chapel were being carried out. These were found amongst the rubble filling of the grave of Adam de Gurdon (see Dr. W. S. Scott's edition of *The Antiquities of Selborne*, and his notes on pp. 244 and 255). Adam de Gurdon died c. 1305, and it is possible that these tiles, together with those in the south chapel, were used for the pavement of this chantry chapel around this famous man's grave, and did not come from the priory at the time of its destruction. These tiles were handed over to the writer by the Rev. John Darlington, the Vicar, for cleaning and cataloguing (they were covered with mortar and in some cases the patterns could not be seen) and are now ready to be returned to the church for preservation. They include a number of examples of No. 57, a quarter tile, from which it has been possible to reconstruct the complete design.

The other patterns to be found in Selborne Church are Nos. 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 57.

Selborne Priory. (Map Reference, 755—344.)

The scope and importance of this paper was unexpectedly increased in the late summer of 1953, when it was decided to start excavations on the site of the priory. In the first day's serious digging a dump of tiles, many of them perfect, was unearthed at the corner of what is now believed to be the Chapter House and the south wall of the Presbytery; and every day's work brought to light new patterns, many of them, alas, very fragmentary. Up to date forty-seven different tile patterns have been discovered on the site, and the work is still only in a very preliminary stage. An interesting discovery was made in the Chapter House where the floor had sunk owing to the subsidence over the grave of one of the priors. The floor had been stripped of tiles, but in the mortar the impression of the tiles, complete with the marks of the keys, was distinctly visible.

Of the more interesting tile patterns found, No. 1 (a fish) had not been recorded in the County and, up to date, this identical pattern has not been traced elsewhere. No. 35 is a variety of a common tile which has not been traced elsewhere. Of the remaining designs, all occur either at Shulbrede, Winchester or elsewhere, but the number of complete tiles or fragments found has made it

possible to complete some designs which up to date were incomplete or inaccurately recorded. Notable amongst these are the Castle pattern (No. 5) and what we have called "Gilbert White's Pattern" (No. 6), a series of birds and beasts surrounding a double-headed eagle. (This tile is illustrated in Vol. II of the 1877 edition of Gilbert White's *Selborne*.) There are also two fragments of a tile containing two birds in triangles with a chequer design (No. 29) which has not been traced elsewhere. The reader is referred to the tabulated list for the record of the other tiles found at the priory.

In connection with the work at the priory, in addition to those helpers already mentioned, the writer would like to record his thanks to Dr. Scott, Lord Ponsonby, Major R. G. Bignell, Mr. John Carling, and the Misses Anita Edwards and Rosemary and Josephine Knapp, who have assisted in the identification, classification, and piecing together of the tiles and the many fragments.

The writer would also like to acknowledge the help received from Mrs. Eames, of the Department of Medieval Antiquities of the British Museum.

Description of Tile Patterns.

References.

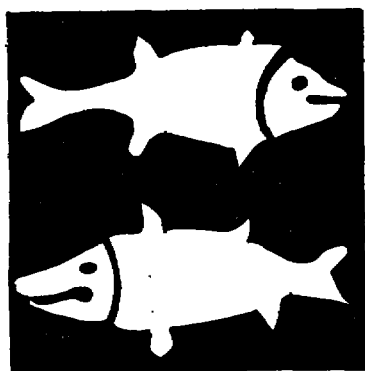
- "Green"—Dr. A. R. Green. "Mediaeval Tiles at Titchfield Abbey". *Proceedings of Hampshire Archaeological Society*, Vol. XVII, Part I.
 "Greenfield"—B. W. Greenfield. "Encaustic Tiles of the Middle Ages found in the South of Hampshire". *Proceedings of Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. II, Part II, 1893.
 "Ponsonby"—Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede and The Hon. Matthew Ponsonby. "Monastic Paving Tiles." *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. LXXV, 1934.

- No. 1. A "vesica piscis" containing a fish. Segments of wheels in opposite angles.
 Size 5in. x 5in. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. No keys.
 This is a most interesting tile, not only because the pattern has not yet been recorded in the County, but also because this is the only example so far found at Selborne Priory of an "imprinted" as opposed to an "inlaid" design. This, together with the fact that this tile has no keys, would seem to point to a late date. (See *Mediaeval English Paving Tiles*, Loyd Haberyl).
 This pattern has been found only at Selborne Priory.
- No. 2. Two fish, facing dexter and sinister respectively.
 Size 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 Found only in this district at Hartley Mauditt Church, and not traced in any other collection of tile patterns to date.
- No. 3. Completed pattern, made up of four tiles of No. 1. Note that in the complete pattern a wheel is formed in the centre. There is documentary evidence that there was a chapel dedicated to St. Katherine in Selborne Priory Church, and it is suggested that these tiles were specially made for the flooring of this chapel.

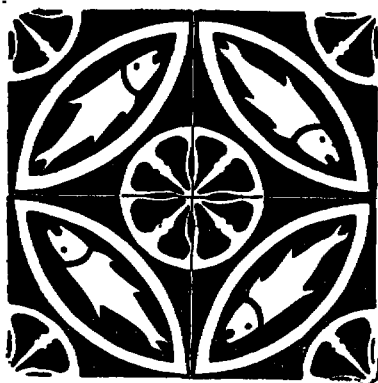
DIAGRAM 1



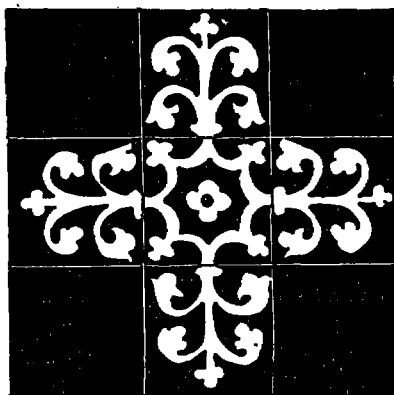
No. 1



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4



No. 5



No. 6

- No. 4. This attractive design of a floriated cross is printed to demonstrate how tiles of two different designs are combined to make a complete pattern. In this case two patterns found at Selborne Priory, in themselves of no special interest (Nos. 42 and 43) were found to be used together to form the floriated cross here shown from the retro-choir of Winchester Cathedral.
- No. 5. Two castellated towers—probably for the Arms of Castile (*vide* No. 15 Green, and p. 12 Hants Arch. *Proceedings*, Vol. XVIII). Size 6in. x 6in. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Five keys. Many fragments, some nearly complete, found at Selborne Priory. Also in Alton Museum and Selborne Church. Ponsonby reports it at Shulbrede Priory and at Durford Abbey. Green reports it at Titchfield Abbey in its perfect condition and also with the tile made with a damaged tile stamp (battlement of the right hand tile broken off on the left side) at Titchfield Abbey, Winchester Cathedral and Museum, St. Cross, Netley Abbey, Barton Stacey, Kingsclere, South Harting and Warblington Churches. Also in the British and Norwich Museums, as from Winchester, Tudor House Museum, Southampton, as from Netley Abbey, and Victoria and Albert Museum Store, as from Tunbridge.
- Note that there is a difference in the design of the right and left hand towers, as shown in the plate. In the right hand tower the castellated portion is detached from the main tower, and there is also an additional beam (?) above the open doors (?) of this right hand design. This difference is not shown by Green nor by Ponsonby, but is plainly seen in the photograph of the tile in Winchester Museum, reproduced on the cover of the leaflet "Treasures of Winchester in the City Museums". In all the Selborne Priory examples the battlements are complete, so the damaged tile stamp was not used in this case.
- No. 6. A double-headed eagle in a square, set diamondwise, with birds and beasts in segments of circles at sides of square, and pairs of birds in each angle of tile, segments of circle with foliage in corners. Size 6in. x 6in. x 1in. thick. Five keys. Found at Binsted, Selborne Church and Selborne Priory. Ponsonby reports it at Shulbrede Priory and Durford Abbey.
- This tile has several points of interest: (a) In each example found, both at Binsted and Selborne, as also at Shulbrede, the bird in the left hand corner has a round object in its beak. This was at first thought to be a defect in the stamping, but its constant recurrence would indicate that it is intentional. Might this represent the traditional "egg-carrying" cuckoo, and if so, is there any special significance in this? Dr. Scott suggests a "spoonbill", a bird found in the vicinity of Selborne by Gilbert White. (b) In each example found, the bird in the upper part of the lower right hand angle of the design is as shown in the plate, no doubt due to a defective tile stamp. Lord Ponsonby, in his illustration of this tile, shows a variation of this.
- No. 7. Double-headed eagle, displayed, bearing a shield on which is a lion rampant, facing sinister, within a circle contained in a quatrefoil. Foliage decoration around circle, with leaves in the corners. Size 6in. by 6in. x 1in. thick. Five keys. Found at Binsted, Selborne Church and Priory. Ponsonby reports from Shulbrede Priory and Durford Abbey. Green has found it at Titchfield Abbey (6in. x 6in.), and at Warblington, Netley Abbey, South Harting, Winchester, Cowdray and British Museums.

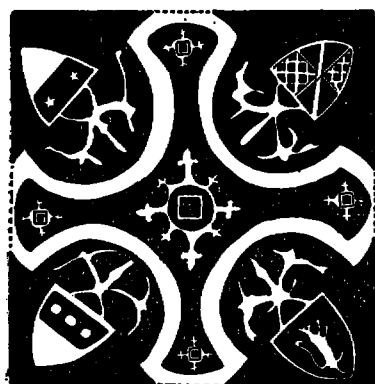
DIAGRAM 2



No. 7



No. 8



No. 9



No. 10



No. 11



No. 12

Green writes : " Probably the arms of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, may be depicted, but if so the lion is reversed and uncrowned, and there is no bordure ". (In this connection compare No. 8.)

- No. 8. As No. 7, but in this case the lion faces dexter. This tile would appear to be a copy of No. 7 made by an unskilled stamp maker. The foliage is much more crude, and the segments of the circles are drawn with different radii, each of the corners has a different pattern. Size, 5½in. x 5½in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Binsted, and fragments at Selborne Priory. Ponsonby, in reporting it at Shulbrede Priory states that at the time he wrote it had not been traced elsewhere. The lump on the beak of the sinister head of the eagle, noted by Lord Ponsonby, is also evident in the examples at Binsted and at Selborne Priory.
- No. 9. A cross with curved and bluntly pointed arms between four heraldic shields—top right Dispenser ; top left, St. John of Bletsoe ; bottom right, Richard, Earl of Cornwall (?) ; bottom left, Camoys.
Size 6in. x 6in.
Found at Binsted. Green reports it at Titchfield (7in. x 7in.) and Ponsonby at Duford.
- No. 10. Two lions rampant, regardant, addorsed, with tails joined ; within a series of five circles, the widest of which is decorated with a running foliage design ; the whole is contained in a square, set diamondwise. Foliage decoration in corners.
Size 6½in. x 6½in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Binsted, Selborne Priory, and Alton Museum. Compare Green No. 16.
- No. 11. A serrated circle, intersected by four semi-circles. In the centre a cross, and in the spaces formed by the intersection of the circles two coats of arms, repeated opposite each other : (1) Three chevrons, Clare. (2) Three bars, ? Hussey (the Hussey family were the founders of Duford Abbey).
Size 5½in. x 5½in.
In Alton Museum, from Selborne Priory, but not found there to date. Also found at Duford Abbey and Warblington Church.
- No. 12. A shield bearing three fleurs-de-lis (France, modern) supported by two birds, addorsed, regardant, contained in a quatrefoil within a cusped square, set diamondwise. Eight-foil and foliage decorations.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. x 1in. thick.
Found at Binsted, Selborne Church, Selborne Priory and in Alton Museum. Also at Shulbrede Priory, Duford Abbey, Titchfield Abbey, Lewes Museum (from Duford), Warblington, Chichester, Cowdray Museum, South Harting and British Museum (from Titchfield).
- No. 13. Vine leaves and grapes, set diagonally under a canopy in triple outline ; four tiles make complete pattern.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at St. Lawrence, Alton, Binsted Church, Farrington Church, Selborne Church and Selborne Priory. Also reported at Shulbrede Priory and Duford Abbey (Lord Ponsonby) and at Titchfield Abbey (Green, No. 6). Also at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross and Netley Abbey, and at Barton Stacey, South Harting, Warblington, Wootton St. Lawrence Churches, Lewes Priory and Cowdray Museum.
- No. 14. Similar to No. 13, but set under a canopy decorated with six-foils and four-foils alternately.
Only a small corner fragment has been found at Selborne Priory to date, sufficient to identify the general pattern, but not to determine

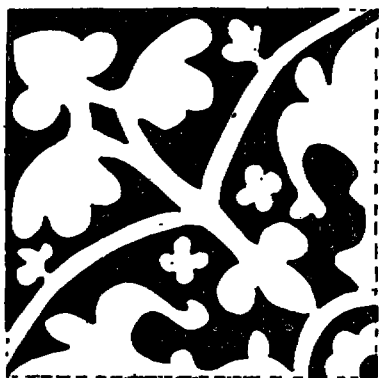
DIAGRAM 3



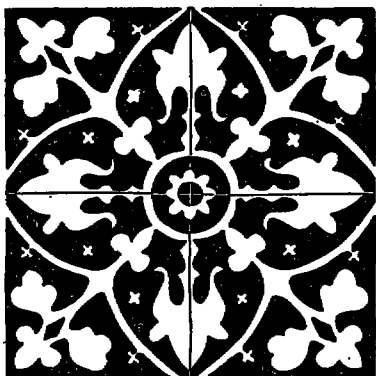
No. 13



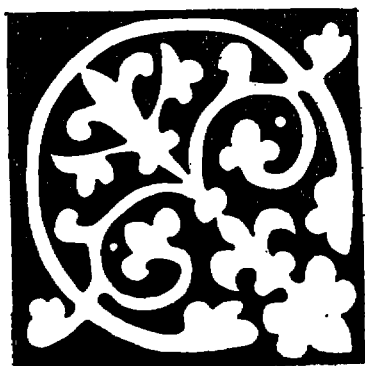
No 14.



No. 15



No. 16



No. 17



No. 18

whether it is of the eleven-foil variety found at Titchfield Abbey, Shulbrede Priory, and Durford Abbey, illustrated by Green, No. 7, or of the nine-foil variety, reported from the same places by Lord Ponsonby.

- No. 15. A combination of fleurs-de-lis (four tiles making the complete pattern) set within semi-circular bands, with trefoil cusps on the inside at point of contact, and on the outside stems branching into three trefoils, the whole making a decorated cross springing from an eight-petalled flower in a circle. Small quatrefoils between fleurs-de-lis.
Found only at Faringdon, and not traced elsewhere to date.
Size 5½in. x 5½in.
Compare with No. 57 and Greenfield No. A. II.
- No. 16. The completed pattern of No. 15, making the very effective design as seen at Faringdon Church.
- No. 17. Another combination of fleurs-de-lis and trefoils, set in a trefoiled circle, making up, in the completed pattern, a cross floretty.
Found only at Faringdon, but reported by Shaw (*Specimens of Tile Pavements*) to have existed at Overton, near Basingstoke, in 1858.
Size 5½in. x 5½in.
- No. 18. The completed pattern of No. 17 (after Shaw).
- No. 19. Single-headed spread eagle. (Six feathers on its right wing, five on its left).
Size 5in. x 5in. x 1in. thick. Four keys.
Found at Alton Museum (from Selborne), Selborne Church and Priory.
Also at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross, Beaulieu and Netley Abbeys (Greenfield, No. F. 1).
- No. 20. Double-headed spread eagle. The heraldic emblem of Richard, King of the Romans.
Size 5in. x 5in. x 1in. thick. Many of the tiles of this pattern found at Selborne Priory were divided diagonally. These tiles had no keys. Complete tiles had four keys.
Found at Alton Museum (from Selborne), Hartley Mauditt and Selborne Churches, and Selborne Priory. Greenfield (No. F. 2) reports at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross and Netley Abbey.
- No. 21. Two birds (partridges ?) addorsed, regardant, standing on floriated branch on each side of trefoiled stem. In the complete design of four tiles, the stems would form the arms of a cross.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. No keys.
Found at Hartley Mauditt, Selborne Church and Priory. Also at Winchester Cathedral, Beaulieu Abbey, St. Denys Priory and Sopley Church (Greenfield, No. F. 7).
Several examples at Selborne Priory are divided diagonally.
- No. 22. Griffin, winged, passant, sinister, within a circle. Trefoils in corners.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. x 1in. thick. One large key in centre (some examples without any key).
Found at Selborne Priory. Greenfield (No. E. 16) reports at Winchester Cathedral, Netley Abbey and Salisbury Cathedral.
- No. 23. Lion passant, dexter, within a circle, trefoiled in angles.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. x ½in. thick. Four keys.
Found at Hartley Mauditt and Selborne Priory.
Greenfield (No. E. 2) reports at Christchurch and Salisbury Cathedral.
- No. 24. Lion passant, dexter, within a circle ; pointed trefoils in angles.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. x 1in. thick. Four keys.
Found at Selborne Church and Priory. Greenfield (E. 3) reports at Winchester Cathedral.

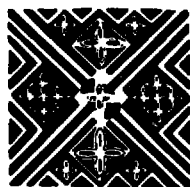
DIAGRAM 4



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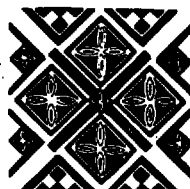
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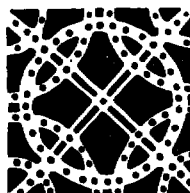
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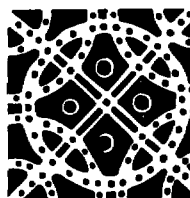
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23



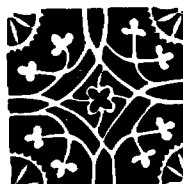
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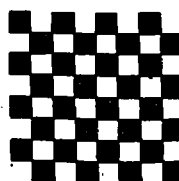
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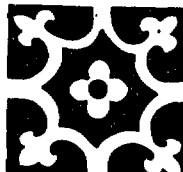
36

- No. 25. Winged dragon (or Pegasus ?), passant, sinister, within a circle. Trefoils in angles.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Four keys.
Found at Alton Museum (from Selborne), Selborne Church and Priory.
Greenfield (No. E. 12) reports at Winchester Cathedral, Romsey Abbey, Beaulieu Abbey, and Sopley Church.
- No. 26. Winged dragon, passant, dexter, within a circle ; arrowheads in angles.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Found at Faringdon. Greenfield reports (No. E. 14) at Winchester Cathedral.
- No. 27. Lion passant, sinister, within a circle. Arrowheads in angles.
Size, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Found only at Hartley Mauditt, but Greenfield also reports it at Winchester Cathedral (No. E. 7).
- No. 28. Lion passant, dexter, within a circle. Trefoils in angles.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
Found at Alton St. Lawrence, Alton Museum (from Selborne) and Selborne Priory. Green reports it (No. 17) at Titchfield, Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross and Chilcombe Church and Cowdray Museum.
- No. 29. Fragments found at Selborne Priory. Two birds (ravens ?) in triangles, with chequered design above.
Found only at the Priory, and not traced elsewhere, nor in any of the books on the subject.
- No. 30. Eight trefoiled twigs interlaced. Quatrefoil in centre. Quarter of serrated wheel in angles.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Found complete only at Faringdon. Half tile at St. Lawrence, Alton. Greenfield (B. 12) reports it at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross and Netley.
Query : Could this represent the eight-fold willow; a mediæval symbol of the attributes of the Deity ?
- No. 31. Trellis pattern with quatrefoils.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Alton St. Lawrence. (without slip), Binsted, Selborne Church, Selborne Priory. There is also one tile of this pattern built into the outside south chancel wall of Bramshott Church. Green (No. 32) reports it at Titchfield, Buriton and Warblington Churches and in Cowdray Museum. Lord Ponsonby (No. 22) at Shulbrede Priory and Durford Abbey.
- No. 32. Trellis pattern with quatrefoils and chequer pattern in some of the triangles.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Selborne Priory. Green (No. 33) reports it at Titchfield Abbey, Winchester Museum, Cowdray Museum and Warblington Church. Ponsonby (No. 21) at Shulbrede Priory, Durford Abbey and Lewes Priory.
- No. 33. Intersecting circles with flowered centres and corners, forming a continuous pattern when tiles are grouped.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Binsted Church and at Selborne Church and Priory. Green (No. 35) reports it at Titchfield Abbey and at Romsey and Netley Abbeys, Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross, Warblington, South Harting and Kingsclere Churches, etc. Lord Ponsonby reports it at Shulbrede Priory and Durford Abbey.

DIAGRAM 5



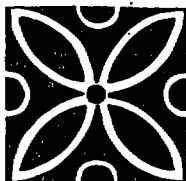
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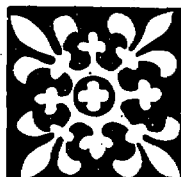
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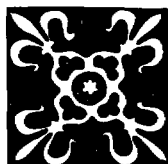
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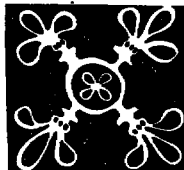
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- No. 34. Circles enclosing arcs, spotted and intersected by diagonals.
Size: $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Selborne Church and Priory.
Lord Ponsonby (No. 20) reports it at Shulbrede and Durford Abbey.
Green (No. 34) reports it at Titchfield Abbey, and at Warblington Church. Also in Lewes and Cowdray Museums.
- No. 35. As No. 34 above, but with the addition of roundels in the spaces between the intersecting diagonals.
Size $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Selborne Priory, but the variety with the roundels has not so far been traced elsewhere.
- No. 36. Chequered squares—64 squares to tile.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Selborne Church and Selborne Priory. Also at Titchfield Abbey and Winchester Cathedral (Green, No. 45, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.)
- No. 37. Double Vesica. Cinquefoil in centre.
Size 5in. x 5in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Four keys.
Found at Selborne Church and Priory. Greenfield (No. D. 2) reports it at Winchester Cathedral and Beaulieu Abbey.
- No. 38. Four intersecting semicircles, with semicircles at sides.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. No keys.
Found at Selborne Church and Priory. Greenfield (B. 8) reports it at Winchester Cathedral and St. Cross.
- No. 39. Five nine-pointed stars, within a quatrefoil, semicircles with parts of stars in the angles.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Selborne Priory and Church.
Similar to the six-pointed star variety reported by Greenfield (No. B. 6), but the only other occurrence of the nine-pointed star variety so far traced is that reported from Amesbury Abbey by Frank Stevens in "The Inlaid Paving Tiles of Wilts", Vol. XLVII *The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*.
- No. 40. Serrated quarter circles in angles, with eight-pointed star in centre.
Size $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Four keys.
Found only in this area at Selborne Priory. Reported by J. G. Nichols in *Examples of Decorative Tiles* at Winchester Cathedral.
- No. 41. A border of quatrefoils; in the centre, within a circle, a large conventional flower with eight (?) petals, and a central six-pointed star. Quatrefoils and geometrical designs within angles of border.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick.
Found at Selborne Priory. Illustrated by Green (No. 26) from Titchfield, and also reported by him at Winchester Museum, and at Lewes Museum (from Durford) and Cowdray Museum. Green's photograph, however, would seem to indicate that the flower has nine petals; only one part tile has been found at Selborne Priory to date, but this appears to have a flower with eight petals. Vol. VIII Sussex Archaeological Society's *Collections* illustrates a similar tile from Durford Priory having the flower with eight petals. Further excavations at Selborne Priory may prove if the tile found there is identical with the Titchfield tile or if it is a distinct variety.
- No. 42. Trefoiled stem, with pairs of trefoiled branches springing from each.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. No keys.
Found at Hartley Mauditt, Selborne Church and Selborne Priory. At Winchester Cathedral it is used as a border tile, and also in conjunction with No. 43 to form the arms of a floriated cross (see No. 4 above). Also reported by Greenfield (D. 10) at St. Cross, Beaulieu and Netley Abbeys.

- No. 43. Eight segments of circles, containing a quatrefoil, with eight-sided border extending to trefoils in corners. Used in conjunction with No. 42 to form the centre tile of a five-tile floriated cross (see No. 4). Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Four keys. (Some examples at Selborne Priory cut diagonally with no keys.) Found at Hartley Mauditt Church, Selborne Church and Priory. Greenfield (No. B. 5) reports at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross and Netley and Beaulieu Abbeys.
- No. 44. Fleur-de-lis cross. Between each two fleurs-de-lis a short-armed trefoil. A quatrefoil in centre. Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Found at Faringdon Church. Also reported by Greenfield (No. C. 9) at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross and Romsey Abbey.
- No. 45. Fleur-de-lis cross. Stem divided over trefoils. Six-petalled flower in centre. Size 5in. x 5in. Found at Binsted and Selborne Churches. Greenfield (C. 8) reports at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross and Romsey Abbey.
- No. 46. Fleur-de-lis cross. Petals of fleur-de-lis pierced. Quatrefoil in circle in centre. Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Found only at Binsted Church.
- No. 47. Fleur-de-lis set diagonally in chequered border on two sides; eight-petalled flower in centre of complete pattern. Four tiles make up the complete design. Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Found at Binsted and Selborne Churches, Selborne Priory (also cut diagonally) and at Alton Museum (from Selborne). Reported by Green (No. 7) at Titchfield Abbey, Warblington and South Harting Churches, and Tudor House Museum, Southampton. Also reported by Ponsonby at Shulbrede Priory and Duford Abbey, Chichester Cathedral and Cowdray Museum.
- No. 48. Decorated fleur-de-lis, trefoiled pistils springing from between the petals, and trefoiled stamen. The fleur-de-lis stands on a quarter-circle, with flowered centre. (Four tiles make the complete cross pattern). Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Found at Selborne Church and Priory. Reported by Greenfield (D. 7) at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross, Romsey Abbey, and Sopley and Great Bedwin (Wilts) Churches.
- No. 49. Decorated fleur-de-lis, with trefoiled pistils, springing from between the petals. Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Four keys. Found at Selborne Church and Priory. Reported by Greenfield (No. D. 6) at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross, Netley, Beaulieu and Romsey Abbeys, Christchurch Priory, St. Denys, Southampton, Wherwell Abbey and Sopley Church.
- No. 50. Plain fleur-de-lis. Size 5in. x 5in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Four keys. Found at Selborne Church and Priory. Similar (but not identical) to Greenfield (D. 5).
- No. 51. Trefoil decorated fleur-de-lis. Trefoiled stem. Size $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. Four keys. Found at Selborne Church and Priory. Reported by Greenfield (No. D. 4) at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross and Beaulieu Abbey.

- No. 52. Trefoil-decorated fleur-de-lis, trefoiled pistils.
Size 5½in. x 5½in.
Found at Faringdon only, and not identical with any other so far reported.
- No. 53. Section of cross floretty, decorated with trefoils. Four tiles make the complete pattern.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. x ½in. thick. Four keys. (Some have no keys.)
Found at Selborne Church and Priory.
Reported by Greenfield (No. A. 14) at Winchester Cathedral, Netley and Romsey Abbeys, and Sopley Church.
- No. 54. Section of cross floretty, trefoiled base to stem, trefoil decoration.
Size 5½in. x 5½in.
Found only at Faringdon.
Reported by Greenfield (No. A. 15) at Winchester Cathedral, Beaulieu, Netley and Romsey Abbeys.
- No. 55. Section of cross floretty, within three-fourths of a circle, the whole pattern of four tiles forming a cross within a quatrefoil. Only a half of this pattern has been found at Selborne Priory to date; the illustration is after Shaw in *Tile Pavements*.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. x 1in. thick. Four keys.
Found only at Selborne Priory.
Reported by Greenfield (No. A. 10) at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross, Romsey and Beaulieu Abbeys, Christchurch, St. Denys, Southampton, Sopley Church, and Great Bedwyn Church (Wilts). Also by Stevens at Amesbury Abbey, Wilts.
- No. 56. Quarter section of a St. Cuthbert's Cross—a cross contained within a circle, decorated with trefoils.
Size 5½in. x 5½in.
Found only at Faringdon.
Reported by Greenfield (No. A. 7) at Winchester Cathedral, St. Cross, and St. Denys, Southampton.
- No. 57. A combination of sections of a fleur-de-lis, set under semicircular cusped bands.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. x 1in. thick. Four keys.
Found at Selborne Church.
Reported by Greenfield (No. A. 11) at Winchester Cathedral, Beaulieu and Romsey Abbeys, St. Denys and Christchurch Priors, and St. Cross. Few of the examples found at Selborne have the roundlets of which Greenfield writes.
- No. 58. Quarter section of a floriated cross, decorated with cinquefoils and trefoils; section of a four-petalled flower in angle; quatrefoil border on two sides.
Size 6½in. x 6½in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found only at Selborne Priory.
A tile with identical pattern was found under the Broadway, Winchester in 1937, and is now in Winchester Museum. It is illustrated in Hants Arch. *Proceedings*, Vol. XIV, Part 1, No. 5.
- No. 59. Quarter section of floriated cross, decorated with stemmed cinquefoils, under a cusp.
Size 5½in. x 5½in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.
Found at Binsted Church and Selborne Priory.
Also found at Durford Abbey (Vol. VIII, Sussex Arch. *Collections*, No. 15).
- No. 60. Quarter section of floriated cross, very similar to No. 58 and 59, but this pattern has a chequered border on two sides.
Size 6½in. x 6½in. x 1in. thick. Five keys.

DIAGRAM 6



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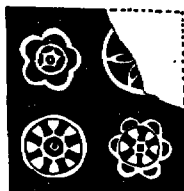
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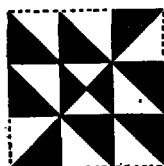
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66

Found only at Selborne Priory.

Also found at Duford Abbey (Vol. VIII, *Sussex Arch. Collections*, No. 10).

- No. 61. Circles, enclosing arcs, spotted and intersected by diagonals (*cf.* No. 34). Within the spaces formed by the intersecting arcs, a series of shields. The shields appear to represent coats of arms, and Clare can be identified, but some of the others appear to be mere ornamental devices.

Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick.

Found only at Selborne Priory.

The illustration is a composite one, made up of two fragments from Selborne Priory, and the illustration of a fragment found at Duford Abbey (p. 61, *Sussex Arch. Collections*, Vol. VIII).

- No. 62. This tile contains four geometrical figures. Two of these are identical with those depicted by Dr. Green on p. 25 of his paper on the Titchfield Abbey tiles, but in this case the designs are on separate $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. border tiles. (1) A five-foiled flower with a pentagon within a circle in the centre (Green, No. 41). (2) A six-petalled flower, the petals pierced within a circle (Green, No. 39). (3) An eight-spoked wheel. (4) A six-spoked wheel, within a six-foiled flower. Size 6in. x 6in. x 1in. thick. No keys.

Found only in Alton Museum, reputed to be from Selborne Priory.

- No. 63. Two fragments, sufficient to identify the design with No. 28 in Dr. Green's paper on the Titchfield Abbey tiles, *i.e.*, a coat of arms, St. John of Bletsoe, with monkey supporters, within a square, set diamondwise. Except that the fragments do not allow definite identification of the arms, this tile would appear to be identical with that at Titchfield, and not the more common variety, in which the inner square is decorated with chequers and lozenges.

Size could not be determined.

Found only at Selborne Priory.

Dr. Green states that this identical design has not been traced by him elsewhere than at Titchfield.

- No. 64. Border tile. A plain five-foiled flower. In all examples found the workmanship is very crude, and rarely is the flower set in the centre of the square.

Size $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. No keys.

Found only at Selborne Priory.

- No. 65. Border tile. A quatrefoil, pierced. In most cases this is also a badly stamped tile.

Size $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. No keys.

- No. 66. A fragment. A corner of what appears to be a floral design, enclosed in a circle, with cusps, and trefoil extending to the angles.

Size could not be determined.

Found only at Selborne Priory.

- No. 67. A fragment. A corner, with double-headed snake (?) in angle, with decorated trefoil beneath.

Size could not be determined.

Found only at Selborne Priory.

NOTE.—The following four tiles are in the possession of A. Rye, Esq., of Dorton Cottage Selborne. They came into his possession when the house and its contents were left to the family on the death of his father. They are reputed to have come from the floor of the summer house which stood (until some fifty years ago) in the garden of Priory Farm, Selborne, which was said to have been paved with tiles from the Priory.

- No. 68. A quarter tile. A quarter circle, with quarter of a trefoil decorated cross. Arcs of circle contain branched trefoil decoration. In the angle are two heads of men, one in a cowl (?).
Size $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. No keys.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bames, of the British Museum, reports that No. 68 is a mid-fourteenth century tile from the kilns at Penn, Bucks. It is also found at Great Hampden, Bucks., and at Windsor and Hurley, Berks.
Not traced elsewhere, but as the existence of this, and the following four tiles was only discovered a few days before this paper was due to go to the printers a full search has not been possible in these cases.
- No. 69. A circle, containing a bird. Standing on the circle are single oak leaves, extending into each angle.
Size $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. No keys.
Not traced elsewhere.
- No. 70. A section of a nine-tile design. The section contains a border of three cinquefoils, between the arcs of two circles; from the inside of the inner circle spring two stalked oak leaves to the angles of the tile. To form the complete design four units of this tile would be required, together with four corner and one centre units. This unit is pictured in Mr. Frank Stevens' "Inlaid Paving Tiles of Wilts" in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, Vol. XLVII, as from Amesbury Abbey, but there is no other tile depicted in that paper which could have formed the other outer unit of the design. In the Amesbury example, two of the cinquefoils are shown as stalked.
Size of unit $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 1in. thick. No keys.
Not traced elsewhere.
- No. 71. Gyronny. Three squares. In this example the yellow slip appears to have been painted a grey-blue, and the natural reddish colour of the triangles without slip to have been painted a dark brown.
Size $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. No keys.
"Gyronny" with this particular variety of segments has not been traced elsewhere.

These four tiles are of the imprinted and un-keyed variety, and are of a later date than the "inlaid" variety usually found in this area, and at Selborne Priory. It may not be out of place to explain the two methods of manufacture. In the "inlaid" tiles, the shaped clay block was stamped with the wooden master stamp while "green" or soft, to a depth of about one-eighth of an inch, or more. The impressions were then filled with a white clay or "slip" in a semi-liquid state, and when nearly dry any surplus was scraped off before the tiles were glazed and fired. In the case of the "imprinted" tiles, two methods were used. Either, the stamps may have been dipped into thick liquid white clay, and then pressed down on the semi-dried tile; or the tiles may have been coated over with a thin layer of the liquid white clay, and then pressed with the stamps, which drove the designs into the soft clay; the surplus was then scraped off leaving the white design sunk into the tile. The "imprinted" designs are not so deep as the "inlaid" designs.

It is of interest to speculate why these four tiles, of a later date, were used in the summer house. It is possible that they formed part of the pavement of one of the Priory buildings which was not demolished at the same time as the main buildings, and that when this building was finally pulled down, the tiles passed into the possession of the occupier of Priory Farm, and were thus preserved in the summer house in the garden.

Lloyd Haberly, in *Mediaeval English Paving Tiles*, illustrates a tile from Notley Abbey, Oxon. (No. CXVI), which is identical with No. 68 except for the corner, an heraldic shield taking the place of the two heads, with one or two other minor differences.

Additional Acknowledgement and Notes.

The blocks for the illustration of Nos. 7, 8, 12, 13 and 14 have been lent by the Sussex Archaeological Society, and Lord Ponsonby has given permission for their use. They appeared in his *Monastic Paving Tiles*.

Since this paper has been in the printer's hands the following points of interest have been discovered :—

(1) **Binsted.** Some tile fragments have been picked up in a ploughed field at Binsted. These have been examined and prove to be of patterns already noted in the church at Binsted (Nos. 12, 31, 47 and 59). It is possible that these fragments were thrown away when the tiles in the church were being set in their present position with other rubble from the church during a restoration, but the possibility of them being "wasters" from a kiln is not being overlooked, and investigation on the spot will be made.

(2) **Bentley.** In his *History of Bentley*, published in 1909, the Rev. Owen C. S. Lang, Rector, writing of the restoration of the church in 1890 makes the following observation : "We found only one fragment of an encaustic tile under the late brick flooring of the church : it is in the present vestry" (p. 28). The present Rector of Bentley could find no trace of this fragment in the vestry of the church now, so it has probably been lost. It is of interest, however, as indication that at one time part of the flooring of this church must have been laid with encaustic tiles ; it also suggests the possibility that at one time many more parish churches had tile pavements than is at present supposed.

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