

and *fleur de lis*, are variously inserted. Time fails to enumerate every individual example, and a bare description gives little idea of the quaintness, ingenuity, and infinite variety of the designs with which these wealthy merchants of the middle ages decorated their residences. This essay has been necessarily short and imperfect, but if it has aroused a passing interest, its mission is more than accomplished.

Dr. J. E. Taylor finally gave a brief address upon the "The Saxon Road through Ipswich." The archæology of roads, he said at the outset, had been studied on one side only. Most antiquarians paid great attention to the great Roman military roads that ran through England, but few people had taken notice of what he might call the roads of the common people—those old country and occupation roads which were in many instances coincident with the boundaries of parishes that were of Saxon origin. Such roads had an antiquity of their own, running through all historic records, which were compelled to take acknowledgment of their previous existence; and from the evidences unearthed when the deep sewer was laid, he had come to the conclusion that Ipswich was a town from beyond the period of historic record, and that it was not greatly affected by Roman occupation. The one road through Ipswich would naturally run along the hill side between the "skirts of the forest" on the one side, and the marshes on the other. The existence of such a road from S. Matthew's Church over the Cornhill to Carr Street was demonstrated by the relics found beneath the surface, and in spite of the real or so-called Roman remains, which might be easily accounted for, he had no doubt this was in truth an old Saxon, and perhaps at an earlier period, a British high road.

At the close of Dr. Taylor's address a cordial vote of thanks was proposed in graceful terms by Lord John Hervey, and seconded by Mr. Alfred Wrinch. His Worship acknowledged the compliment, and the *Conversazione* terminated with the National Anthem.