

richest and best specimens of antiquity, both in tastefulness of design and brilliancy of colour, and which may be added to the more sober tinted clay, in the fronts of our buildings, to obviate, in part, that coldness and want of richness so very apparent in our northern climate, to those who have seen and revelled in the glorious tints everywhere pervading the picturesque scenery and the magnificent architecture of the sunny south.

Those who require practical illustration of the theory I have proposed, will find one in a house erecting by Mr. Broadbent, near to Humberstone, in which are introduced several of the modes of decoration that I have alluded to.

I will not trespass further on your time, but leave the subject open for discussion, only thanking you for your kind attention, and assuring you my labour has been amply repaid if I have caused any to give serious consideration to that which, at first sight, appears but trifling and unimportant.

THE "PILGRIM'S TOMB."

The Rev. J. M. Gresley, at the request of the Chairman, gave the following description of a remarkable Tomb in the Church at Ashby de la Zouch, known as "The Pilgrim's Tomb," illustrating his remarks by engravings, which the rev. gentleman distributed in the room.*

BENEATH the gallery in the north aisle of the Church of Ashby de la Zouch, a recumbent effigy of a Pilgrim is placed within a recess in the wall, surmounted by a depressed, ogee-shaped arch, crocketed on the exterior and cinquefoiled within, with two sets of hollow moulding, and flanked on each side of the arch by a buttress. This effigy (perhaps the only one of the kind in existence) deserves accurate examination. The Pilgrim is represented as bare-headed: the hair worn long and cut straight round, and combed down in the fashion prevalent in the latter part of the fifteenth century, to which period the monument may fairly be ascribed. The dress consists of the *sclavine*, the peculiar garb of pilgrims: this was a kind of cloak reaching nearly to the ankles, with short and loose open sleeves, from within which appear the full sleeves of the inner vest, or tunic, extending to the wrists. On the feet, which rest upon a dog, are worn short boots, pointed at the toes and loosely laced in front from a little above the instep upwards. The head of the figure rests upon two tasseled cushions, and between it and the right shoulder appears the pilgrim's broad-brimmed hat with an *escallop* or *cockle shell* in front, showing that he had

* See Illustrations facing page 29.

travelled beyond the sea. Coming down on each side of the shoulder in front of the breast is a collar of SS, clearly indicating that the person represented was a man of distinction. In front of the left shoulder may be seen his string of beads crossing the breast to the elbow on the right side. Suspended from a narrow belt crossing diagonally from the right shoulder is the Scrip, with escallop shells upon it: whilst under his left wrist passed the Bourdon, or Pilgrim's Staff, with a square knob or pomel at the head. The hands of the figure, which were raised in the attitude of prayer, are lost.

“Give me my *Scallop shell* of quiet
 My *Staff* of faith to rest upon;
 My *Scrip* of joy, immortal diet,
 My bottle of salvation;
 My *Gown* of glory, (hope's true gage,)
 And thus I'll make my Pilgrimage.”

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

No inscription is on or near this rare and remarkable monument; so that the enquirer is left to conjecture solely, to determine who is here commemorated, and when he was buried, but the style of the effigy and of the carving, with the collar round the neck, will help us to arrive at a conclusion. The low bend of the arch shows that the work is not of an earlier date than the middle of the fifteenth century, and the collar was worn as late as that period. The personage represented was in all probability a contemporary with William, Lord Hastings. Now as that nobleman had three brothers—Richard, Ralph, and Thomas—it may have been one of these. The first was baron Welles, the second was an esquire of the body to Edward IV.; of the third little appears to be known. Would it not, therefore, in all probability be an effigy of the latter?

September 10th, 1856.

EXCURSION. A party of members and friends drove from Leicester to Melton Mowbray, where a Public Meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, the Rev. W. M. Colles, Curate of the parish, in the chair.

The Hon. and Rev. J. Sandilands, read a Paper prepared by Mr. Vincent Wing, upon

S. MARY'S CHURCH, MELTON.

THE chief subject of this Paper is the Church in this town. In addressing the members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, introductoryly to the excursion of to-day, the writer desires to be particular in two points—namely, brevity, and