

fully removed, neither there nor in several other places opened in our presence, were any other traces found of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery of Melton Mowbray, in which, according to Mr. Fetch's computation between fifty and sixty graves have already been disturbed. There is every reason to believe that other interesting discoveries will be made.

By MR. THOMAS HICKSON a hone or whetstone, found in 1860, in the burial ground just described by Mr. North.

Votes of thanks to the exhibitors and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

May 28th, 1866.

THE REV. J. H. HILL in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—Rev. Septimus Andrews, Market Harborough; Augustin B. Fry, Esq., Kibworth House, Market Harborough; T. B. Saunt, Esq., Market Harborough; John Harris Cooper, Esq., Brox-hill, Oadby; the Rev. A. B. Wrey, Ashby Parva Rectory; the Rev. Richard Pulteney, Ashley; Mr. J. P. Jennings, Market Harborough; and Mr. Felix Gill, Narborough.

It was reported to the Society that the arrangements for the General Meeting at Market Harborough, on the 21st and 22nd June are now completed.

The following communication was received from Mr. North (Honorary Secretary), and ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the Society:—

“Southfields, Leicester, May 28, 1866.

“Dear Sirs,—It is with feelings of very considerable regret that I have to announce to this Society the decease of one of its founders, and of its first honorary officers, the Rev. John Morewood Gresley, M.A., formerly Rector of Overseile, in this county, and latterly Master of Etwall Hospital, in the County of Derby.

“At the first meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, held in this room, on the 10th of January, 1855, Mr. Gresley was one of the three honorary secretaries then appointed to carry out the resolutions of the Committee at its various meetings, to urge, as he best could, the claims of the Society upon all gentlemen in Leicestershire interested in local history and antiquities, and to press forward the claims of architecture and archæology to at least a share of that attention from men of reflective minds and education which it was deemed worthy of receiving. A reference to the minute book of the Society, and

to its published transactions, will show that Mr. Gresley's appointment was not a sinecure. He not only was a regular attendant at the bi-monthly meetings, but he entered with intelligence, heartiness and enthusiasm into all subjects brought before the members, oftentimes explaining the various objects exhibited, with a clearness and a precision which proved him to be an accomplished archæologist, and a scholar of no ordinary capacity.

"He was also the contributor of many Papers of great interest and value, indeed scarcely a meeting passed, at one time, without something from his pen. Perhaps his education and various other causes would lead us to expect that ecclesiology and matters bearing upon ecclesiastical history, those especially elucidating the condition of the English Church in mediæval times, and during the eventful period of the seventeenth century, would have great attractions for him; and so it was. His opinions upon those times and upon the men who adorned them were always given honestly and plainly; his own strong predilections being, however, tempered by an extensive acquaintance with the history of the times of which he spoke, and his language couched in terms bespeaking the gentleman as well as the scholar. This is noticeable by all in those memoirs which treated of subjects in which he felt an especial interest, and upon which he spoke most freely. There was always a characteristic piquancy in his side hits at some of the doings of later days when contrasted with the men and times with which he in spirit so thoroughly sympathized, which rendered them not only acceptable to those who felt with him, but which drew the sting from his remarks in the estimation of those of his friends who did not live so essentially as himself in the spirit of the past.

"Mr. Gresley, too, for several years, reported the proceedings at the bi-monthly meetings in the local newspapers; and, in so doing, he was careful to note the minutest object exhibited, feeling with Bishop Kennett that "historical antiquities do deserve and will reward the pains of any English student." At the annual summer meetings of the society he was an energetic worker, and a careful and painstaking observer, never failing to show his readiness to impart his knowledge to others, and to enrich his own note book by many "Jottings by the way."

"Mr. Gresley continued to fill the office of honorary secretary to this Society until the close of 1860. At the first meeting held in 1861, the Committee received his resignation with great regret, and, in order to mark their appreciation of his services, at once elected him an honorary member of the Society. Since that period he has shown the liveliest interest in its welfare, being always anxious to receive from his successor every scrap of printed matter reporting its proceedings; and within a fortnight of his departure he employed an amanuensis to write to him respecting some details in connection with our transactions, simply adding with his own

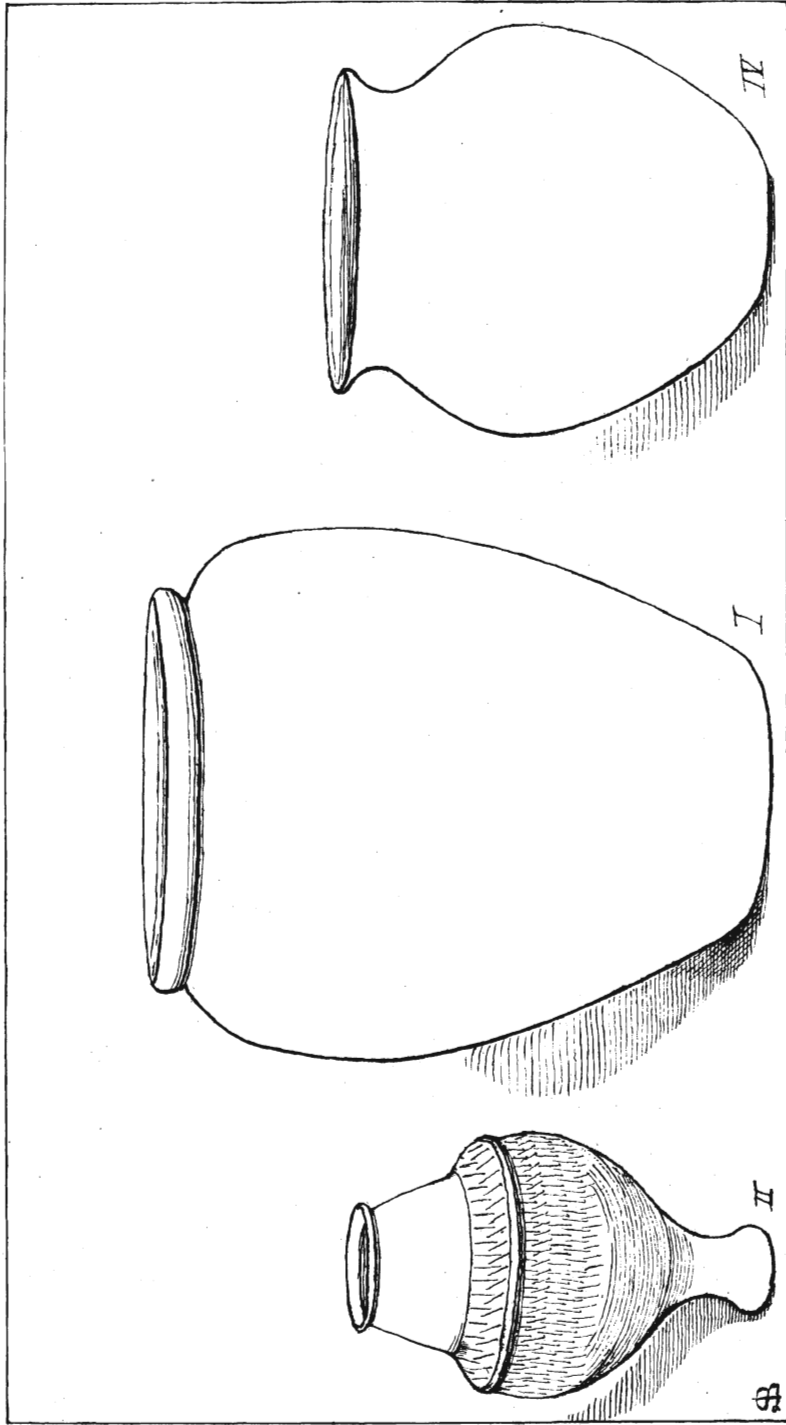
hand his name, and a request for the prayers of his friends which I have no doubt he obtained.

“Yours faithfully,

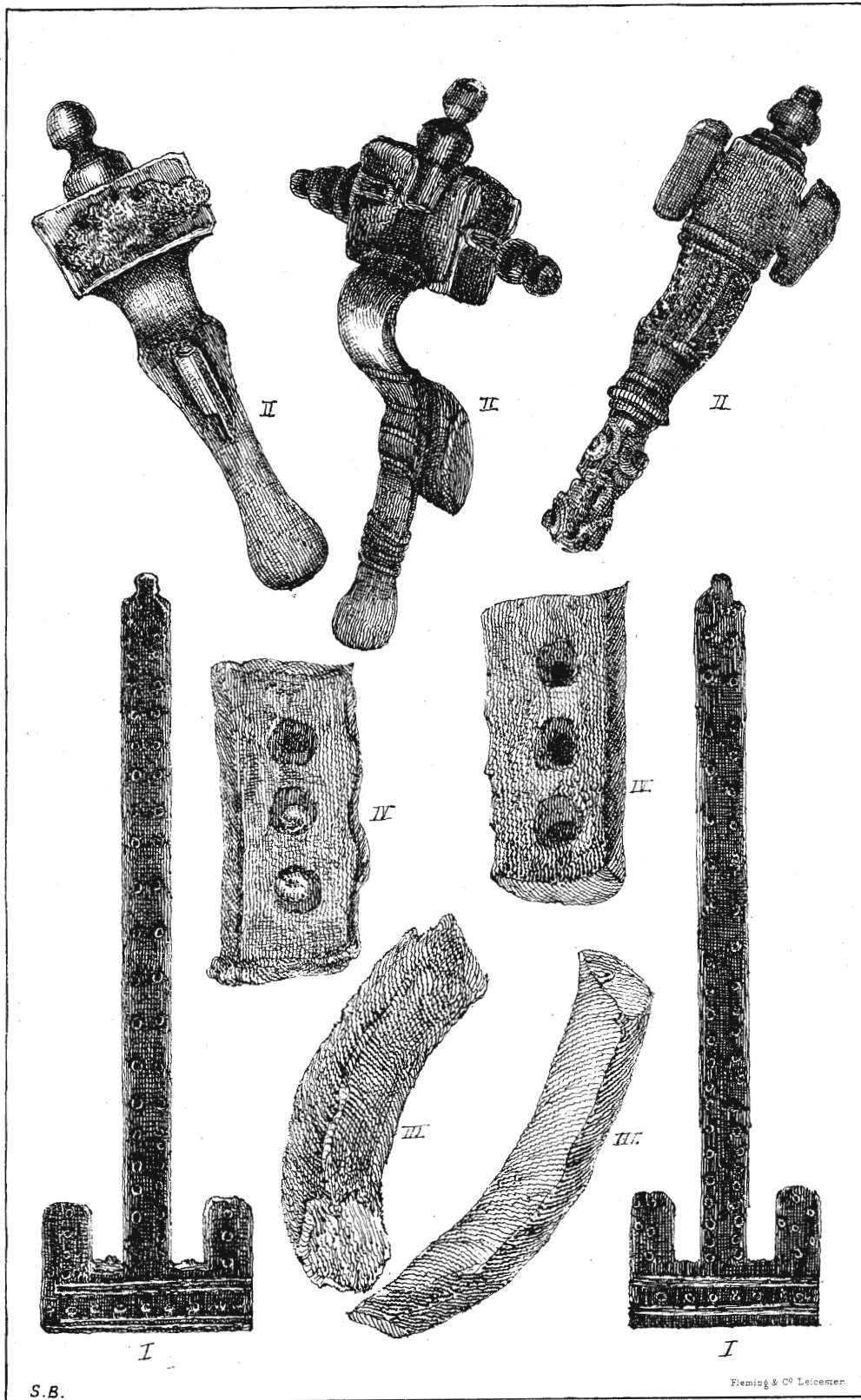
“T. NORTH, Hon. Sec.”

The following antiquities were exhibited:—

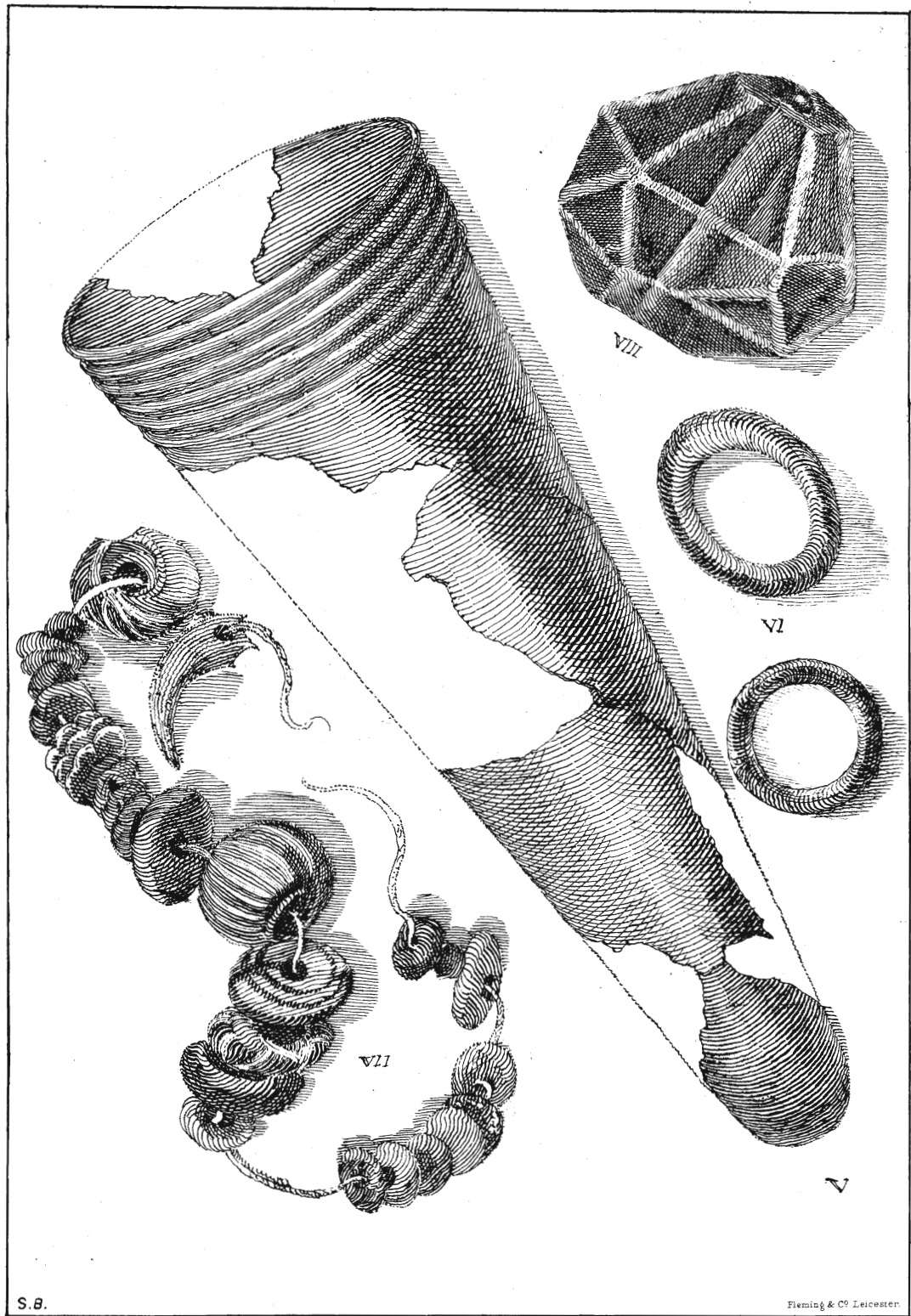
By MR. WEATHERHEAD (Curator of Town Museum): No. 1. A Roman urn, discovered (1866, May 2) on the premises of Thomas F. Johnson, Esq., East Bond Street, (presented to the Museum). It was found ten feet deep in the gravel, and measures in height eleven and a half inches, by the same at the broadest part. The workmanship evidently indicates the use of the lathe. Of the kind, it is one of the most perfect examples possessed by the Museum.—2. An exceedingly beautiful Roman jar (or olla) disinterred in Grafton Place, St. Margaret's (1866, May 8), in an old well, eighteen feet deep, whilst excavating for the New London Steam Crane and Engine Works (presented to the Museum by Mr. Joseph Jessop). The well was sunk in the gravel, and walled in with slates. This specimen measures in height seven and a half inches by five inches at its greatest breadth, and is of a dull red colour. Figures of similar vessels are given by Charles Roach Smith, Esq., in his *Collectanea Antiqua*.—3. Fossil antler of the reindeer (*Cervus Tarandus*), found in Grafton Place, in the drift gravel, eleven feet deep (1866, May). This being, it is believed, the only specimen found in this neighbourhood, the discovery proves one of considerable interest to geologists. This specimen has been given to the Museum by Mr. George Holmes.—4. A cinerary urn of the Anglo-Saxon period (containing human bones) found in excavating at the back of Court A, Church Gate, three feet deep. It measures eight inches in height, by the same in breadth. The top of the urn was said to be covered by a piece of iron, of a conical form, which was produced, and which was pronounced to be the umbo, or centre of a shield. Near to the urn were found two skeletons, at the same depth, the urn being placed against the heads of them. This relic has been given to the Museum by Wm. Moore, Esq., solicitor.—5. Portion of a *mortarium* (with potter's mark) also found at the back of Court A, Church Gate, three feet deep.—6. Portion of a large urn, with indented pattern, also found at the back of Court A, Church Gate, eight feet deep.—7. Portion of Roman Samian ware, covered with figures, likewise discovered at the back of Court A, Church Gate, three feet deep.—It may be here noted that the remains of another large cinerary urn was found at the back of Court A, Church Gate, three feet deep. It contained human bones, and would measure a foot in height. The workmen came upon three or four pits, sunk very close together, about three feet in diameter, and within a very confined space. The workmen ceased to excavate beyond eight feet.



Relics found in Leicester in 1866 (see page 122).



Saxon Relics found at Glen Parva. Plate I.



S.B.

Fleming & Co Leicester

Saxon Relics found at Glen Parva. Plate 2.

By MAJOR KNIGHT some Saxon antiquities discovered on February 8th, 1866, at Glen Parva, in a field belonging to him, called the Rye Hill Close, in a grave no doubt of a Saxon lady. They were found by some workmen digging for gravel about two hundred yards from the fourth milestone on the turnpike road (East side) leading from Leicester to Lutterworth. About two feet below the surface of the ground they came to some stones forming a rude arch, which, on being broken into, exposed a skeleton in perfect preservation, lying north and south, the bones strong and free from caries, the skull indicating an age about thirty, the teeth being quite sound and all perfect; indeed, on first finding the remains, the workmen thought the interment to be so recent that they informed the police of the discovery, with the view to holding an inquest, but on further search, the fibulæ and beads showed to what age it really belonged. The articles found with the skeleton were of the character of those usually found in Saxon interments, and consisted of two bronze pendants, (No. I, on Plate I.) supposed to have been part of a chatelain ornament worn at the waist, three bronze brooches or fibulæ, (No. II,) part of a bone annulet, (No. III.) two flat pieces of bone with corresponding rivet holes, with one bone rivet remaining, supposed to be the haft of a small knife, (No. IV.) the fragments of a Saxon drinking vessel of thin glass, which was unfortunately broken on opening the grave, and was found near the skull. It measured across the brim $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the bottom three-quarters of an inch. (No. V. Plate II.) The bottom was round, and it was remarked that these vessels from their not being able to stand on their bottoms, were called tumblers, hence the name of our modern drinking glass. The glass was, when perfect, about 6 inches in length. There were also discovered with the skeleton two plain gilt finger rings of large size, (No. VI.) several beads of glass and other material, the claw of some animal, pierced so as to be worn as a charm, (No. VII.) and a crystal ornament cut in facets like a diamond, and drilled completely through. (No. VIII.) The weight of this ornament is three and a quarter ounces; it measured from bore to apex $1\frac{4}{10}$ inches, horizontal diameter $1\frac{8}{10}$ inches. It was cut in four sets of angles, five facets to each angle. Mr. Pownall remarked about the remains that in all probability more interments would be discovered. He considered the interment to be that of a lady of the middle class, and the crystal ornament to have been worn as a charm. Mr. Thompson also remarked, that the remains showed three things—1st, that it was the remains of a Saxon lady. 2nd, that it was a Pagan lady, from the fact of it not being near any church, and nothing ecclesiastical being discovered; and thirdly, the remains must have been deposited in the place discovered before the year 650.*

* The Society is indebted to Major Knight for the cost of the accompanying sheets

By THE REV. A. POWNALL, F.S.A.: An episcopal ring, discovered at Sibbertoft. It was of plain gold, without any inscription, drawn up in the mitre form, in which was set an uncut sapphire. Mr. Pownall considered it to be of the 13th century. He also exhibited an ancient Saxon coin in beautiful condition, which was struck by Ceolnoth, the first Dean of Canterbury, and afterwards Archbishop about the time of Egbert Ethelwolf. The inscription on the obverse was ARCHIEP. CEOLNOTH, and on the reverse LIABINCE. MONETA, the latter inscription being in the form of a cross. Mr. Pownall also exhibited a Roman coin, a second brass of Antoninus Pius, having on the reverse a figure of Britannia seated holding a shield, the prototype of the device on our modern copper coinage.

By MR. HUNT: Ten fine gold coins, one of Philip the Second of Macedon, one of Alexander the Great, an aureus of Vespasian, a consular coin, a gold twenty shilling unit of James I., two sovereigns and one half-sovereign of Charles I., a remarkable gold coin of the Lower Empire (on the obverse a head and bust, with pointed beard, with a cross on the top of the head, and another held in the hand uplifted; on the reverse was a figure with wings, holding in the right hand a pastoral staff, and in the left a ball and cross). The legends were partly illegible. Mr. Hunt also exhibited three cornelian gems, with well engraved heads, also two old gold rings.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

GENERAL MEETING AT MARKET HARBOROUGH.

June 21st and 22nd, 1866.

President SIR WILLIAM DE CAPEL BROOKE, BART.

Thursday, June 21st, 1866.

At 11.30 p.m. the members and friends assembled at the Angel Hotel, Market Harborough, from whence they proceeded to the parish Church. After morning prayer had been said by the vicar, Mr. M. H. Bloxam, F.S.A., described the architectural features of the fabric. He said he proposed at the outset to explain the reason why the brief description which could be given of the church had fallen to his lot rather than to the lot of his friend Mr. Poole, who would have done so much better. There were, peculiar reasons why he should do it, for one hundred and twenty-

of Illustrations, and to Mr. Bull for carefully making the drawings of the relics from a Photograph taken by order of Major Knight, immediately after their discovery, assisted by an inspection of the originals, and a reference to some very accurate drawings made by Miss Whitby.

five years since his great grandfather, Samuel Rouse, was chapel warden of that church, and one hundred and one years since his great uncle, Mr. Rowland Rouse, sent a description of it to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He did not agree with him as to the founder of that church. He assigned it to John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, and the only reason for doing that was that a great number of buildings, from some cause or another, were popularly attributed to him. In the south of England almost every camp was called Caesar's Camp, and, in like manner, in certain parts of the country every good building was attributed to John of Gaunt, who was not at all instrumental in the erection of them. His own opinion was that that church, which was dedicated to S. Dionysius, the Areopagite, was erected by one of the Scroop family, who were lords of the manor from 1334 till 1405 and again from 1451 to 1492. The church was of two distinct periods. The west end and the chancel, which were the earliest portions of the building, were of the 14th century, the nave and aisles belonging to the 15th. It struck him on examining the church, that originally it was a chapel only, consisting of a tower, nave, and chancel. It was rebuilt in the 15th century, when, no doubt, finding the accommodation not equal to the population, some other member of the Scroop family probably pulled down the nave, and rebuilt it with side aisles, two of the windows of which were evidently taken from the old nave. The windows which he believed to be taken from the old nave were a two-light second pointed (14th century) window at the east end of the north aisle, and a square-headed second pointed three-light window in the south aisle. At the time the church was rebuilt the walls of the chancel were raised, and the clerestory windows were added to the chancel, and here there was a singular arrangement, which was not only a provincialism, but which was also confined principally to Leicestershire. Where they had there windows of the 14th century, they had above them windows of the 15th century. He found that to be the case at Peckleton, and they would see it at Desborough in the adjoining county of Northampton. There was formerly a screen across the chancel, which was taken down in 1750, when the church was repewed with the high-box pews, which at that time were so much the fashion. The old pitch of the roof was still discernible in the tower, and the little that could be seen was sufficient to show what was the original pitch of the tower, nave, and chancel. He had looked carefully over the building, but could not find traces of anything earlier than the 14th century, neither could he attribute the building to any one but the Scroop family, who, as he had said, were lords of the manor at that time. The windows were exceedingly good of the period, and a great deal of care had been expended upon them. The mullions and tracery were very beautifully moulded. One peculiarity of the church and one

which seldom occurred, was, that both north and south porches were at the extreme western end of the church. Over the porches were small rooms, the uses of which it was somewhat difficult to understand; but so far as he was enabled to form any judgment about them they were used as residences for the anchorites, who generally had chambers near the church. It was impossible, however, to decide that point with certainty. The royal arms were erected in stucco in the year 1660, by an artist named Allen, of Northampton, and there were several other churches in Leicestershire (Loughborough, Dingley, and other places) where the royal arms were in stucco. With reference to the royal arms, he might remark that he had never been able to find any express injunction as to their use. Harding, the great opponent of Bishop Jewell, said the royal arms were put up instead of the crucifix and the image of the Virgin Mary. He said it was "Down with the cross, and up with the lion and the dog." That was the first intimation he had met with of the erection of the royal arms. When he went to visit a church he generally looked for the royal arms, and had found them of every period, from the time of Elizabeth to Victoria, but he had never found any before the time of Elizabeth. As to the present appearance of the church he would not express any opinion. The galleries might be unsightly, but they were sometimes necessary. He was glad to see the fine moulding on the pews. It was done exceedingly well, and gave a very fine appearance to the church. As to the east window, he must confess that he was not disposed to look with favourable eyes upon modern painted glass. The glare was too great, and, generally speaking, they were not well balanced. The east window in this church, however, was one of the best he had seen. Mr. Douglass had reminded him of a promise he made eight years since to put up a window in memory of his great grandfather and of his great uncle. He had not forgotten the promise. He had the cartoons ready, but the manufacturers of the present day were not artists, and he was waiting for better times. He was obliged to Mr. Douglass, however, for reminding him of the promise. The two stone seats in the chancel were for the priest and the deacon. The exterior of the tower was of much interest; it was of the fourteenth century, and was surmounted by a beautiful broach spire, and was all crocketed. The church had been restored in a most excellent manner.

S. MARY'S CHURCH.

The visitors then left the church, and proceeded to the church of S. Mary, which is situated near the railway station, and of which Mr. Bloxam also gave a brief description.

MR. BLOXAM said, the porch was a fourteenth century porch, and was probably built at the same time with the chapel in the

town. The arch within it was a very fine Norman arch of the twelfth century. The church had been entirely rebuilt, and it was impossible to judge from the porch or the arch as to the original size of the building. It was now used principally as a burial chapel. In the churchyard there was a very curious effigy. The figure was much defaced, but it was an effigy of a lady of the fourteenth century, and belonged to a class which were generally found in the churchyard and not in the church. The figure was clothed with a veil, head dress and gown, with a mantle over it. Many years since, when digging graves, a number of sepulchral urns were found, shewing the site to have been a British settlement before it became (as it is supposed it was afterwards) a Roman encampment. The ground here sloped down, and the settlement was probably on that spot, as they were generally built on rising grounds of that nature.

The site of a Roman encampment was then visited, but of this Mr. Bloxam merely said a few words, as the subject would be fully entered into in a paper that would be read in the evening by Mr. Gatty.

At three o'clock, the TEMPORARY MUSEUM, formed by the Society, was opened in the Corn Exchange. It was unusually rich in valuable and rare antiquities, and works of art; it attracted a vast concourse of people to inspect the treasures exhibited. So numerous were the visitors, that it was found necessary to extend the time allowed for inspection for another day, in order that all who wished might have an opportunity of visiting the exhibition. The following are a few of the articles placed on the table:—

Exhibited by the REV. G. C. FENWICKE, Blaston: Communion Cup, 15th century; Processionale, Sarum, 2 vols., 1555; Manuale, Sarum, 1555; Heures Usage de Lon; Horæ, Sarum, Henry VIII.; Prymer Salisbury, 1557; Psalter, Sarum; Horæ, Sarum, 1555; Exposito Sequentiarum, Sarum; Manipulus Curatorium, 1506; Missale, Sarum, 1509; Horæ, Sarum, 1530; Missale, Sarum, 1554; Missale, Parma, 1626; Missale, Roman, 1483.

By the REV. C. SPENCER and MRS. SPENCER, Benefield: An Alms Bag, in red velvet; an Embroidered Turkish Purse, in red velvet.

By S. SHARP, ESQ., F.S.A., Dallington: Worked Flints from the Valley of the Somme, France; Tooth of Elephant, Primogenus or Woolly Elephant, from the Mammalian drift, the bed in which the worked flints are found; eighteen Worked Flints, and two Stone Celts, from Lough Neagh, Ireland, gathered in 1865, by John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.; Stone Celt, from near Towcester; Worked Stag's Horn, from Adstone; two bronze celts from near Peterborough; two Roman imitation gems, Roman enamelled fibula, bird ditto, branch ditto, acorn ditto, five other ditto, one ring, nondescript, one fragment, one wire; one ear-ring, tweezers, nail

cleaner, three keys (one from Northampton), two portions of bracelets, button, link of chain, two stiles, two oz. weight and rings, weight, three bronze fragments, one spoon (Duston), two beads, four fragments of glass, fragment of bone comb, boar's tusk, two cocks' legs, two dibs, iron knife and three iron implements, fragment of pottery—all from Water Newton and Chesterton, near Castor. Forgeries:—Four worked flints large, six ditto smaller, and two cards of ditto; jet seal and rings, Cannel coal seal, two daggers (Thames Embankment), one medallion (Shadwell), photo. of Flint Jack, vase from Misenum, scarabæus, leaden bull of Urban VI., bronze ring (Mater Dolores), Tower ring, gold ring, (Peterborough), two silver rings (Norfolk), two mediæval seals, badge (Charles II.), Irish fibula. Coins:—Gold coins of Philip of Macedon, ditto of ancient Gaul, copied from the same; ditto British, copied from the last in several receding stages of imitation; ditto Gaulish, ditto; mixed metal coins, imitations of Gaulish and imitations of the Philippi, silver and mixed metal, British and Gaulish coins, bronze wheel money of Ancient Gaul, sixteen coins, thirty coins of Stamford Mint, thirty Roman gold coins, one Mahomedan ditto, three ancient Greek ditto.

By MRS. ORD, of Langton Hall: Sir Francis Staunton, Lady Staunton, (on panel); Views of Langton Church, Thorpe Langton, and West Langton Hall.

By REV. T. W. BARLOW, Little Bowden: The Four Marys, painted by Annibal Caracci, engraved by Rubens; the Princess Charlotte of Wales, engraved from a painting by Sir Thos. Lawrence; Richard Mowse, M.A., Rector of Little Bowden; modern stoles, for festivals, fasts, and baptism, now used in Little Bowden Church.

By MR. J. LOVEDAY, Kibworth: Oak pulpit and brass plate from Great Easton Church, eleven pieces of old carved tracery, two old tiles, two newspapers, one gold coin, nine silver ditto, nineteen copper ditto, one knife, one pair of slippers, six old carved bosses from Cossington.

By the REV. WILLIAM MONK, F.S.A., rector of Wymington: Drawings of the parish church of Wymington, Bedfordshire; rubbings of brasses, in the same church, of John Curteys and Albreda his wife, 1391; Lady Margaret Bromflet, 1407; Sir Thomas Bromflet, 1430; John Stokys, rector of Wymington, 1477.

By EDWARD FISHER, Esq.: Portion of Manuscripts from Marlow Abbey, Bucks.; Pedigree of Rossall family; Deed temp. Queen Ann.

By REV. H. E. BULLIVANT, Lubenham: Oil Painting in carved frame; Carved Shield and Head; Stag's Horn; Carved Oak Cabinet; Carved Oak Chest of 13th century; Skeleton of Crocodile's Skull; Sword, Naseby Cannon Ball, three Crimean bullets and shell; Specimen of Mediterranean Cable; Relic; old

hinges and handle; old shoes and buckles; Anatomie of English Nunnery, at Lisbon, 1623; Diodate's Bible; Smetü Prosodiá, 1654; a Pectoral Relique; two double pictures, French; Portrait on ivory; Family Arms; three Chinese coins.

By MR. H. FREESTONE: Curious Cord Picture; two China plates and teapot; Chinese fan; ladies embroidered cap bag; old church key; Prussian hair cap; old ornaments.

By the REV. CAVE HUMPHREY: two Bibles, folio; one Bible octavo; one pedigree; one letters patent to appoint High Sheriff, and pipe roll therewith; one old sword; one silver cup, initials M.S.; one seal; one ivory carved card case; family pedigree, commencing 1067, and coming down to about 1772, to the grandfather and grandmother of the exhibitor, the Rev. Cave Humphrey.

By MR. W. ALLEN: Two pieces tessellated pavement; three Indian-made elephants; one china teapot; one cream jug; one ancient watch, three polished stones, one old copper jug, one black-letter Bible, two old silver spoons, one Hindoo god, five silver coins, one snuff box, one Roman fibula and ring, one silver sugar tongs, one old almanac, one autograph letter, one case fossils, one case of coins from William I. to Victoria, one case copper, English, Roman, and various silver coins, chiefly foreign; one picture.

By MR. RICHARD SLATER, Medbourn: Fifteen tea cups, sixteen saucers, five basins, two teapots, two plates, four pans, two boxes, one punch ladle, fifteen silver coins, two purses, Breeches Bible.

By MR. JOHNSON, Saddington: A glass case, containing a gold ring—Norman French portrait-ring, two hair pins, gold locket, pair of small shoe buckles, three earrings, pair of studs, ivory snuffbox, with portrait.

By MR. STEVENS, Leicester: Six antique rings, by Greek artists, once the property of the Kings of Poland; silver spoon.

By MISS WARD, Saddington: Needlework, 1776; Indian card case.

By J. S. CLARKE, Esq., Peatling Parva: Pair of large shoe buckles.

By MRS. WOOD, Saddington: Ivory carving, Chinese fan.

By MR. W. JOHNSON, Saddington: Guitar, belonging to the late Lady Bowater; enamelled candlestick.

By MRS. THOMPSON, Mowsley: Glass case, containing 113 coins and medals.

By MR. HICKSON, Melton Mowbray: 32 coins and medals, nine impressions of antique seals.

By MRS. BICKLEY, Melton Mowbray: Snuffbox.

By H. GODDARD, Esq., Leicester: Two Greek vases, 400 to 350 years before Christ; two Majolica plates, fifteenth century; glass Roman vase, two pieces of scented pottery from Chili, gold ring, cat's eye; snuffbox, called Vernic Martin Linear, zig-zag ornament,

French, eighteenth century; print of George Fox, the first Quaker; Daniel Lambert's waistcoat, nine architectural drawings.

By JOHN HUNT, Esq., Naseby: Cannon ball, spur, gunlock, sundial and mariner's compass, box (Oliver Cromwell), Apostle spoons, antique forks (silver), silver buttons and buckles, embossed head of Julius Cæsar in leather, ancient key, constable's staff (City of London).

By MR. JENNINGS: Echard His. England, 1684; series of photographs of churches in Northampton and Leicestershire; two small Roman urns found at Oundle, Northamptonshire.

By Rev. J. H. HILL, Cranoe Rectory: Burton's History of Leicestershire, Ovid's Metamorphoses, 1493; Guillim's Heraldry, Letters of Charles I., History of Charles I., Mastin's History of Naseby, Life and Death of Charles I.

By MR. E. R. SYMINGTON: Two cross bows, one clock, one oil painting.

By MR. W. H. SYMINGTON: Collection of china, two daggers.

By REV. F. SUTTON: Illuminated MS., fifteenth century, Italian work; ditto, fourteenth century, French work; ditto, fifteenth century, Flemish work; ditto, fifteenth century, French work; ditto, thirteenth century, English work; ditto, sixteenth century, German work; ditto, eighteenth century, German work; two silver gilt apostle spoons, fifteenth century; four silver gilt spoons, seventeenth century; silver gilt chalice, fifteenth century; silver gilt communion service.

By REV. J. H. HILL: Interior of Church Langton church, in watercolours, by Rev. F. H. Sutton: sketches in pen and ink of churches, &c., in Framland Hundred, by Rev. J. H. Hill; ditto, in Gartree Hundred.

By CAPTAIN KNIGHT: Saxon remains, skull of a lady; three fibulæ, armlæt, beads, drinking glass, chatelaines, &c.

By MR. BLOXAM: Celtic.—Celts ancient Irish and two primitive type; two Paalstabs secondary type; two loopholed Celts tertiary type; ancient Celtic bronze dagger; two spear heads, bronze. Roman.—Two small bronze heads, steelyard weights. Mediæval. Fenestral thurible, fourteenth century; ancient bronze key; broad arrowhead; anelace or dagger, temp. Henry VI.; two long necked spurs, temp. Henry VI.; miniature pistol, temp. Elizabeth; three gunlocks from Naseby Field; drawing, by Sir Thos. Lawrence; portrait of Mr. Rowland Rouse, of Market Harborough; miniature of Mr. Samuel Rouse, of Market Harborough. Autographs.—Napoleon the Great, Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Exmouth, Mr. Pitt, Lord North, Sir Robert Walpole, Turner the Painter, Wilkie, Nichols, &c.

By SIR WM. DE CAPEL BROOKE, Bart.: Portrait of Arthur Brooke, Esq., father of Mrs. Staveley, of Langton; portrait of the Earl of Rockingham; armorial bearings of the Brooke family.

By ARTHUR DE CAPEL BROOKE, Esq.—A very costly clock; a series of valuable prints; looking glass of the seventeenth century; ancient screen, &c.

By GEORGE ASHBY ASHBY, Esq., Naseby: Twelve coins in a case, gold ring, four Naseby cannon balls, helmet, two horns, gun, bullets, tiles, &c., all from Naseby.

By REV. A. POWNALL: Palissy ware, two pieces; fragment of British pottery; earthen jug.

By MR. FLETCHER: Saxon remains.

By REV. F. SUTTON: Small silver gilt portable font.

By MR. WEATHERHEAD: The Old Newarke wall, Leicester, photographed by Johnson.

By HENRY GODDARD, Esq.: Several architectural drawings and plans of churches.

By MR. BELL: Hudibras, 1684, another 1720; John Amos' Visible World, 1705; *Elegantia Poetica*, 1679.

By MR. BETTS: Black letter copy of Apocrypha, &c., 1617.

By REV. W. LAW, of Marston: Rubbing of the Rosetta stone.

By REV. M. OSBORN: Altar cloth, several photographs.

By EDWARD FISHER, Esq.: Drawing on panel of Jesus Christ our Lord, from Marlow Abbey; pedigree of Earl Russell; deed of release from Sir Borlase Warren, temp. Q. Anne; several engravings: Lord C. J. Hales, Sir E. Coke, print of Earl of Gainsborough, John Manners.

By REV. H. BIGGE: Bayeux tapestry, an example of the art of embroidery, eleventh century, attributed to Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror; altar cloth from Rockingham; mat for alms dish, worsted.

By REV. THOS. HANBURY: The Founder's Rule of Devotion, a beautiful MS., in folio, with portrait of the Founder of Langton Charity; Hanbury's Gardening, two vols., folio; Hanbury's Essay on Planting; Staveley (of Langton) History of the Churches of England; Sermon preached at the First Public Meeting of the Trustees of Hanbury's Charity, 1767; History of Church Langton, by the Founder; Sermon preached by Mr. Astell, of Hillmorton, in 1775, upon occasion of the meeting of the Langton Trustees in that year.

By MR. JOHN THOMAS: Bible, folio, 1541, ditto, quarto, 1581.

By MR. JOSEPH BROWN: Paintings of the Duke of Monmouth, Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., and various other valuable paintings, by Murillo, Jordaens, &c., valuable collection of china.

By MR. JOHN PAINTER: Ancient chair, old china, horns, &c.

By MR. J. H. CLARKE: Two Bibles.

By MR. LAWRENCE: Needlework, photograph representing the Maries, two pencil drawings of Harborough Church.

By MR. BLAND: Decorated stick from India, cup and saucer.

By W. H. GATTY, Esq.: Dish of Palissy ware, very beautiful; five guinea gold piece of William III.

By JOHN WEST, Esq., of Bowden: A valuable collection of coins and tokens.

By ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON: Sulphur casts of seals, rubbings of brasses.

By REV. C. SMYTH, of Woodford: Human Heart found embedded in church wall, portable sundial, bodkin.

By MR. BROWN: Shield and sword, History of Old Testament, 1703, bead picture upon copper (by Mr. Freestone), cap bag and wheel, two china dishes.

By REV. SEPTIMUS ANDREWS, Market Harborough: A very beautiful collection of photographs.

By MR. LAW: Photographs of the Northamptonshire churches.

By JOHN G. BLAND, Esq., architect: Ten photographs, six architectural plans of churches, photograph of Auch Green Church.

By MR. SULLEY: Portrait of Fleetwood Dormer, by Sir Peter Lely; portrait of Sir Benjamin Franklin; the Fish Market, by Schneider; St. John, by Wyatt; three pictures; Holy Bible, 1634, folio; Breeches ditto, 1608, quarto; Fuller's Holy War, 1640; Josephus; flask, from Naseby.

By RICHARD DE CAPEL BROOKE, Esq.: Photographs of places in Rome, Venice, and Paris.

By MRS. ARTHUR DE CAPEL BROOKE: Valuable clock, with chimes, &c.

By MR. DRAKE, of Uppingham: Twenty-two fine photographs of churches and gentlemen's seats in Northamptonshire and Rutland.

By MR. W. SHAW: Folio of ancient maps.

By REV. J. H. HILL: Engravings of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria: these were bought at Naseby twenty-five years ago, and had been in Naseby Vicarage for a succession of years previous to that period; mezzotint likeness of the founder of Langton Charity.

By MR. JENNINGS: A collection of beautiful photographs, a photograph of the Rev. W. Hanbury, founder of Langton Charities.

By MR. ALLEN: Two cases of coins, containing other valuable articles.

By MR. SYMINGTON: Stoup from Sulby Abbey, rubbings of Rothwell brasses, brass figure found six feet deep in Market Harborough street.

By MRS. TITE: Sword found in a wall at Naseby, with a saw back; Chinese shoe.

By MR. SMITH: Collection of china, coins, including a penny of King Canute, coined in Leicester.

By MR. H. MARTIN: Two horseshoes, temp. Charles I.

By MR. JENNING: Three Roman coins found at Oundle.

By MR. CHARLES MONSON: Eighteen photographs taken in Northamptonshire.

By THOMAS HEYGATE, Esq.: Set of china.

By J. E. WETHERHEAD, Esq.: Two plates of bronze antiquities.

At 5.45 p.m. there was an Ordinary at the Angel Hotel, when about ninety ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner.

At 8.0 o'clock punctually the Evening

PUBLIC MEETING

Was opened by Sir Wm. de Capel Brooke, Baronet, taking the chair, and calling upon MR. M. H. BLOXAM, F.S.A., to read his Paper

ON SOME OF THE SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE study of the sepulchral monuments and effigies contained in our churches is one replete with information and instruction. Whether regarded as relics of family antiquity, as memorials of those who flourished in many a past age, in their own generation honoured and respected, but now, except for these records, almost, if not altogether, unnoticed and forgotten; or, as reminiscences of the last six centuries, exhibiting, in language not to be misunderstood, the gradual changes which have taken place in the social condition of the nobles, the clergy, and the gentry of the country,—they are aids to historic research which can hardly be dispensed with. Regarding them in another point of view, we trace through them the incipency, the rise, the progress, the decadence, the various changes in sculptured art, and, both in design and execution, of architectural detail. Independent of those worthies of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the architects and sculptors of consummate taste and skill, who have left their works, but not their names, behind them, we connect the later period with some of the great names in our country we love to reverence, and who have left the impress of their minds in marble,—of Torregiano, Nicholas Stone, Fanelli, Bernini, Grinling Gibbons, Rysbrack, Roubiliac, Bacon, Banks, Nollekens, and last, not least, of Flaxman, not to mention names of living worth. Their works are not confined to cathedral and large churches. In many a retired village church we meet with works of the highest interest in sculpture, in costume, in architectural detail. Even on that *vexata quæstio* “*De Re Vestiariâ*,” as much mooted perhaps at the present day as it was three centuries ago, how much light can be thrown by an examination of the sepulchral effigies of the clergy of the different grades, episcopal or otherwise, of the post Reformation period, taken in conjunction with other historic records. I do not, however, propose to enter, not here at least, on a question on which so much contention has arisen. If I allude to it again, it will be with no party feeling, but simply, incidentally, and by way of explanation.