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1905-6.

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Bouskell, Frank, Esq., Market Bosworth, Nuneaton.
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Brown, Albert, Esq., Genista, Ashby Road, Loughborough.
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Coles, Geo. G., M.D., South Kilworth, Rugby.
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Cook, Mr. J. H., 10, New Street, Leicester.
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Cork, H. J., Esq., Knighton Park Road, Leicester.
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Deane, Henry, Esq., Government Buildings, Newarke Street, Leicester.
Dexter, Mr. J. L., 2, Storer Road, Loughborough.
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Draper, Major A. T., Friar Lane, Leicester.
Dymock, H. W., Esq., Gifford, Leicester.
LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

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Ellis, Owen, Esq., The Rookery, Barrow-on-Soar.
Everard, J. B., Esq., J.P., Woodville, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.
Everard, Mrs. T. W., Bradgate Hall, Leicester.
Faire, A. W., Esq., Elmcote, Elm Road, Leicester.
Faire, Sir S., Gleofield, Leicester.
Farnham, George, Esq., Quorn House, Quorn, Loughborough.
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Fewkes, J., Esq., Ivy Cottage, Leicester.
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Fosbrooke, Leonard, Esq., Ravenstone Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Fosbrooke, T. H., Esq., Knighton Road, Leicester.
Fox, B. H. C., Esq., J.P., Maplewell, Loughborough.
Franklin, Mrs. G. C., 35, London Road, Leicester.
Freer, Major W. J., V.D., F.S.A. (Hon. Sec.), The Stoney Gate, Leicester.
Freer, Rev. A. A. Beresford, M.A., The Vicarage, Gussage All Saints', Salisbury.
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Grace, H. J., Esq., Enderby, Leicester.
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Harrison, S., Esq., F.R.I.B.A., St. Martin's, Leicester.
Harrold, Thomas, Esq., Castle Street, Hinckley.
Hartopp, Mr. Henry, 41, Barclay Street, Narborough Road, Leicester.
Hassall, John, Esq., J.P., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Hassall, Mrs., Rearby Rectory, Leicester.
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Herrick, Mrs. Perry, Beaumanor Park, Loughborough.
Hewitt, Francis, Esq., J.P., Kirby Muxloe, Leicester.
Hiley, E. V., Esq., Town Hall, Leicester.
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Hull, Geo., Esq., Clarendon Park Road, Leicester.
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Johnson, Mrs. T. Fielding, Brookfield, Stoneygate, Leicester.
Johnson, Mrs. William Goode, Vancouver City, B.C.
Jenison, Rev. Edmund, J.I.A. (Hon. Local Sec.), Gilmorton Rectory, Lutterworth.
Jenison, Mrs. T. Fielding, Brookfield, Stoneygate, Leicester.
Jenison, Mrs. William Goode, Vancouver City, B.C.
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Jones, W. H., Esq., 78, Sparkenho Street, Leicester.
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Keck, H. L. Powys-, Esq., J.P., (President), The Knoll, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
Kilby, Mr. C. W. (Under Treasurer), 1, Rupert Street, Leicester.
Lanesborough, The Right Hon. the Earl of, (President), Swithland Hall, Loughborough.
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Lawford, J., Esq., Sea View, Isle of Wight.
Lea, W. A., Esq., Lashurst, Stoneygate Road, Leicester.
Leicester, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, (President), The Canony House, Peterborough.
Lilley, Samuel G., jun., Esq., Southfields, Leicester.
Lillingston, G. W., Esq., J.P., Ulverscroft, Leicester.
MacDonald, J. R., Esq., M.P. (President), 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.
Marriott, Sir Charles H. (President), Kibworth Harcourt, Leicester.
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Moore, George, Esq., J.P., Appleby Hall, Atherstone.
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Moss, Wilfrid, Esq. (Hon. Local Sec.), Loughborough.
Newill, G. E., Esq., Riseholme, Guifford Road, Leicester.
New York Public Library, U.S.A.
Newbury, the Rev. E. F., Dishley with Thorpeacre, Loughborough.
Oliver, C. F., Esq., Huggsden, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.
Oram, Arthur, Esq., The Spinneys, Ratcliff Road, Leicester.
Oswin, R. B., Esq., Stoneygate Road, Leicester.
Paget, W. B., Esq., J.P., Southfield, Loughborough.
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Partridge, S. S. E-q., Belvoir Street, Leicester.
Peach, Robt., Esq., The Elms, Oadby, Leicester.
Peach, H. H., Esq., Stoughton Road, Leicester.
Peake, Harold J., Esq., Westbrooke House, Newbury, Berks.
Phillips, G., Esq., Fosse Bank, Oakham.
Pick, S. Perkins, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Millstone Lane, Leicester.
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LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

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Robinson, Chas. S., Esq., Stanley Road, Leicester.
Robinson, Dr Thomas, Bowling Green Street, Leicester.
Rolleston, Sir J. F. L., J.P., (President), Glen Parva, Leicester.
Rowley, Robt., Esq., J.P., Glen Magna, Leicester.
Rowley, T. S., Esq., Glen Magna, Leicester.
Rust, Arthur, Esq., 126, Regent Road, Leicester.
Rutland, His Grace the Duke of (The Lord Lieutenant, Patron), Burton Hall, Loughborough.
Ryder, T. H., Esq., M.A., East Avenue, Clarendon Park, Leicester.
Salisbury, W. Llewellyn, Esq., Llanwern Lodge, London Road, Leicester.
Sanders, The Rev. Canon, LL.D., St. Martin's Vicarage, Leicester.
Seale, Frank, Esq., 25, Horsefair Street, Leicester.
Simpson, J. W., Esq., 4, Berridge Street, Leicester.
Sloane, Mrs. S., 13, Welford Road, Leicester.
Smith, C. A., Esq., Knaptoft Hall, Rugby.
Smith-Carington, H. H., Esq., Stanley Grove, Oxford Road, Manchester.
Somerset, His Grace the Duke of, (President), Burton Hall, Loughborough.
Spalding, J. T., Esq., 22, Villa Road, Nottingham.
Spencer, C. A., Esq., Stoneygate, Leicester.
Spurway, J. W., Esq., High Cross Street, Leicester.
Squire, S., Esq., Stoneygate Road, Leicester.
Stewart, R. C., Esq., County Asylum, Narborough, Leicester.
Symington, S., Esq., F.R.G.S., Brooklands, Market Harborough.
Taylor, J. W., Esq., Loughborough.
Taylor, John H., Esq., 84, Syston Street, Leicester.
Thomas, Rev. A. H., M.A., St. Elmo, Woodland Avenue, Leicester.
Thomasson, F., Esq., M.P. (President), 34, Gloucester Square, London.
Thomson, Cha., Esq., Stoneygate Road, Leicester.
Thompson, W. T., Esq., Knighton House, Stoneygate, Leicester.
Turner, Joseph, Esq., Havelock Street, Leicester.
Turner, G. C., Esq., Elmfield Avenue, Leicester.
Turner, J., Esq., J.P., Stanleigh, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Walkerley, A., Esq., London Road, Leicester.
Walker, Ralph R., Esq., Ratcliffe Hall, Syston.
Walker, T. Esq., Glen Hall!, Leicester.
Walter, Edward, Esq., Croft, Leicester.
Walters, J. Tudor, Esq., M.P., Granville Road, Leicester.
Warton, J. W., Esq., (Hon. Auditor), The Oaks, Stoneygate, Leicester.
Webster, Miss E., Little Peatling Hall Lutterworth.
RULES.

1. That the Society be called "THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER."

2. That the objects of the Society be, to promote the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture, General Antiquities, and the Restoration of Mutilated Architectural Remains within the County; and to furnish suggestions, so far as may be within its province, for improving the character of Ecclesiastical Edifices, and for preserving all ancient remains which the Committee may consider of value and importance.

3. That the Society be composed of Patrons, Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries; and Honorary and Ordinary Members.

4. That the Members of the Society be privileged to propose new Members, either by letter or personally, to be elected at the Committee Meetings; and that Honorary Members shall be gentlemen who have either rendered signal service to the Society, or are specially learned in the subjects the study of which it is formed to encourage, and shall be nominated by the Committee at one of their Meetings, and proposed for election only at the General Annual Meeting of the Members to be held in the January of each year.

5. That Rural Deans within the County of Leicester be ex-officio Members of the Committee, on their signifying an intention to become Members of the Society.

6. That each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, to be due on the first day of January in each year.

7. That the affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee composed of the Patrons, Presidents, Rural Deans (being Members), all Secretaries of the Society, all Professional Architects (being Members), all Honorary Members, and not less than twenty Ordinary Members, of whom four at least shall have been Members of the Committee of the preceding year.

8. That the Meetings of the Members be held on the last Monday of every alternate month; that one of such Meetings to be held in the month of January be considered the Annual General Meeting, at which the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts be rendered and the Committee for the year be elected, and such new Rules or alterations in the Rules proposed and made as may be thought necessary; provided always that due notice of such new Rules or alteration in Rules be given.
by circular to each Member of the Society at least seven days before the Annual Meeting. That in addition to the Bi-Monthly Meetings—so including the Annual Meeting—Public Meetings for the reading of Papers, &c., may be held as provided for under Rule 11.

9. That the Committee (of whom five shall be a quorum) have power to add to their number, and to elect from the Society the requisite number of Secretaries.

10. That the Members of the Committee in any neighbourhood may associate other Members of the Society with themselves, and form Committees for Local Purposes in communication with the Central Committee.

11. That the Public Meetings of the Society be holden at such times and places as shall be appointed by the Committee.

12. That the Committee meet at the times and places which they may themselves appoint.

13. That the Secretaries be empowered, on the requisition of five Members of the Committee, to call a Special Meeting of the Society.

14. That Donations of Architectural and Antiquarian Books, Plans, &c., be received; that the Committee be empowered to make purchases and procure casts and drawings, which shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

15. That when the Committee shall consider any Paper, which may have been read before the Society, worthy of its being printed at its expense, they shall request the author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed, provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the author with twenty-five copies. All other questions relating to publishing Plans and Papers, and illustrating them with engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

16. That the Committee may every year publish, or join with other Architectural and Archaeological Societies in publishing, for circulation among the Members, Transactions to contain descriptions and Papers connected with the objects of the Society.

17. That on application being made to any Member of the Committee, or to the Committee collectively, for the advice of the Society in the restoration of any Church, a Sub-Committee be appointed (of which the Incumbent or Resident Minister be one) to visit the Church, and submit a report in writing to the General Committee.

18. That all Plans for the building, enlargement, or restoration of churches, schools, &c., sent for the inspection of the Committee, be placed in the hands of one of the Secretaries of the Society, at least fourteen days before the Committee Meeting, for the Secretary to prepare a special report thereon.

19. That the Committee have power at any Meeting to make grants towards the objects of the Society, provided that if such grant—other than that for carrying out the objects contemplated in Rules 15 and 16—exceed 30s., notice be given in the circular or advertisement calling the Meeting.

The Bi-Monthly Meetings of the Society are held on the last Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November—the Meeting in January to be the General Meeting for the transaction of business. Committee Meetings at 2.30 p.m.; Bi-Monthly Meetings at 3 p.m., at the Society's Room, at the Old Town Library, Guildhall, Leicester.

NOTE.—The Society's Room is now at the Old Town Library, Guildhall, St. Martin's, Leicester, where the Library is kept, and is open daily from 10 to 4 for the use of Members. The keys can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.
Societies with which the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society exchanges "Transactions":—

The Antiquarian Society of Stockholm.
The Bodleian Library.
The British Archaeological Association, London.
The Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archeological Society.
The Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archæological Society.
The Clifton Antiquarian Club.
The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.
The Edinburgh Architectural Association.
The Essex Archaeological Society.
The East Herts. Archaeological Society.
The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
The Kent Archæological Society.
The Liecester and Leicestershire Society of Architects.
The North Oxfordshire Architectural Society.
The Oxfordshire Architectural Society.
The Powys-land Club. (Montgomeryshire.)
The Royal Archæological Institute.
The St. Alban's and Herts. Architectural and Archaeological Society.
The Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
The Society of Antiquaries of London.
The Suffolk Institute of Archæology.
The Surrey Archæological Society.
The Thoresby Society of Leeds.
The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.
The Viking Club.

THE 52ND ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting the Report for 1906, your Committee can only state that progress in our work has been fairly maintained. It is with great regret that the Committee has to report the loss by death and resignation of several members of the Society, and especially that of its senior Patron, His Grace John James Robert Manners, 7th Duke of Rutland, who joined the Society on its formation in 1855; and always took the greatest interest in its work, presiding on more than one occasion over its meetings. His memory will be held in affection and esteem by all who knew him. He was born in 1818, and married first in 1851, Catherine Louisa Georgiana, the only daughter of Col. Manley, C.B., and second, Janetta, daughter of Thomas Hughan, of the Airds, Galloway. His eldest son, Henry, John Brindisley Manners, Marquess of Granby, was born 1852. The late Duke of Rutland, K.G., G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Cantab., was First Commissioner of Works 1852, 1858-9, 1866-9; Postmaster-General 1874-80, and 1885-6; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1886-92; M.P. for Newark (C) 1844-7; Colchester 1850-7; North Leicestershire 1857-85; Eastern Division 1885-8; Hon. Col. 3rd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment from 1888; and Steward of Cambridge from 1892. He died at Belvoir Castle on the 4th day of August last, and was laid to rest in the Mausoleum.

At the Bi-Monthly Meeting, held on the 24th of September following, the following resolution was unanimously passed and forwarded to the Lord
LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Lieutenant of the County, who had most kindly consented to accept the office of a Patron of the Society:

"We, the Members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, in Meeting assembled, desire to place on record our high appreciation of the many services rendered to this Society, and to the County at large, by His Grace John James Robert Manners, K.G., G.C.B., 7th Duke of Rutland, and our deep regret at his death. He was for more than 50 years one of our Members, and since 1888 a Patron of the Society. We hereby express our respectful sympathy with his successor on the loss that he has sustained. We also gratefully thank His Grace, the present Duke of Rutland, The Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, for becoming a Patron of this Society."

In the death of Richard Twining, Esq., in his 99th year, who was J.P. for Middlesex, and of The Lodge, Bitteswell, and of 184, Cromwell Road, London, S.W., we lose an old and valued member. He joined the Society in November, 1876. He was a celebrated collector of old English silver plate, and on the 8th December last, Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods, sold the collection. A fine Charles II. tankard, chased with acanthus and palm leaves, by John Sutton, 1680, inscribed, "The gift of Mrs. Rebecke Deacon, Aint to Richard Little;" 19 ozs. at 12s. per oz., £118 15s. (Garrard); and a Charles II. tazza, embossed with acanthus foliage, 13½ in. diameter, 3½ in. high, 1667, with presentation inscription, "From Mrs. Rebecke Deacon to Elizabeth Little, senr., April 26, 1675,;" 28 ozs. 2 dwt. at 23s. per oz., £330 3s. 6d. (Garrard). At the same sale two Boston Corporation Maces (silver) were sold, dates 1682 and 1727, and made £440 and £400 respectively (Crichton).

By the death of Mr. J. W. Taylor, of Loughborough, the Society has lost one of its oldest and most valued members.

We have also lost another old member in the late Edwin Clephan, Esq., J.P., at the advanced age of 90 years. He was the son of Robert Clephan, Esq., of Stockton-on-Tees, and was born in 1817, and married first, in 1849, Annie, daughter of Joseph Underwood, Esq., of Leicester, and secondly in 1863, Louisa, daughter of Geo. G. Withers, Esq., of Leicester. He was elected a member in July, 1876.

We also regret the loss of Mr. W. B. Bragg, of Market Harborough, who was Hon. Local Secretary for that District, and joined the Society on the 31st of July, 1882. He took a special interest in the local history of Market Harborough.

We have also lost by death the Rev. H. E. Whinfield, B.A., Vicar of Arnesby. He only joined us in 1904, and took much interest in the work of the Society.

The following have resigned their membership:—A. B. Donaldson, Esq. (who has left the county), the Rev. Canon Alderson and the Rev. J. A. Tanner, and Messrs. R. J. Leaper, G. H. Hodges, J. H. Thompson, W. J. Tucker, C. Wright, W. J. Curtis, and Wm. Langham, of Leicester.

Our valued friend, Thomas Ingram, Esq., of Wigston, one of the founders of the Society, and a Subscriber for 51 years, has also resigned his membership, and your Committee recommend his election as an Honorary Member in recognition of his long and valued services.

The following new Members were elected.

In January. C. S. Bigg, Esq., B.A., Friar Lane, Leicester; W. T. Horspool, Esq., 189, Hinckley Road, Leicester; R. R. Preston, Esq., 2, New Street, Leicester; Rev. Warwick Whiteley, M.A., Narborough, Leicester; W. H. Bailey, Esq., 15, Tenant Street, Derby.

In May. F. Thomasson, Esq., M.P., 34, Gloucester Square, London (and a President); George Moore, Esq., J.P., Appleby Hall, Atherstone; Richard Oswald Brown, Esq., Manor House, Cadeby, Nuneaton.

In July. Mrs. Garnar, Fair View, Knighton Drive, Leicester; Wm. Wright, Esq., One Ash, Quorn, Loughborough; W. H. Jones, Esq., 75, Sparkenhoe Street, Leicester; Noel B. Spurway, Esq., The Lawn, Aylestone, Leicester.

In September. The Rev. F. S. Edmonds, Foxton Vicarage, Leicester.

In November. Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq., Ravenstone Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and the Rev. G. E. Gillbanks, Ratby Vicarage, Leicester.

There was a net gain of four Members only, as against a net gain of twenty-three last year. We appeal to the Hon. Local Secretaries and the Members to induce their friends to join.

There have been two special Committee Meetings during the year, in addition to the ordinary Bi-Monthly Meetings. During the past year a Paper was read on the "Sequestration Papers" of Edward Farnham, of Quorndon, by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.

The second portion of the "Marriage Licence Bonds" has been published in the Associated Societies' volume for 1905, and in the same volume a Paper by A. P. Moore, Esq., B.C.L., on "Proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Courts in the Archdeaconry of Leicester, 1516-1535." Also in the same volume, in the portion contributed by the Northampton Society, an illustrated Paper by Rev. Canon Sanders, LL.D., on "St. Martin's Church, Leicester." The Committee hope that during the present year more Members will be able to contribute Papers.

The Leicestershire Survey, owing in part to the continued illness of the President, Major Freer, has made but little progress during the year. Subscriptions would be gladly received by the Hon. Sec., H. A. Roechling, Esq., C.E., Market Street, Leicester. The Society has decided to contribute towards the cost of transacting the Lincoln Records, and also conditionally to subscribe to the Restoration of the Churches of St. Margaret, Leicester, and Stoke Golding.

After much consideration, the Society has decided to retain the valuable 15th Century windows in its possession until the Corporation of Leicester extend the Museum Buildings, when it is hoped special arrangements may be made for their worthy display and protection.

The Annual Excursion of the Society was made on June 25th and 26th, to Belvoir, Bottesford, Grantham, and Peterborough, under the guidance of the Bishop of Leicester, Canon Vincent Jackson, and others. It was pronounced one of the most enjoyable of the Society's Excursions.

Geo. Green, Esq., has been elected, an Hon. Secretary for Market Harborough, and Wilfrid Moss, Esq., for Loughborough.

Interesting exhibits of Roman coins, recently discovered in Leicester, Roman pottery, medals, books, &c., have been exhibited by Messrs. J. W. and N. Spurway, Major Freer, Mr. Peach and others.

Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. Quarrell, M.A., were again elected as delegates at the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

Church and other Work in the County.*

Anstey.—On Saturday, June 9th, 1906, three new bells were dedicated by the Right Rev. The Bishop of Leicester (one of our Presidents). When an inspection of the old bells, which numbered five, was made some time ago, it was found that two bells were cracked, and that the fittings needed repair. A Committee was appointed; and it was eventually decided to complete the octave. Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Martin, of the Brand, with their usual generosity, offered to provide one of the bells. This offer was thankfully accepted, and the parish undertook the task of raising further sums necessary. The work was entrusted to Messrs.

* Many of the shorter notices are taken, by permission, from the Diocesan Calendar.
J. W. Taylor and Sons, the well known bell-founders, of Loughborough. The fourth and fifth bells were recast, the latter bearing the date 1723, and the fourth containing the inscription, "God reward my benefactors." The second bell has the inscription, "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness. To the Glory of God, from Robert Frewen Martin and Henrietta Susan Martin," and on the third bell, also a new one, is inscribed, "J. Kerry Williams, Rector, W. Morris and J. Burchnall, C.W." The weights of the bells vary from 2cwt. 3qrs. (treble), 3cwt. 1lb. (2nd), 3cwt. 3qrs. 5lbs. (3rd), 4cwt. 15lbs. (4th), 5cwt. 8lbs. (5th), 5cwt. 1qr. (6th), 6cwt. 1qr. 15lbs. (7th), and the tenor, 8cwt. 1qr. 15lbs. This last contains the names of William Hardstaff and Joseph Lewin, formerly Churchwardens. A band of ringers successfully accomplished the first peal of 5,024 changes on the bells, the time taken being within three hours. The performers were: William Cooper (treble), Wm. H. Inglesant (2nd), William Wilson, jun. (3rd), Frederick W. Herbert (4th), Josiah Morris (5th), Arthur R. Oldham (6th), Charles H. Fowler (7th), and W. Wilson (tenor). The peal which was composed and conducted by Mr. William Wilson, was rung for the first time.

**Barwell.**—Brass eagle lectern. Cost £65.

**Blackfordby.**—Land purchased for the extension of the churchyard at a cost of £150.

**Bottesford.**—The font has been removed to a position near the West door. Cost £40.

**Black Bowden.**—New choir stalls have been placed in this church. Cost £70.

**Nether Broughton.**—An oak reredos, costing about £100, has been placed in the chancel.

**Brunningthorpe.**—New stove and lamps have been placed in this church. Cost £13.

**Buckminster.**—This churchyard has been enlarged.

**Long Clawson.**—A new heating apparatus has been placed in this church. Cost £100.

**Coalville.**—Incandescent lights have been placed in this church. Cost £45.

**Colesorton.**—Church tower and spire repaired. £15.

**Croxton Kerrial.**—A parochial institute has been built. Cost £400.

**Earl Shilton.**—The churchyard has been enlarged, clock dials cleaned, and other small alterations made. Cost £359.

**Great Easton.**—New organ and vestry. £430.

**Enderby.**—New heating apparatus has been placed in this church at a cost of £117.


**Fleckney.**—Part of the west wall of this church (only rebuilt some 35 years ago), has been repaired at a cost of £150.

**Frodsham.**—New organ. £60.

**Frowlesworth.**—Alabaster panelling has been placed on the east wall of this church. Cost £20.

**Gilmorton.**—Two memorial stained glass windows. Cost £65.

**Gumley.**—The church tower has been repaired at a cost of £180.

**Hingham-on-the-Hill.**—A stained glass window, representing the Marriage Feast at Cana, was unveiled on September 6th, given by F. G. Cradock, M.D., of Gloucester, in memory of his parents, who are buried in the churchyard.

**Horninghold.**—Two new windows to chancel.
Hose.—Church tower repaired, also framework of bells, and improvements in churchyard. Cost £177.

Ibstock.—Spire repointed and repaired, bells rehung and new one added. Cost £300.

Ilston-on-the-Hill.—Gift of stained glass window, £60.

North Kilworth.—Bells rehung with new frames. £180.

Kimcote.—Church floor repaired, stonework repointed, new staircase to belfry. £160.

Kirkby Mallory.—Dedication of a new font. On Sunday, October 7th, there was a special service at 3 p.m., for the purpose of dedicating the new font, which has been given to the church as a memorial offering by Mr. F. C. Newton and his wife, being the youngest daughter of the late Rector of Kirkby Mallory, and Mrs. Augustus Byron. The font is of extremely beautiful design, consisting of a full-sized angelic figure kneeling on one knee, and supporting on the other a basin, which is to hold the baptismal water. The face of the angel is looking upwards as if imploring the Divine care and protection for the baptised member of Christ's Church. The figure is of pure white Caen stone, resting upon a solid marble slab, on which is engraved the sentence, "Suffer little children to come unto Me." Messrs. Jones and Willis, of Birmingham, supplied the figure and stone work of the font.

Leicester, All Saints'—Chancel repaired. £100.

Leicester, All Souls'.—On the 28th June, The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough (a Patron of this Society), consecrated the church, which, occupying a prominent position on Aylestone Road, has been erected as a memorial to the Nedham family, long resident in Leicester, by Mrs. Rayson (wife of Prebendary W. Rayson), and Mrs. Macaulay (wife of Canon J. H. Macaulay). The inscription placed near the west doors reads as follows:—"To the glory of God, and the dear memory of John and Sarah Nedham, and their children, departed to their rest, this Church was built A.D. 1906, by their two surviving daughters, Frances Mary Rayson and Agnes Susan Macaulay. 'All things come of Thee, and of Thine own have we given Thee.' Thanks be to God." The church of All Souls, designed by Mr. G. F. Bodley, R.A., is not only a fine specimen of his work, but is also one of the most beautiful of the modern churches in Leicester. The exterior of the church is simple and unpretentious: it is without tower or steeple, built of red brick, relieved with Bath stone facings round the windows and doors; the bell is at the west end and bears the inscriptions, "Venite ad me," "Lux perpetua luceat eis." Plain as is the exterior, the visitor is surprised by the contrast the interior presents. Square massive pillars (without capitals), of white stone, support the long barrel roof, which stretches in unbroken line from east to west; the pillars separating the nave from the aisles. The roof is richly painted and harmonises well with the severe grandeur of the nave. A beautiful rood screen of English oak divides the nave from the chancel, a fine specimen of wood carving. The chief feature of this church is, however, the reredos in white stone reaching almost to the roof. The centre piece is the Crucifixion, with the figures of St. Mary and St. John standing below. In niches on either side are the figures of three Angels holding shields, on which are depicted the emblems of the Evangelists and the signs of the Crucifixion. The side chapel, with highly ornamented roof, is on the north side of the chancel, but is not yet completely furnished. The organ (a temporary one), stands on the south side. The church, which is entirely free, is seated with chairs, and has accommodation for about 650. It is lighted throughout with electricity in an effective manner. The length of the church from west to east is 124 ft., and width 74 ft. The site for the church, costing about £3,000, was paid for by the Church Extension Board and the Parish of St. Andrew, in the proportion of about two-thirds and one-third. The district assigned to the church has a population between 4,000 and 5,000, and is taken out of St. Andrew's and St. Mary's.
Leicester, St. Alban’s.—This church was consecrated on February 11th, 1906, and is one of the churches built by the Leicester Archidiaconal Church Extension Board; the land was the gift of Mr. Harrison Parry, who also contributed £2,050 towards the building. It is situated at the south end of Harrison Road, and is bounded by Harrison Road, Westminster Street, and Surrey Street, the west end of the church facing Harrison Road. The plan consists of a nave and chancel 26ft. wide and 140ft. long, the chancel being the same width as the nave; the nave has six bays with segmental arches 16ft. span, turned from pier to pier, the north and south aisles to nave are 20ft. wide, and extend the length of the six bays of the nave. The two principal entrances are on the north and south of the aisles, and centrally with the western bay of nave; the porches are open and project beyond the aisle walls, and internal wood framed lobbies are provided to these entrances, with swing doors. A spacious organ chamber is provided on the north side of the chancel, and well open to the church. The clergy and choir vestries are on the south side of the chancel, the former having direct access to the chancel as well as to the corridor. The choir vestry is 15ft. wide and 23ft. long, well lighted, and with a segmental ceiling; the heating chamber is provided under this vestry, and is approached from the outside. The church has accommodation for 600 seats besides the chancel stalls, which have seating for 30. The font is placed at the west end, centrally with the nave, and stands on a marble platform two steps up; the base is of stone and the font is made of cast lead. A photograph of this font was exhibited at the last Arts’ and Crafts’ Exhibition in London. The handwork is the work of Mr. G. P. Bankart, and the emblems on the face are those of St. Alban. The Chancel is divided from the nave by a low stone wall, and on the stone pedestals at each side of the steps, leading from the nave to the chancel, are two beautifully-carved stone figures, one representing “Truth,” and the other “Wisdom.” These figures are from the studio of Mr. Crossland McClure, sculptor, of Leicester. The chancel floor is paved with Cipillino, Irish Green, and other marbles, the steps being in Hopton wood stone. The pulpit is formed in the lower part as part of the dwarf stone wall; the upper part is of bronze. The lectern is also of bronze and iron; both the latter were made by Messrs. Collins and Co., of Leicester. The nave, aisles, and vestries, are paved with wood blocks. The ceiling to nave is segmental in form with moulded ribs, and stained green, the tie beams of the principals being stencilled with a simple design. The whole of the church is built with thin bricks and flush pointed joints; stonework is sparingly used on the outside on account of cost, and the roofs are slated with Precelly Rustic Welsh slates in graduated courses. The heating is effected by means of low pressure hot water, and the Church is adequately ventilated. The architecture generally is simple and severe, and although there is a certain Gothic feeling in many of the features, there has been no attempt to reproduce a style of architecture, which was a living art in past ages. The church and fittings cost £4,400. The architect was Mr. Howard H. Thomson, F.R.I.B.A., of Leicester.

Agislestone.—Gift of an oak tower screen.

Leicester, Christ Church. — Interior and exterior repaired; incandescent lighting. £170.

Leicester, Knighton, St. Mary’s.—New heating apparatus and ventilators. Cost £150.

Leicester, Knighton, St. John’s.—Electric light in chancel given by Mr. J. A. Corah, Churchwarden. £40.

Leicester, St. Andrew’s.—Improvement in the Knighton Street Mission Room.

Leicester, St. Barnabas.—The organ has been restored at a cost of £54, and new heating apparatus put in this church at a cost of £103.

Leicester, St. Martin’s.—Electric action to organ bellows; and eastern portion of church repointed. £400.

Leicester, St. Nicholas.—On Thursday, November 8th, the new Sunday school and parish room in St. Nicholas’ parish, Leicester, was formally opened. The present structure was the successor of the old County school, which had existed since 1814, and which had done much useful service. It was originally
intended to be a training college for school teachers and mistresses for the County of Leicester, as well as a seminary for children, and was built by money collected from over 170 churches throughout the county. About two years ago, the local education authority closed the school, and a new scheme was obtained from the Board of Education, by which the trustees were allowed to sell a portion of the site; with the money thus obtained the new school has been built. The architect was Mr. Stockdale Harrison. The new building is substantially built and consists of two large rooms some 26ft. wide and 68ft. long with ante-rooms. Both the principal rooms are so constructed as to admit of a division into four class-rooms by means of wooden screens on the ground floor, and by curtains in the higher. The structure was erected at a cost of about £1,900. On excavating, some pottery (a portion of it Roman), was found.

**Leicester, St. John the Evangelist's.**—As the result of an anonymous donation, the beautiful chancel screen has been further enriched by three bronze ornaments. The present improvements serve to bring out the detail of the work. On either side of the portico an angel with drawn sword is affixed, to symbolise the heavenly guardians of the gates of Paradise keeping out "All that worketh abomination or maketh a lie." The other ornament is the figure of the dove representing the outpouring gift of the Holy Ghost. A dedication service was conducted at the church, on Thursday evening, November 30th, by the Vicar, the Rev. J. H. Molesworth.

**Leicester, St. Paul's.**—Gift of memorial oak screen to side altar, children's stained glass window. £50.

**Leicester, St. Saviour's.**—New lighting in the chancel.

**Leicester, The Holy Apostles.**—A large temporary church has been built. £640.

**Loddington.**—The organ has been repaired.

**Loughborough, Holy Trinity.**—Gift of brass lectern.

**Market Bosworth.**—Gift of stained glass window, bells recast, and new gas pendants.

**Markfield.**—On September 20th, the new organ, built by Porritt and Son, of Leicester at a cost of £325, was dedicated by the Rev. Canon A. M. Rendell, R.D.

**Mountsorrel, Christ Church.**—Gift of brass alms dish. Incandescent lighting introduced.

**Mountsorrel, St. Peter's.**—Roof re-slated.

**Newtown Linford.**—New organ and heating apparatus. £450.

**The Oaks, Charnwood Forest.**—This was the first church built after the enclosure of Charnwood Forest, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln, on the 18th June, 1815 (Waterloo Day). To commemorate this fact, The Hon. Mr. Justice Joyce (one of our Presidents), obtained six lances used by the 9th Lancers, at Waterloo, and they have been placed in this church.

**Orton-on-the-Hill.**—Organ repaired and church walls repainted. £200.

**Osgathorpe.**—Gift of carved oak credence table, and oil painting of the Nativity.

**Penning Magna.**—On July the 12th, this church, All Saints', was re-opened by the Bishop of the Diocese. From an historical point of view, the church is one of the most interesting buildings in the country, dating as it does from the Norman period. Structurally, the building is small and its decorations of a very simple character. It consists of tower, nave, and chancel, all of which give striking evidence of the great age of the sacred edifice. Its earlier portions are in the Early English style of architecture, and the tower, which is embattled, has traces of an advanced period of this style. The nave was probably built in the early part of the thirteenth century, and portions of the walls may be older still, but their construction gives no clue to their date. Judging from the appearance of the building, it is evident that restorations were effected during the Gothic period, the north doorway, the square-headed and decorated windows, being
evidence that such alteration did take place. Other extensive alterations were
made at a later period; these included the raising of the walls of the nave, and
the lowering of the pitch of the roof. The present work of restoration has
affected an improvement. The somewhat unsightly porch on the north side has
been replaced by a new one in the original style of the building, and the old
entrance and the beautiful window to the left of it, on the south side of the nave
have been preserved. Many other alterations have been made, one of the
principal changes being in the east window, which has been replaced by one as
far as possible in the original style. In addition the walls have been re-pointed,
and new stones inserted wherever necessary, while internally the gallery at the
west end has been removed, the nave and chancel re-flooried, and the sittings
repaired. The cost of these extensive alterations is estimated at over £2,500,
but a generous response has been made to the appeal for the necessary funds.
Amongst those who have contributed are Mr. T. S. Pearson-Gregory, lord of the
manor, who has given £1,000 for the purpose, and Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, of
Derby, who have given £500. The sum of £350 still remains to be raised to
cover the heavy cost of the restoration.

Rothley.—New heating apparatus. £300.

Scraptoft.—Leads of nave roof repaired. New stove.

Sheepy Magna.—Gift of memorial window and tablet.

Smeeton Westerby.—A new organ has been erected in this church.

Stoney Stanton.—New infant school built, £1,250. Site given.

Swinford.—New wood and lead roof to tower. £90.

Thurcaston.—New heating apparatus in church. £130.

Wigston Magna, All Souls'.—Church relighted. Cost £60.

Wigston Magna, St. Thomas'.—On Saturday, May 26th, was unveiled the
tablet erected in the porch to commemorate the record feat of ringing, performed
on the bells of this church in 1904. The tablet is of Sicilian marble with cornice
of Caen stone. On it is represented a female figure reclining against a bell and
studying a tome of mathematics. The whole is upon background of enameled
slate, and has the following inscription: "Midland Counties Association of
Change-Ringers. To perpetuate a great achievement, this tablet is erected by
public subscription. It was agreed to attempt a world's record on these bells;
and after ringing on April 4th a trial peal of 17,104, in six hours and forty-five
minutes, the same band met again on Tuesday, December 27th, 1904, when, in
the space of ten hours and thirty-five minutes was accomplished the great peal of
17,104, Double Norwich Court Bob Majors, being the longest peal of changes
ever rung without rest. It was brought round true to the satisfaction of critics
from all parts of the Kingdom, and ably performed by these persons whose names
will ever be memorable in the history of change ringing, viz.—Josiah Morris
(Leicester), treble; Thos. H. Taffender (London), 2nd; Charles H. Fowler
(Leicester), 3rd; Thomas R. Hensher (Wellingborough), 4th; James Houghton
(Irthlingborough), 5th; Wm H. Inglesant (Loughborough), 6th; Arthur R.
Aldham (Barwell), 7th; and William Wilson (Leicester), tenor. Composed and
D. Dewar, Vicar; W. B. Alcock and A. Bent, Churchwardens; W. W. Thomp-
son, tower keeper, 'Labor Omnia Vincit.'"

Woodhouse Eaves.—Gas put in church. £100.

Wymondham.—A clock with Cambridge quarter chimes, by Messrs. Smith, of
Derby, has been put in the church tower, costing £124, and was dedicated on
November 23rd, 1906.

Before closing the report, your Committee desire to repeat their deep regret
at the long-continued illness of the Hon. Corresponding Secretary, Major Freer.
Most of the report has been completed by him during a period of his partial
recovery, and it is with much sympathy they have heard of a further relapse.
They earnestly hope for his speedy convalescence.
ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

RECEIPTS.

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PAYMENTS.

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<td>Cost of Room and Sundries</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Examined and found correct,

JOHN W. WARTNABY,
Hon. Auditor.

January 26th, 1907.

January 30th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, held at the Society's Room, at the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester.

The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from V. B. Crowther-Beynon, F.S.A., Col. G. C. Bellairs, V.D., Hon. Financial Secretary, and C. J. Billson, Esq., M.A., Hon. Librarian.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Royal Archaeological Institute for No. 242 of the "Archaeological Journal;" to the Antiquarian Society of Stockholm for Part 3, Vol. XVII. of the Publications; to the Shropshire Archaeological Society for Part 3, Vol. IV. of the Third Series of the Transactions.

An application for exchange of Transactions received from the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., Rampton Rectory, Cambridge, the Hon. Secretary of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society, was agreed to.

The following were elected Members of the Society:—Dr. Cresswell, Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough; Owen A. Ellis, Esq., The Rookery, Barrow-on-Soar; Capt. C. H. Jones, M.A., The Vol. X.
School, Uppingham; Wilfrid Moss, Esq., Loughborough; Frank Seale, Esq., Architect, Horsefair Street, Leicester.

The question of the Celebration of the Society's 50th year of existence was then discussed, and the following Special Committee was elected, with power to add to their number:—
All the Members of the Excursion Sub-Committee, the Hon. Local Secretaries, with the addition of Messrs. S. P. Pick, J. Spurway, Thos. Harrold, H. Hartopp, and Canon Sanders.

A Letter was read from the Rev. J. L. H. Jenkyn, Vicar of Peatling Magna, with reference to the Restoration of the Old Church of All Saints', Great Peatling, and appealing for contributions. The sum of £2 2s. was voted.

Mrs. Fielding Johnson enquired whether this Society would be willing to sell or replace the old stained glass window lights in the Old house in Highcross Street, believed to have been the residence of Roger Wyggeston.

The lights were bought some years ago by the Society from Mr. Stevens.

Mrs. Fielding Johnson said that it was very desirable to have the lights placed in their original position, as the ancient character of the building was destroyed without them.

After full discussion, the Committee referred the matter to the Hon. Secretaries for consideration and report.

The Report for the year 1904 was read by Major Freer, and the Treasurer's Accounts by J. W. Wartnaby, Esq., Hon. Auditor.

It was RESOLVED that the Report and Accounts be received and adopted (see page 215, Vol. IX.).

The following were then exhibited:

By MAJOR FREER (for MR. PEACH):—A Book printed in 1659, entitled "The Right Government of Thoughts," written by the Rev. John Angel, sometime Lecturer at Leicester, and Donor of the Town Library. Also old Plan of Estate at Burton Overy, late belonging to Sir John Oneby, Bt., then of Henry Coleman, Esq.

By MAJOR FREER (for MR. HERBERT):—Plan showing recent excavations in Millstone Lane, Leicester.

By MAJOR FREER (for W. HARLEY HIND, ESQ.):—A Document by Nichols, relating to the Sparkenhoe portion of his History of Leicestershire, together with an old bill and letter, late belonging to P. W. Harley. The following are copies thereof:
Mr. Nichols' History of Leicestershire.

"The Hundred of Sparkenhoe (being the Seventh and concluding Portion) is advancing in the press and shall be carried on with as much dispatch as the Attention requisite to so laborious an undertaking will permit. The plates (except such Views of Gentlemen's seats as may be still contributed) are all engraved. Animated by the gratifying Encouragement which the Gentlemen of the County have held forth (see the Leicester Journal October 14th 1808, or the Gentleman's Magazine Vol. 77 pp. 872, 968, vol. 78 p. 8,) Mr. Nichols has determined to Re-print the 6th portion the Hundred of Guthlaxton, to supply those sets which a late fatal accident has left imperfect. But as the number expected to be called for of the Seventh part is less than 200 and of the 6th part less than 100, he respectfully requests to be favoured with the names of those who wish to be supplied with either or both. The price of the Demy Paper of each will be five guineas, of the Royal six Guineas, being in the whole, no more than two guineas advance on each sett beyond the original proposals. As every Portion describes a separate Hundred of the County and may in some degree be considered as a complete work, a very few copies of the 6th and 7th Portions will be printed for the use of those who may be desirous of possessing a single Part.

Any Gentleman who may not be disposed to continue the Work, or is inclined to sell the Volumes already published, may receive for them the full price, provided they are returned undamaged to J. Nichols Red Lion Passage Fleet Street.

Feb. 14 1809.

Nichols & Sons best compts. to Messrs. Harleys and take the liberty of enclosing a Bill for the "History of Leicestershire," and of enquiring whether they should find the new Volume just published containing the hundred of Guthlaxton and considerable additions to the History of Leicester town.

Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, Jan. 5th, 1808.

Messrs. Harleys bought of J. Nichols and Son.

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Loughbro. Sat. 18—th March 1820.

Dear Boy

Your very welcome letter of yesterday came duly to me and am happy to hear of your safe arrival in London, and in order to furnish you with needful come now to put you in the way. I am indebted to Messrs. Nichols & Sons Printers Red Lion passage Fleet Street for the introductory Volume of his "history of Leicestershire," which is £5—5—0. You will please to pay them with the draft, and take the difference and take receipt for the ammount, which will furnish you for the present. We are all well at Loughbro. with our best wishes to you for health and comfort, with my affectionate regards shall feel very happy to hear from you on your future prospects.

I remain, your affectionate father and friend

Francis Harley.

By Rev. S. T. Winckley:—Coloured Sketch, showing three-light stained glass window proposed to be put into the Parish Church, at Houghton-on-the-Hill, designed by Messrs. Ward and Hughes.

The Committee and Officers of the Society were re-elected, and a Vote of thanks for their services during the past year was unanimously passed.

Sir Wm. de W. Abney, K.C.B., was elected a President, and V. B. Crowther-Beynon, Esq., on the Committee of the Society.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor for the use of the Society's Room; to the Editor of the Leicester Advertiser for reporting the Meetings; and to the Exhibitors of objects of interest.

A Vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding.


The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from Col. Bellairs, V.D., A. H. Roechling, Esq., C.E., and C. J. Billson, Esq., M.A.
Votes of thanks for copies of Transactions were passed to the Royal Archaeological Institute for No. 243 of the Journal; to the Cambridge and Hunts Archaeological Society for Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. I. of the Transactions; to the East Hertfordshire Archaeological Society for Part 2 of Vol. II. of the Transactions; to the Essex Archaeological Society for Part 4 of Vol. IX. of the New Series of the Transactions; to the Powys Land Club for Part 2 of Vol. XXXIII. of the Montgomeryshire Collections; to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society for Part 2 Vol. XVIII. of the Journal.

With reference to the publishing of the Marriage Licence Bonds for Leicestershire, Mr. Hartopp reported that since the last Meeting four more books had been found dealing with Marriage Licences. The work of tabulating on which he was now engaged would extend from the year 1570 to 1729.

As to the Society's Annual Excursion various places were suggested, including Winchester, Cambridge, and Reading, at which latter place the British Archaeological Association were holding their Annual Conference. Eventually the matter was left to the Excursion Committee to settle.

Major Freer reported that a Meeting of the Special Committee had that day been held to consider the Celebration of the Society's Jubilee, the Rev. Canon Rendell in the Chair, when it was unanimously RESOLVED to have a Luncheon and an Exhibition of County and Borough Antiquities, on Wednesday the 7th June, at the County Rooms, when Papers dealing with matters of Archaeological interest would be read.

A special appeal was made to Members of the Society and Friends throughout the County to send Articles for Exhibition, which would be put into cases and taken care of.

The following new Members were elected:—John Grant, Esq., Glenelg, Elms Road, Stoneygate, Leicester; the Rev. E. G. Pierson, M.A., Stathern Rectory, Melton Mowbray; S. Symington, Esq., J.P., Brooklands, Market Harborough; A. P. Moore, Esq., LL.B., Friar Lane, Leicester.

The following articles were then exhibited:—

By Mr. John Spurway:—Roman articles recently found in High Street and the neighbourhood. These include:—

A Roman Spur.
Two Roman Hair Pins; one with a figure head of beautiful design, which was much admired.
A Bronze Celt, found at Barkby, near the Fosse.
A Bronze Sword and Horse Shoe.

The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Col. Bellairs, V.D., the Rev. Hugh Bryan, M.A., and C. Tollemache Scott, Esq.

The Minutes of the last Bi-Monthly Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Minutes of the two Special Sub-Committee Meetings were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Powys Land Club for Part 3 of Vol. XXXIII. of the Montgomeryshire Collections; to the Shropshire Archaeological Society for Part 1 of Vol. V. of the Third Series of the Transactions; to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, &c. for Part 1 of Vol. XII. of the Proceedings; to the Thoresby Society for Part 3 of Vol. VI. of the Calverley Charters (1903), Part 3 of Vol. VIII. of the Coucher Book of Kirkstall Abbey (1904), Part 3 of Vol. XI. of the Thoresby Society's Miscellanea (1904); to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society for Programme of Excursion, July 8th, 1905.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the Sub-Committee had nearly completed the arrangements for the Exhibition.

A valuable Collection of Articles had been lent, and the Exhibition promised to be most successful.

The Articles had been insured against Burglary and Fire.

With regard to Mr. Spurway's Collection of Coins and Roman Antiquities, the Hon. Secretary stated that, as they were so numerous, it would be impossible to fully Catalogue them in time for the Exhibition, and it was RESOLVED that when completed the Society should print them in the Transactions.
It was suggested that a Supplementary List might be added to the above, of other Antiquities found in Leicestershire. The Hon. Secretary stated that a great deal of information had already been collected by the Archaeological Survey Committee, which would be printed when the Society was able to go thoroughly into the matter.

The Committee, while agreeing with the suggestion made, thought that the question might stand over for the present.

The following Circular as to the Jubilee Meeting was then read, and approved by the Committee.

"The Jubilee Meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society will be held at the County Rooms, Hotel Street, Leicester, on Wednesday, June 7th, 1905. Those who have kindly promised to lend articles for the Exhibition should send them to Major Freer, at the County Rooms, Hotel Street, Leicester, on Tuesday, June 6th, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

"The High Sheriff (T. W. Everard, Esq., D.L.), will open the Exhibition at 12 o'clock.

"Lunch will be served in the Ball-room at 1-15.

"After Lunch the following Papers will be read:—


"'The Renaissance in Leicestershire,' by J. A. Gotch, Esq., F.S.A.; and

"A Paper on the 'Work of the Society for the last Fifty Years,' by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., an Hon. Member of the Society.

"The High Sheriff and Mrs. Everard will kindly entertain the Members and their Friends to Tea."

With regard to the Annual Excursion, the Hon. Secretary stated that some Members of the Society wished to visit Winchester, but this had been found to be inadvisable, inasmuch as it would involve a two-night stay, and the Excursion Sub-Committee had been reluctantly compelled to drop the idea, at any rate for this year, and it had been decided to recommend the Society to visit Cambridge at the beginning of July. This was unanimously agreed to.

The following new Members were elected:—The Rev. Canon F. C. Alderson, M.A., The Rectory, Lutterworth; Dr. Reginald
Braye, 86, Frederick Road, St. Saviour's Road, Leicester; Albert Brown, Esq., Genista, Ashby Road, Loughborough; the Rev. M. T. Brown, M.A., Welford Vicarage, Rugby; G. Spawton Catlow, Esq., Kibworth, Leicester; George Coates, Esq., M.D., South Kilworth, Rugby; H. W. Dymock, Esq., Glenfield, Leicester; the Rev. G. M. Edmonds, M.A., Stoke Golding Vicarage, Hinckley; W. A. Lea, Esq., Lea Hurst, Stonegate Road, Leicester; Corbet Smith, Esq., J.P., Walcote House, Lutterworth; R. C. Stewart, Esq., County Asylum, Leicester; Miss Webster, Little Peatling Hall, Lutterworth.

The following was then exhibited:—

By Mr. H. H. Peach:—Vol. of Sermons preached at Brentenby, Leicestershire, in 1663, by Dr. Thomas Briggs. 8vo. Original Calf.

A Vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding.

JUBILEE MEETING,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1905.

(Re-edited from the Leicester Advertiser.)

The Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society celebrated its Jubilee, by an Exhibition at the County Assembly Rooms, followed by a Luncheon. There was a good attendance, which included the High Sheriff of the County (T. W. Everard, Esq. D.L.) and Mrs. Everard, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Gee, the Rev. R. Titley and Miss Titley, Mr. T. Harrold, Mr. C. Tollemache Scott, Mr. J. W. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawford, Mr. W. J. New, the Rev. S. T. Winckley, Councillor S. Squire (High Bailiff for Leicester), Mr. T. H. Heward, Canon Rendell, Mr. H. H. Peach, Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, the Rev. P. H. Bowers, Major Freer, F.S.A., Miss Sloane, Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., Mr. Oswald Brown, Mr. J. C. Traylen, Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Wartnaby, Mrs. A. B. Wykes, Mr. H. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, Mr. B. Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, (Loughborough), Mr. and Mrs. H. Richards, Mr. C. H. Page, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Fosbrooke, Mr. E. V. Hiley (Town Clerk of Leicester), Mr. Bailey. Colonel Bellairs, V.D., Mr. Payne, Mr. S. Goode, Mr. S. P. Pick, Mr. and Mrs. T. Fielding Johnson, Mr. Theo. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Deane, Mr. W. Harley Hind (Bradford). Dr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brockington, the Rev. W. G. Whittingham, and others.

The Exhibition, which was formally opened by Mr. Everard,
JUBILEE MEETING.

25

comprised a splendid collection of Leicestershire antiquities, such as old coins, books, parchments, ornaments, pottery, drawings, &c. Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A., President of the British Numismatic Society, lent a collection of Old English coins which should be especially interesting to Leicester people, inasmuch as they were all struck in the town; showing of course that our ancient borough at one time possessed a mint. The coins in question date from the time of Æthelred II. to that of Henry II., and number 11 in all. Mr. T. W. Everard sent five spoons and a Roman jar, and the Corporation of Leicester also lent a number of documents. These included a very fine copy of a Sarum Missal, containing interesting borders and woodcuts. There were also a number of Simon de Montfort's Charters, in one of which he introduced the law of primogeniture into Leicester, instead of inheritance by the youngest son. This is dated October 22nd, 1255, when Henry III. was King. Another relates to a curious old tax levied on the gable of every house fronting on High Street. Coming to exhibits lent by the Governors of the Wyggeston Hospital, we noticed that these originally belonged to the Chantry in the Newark. They include notes referring to the chantry, the most interesting item being a volume of Wycliffe's sermons. At the page open in this volume there is a note in red ink pointing out a bitter remark against the friars. A collection of Civil War Tracts and a Leicestershire Directory for the year 1794 come from the Municipal Libraries Committee, while a Roman urn, found in excavating for the heating chamber in the Drill Hall, is loaned by the County Council. Large collections of medals are shown by Mr. B. W. Russell and Major Freer. In the latter's collection, each medal of which was awarded to local men, appears a Victoria Cross, gained by a non-commissioned officer for three different acts of bravery in the Crimea. One-hundred-and-three different 17th century brass tokens of Leicester and Rutland come from Mr. Joseph Young, who also sends a collection of 25 true Anglo-Saxon and Norman silver pennies, struck in Leicester between 978 and 1170, together with 57 silver pennies struck in Chester. Mrs. Sloane, Mr. H. Simpson Gee, and Mr. G. M. Henton, have on view water-colour drawings and etchings of old buildings in the borough, including the Huntington Tower, which used to stand in High Street; Miss Sloane sent some interesting drawings of Westcotes; and there are autograph letters of our famous historian, John Nichols, lent by Mr. W. G. Pegg, together with Nichols' original account with B. Largmate, engraver, for the illustrations of his "History of Leicestershire." From Mr. H. H. Peach is an early herbal, which, as seen by the autographs, belonged to William Burton, another of Leicester's historians, and his son. There is also a copy of the latter's description of Leicestershire, which bears the signature of Robert Burton, his brother, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy." The same contributor sends a number of rare books,
of very interesting architectural drawings are sent by Messrs. H. Lawrence, Albert Herbert, C. W. Hodges, J. C. Traylen, G. Nott, and Oliver Shenton; but perhaps the finest exhibit is that of Mr. J. W. Spurway. This consists of an exceptionally large and interesting collection of Roman antiquities, all found in Leicester. In it are included sixteen cases of coins, commencing with Julia 39 B.C., and concluding with Florianus in 276, fibulae, brooches, pins, &c., and a large collection of pottery and different Roman wares. Possibly one of the most noticeable articles, from a borough point of view, is a small silver mace. This was given by King Charles I. to the Corporation of Leicester in 1641, but was sold with the other articles of the regalia after the passing of the Reform Bill in 1836. It is now the property of Messrs. James Usher and Son, of Lincoln. All these articles, together with many others, were catalogued by Mr. H. H. Peach.

The Luncheon.

Soon after one o'clock the Members partook of Luncheon, which was served in the Ball room upstairs. T. W. Everard, Esq. (the High Sheriff) presided, and submitted the toast of "The King."

Apologies.

Major Freer announced that an apology had been received from the Duke of Rutland, who joined the Society 50 years ago. He had taken the greatest interest in the work during that period, and had on more than one occasion presided over their meetings. To show that he had not lost his interest in the Society he had sent a most valuable collection of coins for their Exhibition. Others who sent apologies were the Bishop of Peterborough, Earl Howe, the Rev. H. Bryan, Mr. Thomas Ingram, Mr. B. Everard, Bishop Mitchinson, Mr. W. H. Quarrell, Mr. Hussey Packe, Mr. C. A. Markham, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary of the Northampton Architectural and Archaeological Society), Mr. Barfoot-Saunt, the Rev. H. Fisher, the Rev. M. T. Brown, the Rev. Canon Sanders, and Archdeacon Stocks.

Presentation to Colonel Bellairs.

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in presenting an address to one of their esteemed Secretaries, Colonel Bellairs, who might be described almost as the father of the Society. He was sure that, although he had left Leicester, he had not lost his interest in the Society. The address was subscribed for by Members of the Society, and he had very great pleasure in making the presentation.

Major Freer then read the address, a reproduction of which is shown on the opposite page.

The address, which is a beautiful piece of work, and is framed
To Colonel George Clarke Bellairs V.D. J.P. of Southbourne-On-Sea, Hants, & formerly of the Newarke Leicester.

We, the Members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, on the occasion of our sixtieth Jubilee, desire to express our esteem and appreciation of your long and valuable services extending over a period of 50 years as one of our Honorary Secretaries. Your knowledge of Ancient Leicester and its approaches is probably unique, and you have always been ready to place it before us at our Meetings, and by pen and pencil in our publications. The sound condition of our finances is greatly owing to your careful oversight.

Wishing you many years of continued happiness and prosperity, we ask you to accept this address as some acknowledgement of the great interest you have ever taken in the Society's work.

Signed on behalf of the Members this 7th day of June 1905.

Chairman

Honorary Secretaries.
JUBILEE MEETING.

with inlaid rosewood, was designed and carried out under the supervision of Mr. Fletcher, of the Leicester Technical School.

Colonel Bellairs said that was the first intimation he had received of the presentation, and as far as his services went he did not think they were worth it. He thanked them heartily for the presentation.

THE SOCIETY.

The Chairman then submitted the health of the Society. He said it had been inaugurated fifty years. The first Meeting was called by Mr. Ingram, who was then acting Secretary, on January 10th, 1855. The Venerable T. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Leicester, presided. The only other living Members who were at the first Meeting were the Duke of Rutland and Colonel Bellairs. (Applause.) Continuing, he said there were a great many Societies that in fifty years were worn out and of very little value, but this Society, instead of being worn out, was more active to-day, whilst its membership was larger now than it had been before. When it started there were about 40 Members, and now the membership totalled over 260, besides Honorary Members, and at the last Meeting twelve new Members were elected. Therefore he thought they would agree with him that the Society was only getting on to its best, and that it had a brilliant future. With regard to the collection they had on view that day, he said, nearly all the things had never been exhibited before. They were, he thought, perfectly unique as a county collection. He then referred to the work of the two Secretaries, Colonel Bellairs and Major Freer. The Exhibition was due to Major Freer, for he had put in days of hard work in connection with it. He was heart and soul in the work. The Rev. S. T. Winckley was also an energetic Secretary, who had the interest of the Society at heart. There was, he continued, a certain doctor who started the theory that a man at fifty had seen his best, and that he had lost his vitality. If that applied to a certain portion of the human race, it could not apply to their Association, and he hoped that it would not only live another fifty years, but would continue to do a good work. He coupled with the toast the name of Major Freer.

Major Freer returned thanks, and said he could claim credit for the idea that they should specially celebrate their Jubilee. Beyond that he had done very little. Mr. Spurway, he pointed out, had been indefatigable in getting together a magnificent collection of Roman antiquities, which had occupied him during the past thirty years.


Votes of thanks were passed to the readers, and to the High Sheriff and Mrs. Everard, who entertained the Members and their friends to Tea.

COMPILED BY MR. H. H. PEACH.

Lent by His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

1 A large Collection of Ancient Roman and Early English Coins found at Sproxton, in 1811.


2 ENGLISH COINS ALL STRUCK IN LEICESTER.

1 Æthelred II. Hildebrand, Type D.

2 ———— Hildebrand, Type E.

3 Cnut. Hildebrand, Type E.

4 Edward the Confessor. Carlyon-Britton, Type II.

5 ———— C-B, Type V.

6 ———— C-B, Type VII., variety. bust to + GODRIC ON LEHER. [left.

7 ———— C-B, Type XI.

8 William I. + GODRIC ON LERE

9 Henry I. + WARM . . ON LERE . . (mended.)

10 Henry II. + RICARD ON LERE

11 ———— + RODBERT ON LERE


3 Two Spoons Henry VIII. 1519.

Two Spoons Commonwealth. 1655. (Maker’s mark see Cripps) 1654, 1655.

One Spoon Charles II. 1665.

4 One Roman Jar. Found in Leicester about 1890.

Lent by the Corporation of Leicester.

5 Missale ad usum ac consuetudinem insignis ecclesiae sarum.
JUBILEE MEETING.


6 Manuscript volume of Wycliffite Sermons on the Ferial gospels in English, written in 14th century (late). These sermons are not uncommon in MS. and were edited by T. Arnold and published 1869-71.

7 First Merchant Guild Roll of Boro’ 1196. (Richard I.) Bateson XVI.


9 Inquests on the origen of Gavel Pence & Bridge Silver. 1253. (Henry III.) Bateson XX.

10 Earl Simon’s Charter introducing the Law of Primogeniture into Leicester instead of inheritance by the Youngest son. October 22nd, 1255. Henry III. Bateson XXIII.


12 Letter of Margaret of Anjou (1449) who received the honour of Leicester as her Dowry. Bateson CLXXXI.

13 The Vellum Book, or Cartulary of the Borough of Leicester containing copies of Charters Ed. IV.—Henry VII., also the Laws of the Parliament written circa 1500. Sm. fol. cf. on bds.

14 MS. Roll of Leicester Mayors made by Thomas Hallam. 4th of January, 1574.

15 MS. on vellum of Mayors, Alderman, etc. of Leicester, from 1233—1797, with notes of famous events evidently copied from an earlier list. Some of these notes occur in the Roll No. 36. Sm. 4to. cloth.

Lent by the Governors of the Wyggeston Hospital.

16 MSS. which originally belonged to the Chantry in the Newark.

Theological MS. on vellum, late XIV. sm. fol. sheep. On the last leaf are very interesting instructions about praying for the Church, King, etc. written in English. The lines which include Pope and Cardinals erased. Several religious houses are mentioned.

17 Theological MS. on vellum. XV. century. cf. on bds. Fol. On the first fly leaf are notes of former owners, including “Ex
dono magm' Gilberti Becansall ecclesiae nove collegiate beate Marie Lycestriae."

18 MS. of Wycliffite Sermons on the Gospels, etc. XIV. century. Written on vellum in English. Fol. cf. on bds.

These sermons are very bitter against the Friars, and on the page (162 verso) opened is a note in red ink the "Autorite of Freris," referring to the woman of Samaria, the writer says "for yei snokiden not from hous to hous and beggeden hem meeete as freris don."

19 MS. vol. of Sermons by John Felton, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, on vellum, XV. century. Sm. fol. cf. on bds.

A note on fly leaf says "Hic liber constat collegio."

Lent by the Municipal Libraries Committee, and selected by C. V. Kirkby, Esq., Librarian.

20 A Collection of Civil War Tracts relating to Leicestershire.

21 Leicester Directory 1794, said to be the earliest known, and other scarce Leicester books.

Lent by the Leicestershire County Council.


Lent by the Leicester Municipal Art School.

23 6 Photographs of Col. Bellairs' house (now demolished).

Lent by the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society.

24 Original Measured drawings by A. Hall, Esq., of the Jewry Wall, Leicester, and the Roman Pavement under the Great Central Railway Station, Leicester.

25 A Collection of Floor Tiles, found on the site of Leicester Abbey, and presented by the late G. H. Nevinson, Esq.

Lent by B. W. Russell, Esq.

26 Collection of Leicestershire Medals of the 17th Regiment, from 1758—1889.

Lent by Major Freer, v.d., F.S.A.


28 Thomas Speight's Chaucer London. Printed by Adam Islip at the Charges of Bonham Norton, Anno 1598, with a preface
by Francis Beaumont dated from Leicester the last of June, 1597.

Collection of Local War Medals gained in the Peninsula, Waterloo, Indian Mutiny, South Africa, Crimea Victoria Cross, etc.

Lent by Joseph Young, Esq.

A Collection of 103 different XVII. century Traders. Brass Tokens (½ and ½) of Leicestershire and Rutland.


A Collection of 57 Anglo-Saxon and Norman Silver pennies, struck between A.D. 925—1087 in Chester, usually ascribed to Leicester Mint.

A pair of Silver dessert spoons used by the Mayor and Corporation of this Borough at their civic Banquets, prior to the Reform Act of 1837: manufactured in 1817, during the mayoralty of "J. Gregory, Esqre."

Lent by T. Fielding Johnson, Esq.

Burton's History of Leicestershire. Unique copy, sm. fol. morocco gilt.


MS. Roll of Mayors of Leicester.

Lent by Thomas Harrold, Esq.


Short Sword or Miserere found on the site of Bosworth Field about 70 years since.

2 old carved newel caps, from the late Mr. Isaac Fowkes' Elmesthorpe Museum, originally from Newbold Verdon Hall.

Enlarged Photo. Ruins of Elmesthorpe Church, before Partial Restoration.

Lent by H. Lawrence, Esq.

A series of Drawings of the Old Newsroom, Belvoir Street.

Lent by H. Simpson-Gee, Esq.

Watercolour Drawing of Huntingdon Tower, by Miss Fullagar.
Lent by Mrs. Sloane.

43 5 Views of Westcotes. (3 Watercolours of the exterior and interior, and one pencil drawing of the staircase.)

44 One colored print of Leicester Market Place.

Lent by Mrs. Sanders, S. Martin's Vicarage.

45 Photo. of the old Bow Bridge.

Lent by Chas. Tollemache Scott, Esq.

46 A Collection of various small articles, from Bosworth Hall, found during building alterations, including Coins, Bronze ceit, 2 Rapier's (Prince Rupert's time), etc.

Lent by Rev. Richard Titley.

47 Two Tiles from Barwell Church.

48 Gold Coin. James I. Found at Farm House, Barwell.
Silver Coin. Groat. Found at Stapleton. (Ed. II.)

Lent by H. Hartopp, Esq.

49 Deeds. Conveyance from the Mayor and Burgesses of Leicester, of certain premises in Belgrave Gate, to John Hurry's, dated 8th October, 27th Eliz. (1585), with the Borough Seal appended.

50 Original Will of Thomas Rudyard, who was Mayor of Leicester in 1641. The Will bears date, 19th June, 1656, and was never proved.

Lent by W. G. Pegg, Esq.

51 Autograph Letters of J. Nichols (1745—1816), referring to his History of the County, and the Gentleman's Magazine, of which he was many years editor: mentions his blindness and various publications (written 15 days before his death).

52 Nichols' original Account with B. Largmate (Engraver), for the illustrations of his "History of Leicestershire."

53 Two West Bridge Toll Tickets (1754-5).

Lent by G. M. Henton, Esq.

54 Two Watercolour Drawings of Huntingdon Tower, High Street, back and front views.

Lent by H. H. Peach, Esq.

This copy belonged to William Burton, the Leicester Historian, and his son, as seen by Autographs on title.
56 The Description of Leicestershire, by William Burton, Esq. 1622. Calf rebacked, fol. Autograph of Robert Burton, author of "Anatomy of Melancholy," and brother to William Burton, on title Also John Disney, December 11th, 1699. pre(tium) 2s. 8d.

57 A full and true account of the wonderful shapes, visions, and remarkable appearances seen by Thomas Bell, of Stoke Albany, from the year 1745 to 1804. Price threepence. Harborough. Printed for the Author, by W. Harrod, 1804. 6LL. Unbound, 7½ by 4½. Also, The good mans comfortable companion. Part of this book was written by that great and good man, Archbishop Laud. Printed and sold in Harborough. 16 pages. Unbound. 7½ by 4½.


59 Deed for removal of Pauper from St. Martin's to St. Nicholas' Parish, 1701, with autos. of Richard Townsend, Mayor, James Woodland, John Ward, J. Burdett, Churchwardens, etc., with seals.

60 Beaumont, (John, Sir) 1583—1627. Bosworth Field, with a taste of the variety of other Poems, left by Sir John Beaumont, Baronet, deceased, as set forth by his sonne, Sir John Beaumont, and dedicated to the King's Most Excellent Maiestie. London. Printed by Felix Kyngston for Henry Seile, and are to be sold at the Tyger's Head in Saint Paul's Churchyard, 1629. Original limp vellum, with ties. 16mo.

61 Sandys (G.) Anglorum speculum, or the worthies of England, in Church and State, alphabetically digested into several shires and counties therein contained. London. 1684. 8vo. cf. Under Leicestershire in this book are the lives of Lady Jane Grey, Bishop Langton, W. Burton, Latimer, Dr. Hall, and other Leicester worthies.

62 Valentine (John). Musician of Leicester. The Epithalamium on the tragedy of Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage; also an ode to Peace, both set to music by . . . Sold by the author at his Music shop in Leicester. (Also list of other works by him.) Long list of subscribers. MS. note says date 1768. Fol. 20LL.

63 Collection of XVII. century Sermons by Leicestershire Divines.

Lent by C. Feaks, Esq.

65 Two Documents relating to Leicester Gaol, with Autographs of Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston. 1853.

66 Survey of Two Farms within the Manor of Scalford. 4to. Vol. of MS. cf. gilt.

Lent by Bernard Halliday, Esq.,

67 The Will of Wm. Wyggeston, founder of Hospital. The original probate copy.


Lent by J. C. Traylen, Esq.

69 Leicester ancient stained glass from the Hall of a house in Highcross Street, Leicester, then occupied by Mr. Stephens, father of the late Rev. Richard Stephens, Vicar of Belgrave. Late XV. century. Illustrating the Life of our Lord, Acts of Mercy, &c. Lithographed from Drawings made by J. C. Traylen. 26 subjects mounted on panel, 7 feet long by 13 inches wide.

Lent by Albert Herbert, Esq.

70 Two mounted drawings of the Huntingdon Tower, High Street.

71 Drawings of St. Martin's Church, Lead Glazing old Mayor's Parlour, Ironwork the Newarkes.

Lent by C. W. Hodges, Esq.

72 Six Drawings of the Newark Gateway, made 1902-3.

73 Drawings of House, the Newark, formerly occupied by Col. Bellairs.

Lent by G. Nott, Esq.

74 Set of Measured Drawings of the late Dr. Benfield's House, Friar Lane.

Lent by Oliver Shenton, Esq.

75 Two mounted Drawings of Musicians' Gallery, Blaby Church.

76 Set of Rubbings of Slate Headstones, taken from various Leicestershire Churchyards.

Lent by J. W. Spurway, Esq.

77 Two Carvings in Stone, executed by the late John Gamble, of 4, Nelson Street, Leicester. He was for 30 years Farm Steward to the late Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart.
and sold with the other utensils of the House after the passing of the Broad Ball Act 1835.
1st. Figures: Dragon, Monkey head, Wolf head, Goat, Foliage, etc.

2nd. A grotesque head.

78 Helmet of Leicester Yeomanry, 1797.

79 A Medallion in brass, found at Hinckley in 1901. Henry Sacheverell, D.D. 1672, 1724.

80 Roman Coins, Rings, Fibulae, Brooches, Pins, etc. All found in Leicester.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fibulae</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Bronze Needles, etc.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Styles, Hairpins, etc.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Beads, Scent Box, Gold Ear-ring, Thumb and Finger Rings, etc.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Coins. Julia, 39 B.C. to 14 A.D.</td>
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<td>Claudius, 41 to 54 A.D.</td>
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<td>Vitellius, 69 A.D.</td>
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<td>Vespasian, 69 to 79 A.D.</td>
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<td>Nerva, 96 to 98.</td>
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<td>Trajanus, 98 to 117.</td>
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<td>Hadrian, 117 to 138.</td>
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<td>Antonius, 138 to 161.</td>
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<td>Faustina (Wife of Antonius), 105 to 141.</td>
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<td>Aurelianus, 161 to 180.</td>
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<td>Faustina, Junr. (Wife of Aurelianus), 175.</td>
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<td>Crispina (Wife of Commodus), 166 to 192.</td>
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<td>Geta, 209 to 211.</td>
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<td>Diadumenianus, 217 to 218.</td>
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<td>Elagabalus, 218 to 222.</td>
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<td>Alexander Severus, 222 to 235.</td>
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<td>Philippus I., 244 to 249.</td>
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<td>Philippus II., 249.</td>
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<td>Hostelianus, 249.</td>
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<td>Gallienus, 253 to 268.</td>
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<td>Valeus, 261.</td>
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<td>Victorinus, 265 to 267.</td>
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<td>Postumus, 258 to 267.</td>
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<td>Tetricus, 267 to 273.</td>
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<td>Tacitus, 275 to 276.</td>
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<td>Florianus, 276.</td>
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Lent by Messrs. James Usher & Son, Lincoln.

81 Silver Mace, given by King Charles I. to the Corporation of Leicester, 1641, and sold with the other articles of the Regalia after the passing of the Reform Bill, 1836.

The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

An apology for absence was received from Col. Bellairs, V.D.

The Minutes of the last Meeting, and of the Jubilee Meeting, were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Royal Archæological Institute for No. 4, Vol. XI. of the Second Series of the Journal; to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the Churchwardens’ Accounts of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, from 1504 to 1635; to the Editor of the Genealogist for Part 4, Vol. XXI. of the Genealogist; to the Oxfordshire Archæological Society for the Reports for 1904; to the Shropshire Archæological Society for Part 2 of Vol. V. of the Third Series of the Transactions; to the Viking Club for Part I. of Vol. IV. of the Saga Book.

Major Freer reported that he had acted as guide to Members of the British Medical Association last week and showed them various objects of antiquarian interest, and he read a letter from Dr. Astley Clarke (the Hon. Secretary), thanking him for his services on that occasion.

A letter was read from J. Chalkley Gould, Esq., enclosing copies of the Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, for distribution.

It was Resolved to ask if they could spare 250 extra copies for distribution among the Members.

The following were elected Hon. Members of the Society:—C. H. Read, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, London; J. A. Gotch, Esq., F.S.A., of Kettering; and the Rev. E. Conybeare, M.A., of Cambridge.

Major Freer presented the Accounts and Vouchers in connection with the Jubilee Meeting and the Excursion to Cambridge, which were fully approved and adopted.

The following were elected Members of the Society:—Dr. F. M. Pope, 4, Prebend Street, Leicester; Mr. George Hardington, 15, Millstone Lane, Leicester; Mrs. T. W. Everard, Nanpantan Hall, Loughborough; Edward Walter, Esq., Croft, Leicester; S. Wells, Esq., J.P., Kegworth, Derby; S. N. Bankart, Esq., J.P., Hallaton Hall, Uppingham.

A Vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding.

The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Col. Bellairs, V.D., Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., Hon. Secretaries, J. W. Wartnaby, Esq., Hon. Auditor, and J. H. Garnar, Esq.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society for Vol. XXVII. of the Journal; to the Surrey Archæological Society for bound Volume on "Waverley Abbey," by Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.; to the Hon. Secretary of Congress of Archæological Societies, for copies of the Report for 1905, for sending out to the Members.

The Hon. Editorial Secretary reported that grateful acknowledgments had been received from C. H. Read, Esq., Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, London, J. A. Gotch, Esq., F.S.A., and the Rev. E. Conybeare, of Cambridge, on their appointment as Hon. Members of the Society.

He also reported that at the Congress of Archæological Societies held at Burlington House, on July 5th last, Lord Balcarres in the Chair, Major Freer, Hon. Secretary had been elected on the Standing Committee.

Some letters were read from Mr. T. Darman Ward, of Stockport, with reference to the "Roosdyche" or "Rawdykes," in the vicinity of Leicester, and suggesting that this spot might be a Roman Chariot Racecourse, and asking if the Society could throw any light on the matter.

After discussion it was resolved that Mr. Ward be referred to Nichols’ "History of Leicestershire;" Hollings' "History of the Civil Wars;" Throsby's "Leicestershire;" and Mrs. Fielding Johnson's "Glimpses of Ancient Leicester;" where a full explanation of these earthworks would be found.

The following new Members were elected:—Harold J. Peake, Esq., Westbrook House, Newbury, Berks; Henry J. Cornick, Esq., The Hawthorns, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.

Before the Meeting terminated, a hope was expressed that the Members would endeavour to have some fresh candidates for election at the November Meeting, and so make the Jubilee of the Society a record one, so far as Membership was concerned.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding.

The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Col. Bellairs, V.D., Hon. Financial Secretary, S. P. Pick, Esq., the Rev. W. G. Whittingham, the Rev. H. Bryan, C. H. Page, Esq., and J. W. Spurway, Esq.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., for the two final volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine Library; to Mr. Councillor S. Squire, High Bailiff of Leicester, for a copy of his History of the High Bailiffs of Leicester; to the Royal Archeological Institute for No. 246 of the Journal; to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for Part 1 of Vol. XLV. of the Proceedings; to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society for Part 71 of the Journal.

The following resignations were received: A. E. Wright, Esq., Dr. Leadbetter, F. C. Cooke, Esq., and the Rev. Hugh Bryan, the two latter having left the county.

Major Freer reported that he had sent a letter of condolence to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough on the death of the late Earl, who was for many years one of the Presidents of the Society.

Mr. Hartopp drew the attention of the Society towards a classification of a large number of documents relating to the Diocese of Lincoln, which was being made by the Rev. C. W. Foster, of Lincoln.

This was not connected with the work done by the Canterbury and York Society to which the Society was subscribing.

It was resolved to send out a letter to all the members asking if they wished to attend the Bi-Monthly Meetings, and if so, to offer to send a card advising them of the same, and a hope was expressed that by this means the attendance next year would be greatly increased.

Mrs. Fielding Johnson asked if anything had as yet been done with regard to the stained glass taken from the house in Highcross Street, and now in the Society's possession.

Major Freer said that there were many difficulties in the way of replacing the glass in its original position, and after discussion
it was resolved to let the matter stand over until the Annual Meeting.


The following were then exhibited:—

By MAJOR FREER (for MRS. FREER):—Two very interesting Bronze Vases brought from Lhassa in the recent expedition.

War Medals and Orders, some of which belonged to the late Admiral Sir Edward Collier, K.C.B., which had lately come into his possession.


ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD COLLIER, K.C.B. (Retired List), died on the 5th August, at Blockley, Worcestershire, in his 88th year. He entered the Navy, February 1796, on board the "Formidable." Between May 1798 and 1802, he served in the East and West Indies; and for his exertions in saving the "Centurion," when on the point of foundering, during a fearful hurricane in Ceylon, was nominated December 13th, 1802, Acting-Lieutenant of the "Arrogant." He accompanied Capt. Giles Vashon in the "Teignmouth" brig, in an expedition against the Pirates of Guzzurat. Confirmed Lieutenant June 17th, 1803, to the "San Fiorenzo;" when after a desperate conflict with the French 32 gun frigate "La Psyché," the latter was captured. Invalided home March 1808. Joined the "Thames" as First Lieutenant, when in command of boats on 25th July, 1810, he captured and destroyed a well protected convoy near Amanthea; and on the same date obtained his Commander's Commission. Captain to the "Manly" brig October 27th, 1812. In May 1814, he volunteered with his whole ship's Company to operate with Sir J. L. Yeo, on the Canadian Lakes; and attacked Oswego, November 18th. He was then Captain of the "Princess Charlotte." He returned to England in 1816. On April 7th, 1837, he joined the Frigate "Castor," and took part in the operations against Caiffa, Jaffa, Isour, and St. Jean de Acre, where his leg was severely fractured.

Capt. Collier was nominated Companion of the Bath, December 18th, 1840, obtained a Captain's Good Service Pension, November 9th, 1846. Acquired Flag Rank, October 1st, 1850. Vice-Admiral
of the Blue, June 18th, 1857, and on November 27th following, was placed on the Reserved List with a Pension of £150 per annum, Admiral, October 4th, 1862, and was made a K.C.B. in 1865.

He was a son (the second), of Vice-Admiral Sir George Collier, who was born in 1738 and died in 1795, by his second wife, Maud Elizabeth Fryer (married 1781); the third son was Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Augustus Collier, K.H., and Order of the Lion and Sun of Persia, and was a protégé of Lord Nelson's. Sir Edward must also have known him. (See Dictionary of National Biography, O. Byrne's Naval Biographical Dictionary, and Vol. XXXII. of the Naval Chronicle.)

Sir Edward's Orders are as follows:

Star and Badge and Collar Jewel of a Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.
Admiral's Gold Medal for Acre.
General Naval Service Medal, with the following Bars: San Fiorenzo, 14th February, 1805, Amanthea, 25th July, 1810, and Syria.
A Photograph of the Admiral in Uniform.

The Rev. H. Fisher said he knew Admiral Sir Edward Collier well. The Admiral was much disappointed at not being employed in the Crimean War. He was a good sportsman, and rode to hounds when between 80 and 90 years of age.

General Naval Service.—David Singleton: bars, 1st June 1794 (Lord Howe's victory) and Trafalgar; John Ganes: bar, Copenhagen, 1801; Joseph Hetheridge: bars, Egypt and the Nile. Davidson's Medal for the Nile (1st August 1798), pewter gilt given to Petty Officers. Boulton's Medal for Trafalgar, October 21, 1805. (Glazed.)

A very rare Gold Medal of "The Royal Military Club." Instituted at Jamaica 1788. (Supposed to be unique.)

General Military Service Medal.—Major A. A. Freer, King's Own Scottish Borderers, late 25th Regt.

This Officer's medal has a bar for Martinique which is borne equally by soldiers and sailors, and commemorates the taking of the Island of Martinique by the combined forces on the 24th of February 1809.

By Mr. Fred. R. Morley:—Two Egyptian Tear Bottles.
Tesserae, from Baths of Caracalla at Rome.
Burnt Bones from Pompeii.
Handle of a Wine Jar (Pompeii).
Large Bullet from Capri. Found 1860.

Ancient Roman Weight: Carthage. Tesserae from Carthage.

Ancient Figure with loose Head. Two Ancient Rings.

[Formerly in the possession of Dr. Scriven, of Abberley, Worcestershire.]

A Paper was read by Major Freer (for the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.), on

"LEICESTER-SHIRE MEN AT THE FRENCH WARS, 1346—1347."

The Paper was much appreciated by those present, and it was RESOLVED to print the same in one of the parts of the Society's Transactions.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Fletcher for his valuable Paper, to the Exhibitors, and to the Chairman for presiding.

January 29th, 1906.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society was held at the Society's Room, at the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester.

COUNCILLOR S. SQUIRE in the Chair.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Col. Bellairs, V.D., Hon. Financial Secretary, J. W. Wartnaby, Esq, Hon. Auditor, and the Ven. Archdeacon Stocks.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Royal Archæological Institute for Parts 247 and 248 of Vol. LXII. of the Journal; to the Powys Land Club for Part 1 of Vol. XXXIV. of the Montgomeryshire Collections; to the Shropshire Archæological Society for Part 3 of Vol. V. of the Third Series of the Transactions; to the Kent Archæological Society for Vol. XXVII. of the Archæologia Cantiana; to the Rev. H. R. Cooper, for his Historical Sketch of Parish of Thornton, 1905.

Major Freer, Hon. Corresponding Secretary, then read the Report for the year 1905, and presented the Accounts, which had been audited by J. W. Wartnaby, Esq.
THE 51st ANNUAL REPORT.

The past year has been one of the greatest interest to Members. We have to record the Jubilee Meeting of this Society, on Wednesday, June 7th (followed by a public Luncheon in the County Assembly Rooms, Leicester), which was most successful, and we have to thank very heartily all those who, by their untiring efforts, helped to bring about this happy result. At the risk of being invidious where so many kind friends are concerned, we must specially mention His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K.G., G.C.B., our senior Patron; the High Sheriff (T. W. Everard, Esq., D.L., J.P.) and Mrs. Everard; the Rev. Canon A. M. Rendell, M.A., R.D., the Chairman of the Committee; C. H. Read, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary Society of Antiquaries, London; P. W. P. Carlyon Britton, Esq., F.S.A., President of the British Numismatic Society; J. A. Gotch, Esq., F.S.A.; the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., an Hon. Member, and for some years one of the Hon. Secs.; H. H. Peach, Esq. (the Editor of the Catalogue of Antiquities exhibited at the Jubilee Meeting); J. Young, Esq.; J. W. Spurway, Esq.; and Major W. J. Freer, V.D., F.S.A., and the Rev. S. T. Winckley, M.A., two of the Hon. Secretaries. As an account of the meeting, together with a description of the exhibits will appear in the next part of the proceedings, we shall now only thank most sincerely all our numerous friends who so kindly made the exhibition the great success that it was. About £8,000 worth of local objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited, and the only regret expressed was that the exhibition could not be kept open longer than one-and-a-half days.

On this auspicious occasion Colonel G. C. Bellairs, V.D., J.P., who had been an Honorary Secretary for fifty years, was presented with an illuminated address (suitably designed and framed under the direction of Mr. Fletcher, the Art Master at the Leicester Technical School).

We congratulate the Society on having secured at the end of the past year the support of 261 members (after making allowance for deaths and resignations). No less than thirty-seven members have been elected. We confidently appeal to all to endeavour to increase the membership to 300.

Unfortunately the Society has lost more members than usual by death and resignation; no less than fourteen, as against eight in 1904.

In the death of the Right Hon. John Vansittart Dauvers Butler, 6th Earl of Lanesborough, and an Irish representative Peer, we have lost one of our Presidents. He succeeded to his uncle (the 5th Earl) in 1866, and was born in 1839. He was Lord Lieutenant for the County of Cavan 1876-1900.

Mr. Hugo Harpur-Crewe was the second son of Sir John Harpur-Crewe, the 9th Baronet. He was born in 1858, and was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Derbyshire. For many years he lived at Stanleys Lymington, Hants., and was elected a member in 1897.

We also much regret the loss of Mr. John Henry Garnar, of Leicester. He was elected a member on the 25th of January, 1891, and was, at the time of his death, an active member of the Committee.

Colonel Richard Worsley-Worswick was one of our oldest members, having been elected as far back as the 27th May, 1872. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. W. Worsley-Worswick, of Normanton Hall (died 1871). Born in 1835, he married in 1866, Alicia, daughter of the late Rev. R. Stevens, B.D. Lieut.-Colonel Commanding (Hon. Colonel in 1886) 3rd Battalion (Militia) Leicestershire Regiment, 1881 to 1892, J.P. for Leicestershire (Sheriff in 1883).

Mr. Richard Taylor, J.P., of Leicester, was elected a member on the 30th of November, 1896.

The following have resigned their membership:— J. G. Grimsdick, Esq., the Rev. H. Bryan and Mr. F. C. Cooke (who have left the County), Mr. and Mrs. Harper, the Rev. Dr. Leadbitter and the Rev. A. R. Birkenhead, H. P. Clarke and A. E. Wright, Esqs.
The following new members were elected during the year:

In January: Dr. Cresswell, Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough; Owen A. Ellis, Esq., The Rookery, Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough; Captain C. H. Jones, M.A., The School, Uppingham; Wilfrid Moss, Esq., Loughborough; Frank Seale, Esq., Architect, Horsefair Street, Leicester.


In May: The Rev. Canon F. C. Alderson, M.A., The Rectory, Lutterworth; Dr. Reginald Brayne, 86, Frederick Road, St. Saviour’s Road, Leicester; Albert Brown, Esq., Genista, Ashby Road, Loughborough; the Rev. M. T. Brown, M.A., Belgrave Vicarage, Leicester; George Spawton Catlow, Esq., Kilworth, Leicester; George Coates, Esq., M.D., South Kilworth, Rugby; H. W. Dymock, Esq., Glenfield, Leicester; the Rev. G. M. Edmonds, M.A., Stoke Golding Vicarage, Hinckley; W. A. Lea, Esq., Leaunst, Stoneygate Road, Leicester; Corbet Smith, Esq., J.P., Kelvedon House, Lutterworth; R. C. Stewart, Esq., County Asylum, Leicester; Miss Webster, Little Peating, Lutterworth.

In July: S. N. Bankart, Esq., J.P., Hallaton Hall, Uppingham; Mrs. T. W. Everard, Bradgate Park, Leicester; George Hardington, Esq., Millstone Lane, Leicester; Dr. F. M. Pope, 4, Prebend Street, Leicester; Edward Walter, Esq., Croft, Leicester; S. Wells, Esq., J.P., Kegworth, Derby.

In September: H. J. Cornick, Esq., The Hawthorns, Knighton Park Road, Leicester; Harold J. Peake, Esq., Westbrook House, Newbury, Berks.


One of the interesting facts to chronicle is the visit of the British Medical Association to Leicester in July last. On the 22nd of that month a considerable number of the members and their friends were shown some of the most interesting objects in the town, which they much appreciated, the following places being visited under the guidance of Major Freer, V.D.: F.S.A., one of our Hon. Secretaries: St. Martin’s Church and the Free Grammar School (now Messrs. Spurway’s warehouse), where a very valuable local collection of antiquities, coins, pottery, &c. collected by Mr. J. W. Spurway, was seen; the Roman Pavement, St. Nicholas Church and the Jewry Wall, the large tesselated pavement under the Great Central Railway Station, St. Mary’s Church, the Castle of Leicester, the Newarke Gateways, and the Armoury.

In addition to the Jubilee Meeting and the ordinary Bi-Monthly Meetings, three special Committee Meetings were held.

During the past year the following Papers have been read:—On the celebration of the Jubilee Meeting of the Society on the 7th June last, “The Museum Old and New,” by C. H. Read, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary, Society of Antiquaries, London: “The Renaissance in Leicestershire,” by J. A. Gotch, Esq., F.S.A. (these two Papers have been printed in the Associated Societies’ Volume for 1904.) “Fifty Years of the Society’s Work,” by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A., an Honorary Member of the Society.


The first portion of the “Marriage License Bonds” has been published in the Associated Societies’ Transactions for 1904.
The two following Papers by A. P. Moore, Esq., B.C.L., also appear in the same volume:—"Subsidies of the Clergy in the Archdeaconry of Leicester in the Seventeenth Century," and "Notes on the Will of a Medieval Archdeacon (Fourteenth Century)."

Early in 1906 the last part (double) of Volume IX. of this Society's Transactions will be issued to members, and will contain the following Papers:—

"The Society's Visit to Oxford in 1901," by Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A.
"Recent Discoveries in Knossos," by C. J. Billson, Esq., M.A.
"Holy Bones, Leicester," by Col. Bellairs, V.D., J.P.
"Visit to Gloucester and Tewkesbury in 1903," by Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A.
"Excursion to Stamford," by J. C. Traylen, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

The Committee hope that during the present year more members will send Papers to the Hon. Secretaries.

The Leicestershire Survey is proceeding slowly. More helpers and further funds are urgently required. Subscriptions and donations will be gladly received, and the names and addresses of those willing to assist should be sent to H. A. Roechling, Esq., C.E., Market Street, Leicester, Hon. Secretary, or to the President, Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., The Stony Gate, Leicester.

The Society has arranged to exchange transactions with the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society.

The question of the disposal of the old glass from the house in Highcross Street, Leicester, is still under consideration.


During the year various books have been presented to the Library, and our thanks are especially due to the Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A. Roman antiquities, coins, medals, and books, have also been exhibited by Mr. Spurway, Mr. Hartopp, Major Freer, Mr. H. H. Peach, and others, at the Bi-Monthly Meetings.

Your Committee have pleasure in reporting that Major Freer has been re-appointed Local Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, London, and on the Council of the British Numismatic Society.

At the Congress of Archaeological Societies, held last summer at Burlington House, he was elected on the Standing Committee.

CHURCH AND OTHER WORK IN THE COUNTY.*

The Church Work in the County is recorded as follows:—

Allexton.—New altar rails, frontals, &c., and stove. Cost £25.
Barwell.—New oak clergy and choir stalls, choir vestry refitted. Cost £260.
Beeby.—Bells and frames repaired. Cost £15.
Bowden, Great.—The infant school has been enlarged.
Bowden, Little.—The church of St. Nicholas has been carefully restored by Mr. Bodley, R.A.; the builder is Mr. Halliday, of Stamford. The bulging walls are left, but have been made safe. The original design, both exterior and interior, has been faithfully reproduced; the former practically represents the

* Many of the shorter accounts are taken, by permission, from the Diocesan Calendar.
old church as it left the hands of the last builders in the 14th century. In the interior the floor has been lowered (at considerable expense) to the original level. The Early English nave arcade, admired by Freeman, the historian, has been preserved, though the base of each pillar is new, as is the whole of the roof except the chancel. The cost was £2,199. The special gifts included pulpit, desk and lectern, one large window, with new stonework as well as glass, and glass for four other windows, by Burlison and Grylls, of London. Cost £609. Nearly the whole cost was met by Mrs. John West. A club room has also been built in St. Hugh's district. Cost £300.

Broughton Astley.—This church has been relighted. Cost £45.

Cotesbach.—This church has also been relighted.

Easton, Great.—Addition to the churchyard site given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Cost £102.

Eaton.—Church re-seated and repaired. Cost £470.

Enderby.—New burial ground given by Mrs. Drummond, consecrated in February by the Bishop of Leicester.

Gilnorton.—A third oak screen (glazed with plate glass), on the south side of the chancel. A new stained glass window has been put into lancet window in west end of north aisle, by B. H. C. Fox, Esq., Maplewell, Loughborough, in memory of his parents; subject, St. John the Baptist.

Glenfield.—Mixed school, enlarged new class room, and offices. £300.

Hemington.—The chancel has been repaired by the Duke of Buccleuch. Cost £100.

Hinckley, St. Mary.—New rood beam and screen. £240.

Hinckley, Holy Trinity.—Memorial brass lectern to former Vicar. £42.

Hoby.—Reredos, panelling in sacrarium. £67. Extension of school lay ground. £45.

Horninghold.—Porch rebuilt and interior of church repaired. £85.

Houghton-on-the-Hill.—On May 25th, an addition to the churchyard, about 500 yards, was consecrated, and three stained glass windows dedicated by the Bishop of Leicester. The land has been exchanged for a free gift of Miss Smith's. The windows in the north aisle are representative of the founders of British Christianity. The new one added on that side by Dr. Greasley, of Canterbury, is symbolical of the Latin Christianity of the Church of England, whereas the other two were typical of the Celtic influence. This window completes that series. The principal figures in the window are SS. Bertha, Gregory, and Augustine, and underneath is the inscription, "To the Glory of God and in thankfulness for all His mercies, this window is dedicated in his native place by John Greasley, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Canterbury, A.D. 1905." Under the centre figure of St. Gregory and two English boys are the words, "Non Angli sed Angeli." Representatives of the Venerable Bede, St. Wilfrid, Archbishop Theodore, and the Arms of Canterbury, complete the window. Of the four windows on the south side, one, some time since dedicated, represents the "Incarnation"; the second, given by Mrs. Glover, shows the private Life of the Saviour at Bethany. The central drawing is of Christ seated, on either side being Martha and Mary. The inscription is as follows: "To the Glory of God and in humble gratitude for all His mercies, this window is dedicated by His servant, S. J. Glover, of Houghton, 1905." The third, on which is an admirable representation of the Crucifixion, with the B.V. Mary, St. John, and the Magdalen, at the foot of the Cross, with two small illustrations beneath. Below is inscribed: "To the hallowed memory of Charles Henton Wood, M.A., priest, of Leicester, born August 28th, A.D. 1839, fell asleep June 28th, A.D. 1904, this window is dedicated by Elizabeth, his wife." On November 24th, 1905, the fourth window was dedicated, thus completing the original scheme for the body of the church as planned by the Rector. This window has been given by Mr. J. W. Clark, of Houghton House, Leicester, as a thankoffering to his native
village, and in the 89th year of his age. The chief subject is "Emmaus." The Saviour is depicted in the act of breaking bread before the disciples. There are three other minor subjects. The appearance of our Lord (i) to St. Thomas; (2) by the seaside; (3) the final appearance. The whole idea of the window is to portray "The Resurrection of our Lord." All the windows in the church are by Ward and Hughes, of London.

Huncote.—In olden times the church at Huncote stood in a field near the Hall Farm, and was called St. James' Chantry. In 1220 there were services there three days a week, being served from Narborough. In 1622 Burton reported that it was "ruined and decayed." For some 270 years Huncote remained without a church. In 1898 the new church was dedicated. 100 a year has been given from Narborough living to that of Huncote. Miss Hancock's endowment of £1,800 has been met by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Queen Anne's Bounty, making a total capital of £3,500 at three per cent. interest. In 1905, memorial gifts of a lectern, choir stalls, and a stained glass window, have been made. Cost £240.

Kimcote.—The bells have been re-hung and the tower and clock repaired During the alterations to the tower, the architect discovered part of an ancient screen, the date being estimated at about 1375. This has now been carefully restored and fixed across the belfry arch, and forms a beautiful feature in the old church. The cost of restoring the screen is borne by members of the Rector's family, as a memorial of Mr. and Mrs. Hecker, and Mr. and Mrs. Rodwell, the parents of the Rector and Mrs. Rodwell. The chief work has been carried out at a cost of over £300, most of which has been subscribed.

Leicester, Aylestone.—Incandescent lighting in the church, school enlarged, partly paid for by sale of teacher's house. Total cost £525.

Leicester, Aylestone Park.—New heating apparatus for church room, and completion of organ. £80.

Leicester, St. Alban's (in St. Mark's).—The foundation stone of this church was laid by Mrs. Harrison Parry, on May 13th. Mr. Harrison Parry has given £2000 towards the cost of building, in addition to the site.

Leicester, St. Augustine's, Newfoundpool.—Stained glass window and organ. £550.

Leicester, Belgrave.—Alterations in the school. £150.

Leicester, St. Phillip's, North Evington.—This temporary church has been enlarged at a cost of £250.

Leicester, The Martyrs.—A vicarage has been built. £3,250.

Leicester, St. John the Evangelist.—On June 25th, the Bishop of Leicester unveiled the alabaster reredos given by Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Bunning. There are five panels in white alabaster carved in deep relief representing the Nativity, the Baptism of Christ, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. Over the panels are vaulted and groined canopies with moulded tracery, after similar work in Melrose Abbey. There is a new sanctuary pavement, new stop and pneumatic action to organ. Total cost £1240.

Leicester Infirmary.—The new block for out-patients was opened by the Marchioness of Granby, on March the 22nd. The new department is approached from Parliament Street, which gives access to an open yard, at one end of which is covered. In 1905, after nights of a lectern, choir stalls, and a stained glass window, have been made. Cost £240.

The New Central Municipal Library.—Thanks to the donation of Mr. Carnegie, this fine building was opened on the 8th of May last, by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and is situate at the corner of Bishop Street and Bowling Green Street. In the basements are the juvenile reading room and lending department, patent room,
mess room for the staff, heating apparatus (on the vacuum system). On the ground floor is the men’s reading room, next to it is the lending room for adults, capable of containing 40,000 volumes. On the first floor is the fine reference library, where the opening ceremony, under the presidency of the Mayor (Councillor S. Hilton), took place. The bookshelves are on the alcove system.

Leicester, St. Luke’s.—Incandescent lighting in the church.

Leicester, St. Mark’s.—Organ by Messrs. W. Hill & Son, London, builders, at a cost of £1,000.

Leicester, St. Matthew’s.—The restoration of the west front. Complete cost £300. St. Matthew’s schools altered at a cost of £521.

Leicester, St. Nicholas’.—For more than a year this tower has been in the workmen’s hands in the endeavour to bring it back to its condition some 100 years ago. The architect has been careful to preserve all the old stone that could be used again, and the panelling of the Norman arcade of the tower is composed mainly of the old stonework uncovered by the removal of the bricks. At the same time the tower now looks like a new building, and the effect quite justifies the protests of this Society and the Society of Antiquaries, London, to the removal of the old brickwork. The cost of this and other alterations amounts to £1,500.

Leicester, St. Paul’s.—Land has been purchased for mission room. £1,701.

Loddington.—The steeple has been repaired, and a new lightning conductor and weathercock given.

Loughborough, The Carnegie Library.—This building was opened by Mr. Joseph Griggs, D.L., J.P. (the first Mayor of Loughborough), on June 21st. The building fronts the Queen’s Park, and is designed in the Renaissance style of architecture. The central feature of the façade is a lofty pediment, with Ionic columns, flanked by octagonal angle turrets, and crowned by a steep roof with a domed lantern. Internally the various rooms are well grouped. Messrs. Barrowcliffe & Alcock were the architects. The site was given by Mr. Frank R. Griggs, Mr. Carnegie’s donation being £5,000.

Loughborough, Emanuel.—Alteration in school buildings.

Market Harborough.—New heating apparatus in church. £337.

Osgathorpe.—Memorial tablet.

Peatling Magna.—This church has been restored at a cost of £2,450.

Scalford.—New oak gates.

Slawston.—Bells rehung, new clock, and repairs. £155.

Somerby.—Incandescent lighting to church. £35.

Stathern.—Stained glass in east window, new altar, new vestry, aisle roof reslated; but why was the font removed? Cost £250.

Swinford.—New oak panelling to chancel and stained glass window, also four pews. £310.

Thorpe Acre.—New organ. £290.

Thurmaston.—New organ. Cost £170.

Willoughby Waterless.—This church has been carefully restored under the direction of Mr. Bassett Smith, of London. New stone mouldings to the windows and copings to the top of the tower have been fixed. Oak kneeling desks and book boards, an oak lectern, and other articles have been furnished.

Woodville.—Three memorial windows have been given to the church, and a church room has been built.
LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1905.

RECEIPTS. | PAYMENTS.
--- | ---
79 12 10 | 5 0 0
105 i | 21 18 10
4 1 9 | 7 3 9
3 13 3 | 1 4 3
--- | ---
£192 8 10 | £192 8 10

Audited and found correct.
John W. Wartnaby,
Hon. Auditor

January 18th, 1906.

The Report and Accounts were received and adopted.

The Committee and Officers of the Society were re-elected, and a Vote of thanks was passed to them for their services during the past year.

The following additional Members were elected to serve on the Committee:—The Rev. H. Fisher, M.A.; Wilfrid Moss, Esq.; Councillor S. Squire.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough was elected a President of the Society.

The following resignations were received:—G. J. Grimsdick, Esq.; Rev. A. R. Birkenhead; C. P. Harper, Esq. and Mrs. Harper.

The following new Members were elected:—C. S. Bigg, Esq., B.A., Friar Lane, Leicester; W. T. Horspool, Esq., 189, Hinckley Road, Leicester; R. R. Preston, Esq., 2, New Street, Leicester; Rev. W. Whiteley, M.A., Narborough, Leicester; W. H. Bailey, Esq., 15, Tenant Street, Derby.

It was reported that the question as to the stained glass removed from the house in Highcross Street, and now in the Society's possession, had been brought before the Arts' Committee of the Leicester Corporation, and a Sub-Committee had been formed to view the glass, and to report.

It was RESOLVED that a Sub-Committee be authorised to view the places where it was proposed to fix the glass, both in St. Martin's Church, and the Technical School; and to report at the next meeting as to which place it was considered the glass would be seen to the best advantage.
The following were exhibited:—

By MAJOR FREER:—A Steel Seal, showing the Rutland Crest and Arms.

John Manners, 3rd Duke of Rutland, K.G., was the son of John Manners, 2nd Duke of Rutland, born 21st October, 1696, succeeded to the title in 1720-21, and died 29th May, 1779.

He gave the iron seal, which was constantly worn by the celebrated John Manners, Marquess of Granby (his son) in his campaigns, to an ancestor of E. R. Norman, Esq., of Syston, Leicester, who now possesses it.

The Marquess commanded with honour under Frederick the Great during the Seven Years' War in Germany. He retired into private life after the Peace of 1763, and died in 1770, aged 50.

By THE REV. CANON SANDERS:—Copy of a Sermon preached by Sam Carte, M.A., Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, on Sunday, May 18th, 1705, being the day before the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the said Town. Subject, "The Cure of Self-conceit."

By MR. H. H. PEACH:—A fine illuminated Italian Church Service Book in two parts, the first dated 1450, the second 1375, which came from the Library of the late William Morris.

The Book is in the original, and the leaves are vellum. It contains (in the latter part) some very fine illuminated initials; also medallions of the following subjects:—

Death of the Virgin. The Ascension.
St. Peter. The Resurrection.
St. Michael. The Virgin.
All Saints. St. Stephen.
St. John the Baptist. The Nativity.

By DR. R. C. STEWART:—A series of fine Photographs taken at the recent visit to Cambridge.

In response to a circular received from the Rev. C. W. Foster, it was RESOLVED to contribute £2 2s. a year towards the transcribing of the Lincoln Episcopal Records.

VOTES of thanks were passed to the Mayor for the use of the Society's Room; to the Editor of the Leicester Advertiser for reporting the Proceedings; to the Exhibitors; and to the Chairman for presiding.

The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Rev. S. T. Winckley and Col. Bellairs, V.D., Hon. Secretaries, T. W. Everard and F. R. Morley, Esquires.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for "the Chaplain and the Chapel of the University of Cambridge, 1256-1568"; to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society for Part 4 of Vol. XVIII. of the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal; to Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., for a Copy of Owen's History of St. Nicholas' Church, Leicester.

The Hon. Secretary reported the sudden death of the Rev. H. E. Whinfield, Vicar of Arnesby. Mr. Whinfield only joined the Society in 1904. Also of Mr. Richard Twining, of Bitteswell, in his 99th year, a very old Member of the Society.

Thos. Ingram, Esq. had resigned his Membership after 50 years, being one of our three original Members still living.

The following resigned their Membership:—The Rev. Canon Alderson, and Messrs. G. H. Hodges, R. J. Leeper, J. H. Thompson, W. T. Tucker, and O. Wright.

It was Resolved that Mr. Thos. Ingram be elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

The following new Members were elected:—J. R. Macdonald, Esq., M.P., 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.; Mrs. W. Biddle, Sutton-in-the-Elms, Rugby; G. C. Turner, Esq., Elmfield Avenue, Leicester; Councillor E. Hancock, The Chestnuts, Knighton Drive, Leicester.

Mr. Wilfrid Moss was elected as Hon. Local Secretary for Loughborough, in the place of Mr. W. T. Tucker, resigned.

Major Freer reported that the Special Sub-Committee appointed at the last Meeting, to enquire with regard to the 15th century stained glass belonging to the Society, had met on the 23rd inst.

There were also present with the Sub-Committee a deputation from the Municipal and Arts' School Committee of the Leicester Corporation, consisting of Councillors Hancock and Squire, and Messrs. Turner and Fletcher (Leicester Technical School).
After viewing the glass (which was found to be in good condition), and also the two sites where it had been suggested the glass should be fixed, viz. (the Technical School and St. Martin's Church), the following Resolution had been passed:

"That the Sub-Committee having viewed the two suggested sites recommend that, subject to certain conditions, the glass be given to the Leicester Corporation, to be placed in the Technical School."

It was also Resolved to recommend that Mr. S. P. Pick be put on the Sub-Committee.

The question being raised, whether the Corporation intended at some future time to build a quadrangle at the rear of the window where it was proposed to place the glass.

Councillor Squire said that there was an idea to put up this quadrangle, though probably not for some time. If this were done, however, no doubt space would be left to give sufficient light to the window, which was indispensable in this part of the building.

Mr. Traylen, Junr. said that his father (who had written the history and made drawings of the glass some years ago), had made the following notes:

"In any new position the glass may occupy, it is most important that it be placed about the level of the eye, with a clear light behind it, and to this end that a specially made light screen be made to receive it. It is only thus by coming into close quarters that the exquisite beauty of the outline and brushwork can be seen, being on so much smaller a scale than the ordinary window stained glass, so that it may be of easy access to students or others interested in it.

"The releading must be carried out in stout beaded lead, under the care of an expert, so that each piece may retain its present position, and, if necessary, eked to the full size of the panel with other old plain glass, not forgetting the necessary substantial saddle bars to give strength to the fixing. The glass must not be too vigorously cleaned.

"It is not only exquisite and fortunately well preserved, but is a specimen of stained glass of which there is no like in the kingdom."
After fully discussing the question, it was Resolved:—

"That the whole matter be allowed to stand over for the present, for the Sub-Committee to get some further information as to the proposed alteration to the Technical School, and to report generally at a future meeting."

Mr. J. C. Traylen and Mr. S. P. Pick were elected on the Sub-Committee.

A Paper on

THE SOCIETY'S VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE, IN JULY LAST,

by Major Freer, was read by him, and a Series of Eight Selected Photographs, taken by Dr. R. C. Stewart, were exhibited.

It was Resolved to print the same in the Society's Transactions.

The Rev. G. M. Edmonds made an appeal on behalf of the Fund for the Restoration of the Parish Church of Stoke Golding. It was proposed to hold a Meeting with the object of initiating a Fund for the Restoration.

Mr. Traylen, the Architect, said that the Church had got into a very deplorable condition, and exhibited drawings showing how it was proposed to restore the same.

Major Freer stated that it was one of the main objects of the Society to advise and report upon Church Restoration, and they would be glad to do anything possible to further this object.

Votes of thanks were given to the Chairman for presiding; to Major Freer for his Paper; and to Mr. Traylen for his notes on the stained glass.


The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Mrs. Fielding Johnson, Col. Bellairs, V.D., Hon. Financial Secretary, J. W. Wartnaby, Esq., Hon. Auditor, the Rev. W. G. Whittingham, and H. A. Roechling, T. Harrold, and G. Hull, Esquires.

The Minutes of the last Meeting, and of the Special Sub-Committee Meeting, were read and confirmed.
Votes of thanks were passed to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the Place Names of Bedfordshire, by Professor Skeat; to the Antiquarian and Ancient History Society of Stockholm for Four Parts of the Publications; to the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society for Part 1 of Vol. X. of the Transactions; to the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society for Part 1 of Vol. VI. of the Third Series of the Transactions; to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology for Part 2 of Vol. XII. of the Proceedings; to the Thoresby Society, Leeds, for Part 1 of Vol. XIV., and Part 1 of Vol. XV. of the Publications.

The Account for printing the final double part of Vol. IX. of the Society's Transactions was ordered to be paid, and the work of the Hon. Editorial Secretary, and Mr. Hartopp, approved.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas Ingram, thanking the Society for electing him an Honorary Member, and also one from Franklin Thomasson, Esq., M.P., stating that he would be pleased to become one of the Society's Presidents.

Mr. Scott called attention to the condition of "King Dick's Well," on Bosworth Field, and said that the stonework was getting into a bad state. He suggested that a fence should be erected round the same. After discussion, Major Freer was requested to write to the Estate Agent on the matter.

Major Freer reported that a Meeting of the Special Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of the stained glass had been held on April 28th last, at which it was RESOLVED:—

"Having in view the fact that the Leicester Corporation would probably in the near future erect some additional buildings at the Town Museum, to ask the Society to offer the Corporation the drawings of the glass, and to offer to give the glass itself on certain conditions, if the Town Council would provide special windows in the new building to receive the same."

The Report of the Sub-Committee was adopted.

The following Resolution was also passed:

"That this Society desires to express its warm interest in the Restoration of the Tower of St. Margaret's Church, Leicester, and of St. Margaret's Church, Stoke Golding, and earnestly hopes that the proposed works will be strictly that of 'needful Restoration,' and not 'Renovation,' as in certain well-known recent cases, whereby much of the beauty and interest of the buildings has been lost."
"Subject to the approval by the Society's Sub-Committee of the work proposed to be done at St. Margaret's and Stoke Golding, the Society will be prepared to contribute the sum of £5 in each case."

In pursuance of the above Resolution, Messrs. C. T. Scott, A. H. Paget, and the Hon. Secretaries, were elected on the Sub-Committee.

Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. Quarrell, M.A., were elected to act as Delegates to the Congress of Archæological Societies, on July 4th next.

The question of the Society's Annual Excursion having been discussed, it was Resolved to visit Belvoir, Bottesford, Grantham, and Peterborough, on the 25th and 26th of June next, the details being left to the Hon. Secretaries to arrange.

The following new Members were elected:—F. Thomasson, Esq., M.P. (and a President); George Moore, Esq., Appleby Hall, Atherstone; Richard Oswald Brown, Esq., Manor House, Cadeby.

The following was exhibited:—

By Mrs. Biddle:—A Collection of Silver and Bronze Coins.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Exhibitor, and to the Chairman for presiding.


J. W. Wartnaby, Esq. (Hon. Auditor) in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Col. Bellairs, V.D., Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., and the Rev. S. T. Winckley, M.A. Hon. Secretaries.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Cambridge and Hunts Archæological Society for Part 1 of Vol. II. of the Transactions; to the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society for Vol. XXVIII. of the Journal; to the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects for the Report for 1905-6; to the Oxfordshire Archæological Society for Nos. 48, 49, and 50 of the Transactions;
to the Rutland Archaeological Society for the Third Annual Report (1905); to the St. Alban's and Herts Architectural and Archaeological Society for Part 1 of Vol. II. of the Transactions (New Series); to the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society for Part 2 of Vol. VI. of the Third Series of the Transactions.

Votes of thanks were received for Parts 5 and 6 of Vol. IX. of this Society’s Transactions from the following:—The Society of Antiquaries, London; the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; the East Herts Archaeological Society; the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society; the Surrey Archaeological Society; the Viking Club, London; and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

The Report of the 17th Congress of Archæological Societies, which was held at Burlington House, on July 4th last, and was attended by Major Freer and W. H. Quarrell, M.A. as Delegates from this Society, was read and approved.

Major Freer’s Accounts of the expenses of the Society’s Visit to Belvoir, Bottesford, Grantham, and Peterborough, was read and approved, and Votes of thanks were passed to the Duke of Rutland, the Bishop of Leicester, Canon Vincent-Jackson, and the Rev. F. W. Knox, for their kindness in contributing to make this year’s Excursion so great a success.

The following new Members were elected:—Mrs. Garnar, Fair View, Knighton, Leicester; Wm. Wright, Esq., One Ash, Quorn, Loughborough; W. H. Jones, Esq., 75, Sparkenhoe Street, Leicester; Noel B. Spurway, Esq., The Lawn, Aylestone, Leicester.

The resignation of Mr. Wm. Langham, of 7, Glenfield Road, Leicester, was received with regret.

The following were then exhibited:—


*Obverse:* Henric Rex Angl. Amulet on left of face. Mint mark: Pierced cross, full face of King, crowned.


This coin was found in a ploughed field at Nottinge, near Bedford.

Mr. Spurway intimated that at the next Meeting he intended to exhibit some interesting local finds.

A Vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding.

The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.


The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society for Part 2 of Vol. X. of the Transactions; to the Viking Club for Part 2 of Vol. IV. of the Saga Book; to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society for the Programme for August 23rd, 1906; to the North Eastern Railway Co. for Programme relating to York, Lincoln, Durham, &c.

Votes of thanks were received for Parts 5 and 6 of Vol. IX. of the Society's Transactions from:—The Essex Archaeological Society; the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Major Freer was requested to write and thank His Grace the Duke of Rutland, for consenting to become a Patron of the Society.

The Rev. E. Jackson suggested that when the time came for the Society's Excursion in 1907, the question of visiting the Churches in the Nene Valley should be considered.

The following Resolution was unanimously passed:—

"We, the Members of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society in Meeting assembled, desire to place on record our high appreciation of the many services rendered to this Society and to the County at large by His Grace, John James Robert, K.G., G.C.B., 7th Duke of Rutland, and our deep regret at his death. He was for more than 50 years one of our Members, and since 1888 a Patron of the Society. We hereby express our respectful sympathy with his successor on the loss that he has sustained.

"We also gratefully thank His Grace, the present Duke of Rutland, the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, for becoming a Patron of the Society."

A Letter was received from Mr. Stockdale Harrison, enclosing a plan showing the position of Ancient Remains and Pottery, &c.,
recently found during excavations in Holy Bones, Leicester, for the New County Schools.

A Vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Harrison.

The Rev. F. S. Edmonds, Foxton Vicarage, Leicester, was elected a Member of the Society.

The following were exhibited:

By Dr. R. C. Stewart:—A Series of Photographs taken during the Society’s recent Excursion to Belvoir, Bottesford, Grantham, and Peterborough.

By Dr. Braye:—An old view of the Leicester Market Place.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Exhibitors, and to the Chairman for presiding.


The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.


The Chairman stated that the Members would hear with great regret of the serious illness of Major Freer, and expressed a hope that he would soon be restored to health.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the British Record Society for Part 105 of the Index Library; to the Essex Archaeological Society for Part 7 of the Feet of Fines for Essex, the Index to Vol. IX., also for Vol. X. Part 1 of the Transactions; to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for Part 2 Vol. XI. of the Proceedings; to the Royal Archaeological Institute for Parts 249 and 250, Vol. LXIII. of the Journal.

A letter was read from His Grace the Duke of Rutland, thanking the Society for Vote of Condolence on the death of the late Duke.

The following new Members were elected:—Leonard Fosbrooke, Esq., Ravenstone Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; The Rev. G. E. Gilbanks, Ratby Vicarage, Leicester.
A Paper on

"THE SEQUESTRATION PAPERS OF EDWARD FARNHAM, OF QUORNDON."

by the REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A., was read. Mr. Fletcher was heartily thanked for the same, which it was RESOLVED to print in the Associated Societies' Transactions.

The following were then exhibited:—


Gold Peninsular Medal for Chrystler's Farm (Canada), when Deputy Adjutant-General.

Peninsular Medal, 1 Bar, Egypt, when Lieutenant 80th Foot.

K.C.B. Stars, large and small.


Extracts from Hart's Army Lists, 1852-3 and 1853-4.

Lieut.-General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., K.C.H., Col. 59th, the 2nd Notts. Regt. of Foot. Ensign 80th Foot 18th Sept., 1794; Lieut. 15th July, 1795; Capt. 8th Jan., 1804; Major 28th Jan. 1808; Lieut.-Col. 25th June, 1812; Col. 27th May, 1825; Major-General 10th Jan., 1837; Lieut.-General 9th Nov., 1846; Col. 59th Foot 3rd Dec., 1844.

Sir John Harvey served in the severe winter Campaign in Holland, 1794-95, under the Duke of York, and carried the colours of the 80th in the action of the 31st Dec. In 1795 he served on the Coast of France, at Isle Dieu and Quiberon. Proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope in 1796, where he was present during the short service which led to the surrender of the Dutch Fleet, at Saldanha Bay. In Feb. 1801, proceeded from India to Egypt under Sir David Baird. Returned to India in 1802, and served in the Campaigns of 1803-4-5 and 6, under Lord Lake, including the Siege of Burtapore, and subsequent operations against the Maharatta Chief, Holkar. Employed as Deputy Adjutant-General in Upper Canada, during the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814, including the first action of Fort George, surprise and defeat of the enemy at Stoney Creek, defeat of the enemy at Chrystler's Farm.
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(Medal), capture of Fort Niagara, Black Rock, Buffalo, and Oswego, battle of Lundy's Lane, siege and assault of Fort Erie, and sortie on the 17th September following. Severely wounded at the siege of Fort Erie, 6th August, 1814. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Nova Scotia. Died 1852-3.

Group of three Medals belonging to 2767 Private W. Hunt, 1st Batt. Northampton Regiment:


Transvaal War, Queen's Medal. 4 Bars: Belmont, Modder River, Orange Free State, Transvaal.

King's Medal. 2 Bars: South Africa 1901, 1902.

BY MR. J. W. SPURWAY:—A Roman Cinerary Urn, containing about 60 coins, which were found at a depth of about 11 feet in Causeway Lane, on July 3rd, 1906, during sewer operations. The denarii were distributed among the navvies, the Urn was sold to a local broker, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Noel Spurway, and the bulk of the denarii have also been purchased. The Urn is considered to have contained the hoard of a Roman soldier, and that it was hidden about the time of the Roman withdrawal from Britain (412 A.D.). The coins when found were coated with lead; this lead is believed to have been used to cover the opening to the urn, and, as the urn had been subjected to heat, the lead had found its way among the coins, and great difficulty was experienced in removing it. Akerman states that the purchasing power of the denarii at the time these were buried was equal to 7½d. of our money, that it was a labourer's wage for a day, and was also the tribute money.

The Coins are of the following Emperors:—

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMP.</th>
<th>DIED.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constans ...</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantius ...</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnentius ...</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julianus ...</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jovianus ...</td>
<td>363</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valentinianus I. ...</td>
<td>364</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valens ...</td>
<td>364</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gratianus ...</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentinianus II. ...</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodosius ...</td>
<td>379</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
A Skeleton of the Crucifix Fish found on the Shores of the Red Sea. The following is a description:

On the front of the head is the figure of a Rabbi, or Priest, in his Robes, arms outstretched. According to the Bible the soldiers threw dice at the Crucifixion. By moving the Fish up and down you hear the dice rattle, and on examination there are to be found two or three square movable bones in the head. On the reverse side (or mouth) you will find the figure of the Saviour on the Cross, also a place on the left side where he was stabbed. The bone representing the spear with which he was stabbed is part of, and accompanies the Fish. The Smithsonian Institute and the National Board of Fisheries have been unable to classify this Fish.

Another specimen has recently been added to the West India Committee's Collection.

By Mr. Noel B. Spurway:—A fine Collection of Roman Pottery, including Upchurch, Castor, and embossed Samian Ware, found recently in Leicester:

A Mediaeval Jug, 13 inches high and 20 inches in circumference, with thumb marks upon same; found between 8 and 9 feet deep in Union Street, in November 1906.

An Upchurch Cinery Urn, 4½ inches high and 4½ inches in diameter; found between 6 and 7 feet deep in Navigation Street, on March 1st, 1907.

A Samian Bowl, with figures of Hercules wrestling with Lion and Man playing on a Lyre, 3½ inches high and 8 inches in diameter; found between 5 and 6 feet deep in Highcross Street, on April 12th, 1907.

A Roman Mortarium with black centre, coloured edge; found 8 feet deep in Highcross Street, on May 9th, 1907.

A Mediaeval Horse Shoe; found 12 feet deep on the Crown Hills, Western Park, in June 1907.

An Ampulla Red Pot with white surface, and a Samian Bowl with flange, 3 inches high and 7½ inches in diameter; both found 8 feet deep in Cumberland Street, on July 19th, 1907.

A Mortarium, 13 inches across, marked MITLA FECIT; found between 8 and 9 feet deep in St. Peter's Lane, on July 19th, 1907.

A Samian Platter, 9 inches across, with potter's mark ORCER; found 7 feet deep in Henry Street, on September 19th, 1907.
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Two Samian Basins, one with rolled edge and the other with figure of Lion killing a Man and with figures of Reindeer and different animals, 3½ inches high and 8 inches in diameter; both found 7 feet deep in Henry Street, on September 9th, 1907.

A Samian Platter, 7 inches across, with potter's mark ATTINS. F. E.: found 7 feet deep in Henry Street, on September 9th, 1907.

A Cinerary Urn, 5½ inches high and 18½ inches in circumference; found 8 feet deep in Swan Street, on September 16th, 1907.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Exhibitors, and to the Chairman for presiding.
THE VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE IN 1905,

By MAJOR W. J. FREER, V.D., F.S.A.

This took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 4th and 5th, when between 40 and 50 members and their friends left Leicester by the 9.35 train for Cambridge. The arrangements were undertaken by Major Freer and the Rev. S. T. Winckley, Hon. Secretaries, and proved very successful. Excellent accommodation was provided at The Lion and Ye Olde Castle Hotels.

The Rev. E. Conybeare, M.A., kindly acted as guide to the various Colleges, and this added considerably to the enjoyment of the visit.

After Luncheon in the Dining Hall of St. John's College (through the kindness of the Master and Fellows), a start was made by visiting St. John's College.

St. John's College

was founded by Lady Margaret Beaufort, the Countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of King Henry VII., in 1511, on the suppression of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist, founded in 1135.

The beautiful entrance gate to this college was much admired. It is of red brick with stone quoins. There is a lavish decoration of the space between the arch and windows, chiefly composed of the armorial bearings of the foundress and her son, and an image of the Patron Saint. The central shield bears the Arms of England and France quarterly supported by the antelopes of Beaufort. Beneath it is a rose, to the right a portcullis, to the left a rose, both crowned. Scattered over the whole composition are daisies or marguerites, the particular emblem of the Lady Margaret.

The statue of St. John in the central niche was carved in 1662 to replace an older statue removed during the Civil Wars.

Passing through the gateway into the first court, a visit was next made to

The New Chapel of St. John's College.

This was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and built in the years 1864–9, of Ancaster stone, in the style prevailing in England about 1280. The glass is by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, that in the West window being given by the bachelors and undergraduates in 1869, represents the Last Judgment.
S. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.
From a photo by Dr. R. C. Stewart.
The monuments of Hugh Ashton, Comptroller of the Household to the Lady Margaret, a founder of four Fellowships, and the statue of James Wood, D.D., Master 1815-39, were noticed, whilst behind the latter is a tablet put up in memory of the poet Henry Kirke White. In the North transept are two windows to commemorate Dr. Tatham (Master 1839-57) and J. Blunt, B.D. (Lady Margaret Professor) 1839-55.

The Chapel is 172 feet long, and 34 feet broad internally, and the tower 140 feet high.

There are 98 stalls, 22 of which came from the old Chapel. The rest were designed by Sir Gilbert Scott.

The Gallery, now used as a Combination Room for the Fellows, runs along the whole of one side of the second court, a fine uniform work built by the Duchess of Somerset. This gallery has a fine ceiling of plaster work and panelled walls. Mr. Conybeare said that there was nothing in Oxford or Cambridge to compare with this room; indeed, it is undoubtedly one of the finest rooms of its kind left in England. The original length was 148 feet, but has now been reduced by division to 93 feet. Among other portraits on the walls which were noticed are Dr. Geo. Aug. Selwyu, died 1878; Sir J. F. W. Herschel, died 1892; the Lady Margaret, Dr. Samuel Parr, and Wilberforce the Abolitionist, and Thos. Clarkson and W. Wordsworth, Poets.

Passing through the gallery, a visit was made under the guidance of the Librarian to

The Library. This was built in 1623-28, chiefly at the cost of Dr. John Williams, then Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. His arms appear over the doorway. The building is Jacobean Gothic, and is a singularly picturesque structure of red brick with stone dressings. The bookcases put in at the same time are of great value, and very beautiful. The books consist of upwards of 50,000 volumes, including some of the private collections of late members of the college. There is also a fine collection of Ancient MSS. which were much admired. Among these latter were noticed:—

The Southampton Psalter, 1000 years old.
A Book of Prayers which King Charles I. had in his hand when crowned.
An illuminated MS. formerly belonging to the Lady Margaret.
Cromwell's Bible.
Before leaving the Library, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Librarian for kindly explaining some of the chief objects of interest.

Passing through the famous "Backs" by the river over the bridge commonly called the "Bridge of Sighs," a visit was next made to

**The University Library.**

The facade was finished in 1758, after designs by Mr. Stephen Wright. The buildings are disposed round two quadrangles. The South side was built by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1864, on the site, and partly on the foundation, of the old Court of King's College. The West side was built in 1889 by J. L. Pearson, R.A., out of a bequest of £10,000 to the University left by the Rev. E. G. Hancock. Among the portraits on the staircase are:

- Queen Elizabeth.
- William Cecil, Lord Burghley, died 1589.
- The Earl of Leicester, died 1588.
- Charles I., when a boy, 1613.
- Robert Cecil, died 1612.
- Professor Porson, died 1808.
- Henry Martyn, M.A., died 1812.

The bookcases in "the Common Library" were made in 1649. The three next rooms called the Dome Room, West Room, and Catalogue Room, were fitted up in 1719–34, to contain books collected by John Moore, D.D., Bishop of Ely, and given to the University by George I. in 1715. The Catalogue Room has the original roof, dated 1400, but the fine plaster ceiling is of the beginning of the 17th century. Here is a very fine collection of Ancient MSS. and other objects. Of the former the most important is a copy of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, known as the "Codex Bezae Cantabrigiensis," because it was given to the University by Theodore Beza in 1581. It was written in the 6th century, and stands fifth in order of date among the MSS. of the New Testament. Among other things noticed were a fine collection of Oriental MSS., the Coronation Book of Edward the Confessor, referred to as "the authority" when the present King was crowned, an Oriental Prayer Book 1549, and an Ancient Bible with an Original Parable of our Lord on the Sabbath Day: "And he saw a man getting sticks, and he said 'If thou doest this with knowledge thou art blessed, but if thou doest it without knowledge thou art cursed.'" After visiting the Senate House,
CLARE & KING'S COLLEGES

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY & SENATE HOUSE.
From photos by Dr. R. C. Stewart.

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which was built in 1722–1730, from a design by James Gibbs, and which contains statues of Charles, Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University, 1688–1748, by Rysbrack, and of William Pitt, by Nollekens, the party then made their way to the beautiful gardens of Clare College, where tea was provided by the College Authorities, after which the 5 o’clock service at King’s College Chapel was attended, the beautiful singing by the Choir echoing through the wonderful groined roof, and delighting all those present.

**King’s College Chapel**

was founded by Henry VI. in 1440. The work was carried on by Henry VII. but was not completed until the reign of Henry VIII. The Chapel is 289 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 80 feet high, and is the last thoroughly Mediaeval structure built in Cambridge. It was designed by Henry VI. as the North side of a closed quadrangle. The white stone marks the part built by the founder, the supply having ceased at his death.

The organ screen, a splendid specimen of Italian work, was erected in 1532–36, while Anne Boleyn was Queen. The organ was much enlarged in 1589, and is noted for the richness of its tones. The lower part of the stalls is of the same period as the organ screen. The “Deposition,” by Daniele da Volterra, hanging over the altar, was given by the Earl of Carlisle in 1780. The beautiful series of windows, excepting the West window, were executed in 1515 and 1531, by Barnard Flower, “the King’s glazier,” and others. These windows contain perhaps the finest collection of pictures in glass in the world. The glass has never been taken out, except for repairs, and the stories of what happened to it during the Civil Wars are purely imaginary. The main subject of the windows, taken as a whole, is the life of the Blessed Virgin, and of our Lord, illustrated by types from the Old Testament, and elsewhere. The West window, given in 1879, by F. E. Stacey, M.A., a former Fellow, represents the “Last Judgment.” Leaving the Chapel by the South West door, on the right is the Fellows’ building and hall. The fountain in the centre of the court, surmounted by a statue of Henry VI., was designed and completed in 1879, after designs of H. A. Armstead, R.A.

This completed the day’s proceedings, and the party then made their way to Clare College hall, where dinner was served, the ladies enjoying with the gentlemen of the party the unique privilege of dining in hall, with the Fellows and Members of the College.
After breakfast on the second day a start was made from the Lion Hotel to

TRINITY COLLEGE,

which was founded, or rather refounded by Henry VIII. in 1546 (after absorbing King's Hall, founded by Edward III.; Michael House, founded by Henry de Stanton in 1323; Physwick's, and four other hostels), "to the Glory of God and advantage of the Realm, for the promotion of Science, Philosophy, liberal acts and Theology." The party entered by the Great gate, with the statue of Henry VIII. in the niche between the windows. The panel between the upper windows contains a quatrefoil, and shield bearing France modern, and England quarterly. When any members of the Royal family come to Trinity they stay in the Master's Lodge, not as guests, but as their right, it being one of the Royal Palaces of England, but lent to the Master of Trinity. His Majesty's Judges also have the right to occupy rooms at Trinity. We next passed along the walk leading to the Chapel, by the rooms occupied by Sir Isaac Newton from 1679 to 1696, those beneath by William Makepeace Thackeray, and those of Thomas Babington Macaulay on the opposite side, next the Chapel.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL

was finished about 1564. The organ screen, stalls, panel work, &c., were put up by Dr. Bentley, in 1700–1742. The decoration of the roof, walls, and most of the stained glass in the windows, was undertaken in 1871–1875. The decoration of the roof represents the "Benedicite," and the "Hymn of Creation." The altar piece represents the "Triumph of Christ in the Entombment," crowned by the "Ascension." The windows, from East to West, represent the historical development of the course of Christian life. There are some fine mural decorations between the windows on either side. In the Ante-Chapel were noticed the statues of Sir Isaac Newton (by Roubiliac), Lord Bacon (by Weakes), Dr. Isaac Barrow (by Noble), Lord Macaulay (by Woolner), and Dr. Whewell (by Woolner).

A letter was read from Dr. Butler, the present Master of the College, kindly giving permission for the party to visit the Master's Lodge, and regretting his inability to be present.

In the centre of the court opposite the Master's Lodge stands a fine specimen of Renaissance work, viz., a fountain built by Dr. Nevile, a former Master of the college, in 1602, and rebuilt in 1716. The conduit was originally laid down by the Franciscans in 1325. The hall built by Nevile in 1604, was copied from that
TRINITY COLLEGE & S. BENNET'S (BENEDICTINE) CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.

From photos by Dr. R. C. Stewart.

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of the Middle Temple, London. It has an open roof and fine carved screen. Among the numerous portraits are those of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, William M. Thackeray, the Prince Consort (presented by the King in 1901), the Duke of Gloucester when a child (by Sir Joshua Reynolds), Queen Mary, Edward White Benson Archbishop of Canterbury (by Miller), the 15th Earl of Derby, K.G. (after Richmond), Dr. Whewell (by Lonsdale). Also a large portrait of Dr. Butler, the present Master, by Herkomer.

The Judge's room and gardens were also visited: the former contains a number of portraits of H.M. Judges, past and present.

Another hall has some fine paintings, including those of Sir I. Newton, Thackeray, Dryden, Dean C. J. Vaughan, D.D., by Ouess, and also a picture by Gainsborough for which £40,000 is said to have been refused.

**Nevile's Court.**

This cloistered courtyard was built by Dr. Nevile, and completed about 1612. Lord Byron had rooms in this court. When the present King came with his bride in 1864, he occupied the rooms of Sir Harry Goodhart. Passing by the spot where Sir Isaac Newton measured the velocity of sound, a visit was made to

**The Library.**

This fine building was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and built in 1676–95. The general plan was suggested by the Library of St. Mark, Venice. It is 200 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 37 feet high. The fine bookcases, made by Cornelius Austin under Wren's supervision, were much admired. Marble busts of distinguished members of the college are ranged round the walls. At the South end is Thorwaldsen's statue of Lord Byron, which was refused admittance to Westminster Abbey. There is the magnificent collection of Roman, Greek, and other coins, also a good collection of manuscripts, including one which once belonged to Milton. The MSS. of Thackeray's "Esmond," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and "The Poems by two brothers" (Charles and Alfred Tennyson). Some interesting illuminated MSS. were also exhibited. There is also a stained glass window, which looks quaint enough now, but was doubtless once greatly admired, put in by the college, the subject of which is "Alma Mater," a rather portly matron presenting Sir Isaac Newton to George III., while Lord Bacon is chronicling the event.

After a walk through the beautiful gardens of Peter House, or St. Peter's College, which is the oldest in Cambridge, and so
named because of its proximity to St. Peter's Church, the party adjourned for luncheon to the Hall of St. John's College.

After lunch the Rev. S. T. Winckley proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Master and Fellows of St. John's and Clare Colleges, for so kindly allowing the Society to lunch and dine in the respective Halls, and also referred to the excellent way the catering had been done. This was seconded by Major Freer, and carried unanimously. Votes of thanks were also passed to Major Freer and the Rev. S. T. Winckley, who had made the arrangements with a result so successful. A vote of thanks was also given to the Rev. E. Conybeare, M.A., who had kindly acted as guide during the visit, and his name was decided to be brought forward for election as an Hon. Member of the Society at the next Meeting.

After this a start was made for Jesus College. This was founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely in 1497, on the suppression of the Nunnery of St. Radegund. It has a fine entrance gate. After visiting the quaint old Library, Combination Room, and Chapel, where there are some fine modern stained glass windows by Pugin, Maddox Brown, Burne-Jones, and others, the party visited the gardens of Christ's College.

Want of time prevented the members from going over this college, but Milton's tree was not forgotten.

Before leaving, the Rev. E. Conybeare said that it had given him much pleasure to be of service to the Society, and thanked them very heartily for their appreciation. A start was then made for the station where the party entrained for Leicester, which was reached at 7-20 after a most enjoyable excursion.
LEICESTER-SHIRE MEN AT THE FRENCH WARS

OF 1346—1347.

BY THE REV. W. G. D. FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

The documents stored in the Public Record Office contain a mass of information relative to many important historical events, much of which is as yet unpublished. The French Wars carried on by King Edward III., when he invaded Normandy in 1346, in order to assert his claim to the throne of France, including the battle of Crecy and the siege of Calais, are not the least interesting of these. In this paper I purpose to point out the part taken by Leicestershire men in these Wars. In the Public Record Office are preserved the French Rolls, the Norman Rolls, the Calais Rolls, and the Memoranda Rolls, which contain the names of a large number of Knights, Esquires, and others who served with the King in France in 1346 and 1347; and in the College of Arms are the Accounts of Walter de Wetewang, the Treasurer of the Household, which give the names of the Earls, Bannerets, and Knights present at the siege of Calais. Most of these documents have been very carefully abstracted by Major-General Wrottesley, and from them it is easy to ascertain the names of many of the Leicestershire-men who fought at Crecy and were engaged in the siege of Calais. And I must own my indebtedness to Major-General Wrottesley's researches for much of what is here given.

The war was a popular one with the English nation, and was undertaken "at the prayer of the Commons and with the consent of the Lords." In 1345, Parliament enacted that all who held lands or rents to the annual value of 100s. should find an archer, to the value of £10 a lightly-armed horseman, to the value of £25 a man-at-arms, and so on in proportion. The towns were also assessed to find men-at-arms and foot-soldiers. The land-owners too who held their lands of the crown were bound personally to serve, and bring their retainers. In this way a very effective force was raised, the men being clothed by their localities in a uniform manner, though paid regular wages by the Treasurer of the Household. The number of men who were engaged in the battle of Crecy (26 August 1346), did not exceed 20,000, the northern counties not being summoned for this expedition on account of an invasion from Scotland being apprehended. Presently, however, the army was reinforced by additional levies raised in England and by troops that had been employed in Gascony, so that at the siege of Calais (which surrendered 4 August 1347), about 32,000 men were employed.

* See the *Wm. Salt Collections for Staffordshire*, vol. xviii., part 2.
70 LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

The earliest writ for the expedition seems to be dated at Westminster on 3 August 1345, when the Sheriffs of the various counties, including the Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester, were ordered to proclaim throughout their bailiwicks that all Barons, Bannerets, Knights, and Esquires, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, prepare themselves to set out for Gascony and Brittany. (*French Roll, 19 Edward III., pars 2, m. 1.*)

On 28 August 1345, a writ was directed to John de Charnels, Ralph Basset, and the Sheriff of Leicester, commanding them to array eighty archers in the County of Leicester, to provide them with bows, arrows, and other arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth by three weeks from Michaelmas. They were also directed to make enquiry concerning all able-bodied men-at-arms in the county of Leicester, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and to warn them to be at Portsmouth with horses and arms by the same date. (*French Roll, 19 Edward III., pars 2, m. 8, 9.* On 12 November, this assembly was postponed until 1 March 1346, and on 20 January it was still further postponed until the Sunday in Mid-Lent. On 24 January, Sir Thomas de Chaworth the younger, knight, and John Levere were added to the Commissioners of Array.

A writ was addressed to the bailiffs, good men, and commonalty in 1345, and throughout the French War, Thomas Beauchamp, 3rd Earl of Warwick, was Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester. Leicestershire had no separate Sheriff until 1567.

John de Charnels was lord of Snareston, and as such attested a grant in 1349–50. He was son of William de Charnels, and had a son William who died in his lifetime, leaving a son John as successor to his grandfather.

Ralph Basset was son of Simon, lord Basset, whom he succeeded. He also attended expeditions to France in 1359, in 1369, and again in 1372. He married first Sybil, daughter of Giles, lord Asteley, and secondly Alice, daughter of Sir John Digby, and died in July 1378. In 1376 he founded a chantry in the north aisle of Sapcote Church.

Thomas Beauchamp, 3rd Earl of Warwick, K.G., son of Guy de Beauchamp and Alice de Todeni, was a man of the highest eminence. He was born in 1313, was hereditary Pantler of England, and was Knighted in 1330. He was Captain and Leader of the Army against the Scots in 1337, and Marshal of the Army and Special Envoy to treat with France in 1346, and Commander of the Fleet before Calais in 1347. He was Sheriff of cos. Warwick and Leicester, for life, 1344 to 1360. He married Katherine, daughter of Roger Mortimer, 1st Earl of March, and died 13 November 1369.

The men-at-arms were the hereditary owners of land, the knights, esquires, etc., who were clad in armour from head to foot, and mounted on powerful horses. It seems hard to believe that a boy of 16, or a man of 60, could wear the heavy armour of the period, or that the King meant to take all able-bodied men-at-arms with him to France.

Sir Thomas de Chaworth the younger was son of Sir Thomas and Joane Luttrell his wife. He married Margery, daughter of Sir Richard Delapoole, knight, by whom he had a son William. The Chaworths held the manor of Medbourne, and lands at Saxby and elsewhere.

Of John Levere, I have been able to ascertain no particulars.
of Leicester, on 10 February 1346, to array twelve armed men without delay, to provide them with suitable horses and arms, and to bring them to Portsmouth by the Sunday in Mid-Lent at the latest. Market Harborough had likewise to provide three armed men, Loughborough three, and Melton Mowbray four. (Ibid., m. 34.) These twenty-two armed men formed part of a body of 1740 infantry that were supplied by the towns, the counties providing the archers.

The Sheriffs had evidently sent in returns of the landowners liable to provide men-at-arms for the King’s service. For on 15 February 1346, a writ was directed to the Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester, to cause all whose names were contained in a roll sent therewith to be warned that each of them, under forfeiture of life and limbs, lands, etc., was to provide the men-at-arms, hobelars, and archers as assessed by the said roll, and furnish them with horses and suitable arms with all haste, so that they should be at Portsmouth on Sunday in Mid-Lent at the latest. (Ibid., m. 34d.) We could wish that this roll had been preserved! On 17 February 1346, a mandate was directed to the Arrayers of men-at-arms, hobelars, and archers in the county of Leicester, for the passage abroad, not to compel Sir Roger la Zousch, Sir William Moton, and Sir John Waleys, knights, John Maillore, William de Bredon, John de Lecure, and John de Herdewyk, to set out with the King, nor to provide men-at-arms, hobelars, or archers, because they are of the retinue of the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the defence of England towards the Marches of Scotland. (French Roll, 20 Edward III., pars 1, m. 35.) On 5 March, a writ was directed to John de Charnes, Ralph Basset, Sir Thomas de Chaworth the younger, knight, John Levere, and the Sheriff, informing them of the postponement of the passage, because the fleet was scattered far and wide by the storms, from Mid-Lent till the Quindene of Easter, and ordering them to array all able-bodied men-at-arms, and 80 archers in the county of Leicester, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, so that they might be at Portsmouth at the Quindene of Easter. (Ibid. m. 29.) On the same day writs were sent to the bailiffs and good men of Leicester, Harborough, Loughborough and Melton, commanding them to bring their armed men to the Port of Portsmouth at the Quindene of Easter. (Ibid. m. 30.) Another writ was directed on 15 March, to the bailiffs and good men of Melton Mowbray, commanding them to have two armed men of the four they were

a The Hobelars were mounted horsemen on small horses. They wore steel caps and coats of mail, and carried a lance and sword. Many of them, however, had bows and arrows instead of the lance, and were styled mounted archers. The name still exists in the “hobby-horse.”
ordered to provide, at Portsmouth on the Quindene of Easter.  
(Ibid. m. 31d.)

It seems now to have come to the ears of the King that Philip de Valois was collecting a fleet for the invasion of England, and so Wardens were appointed in the maritime counties to guard all ports and shores, and to resist the invaders; whilst fresh Commissioners of Array were appointed for the midland counties. On 10 March, a writ was directed to Thomas de Chaworth the elder, Roger Culey, John Waleys, Roger de Belgrave, William de Bredon, and the Sheriff, assigning them jointly and severally to array all able-bodied men, as well knights and esquires as others of the said county of Leicestershire, and when armed to bring them to the Wardens in the county of Lincoln on due warning, for defence against Philip of Valois and his fleet.  
(Ibid. m. 25.)

An important step was now being taken to get the men into order. On 28 March 1345, John de Beauchamp, Robert de Sadyngton, Thomas de Holand, William de Byfeld, clerk, and William Bisshop, the King's Serjeant-at-Arms, were appointed to supervise the array of all men-at-arms, hobelars, and archers in the county of Leicester, at Leicester, on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, and to reject those who should not be fit in body and not competently provided with armour, and to substitute others instead of them, as the King had now for certain ordered the passage at the Quindene of Easter next.  
(Ibid. m. 21.)

On 31 March, the Supervisors of Array were authorized to receive fines from men-at-arms, hobelars, and archers who wished to make fines for their passage, and with the money to hire others.  
(Ibid. m. 21.) On 1 August, the Sheriff was ordered to supply, for the King's expedition, 120 bows and 200 sheaves of arrows, to be sent to the Tower of London on the Feast of the Assumption, and delivered to Robert de Mildenhole.  
(French Roll, 20 Edward III., pars 2.)

* Thomas de Chaworth the elder married Joane, daughter of Geoffrey Luttrell, and was father of Thomas the younger.  (See note f, ante.) He died in 1370.

* Roger Culey was son of Hugh Culey, of Ratcliffe Culey. He married Margery daughter of Thomas de Erdeswike, and died without issue in 1359. There was another Roger de Culey, his cousin, and son of Sir John de Culey, knight.

* John Waleys was sheriff of Leicestershire in 1343-4. On 11 May 1344, he had been appointed with three others to choose archers in the county.

* Roger de Belgrave was son of Roger de Belgrave and Susanna Shipton. He was of Belgrave, and married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Richard Belgrave, by whom he had a son John.

* William de Bredon held lands in Bredon, and in 1330 paid a fine for license to enclose a way leading to Swaynton.

* Robert de Sadyngton was the King's Chancellor. He had a grant of free-warren in his lands of Laughton, Humberstone, and elsewhere, in 1344. In 1346 he was assessed to the aid for knighting Edward of Woodstock. He married Joyce, sister and heiress of Roger Martival, Bishop of Salisbury, and had a daughter, Isabel, married to Sir Ralph Hastings, and ancestress of the Hesilrige family of Noseley.
These writs show the composition of the King's army, and the pains he took to form an efficient force. Leaving Portsmouth, the fleet reached Hoggès (La Hogue) in Normandy, on 12 July 1346. On the 18th they marched forwards, and on the 26th arrived at Caen, which they besieged. At the little village of Crecy in Ponthieu, the King resolved to give battle. He divided his army in three divisions. The first division was under the nominal command of the Prince of Wales, but was really commanded by the Sheriff of Leicester (Thomas, Earl of Warwick), the Earl of Oxford, and Godfrey de Harecourt. Amongst the knights who fought in this division were Sir Stephen de Segrave, Sir Peter Mallore, Sir Robert de Farnham, Sir Thomas de Grey, and Sir Ralph Basset of Sapcote. The second division was under the command of the Earls of Northampton and Arundel, and amongst the knights was Sir William Heselrigge (ancestor of the family seated at Nosely). The King himself led the third division; amongst the knights with the King being Sir Thomas de Beaumont, Sir Simon Basset, Sir Gerard Burdet, Sir Stephen Curson, Sir Richard de Harecourt, Sir John Curson, Sir Ralph de Ferrers, Sir Robert de Burton, Sir John Charnels, Sir Hugh le Despencer the younger, Sir Robert de Ros, and Sir Nicholas Charneles. The great French host could not stand against the English bowmen, and the defeat became a rout. The battle of Crecy was fought on 26 August 1346.

Of other prominent men connected with Leicestershire, Henry Plantagenet, the Earl of Lancaster and Leicester, was one of the twelve Earls who accompanied the King to Calais; Hugh lord Despencer and Sir Alan de la Zouche were amongst the great lords who displayed banners; and Sir Ralph Basset of Sapcote, who took a prominent part, was advanced to the rank of Banneret in the course of the war.

The King now resolved to invest Calais, so that he might secure the mastery of the channel, and save English commerce. The English soldiers, as the winter came on, constructed huts for themselves outside Calais, but most of their horses perished from cold and hunger. The army, too, suffered from desertion. In September and October the King issued writs to Mayors and Bailiffs and Sheriffs, and also to private individuals, to array fresh armed men and archers, and send them to Sandwich. On 3 October, a writ was sent to the Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester to array twenty archers, and to send them to Sandwich by the 20th October. Writs, bearing the same date, were also sent to Margery, widow of William de Ros, to send to the King "from your family, or elsewhere," 6 men-at-arms and 12 archers; to Isabella, widow of Henry de Ferars, and to Alice, widow of Henry
de Beaumont, each to send 6 men-at-arms and 12 archers: and to John de Segrave to send 10 men-at-arms and 20 archers, which in his case was afterwards postponed to the Quindene of St. Lucy. By another writ, the Earl of Lancaster and Leicester was to provide 100 men, and Hugh le Despencer 200. (French Roll, 20 Edward III., pars 2.)

Death and disease so thinned the ranks of Edward's army, that on 16 February 1347, he issued new commissions of array in all the English counties (except the northern counties), and appointed Commissioners to array all able-bodied knights and esquires and others according to their status. On 18 February, Commissioners of Array for Leicestershire were appointed to select 100 archers in Leicestershire. (French Roll, 21 Edward III., pars 1; Rymer's Fœdera.) On 14 May, a writ was sent to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, directing him to hasten to the King's assistance with as powerful a force as possible, and without waiting for shipping for his horses, the King's adversary of France having commanded a great army to be collected at the feast of Pentecost. Like writs were sent to Hugh le Despencer, John de Verdon, Robert de Ferars, John de Segrave, and many others. (Ibid.)

On 13 September a precept was sent to the Sheriff to purchase and procure from the issues of his bailiwick, and cause to be conveyed to the town of Calais 100 quarters of corn and 100 quarters of malt. (French Roll, 21 Edward III., pars 2, m. 17; Rymer's Fœdera V. 587.) The siege of Calais lasted a year, and it was not till Philip failed to relieve it, that the town was starved into surrender 4 August 1347. Ralph, lord Basset of Sapcote, was one of the messengers sent by the King to treat with the Captain of Calais for its surrender. On 21 September a writ was sent to the Sheriffs, directing them to proclaim that all men-at-arms who had left Calais for any cause, being of the retinue of the King or his magnates, also all archers of the county, should set out to rejoin the King immediately, in order to resist the hostile aggression of his adversary, and to accompany the King on an expedition of war. (French Roll, 21 Edward III., pars 2.) On 14 October the King returned to England. Three Leicestershire tenants in capite died during this expedition,—Sir Alan la Zouch of Ashby, Sir John Latymer, and John Maureward. (Inquis. p.m. for 1346 and 1347.) Of the knights and esquires who took part in this expedition, Lord Grey de Ruthin, Sir William Heselrigge, Sir John Curzon, and Sir Robert Farnham, have left descendants in the male line who are connected with Leicestershire; and of these the Farnhams alone still hold lands for which their ancestor performed service at Crecy.

Those persons who served in this expedition were expressly exonerated from assessments made on their lands for finding men-at-arms and archers; and from these writs of exonation,
as well as from letters of protection and letters of attorney, and from general pardons granted to many of those who fought in this war, it is possible to ascertain the names of a great many of the knights, esquires, and others who took part in it. Some of the principal knights and men-at-arms have already been mentioned. Amongst other landowners or residents in the county of Leicester who were engaged in this expedition were these:


Sir Ralph Basset of Sapcote, Richard de Stonleye late Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester, Sir John de Folville the younger, John de Lynleye, John de Stapelton (of the retinue of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Sheriff of Leicester).


John Paynel (of the retinue of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk).


Roger de la Warde, Edmund Hacluit (of the retinue of Hugh le Despencer).

Sir John Walshe (of the retinue of Hugh de Hastings).

Sir Giles de Erdyngton (of the retinue of Sir John de Monte Gomeri).

John son of Peter de Lodyngton (of the retinue of Alan la Zouche).

William Cursoun (of the retinue of Thomas de Bourne, and afterwards of William Deyncourt).

John Maureward (of the retinue of John Charneles).
Gerard Burdet (of the retinue of Maurice de Berkele).
Anketine de Houby (of the retinue of John de Thoresby).

The following Leicestershire men received a general pardon for their good service in France:

Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and John de Grey of Rotherfeld (16 November 1346).
Gamaliel de Salden of Rotheleye, John Puppe of Sapcote, Thomas Cadene of Appelby, John de Merston of Hynkeley, Thomas de Hothom of Broughton (on the testimony of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, 16 November 1346).
Richard son of Richard Calf of Loughborough (on the testimony of John Broun, 20 November 1346).
Henry Elyot of Knyghton (on the testimony of Adam de Swynbourn, sub-constable of the army, 16 November 1346).
Richard son of Richard Loret of Chirche Sheyle (on the testimony of Walter de Wetewang, 16 November 1346).
Sir James de Stafford, knight (on the testimony of Robert de Ferrers, 16 November 1346).
Richard de Sheynton, Nicholas son of Henry son of Geoffrey de Sheynton (on the testimony of Hugh le Despencer, 16 November 1346).
Robert son of Robert Ward of Croft (on the testimony of Aylmer de Acheless).
Richard son of Henry le Flechere of Arnale (on the testimony of John de Verdon, 16 November 1346).
John Seterd of Lutherworth (on the testimony of John de Grey of Rotherfeld, 16 November 1346).
Simon of Roger le Chamberlein of Keggeworth (on the testimony of master John de Thoresby, 16 November 1346).
William Rakedale of Burton on the Wold, for the death of William de Chestreshire, at the request of John Darcy le fitz, 20 November 1346.
Hugh le Despencer, for good service in France, 30 October 1346.
Richard Flescher of Arnal (on the testimony of Thomas de Rolleston, 4 September 1346).
Robert Mason of Berghby, for the death of Robert de Lughtburgh, 5 August 1347.
Sir Thomas de Charneles, knight, granted at the request of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 8 June 1347.
Robert son of Robert le Clerc of Chirche Sheyle, for the death
LEICESTER-SHIRE MEN AT THE FRENCH WARS.

of Ralph Wychard (on the testimony of John de Beauchamp, 3 September 1347).

Thomas son of Thomas de Bercheville of Loughtburgh, for the death of Richard son of Richard Calf of Loughtburgh, at the request of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 23 September 1347.

Roger de Langwath of Donyngton, for the death of Richard del Grene of Donyngton, 27 September 1347.

Robert de Trystorfeld of co. Leicester, late servant of Adam Barbour, for the death of Simon Dilke of Swanyngton, 8 October 1347.

Roger Fisher, for the death of Ralph Bishop of Bredon, at the request of John de Bredon, 1 October 1347.

Robert de Farnham of Quorndon, for breaking out of the Marshalsea, where he had been detained, for the death of Thomas le Chamberlein of co. Essex, 4 October 1347.

John de Lek of Walton, for the death of John le Brun of Burton, 6 October 1347.

The following had grants of free warren in their demesne lands, presumably for their good service in the war, all dated near Calais:

Sir William Marmyon, knight, in his lands of Neuton and Galeby, 23 December 1347.

Thomas de Asteley, in his lands of Broghton, Sutton, Leyre, Thorp, Lyneleye, Higham, and Wylughby, 30 December 1347.

John Paynell, in his demesne lands of Sproxton, 26 October 1347.

Anketine de Houby, for lands in co. Leicester, 25 July 1347.

From entries on these Rolls, we can glean some interesting facts connected with Leicestershire landowners and their lands. Thus the lands of Sir Thomas de Chaworth were distrained on for an archer, but a writ was sent to the Sheriff of Leicester, 20 January 1347, to supersede the distraint, he having found one William de Credenhull (or Bredenhulle), who had served the King as an archer during the whole expedition. (French Roll, 20 Edward III. pars 2, m.3d., and Memoranda Roll, 21 Edward III.) A similar writ was sent to the Sheriff, 15 January 1347, to supersede any distraint on the lands or goods of Sir Gyles de Erdington, who was now serving in the retinue of Sir John de Mont Gomery. A like writ was sent to the Sheriff, 20 October 1346, to supersede all demands on Sir John de Folville the elder for finding men-at-arms, etc., as he had enfeoffed his son Sir John, who was serving in the retinue of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, in all his lands. (Ibid.) Similar writs were sent in favour of Sir Henry Lescrope, 5 June 1347, and of Sir John de Seyton who was serving in the retinue of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, 12 August 1347. (French Roll, 21 Edward III. pars 2.)
John de Charneles, who is styled "dilectus Clericus Regis," for his good service was to be exonerated from all demands for two men-at-arms and three hobelars, assessed upon his lands in the county, 9 July 1847. (Memoranda Roll, 21 Edward III.)

Sir Gerard Burdet was pardoned for his contempt in not taking the order of knighthood according to the King's proclamation, he having been subsequently knighted. (Ibid. 22 Edward III.)

Richard de Thorp had been assessed at an archer for his lands in the county, and had found Walter de Thorp his son, who had served in the retinue of Edward, Prince of Wales, from the King's passage to Hogges until his return to England; therefore he was exonerated, 20 May 1355. (Ibid. 29 Edward III.)

These Rolls therefore yield a good deal of information as to the part taken by Leicestershire men in this stirring expedition to France, and give us the names of very many of them. Probably a diligent search in the Public Records would yield as much fruit relative to other important historical events.
"Rough Sketch Map of Royalists and Roundheads March.

Yorkshires intercept retreat 30 horses some 6000

Gainsborough (Sat July 1)

June 30 Lincoln

Waddington July 3 night Monday

July 3 joined by a troop of Horse from Lynn

Newmarket Roundhead July 4 joined by 1000 volunteers from Derby
to meet near 1000 500 horses

Leicester

Bingham (Royalists July 5)

Belvoir (Roundheads June 30)

Skirmish with Roundheads advance guard July 5.

Willoughby (Roundhead joined by Northampton horses after the battle)
AN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF WILLOUGHBY FIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

By W. F. Beardsley.

A Paper read at the Meeting held on the 27th January 1908.

Although the site of this engagement is not strictly within the area of the district of our Society—the village of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, close to which the battle was fought, being situate in the county of Nottingham—still it lies within a mile of the boundary of Leicestershire, seven miles North-east of Loughborough, and offers to the antiquarian some objects of interest. The site of the Roman town of Verometum lies to the South-east of the village near to the intersection of the Fosse Way. Potter, in his "Rambles Round Loughborough," says: "On the Western side of the Fosse is a large grass field inclining to the South and with a Brook for its Southern boundary. We were convinced that we stood on part of the site of Verometum. Fancy tried to realise the scene when Roman villas stood on that pleasant slope, when Roman legions encamped around and where a Roman Emperor, Hadrian, spent the winter of 137—8."

The Church, which at the present time is sadly in need of restoration (a fund for which object is now being raised), contains an ancient Chantry, now a Mortuary Chapel, with very fine monuments to the Willoughby Family dating back to 1820. It also contains a Brass to the memory of Colonel Stanhope, with the following inscription:

"Here lyes the body of Collonell Michaell Stanhope, who was slayne in Willoughby Field in the month of July 1648 in the 24th yeare of his age, being a soldier for King Charles the First."

A reference to this battle is contained in "The Antiquary" for August 1893, in relation to the siege of Gainsborough, concluding as follows: "In the summer of 1648 a wild attack was made on Lincoln by Sir Phillip Monckton, Robert Portington and other dashing spirits among the Cavaliers who were yet holding the great Lacy stronghold at Pontefract for the King. For a time they were successful, taking the Bishop's Palace, then used as a gaol, liberating the prisoners, and plundering right and left with a high hand. In the contemporary accounts of these transactions they are said to have retreated to Gainsburgh. If
"this were so they stayed but a very short time at that Town, as "they were very shortly afterwards utterly routed by Colonel "Rossetter at Willoughby. The Parliamentarian account of this "wild adventure and its tragic termination in a 'beaue field "belonging to Willoughby, 7 miles from Nottingham,' with a long "list of the Royalist Prisoners taken on the occasion was issued "by authority of Parliament on July 11, 1648. It is a tract of "extreme rarity. A reprint of it was issued in 1884 as an "appendix to the Monckton Papers privately printed for the "Philobiblon Society." Having recently acquired a copy of the tract referred to, I am able to give a full account of this battle, and, by the kind permission of an antiquarian friend, to append a rough sketch of the Royalists' and Colonel Rossetter's suggested Marches.

APPENDIX TO THE MONCKTON PAPERS.

AN IMPARTIAL and true relation of the Great Victory obtained through the blessing of God, after a very sharpe dispute, by the conjoincd Forces of Lincolne, Nottingham, Lecester, Derby, and Rutland under the command of Col. Edw. Rossetter, with a List of the names and number of Prisoners, Colours, Armes, and Carriages taken on Tuesday July 5, 1648.

Die Sabbathi, July 8, 1648.

Ordered by the Commons assembled in Parliament that this Narrative of the fight in Willoughby fields in the County of Nottingham between the Parliament Forces under the command of Col. Edward Rosseter and the Forces under the command of Sir Philip Moundon on Wednesday July 5, 1648 be forthwith printed and published

H. Elsinghe
Cler. Parl. D. Com.

London Printed by Edw. Griffin July 11 1648.

On Fryday the 30 of June about 400 horse from Pomfret Castle, most of them gentlemen of severall Countyes and Reformado officers and 200 Foot ferryed over Trent and made incursion into Lincolne-shire, marching forthwith to the City of Linc.; whereafter they had by warrant under the hand of Sir Philip Monkton their Generall, released all the prisoners in the Castle for Debt, Murther, Felony, and other crimes (who took up Armes presently with them). They went to the Bishops Pallace, wherein lay severall Armes, and some monyes of the Countryes: which
place Capt. Bee, a wollen Draper of that City with 30 men had taken possession of and defended for 3 hours until the Cavaliers had fired one part of the house. In which Capt. Bee resolved, and so told them, he would be consumed, unless he might surrender upon conditions propounded by him, amongst which the protection of his person and estate, the which they agreed too; no sooner was the Palace delivered but all conditions broke, the Capt. seized and carried away prisoner, until released in the field at the following fight. All his wares and goods put in Carts with which and the Armes and mony found in the Palace, together with the plunder, and persons of other honest men of the Towne they marched on Saturday night to Gainsborough 12 miles off.

This Alarum coming that Friday night to Bevoyer Castle to Col. Rossiter (who was there upon some occasions of the country) he forthwith gave the alarm to Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Darby and Rutland and desired them to spare what horse they could, to join with a Troop of horse lately raised by him by authority of Parliament for the Security of that county, and he would therewith endeavour to drive the enemy out of the Country again. The which forces being conjoined on Sabbath Evening, to the number of 550 (all of them newly raised men) and then understanding by a Letter received from Sir Henry Cholmely that 600 Yorkshire horse with some Dragoones were on the North side of Trent about Gainsborrow, who would interrupt their retreating over Trent to Pomfret again, or fight with them if they came over; Col. Rossiter marched on Monday morning towards Gainsborrow: In the midway thither, there met and joined with him a Troop of horse from Lyn, which the General had put under the command of Capt. Taylor, who together refreshed that night in and about Waddington fields 3 miles South of Lincoln. On Tuesday morning by three a Clock, they marched through Lincoln towards Gainsborough, and understanding by a Lincoln man (who had been taken away prisoner by the Cavaliers, and had escaped them that night) that the Enemy were all drawn off from Gainsborough at 10 of the clock on Monday Evening and were marched towards Newark; Col. Rossiter forthwith pursued 18 miles that night, refreshed his horse 4 or 5 hours in the night in a meadow, a mile from Newark, where he received intelligence that the enemy quartered about Bingham, 6 miles before him; to this place came in to Rossiter's further assistance about 150 horse, the one half from Derby and Rutland, the other half were Gentlemen and Freeholders of Lincoln, and Leicestershire, who voluntarily would adventure their lives for their Country's freedom. On Wednesday morning Rossiter commanded out a forlorn hope 150 of the ablest horse, under the command of Capt. Champion of Nottinghamshire to pursue at a fast Rate, and so by falling on the enemies Rear to enforce them to a stand on halt, till he with the body of horse could come up to them. They after 7 miles advance overtook the
Reere of them, whom skirmishing with, made their body of horse and foot consisting of 7 or 800 at least, to draw up in a large Beane field belonging to Willoughby 7 miles from Nottingham, on which Rossiter being informed from the commander of the forlorn, by marching at a full Trot (having no Dragoones or foot with him) within a short time brought his horse into the field himselfe commanding the right wing wherein he resolved to charge. But observing that the enemies strength was placed in their body, consisting of a party of foot winged with horse, and those horse flanked with Musketeers, and that with them the men of the best quallity (as appeared by their outward Garbes) seemed to be mounted; he resolved to Charge the Battaile, assigning his right wing to be commanded by Col. White, and the left wing by Col. Hacker, placing 2 reserves of horse in the Reere, being suddainely thus ordered, the enemies word (Jesus) and Rossiters (Fairefax) he advanced to the charge, who was received with much resolution. The bodies and reserves through eagernesse close together; whereby the encounter proved very sharpe, both sides falling presently to Swords point, and so continued in close fight neither party giving ground for some Space, till by the fierceness of each party both were put into disorder, being so intermixt doing execution each on other, the dispute continued a while doubtfull, at last it pleased God to give a full and absolute victory to Rossiters forces, as may appear by the quallity and number of prisoners taken; all their Colours, Armes, and Carriages. About 200 that were best horsed (whereof diverse Papists) got off in small parties, severall of them wounded, but at least a hundred of them, were that night and next morning taken in their flight by Leicester, Belvoier, Burly and other honest country-men amongst whom was Sir Philip Mounkton their Generall disarmed and brought into Nottingham by Mr. Boyer a high Constable of that County, who deservedly now wears his sword.

In the first charge Col. Rossiter lost his head-piece, received a shot through the right thigh, and some other painfull wounds with a musket Bullet, notwithstanding which he kept the field fighting, till he saw the battaill wholly wonne, not discovering his wounding to any person, for feare it might prove a discouragement to the Souldiers: after which ready to fall through losse of blood, he rode to Nottingham where he lieth capable of recovery, through the blessing of God upon the meanes used to that end. In this service, Col. Hacker (commander of the Leicester horse) who is wounded, and Col. White (commander of the Nottingham horse, having only his nose cut) merrited much honour for their expressed valour. And no lesse is deserved by all the Captaines, Officers and Souldiers, who being all newly raised men, and mounted upon new bought horses (saving Capt. Taylor's Troope and 40 of Belvoier horse commanded by Lievt Deane, who likewise is slightly wounded) yet not one of them, nor the country men, who were strangers to such hard
service, was observed to turne his backe, during the whole brunt. And as it is confessed by the prisoners taken, That the advantage they apprehended they had against Rossiters men by reason of their new listing, gave them as great encouragement to encounter them (had they been double the number) as confidence to have beaten and ruined them, so the victory is solely to be ascribed to the power and goodness of God: who therein hath fulfilled in part, that which is foretold by the prophet concerning the great things which his people shall performe in the destruction of his and their enemies. That the feeble shall become as an Angel of God in Heroick Actions.\(^a\)

Not above 30 of Rossiters men slaine upon the place the Cornet to his own Troop being the highest Officer, at whose fall his colours were lost and for a while in the enemies hands, until Cornet Ridgeley, a reformado in the Same Troop recovered them; Captain Greenwood who commanded (the) Derby Troop dangerously wounded, and so are many other common Souldiers.

About an houre after the fight there came in two gallant troopes of horse from Northampton who had been in sooner but the crosse marching of the enemy, impeaded their finding us sooner, who presently advanced in pursuit of them.

Sir Henry Cholmely also with 600 Yorke-shire horse came then up to us over Nottingham Bridge by whose lying on the North side Trent, and preventing the enemies Retreat that way, was this opportunity gained of fighting them; those Yorke-shire horse, the next day advanced to assist other Yorke-shire forces already there, to block up Pomfret Castle; the enemy having in the Castle and Towne about 60 horse and 600 foot.

By severall Letters taken in their Generall Officers Pockets, it appears that men of high and low degree in Severall Countyes (before unsuspected) are deeply engaged in the promoting and contributing toward a general rising in many parts, some of the Prisoners affirm, That their Army resolved to have marched Southward through Leicester-shire and Northampton-shire, in whose march they doubted not but to have encreased to many thousands, and to have joyned with others, rising about London, and to have raised Colchester Siege.

A List of the Names of the Officers and Gentlemen taken Prisoners.

Sir Philip Mounkton, Generall
Col. Robert Portington, Lievt Generall\(^b\)

\(^a\) The passage referred to is Zechariah xii. 5.

\(^b\) Some account of this brave officer is to be found in Hunter’s “South Yorkshire,” i. 213. He lies buried in Arksey Church. The inscription on his tombstone is, “Hic sepultus fuit Robertus Portington Strategus; Miles insignis, principique fidelis. Obit 23 die Decembris, 1660.”
Gilbert Byron (who attempted to betray Nottingham Castle)

Major General, wounded.

Col. Edward Pocklington
Col. Chomley
Lievt Col. Ralph Ashton
Lievt Col. Stamp, slaine (Stanhope).

Majors.

Walter Sulterstone
Thomas Scot
Fitch Randol
Thomas Scot
George Roberts
Sir Roger Coopers two Sons of Nottingham-shire the one a
Lievt Col. the other a Captaine.

Captaines.

John Elvidge
Jo. Rich
Tho. Money
Will. Bates
Rich. Bradshaw
Clifton Roades
Anthony Wright
Capt. Pinckett
Capt. Dayle
Thomas Bird who released the prisoners in Lincoln Caslte.
Edmund Muncton
Arthur Lee
Cap. Downes
Will. Saltmarsh

Lieventans.

Robert White
Joh. Gridditch
Edward Blundivill
Henry Hessells
Leivt Bradwell
Marmaduke Dilman

Foure Cornets

Two Ensignes besides several other Officers amongst the com-
mon Soldiers who will not yet discover their qualities.

44 Gentlemen of quality whose names are inserted afterwards,
several of whom have been Officers formerly.

*A misprint for Marmaduke Dolman. He lived at Bottesford near Brigg, Lincolnshire, and was buried there 20 December 1654. His estate was conffis-
cated by Act of Parliament in 1652. See Mabel Peacock's Index of Royalists
whose estates were confiscated during the Commonwealth, p. 45.*
500 Common Souldiers taken, many of them wounded.
10 Colours of horse and foot where of the greatest part in Clokebagges not delivered out.
1 Waggon and 7 other Carriages with Armes Ammunition and other Baggage.
About 400 horse taken 100 slaine upon the place.
The names of several Gentlemen taken Prisoners, whose habi­tations are in severall Counties.

Gentlemen.
George Metam, Esq.
Peter Constable
Joseph Constable
Robert Riddull
Will. Skellin
Simon Morfen
John Hickman
Gervase Hewett
William Furdey
John Roads
Henry Hopkins
Thoms Dunkin
Marke Johnson
Julian Wombwell
Rob. Stevens
Edw. Downing
Robert Lanckton
Anthony Savell
Will. Marston
Christopher Cole
Thomas Mourley
Ralph Roston
Brookes
John Harfull
Wood
Peter Jackson
Sifill Leek
Fitchrandall
James Barlow
James Hopkinson
John Gamble
Rob. French
Rob. Garrison
Francis Waters
Edmund Crathorn
Will. Laffals
Edward Booth
Gabriel Armstrong
Thomas Thornton
Richard Shellin
Thomas Brigan
John Miller
Two Loves of Derby-shire bretheren, one taken the other slaine.

Their General’s order to release the prisoners in Lincoln castle.

To Mrs. Smith Keeper of the Castle at Lincoln and to
the prisoners there or her deputy or Deputies.

These are to will and require you and every of you, that forthwith upon sight here of you release the bodies of Such and every of Such as you have in your custody who are there committed upon malice, and for their loyalty to his Majesty, rather than any other Sufficient ground. And at the request of the bearer hereof Tho Bird, Captain, who hath been these two yeers here unjustly imprisoned for his Majesties cause, who will intime to you such persones as he upou oath knows worthy of their liberty, you are to deliver such men to him for their inlargement of the which faile not as you will answer the contrary at your perill. Given under my hand this first day of July 1648.

PHILIP MONKTON.

Col. Portington and Cap. Thomas Bird see this warrant executed.

According to this Warrant, I Thomas Bird do set at liberty (contrary to law) all the men within the castle and goale of Lincolne and also the bodies of Hellen Cooke, Mary Saule, Anne Penneston, Anne Readmell and Avis Ostler (a) witnesse my hand this first of July 1648

THO. BIRD.

It is required that Thomas Goodwin Gent. be released according to the command of

PHILIP MONKTON.

(a) Some of the women were committed for killing their bastard children.

FINIS.
The Post Letters from the North were this Week intercepted. From Belvoir Castle June 30 came as followeth, "The Enemy at Pontefract Castle still go on at pleasure, taking and plundering whom they please, and yet please to deal so with none but those who have been most active for Parliament. Having quitted the Isle of Axholme, they came towards Lincoln and (July 3) yesterday Entred the City, plundered the House of Captain Pert, who is now in arms in Northumberland for the Parliament, and may do as much for them and many others, to the great Damage if not Ruine of them. They have Prisoners Captain Bees, Captain Fines and others; Colonel Rossiter was at a distance. They went further on and took Prisoner Mr. Ellis, they brag they have 3000 listed in Lincolnshire: but there are divers Thousands in Leicester, Derby, Rutland and Lincolnshire who are ready to join against these."

They killed one Mr. Smith in Lincoln, belonging to the Sequestration. (p. 1174)

Letters this day (July 8) to the House from Col. Rossiter from Nottingham July 6. That he had met with the Pontefract Forces upon their return after their plundering Voyage, and engaged them at a Place called Willoughby Field, routed their whole Party, consisting of about 1000, took 500 Horse and their Riders, the Commander in Chief, and all his officers, all their Bag and Baggage, the rest routed but not many slain; Colonel Rossiter unhappily wounded in the Thigh. Captain Harwood who brought the letters had £100 given him by Order of the House. (p. 1182)

Whitelock (Memorials, p. 314) says that "The House gave a hundred pound to Captain Norwood who brought the letters from Colonel Rossiter" relating to the Willoughby fight. The following are the full extracts from Whitelock:

"July 1648, p. 312.

"Letters from the North. That the King's party from Pontefract came to Lincoln, where, and in their march they plundered the Parliaments Friends, took Captain Bret, Captain Fines and Mr. Ellis Prisoners and Killed Mr. Smith an Officer of the sequestrations.

"Letters from Colonel Rossiter that he met with the Pontefract forces, upon their return after their plundering voyage and engaged
them at a place called Willoughby Field, routed their whole party consisting of about a thousand horse, took both Horse and their Riders, the Commander in Chief and all his Officers, all their bag and baggage the rest routed but not many slain, Colonel Rossiter wounded in the thigh.

"The house gave a hundred pound to Captain Norwood who brought the Letters from Colonel Rossiter.

"Letters of the Victory gained by Colonel Rossiter before mentioned, a List of the Prisoners, Officers and gentlemen of quality, about five hundred Prisoners taken, eight Carriages with Arms and Ammunition, Colonel Pocklington and Colonel Cholmley slain with many Officers and soldiers to the number of about two hundred, all their bag and baggage taken."
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1907-8.

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The Right Honourable the Earl of Dysart.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Gainsborough.
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Brady, Dr. Reginald J., 66, Frederick Road, St. Saviour's Road, Leicester.
LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

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Day, John, Esq., S, New Street, Leicester.
Deane, Henry, Esq., Government Buildings, Newarke Street, Leicester.
Deane, H. J., Esq., Loughborough.
Dexter, Mr. J. L., 2, Storer Road, Loughborough.
Dickinson, J. S., Esq., Friar Lane, Leicester.
Disney, The Rev. A. F. D., Stony Stanton Rectory, Hinckley (Hon. Local Secretary).
Draper, Major A. T., Friar Lane, Leicester.
Edmonds, Rev. F. S., Foxton Vicarage, Market Harborough.
Evans, Wm., Esq., St. Martin’s, Leicester.
Evans, Mrs. St. Martin’s, Leicester.
Everard, Bernard, Esq., B.A., Harrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Everard, J. B., Esq., J.P., Woodville, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.
Everard, Mrs. T. W., Bradgate Park, Leicester.
Faire, A. W., Esq., Elmcote, Elms Road, Leicester.
Faire, Sir S., J.P., Glenfield Frith, Leicester.
Farnham, George, Esq., Quorn House, Quorn, Loughborough.
Fents, Mr. Chas. E., 44, Sreeton Road, The Fosse, Leicester.
Ford, T. H., Esq., Birstall Hill, Leicester.
Fosbrooke, T. H., Esq., Market Street, Leicester (Hon. Assistant Librarian).
Fox, B. H. C., Esq., J.P., Maplewell, Loughborough.
Freer, Major W. J., V.D., F.S.A. (Hon. Sec.), The Stony Gate, Leicester.
Freer, Rev. A. S. Beresford, M.A., The Vicarage, Gussage All Saints, Salisbury.
Gainborough, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, (President), Exton Hall, Oakham.
Garnar, Mrs., Knighton Drive, Leicester.
German, John, Esq., J.P., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Gillanks, Rev. G. E., Ratby Vicarage, Leicester.
Gimson, Sydney A., Esq., 20, Glebe Street, Leicester.
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Goward, Col., S., V.D., Market Harborough.
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Green, George, Esq., C.C., J.P. (Hon. Local Secretary), Market Harborough.
Green, Rev. H. C. M.A., Wymeswold Vicarage, Loughborough.
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Hatchett, Major J., J.P., Ravenstone, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
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Herrick, Mrs. Perry-, Beaumanor Park, Loughborough.
Hewitt, Francis, Esq., J.P., Kirby Muxloe, Leicester.
Hill, F. W., Esq., C.C., Melton Mowbray.
Hind, W. Harley, Esq., 26, Swaine Street, Bradford, Yorks.
LIST OF MEMBERS.

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terton.

James, The Rev. A. O., M.A. Wainlip
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Stoneygate, Leicester.

Johnson, Mrs. William Goode, 1876,
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Langham, Mr. W., Ashby Magna Cot-
tage, Lutterworth.

Lawford, J., Esq., Sea View, Ryde, Isle of
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Lee, W. A., Esq., Leanhurst, Stoneygate
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Lehmann, R. C., Esq., M.P., Field Head,
Bourne End, Bucks (President).

Levy, Sir Maurice, M.P., Humberstone
Hall, Leicester ( President).

Leicester, The Right Rev. Bishop of,
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Oush, The Rev. F. E., Dishley with
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ster.

Paget, W. B., Esq., J.P., Southfield,
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LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.


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Rolleston, Sir J. F. L., M.P., J.P., (President), Glen Parva, Leicester.

Rowley, T. S., Esq., Glen Magna, Leicester.


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Rust, Arthur, Esq., 120, Regent Road, Leicester.

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Seale, Frank, Esq., 25, Horsefair Street, Leicester.

Sergeauton, Capt. C. M., Kirby Muxloe, Leicester.

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Smith-Carington, H. H., Esq., Grange-thorpe, Rusholme, Manchester (High Sheriff).

Solly, A., Esq., 3, Albert Road, Stonygate Road, Leicester.

Somerset, His Grace the Duke of, (President), Maiden Bradley, Bath.

Spalding, J. T., Esq., 22, Villa Road, Nottingham.

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Spurway, J. W., Esq., High Cross Street, Leicester.

Spurway, Noel B., Esq., High Cross Street, Leicester.

Squire, S., Esq., Salisbury Road, Leicester.


Stevenson, R. P., Esq., C.C., Syston, Leicester.

Stewart, R. C., Dr., County Asylum, Narborough, Leicester.

Stocks, The Ven. Archdeacon, (President), Misterton Rectory, Lutterworth.


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Taylor, J. W., Esq., Loughborough.

Taylor, John H., Esq., 84, Syston Street, Leicester.

Thomasson, F., Esq., M.P. (President), 36, Gloucester Square, London.

Thomson, Chas. Stuart, Esq., Barrow-on-the-Soar, Loughborough.

Thomson, H. H., Esq., Halford Chambers, Leicester.


Turner, Joseph, Esq., Havelock Street, Leicester.

Turner, G. C., Esq., Elmfield Avenue, Leicester.

Turner, J., Esq., J.P., Stanleigh, Donisthorpe, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Walker, Ralph R., Esq., Ratcliffe Hall, Syston, Leicester.

Walker, T. Esq., Glen Hall, Leicester.

Walker, Edward, Esq., Croft, Leicester.


Walker, T. Esq., Glen Hall, Leicester.

Walters, J. Tudor, Esq., The Wayside, Oadby, Leicester.

Walter, Edward, Esq., Croft, Leicester.

Walter, Edward, Esq., Croft, Leicester.


Watt, J. W., Esq., (Hon. Auditor), The Oaklands, Stonegate, Leicester.


Webster, Miss E., Little Peatling Hall, Lutterworth.

Wolston, C. L., Esq., Westlands, Wellingborough.

Wells, Sidney, Esq., J.P., Kegworth, Derby.


Wisbey, H. W., Esq., Woldford Place, Leicester.


Withers, Jr., W. J., Silver Street, Leicester.

Winton, W. H., Esq., The Knoll, Glebe Road, Oadby Road, Leicester.

Winton, Frank, Esq., Round Hill, Thuraston, Leicester.

Woodhouse, V. M., Esq., Wicliffe Street, Leicester.

Woodley, G. H., Esq., Cossington, Leicester.

Wright, James, Esq., J.P., Barrow-Cliff, Loughborough.

Wright, Wm., Esq., J.P., One Ash, Quorn, Loughborough.

Wykes, Mrs. A. B., Town End Close, Knighton, Leicester.

Wykes, L. V., Esq., Friar Lane, Leicester.

Young, Adrian, Esq., The Widnings, Nanpantan, Loughborough.

Young, Joseph, Esq., 33, Dale Hill Road, Leicester.

RULES.

1. That the Society be called "THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER."

2. That the objects of the Society be, to promote the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture, General Antiquities, and the Restoration of Mutilated Architectural Remains within the County; and to furnish suggestions, so far as may be within its province, for improving the character of Ecclesiastical Edifices, and for preserving all ancient remains which the Committee may consider of value and importance.

3. That the Society be composed of Patrons, Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretaries; and Honorary and Ordinary Members.

4. That the Members of the Society be privileged to propose new Members, either by letter or personally, to be elected at the Committee Meetings; and that Honorary Members shall be gentlemen who have either rendered signal service to the Society, or are specially learned in the subjects the study of which it is formed to encourage, and shall be nominated by the Committee at one of their Meetings, and proposed for election only at the General Annual Meeting of the Members to be held in the January of each year.

5. That Rural Deans within the County of Leicester be ex-officio Members of the Committee, on their signifying an intention to become Members of the Society.

6. That each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, to be due on the first day of January in each year.

7. That the affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee composed of the Patrons, Presidents, Rural Deans (being Members), all Secretaries of the Society, all Professional Architects (being Members), all Honorary Members, and not less than twenty Ordinary Members, of whom four at least shall have been Members of the Committee of the preceding year.

8. That the Meetings of the Members be held on the last Monday of every alternate month; that one of such Meetings to be held in the month of January be
considered the Annual General Meeting, at which the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts be rendered and the Committee for the year be elected, and such new Rules or alterations in the Rules proposed and made as may be thought necessary: provided always that due notice of such new Rules or alteration in Rules be given by circular to each Member of the Society at least seven days before the Annual Meeting. That in addition to the Bi-Monthly Meetings—so including the Annual Meeting—Public Meetings for the reading of Papers, &c., may be held as provided for under Rule 11.

9. That the Committee (of whom five shall be a quorum) have power to add to their number, and to elect from the Society the requisite number of Secretaries.

10. That the Members of the Committee in any neighbourhood may associate other Members of the Society with themselves, and form Committees for Local Purposes in communication with the Central Committee.

11. That the Public Meetings of the Society be held at such times and places as shall be appointed by the Committee.

12. That the Committee meet at the times and places which they may themselves appoint.

13. That the Secretaries be empowered, on the requisition of five Members of the Committee, to call a Special Meeting of the Society.

14. That Donations of Architectural and Antiquarian Books, Plans, &c., be received; that the Committee be empowered to make purchases and procure casts and drawings, which shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

15. That when the Committee shall consider any Paper, which may have been read before the Society, worthy of its being printed at its expense, they shall request the author to furnish a copy, and shall decide upon the number of copies to be printed, provided always that the number be sufficient to supply each Member with one copy, and the author with twenty-five copies. All other questions relating to publishing Plans and Papers, and illustrating them with engravings, shall be decided by the Committee.

16. That the Committee may every year publish, or join with other Architectural and Archaeological Societies in publishing, for circulation among the Members, Transactions to contain descriptions and Papers connected with the objects of the Society.

17. That on application being made to any Member of the Committee, or to the Committee collectively, for the advice of the Society in the restoration of any Church, a Sub-Committee be appointed (of which the Incumbent or Resident Minister be one) to visit the Church, and submit a report in writing to the General Committee.

18. That all Plans for the building, enlargement, or restoration of churches, schools, &c., sent for the inspection of the Committee, be placed in the hands of one of the Secretaries of the Society, at least fourteen days before the Committee Meeting, for the Secretary to prepare a special report thereon.

19. That the Committee have power at any Meeting to make grants towards the objects of the Society, provided that if such grant—other than that for carrying out the objects contemplated in Rules 15 and 16—exceed 30s., notice be given in the circular or advertisement calling the Meeting.

The Bi-Monthly Meetings of the Society are held on the last Monday in January, March, May, July, September, and November.—the Meeting in January to be the General Meeting for the transaction of business. Committee Meetings at 2.30 p.m.; Bi-Monthly Meetings at 3 p.m., at the Society's Room, at the Old Town Library, Guildhall, Leicester.

Note.—The Society's Room is now at the Old Town Library, Guildhall, St. Martin's, Leicester, where the Library is kept, and is open daily from 10 to 4 for the use of Members. The keys can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.
January 27th, 1907.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, held at the Society’s Room, at the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester.

THE REV. CANON RENDELL, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A. (through illness), Col. Bellairs, V.D., Hon. Secretaries, and W. Harley-Hind, Esq.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Yorkshire Archæological Society, for Part I, Vol. XIX. of the Journal; to the Surrey Archaeological Society for Vol. XIX. of the Collections; to the British Record Society, for Part 106 of the Index Library; to the
Powys Land Club, for Part 2, Vol. XXXIV. of the Montgomeryshire Collections; and to the Royal Archæological Institute, for No. 251, Vol. LXIII. of the Archæological Journal.

Messrs. Morton’s Account for Printing the Transactions, and Mr. Hartopp’s Account for Transcribing the Marriage Bonds were passed for payment.

Mr. Thomas Ingram was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

Mr. Geo. Green was elected Hon. Local Secretary for Market Harborough, in the place of the late Mr. W. Bragg-Bragg.

The Report and Accounts were adopted, and it was Resolved that the same be printed in the Society’s Transactions.

(For Report and Accounts see pages 9-17.)

The Committee and Officers of the Society were re-elected, and a Vote of thanks was passed to them for their services during the past year.

The following new Members were elected:—The Rev. Arthur Hermann Thomas, M.A., St. Elmo, Woodland Avenue, Stoneygate, Leicester; and George Henry Woolley, Esq., Cossington, Leicester.

The following were exhibited:

By W. F. Beardsley, Esq.:—Three Bronze Counters, Charles II. period; an interesting Deed, temp. Henry VIII., relating to lands at Langley Priory; also a number of Deeds, temp. Elizabeth, relating to the same estate.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Mayor for the use of the Society’s Room; to the Editor of the Leicester Advertiser and the Daily Post for kindly Reporting the Proceedings of the Society; to the Exhibitor; and to the Chairman for presiding.

March 25th, 1907. Bi-Monthly Meeting, held at the Society’s Room, at the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester:

The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.
An apology for absence was received from Major Freer, with thanks to the Society for the kind wishes for his recovery expressed at the last Meeting.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, for Vol. XXIX. of the Transactions; to the Royal Archæological Institute, for No. 4, Vol. XV. of the Archæological Journal; to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, for Part 74, Vol. IX. of the Journal; to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, for No. 43 of the Publications; and to the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, for Part 1, Vol. II. of the Transactions.

The question as to the Annual Excursion was fully discussed, and it was RESOLVED to recommend the Sub-Committee to consider the advisability of visiting Lincoln this year.

It was RESOLVED that the Society become a Subscriber for a work shortly to be published on "The Church Bells of Essex."

Some portion of this work has been done by the late Mr. Thomas North, who was an old Member of this Society.

With regard to the printing of the Parish Registers which is being undertaken by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., Mr. Hartopp drew the attention of the Society to the fact that Mr. Blagg, of Newark, who was doing some of the local work, would be very grateful if any Members of the Society or others would assist by sending him material for Leicestershire.

The Rev. Cecil Lowes Robinson, St. George's Vicarage, Leicester, was elected a Member of the Society.

The following were exhibited:—

By the REV. S. T. WINGFIELD (for MAJOR FREER):—A list of the Rectors and Vicars of Barnetby-le-Wold, Co. Lincoln, from 1143 to the present time.

By COUNCILLOR SQUIRE:—Some English and Roman Coins and a Boar's Tooth, found recently during excavations at the corner of Horsefair Street and Hotel Street, Leicester.

Votes of thanks were given to the Exhibitors and to the Chairman for presiding.

J. W. Wartnaby, Esq., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., Col. Bellairs, V.D., the Rev. E. Jackson, M.A., and Thomas Fosbrooke, Esq.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Editor of the Archaeological Journal, for Part 1, Vol. XIV. of the Second Series of the Transactions; to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, for Part 3, Vol. XII. of the Proceedings: to the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, for Part 1, Vol. VII. of the Third Series of the Transactions.

The Hon. Editorial Secretary read a letter from Mr. Fosbrooke asking the Society to consider whether the books in the Library could not be classified and placed in more convenient premises for reference. After discussion it was resolved to defer the question until a future Meeting.

The Hon. Secretary also read the draft of the proposed programme of the visit to Newark, Lincoln and neighbourhood on June 3rd and 4th next, and announced that the Rector of Brant Broughton and the Sheriff of Lincoln had each offered hospitality to the Members, and that already 27 had signified their intention of joining the party.

It was resolved to exchange Publications with the Société Historique et Archéologique de Saint Malo.

Major Freer was elected as a Delegate to the Congress of Archaeological Societies to be held at Burlington House, on July 3rd next, it being left to him to appoint a second delegate to represent the Society.

The following new Members were elected:—The Rev. Newton Mant, F.S.A., Cossington Rectory, Leicester (and a Member of the Committee); C. A. Bussell Smith, Esq., Knaptoft Hall, Rugby; and Charles Squire, Esq., Stoneygate Road, Leicester.

The following were exhibited:—

By Councillor Squire:—Some Roman and English Coins
found recently during excavations in Hotel Street, Leicester. These include:—

A Roman 2nd Brass of the Emperor Hadrian.
A Roman 3rd Brass of the Emperor Constantine.
A Brass Farthing Token of Charles I. (1625–1649.)

*Obverse:* A Crown over two Sceptres in sattire.
*Legend:* Caro D. G. NIAG. BRI.

*Reverse:* A Harp crowned.
*Legend:* FRA. ET. HIB. REX.

Two George III. Copper Half-pennies, one struck in 1799 and the other in 1806.

By Mr. C. W. Kilby:—An Earthenware Vase found recently during excavations.

Votes of thanks were given to the Chairman for presiding and to the Exhibitors.

*July* 29th, 1907. Bi-Monthly Meeting, held at the Society's Room, at the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester.

The Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Col. Bellairs, V.D. (Hon. Financial Secretary), Mr. H. H. Peach, Geo. Green, Esq., C.C., and Mr. J. W. Wartnaby.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Royal Academy of History and Antiquities at Stockholm, for two parts of Publications; to the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain, for Part 254 of the Journal; to the Kent Archæological Society, for the extra Volume (Testamenta Cantiana) for 1907; to the Oxfordshire Archæological Society, for Part 51 of the Transactions and Report for 1906; to the Viking Club, for Part 1, Vol. V. of the Saga Book; to the Shropshire Archæological Society for Part 2, Vol. VII. of the Third Series of the Transactions; to the Surrey Archæological Society, for Vol. XX. of the Surrey Archæological Collections; and to the Yorkshire Archæological Society, for Programme of Excursion to Seamer and Scarborough for 1907.

Major Freer reported that Mr. W. H. Quarrrell, M.A., had attended as a delegate on behalf of this Society at the 18th Annual Congress of Archæological Societies, held at Burlington House, on the 3rd July.
Major Freer reported that he had been in correspondence with Mr. William Page, F.S.A. (General Editor of the Victoria History of the Counties of England), who was editing the first volume for Leicestershire in time for the Meetings of the British Association, requesting permission to produce certain illustrations from this Society’s Transactions.

As there was no time to bring the matter before the Members at the Bi-Monthly Meeting, he had given the required permission. This the Committee unanimously confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary also stated that he had corrected and added considerably to an article on finds of Roman remains in Leicestershire, which he had been requested to do by the Editor.

After fully considering the question of the number of books belonging to the Society which require binding, a sum not exceeding £20 was voted to cover the cost, and Mr. H. H. Peach and Mr. J. H. Cook were authorised to supervise the same.

The Rev. S. T. Winckley presented the accounts for the summer excursion to Newark, Lincoln and neighbourhood in June last.

These show a balance of £1 7s. 8d. to be placed to the General Fund.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Rev. S. T. Winckley, Dr. Mansell-Sympton (Sheriff of Lincoln), the Rev. Canon Sutton, M.A. (Rector of Brant Broughton), and A. Hamilton-Thompson, Esq., M.A., for contributing to the great success of the Excursion.

Major Freer called attention to the recent discovery of a tenth century Psalter at Bosworth Hall. There is ample evidence to prove that this Psalter was at one time in the possession of Archbishop Cranmer, and it was part of a Collection purchased by James I. for the Prince of Wales, and finally passed to the Nation as the gift of George III. How it came to Bosworth Hall remains a mystery, but it is understood that the owners have offered it to the British Museum.

The following new Members were elected:—The Rev. F. E. Newberry, Vicar of Dishley-cum-Thorpeacre, Loughborough; and Arthur Laxton Hames, Esq., Holly Bank, Stoneygate, Leicester.

Major Freer offered to present the Society with a set of the “Folklore Society’s Proceedings” for the past 20 years.

It was Resolved that the books be accepted with thanks, and that due provision be made to receive them.
Exhibited by Dr. Stewart:—An interesting series of photographs taken during the Society's recent excursion to Lincoln.

Before the Meeting concluded the Rev. E. Jackson congratulated Major Freer on his presence, and hoped that he would soon be completely restored to health. This was seconded by Canon Rendell, and carried with acclamation.

Votes of thanks were given to the Chairman for presiding, and to the Exhibitor.


The Rev. E. Jackson, M.A., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Col. G. C. Bellairs, V.D., the Rev. S. T. Winckley, M.A. (Hon. Secretaries), Dr. Barber, F.S.A. (Hon. Local Secretary, Ashby-de-la-Zouch District), C. J. Billson, Esq., M.A. (Hon. Librarian), and Owen Ellis, Esq.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Powys-Land Club, for Part 3, Vol. XXXIV. of the Montgomeryshire Collections; to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, for Part 3, Vol. XIX. of the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal; to the Royal Archæological Institute, for No. 245 of the Archaeological Journal: to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, for Part 3, Vol. XI. of the Proceedings; and to the Clifton Antiquarian Club, for Part 2, Vol. VI. of the Proceedings.

Major Freer read letters from Dr. Mansell-Symson and A. Hamilton Thompson, Esq., M.A., acknowledging the Votes of thanks passed to them at the last Meeting, for their effort in making the Society's Excursion to Newark and Lincoln such a great success.

It was resolved to send a letter to His Grace the Duke of Rutland (one of the Patrons of the Society), congratulating him on the Marquess of Granby's attaining his majority.

It was also resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Curzon on the death of her husband, the Hon. M. Curzon (one of the Presidents of the Society).
It was RESOLVED to subscribe for a Copy of the Parish Registers for Muston, which is now being transcribed by Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A.

It was RESOLVED that the Society become Subscribers for the "Victoria History" (4 Volumes at £1 11s. 6d. a Volume), which is being edited by Mr. Wm. Page, F.S.A.

It was also RESOLVED to make application for 300 copies of the Archæological Congress' Reports, for distribution among the Members.

The following new Members were elected:—T. Cann Hughes, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster; Herbert George Coales, Esq., Market Harborough; and F. S. Herne, Esq., Permanent Library, Leicester.

The following were exhibited:—

BY DR. BARBER:—Plan showing supposed ancient Neolithic Settlement on the Charnwood Forest.

BY THE REV. CANON RENDELL, M.A., R.D.:—A Photograph of the Roman Pillar recently found in Blue Boar Lane.

BY MR. NOEL B. SPURWAY:—A fine Collection of Embossed Samian Roman Pottery recently found in Leicester. The following are particulars:—

A Red Samian Bowl, with double rim, found 8-feet deep in Cumberland Street.
An Upchurch Cinerary Urn, found 6-feet 6-inches deep in Navigation Street.
A Red Samian Bowl, showing animals and a combat between man and lion, found 7-feet deep in Henry Street.
A Red Clay Ampulla, found 8-feet deep in Cumberland Street.
A Mortarium, found 8-feet 6-inches deep in St. Peter's Lane.
A Romo-British Flat Iron Horse Shoe, found 12-feet deep on the Crown Hill, Western Park.
A Red Samian Bowl, showing "Exploits of Hercules," found 6-feet deep in Highcross Street.
A Red Samian Bowl, found 7-feet deep in Henry Street.
A Red Samian Platter, 9-inches across, marked "OFCEN," found 7-feet deep in Henry Street.
A Red Samian Dish, marked "ATTINS—FE," found 7-feet deep in Henry Street.
A curiously marked Upchurch Cinerary Urn, 6-inches high, found in Swan Street 8-feet deep.
A Mortarium, 9\frac{1}{2}-inches across, with curiously marked edges—red drab lines—body drab clay with black chips incorporated on bottom, found 8-feet deep in Highcross Street.

Also a fine Panel painted on Gold Leaf, showing numerous Scriptural figures and groups.

Also a Russian Ikon.

The two latter were brought from the Crimea by the late General Burnaby.

Votes of thanks were given to the Exhibitors, and to the Chairman for presiding.


The Rev. H. Fisher, M.A., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Canon Rendell, M.A., R.D., Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., and Col. Bellairs, V.D. (Hon. Secretaries).

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Royal Archæological Institute, for Vol. XIV. of the Second Series of the Transactions; to the East Herts. Society, for Part 1, Vol. III. of the Transactions; to the British Record Society, for Part 1 of the Calendar of Wills and Administrations in the Court of the Archdeacon of Taunton; to the Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies, for 300 prints of the Reports on Churchyard Inscriptions for distribution amongst the Members; to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, for Vol. XXII. of the New Series of the Transactions; and to the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society, for Part 3, Vol. VII. of the Transactions.

The resignations of the Rev. E. G. Pierson and Mr. Wilfrid Hodges were accepted with regret.

Mr. C. J. Billson was elected on the Sub-Committee supervising the binding and cataloguing of the Society’s Books.

The Correspondence was read, including a letter from Mr. C. M. Newton on behalf of Mrs. Curzon, thanking the Society for the
letter of condolence passed at the last Meeting on the death of the Hon. Montagu Curzon, one of the Society's Presidents.

The Rev. S. T. Winckley reported that Mr. A. P. Moore proposed to classify the number of Early Transcripts of Leicestershire Registers which were in his custody. Each bundle would be overhauled and catalogued, showing exactly what existed for the various parishes, and it was intended to amalgamate the Catalogue with the Leicestershire Transcripts now being published by Mr. Foster, of Lincoln.

A considerable amount of work, lasting probably two or three years would be entailed, and about £70 was required for the purpose.

It was RESOLVED that a donation of £2 2s. be granted for this year towards the cost, with the intention of continuing the same until the work was complete.

He also reported that two small early fourteenth century windows, deeply splayed, had been recently opened out under the Chancel arch in Houghton Church. They appear to have been blocked up at the time the original high-pitched roof was removed, and a flat roof and clerestory put in, but when the high-pitched roof was restored, some fifty years ago, these windows were left blind, and plastered over.

Their re-opening is a great improvement, and the Churchwardens, Messrs. Fielding and Herrick, have given the stained glass to fill them.

The following new Members were elected:—George Farnham, Esq., Quorn House, Quorn, Loughborough; and E. W. Hensman, Esq., The Grammar School, Quorn, Loughborough.

The following was exhibited:

By Mr. F. R. Morley:—A Catalogue of the Earls of Leicester and Essex printed in 1610, apparently part of a work, probably Speed's "History of England."

Votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman for presiding, and to the Exhibitor.
January 27th, 1908.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society, held at the Society's Room, at the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester.

THE REV. CANON RENDELL, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for its List of Members 1907; to the Cambs. and Hunts. Archaeological Society for Part 2 of Vol. II. of the Transactions; to the Yorkshire Archaeological Society for Part 4, Vol. XIX. of the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, and for the Report and Balance Sheet; to the Royal Archaeological Institute for No. 4, Vol. XIV. of the Second Series of the Archaeological Journal; to the Thoresby Society for Part 2, Vol. XV. of the Publications; to the Essex Archaeological Society for Vol. III., Part 10 of the Third Series of the Transactions, and for Part 8 of the Feet of Fines for Essex.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Architectural and Topographical Society, of 33, Old Queen Street, Westminster, asking this Society to make public the fact that their Society proposed to publish information useful to Antiquaries and others interested in ancient Buildings and Heraldry, and would be glad of new Subscribers.

The resignation of Mr. T. R. Ryder was accepted with regret.

Mr. Thomas Harrold, of Castle Street, Hinckley, one of the Society's oldest Members, was unanimously elected an Honorary Member.


Mr. A. P. Moore offered Papers on "The Administration of the affairs of the Church in the Archdeaconry of Leicester in the reign of the Stuarts," illustrated with Transcripts, and extracts from documents of local interest, which were accepted with thanks.

Mr. J. A. L. Beasley wrote suggesting the advisability of forming a Parish Register Society for this County.

After discussion, it was decided to inform Mr. Beasley that this Society was at present contributing to the printing and publishing
of Parish Registers in the County through Messrs. Phillimore, of London, and Mr. Blagg, F.S.A.

Major Freer then presented the Report for the past year, and also the Accounts.

THE 53rd ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting to the Members the Report for the past year, 1907, we unfortunately have to deplore the loss of several valued Members.

Col. the Hon. Montagu Curzon, J.P., one of our Presidents, was a son of the 1st Earl Howe, and was born in 1846. He was Lieut-Colonel in the Rifle Brigade, 1893-7, and M.P. for North Leicestershire, 1883-5. He was also an Alderman of the Leicestershire County Council, and took a great interest in the work of the Education Committee.

Mr. Edwin Clephan, J.P., was one of our old Members. He was born at Stockton-on-Tees on the 29th of May 1817, and came to Leicester in 1834, and joined the Bank of Messrs. Paget and Kirby in 1840, and retired when the Bank amalgamated with Lloyd's Bank. For 36 years he was a Member of the Governing Body of the Leicester School of Art. He possessed a good collection of water-colour drawings.

Col. Frederick Palmer, D.L., J.P., was also one of our Presidents, having joined the Society in 1863. He was born in 1825. He was the Senior Magistrate for the County, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1865. He joined the 36th Regiment when 16 years of age in 1849, he was Captain 1850. In that year he married Mary, daughter of W. H. Harrison (who predeceased him by two days); in the same year he joined Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, which he commanded from 1878 to 1882. He was Churchwarden of Wincote from 1857.

The Rev. William Henry Palmer, M.A., Rector of Wanlip, was also an old Member. He was ordained in 1870; in 1875 he was appointed to the family Living of Wanlip, where he was rector for 32 years, and will be greatly missed in the Parish.

The Rev. Christopher Rodwell, B.A., Trinity College, Oxon, R.D. and J.P. for Leicestershire, was ordained in 1872. In 1880 he was Curate of Misterton; Incumbent of Shelford, Notts, 1880-2, and Sproxton, 1882-4, and from 1884 the esteemed Rector of Kimcote until his death. He joined the Society in 1874, and took much interest in its work, and was a Member of the Committee.

John Charles Traylen, A.R.I.B.A., had been for many years a Member, joining in 1870, but resigned on leaving Leicester. On the occasion of our visit to Stamford in 1904, he conducted the Members round the ancient town and re-joined the Society. He always took the greatest interest in our work, and will be especially remembered for the valuable drawings of the 15th Century Glass taken from William of Wigston's old house in High Cross Street, and now in the possession of the Society.

W. H. Barfoot-Saunt, Esq., J.P. (formerly W. H. Gatty, Esq.) was elected a Member in 1866. He took great interest in our work, and was for some years Hon. Local Secretary for the Market Harborough District.

Though not members of our Society, we shall join in deploiring the loss of Mr. G. F. Bodley, K.A., F.S.A., of the Manor House, Water Eaton, Oxon. The newest Church of Leicester, that of All Souls, being built by him. As one of the greatest authorities of Ancient Earthworks, being Hon. Secretary of the Committee appointed for that purpose by the Congress of Archaeological Societies and a contributor to the first volume of the Victoria History of Leicestershire, we much regret the death of Mr. J. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A., of Loughton, Essex, where he was born in 1843. Mr. Gould was also a Vice-President of the British Archaeological Association.
The Rev. George Tyson Harvey, Prebendary of Lincoln and the Rector of Navenby, Lincoln, was General Editor of the Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers for many years: we owe him a deep debt of gratitude.

The following Members have resigned:—The Rev. J. H. Molesworth, on leaving the country; the Rev. J. Godson (elected 1874), the Rev. E. G. Pierson and the Rev. W. P. Holmes (through leaving the county), and Messrs. W. Hodges and W. Vial.

On the other hand thirteen new Members have been elected, thus leaving the Society in the same position as at the end of the preceding year with 262 Members:—

In January. The Rev. A. H. Thomas, M.A., St. Elmo, Woodland Avenue, Leicester; George Henry Woolley, Esq., Cossington, Leicester.

In March. The Rev. C. L. Robinson, St. George's Vicarage, Leicester.

In May. The Rev. Newton Mant, F.S.A., Cossington Rectory, Leicester; C. A. Smith, Esq., Knaptoft Hall, Rugby; Charles Squire, Esq., Stoneygate Road, Leicester.


In November. George Farnham, Esq., Quorn House, Quorn, Loughborough; E. W. Hensman, Esq., The Grammar School, Quorn, Loughborough.

It is with much regret that your Committee has to report that for the first time for many years no Papers have been read at the Bi-monthly Meetings, and urges the Hon. Secretaries and Members to send in Papers this year. They are also requested to induce new Members to join.

The Society had subscribed for the following works:—"The Church Bells of Essex," containing work of the late Thomas North, Esq., F.S.A. (some time one of our Hon. Secretaries); "The Muston Parish Registers," by Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A.; and the first volume of the "Victoria History of Leicestershire." At the November meeting the Rev. H. Barber, M.D., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a Plan showing a proposed Neolithic Settlement on Charnwood Forest. At the same meeting Mr. Noel B. Spurway exhibited an interesting collection of Roman Pottery. At this meeting a grant of £2 2s. was made towards the expense of Cataloguing a number of Early Transcripts of Leicestershire Registers in the Leicester Archidiaconal Registry.

The Annual Excursion of the Society was made on June 3rd and 4th to Newark, Brant Broughton, and Lincoln, under the able guidance of Mr. Hamilton Thompson, the Rev. A. F. Sutton and the Sheriff of Lincoln (Dr. Symson). It was generally acknowledged to be one of the most enjoyable of the Society's excursions, and the hospitality of the Sheriff of Lincoln and the Rector of Brant Broughton was much appreciated.

Major Freer and W. H. Quarrell, Esq., M.A., were appointed Delegates to the Congress of Archæological Societies. Mr. Quarrell attended, but Major Freer was prevented through illness. Copies of the Report will be sent to each Member.

The first volume of the Victoria History of Leicestershire has been published, and we desire to draw the attention of the Members to it.

Several of our Members have contributed to it, and some of the plates of Roman Pottery from the first volume of our Transactions have by permission been produced.

Church and Other Work in the County.

Arnesby.—On July 1st the Bishop of Leicester dedicated a clock and a new bell given by Mr. A. H. Whinfield and the Rev. W. G. Whinfield in memory of their brother, the late Rev. H. E. Whinfield (formerly a member of the Society),
110 LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

for three years Vicar of Arnesby. Total cost £120. Bell by John Taylor & Co. of Loughborough.

Ashford.—The church tower, including the buttresses, has been restored at a cost of £280. The church school has been improved; cost £275.

Ashby Magna.—The Church of St. Mary's was re-opened by the Bishop of Leicester on May 23rd. The chancel has been to a great extent rebuilt, this being rendered necessary by the defective state of the walls. In addition to the new oak roof, the nave has been reset and the wooden floors renewed; the walls have been repaired and redecorated. A vestry has been formed in the tower, and panelled with oak. The gable has been rebuilt, and a circular light inserted. Two small pilasters were discovered in the East wall, and they have refixed externally and can now be plainly seen. It is thought that they were mullions of the original belfry windows. At the close of the service the Bishop consecrated an addition to the churchyard.

Ashby.—The restoration of this church was begun owing to the pressing need for repair to the lower part of the spire and the North side of the church, together with the re-hanging of the bells and the heating of the church. The latter has been done by Mr. and Mrs. George William Pochin at a cost of £330.

Barkston.—Church roof and spouts repaired; £10.

Bottesford.—A carved oak platform with ornamental brass railing for the lectern has been given by the Rector.

Braunston.—New altar.

Broughton.—New roof to North aisle; £83.

Burton on Soar.—On September 25th the new organ chamber and vestries, aumbry, sedilia, altar frontal, panelling, and seating were dedicated by the Bishop of Peterborough. The organ chamber and vestries were memorials to the late General Chippendale, and the Rev. W. L. Newham who was 35 years Vicar. Total cost £1,500.

Bowden Magna.—A stained-glass window has been placed in this church to the memory of the late Mr. T. P. Seabrooke, of The Grange. The scenes depicted are "The Presentation of Christ in the Temple" and "Christ Blessing Little Children."

Claybrooke.—Tower parapet rebuilt; new heating apparatus in church. Cost £235.

Cosby.—This church, which was in a very dilapidated condition, has been thoroughly restored at a cost of about £1,400. The work was begun last April, and has only just been completed. The church has been re-roofed (the old roof being very decayed), a new vestry and organ chamber built, new altar floor to chancel and font, and the walls and windows generally repaired where necessary. Messrs. Cayley and Rothwell were the Architects. The following were gifts:—altar, Mr. Brooks; lectern, Mr. W. Burley; litany desk, Mrs. Clarke; six lamps, by "The Mothers of Cosby"; the font, by the Sunday School children; the Bible, by the Men's Bible Class; and the altar cross by Mr. R. Taylor, in memory of his daughter.

Countershorne.—This church was re-opened by the Bishop of Leicester in December, and has been renovated and reseated at a cost of £952. The Church Extension Board made a grant. The Rev. C. Wing, late Vicar of Foston, gave the carved oak pulpit, a stained glass window was given by Mr. W. Lowe, and brass lectern by the Misses Lowe.

Fleckney.—Cracks in the newer part of the church wall (rebuilt only 35 years) repaired; old walls quite sound.

Fradenworth.—New infants' room for church school, and improvements in old schoolroom. Cost £165.
THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

Frisby-on-the-Wreake.—Repairs to tower and bell frames; £30.

Garthorpe.—Four new hanging lamps in the church.

Glenfield.—Gifts of cross and candlesticks.

Great Easton.—The late rectors, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, have had the North and East walls of the church underpinned, and the walls thoroughly repaired inside and out: the interior plaster removed, and the masonry pointed throughout. The effect is satisfactory. On the removal of the plaster a doorway and part of the masonry of a former window came to light on the North side. On the South side also portions of an arch of a window were discovered. A new window at the cost of £75 has been placed in the North wall of the chancel.

Groby.—Council school opened for 100 children, with two class rooms.

Hallaton.—The roof of the South aisle has been restored.

Harston.—£200 has been given to the rector and churchwardens, the interest to be spent in keeping the churchyard in order.

Hoby.—Aisles re-heated and floor re-laid. Cost £50.

Hoby (Rotherby).—New class rooms built to school; £80.

Horninghold.—New wall to churchyard.

Hose.—New organ, choir vestry, window, etc. £154.

Houghton-on-the-Hill.—Church walls distempered, two old windows (14th century) above the chancel arch unblocked and filled with stained glass; one given by each warden, Messrs. T. Fielding and H. J. Herrick.

Huncote.—Improvements to school; £30.

Ibstock.—County Council school opened by Mr. Thomas Cope, J.P. Area, one acre; accommodation for 226 children in the mixed school, and 100 infants. There are separate entrances for boys, girls, and infants, leading into a lofty central corridor for marching and exercise, around which all the class rooms are grouped. Internally the walls are lined up to the window sills with chocolate-coloured glazed tiles, the upper portions distempered a pale neutral green. The exterior is plain, but good. The playgrounds are tar macadam. Total cost about £3,600. The architect was Mr. W. M. Cowdell, F.R.I.B.A., of Leicester.

Kilworth, North.—New lightning conductor, spire repaired. £54.

King's Norton.—Roof repaired. £17.

Kirby Bellars.—Church re-seated with chairs. £50.

Kimcote.—Bishop Thicknesse dedicated a memorial window to the memory of the Rev. C. Rodwell, R.D., subscribed for by the family, congregation, and friends. In the centre is the Redeemer blessing little children, and on either side are angels. Inscription: “To the glory of God, and to the memory of Christopher Rodwell, for 23 years Rector of this parish, this window is dedicated.”

Kirby Muxloe.—Tessellated pavement in the sanctuary. New tenor bell given by Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Mee re-hung the other two bells.

Leicester, All Saints'.—A church safe.

Leicester, All Souls'.—On the anniversary of the dedication of this church a new two-manual organ was given and dedicated. The ground was fenced off at the cost of the Leicester Church Extension Board.

Leicester, Aylestone.—Gift of new floor and curtains in choir vestry.

Leicester, Evington.—New heating apparatus. £404.

Leicester, St. Barnabas'.—Vicarage house built for £1700 (£1600 being given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners). Church grounds planted and asphalted. Site of mission room bought, £283.

Leicester, St. George's.—Mission room fitted up; £40.

Leicester, St. Margaret's.—New heating apparatus: £404.

Leicester, St. Mark's.—St. Faith's and schools repaired.

Leicester, St. Martin's.—Stained glass window at the West end of the small South aisle, to the memory of the late Mr. John Sarson of Leicester, and Kibworth, put in by Mr. Whall, at the cost of the family. St. Martin occupies the central light; in the left hand St. Martin is dividing his cloak with a beggar, and on the right is depicted a vision of Our Lord to St. Martin in his cell, £200. Gift of picture for Guild Chapel, £50; and new altar frontals. £130.

Leicester, St. Matthew's.—The spare ground round the church has been laid out by the churchwardens. New porch and offices. Mission room repaired. £201.

Leicester, The Martyrs'.—The interior of school has been renovated.

Leicester, St. Nicholas'.—A new electrical clock has been placed in the rebuilt tower at a cost of £100.

Loughborough, All Saints'.—Window in side chapel restored and filled with stained glass: £100.

Loughborough, Holy Trinity.—The interior of this church has been cleaned down, the walls distempered a light sage green, and those of the chancel a rich pompeian red. The pulpit has been lined with wood, and a new desk fitted. Incandescent lights have been substituted for the ordinary burners. A site, half an acre in extent, with three frontages, for a new church, has been given by E. H. Warner, Esq. A new boiler has been placed in Trinity Hall. The additions made to the endowed schools are as follows:—The recreation room has been converted for use as an art room, and the additional accommodation has been provided on the ground floor, consisting of an assembly hall with side corridor 56 feet by 36 feet, two new and two reconstructed class rooms, and three music rooms. On the first floor there are two rooms, 31 feet by 24 feet and 26 feet respectively, fitted for applied science and housewifery. The hall is 21 feet high, with an open timbered roof. The rooms are lighted by electricity. A lavatory block has been provided. The architects were Messrs. Barrowcliff & Allcock; cost £4,000. Sir Oliver Lodge opened the building, and was presented with a silver-gilt key inscribed, "Presented to Sir Oliver Lodge, D.Sc., F.R.S., at the opening of the new assembly hall, class and science rooms, Girls' High School, Loughborough, July 31, 1907."

Markfield.—Church re-heated. Cost £100.

Melton Mowbray.—New infant school on the King's Road was opened by R. Dalgliesh, Esq., Chairman of the Building and Sites Committee of the Leicestershire County Council, on January 30th, 1907. The school will hold 200, and cost, including the site, about £2400. The building is of brick and stone, one storey high; the entrance porch leads into a vestibule, and from this extends a corridor 40 feet by 12 feet which can be used for drill and other purposes. There are four class rooms leading out of the corridor, each holding 50 children. The building is well fitted and up-to-date: there is a playground, a large part of which is asphalted. Mr. Edward Jeeves, of Melton, is the architect.


Norton-by-Twycross.—Interior of church renovated: £50.

Osagarthorpe.—Memorial cross for the altar.

Plungar.—New boiler to heating apparatus in church: £13.
**Ratby.**—Gas put in church and church room: £70.

**Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake.**—New organ placed in this church. Cost £73.

**Sealford.**—New floor to South aisle and new vestry.


**Sysonby.**—On August 31st, the Bishop of Peterborough consecrated an addition to the churchyard. Cost £280.

**Syston.**—Heating apparatus: £270. New class room for boys’ school: £287

**Thorpe Acre.**—Vestry floor renewed. Church walks asphalted.

**Tugby, East Norton.**—Church porch restored. £65.

**Whetstone.**—Church re-floored: £60.

**Whetstone.**—New frames for six and four bells repaired and re-hung. Cost £125.

**Wigston Magna, All Saints’**—Two beautiful panels of Apus Sectile work, one each side of the chancel window, have been given by the family of the late H. A. Owston, Esq. The panel on the right represents a group of angels under a canopy, with the Apostles St. Thomas and St. John kneeling underneath. That on the right represents a similar group of angels, with St. Peter and St. Paul also kneeling below. The whole is made up of stained glass with pearls and gold mosaic work, forming rich pictures of these sacred subjects.

**Wymeswold.**—The church tower has been repaired at a cost of £200.

### ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

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Audited and found correct,

JOHN W. WARTNABY,
Hon. Auditor.

September 8th, 1908.

The Report and Accounts were unanimously adopted, the latter subject to audit.

It was Resolved that the same be printed in the Society’s Transactions.

The Committee and Officers of the Society were re-elected, with a Vote of thanks for their services during the past year.
MAJOR FREER presented the Society with a Copy of the Leicestershire County Council Year Book for 1906, with a List of Lords Lieutenant from 1549 to 1900; Sheriffs from 1835 to 1906; and of Clerks of the Peace from 1558 to the present time.

MR. W. F. BEARDSLEY read an Extract giving an Account of

THE BATTLE OF WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLDS,
ON THE 8TH JULY, 1648,

published by authority of Parliament.

Mr. Beardsley was thanked for his Paper, and it was RESOLVED to print the same in the Society’s Transactions.

The attention of the Members was called to the excellent Course of University Extension Lectures on “Gothic Architecture,” being given by A. Hamilton Thompson, Esq., M.A.

The following was then exhibited:—

By W. HARLEY-HIND, ESQ.:—A Bridgemaster’s Bond, dated 1814, appointing Mr. Francis Harley, of Loughborough, as Bridgemaster and collector of sums of money payable to the Feoffees or Trustees of certain Charities within and about the Town of Loughborough.

Votes of thanks were given to the Donor and to the Exhibitor; to the Editor of the Leicester Daily Post for reporting the Meetings; to the Mayor for the use of the Society’s Room; and to the Chairman for presiding.

March 30th, 1908. Bi-Monthly Meeting, held at the Society’s Room, at the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester.

THE REV. CANON RENDELL, M.A., R.D., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from James Wright, Esq., J.P.; George Green, Esq., C.C., Hon. Local Secretary, Market Harborough, Rev. H. Fisher, M.A., Owen A. Ellis, Esq., and Col. Bellairs, V.D., J.P.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society for Vol. XXX. of the Journal; to the
Powys Land Club for Part 1 of Vol. XXXV. of the Montgomeryshire Historical and Archaeological Collections; and to the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society for Part 1 of Vol. VIII. of the Third Series of the Transactions.

The resignations of Canon Rendell from the Committee, and Mr. H. A. Roechling from Membership, on account of leaving Leicester, were received with great regret.

The Hon. Secretary read the correspondence, including a letter from Mr. Fletcher, stating that it was proposed to affix a Portland stone slab, with an inscription, on the Newarke Gateway, and enclosing a rough draft of the same. As the inscription seemed hardly complete, it was RESOLVED that the matter be referred to Mr. Freer and Mr. Moore for consideration and report.

The question of the insertion of the ladies’ names in the “Leicester Marriage Licences” now being published by the Society in the Associated Volume was brought up by Mr. Moore and fully discussed, and it was RESOLVED that the Female Index be printed separately, in the same size as the Associated Volume, and sent out separately to all Members.

The question of the Society’s Annual Excursion was then discussed, and it was unanimously RESOLVED to visit Oundle and district, the particular Churches and other places of interest to be visited to be left to Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., Cambridge University Lecturer, who had kindly offered to act as guide, and the detailed arrangements to be left to the Excursion Sub-Committee.

The following were elected as Presidents of the Society:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough; Sir Maurice Levy, M.P.; R. C. Lehman, Esq., M.P.; and Sir J. Herbert Marshall.

The following new Members were duly elected:—The Right Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Hall, Oakham; Sir M. Levy, M.P., Humberstone Hall, Leicester; Mr. R. C. Lehman, M.P., Field Head, Bourne End, Buckingham; Mr. J. G. Burgess, J.P., Copt Oak, Narborough, Leicester; Mr. S. K. Daniels, Syston, Leicester; Mr. T. H. Ford, Birstall Hill, Leicester; Mr. John German, J.P., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; the Rev. A. I. Greaves, M.A., St. Peter’s Vicarage, Leicester; Colonel J. E. Harris, C.C., The Shade, Sharnford, Hinckley; Mr. F. W. Hill, C.C., Melton Mowbray; Miss C. M. E. Pochin, The Manor House, Wigston Magna; Captain H. H. Robertson-Aikman, J.P., Dunton Bassett, Lutterworth; Mr. R. P. Stevenson, C.C., Syston, Leicester; Mr. Wm. Richards, Avenue House, Market Harborough; Dr. T. Villiers Crosby, London Road, Leicester; Mr. T. C. Dawson, Claremont, Knighton Drive, Leicester; the Rev. F. W. Goodacre, The White House, Ashby Parva, Lutterworth.
Mr. Hartopp was given permission to reprint the first Churchwardens’ Account of St. Mary’s Church, it being understood that due acknowledgements would be made. It was decided to reduce the scale, for publication, of the ground plan showing the Trinity Hospital.

The following articles were then exhibited:—

By Mr. A. L. HAMES:—A number of Roman and other Coins, &c., found in October last in Southgate Street. They included:—Two Nuremberg Tokens, two Charles II. Tokens, one George III. Copper Farthing, a Lead Musket Ball, found in portion of the Town Wall in the Newarke, a fine Silver “Denarius” Penny, and Coins of the Emperors Probus and Claudius.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Exhibitor, and to the Chairman for presiding.


J. W. WARTNABY, ESQ. (Hon. Auditor) in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A. (owing to important business in London), Rev. S. T. Winckley, M.A., Col. Bellairs, V.D., J.P., Rev. H. Fisher, M.A., and Mr. John Young.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Viking Club for the 16th Annual Report; to the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society for Vols. XI. and XII. of the Transactions; to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History for Part 1 Vol. XIII. of the Proceedings; to the Thoresby Society for Part 2 of the Publications; and to the Royal Archæological Institute for Vol. XV., No. 1 of the Second Series of the Transactions.

The resignation of Mr. John Fewkes, an old Member of the Society, was received with regret.

The draft Programme of the Society’s Annual Excursion on June 15th and 16th next, was laid before the Society, and unanimously approved. It was proposed, under the guidance of Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., to visit some of the most interesting Churches in the neighbourhood of Kettering and
Oundle. Drayton House and Lyveden Buildings will also be visited.

Mr. L. V. Wykes, Friar Lane, Leicester, was elected a Member of the Society.

A Vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding.


Major W. J. Freer, V.D., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Col. Bellairs, V.D., Hon. Financial Secretary, the Rev. H. Fisher, M.A., the Rev. Canon Rendell, M.A., Mrs. Fielding Johnson, Dr. Stewart, and Major Oliver.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.


Major Freer read the following Report:

Congress of Archæological Societies.

"The Congress for this year was held at Burlington House, on Wednesday, July 8th, Dr. C. H. Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the Chair, and was well attended. Mr. W. H. Quarrell, M.A., attended with myself to represent this Society. Mr. Willis-Bund, V.P.S.A., read an interesting Paper on "The Importance of Preserving Church Plate and other articles from Sale," and it was Resolved on my proposition to print the same for circulation among the members of the Societies in union.

Various other interesting matters were discussed, and a report of the same will in due course be printed and circulated amongst our members.
The following new Members were duly elected:—J. H. Clarke, Esq., J.P., Fairlawn, Market Harborough; and John Mackenzie Newton, 51, Park Road, Loughborough.

Major Freer reported that the Society's Excursion to Kettering, Oundle, Drayton House, and the neighbourhood, had taken place on June 15th and 16th last. A most enjoyable time had been spent, and numerous places of interest visited.

The Balance Sheet was placed before the Committee and unanimously approved.

The Rev. S. T. Winckley proposed that Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A., who had so kindly acted as guide on the Excursion, should be proposed for election as an Honorary Member at the next Annual Meeting in January. This was unanimously approved.

It was resolved that a letter be written to Col. S. G. Stopford-Sackville, thanking him for his kindness and hospitality in entertaining some of the Members on the visit to Drayton House.

The following were then exhibited:

By The Rev. S. T. Winckley, M.A.:—A Drawing showing proposed wrought iron hinges for Aumbry, at the Parish Church at Houghton-on-the-Hill, to be executed by Messrs. Elgood and Brown, Ltd.

By Dr. Stewart, Councillor S. Squire, and Major and Mrs. Oliver:—A Series of Photos taken during the Society's recent Excursion.

By Mr. Joseph Young:—A Pair of Silver Soup Spoons used by the Mayor and Corporation of this Borough, at their Civic Banquets, previous to the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act of 1835.

Engraved on the top front of each handle is the Leicester "Cinquefoil" on a shield; and on the reverse, above and below the Goldsmith's Hall-marks, are engraved:—"J. Gregory, Esqr. Mayor 1817."

The Hall or Duty-marks are as follows:

1st. George III.'s head, in oval.
2nd. Small letter "b," in shield.
3rd. Crowned Leopard's head, on shield.
4th. Lion passant to left.

These stamps show the Spoons to have been manufactured in the early part of the year 1817.

The Maker's Initials are:—"S. A."
By the Rev. Richard Titley:—A Sketch, showing the spreading of Capt. Shenton’s Tree, situate on the Ashby Road, Barwell.

A Short Historical Account of the same was read.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Exhibitors, and to the Chairman for presiding.

September 28th, 1908. Bi-Monthly Meeting, held at the Society’s Room, at the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester.

The Rev. E. Jackson, M.A., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Mrs. Fielding Johnson, Mr. R. Dalgleish, Mr. James Wright, Mr. C. H. Page, Mr. J. W. Wartnaby, Hon. Auditor, Mr. W. A. Brockington, M.A., Mr. F. R. Morley, Major Oliver, and Col. G. C. Bellairs, V.D., Hon. Financial Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks for Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. X. of the Society’s Transactions were received from:—The British Museum; the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; the Bodleian Library, Oxford; and the Yorkshire Archæological Society.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Yorkshire Archæological Society for particulars of the Excursion to Welwick and other places; to Major Freer for a Copy of the Leicestershire and Rutland Freemasons’ Calendar for 1908.

Regret was expressed at the loss the Society had sustained by the deaths of Mr. R. H. Wood, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., and Mr. Albert Brown, both old and valued Members.

Major Freer again drew the attention of the Society to the importance of Transcribing and publishing the Parish Marriage Registers for Leicestershire, and a letter on the subject was read from Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A.

A discussion took place as to the means by which this important work could best be furthered, and it was Resolved to recommend strongly to the Members of the Society, and others interested, the volumes which were being published by Messrs. Phillimore & Co., of 124, Chancery Lane, London, at the cost of 10s. 6d. a volume, and several Members signified their intention of subscribing. The Committee earnestly hope that this example will be followed.
by all the Members of the Society, and others, throughout the County.

The List of Subscribers includes:—Major Wm. J. Freer, V.D., F.S.A., Mrs. Fielding Johnson, Mr. Richard Dalgleish, J.P., D.L., Mr. James Wright, J.P., Major C. F. Oliver, Mr. Charles J. Billson, M.A., Mr. George Green, C.C., and Mr. J. G. Burgess, J.P.

The Hon. Secretary also reported that Mr. T. Fielding Johnson had promised to pay for the Transcription of the Barkby Marriage Registers, and that he would do the same for the Blaby Registers.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. F. R. Morley, calling the attention of the Society to the proposed sale and subsequent demolition of The Chantry House and other interesting property in the Newarke. After full discussion it was unanimously RESOLVED that the Hon. Secretary be requested to write to the Town Clerk strongly disapproving of the proposed demolition of these interesting Houses, which would be a serious loss to the town, and that the attention of the Press be called to the proposal.

The Hon. Secretary stated that the Leicester Civics Committee, of which he was a Member, proposed, if possible, to give an Exhibition illustrating the Development of Leicester, and the advantages of Town Planning and Housing, and he asked if the Society would help the Committee with the loan of a few of the old relics and plans in their possession. It was RESOLVED that the loan be granted, and that the articles be selected by the Hon. Secretary and adequately insured.

The Hon. Editorial Secretary (the Rev. S. T. Winckley, M.A.) was heartily thanked for the efficient way in which he had edited the new double part of the Transactions.

The following new Members were unanimously elected:—The Rev. A. O. James, Wanlip Rectory, Leicester; Mr. G. C. Oliver, J.P., Wartnaby Hall, Melton Mowbray.

The following were then exhibited:—

By MESSRS. EVERARD, SON, AND PICK:—A Sketch showing proposed New Screen in Stanton-under-Bardon Church, by Mr. Edward Turner, Architect.

By MAJOR OLIVER:—A Series of Photographs taken during the Society's recent visit to Geddington, Oundle, and district.
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

By Mr. C. J. Billson, M.A. — A Pamphlet dated 16th June, 1645, written from Great Glen, Leicestershire, being described as:

"A Particular and Exact Relation of the victory obtained by the Parliamentary Forces under the command of Sir Thos. Fairfax," being 2 letters written by G. Bishop, "a Gentleman in the Army under Lt. Col. Roe."

Votes of thanks were passed to the Exhibitors, and to the Chairman for presiding.

November 30th, 1908. Bi-Monthly Meeting, held at the Society’s Room, at the Library of the Old Town Hall, Leicester.

J. W. Wartnaby, Esq., in the Chair.

Apologies for absence were received from Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, the Rev. C. L. Robinson, M.A., the Rev. H. Fisher, M.A., and Col. Bellairs, V.D., J.P., Hon. Financial Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for Parts 3 and 4 of Vol. XII. of the Proceedings, Part 44 of the Publications and List of Members for 1908; to the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society for Part 3 of Vol. VIII., Third Series, of the Transactions; to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire for Vol. XXIII., New Series, of the Transactions; to the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society for Part 2 of Vol. XII. of the Transactions; to the Thoresby Society for Vol. XVI. of the Publications (Kirkstall Abbey and Plan); to the Royal Archæological Institute for No. 259 of the Journal; to the Viking Club for the Law Book, 1908.

Votes of thanks for Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. X. of this Society’s Transactions were received from:—The Society of Antiquaries, London; the Essex Archæological Society; and the Thoresby Society.

Mr. J. W. Simpson’s resignation was accepted with regret.

The following new Members were elected:—Mr. J. A. L. Beasley, Friar Lane, Leicester; the Rev. Cecil Watts-Read, M.A., Burrough-on-the-Hill, Melton Mowbray; the Rev. E. Hermitage Day, D.D., Pickwell Rectory, Oakham; the Rev. M. F. Alderson, The Rectory, Lutterworth.

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Vol. X.
A letter was read from the Chairman of the Records Committee of the Royal Society of British Architects, asking the help of the Society in the compilation of a list of Buildings of sufficient Historic or Architectural interest throughout the County (to include Ecclesiastical, Civic, or other Buildings of any period), which it was proposed to prepare for the purpose of study and for record, and it was RESOLVED to render all assistance possible in the matter.

A letter was also read from the Hon. Secretary of the Leicester Civics Committee, thanking the Society for kindly promising to lend material for their forthcoming Exhibition.

The Circular and Card which it was proposed to send out to the Members commending Mr. Phillimore's work on the Marriage Registers of the County of Leicester, prior to 1812, was laid before the Meeting and unanimously approved, subject to slight alterations.

Mr. Hartopp reported that the second volume was now in the Press, whilst material for Four Volumes had been received.

A Vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for presiding.

THE 54TH ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting the Report for 1908 your Committee are glad to be able to report substantial progress in spite of the loss of several valued members by death and resignation.

In the lamented death of Hussey Packe, Esq., J.P., D.L., who joined the Society when High Sheriff in 1877, we have lost one of our Presidents, who as Chairman of Quarter Sessions and of the Leicestershire County Council, will be much missed. He was the son of the late Colonel George Hussey Packe, of Prestwold, Leicestershire, and Caythorpe, Lincolnshire, and was born in 1840, married 1872, Lady Alice, daughter of the 1st Earl of Kimberley, K.G. The late Mr. Albert Brown joined the Society in 1902. The late Mrs. Gleadow became a member in 1887 on the death of her husband, Mr. Wm. Gleadow (also a member), and took much interest in our work. Mr. Thomas Jones joined the Society as far back as 1873, and the late R. H. Wood, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., joined the Society in 1877. In the latter we have lost an active and well-known antiquary. We have also lost by death Mrs. Simpson Gee, who joined in 1900, Mr. William Wilkins in 1902, Mr. W. S. Mills in 1903, and Mr. H. W. Dymock, in 1905.

All Leicestershire men were proud of one who passed away on the 31st of May last in his 85th year, Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., Hon. Fellow of Brasenose Coll., Oxon., eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D., some time Head Master of Market Bosworth Grammar School. He always took the greatest interest in this County, and when he met the writer never failed to ask for Leicestershire news. Only a few months before his death he read a most interesting Paper at the Society of Antiquaries, London, and no
one anticipated that it would be his last appearance there. The following notes are taken from an article in The Times, of June 1st.

"Sir John Evans' mother was Anne, daughter of Captain Thomas Dickinson, a member of the family with which his grandson was associated in lifelong business relations as well as in widespread family connections. John Evans was educated by his father at Market Bosworth, and though he never went to a University, his knowledge of classical literature would have put many an academic graduate to shame. To the very end of his life he would quote classical authors with unerring accuracy and rare felicity of application to the topics he might be handling at the moment. His name was entered in his youth for matriculation at Brasenose College, Oxford; but an early call to business changed the course of his career. Instead of going to Oxford he was sent to Germany to study the language as a preparation for his business career, and it was not until his election a few years ago to an honorary fellowship at Brasenose College—a distinction which caused him extreme gratification—that he at last completed the matriculation to which he had looked forward some 60 years before. It was not, indeed, for an academical career that this born scholar, this accomplished antiquary, this versatile man of science, this capable man of affairs was destined. Through the family connections of his mother he became associated early in life with the well-known firm of John Dickinson and Co., paper manufacturers, of Nash Mills, near Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, and at the residence adjoining the works he settled as a young man, and there he lived for more than 50 years at an address which became almost a household word with several generations of scholars, antiquaries, and men of science, in all parts of the world. Perhaps few of those who were thus brought into intellectual contact with his extraordinary range of scientific and archaeological interests ever knew him as a paper manufacturer any more than they knew his friend and contemporary Joseph Prestwich, the geologist, as a wine merchant; but the fact remains that he was a business man from first to last, and that his capacity for business, both public and private, was of a very high order indeed. He retired several years ago from the daily work of the firm whose fortunes he had so greatly advanced, but he retained a keen interest in its concerns, and included some share in its supervision among the many and various activities which he pursued to the very last. For many years before his death he had been President of the Paper Manufacturers' Association.

Some four years ago he resolved to quit Nash Mills, as its situation did not seem to agree with the health of Lady Evans. He accordingly purchased a plot of land at Berkhamsted, on the edge of its beautiful common, and there he built himself a charming house, which he called Britwell, after his birthplace. Here he settled in 1906, and at once made himself at home with all his books and collections around him. He seemed to renew his life there, and his friends soon found that Britwell was to be to him and them all that Nash Mills had been for so many years.

It is as an antiquary and man of science that Sir John Evans has made his name known wherever antiquities are studied and the sciences associated with them are pursued. To follow the various lines of his activities in these directions and to describe them in any detail would need a versatility of accomplishment not inferior to his own. It must suffice to indicate briefly what he was and what he did, and to leave the bare enumeration to speak for itself. Numismatology seems to have been his earliest archaeological pursuit, for he joined the Numismatic Society in 1849, and became its Honorary Secretary in 1854, holding that office until 1874, when he was elected President, an office which he retained during his life. In 1904 he gave an entertainment at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries to celebrate the Jubilee of his first connection with the Society he had so long served and adorned, and those who saw him on that occasion with his little girl by his side must almost have wondered how so young-looking a man, could have reached the stage of jubilees at all. Certainly they could hardly have believed that he had a son who had already passed the jubilee of his birth, Dr. Arthur Evans, his eldest son, having been born in 1851. His first work, entitled "Coins of the Ancient Britons," was published in 1864, and a supplement to it was added in 1890. But science,
especially geological science and the anthropological researches associated with it, always shared with archaeology the supreme place in Evans's predilections and pursuits. He had studied geology from his boyhood; a lawsuit, in which the firm of Dickinson was engaged concerning water-rights, early turned his attention to a subject which he made his own, namely, the relation of geological structure to water-supply; and he was one of the first geologists in this country to appreciate the far reaching importance of the discovery of flint implements and its bearing on the prehistoric condition of man. As early as 1860 he contributed a paper, "Flint Implements in the Drift," to *Archaeologia*, and a second in 1862. On this subject, which appealed at once and from so many sides to his archeological and scientific sympathies, he became one of the highest living authorities, and his collections illustrative of it are probably quite unique. In 1872 he published his monumental work on "The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain," of which a second edition was published in 1897; and in 1881 the series was completed by the publication of "The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland." Many detached articles on these topics were also contributed by him to various scientific periodicals. In 1874 he became President of the Geological Society, having been elected a Fellow in 1857, and held that office until 1876. He was early elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in which he held the office of Treasurer for 20 years, from 1876 to 1898, and of Vice-President during a portion of that period. His administration of the funds of the Royal Society was at times criticized in certain quarters, but there is no doubt that on the whole the society benefited greatly by his wide experience of business and his high financial ability. Not only was he a capable steward, but he was a singularly expert accountant. He could run his finger up a long column of pounds, shillings, and pence, and declare the correct total almost before an ordinary reckoner could have added up the odd shillings and pence. It was one of his strongest ambitions to be chosen President of the Royal Society, and it was a sore disappointment to him when the present Lord Lister was elected to that high office in succession to Lord Kelvin in 1895. But considerable as his claims unquestionably were, they could hardly be put in rivalry with those of the great surgeon. From 1885 to 1892 he was President of the Society of Antiquaries, a position which made him an *ex-officio* Trustee of the British Museum. Subsequently he became a permanent Trustee and took a very active part in the management of that great Institution. He was also President of the Anthropological Institute from 1877 to 1879, and President of the Institute of Chemical Industry in 1892 and 1893. He was created a K.C.B. in 1892, and in the course of his life he received honorary degrees from several Universities. In 1897-98 he was President of the British Association, and delivered his presidential address in the former year at the meeting of the Association in Canada, when he traversed the North American Continent and visited the Pacific Coast. He has since been Chairman of the Society of Arts, and was for several years President of the Egypt Exploration Fund, in which he took a very active interest. He was also a Corresponding Member of the Institut de France. Besides his published works mentioned above he was also the author of very numerous papers contributed to *Archaeologia*, the organ of the Society of Antiquaries, and to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, of which he was one of the editors for hard upon fifty years. He was High Sheriff of the County of Herts. in 1881, and for several years he occupied the posts of Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Chairman of the County Council. He was an enthusiastic collector, a most entertaining talker, and a most genial host. He seemed to have an unerring *flair* for the rarest and the best in all the kinds of antiquities that he collected. Probably few museums could boast so varied and precious an assemblage of rare and beautiful objects as his house at Nash Mills and afterwards at Berkhamsted contained, and certainly none could provide a more entertaining and well-informed expositor of them than himself. His collection of coins of all ages and of all countries has long been of world-wide celebrity, and many of his specimens are unique either in rarity or in beauty of preservation. His collection of antique gold ornaments is scarcely less unique, and yet both have had a rival in his collection of flint and other prehistoric implements. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to gather a group of guests round him and display drawer after drawer and cabinet after
cabinet of the most precious and varied treasures, expounding their characteristics, whether of beauty or of rarity, or of archaeological interest, with a delightful flow of wit, and fancy, and learning. Among other things he had a large collection of "posy-rings," on which he delivered a charming Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution in 1892. It has been said that he was a good classical scholar. It should be added that he was also well versed in Hebrew, and this fact, taken in connection with one of his father's names and with the cast of his features, has often suggested the conjecture that he was of Jewish extraction. There appears, however, to be no real ground for this conjecture, and he had proofs in his possession that his family was partly of Welsh and partly of French origin. It is, nevertheless, a fact that more than once when visiting Jewish synagogues abroad he was taken for a Rabbi, and invited to read the Scriptures in Hebrew. He was also an excellent modern linguist. Several years ago the late Dr. Schliemann, came to this country and delivered a lecture before the Hellenic Society on certain points in connection with his excavations in Greece, which had brought him into sharp conflict with the late Mr. Stillman. The lecture was delivered at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, and Sir John Evans, then President of the Society, occupied the chair. Schliemann himself lectured in excellent English, but his lecture was followed by a more detailed exposition in German of the architectural issues involved by Dr. Dorpfeld, an architectural expert, who had assisted Schliemann in his excavations. No sooner had Dr. Dorpfeld sat down than Sir John Evans rose and said that possibly many of those present did not readily follow German, it might be well if he offered a brief abstract in English of what Dr. Dorpfeld had said. Thereupon he gave a masterly summary of what the learned doctor had said, in which not a single point was missed. Again, a few years ago he attended some archaeological Congress in Paris, at which he occupied the position of Vice-President. The President, a Frenchman, was suddenly taken ill and unable to deliver his promised address. Without a moment's hesitation Sir John Evans stepped into the breach and delivered an impromptu address in French which delighted an audience largely composed of Frenchmen. In truth there was no public duty that he was ever called upon to discharge to which he was not more than equal, and in private life he was the most delightful of companions, whether as a scholar among scholars, a savant among savants, a sportsman among sportsmen, or a country gentleman among country gentlemen. His vitality and vivacity were amazing, and his faculties, physical and mental, seemed to defy decline. He travelled frequently and far, and seldom returned home without bringing his sheaves with him in the shape of additions to his collections, such as none but he seemed able to acquire. Even in his 80th year he could spend a long day among the pheasants, and yet be able to fascinate his companions in the evening by the brightness and lightness of his talk or the width and depth of his knowledge. In politics he was a staunch Tory with a strong inclination for protection; in ecclesiastical matters a sturdy Protestant with little tolerance for any form of sacerdotalism. He was however in no sense a party man. He could work with men of all parties, if only they shared his own zeal for the sensible, speedy, and skilful transaction of public business; and probably none but his intimates ever knew what his political sentiments really were.

Sir John Evans was thrice married. His first wife, a daughter of his relative, Mr. John Dickinson, F.R.S., was the mother of four children—two daughters, Alice, who died in 1887, wife of Mr. W. Minet, F.S.A., of Hadham Hall, Herts., and Harriet Ann wife of Mr. Charles James Longman, of Upp Hall, Braughing, Herts., and two sons, the elder, Dr. Arthur Evans, the well-known traveller, explorer, and archaeologist, who is at present in Crete, and the younger, Mr. Lewis Evans, a partner in the firm of Dickinson's, and a member of the Tariff Commission. His second wife was a daughter of Mr. Joseph Phelps and had no children. The present Lady Evans, a classical scholar and keen student of antiquities, is the daughter of Mr. Charles C. Lathbury, of Wimbledon. She has one daughter, Joan, born some 16 years ago.

The following have resigned:—Mr. H. A. Roechling (whose services as Hon. Secretary to the Leicestershire Survey Committee are gratefully appreciated, and
who has left the county), Mrs. George Franklin, Miss Ellis, and Messrs. John Fewkes (an old member), F. R. Ryder, G. S. Caltow, T. H. Heward, H. J. Cornick, and J. W. Simpson, 18 in all. On the other hand we are pleased to report that no less than 28 new members have joined, being a net gain of ten on the year. We trust that this increase will be maintained, and appeal to all members to induce their friends to join the Society. They can be proposed by letter as well as personally at the Meetings of the Society.

During the past year the following new Members have been elected:—

In January. The Rev. A. R. T. Winckley, M.A., East Angus, Quebec, Canada; Sir J. Herbert Marshall, Kt., Ashleigh, Knighton, Leicestershire (and a President).

In March. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough, Exton Hall, Oakham (and a President); Sir M. Levy, Kt., M.P., Humberstone Hall, Leicester (and a President); R. C. Lehmann, Esq., M.P., Field Head, Bourne End, Buckingham (and a President); J. G. Burgess, Esq., J. P., Copt Oak, Narborough, Leicester; S. K. Daniels, Esq., Syston, Leicester; T. H. Ford, Esq., Birstall Hill, Leicester; John German, Esq., Ashby-de-la-Zouch; the Rev. A. I. Greaves, M.A., St. Peter's Vicarage, Leicester; Col. J. E. Harris, C.C., The Shade, Sharnford, Hinckley; F. W. Hill, Esq., C.C., Melton Mowbray; Miss C. M. E. Pochin, The Manor House, Wigston, Leicester; Capt. H. H. Robertson-Aikman, J.P., Dunton Bassett, Lutterworth; R. P. Stevenson, Esq., C.C., Syston, Leicester; Wm. Richards, Esq., Avenue House, Market Harborough; Dr T. Villiers Crosby, London Road, Leicester; T. C. Dawson, Esq., Claremont, Knighton Drive, Leicester; the Rev. F. W. Goodacre, The White House, Ashby Parva, Lutterworth.

In May. L. V. Wykes, Esq., Friar Lane, Leicester.


In September. The Rev. A. O. James, M.A., (a former Member), Wanlip Rectory, Leicester; G. C. Oliver, Esq., J.P., Wartnaby Hall, Melton.


The following have been elected Honorary Members:—Thos. Harrold, Esq., and A. Hamilton Thompson, Esq., M.A.

The Society's Annual Excursion took place on June 15th and 16th. Once more the able guidance of Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson was secured, and the result was a most successful Excursion. The district of Kettering and Oundle was chosen, and among the places visited were Geddington, with its beautiful Queen Eleanor Cross and its fine Church, the remarkable buildings of Lyvedon, Warmington Church, and Drayton House, a most interesting mansion, where the Members of the Society were most hospitably entertained by Col. Stopford-Sackville.

The Library Committee have met several times, and hope shortly to make a report.

The Committee protested against the threatened demolition of the Chantry and adjoining houses in the Newarke, Leicester, and sent a resolution on the subject to the Corporation. No further steps in this direction are likely to be taken at present, and the Committee would be prepared to take further action if necessary.

The Society will lose much in the retirement from Leicester of the Rev. Canon Rendell, who has always taken great interest in our work.

At the March Meeting of the Society a number of Roman and other coins were exhibited by Mr. A. L. Hames.

Major Freer and Mr. W. H. Quarrell attended the Annual Meeting of the Congress of Archaeological Societies at Burlington House, on July 18th.
C. H. Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, was in the Chair, and Mr. Willis Bund, V.P.S.A., read an interesting Paper "On the importance of preserving Church Plate and other articles from being sold;" and it was resolved, on Major Freer's proposition, to print the paper for circulation among the members of the Societies in union.

During the past year Papers have been read by Mr. F. W. Beardsley, on "The Battle of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds," and by Mr. A. P. Moore, B.C.L., on "Leicestershire Livings in the reign of James I." Members are earnestly requested to send in Papers to the Hon. Secretaries.

During the past year the Double Part (1 and 2) of Vol. X. of our Transactions for the years 1905 and 1906 has been issued, containing the following Papers:—

"Visit to Cambridge in 1905," by Major Freer, V.D., F.S.A.
"Leicestershire Men at the French Wars of 1346-7," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A.
"The Battle of Willoughby Fields," by F. W. Beardsley, Esq,
The First Part of Vol. XXIX. of the Associated Societies' Transactions 1907, has been issued to Members containing the following Papers:—
"Leicestershire Livings in the reign of James I." (First Part), by A. P. Moore, Esq., B.C.L.
"Leicestershire Marriage Licences" (a further instalment), by H. Hartopp, Esq. (Peale—Turner.)

PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee desire to draw special attention to the circular issued to Members respecting the publication by Messrs. Phillimore & Co., of Chancery Lane, London, W.C., of the interesting Series of Marriage Registers for the County up to 1812. The First Volume, which has been issued, contained the following:—Bottesford, Muston, Twyford with Thorpe Satchville, Coston, Scraptoft, Sibson, Congerstone, Ratby, and Gaddesby. Vol. II. is nearly ready. Only 150 copies will be issued, so early application should be made.

Clergy are strongly urged to arrange for the transcription of their Registers, and to communicate with Major Freer, The Stony Gate, Leicester, the Hon. Corresponding Secretary.

The following have promised to subscribe:—
His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Belvoir Castle, Grantham (Patron).
Chas. Bennion, Esq., Thurnby, Leicester.
Richard Dalglish, Esq., D.L., Asfordby Place, Melton Mowbray.
Geo. Farnham, Esq., Quorn House, Loughborough.
Sir Samuel Faire, kt., Glenfield Frith, Leicester.
Mrs. T. Fielding Johnson, Brookfield, Stonegate, Leicester.
Colonel C. F. Oliver, Hughenden, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.
S. Perkins Pick, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Millstone Lane, Leicester.
T. Guy Parget, Esq., Woodend, Chichester.
Miss C. M. E. Pochin, Wigston Magna, Leicester.
Rev. A. M. Rendell, M.A., Eydon Rectory, Byfield, S.O.
H. H. Smith-Carington, Esq., Grangethorpe, Rusholme, Manchester.
Rev. Warwick Whiteley, Narborough, Leicester.
Jas. Wright, Esq., J.P., Barrow Cliff, Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Committee congratulate Mr. Thos. M. Blagg, F.S.A., upon the valuable and interesting work transcribed and carefully edited by him, being the Parish Registers of Muston, in the County of Leicester, for the years 1561 to 1730, printed by S. Whiles, of Newark. From the preface we learn that the volume of which this is a transcript consists of 474 leaves of parchment, and two fly-leaves in a parchment cover, the leaves measuring 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) by 8\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches. At least two of the Rectors were noteworthy men. One, Robert Sander son, afterwards became Bishop of Lincoln and Chaplain to the King. The poet Crabbe resided at Muston from 1789 to 1792, and again from 1805 to 1814.

The Second Volume of the Victoria History of Leicestershire will shortly be published.

Being of local interest, attention is called to the publication of a book on the Bosworth I'salter, formerly belonging to Wm. O. Turville Petre, Esq., of Husbands Bosworth, Hall, Leicestershire. This valuable Psalter in MS. was discovered by Dom Aidan Gasquet at Bosworth Hall, and the original has been recently acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum, where it is catalogued as an additional MS. 37517. This work is an account of the manuscript.

From it we learn that the bulk of it is made up of the Psalter, glossed here and there by Anglo-Saxon interlineations.

The Psalter bears marks of the Benedictine distribution, and is followed by the Canticles and a full hymnal, a feature that is unique in an Anglo-Saxon Psalter.

Mr. Edmund Bishop begins an elaborate examination of the calendar prefixed to the Psalter; he finds that it is of Christ Church, Canterbury, bearing a close resemblance to the Calendar of the Leofric Missal, which again is that of Glastonbury, written towards the end of the 10th century.

Certain entries have no names assigned to them, and these "very numerous" says Mr. Bishop, are given by him the name of "martyrological entries," and are of considerable value in ascertaining the relation of calendars to one another.

Mr. Bishop has made a thorough examination of the English Calendars, and for full details of the work the book itself should be consulted.

We congratulate the British Numismatic Society on Vols. III. and IV. of its Proceedings, which are quite up to the high standard of the First Volumes.

CHURCH AND OTHER WORK IN THE COUNTY.

Anstey.—An oak screen has been placed under the tower arch. Cost £41.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, St. Helen's.—Organ improved, parish room enlarged, gift of silver processional cross. Cost £110.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Holy Trinity.—Incandescent lighting in church. Cost £30.

Ashby Folville.—Gift of window in north aisle.

Breedon-on-the-Hill.—Vicarage built at a cost of £1,500; local contributions £660.

Broughton, Nether.—Additional lamps in church, and swell-box to organ. £30.

Burbage.—On September 3rd, the consecration by the Bishop of Leicester of an additional half-acre of land (on the east side of the church) to the churchyard, given by Lord Lucas, took place.

Castle Donington.—The church school which has been enlarged, was reopened on August 13th. Cost £892.
Dunton Bassett.—Tower pinnacle restored, new sanctuary curtains, and lamps. £50.

Earl Shilton.—On the 25th September, the Bishop of Leicester, dedicated two stained-glass windows in the parish church. These windows have been placed in the south aisle of the chancel, as a memorial to the late Mr. Samuel Reynolds, who for 47 years was the Head Master of the National School. The subjects are Christ in the Temple, and Christ Blessing Little Children. The artists areMessrs. Jones and Willis, of Birmingham. The cost was £72, which sum was raised by public subscription in loving memory of Samuel Reynolds, born at Butleigh, Somerset, August 5th, 1837, died at Leicester, July 5th, 1907.

Foxton.—Parish room built at a cost of £150.

Gaulby.—New lightning conductor for church, and new floor for organ, &c. £31.

Gilmorton.—Heating apparatus repaired. £30.

Hinckley, St. Mary's.—A new organ was dedicated by the Bishop of Leicester in February. The specifications of the same were drawn up by Dr. H. Keeton, of Peterborough, and slightly altered and enlarged at the suggestion of the organist, Mr. Paul Rochard. The organ was built by Messrs. Norman & Beard. Cost £1,200. An oak board has been placed on the west wall on which has been inscribed the names of the Vicars of Hinckley from 1220. The list was compiled by the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, M.A., F.S.A. The carving of the board is the work of Mr. T. B. Buswell, of Hinckley, and Mr. Walter Bedford inscribed the names. A new window has been placed in the church.

Houghton-on-the-Hill.—On the dedication festival of the church (St. Catherine's Day), the Rector dedicated an oak aumbry with wrought-iron hinges, presented by Mrs. Glover, and a carved oak credence table.

IbcstocT.—On the 14th January, the new Council School at Battram, which is situated on the Wood Road, between Battram and Ellistown, was opened by Thomas Cope, Esq., the Chairman of the Leicestershire Education Committee. The school has been erected to provide accommodation for 210 scholars, of which sixty places are for infants. The school is planned on the Central Corridor System, with class-rooms, cloak-rooms, teachers' rooms and stores, on either side. The main corridor is 12 feet wide, being designed to accommodate the children's drill and marching exercise. The architects were Messrs. Goddard & Wain, of Coalville, and Messrs. Beck & Son, Market Bosworth, contractors. Cost £2,894.

Knaptoft.—The ruins of the old church were repaired at a cost of £30, and at Mowsley the nave of the church was re-floored at a cost of £47.

Leicester, All Saints'.—Church re-heated and lighted.

Leicester, St. Andrew's.—External repairs to church, and improvements in lighting. Parish room lighted and ventilated. Cost £90.

Leicester, St. Augustine's.—Purchase of site for new Sunday Schools at the corner of Pool Road and Sylvan Street. Cost £325.

Leicester, Aylestone.—Gift of new organ.

Leicester, Belgrave, St. Michael's.—Churchyard laid out, as also annex to infant hall.

Leicester, Evington.—Gift of stained-glass window in chancel.

Leicester, St. George's.—South chancel chapel fitted up. Cost £300.

Leicester, Knighton, St. John the Baptist's.—In consequence of the hydraulic engine for the blowing of the organ having worn out, an electric fan organ blowing installation, consisting of a blower attached to a 3½ h.p. motor working on a pneumatic drawer stop, with the bellows in the organ loft, has been put in by Mr. J. H. Taylor, Organ Builder, Leicester. The current is supplied by the Leicester Corporation. The cost is £82.

Leicester, Knighton, St. Mary's.—The church roof and tower have been repaired at a cost of £130.
Leicester, Knighton, St. Michael and All Angels. — Mrs. Gedge opened the new parish room which has been erected on the Welford Road, near the Clarendon Park tram terminus, from the designs of Messrs. Everard, Son & Pick, the architects. They consist of three large class-rooms downstairs, and a hall 60 feet by 25 feet. In addition there are facilities for tea meetings, &c., in pantry and cupboard accommodation, copper, stove, lavatories, &c. The total cost inclusive of site and the sum paid to the Corporation for a roadway amounted to £1,700.

Leicester, St. Martin’s. — A tablet has been erected in the military chapel by the officers and men of the 17th Leicestershire Regiment, to the memory of Major Logan, who died last May in an engagement in the Soudan.

Leicester, Technical Art Schools. — In making the excavations for an extension along Richmond Street, situated in the Newarke, a considerable number of human skeletons have been discovered at a shallow depth, three in one place and one in another, also many pieces of Roman pottery, and a quantity of moulded stones, which are evidently portions of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, which formerly existed on the site of the adjoining old houses. In fact at the present time there are two 14th century arches existing in the basement of the house, which formed part of the Collegiate Church. None of the finds were of any special value. The skeletons are doubtless the remains of interments made in the old churchyard enclosure. Evidence of Roman occupation is nearly always found when excavations are made in this vicinity. Mr. S. Perkins Pick is the architect, and Mr. T. Herbert the builder.

Leicester Boys’ and Girls’ Institute. — This Institute known as “the Shaftesbury Hall,” was opened in December last by Lady Rolleston. The style is suggestive of Elizabethan, and the handsome building erected on the site of some old cottages in Jewry Wall Street and Holy Bones, is a pleasing addition to the locality. There is a large hall to accommodate 200 people, with a stage at one end. In addition there is a well-appointed gymnasium and smaller rooms, while the caretaker’s cottage adjoins the main building. Architect, Mr. A. H. Hallam. Cost £1,500.

The Infirmary Nurses’ Home. — On the 4th November the memorial stone was laid by Miss Gertrude Rogers, the Lady Superintendent, who afterwards handed to the Chairman, Sir Edward Wood, a cheque for £4,510, the net proceeds of the Bazaar in aid of the extension fund. The total cost of the building has been £20,000. The home is a four-storey building in the Georgian style, it is of plain brick with stone dressings, the construction throughout is fire-resisting, that is to say, there are no wood joists or boards. Walls, floors, and partitions are all solid. The floors are of ferro-concrete, finished in doloment, which is a substance very like linoleum, but impervious, while there are no cracks or joints, the whole of the material being laid in one piece. The building is in the shape of a capital E. On each floor there are thirty-one bedrooms, approached by wide corridors, lavatories and bath-rooms. In all there are ninety-eight bedrooms, five on the ground-floor, and ninety-three on the upper floors. As a result of the new accommodation the present nurses’ quarters at the Infirmary itself will be improved, the dining and sitting-rooms being thrown into one, and used for a dining-room only.

The New Buildings of the Vaughan Working Men’s College, which was founded by the late Canon David J. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin’s, in 1862, built near St. Nicholas’ Church, were opened in the autumn. The money was raised by public subscription, the cost being £9,000, as a memorial to the founder. Mr. A. W. Faire presided, and Sir Oliver Lodge opened the college. Mr. Stockdale Harrison was the architect: the building was described in last year’s report.

Lutterworth. — A memorial window was unveiled and dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, in memory of the late Rector, the inscription is as follows: “Giving thanks to God for the life and works of Frederick Cecil Alderson, the Rector of Lutterworth, 1894-1907, Canon of Peterborough, 1890-1907, who died December 3rd, 1907, this window is dedicated by his parishioners and friends.” The window is on the south side of the church.
The organ has been overhauled by the makers and repaired at a cost of about £40.


Mountsorrel, Christ Church.—The floor of the body of the church has been relaid with wood blocks, oak seats have been added, a heating chamber has been built on the south-east side of the vestry, and hot-water pipes and radiators placed in the church and chancel. A new font in memory of the late Rev. A. R. Watson (Vicar from 1895 to 1900) and Matilda, his wife, has been placed near the west door. The re-opening ceremony took place on September 8th, when the font and seats were dedicated by the Bishop of Leicester. Mr. J. F. J. Goodacre, of Leicester, was the architect. Cost £500.

East Norton.—Foundations of church and tower repaired.

Oadby.—In October last the Alms Houses for the Framework Knitters' Company, London, were opened by the Pastmaster, Mr. John A. Corah, J.P. The site is on the Stoughton Lane, near the village of Oadby. Over the entrance gates is the following inscription:—"This stone was laid on the 30th September, 1907, by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Wm. Purdie Treloar, Bart, at the Inauguration of these Homes, established by the Worshipful Company of Framework Knitters of London, in the presence of Robert Rowley, J.P., Master; Alfred Corah, Esq., Senior Warden; W. G. Reynolds, Esq., Junior Warden," and others. The old Alms Houses were in London, the new ones are built on four acres of land. Immediately at the right of the entrance is a lodge, and the cottages, eleven in number, are erected in blocks of two or three on either side. Provision is made for each household to have a small garden. Couples of 60 years of age and upwards are eligible for application to the Alms Houses; there is a pension of 10s. per week for each couple. Architects, Messrs. Draper & Walters.

Packington.—Holy Rood Church was re-opened by the Bishop of Leicester in February last. The chancel has been re-roofed, and two beautiful stained-glass windows inserted. The first window is a gift of the Misses Ison, Ashby. Subject, "The Nativity." The inscription, "To the glory of God, and in memory of a beloved sister. Till He come." The second is a gift of Mr. John German, J.P. The subject is "Christ meeting the two disciples on the road to Emmaus," Inscription, "An offering of thanksgiving and remembrance. Lord, Thou Knowest!"

Pickwell.—New heating apparatus, £120.

Ratcliffe Ouley.—Gift of silver flagon. £21.

Rothley.—Church re-lighted. £58.


Scealford.—New heating apparatus. Cost £90.

Seagrave.—The tower has been repaired and the north wall partly rebuilt. The perished and otherwise defective stones have been renewed, and the joints re-pointed. Each of the three stories of the tower shows a different kind of stone. The lower portion came from the Ketton and Gunby quarries; Worthington stone is used in the middle portion, whilst the bell-chamber is built of Mountsorrell granite, and the parapets and window facings of freestone. Cost £60.

Sileby.—Chiming apparatus put into belfry.

Shepshed.—On the 3rd of November last the Old George Inn, which had ceased to be a public house, was pulled down, together with the adjoining cottage; and five new cottages and an office for the Trustees of Lambert's Charity built, at a cost of £1,000. In the last 25 years the rent roll has increased from £80 per annum to £172 under the good management of the Rev. Canon Mertens. The buildings were opened by the Chairman, Mr. J. G. Foston, who was presented with a key by the architect, Mr. Barrowcliff. The original gift to the
charity was three cottages and land worth £4 per annum, given by John Lambert in 1473, in the reign of King Edward IV.

**Smeeton Westerby.**—New organ. Cost £330.

**Sproston.**—Tower pinnacle repaired. Cost £33.

**Stanton-under-Bardon.**—On August 27th the foundation stone of the church of St. Mary and All Angels was laid by Lady Beaumont, on the site given by Mr. Everard, of Bardon Hall; Mr. Edward Turner, of Leicester, having prepared the plans. Church partly built. There was a church at Stanton in the 12th century, built by the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary de Pratis, at Leicester; served from Thornton. But in the 18th century it absolutely disappeared. The register of burials goes down to 1682, and the Churchwardens’ accounts to 1770.

**Stoughton.**—Bells tuned and fitted on new iron frame. Cost £139.

**Stathern.**—Memorial window placed in the chancel by the parishioners to the memory of the late Rev. John Wm. Taylor, for 38 years Rector. The subject of the window, “Feed my sheep.”

**Thurcaston.**—Choir stalls altered and enlarged. Part of nave re-floored. £46.

**Thurlaston.**—Church and sanctuary restored. New heating apparatus. £380.

**Thurnby.**—In January last the Bishop of Leicester dedicated the new oak vestry screen and new altar frontal and dossal. The screen was designed by Mr. F. E. Tabberer, architect, of Leicester, and made by Mr. Stephen Pawley, of Thurlby. The style is late Decorated, the lower panels plain and the upper ones enriched with tracery of trefoils and quatrefoils. The frontal was designed and made by Miss North, of Winkerdale, Bushby. The organ has been repaired by Messrs. Taylor, of Leicester, and two stops added. Last year an extra choir stall was added and the heating apparatus put in order. Cost £90.

**Twyford.**—Church re-floored. Cost £60.

**Wartnaby.**—New organ at Grimston. New gate and fence. £70.

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**ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1908.**

**RECEIPTS.**

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<td>Subscriptions and Arrears</td>
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**PAYMENTS.**

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<tr>
<td>Annual Subscriptions to various Societies</td>
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**£287 2 1**

G. C. BELLAIRS, Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,

**JOHN W. WARTNABY,**

*Hon. Auditor.*

*January 23rd, 1909.*
THE ANNUAL EXCURSION, JUNE 1907.

The Annual Excursion of the Society was made on June 3rd and 4th, to Newark, Brant Broughton, and Lincoln, under the able guidance of Mr. Hamilton Thompson, the Rev. A. F. Sutton, and the Sheriff of Lincoln (Dr. Mansel Symson). It was generally acknowledged to be one of the most enjoyable of the Society's Excursions, and the hospitality of the Sheriff of Lincoln and the Rector of Brant Broughton was much appreciated.

NOTES ON BUILDINGS VISITED BY THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, JUNE 1907.

BY A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, ESQ., M.A.

NEWARK CASTLE.

This fortress was founded, during the latter part of the reign of Henry I., by Alexander, "the Magnificent," Bishop of Lincoln, who also built castles at Sleaford and Banbury. The site seems to have been occupied previously by a stronghold, which, as fortified by Leofric of Mercia before the Conquest, gave its name of "New Work" to the town. It stands on a high piece of land north of the junction of the Devon and Trent: a cross-cut made to avoid the curve of the Trent to the north-west runs beneath the castle walls, and forms with the Trent a large island on this side of the castle. This cross-cut communicated with a moat, now filled up, which surrounded the rest of the enclosure, and joined the Devon on its south side. Newark Castle was seized by Stephen in 1139, and became crown property. As the key to the passage of the Trent, it was a place of great importance in warfare, and played a prominent part in the disputes between King John and the Barons. John died here on 19 October, 1216, having come to Newark from Sleaford. Soon after this, the castle was repaired and in great part rebuilt; and the fabric again underwent some alteration in the fifteenth century. Its later history would be uneventful, were it not for the service it rendered to the Royalist party in the Civil Wars. Its central position on the edge of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, and on the chief road to the North, enabled its defenders to keep the rebels of those counties in check and to offer effectual opposition to the Scottish army, and established a chain of communication between Oxford and York.
Besieged by Meldrum in 1644, it was relieved by Prince Rupert, who came suddenly from the Welsh border, surprised the Scots, and won a complete victory over them at Beacon Hill, a steep ridge east of the town (22 March, 1644). In the autumn of 1645, Charles I., in desperate straits, came here on his way to unite with Montrose in Scotland. At Welbeck, he abandoned his attempt, and returned to Newark, where his efforts to reform the discipline of the garrison led to a serious breach with his nephews, Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice. He left Newark at the beginning of November, and made his way back to Oxford. Newark Castle was left in charge of Lord Bellasis, who defended it successfully; but when, in the following May, Charles gave himself up to the Scottish army in their camp on the island in front of the fortress, he gave orders that it should be surrendered. It was immediately dismantled.

The present remains include the fine Gateway-tower, near the north-west angle of the enclosure, and a very large part of the west curtain with a square tower at its southern extremity. The rest of the castle has perished altogether. The Gateway-tower is of unusual size, and probably here, as in the original arrangement at Ludlow and Richmond Castles, was the donjon or keep of the fortress. It is part of Bishop Alexander's buildings; and the exterior walls remain fairly perfect, although the inner floors have gone. The ashlar has been freely stripped off in some places; and window openings of the late sixteenth and seventeenth century have in places taken the position of the original openings. The ditch can be traced at the point where the drawbridge crossed it from the town, just opposite this gateway. Part of the curtain west of the gateway is also of Norman work; but the greater portion seems to belong to the rebuilding in the time of Henry III., and is a very fine and perfect piece of work. The domestic apartments of the castle evidently were placed against the inner side of the curtain; and large windows with rectilinear tracery were inserted to afford better light during the fifteenth century. Towards the north end of the site of these buildings, a trap-door leads down a modern stair into a large vaulted basement-chamber, at the end of which a broad passage communicates at right angles with the water gate. This basement, evidently a large store-room or cellar, has signs which indicate that, originally part of the Norman castle, it was reconstructed in the thirteenth century. Owing to the rapid fall of the ground, it is well lighted by lancet-shaped loops in the west wall. The south tower of the curtain is a rectangular Norman tower of two stories, with an external stone staircase against the curtain. Its chambers are barrel-vaulted; and tradition asserts, with no probability, that the upper of the two was the place of King John's death. The ruins are carefully
kept; and the site of the enclosure has been laid out as a public garden.

**Newark. Church of St. Mary Magdalen.**

The Saxon church, on whose site the present splendid building stands, was given by Leofric and his wife, Godgifu (Godiva), to their collegiate foundation at Stow, near Lincoln. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Stow with its possessions was in the hands of the Bishop of Lincoln; and, before 1154, Bishop Robert de Chesney appropriated Newark Church to the Gilbertine Priory of St. Katherine, which he founded outside Bargate in Lincoln. This connection with Lincoln led to subsequent altercations with the authorities at York, as Newark was locally in York diocese. The Canons of St. Katherine’s Priory, as rectors, repaired the chancel about 1227. Archbishop Greenfield confirmed the appropriation to St. Katherine’s in 1308; and, in 1315, the Archbishop of Armagh, acting for the diocesan, consecrated the altar in the newly-built Lady Chapel. The church was served regularly by one of the Canons of St. Katherine’s as vicar. In 1359, one of these vicars died at Avignon; and Innocent VI. appointed an Augustinian Canon of Kirkham, in Yorkshire, as his successor. This nomination, however, seems to have never taken effect. But when, at Archbishop Bowet’s death in 1428, Bishop Fleming of Lincoln was put in charge of the temporalities of the see of York, the Dean and Chapter of York, as guardians of the spiritualities, attempted to oust the Gilbertine vicar of Newark, and appoint a nominee of their own. Their party fomented a riot in church; and for more than two years strife continued between the two claimants and their supporters. Eventually, a Canon of St. Katherine’s was once more appointed; and Archbishop Kempe, in 1428, settled the dispute by an ordination issued from his palace at Southwell. The last vicar of Newark appointed from St. Katherine’s Priory, Henry Litherland, took part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and, after preaching in Newark Church against the King’s injunctions, was executed for high treason in 1538, when the presentation passed into the hands of the Crown.

(1) The earliest portions of the present church, the clustered piers incorporated in the easternmost columns of the nave, and a large fragment of a crypt with a ribbed vault beneath the altar, belong to the later part of the twelfth century, and evidently survive from a large cruciform church with aisles, at any rate to the nave, of the Transitional period. Whether this church had a central tower or no, is open to question. The object of the crypt, a very rare addition to a church at this period, is also doubtful:
the site of the church does not supply any practical reason for its construction. (2) The tower was begun at the west end of the nave during the early part of the thirteenth century. It is usually held to have been planned at first in the usual position, clear of the rest of the building on three sides; but the builders are supposed to have changed their intentions while building, and to have made arches of communication on the north and south, as well as the east sides. The idea of an engaged tower on this large scale was probably derived, as Sir Gilbert Scott suggested, from Tickhill, near Doncaster. It was certainly copied, not long after, at Grantham. The tower was probably, as at Grantham, part of a scheme for extending the church considerably westward; but the engaging aisles were not completed till much later, and the work of the tower was stopped, about 1250, below the belfry-stage. The whole lower part of this tower, with the western doorway, is a beautiful example of the earliest type of pure Gothic: the original west window, however, was mutilated to make way for a large fifteenth century insertion. (3) The wide south aisle of the nave, engaging the tower, was built about 1313-15. Its windows have elaborate curvilinear tracery, a little in advance of the recognised date. It seems clear that at the same time the south aisle and the chancel, on its present scale, were planned and set out, and the walls raised to a certain height. The buttresses on either side of the east window are, to their full height, of this date; and the remains of a sculptured re-table, built into the wall at the east end of the south chancel aisle, may be a relic of the building consecrated in 1315. The work of completing the chancel and its aisles was abandoned about the middle of the fourteenth century, possibly owing to the Black Death. It may be noted that the unendowed chantry-chapel of St. Katherine and St. Martha, founded in 1293 by Henry of Newark, Dean and afterwards Archbishop of York, and situated in the churchyard, was removed in 1312 by order of Archbishop Greenfield, and its materials employed in the new building. (4) The tower and spire were finished before the middle of the fourteenth century. The result has not the height of Grantham; but nothing can surpass the great beauty of the belfry-stage, with its double windows, crocketed hood-mouldings of right-angled form, and niches with statues of saints. As at Grantham, the spire has broaches at the base, within the parapet of the tower. (5) The fifteenth and late fourteenth century developments were of a very thorough kind. How long the fabric of the twelfth century church was allowed to remain, in the midst of these successive enlargements, is impossible to tell. At any rate, the present lofty nave arcades and clerestory were not built until about the end of the fourteenth century: their details, and especially the foliage of their
capitals, look later; but some heraldry in a capital of the north arcade points to the reign of Richard II. as their most probable date. The north aisle was completed about the same time; but the progress of the work was probably very leisurely. While it took within ninety years (1260–1350 are the extreme limits) to complete the enlarged church at Grantham, with the exception of the north chancel-chapel, its rival at Newark remained for at least three hundred years with the scheme of its thirteenth century builders imperfectly developed. Very probably, the twelfth century church was preserved, almost hidden by the new buildings, until the completion of the nave made its preservation no longer necessary. (6) The great choir and chancel, with their broad aisles, were built or finished during the reign of Henry VII., apparently between 1487 and 1498. Their furniture, including the stalls and the magnificent rood-screen, the central portion of which is left, with traces of colour on the under-side of the cornice, was completed about 1521. The screen has an eastern projection, supported by uprights at the angles, which was probably intended for a pair of organs. (7) The large transepts, which are really transeptal chapels, as their roofs are the height only of those of the aisles, were not finished till about 1539, the year after vicar Litherland’s execution. There is a large fifteenth century south porch with a parvise-chamber above; and the sacristy is on the south side of the choir.

Monuments of importance are: (1) The brass of Alan Fleming in the south transept or chapel of the Holy Trinity, a magnificent piece of Flemish workmanship of the middle of the fourteenth century. It is now nailed to the west wall of the transept. (2) The chantry-chapel north of the altar, the burial-place of Thomas Meyring, who desired by his will (1500) to be buried “where the sepulchre of our Lord was wont to be set up at Easter.” (3) A very similar chantry-chapel south of the altar, founded in 1505 by Robert Markham. Both these chapels are small independent covered structures, like those at Wells, Winchester, Worcester, Tewkesbury, Bath Abbey, and other large mediaeval churches. In the side-panels of the Markham chapel are two curious painted panels of wood, representing Death and a gallant, which probably formed part of a Dance of Death. (4) Behind the altar, south of where the Lady altar stood in the later Middle Ages, is the sixteenth century altar-tomb of Robert Brown, a distinguished citizen of Newark during the reign of Henry VIII. There is no effigy. The east window of the south aisle is filled with fragments of old glass of various periods. The mediaeval font was much injured in the Civil War: the present bowl belongs to the Restoration period. There is a modern font-cover of good design; and, among much modern glass, the
windows, at the west end of the nave and in the aisles, by the late Mr. Kempe and Messrs. Burlison and Grylls, deserve special mention.

After luncheon at the Ram Hotel, the party entered brakes, and drove across the large Market Place, in the south-east corner of which is the fifteenth century house, with timber front, and series of small statues in niches on the top stage, figured and referred to in Hudson Turner and Parker's *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*. The party left Newark by the Sleaford road, and, crossing Beacon Hill, the scene of Prince Rupert's victory in 1644, arrived at Coddington, where they were received by the vicar, the Rev. C. Penswick Smith.

**Coddington. All Saints'.**

This church consists of a chancel with a modern organ-chamber on the north side, a nave with aisles and south porch, and a western tower. The lower part of the tower, to judge by its massive proportions, was originally of twelfth century work: the south doorway and font are of the earlier part of the thirteenth century. Most of the fabric was of much the same date; and its chief features, including the very large circular plinth of the western column of the south arcade, were retained in the restoration undertaken during the later sixties of the last century. At the same time, the east window and several others were filled with glass designed by the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and executed by Messrs. Morris, Marshall, Faulkner, and Co. Mr. G. F. Bodley, R.A., the architect of the restoration, designed at a later date the handsome chancel screen, and the sedile-bench with its coved canopy.

Three miles further on, after crossing the Witham from Nottinghamshire into Lincolnshire, the party were received at Beckingham by the rector, the Rev. J. H. Becke.

**Beckingham. All Saints'.**

The plan is as at Coddington, but on a larger scale. This fine church was somewhat drastically restored in 1858, when the eastern part of the chancel was entirely rebuilt. The oldest portions that remain are the very beautiful north and south doorways, excellent examples of the transition from Norman to Gothic work that took place in the later part of the twelfth century. The north doorway, with a pointed arch and much chevron ornament, is the smaller but finer of the two. The
arcades are of the early part of the thirteenth century: the arches are pointed and have two orders of chamfers: the columns consist of slender clusters of attached shafts, round and pointed, showing a great variety of design in each of the three bays. The capitals and bases are beautifully moulded; and small dog-tooth ornament begins to appear in the capitals of the eastern columns. The design of the chancel arch with its clustered columns, like that of the nave arcades, displays great originality. Although much rebuilt, the chancel is, in the main, a work of the thirteenth century. Fragments of old glass remain in a lancet window on the north side. At the end of the first half of the fourteenth century, approximately in 1348, the aisles of the nave were widened and rebuilt, the older doorways alone being preserved. The new work, like so much that was built in Lincolnshire at this period, is of excellent masonry, large blocks of Ancaster stone being used throughout: the windows, of three lights each, have segmental heads and, both outside and inside, are surrounded by a band of wave-moulding. The clerestory, in which the general outline of these windows is copied, is the work of a modern restorer. About the end of the fifteenth century, the west tower was added: this is a lofty and handsome tower, with double windows in each face of the belfry-stage, beneath ogee hood-mouldings, boldly projecting string-courses, and spreading buttresses. Very similar towers are to be seen at Hawton (where the date is known to be about 1480), Rolleston, and other churches near Newark; and the neighbouring church of Hough-on-the-Hill has an interesting Saxon tower, with an upper story of this type. Inside the tower is a much worn female effigy of the fourteenth century: it is possible that this was placed originally near one of the chapel-altars at the end of the aisles, where brackets for lights or statues still remain. Two tablets, one of copper, the other of brass, which were originally over the graves of two eighteenth century vicars, have been placed at the ends of the aisles.

At Stragglethorpe, the next stopping-place, the party was received by the churchwarden, Mr. Tong.

STRAGGLETHORPE.

An interesting little church, consisting of chancel, nave, north aisle, and south porch. There is a small stone bell-cot on the western gable. The present fabric, which is entirely unrestored, has grown from an aisleless plan of pre-Conquest date. A very narrow recess with a triangular head, in the west wall of the nave, is the most distinct indication of the Saxon church. The object of this recess is difficult to determine. The part of the wall in
which it occurs is covered on the outside by a later buttress, added, no doubt, to strengthen the thin wall so as to bear the weight of the bell-cot; and this has covered over all signs of an outer opening, if there was one. Although the recess is continued to the present ground-level, it seems too narrow ever to have been a door; and one is irresistibly reminded of the triangular-headed recess for a seat in the tower at Barnack. Most of the adjacent wall is probably of the same date. The aisleless church seems to have been rebuilt, lengthened, and enlarged by a north aisle towards the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. This aisle has never been widened; but the round-headed arcade of two bays was evidently much repaired after the Restoration, or somewhat later. The plain old font, of which the base is a continuation of the plinth of the adjacent pillar, was repaired at the same time; and one or two large windows, of no great architectural pretensions, were inserted in the south wall to give additional light to the church. In the east window are some fragments of mediaeval stained glass; and in the buttress of the west wall there is a very beautiful little fifteenth-century recess with a crocketed head, plainly intended to hold a statue.

A short drive from Stragglethorpe brought the party to Brant Broughton, where the rector, the Rev. A. F. Sutton, Honorary Secretary of the Architectural and Archaeological Societies of the Counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, received the members.

**BRANT BROUGHTON. ST. HELEN.**

The ground-plan consists of a chancel, with north chapel and sacristy, a nave with aisles, north and south porches, and a western tower, which is crowned with a very lofty spire. A fragment of Saxon sculpture, with knot-work, built into the wall of the sacristy, bears witness to the religious antiquity of the site. The successive stages of the present fabric are as follows:—

1. The lofty arcades, with broad pointed arches and plain octagonal columns, of three bays, are of the thirteenth century. The work is excessively plain for the date, in comparison with the ordinary Lincolnshire work of the period; and the bases suggest some later alterations. The capital of one of the responds of the chancel-arch of this period, with nail-head ornament, is preserved in the vestry.

2. Early in the fourteenth century, the aisles were widened, the porches planned, and the tower and spire built from the ground. Even in Lincolnshire, there is no work of the date which surpasses this magnificent design in beauty of detail. The deep vaulted porches with their outer roofs of stone slabs, and their multitude of delicate sculpture of flowers and heads; the
heavily moulded base-courses, with their scrolled upper member projecting nearly a foot from the wall; and the two-light belfry windows, recessed within deeply moulded arches, are details especially to be noted. (3) About 1380, at earliest, the design was much altered by the insertion of large windows with Perpendicular tracery in the north aisle, which was followed not long after by a series of similar insertions in the aisle opposite. The carving of the north porch was not completed much before this period; and it is possible that the north aisle was not wholly finished when the new alterations took place. Its roof was heightened and flattened; while, to allow of the new windows, the string-course below the windows as originally planned was broken in each bay. Outside and inside, the window-recesses of the north aisle have double ogee-mouldings, interrupted by very large floral ornaments with heads not unlike the dog-tooth of the thirteenth century, which have been imitated in the windows of the modern chancel-chapel to the east. The windows of the south aisle, the walls of which were not heightened, are without this ornament. The west windows of both aisles, of early fourteenth century character, were left unaltered. Many masons' marks of this period remain. (4) The last important work, probably towards the end of the fifteenth century, was the addition of the clerestory with its battlemented parapet, when similar parapets were added to the aisles. The old roof-line was left on the east wall of the tower; while the new clerestory was covered in by a nearly flat wooden ceiling, with figures of angels at the foot of the intermediate rafters.

The chancel was rebuilt in 1812, the style being the meagre Gothic of the day. The late rector, Canon F. H. Sutton, undertook the beautiful restoration which has made Brant Broughton to-day one of the most notable parish churches in England. The older part of the church, being built of fine Ancaster stone, needed little restoration. The architect, Mr. G. F. Bodley, renewed the tracery of the west window, which had been destroyed, with remarkable success. He also built a new chancel with north chapel and sacristy in the style of the later part of the fourteenth century; restored and re-painted the roofs of the nave and aisles; vaulted the lower story of the tower; and effected other improvements which are too numerous to mention. The beautiful chancel, with its ribbed wooden roof, is one of Mr. Bodley's most successful designs. Among the additions which formed part of this restoration, or its consequences, are the oak rood-screen with cross and figures of St. Mary and St. John, the font-cover with carved figures on its inner side, the organ and case, and, a recent addition, the black and white marble pavement of the chancel. The windows are all filled with stained glass, chiefly from Canon
Sutton's designs; but the east and west windows and a few of the more recent windows are by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls, of Newman Street. A fifteenth century altar-tomb without an effigy, commemorating one of the Daubeney family, is preserved in the chancel-chapel.

After Mr. Sutton had kindly entertained the party to tea at the Rectory, the drive was continued across the flats of the Witham valley, and up the face of the Lincolnshire Cliff to Navenby. Here the assistant-curate, the Rev. J. A. R. T. Beazor, met the party.

**NAVENBY. ST. PETER.**

The members of the plan are: an aisleless chancel with a small chantry-chapel or sacristy at the north-east corner, and a modern organ-chamber on the south side, formed by the prolongation of the south aisle of the nave; a nave with aisles and south porch, and a west tower, the lower stage of which forms a baptistry. The stages of building are as follows:—(1) The western pier of the north arcade, a very large and plain cluster of detached shafts with an undivided cylindrical capital, and the adjacent respond, belong to the earliest part of the thirteenth century. The responds of the chancel-arch have capitals with nail-head ornament; but these have evidently been retained when the arch was heightened. (2) The eastern portion of the north, and the whole of the south arcade were rebuilt towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, c. 1280–1300. It is possible that the south arcade was now cut through the wall for the first time. The capitals and bases display the series of convex profiles so usual in the Lincolnshire churches of this period. (3) The very large chancel was planned soon after the beginning of the fourteenth century. It is closely allied to the famous chancels of Hawton and Heckington, and contains the same type of original stone furniture which gives them so much of their beauty. South of the altar are a large piscina, with a single wide opening beneath an ogee head, and three sedilia with carved canopies. The pediment above the sedilia appears originally, like that at Hawton, to have been carved with foliage; but this work, if it existed, has been stripped off. North of the altar is the Easter Sepulchre, smaller than the Hawton and Heckington examples, but not less richly ornamented: the figures of the women and angels at the tomb are in the spandrels above the shoulders of the ogee opening; while the soldiers on the face of the pedestal are not sleeping, but in a standing position. Immediately west of the Sepulchre is the door into the sacristy, which is partly original, but has been considerably rebuilt. In the north wall of the chancel, west of this, is a
tomb-recess beneath a very beautiful moulded arch with large cusps. There is a stone preserved in this recess, which bears an inscription to the memory of a mediaeval rector as follows: *VVS XY PASSEZ PAR ICI PRIEZ PVR LALME RICHARD DEVE PARSONE DE NAVENBY.* (4) Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the clerestory was added to the nave. The old roof is gone; but, between the windows of the clerestory, there remain handsome wall-pieces of stone resting on corbels, which show that an elaborate timber roof formed part of the design undertaken at this period. The aisles may have been widened about the same time; but the general character of these windows agrees with the later portions of the nave arcade.

It is highly probable that this church was intended to receive, like most Lincolnshire churches of the "Decorated" period, a beautiful western tower and spire. The present tower, quite unworthy of the rest of the building, was built in the eighteenth century, and is without any features that call for notice. An elaborate restoration of the church took place some thirty to forty years ago; the organ chamber, roofs, font, choir-stalls, etc., belong entirely to this period. The late rector, Canon Harvey, whose death occurred very shortly before the Society's visit, used his knowledge of mediaeval architecture and his personal artistic skill to relieve the effect of coldness produced by this restoration. Under his direction the chancel was worthily furnished, the baptistery beneath the tower surrounded by painted panelling, the aisles re-plastered and their roofs painted.

Passing by the modern church of Boothby Graffoe, the party arrived at Coleby, where the members were met by the vicar, the Rev. W. R. C. King.

**Coleby. All Saints'**.

The plan consists of chancel, which formerly had north and south chapels, nave with north and south aisles and south porch, and western tower with spire. The tower is the oldest portion of the building, and belongs to the famous group of towers of which St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter-at-Gowts, at Lincoln, are the best known members. Two further members of the group occur between Coleby and Lincoln, viz., Harmston and Bracebridge. At Coleby, later alterations have taken away the most distinguishing features; but two original window-openings remain in the north and south faces of the tower, that on the south being of a pronounced "key-hole" form. The quoins of the aisleless nave of the church to which this tower was attached remain in the north and south walls. In our present state of knowledge, this
tower and its companions may be assigned to a date near the middle of the eleventh century, when Saxon architecture was possibly receiving the impress of Norman influence. The picturesque theory of Professor Freeman, that these buildings represent the conservative work of English architects after the Norman Conquest, rests upon a hasty assumption for which the historical evidence is unsound. The stages of growth of the present church are these:—

(1) The tower-arch to the church may have been widened during the early Norman period. At any rate, the blocked arch within which the present tower-arch was built is much wider than the normal tower-arch of the late Saxon period.

(2) About the middle of the twelfth century, a north aisle with an arcade of two bays was added to the church. The arches are rounded: the dividing pillar and responds have large scalloped capitals and characteristic Norman bases, and are cylindrical in shape.

(3) Not very long after this, the south wall was pierced by the present south doorway, a beautiful example of Transitional work (c. 1175), uniting Norman chevron ornament with Gothic mouldings in the arch, and, in the capitals of the shafts, Norman arabesque sculpture with Gothic foliage. It has much in common with the outer doorway of the old Hall of St. Mary's Guild at Lincoln. The font at the end of the north aisle is of the same date. It is a large cylinder, the surface of which is covered with intersecting arcading, with nail-head round the arches: at the corners project detached octagonal shafts with conventional foliage in the capitals, which are united to the upper rim of the font. This rim is chamfered, with a wreath of foliage on the under-side of the chamfer. The whole structure rests on a great square base. There is a rather similar font at the church of Fulbeck, about seven miles south.

(4) The south aisle was added during the second quarter of the thirteenth century. The foliage in the capitals of the dividing pillar and eastern respond is very like that in the arcades of St. Peter-at-Gowts, at Lincoln. At this time, the south doorway was evidently removed and rebuilt in the wall of the new aisle. The chancel was also lengthened, possibly before the south aisle was built: the arch from the nave has Transitional features, but appears to have been somewhat altered. There are three lancet openings in the east wall, the centre light being higher than the others, with a trefoiled head. In the south wall was a piscina and double sedilia, rather rough in detail. A chapel opened from the western part of the north wall, by an arch whose responds have foliage closely similar to the eastern respond of the south arcade.

(5) The large south porch seems to be a late thirteenth or early fourteenth-century addition.

(6) Late in the fourteenth century, at earliest, a south chapel was added to the chancel. It should be noted that the chancel walls extend west-
ward of the chancel-arch for a short distance: in the north extension there is a tall lancet; in the south a blocked rectangular opening not far above the ground. (7) The addition of the beautiful little crocketed spire to the tower took place about the end of the fifteenth century. To harmonise tower and spire, the upper part of the tower was rebuilt, with new belfry windows; a new west window and door were made, contained within a single arched recess on the outside; and the additional weight of the spire, which has made itself felt by the tower in later years, was provided against by blocking up the old tower arch and building a narrow one within it, the apex of which impinges on the low crown of the older arch.

A great disaster to the church was its restoration in the early part of the nineteenth century. The aisles, which possibly were widened to their present extent at an earlier date, were entirely rebuilt; and their windows are of the "neat" and unintelligent type of Gothic prevalent at this date. Nave and aisles were provided with flat plaster ceilings, which the aisles still retain. The chancel-chapels were taken down; and the vestry at the north-east corner of the chancel was converted into a porch for the squire and his household. Much has been done of late years to soften down the traces of this mischief; and the church is still an excellent example of the gradual and logical development of a simple parish-church plan.

The stem of the eastern gable-cross, and the saddle-stone below are of fifteenth century date. Several handsome examples of Leicestershire slate tomb-stones remain in the churchyard.

Coleby was the last stage in the day's proceedings; and the members of the party drove thence, past the Saxon tower of Harmston and the mutilated thirteenth-century church of Waddington, into Lincoln. Entering Lincoln by the site of the Gilbertine priory of St. Katherine, to which Newark Church belonged, outside the vanished Bargate, and close to the site of the first of the Crosses set up by Edward I. to mark the progress of Queen Eleanor's funeral procession from Lincoln to Charing, they drove up the long High Street, past the Hall of St. Mary's Guild, the Saxon towers of St. Peter-at-Gowts and St. Mary-le-Wigford, and the rebuilt Saxon tower of St. Benedict, under the Stonebow, and round the south side of the hill on which the Cathedral and Castle stand, to their quarters at the White Hart Hotel. Here they were in the south street of the old Roman city, through which the Ermine Street, their near neighbour in the drive from Coleby, passed to the forum, and thence made its way, through the still existing
northern gate, to the ridge between the Trent and Ancholme and the ferry over the Humber.

The second day of the Excursion was spent in seeing a few of the most interesting buildings in Lincoln. Much necessarily was left out, including the Roman and Saxon remains in the city. The morning was begun by a visit to the fifteenth-century Guildhall, above the Stonebow, the western gateway of the city proper. Here the party was received by the City Sheriff, Dr. E. Mansel Sympson, who exhibited the Corporation mace, the highly interesting city swords, the earliest of which was given by Richard II. to the city, and other historical objects. The fine roofs of the Guildhall and the chamber beyond were also pointed out by the Sheriff, who took charge of the party for the rest of the morning. Mounting the High Street and the steep hill beyond, the members halted before the two "Jew's Houses," good examples of late twelfth-century domestic buildings. These have been much altered internally; but the doorways and fragments of the windows still remain. The doorway of the lower house is a remarkably fine example of Transitional work. Both doorways led into vaulted lower chambers, which were used as store-rooms. The living rooms were on the first floor; and in both instances the fireplace and chimney of the main room are corbelled out above the entrance.

The party then proceeded through the Exchequer Gate and along the south side of the Minster to the Bishop’s Palace, the ruined portions of which were then inspected by kind permission of the Bishop. Dr. Sympson described the building in the area of the thirteenth-century hall: a careful description of its chief features will be found in his book on Lincoln (Methuen, 1906, pp. 291–299). Having done this, he conducted the party to the Castle, where he pointed out the leading features of the enclosure, the polygonal keep on its mound, on the south of the curtain-wall, the "Observatory" tower in the south-east corner, the fourteenth-century gateway in the east front, and the fourteenth-century prison-tower known as Cobb Hall at the north-east angle of the enceinte. The Castle has been often described, and no detailed description is here necessary.

The morning Excursion ended at 11.30, when most of the members of the party attended the Annual Commemoration service of the Schola Cancellarii in the Minster, at which the preacher was the Bishop of London.
In the afternoon Mr. Hamilton Thompson conducted the Society over the Minster, by kind permission of the Dean, who allowed the members to visit the upper portions of the west front and the triforium passages. After inspecting the Cloisters and Chapter House, the party, by the invitation of the Sheriff and Mrs. Mansel Sympson, took tea at Deloraine Court, and visited the various rooms of the house, which is a most interesting specimen of a town-house, mediæval in origin, but greatly enlarged during the early seventeenth, and further altered at the beginning of the eighteenth century.
NOTES ON THE
SOCIETY'S EXCURSION TO KETTERING AND OUNDLE,
15TH AND 16TH JUNE, 1908.

BY A. HAMILTON THOMPSON, M.A.

Monday, 15th June.

The Society drove from Kettering to Oundle, visiting the buildings in the order described. Luncheon was provided at Geddington, and tea at Brigstock. The members were welcomed at Kettering by the rector, the Rev. Canon Smythe, and at Geddington by the vicar, the Rev. B. Turton. The buildings were described by Mr. Thompson, with the exception of those at Weekley, where Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., kindly met the party and guided them over the church and hospital.

KETTERING. THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

The advowson of Kettering church belonged to the abbot and convent of Peterborough: the church was never appropriated to them. After the suppression, the advowson eventually was acquired by the Watsons, of Rockingham Castle, whose descendant and heir, the Rev. Wentworth Watson, is the present patron.

The plan of the church consists of a chancel with north and south chapels, nave with aisles and north porch, and western tower with spire.

(1) In the outer south wall of the nave is a fragment of a Saxon cross-shaft, possibly of the eighth or ninth century. A Norman corbel also remains in a window-jamb of the south aisle. Of any church, however, which existed before the fourteenth century, there are no further remains, owing to the extensive rebuilding which took place in the later Gothic period.

(2) The eastern part of the chancel, which projects beyond the chapels, was built about 1300. The east and north windows, the scroll string-course below their sills, and the double angle-buttresses, have all good detail of this period. The small doorway
in the east wall of the north chapel also appears to be of the fourteenth century, but has been rebuilt in its present place.

(3) The nave, aisles, and chancel-chapels are all good work of about the middle of the fifteenth century. The nave-arcades, of six bays, and chancel-arcades of two bays, have well moulded arches, and clustered columns of four attached shafts with octagonal capitals. The windows of the aisles are all of three lights, with depressed arches and transoms. The west window of the north aisle is higher and narrower than that of the south aisle, and probably the aisle-walls were rebuilt on earlier foundations. The roof of the chancel was lowered, and a parapet added. The chancel-arch has been rebuilt in modern times. A piscina and niche for a statue remain in the north chancel-chapel. At the east end of the north aisle there was an altar against the screen of the chapel: an aumbry and statue-niche remain. The rood-screen crossed the whole church: the stair-way to the loft, with lower and upper doorways, is in the south-west corner of the south chapel. There was also an altar in the south aisle: the aumbry remains.

The magnificent tower and spire were probably the first portion of the fifteenth century rebuilding, and few better examples of late Gothic design and detail could be found. The chief features are the elaborate western doorway, the large west window, the three window-openings in each face of the belfry-stage, the octagonal turrets, with battlemented parapets, at the angles of the tower, and the large mullioned spire-lights. The whole tower was carefully designed with relation to the spire which it was to bear, and the slope of the buttresses was contrived with this end in view.

(4) The principal wood-work which remains is the roof of the south chapel, the principals of which are much deepened, and connected with the wall-pieces by braces, with solid spandrels carved in low relief. The north chapel has a roof with carved principals. In a window of the south chapel is a fragment of fifteenth century glass, with a kneeling figure bearing an inscription to the Blessed Virgin: this figure may refer a mutilated inscription: “[Orate] pro statu magistri Thos Bloxham.” There are some traces of mural paintings. On the north clerestory wall, near the chancel arch, is the figure of an angel, whose gaze seems to have been directed to the rood above the loft; and in the spandrel of the arch below is a fragment of a post-Reformation text: “... god which giveth his abundance to all things lining That they doe good, that they be rich in good works.” On the inner wall of the north aisle is a mural painting, now much perished, of St. Roch, on a blue ground powdered with gilt stars. There is a consecration-cross in a roundel immediately below the entrance of the rood-loft stair.
Warkton. Church of St. Edmund.

The advowson of Warkton belonged to the abbot and convent of Bury St. Edmunds, but the church was never appropriated. The Montagus, of Boughton, came into possession of the advowson after the suppression of the monasteries, and it is now in the hands of their present representative, the duke of Buccleuch. The church consists of a chancel, nave with aisles, and west tower. The nave arcades, of two bays, appear to be originally of the later part of the twelfth century, but have been very much restored. The west tower was built in the fifteenth century: it is an excellent piece of work, with broad angle-buttresses of square section and vertical outline, like those in some neighbouring church-towers, such as Geddington and Gretton. At the foot of the buttresses, above the base-course, there is a row of quatrefoils, as at Kettering; and there is another row of quatrefoils above the west doorway.

The chancel, entirely rebuilt in the eighteenth century, and approached through a modern arch, has four large recesses, two in each wall. Each of these contains a monument. In the western recess of the north wall is that of John, second duke of Montagu, who died in 1749: the sculptor of the allegorical group, Charity and her nurslings exhibiting a medallion of the duke to the mourning duchess, was Roubiliac. Opposite, in the south wall, is a group of the three Fates, also by Roubiliac, commemorating the duke's widow, Mary, daughter of the first duke of Marlborough: she died in 1751. The second monument on the north side is to the memory of Mary, duchess of Montagu, daughter and coheiress of the duke and duchess already mentioned. This monument again takes the form of an allegorical group, by Van Gelder, and the whole recess has received architectural treatment in the "Adams" style. This duchess married George, duke of Montagu and earl of Cardigan, who survived her death in 1771. Their daughter Elizabeth married Henry, duke of Buccleuch, and so brought the Boughton estate to its present owner. A statue of the duchess of Buccleuch, who died in 1827, by Thomas Campbell, fills the remaining recess on the south side.

Weekley. Church of St. Mary.

The church of Weekley belonged to the abbot and convent of the Augustinian house of St. James at Northampton, who held it appropriated. A vicarage was ordained by Bishop Hugh, of Wells, and the first vicar instituted, about 1228. The convent was probably careless about the presentation of vicars; for no further

* Hugh of Wells, Rolls, ed. Cant. and York Society, vol. ii. 244, 247.
note of Weekley occurs in the Lincoln registers until 1349, when a vicar died, evidently during the Black Death, and a new vicar was instituted. After the suppression, the rectory came into the hands of the Montagus of Boughton, and now belongs to the duke of Buccleuch.

Architecturally, the church is of no great interest. The plan consists of a chancel, with north and modern south chapel, nave of three bays with aisles, and south porch and west tower with spire. The chancel and lower part of the tower are of the thirteenth century: there is a lancet window within a round-headed splayed opening in the north wall of the chancel, and the lancet opening and doorway in the west wall of the tower are combined internally beneath one long splayed arch. The nave, aisles, and north chapel were rebuilt in the fifteenth century: the nave arcades closely resemble those at Kettering. In the east wall of the chancel is a small piscina with rough carving, which appears to be of sixteenth century date.

The monuments in the church and north chapel, although less obviously striking, are even more interesting than those of Warkton. (1) A stone in the floor of the tower bears the inscription: ICI . GIST . DAME . ANNEYS . LE . VAVASOVR . FEMME SIRE . MAVGER . LE . VAVASOR . KY . PYR . LE . ALME . PRIERA . CCC . IOVRS . DE . FARDON . AVERA. (2) At the east end of the north chapel is the fine alabaster table-tomb, with recumbent effigy, of Sir Edward Montagu, knight, chief justice of the King's Bench, who died 10 February 1556-7. Round the shield of arms on the side of the tomb is the motto "Mille douleurs pur unge pleasure"; and on the east wall, at the foot of the tomb, are these lines:

Montacute pater, legum jurisque magister,
O Edwarde, vale, quem disciplina severa
Furit, et improbitas hominum sclerata tremebat.
Moribus antiquis vixisti, pacis amator,
Virtutis rigidus custos vitique flagellum.
O venerande senex, te luxuriossa inventus
Criminis ultorem metuens in funere gaudet;
Patria sed meret, sancto spoliata Catone,
Qui vixit justi summus, defensor et aequi:
Nunc tu pretereuns, lector, defende precando.

(3) West of this is the large table-tomb, with quasi-classical canopy, of Sir Edward Montagu, K.B., son of the above, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Harrington of Exton,

a Gynwell, Inst. f. 140 d.
b This, after repeated reading, seems to be the word; but the meaning is doubtful. There is no punctuation in the inscription.
Rutland. Sir Edward died at Boughton 26 January 1601-2. In the strapwork cresting of the entablature are two shields of arms, viz., Montagu impaling Azure, fretty or, on a chief argent a lion passant gules; and Montagu impaling Azure a fret argent. These refer to the alliances of Sir Edward and his son Sir Edward, K.B., created Baron Montagu of Boughton in 1621, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Jeffrey of Chiddingly, Sussex, chief baron of the Exchequer. The alliances of the other sons and daughters are recorded on the monument and in the shields round the base. Henry, the third surviving son, who married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Spencer of Yarnton, Oxon., became Lord High Treasurer and was created Baron Montagu of Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville in 1620, and earl of Manchester in 1626. James, fifth surviving son, was first master of Sidney Sussex college at Cambridge, and dean of Lichfield and Worcester; he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells in 1608, was translated to Winchester in 1616, died in 1618, and is buried beneath a handsome tomb in Bath Abbey.

On the south wall of the north chapel is the monument of the first Lord Montagu of Boughton, who died in 1644, aged 82. His first wife, Elizabeth Jeffrey, is buried at Chiddingly, Sussex. His second wife, Frances, daughter of Thomas Cotton of Connington, Hunts., Esq., who died 1620, and his third wife, Anne Crowch, widow of Sir Ralph Hare, who died 1648, are buried with him at Weekley. In the east wall of the chapel is a monument to the mother of the second wife mentioned above, Dorothy, daughter of Christopher Tamworth of Hawsted, Leicestershire, and wife of Thomas Cotton of Connington. In the floor of the tower is a stone to the memory of Elizabeth, countess of Lindsey, who died 1654, the offspring of Lord Montagu's first marriage. His daughter by his second marriage, Frances, married John Manners, earl of Rutland. His eldest son, by his second marriage, was Edward, second Baron Montagu of Boughton, who died in 1684, and was succeeded by his son Ralph, the rebuilders of Boughton House. Ralph was created Viscount Montmermer and earl of Montagu in 1689, and marquess of Montmermer and duke of Montagu in 1705. He died in 1709, and was succeeded by his son John, second duke, the planter of the avenues at Boughton, whose tomb at Warkton has been noticed.

On the south-west side of the churchyard is the hospital founded by Sir Edward (afterwards first Baron) Montagu. This picturesque building combines the usual late Gothic details common in the houses of the neighbourhood with the curved gables and obelisk finials of Flemish or German origin. Above the main entrance, in the east front, is an entablature corbelled
out from the wall: the frieze bears the inscription: WHAT THOV. DOEST. DO. YT. IN. FAYTH. The ends of the entablature are returned, and bear two tall obelisks, between which, in the wall behind, is a square panel with the shield of Montagu quartering Monthermer. The string-course dividing the two stories of the house is raised in two steps, forming a frame to the upper part of this achievement, and, just above the string-course, is the date 1611. The dial in the gable above was restored in 1851. The interior of the building is of little interest.

A little distance further south is the old school-house. Above the doorway is a panel bearing the inscription: A. FREE. SCHOOLE. FOR. WEEKLEY. AND. WERCKTON. FOUNDED. BY. NICOLAS. LATHAM. CLERKE. PARSON. OF. BARNEWELL. ST. ANDREW. TO. TEACH. THEIR. CHILDREN. TO. WRITE. AND. READE. ANNO. DOMINI. 1624.

GEDDINGTON. CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

The manor of Geddington, with the advowson of the church, was Crown property; and the kings of the house of Plantagenet had a manor-house of some importance here. By letters patent of 1 February 1326-7, Edward III. granted the manor, together with the town, castle, and forest of Rockingham to his mother, Isabel of France, for life. She received the grant of the advowson, with others, on 1 March 1333-4. She presented to the rectory in 1334, 1337, and 1350. In 1356 she surrendered the advowson to the king, who granted it to the abbot and convent of Pipewell, with license to appropriate, in return for their grant to him of the pasture and grass of Beanfield Lawn in Rockingham forest. The appropriation did not take effect for some time, as the rector, William of Walcot, was still living; but Bishop Gynwell granted his license to the convent on 30 January 1357-8, and ordained the vicarage the day after. The preamble of the episcopal license states that the abbey was in great poverty, owing to various causes, among which may be mentioned the damage wrought to its crops by the wild beasts of Rockingham forest, the destruction of its manors by fire, and the sudden flooding of its fish-ponds. The first vicar was instituted 1 February 1357-8. The last vicar presented by the abbot and convent received institution 12 February 1510-11. He survived the suppression of the abbey, and his successor was presented in 1545 by George Tresham of

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* Pat. 30 Edward iii., pt. ii., m. 8 (Cal. 1354-58, p. 423).  
* Ibid. pt. iii., m. 8 (Cal. 1354-58, p. 482).  
Newton, Esq., and his wife. From the Treshams the impropriation passed to the Montagus of Boughton, and now belongs to their heir, the duke of Buccleuch.

There were three chapels dependent on the church of Geddington. The chapel of St. Michael, Great Oakley, was granted full license for divine service, baptism, and burial, by a bull of Gregory XII., bearing date 30 April 1407. The chapels of Great and Little Newton were united 19 March 1449-50, by a decree of the guardian of the spiritualities of the see of Lincoln, and the fabric of Great Newton chapel was applied to the repair of Little Newton. Great Oakley is now a vicarage in the gift of Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke; while Little Newton or Newton-in-the-Willows is a donative belonging to the duke of Buccleuch.

The church of Geddington is a highly interesting example of the development of a medieval church-plan. (1) The north wall of the nave, above the later arcade and below the clerestory, is of pre-Conquest date. The arcade has left untouched a row of triangular headed recesses, extending the whole length of the outside wall; and one blocked window-opening remains with a very wide inner splay. The angle of the wall between the nave and chancel shows traces of "long-and-short" work. At the east end of the south wall the head of the first of a similar series of recesses remains, but the early masonry on this side was much disturbed by the arcade below. The work is very rough, and, in our present state of knowledge, it is difficult to say more than that its date is almost certainly subsequent to the era of Danish invasions in the tenth century. The splay of the window was possibly widened in the eleventh century.

(2) A north aisle was added to the church towards the end of the twelfth century, probably c. 1175, by the usual method of building columns and arches within the existing wall. The arcade consists of two complete arches, each of two unmoulded orders, springing from low circular columns on high plinths. The abaci of the columns are square, and the shallow capitals have spreading foliage of a rather elementary type. The third arch, at the east end of the arcade, is cut short by the west wall of the chancel. It seems likely that the north wall originally extended further east than at present, and that this arch was curtailed by a subsequent westward lengthening of the chancel. If this is so, the quoins of the Saxon wall must have been removed westward and rebuilt in the thirteenth century. The whole

c Reg. sed. vac. (ap. Reg. Lumlcy), ft. 4 d, 5.
arcade has been much restored and practically rebuilt. There are no remains of a Saxon or a twelfth-century chancel.

(3) The church was greatly enlarged in the thirteenth century. The south wall of the nave was pierced with an arcade of three bays, probably about 1260: the pointed arches, of two chamfered orders, spring from columns formed of four attached shafts, standing on high plinths. At the east end a large piece of the earlier wall was left beneath the respond, the base of which is some four feet above the ground. This seems to indicate that the builders at this point decided to proceed with the enlargement of the chancel, and instead of continuing their arcade a bay eastward, stopped it at this point, and built their chancel-arch west of the original division between nave and chancel. The present lofty chancel-arch is of two narrow chamfered orders, and is rather later in character than the south arcade. The south aisle was continued eastward into a chancel-chapel, divided from it by a transverse arch, and from the chancel by an arcade of two bays, of plain late thirteenth-century character. The presence of a small round-headed recess in the north wall of the chapel suggests that there may have been an earlier chapel here. The single arch into the north chancel-chapel appears to be of twelfth-century date, but was evidently rebuilt when the chancel was enlarged. It is clear, from an examination of the outer masonry, that the dimensions of the present chancel are those given to it by the thirteenth-century builders. The south chapel and aisle also appear to be of their original breadth; and the south doorway of the church is a good example of thirteenth-century work.

(4) The chancel was greatly beautified at the beginning of the fourteenth century by the insertion of the five-light east window, with good geometrical tracery, and the windows north and south of the altar. To the same date belong the piscina and triple sedilia, and the small clerestory openings above the arches of the chancel-chapels: these are geometrical in form, and are contained in square-headed recesses, with deeply splayed sills. All this work follows so closely upon the thirteenth-century enlargement of the chancel that it is probably not a reconstruction, but simply a finishing touch to work which was spread over a period of some years. The north aisle and chapel, which have no dividing arch, seem to have been widened in the fourteenth century: the side-windows of the north aisle are of this date.

(5) In the later part of the fourteenth century the chancel was furnished with the present reredos, a series of narrow stone panels of early "Perpendicular" character, inserted in the wall below the sill of the east window. The eastern part of the chancel-floor was now raised a pace, and the altar was raised a pace higher.
The approximate date of these alterations is given in an inscription which is cut in the base of the chancel walls, immediately above the floor; + WILLELMVS GLOVERE DE GEYTNGTON. CAPELLANVS FECIT SCABELLA EIUS ARE ET PAVIMENTARE. ISTVM CANCELLVM AD HONOREN DEI ET BEATE MARIE QVI OBIT IN FESTO CORPORIS XPISTI ANNO DOMINI MCCCLXIX CVIVS ANIME PROPICIETVR DEVS AMEN. + The words “scabella eius are” have often been explained as referring to the sedilia, which are, however, of a date from fifty to seventy years earlier than Glover’s death. In any case they could hardly bear this meaning, and probably refer to the two foot-paces by which the altar and neighbouring part of the chancel are raised above the rest of the church. William Glover was not vicar of Geddington, but may have served the chantry-altar in the south chapel; and a very roughly carved effigy of a priest holding a chalice, on the north side of that altar, may be his. Round the pace by which the south altar is raised above the chapel is an inscription in similar characters: + ROBERTVS LAVNCELYN DE GEYTNGTOWN. FECIT ISTVM CANCELLVM CVIVS ANIME PROPICIETVR DEVS AMEN. The chancel, of great interest to students of medieval arrangements, has been restored by Mr. I. N. Comper, who also designed the excellent glass in the east window. In addition to the altar in the south chapel, there was an altar, of which the piscina remains, at the east end of the south aisle. There is a good aumbry, coeval with the reredos, in the north part of the east wall of the chancel.

(6) The fine western tower and spire are of early “Perpendicular” character, c. 1380-1400. During the fifteenth century the roofs of the whole church were raised, with a very flat pitch, by the addition of a clerestory with large window-openings. The original pitch of the nave roof may be seen in the wall above the chancel-arch. New windows were inserted, about the time of the building of the tower, in the west walls of the aisles; and, during the fifteenth century or later, the windows of the south aisle and chapel were greatly altered. The jambs of the east window of the south chapel are of the thirteenth century, but the depressed head and rere-arch are a much later reconstruction. The ceilings of the church have been restored throughout, but there is a considerable amount of old timber in the ceiling of the nave. In the south wall of the nave, west of the doorway, is a blocked opening of late fifteenth-century character, which probably led to a parvise-chamber above the south porch: the present porch, however, is modern. On the opposite side of the doorway is a large plain recess for a holy-water stoup.

(7) Two interesting pieces of screen-work remain. In the western of the two arches between the chancel and its chapel is
part of the original screen, of late thirteenth-century date, which filled these arches: the openings of the upper part consist of a row of cusped lancets divided by small shafts, while the lower part is formed of vertical pales placed at intervals, and nailed together by horizontal bars of wood. A modern copy of this screen fills the eastern arch. The arch between the south chapel and the aisle is entirely filled by a very handsome Jacobean screen, which combines excellent Gothic tracery with that picturesque, though distant, imitation of classical forms characteristic of the age. On the upper part of the screen are the arms of Tresham (Sable, semée of trefoils or, three fusils conjoined of the second) repeated twice, and the inscription: 1618. LAVS. DEO. M.T.; and round the arch of the screen are the words: PSAL. 26. LORD. I. HAVE. LOVED. THE. BEAUTY. OF. THY. HOUSE. AND. THE. PLACE. WHERE. THY. HONOR. DWELLETH. VER. 8. Until recently, this was the chancel-screen of the church. The modern screen is by Mr. Gambier-Parry, who has restored the whole building. The initials M.T. stand for Maurice Tresham. In the vestry is a press, bearing the date 1602, and the names of the vicar, Thomas Jones, and the churchwardens, William Glover and John White. Thomas Jones was instituted 5 October 1601, and resigned in 1607.a The occurrence of the name William Glover in connexion with the church, for the second time within 250 years, may be noticed.

There are no remains of the royal manor-house which existed at Geddington. Many extracts from the Liberate rolls of Henry III., relating to its buildings and furniture, were translated and printed by Mr. T. Hudson Turner in the first volume of Domestic Architecture in England, begun by him, but finished by Mr. Parker.

An interesting memorial of the connexion of the kings of England with Geddington is the Eleanor Cross in the middle of the village, one of those crosses miro tabulatu, which Edward caused to be erected in memory of his wife, Eleanor of Castile, in every place and town in which her body rested during the funeral procession from Lincoln to London.b She died at Harby, Notts, on 27 November 1290.c Her body was taken to Lincoln, where her viscera were buried on the south side of the “Angel” choir. The funeral cortège, with which the king rode, left Lincoln on 4 December, and, travelling with some speed, was at Great Casterton, north-west of Stamford, next day.d Nothing is known of the route pursued between Lincoln and Casterton. The “Queen’s

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c Annals of Dunstable, ap. Annales Monast., ed. Luard, 1866, iii., 262; 28 November is given as the date by other annalists.
d Pat. 19 Edward I., m. 25. The king may have ridden on in front of the procession.
Cross at Grantham, destroyed in the civil wars, may not have been an "Eleanor" cross, as the queen of England was usually lady of the manor at Grantham; and the tradition that it was erected in memory of Eleanor does not go back beyond 1631. It is equally probable that the route taken was by way of Newark and the ancient Sewstern Lane, which joins Ermine Street not far from Stretton in Rutland. One object of the somewhat circuitous journey by which the king reached London was to obtain the prayers of the various religious houses on the way; and it is significant that the nearest spot on the line of Sewstern Lane to the Premonstratensian abbey of Croxton bears the name of Three Queens, as though a monument of the Geddington type, with three statues of Queen Eleanor, may have stood there. There can be no doubt that the procession passed through Stamford, although no record remains. Geddington was passed on the way to Northampton, where the king was on 9 December. The cross at Northampton, some distance south of the town, probably marks the spot where the body rested on the confines of the abbey of Delapré. On the way south Watling Street was joined at Stony Stratford, and one night was passed at Dunstable, where the bier stood still in the middle of the market place, till the chancellor, Bishop Burnell of Bath and Wells, and the other nobles, had marked out the site of the cross, and the prior of Dunstable had sprinkled holy water on the coffin. At St. Alban's the whole convent, clad in copes, met the procession at St. Michael's church, and brought the body to the abbey church, where they watched it before the high altar all night with prayer. St. Alban's was left probably on 13 December, and the body was taken to London by way of Waltham abbey, where the third remaining cross is to be seen. London was reached on the 14th. The queen's heart was buried in the choir of the church of the Black friars, near St. Paul's. The actual funeral took place in Westminster abbey on 17 December: Archbishop Peckham was at variance with the abbot, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop Sutton of Lincoln. Sutton is sometimes said to have accompanied the procession from Lincoln. This is not the case, as he was holding

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a Weever's Ancient Funerall Monuments, published in that year, is the earliest authority for the Grantham cross.
b Mr. T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., of Newark, and Mr. W. Stevenson, of Alfreton, have called my attention to this view. They also think it probable that the "Beaumond" cross at Newark was erected by Bishop Sutton in memory of the passage of the procession through the town: its architectural details, however, belong rather to the days of Sutton's successor than those of Sutton himself.
c Rishanger, Chron. ed. Riley, 1865, pp. 120, 121.
e Rishanger, Chron. ed. Riley, 1865, pp. 120, 121.
f Close 19 Edw. i. m. 11.
g Pat. n.s., m. 25.
i Ann. Oseney, n.s., p. 325. This annalist gives the date of the queen's death as 28 November, and the place as Grantham.
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visitations in Hertfordshire at the time of the queen's death. a The first funeral at Lincoln was probably performed by the chancellor Burnell, or by the dean of Lincoln, Philip Willoughby, one of Edward's most useful clerks.

The cross at Geddington differs in form from the crosses at Delapré and Waltham abbey. The lower portion, or tall pedestal from the centre of which the cross-shaft rises, stands on a stepped plinth, and is triangular. Each face consists of two narrow vertical panels with convex surfaces, framed by mouldings, panels and mouldings alike being covered with diaper ornament. On the upper surface of the pedestal stand, one on each of the three sides of the cross-shaft, three statues of a queen, exactly similar in design. Beneath each statue, on the upper part of the sides of the pedestal, are two shields, the dexter shield bearing the arms of Ponthieu, of which Eleanor was lady in right of her mother, the sinister shield bearing those of Castile and Leon quarterly. The statues, like the other representations of Eleanor of this date, are probably ideal portraits of a queen, and cannot be taken as exact reproductions of her form and features.

STANION. CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND PAUL.

Stanion is three miles N.N.E. of Geddington, and is a chapel of the ecclesiastical parish of Brigstock. The church was granted, with the church of Brigstock, by Henry I. to Cirencester Abbey in Gloucestershire. b The plan consists of west tower with spire, nave with north and south aisles and south porch, and chancel with north chapel. The north aisle and chapel are continuous.

1) There are no certain traces of any work before the thirteenth century. The south doorway of the nave and the column dividing the two arches between the chancel and north chapel are of the middle of the thirteenth century; and it seems probable that the chapel and aisles were added by degrees between 1250 and 1300. Probably a rebuilding of the chancel was followed by the addition of the north chapel, which is of sufficient importance to be called a second chancel, and the aisles were completed later on. The east window of the chancel is of two lights, and has plate tracery of a somewhat unusual form: the rere-arch is shafted and has

a The dates supplied by his register show that he was on 27 November at Hitchin, (Memoranda, f. 21 ; Inst. f. 79 d), on 29 November at Hatfield (Inst. f. 3); on 2 and 3 December at Berkhamstead (Mem., f. 21). On Sunday, 3 December, he preached at Berkhamstead, and apparently departed afterwards to Great Missenden, where he was on the same day (Inst. f. 44). This was in the opposite direction from Lincoln: but he may have joined the procession somewhere on the route. The news may not have reached him till he was at High Wycombe, for which he was probably making.

b Dugdale, Monasticon, ed. Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, vi. 177.
good mouldings. Below the east window the string-course which
crosses the east wall is raised, forming a rectangular frame for a
reredos. On the north side of the east wall are a corbel for a
statue, and some faint remains of mural painting. In the south
wall of the chancel is a piscina, set rather low down, with a
projecting circular bowl. West of this are two sedilia with cusped
arches: the heads of these and of the piscina are cut off by the
sill of the two-light window above. This may be an original
arrangement; but the window was probably altered, with another
window in the same wall, at a later date. There is a low-side
window in the south wall, beneath a segmental rered-arch.

The north chapel has an east window of three lights with
cusped tracery of early geometrical character: the rered-arch is
unshafted. Below the window, as in the chancel, a frame for a
reredos is formed by a raised string. In the north part of the
east wall is a blocked recess with a pointed arch, and a corbel-
head for a statue. There are two sedilia, with beautiful cusped
arches, in the south wall; and east of them are remains of a
recess for a piscina, but there are no traces of the drain. The
importance given to this chapel suggests that it contained the
altar of St. Paul, while the chancel altar was dedicated to St.
Peter.a

The aisles appear to have been finished about 1300 or a little
later. Each aisle has a small west window of two lights, with
cusped heads and very elegant late geometrical tracery. The side
windows of both aisles are of two lights. Externally, their heads
are rectangular, but internally the rere-arches are pointed. The
windows in the south wall of the chancel are similar. The south
porch is probably of the same period.

(2) Considerable alterations were begun at the end of the four­
teenth century, when the graceful tower and spire were built.
The tall spire, with rather small and flat broaches at the angles,
seems to be earlier than 1380-1400, the obvious date of the tower,
and may possibly have been underpinned, or taken down and
rebuilt on the old lines. The belfry-windows of the tower have
each two lights, with early "Perpendicular" tracery and transoms:
the angle-butresses are not set diagonally, but are double, and
are set at right angles to each other on the adjacent faces of the
tower. The whole design of tower and spire may be compared
with that at Barrowden, Rutland, which is of much the same date,
but has not the same slenderness and grace of proportion.

a This arrangement may be compared with the plan of St. Peter and St.
Paul's at Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. There is, however, no indication of any
such arrangement at Kettering, where the dedication is the same.
(3) During the fifteenth century, the arcades of the nave were rebuilt in a manner very characteristic of the east Midlands. The columns are tall octagons of oblong section from north to south, from which the outer mouldings of the arches are continued without a break. The inner order is borne by shafts attached to the east and west faces of each column. Similar arcades may be seen in Leicestershire at Market Harborough, Ashby Folville, Houghton-on-the-Hill, and other places: there is a fine example at Brampton-by-Dingley in Northants., near Market Harborough; and in Cambridgeshire, as at Caxton and Wisbech, are several attenuated versions of the same design. The chancel-arch was probably altered about the same time, the responds being cut away, and corbels substituted: on the north side is the upper doorway of the rood-loft. The arches between the chancel and north chapel were also reconstructed. The clerestory of the nave was added soon after the arcades were rebuilt: the pitch of the earlier roof may be seen in the wall above the tower-arch.

(4) The handsome octagonal font, with ornamented bowl, pedestal, and plinth, belongs to the latest part of the fourteenth century. One of the side windows of the north aisle contains a fragment of old glass, a shield of arms, as follows: Gules, a bend silver between six gold roundels. The timber roofs are in part old: the north aisle has a good trussed-rafter roofs, and the chancel roof has its principals trussed with curved braces, collar beam, and king-post. The nave furniture, including the substantial pulpit, is of the eighteenth century: it is to be hoped that, when the much needed restoration of the church takes place, all of the furniture that is in sound condition will be retained. In the north chapel is a large whale-bone, to which the usual legends are attached.

A little distance south-west of the church, near the village street, there is, in the wall of a house, a blocked doorway, apparently of the early part of the fourteenth century.

BRIGSTOCK. CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

The manor of Brigstock, like Geddington, was of the demesne of the Crown before and after the Conquest, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was held in dower by Eleanor of Provence as queen-mother, Margaret of France as queen and queen-mother, Isabel of France as queen-mother, and Anne of Bohemia as queen. The church, with its chapels, tithes and customary dues, was

* Illustrated in F. Bond, Fonts and Font Covers, 1908, p. 236.
* Domesday, i. f. 219 d, col. 2.
* Pat. Edw. i., etc.
granted by Henry I. to the Augustinian abbey of St. Mary at Cirencester, which was founded in 1117.\(^a\) A vicarage was ordained by Bishop Hugh of Wells, and the first vicar was instituted in 1226.\(^b\) The abbot and convent presented until the suppression, when the advowson came to the Crown. Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards first earl of Salisbury, who received a grant of the park in 45 Elizabeth,\(^c\) recovered the manor and rectory in 1604.\(^d\) The rectory then passed through various hands, until it came to William Henry, earl of Darlington, created duke of Cleveland in 1833, who presented in 1821.\(^e\) It is now the property of his descendant, Lord Barnard.

The church consists of chancel with large north chapel and small south chapel, with a vestry on the south of the altar, nave with north and south aisles and south porch, and a western tower engaged by the aisles, with spire and cylindrical stair-turret projecting from the west wall.

(1) The west tower with its stair-turret, and a large portion of the north and south walls of the nave, belonged to the aisleless church which existed here before the Conquest. The western quoins of the nave walls, which are still perfect, although no longer external, and the quoins of the tower, show "long-and-short" work. The arch between the nave and the tower is a fine example of Saxon masonry: arch and jambs are composed of large through-stones, and are divided by plain impost-blocks, while, on the east side of the wall, a band of strip-work is continued round the opening, and is finished off by corbels above the level of the floor. A gallery, which blocked this imposing opening, and was the cause of some injury to the masonry, is now removed. The turret, which projected from the west wall, and is entered through a low triangular headed doorway, originally seems to have contained a wooden spiral stair: the belfry is now approached by a ladder. This turret, like those at Broughton and Hough-on-the-Hill, evidently formed part of the original design, and is not, as at Brixworth, a mere addition made when an early porch was heightened into a tower: the window-openings which light it are later insertions. The tower internally is nearly twelve feet square: there is a plain entrance doorway in the north wall, and two windows, one in the north and one in the south wall, both long

\(^a\) Confirmation by Edward III. of charter of Henry I., ap. Dugdale, \textit{op. cit.}, vi. 177. Cirencester abbey also was impropriator of Rothwell church, Northants.; see Bacon, \textit{Lib. Regis}, 1786, p. 839.
\(^c\) Pat. 45 Eliz., pt. 6.
\(^d\) Feet of Fines, Northants., Easter 2, James I.
\(^e\) Peterborough Diocese Books, and Letters of Presentation of Thomas Cooke, A.M.
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and narrow, wider at the sill than at the head, and with wide internal splays. There is a blocked window-head, possibly of late Saxon date, with a wide splay, in the north wall of the nave above the arcade. The actual date of this Saxon work cannot be fixed with certainty; but the plan of the western portion of the church, taken in conjunction with its details, suggest that the church was built upon the royal manor about the beginning of the reign of Edward the Confessor.

(2) The eastward extent of the Saxon church cannot be decided: but it seems probable that it stopped at a point near the present chancel-arch, and that the nave corresponded in length to the two western bays only of the present nave. At any rate, when a north aisle was added in the last quarter of the twelfth century, only two arches were pierced in the existing wall. These are round-headed with two unmoulded orders; and the capitals of the dividing column and western respond have good early foliage. This work appears to be contemporary with that of the north arcade at Geddington. There are some slight remains of pattern-painting on the soffit of the eastern arch. The south doorway is also of late twelfth-century character, and was evidently removed when the south aisle was made. There are no traces of a south aisle of this date; while the north aisle was probably much narrower than present, and did not engage the tower.

(2) The only definite traces of early thirteenth-century work are the sedilia in the south wall of the chancel. These appear to have been made about 1240, but are earlier than the rest of the chancel, and were probably removed eastwards when the chancel was lengthened. They have been mutilated, however, and moved about to make a doorway from the chancel to the vestry, which is now blocked up, and superseded by a modern doorway a little further west. There is a thirteenth-century piscina.

(3) The chancel, however, and the north chapel seem to have been begun, on their present scale, to the east of the older church before the end of the thirteenth century. The arcade of two bays between the chancel and chapel, and the external string-course of both buildings, are of late thirteenth-century character. Following closely on this work came the south aisle of the church, with an arcade of three bays, the two western arches, at any rate, being cut through the Saxon wall. A fragment of apparently Saxon masonry remains in the wall at the east end of the arcade, next the chancel arch. The north aisle was now lengthened and widened to join the north chapel, and an additional arch was consequently built between the twelfth-century arches and the west wall of the chancel. Instead of making an entirely new column where the earlier arcade ended, the builders kept the
abacus of the old eastern respond, and moulded its western surface, while they added an octagonal portion on its eastern side to match the rest of their work. Both aisles were continued westward so as to engage the tower. There is a recess for a tomb in the outer wall of the south aisle. The building of the aisles seems to have been completed in the fourteenth century. No windows of this date remain, with the possible exception of one near the west end of the south wall. The east window has reticulated tracery, but is apparently not original.

(4) Most of the windows were inserted in the fifteenth century. During this period the chancel-arch was rebuilt, and corresponds closely in design to the nave-arches at Stanion. As the abutment on the south side was insufficient, a flying-buttress was added outside the aisle roof. The south porch and small south chapel of the chancel belong to the latest part of the fifteenth century: the porch contains a small upper chamber and a staircase to the aisle roof. A spire of moderate height, with three tiers of spire-lights, was added to the tower late in the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century.

(5) The north chapel of the chancel retains traces of fifteenth century enrichment, and there are remains of a very elaborate reredos, which rose, on either side of the east window, into tall canopied niches. A handsome screen fills the archway between this chapel and the north aisle; and in the north wall, half-way between the screen and the altar, is the entrance to a turret staircase which projects from the outside wall. At the head of the stair is another doorway. This may have opened into a chamber above the chapel: if it opened on a loft above the screen of the chapel, the position, so far east of the chancel-arch and rood-screen, is unusual. Unfortunately, there is no indication of the position of the original rood-loft. Of the chantry in the chapel there is no definite record; but there was a yearly rent of eighteen shillings from copy-hold tenements, which was given to maintain a service in Brigstock, apparently certain obits. The service, however, is not specified; but the rent is by far the largest mentioned among a small miscellaneous group of rents applied "to maynteyne certein Obitis Lightis Lampes and suche like thynge in diuers Townes."

There is a fine manor house west of the church, portions of which belong to the fifteenth century. A few allusions to the thirteenth-century house on this site occur in the Liberate Rolls, and are translated in Hudson Turner and Parker's Domestic Architecture. The head of the market-cross in the square northeast of the church bears the date 1596: the shaft was rebuilt in 1706.

* Chantry Certificates, roll 35 (Edw. VI.), No. 9 (at end).
THE NEW BUILDING, LYVEDEN

Photo by S. Squire.

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The Lyveden Buildings stand in a remote situation about two and a half miles east of Brigstock. The so-called "Old Building" is close to the bye-road which goes from Brigstock towards Oundle, and is an excellent example of an English manor-house of the smaller type, built by local masons who inherited Gothic traditions, and mingled no foreign Renaissance details with their work. This house belonged to the Treshams of Rushton, who became lords of the manor of Lyveden in the sixteenth century. It was rebuilt on the present scale early in the seventeenth century, and the fabric is actually later in date than the "New Building." Inhabited till lately as a farm-house, it is now disused. The most interesting feature of the building, apart from its excellent masonry and general picturesqueness, is the handsome wooden staircase, simple in construction and detail, but planned on a very liberal scale, which leads from the ground floor to the great chamber on the first floor.

The "New Building" stands on higher ground, about a quarter of a mile to the south. On the brow of the hill between the two buildings is a long raised terrace, now covered with grass, with a high mound at either end, and a fish-pond on the south side, which formed part of the "lay-out" of the manor-house grounds. A little beyond this, in a clearing of the woods, is the house, begun by Sir Thomas Tresham between 1590 and 1600, and in all probability never finished. Sir Thomas, the builder of the Triangular Lodge at Rushton and the Market-house at Rothwell, joined the church of Rome about 1580; and it has been conjectured, from the cruciform plan of the house, and the sacred emblems and inscriptions which decorate it, that he intended it to be the residence of a body of seminarists, at a time when the relaxation of the penal laws against Romanists seemed a likely event. It is far more probable, however, that he built it as a manor-house on a new site, when the older house became inconvenient, and possibly entertained the idea of taking up his residence here, and spending his latter years in religious contemplation. The house, although the walls were completed, was never roofed; and it seems that his son, instead of finishing the work, went back to the old site and rebuilt the original house on a larger scale.

The plan is a Greek cross, formed by the intersection of two equal rectangles, with a half-octagonal bay projecting from the end of each arm. There was a basement and two upper floors. The main entrance, originally approached by steps, was on the first floor, in the bay at the end of the north arm, and led,
through an inner archway, to an entrance-hall or vestibule, from which the main hall was entered. The hall occupied the western arm of the first floor and two-thirds of the central square of the house. The remaining third of the central square and the eastern arm were occupied by another principal room, which may possibly have been intended as a chapel. The communication between the hall and the eastern room was formed by the landing of the staircase which occupied the southern arm of the house, and communicated with the kitchen below the hall, and other offices in the basement. Of the three doorways on this landing, two belonged to the hall, and one to the eastern chamber. The plan of the second floor is not easy to make out definitely. The basement was entered by a doorway in the bay of the south arm: the ground-floor of the western bay was occupied by the bakehouse, of which the oven remains; and there was from this point a newel-stair for the service of the hall. The compactness and symmetry of the plan are remarkable.

Although the window-openings have the usual Gothic mullions, and the doorways are treated with characteristic Elizabethan patterns of ornament, the whole elevation displays an understanding of classical details and proportions which is very rare in England at this period. The exterior of the basement, pierced by small rectangular windows, is decorated by a continuous row of square panels, in each of which is set a shield. The shields have been left uncarved. There is no order of pilasters in the first or second floor, and the small pilasters which flank the main doorway have no features in advance of the usual work of the time; but the string-courses between the basement and first floor, and between the two upper floors, have carefully designed mouldings of classical character. The upper string forms the cornice of an excellent Doric entablature, the frieze of which has triglyphs and carved metopes, the carvings of the metopes representing the various emblems of our Lord's Passion, and the monograms IHS and P in regularly recurring order. Above the second floor is a boldly projecting cornice, the frieze below which bears incised inscriptions. This entablature is much broken; but the inscriptions which remain are as follows: IESVS . MVNDI . SALVS . GAVDE . MATER . VIRGO . MARIA . VERBM . AVTEM . CRVCSIS . PEREVNTIBVS . [fragmentary letters] . . . . . . VENTER . QVI . TE . PORTAVIT . . . . . . . . . . . . SIT . GLORIAS . NISI . IN . CRVCR . DOMINI . NOSTRI . P.  

* The lost portions of the inscriptions are given in Murray's Handbook for Northamptonshire and Rutland, 2nd ed., 1901, p. 54, but not with absolute accuracy. The handbook contains a good description of the New Building, which also has been illustrated and described by Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., in The Buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham, 1883, and Architecture of the Renaissance in England, 1894.
lettering which is characteristic of most house-inscriptions of this date, and can hardly have been designed by anyone unacquainted with classical models. A plan of a cruciform house, almost exactly that of the New Building, exists among the drawings attributed to John Thorpe in the Soane Museum. It is probable that the general plan and the execution of most of the work were entrusted by Sir Thomas Tresham to English builders, the cross-plan being in the beginning his own idea; but that for the design of the entablatures and inscriptions he was indebted to someone who was familiar with classical and Renaissance architecture in Italy. The “Thorpe” plan may be merely the result of a survey of the building.

The Society dined and stayed the night at the Talbot Hotel, at Oundle, a house of the earlier half of the seventeenth century. The fine staircase is persistently said to have been removed here from Fotheringhay Castle, which was destroyed soon after the death of James I. It is, however, coeval with the rest of the inn, which was built in 1626 and was evidently designed for it. The legend seems to have arisen from the coincidence of date. In the evening, after dinner, some of the members walked round the town, and inspected the outside of several of the handsome houses of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which it contains. Next morning, the Society was conducted over the buildings of Oundle School by the head-master, Mr. Sanderson. After inspecting Oundle church, the members drove to Warmington and Tansor, returning to the Talbot Hotel for luncheon, after which they drove to Kettering by way of Lowick and Drayton, and returned from Kettering to Leicester by train. The Rev. J. P. Flood, vicar of Warmington, the Rev. F. A. Wallis, rector of Tansor, and the Rev. A. C. Dicker, rector of Lowick, welcomed the Society at their respective churches. Col. S. G. Stopford Sackville, the owner of Drayton, kindly accompanied the party over Drayton House, and he and Miss Sackville afterwards entertained the members to tea in the large dining-room.

Oundle. Church of St. Peter.

Oundle was the site of one of the Mercian monasteries over whose early destinies St. Wilfrid presided; and here he died in 709. The monastery was a possession of St. Wilfrid, founded on one of his estates; and it was probably not till after his death that it came into the hands of the abbey of Peterborough. Its history belongs entirely to the period before the Danish invasions. In

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* Bede, H. E., v, 19.
later days there was no monastery here, but the abbot and convent of Peterborough held the church appropriated, and presented vicars. The Crown became impropriator after the suppression of the abbey. The bishop of Peterborough now presents to the vicarage. Oundle gave its name to one of the old deaneries of the archdeaconry of Northampton, which is now divided, with somewhat altered boundaries, into two portions in the modern archdeaconry of Oakham.

The plan of the church consists of chancel with north sacristy and north and south chapels, nave with north and south transepts and aisles and south porch, and west tower with spire. (1) There are very scanty remains of a church earlier than the thirteenth century, but it is highly probable, from the alterations made in the chancel-arch and eastern arches of the nave arcade, that the builders in the thirteenth century enlarged a cruciform Norman church, which possibly had a central tower. Corbels remain in the nave-walls, which may have borne the west arch of the crossing. This church probably had, at any rate, a north aisle and north chancel-chapel before the close of the twelfth century. In the outer wall of the present north chapel remains the head of a twelfth-century window; and the inner opening of the blocked north door of the chapel appears to be of the same date; while there is a plain chamfered string below the west window of the north aisle, inside the church. The remains in the north chapel were probably re-used during the thirteenth-century rebuilding. There was no original north chapel, as the head of a twelfth-century window, originally external, remains in the north chancel wall between the chapel and the main body of the building. There is a fragment of a string-course in the south wall of the south chapel which may be of the same date.

(2) The additions made in the thirteenth century amounted to a rebuilding. The chancel was lengthened and rebuilt. In the south wall are a trefoiled piscina-niche, and two two-light windows, with trefoiled heads to each light, and quatrefoil plate-tracery. There is a similar window in the north wall behind the organ. The responds of the arches between the western part of the chancel and the chapels have rounded capitals with good early thirteenth-century mouldings, and bases with deep water-moulds. The arch on the north side is segmental in form, and cuts into the sill of the earlier window already mentioned: that on the south side is pointed with two chamfered orders, and retains traces of colour. The western arches of both chapels are of two chamfers: the capitals of the responds have millet-head ornament, much renewed. Both these arches opened into transepts. The arch from the south aisle into the transept corresponds to them in
detail, and the south arcade of the nave, of three bays, has arches of two chamfers, and cylindrical columns with deep water-moulds in the bases, and elaborately moulded capitals which have nail-head ornament in the groove above their lowest projecting moulding. The west window of the south aisle is composed of five lancets, decreasing in height on either side from the central opening, within a chamfered rere-arch.

The south aisle, which was now probably added for the first time, and the chancel chapels, represent the alterations of the early part of the thirteenth century, and were finished before the north aisle was taken in hand, and probably before the chancel was finished. The bases of the cylindrical columns of the north arcade, also of three bays, have hollow mouldings, but of a more cramped design than those on the south. There are no bands of nail-head in the capitals; and the abaci, instead of consisting of a roll, fillet, and soffit-hollow, are formed of a scroll, quirk, and small under-roll. The west window of the aisle consists of four lancets of equal height, the head being filled with plate-tracery, two quatrefoiled circles below a sex-foiled circle. The arch into the north transept has a continuous outer chamfer, and the responds supporting the inner chamfer are filleted, as are also the responds of the north arcade. The date of this aisle and the eastern part of the chancel may be fixed at about 1250-60. The north door of the nave appears to be a little earlier than the aisle into which it opens.

(3) The reconstruction of the transepts seems to have followed during the last quarter of the thirteenth century. It is noteworthy that the angle-buttresses here, and elsewhere in the church, have the vertical form and inconsiderable projection which indicate that they take the place of, or were imitated from, earlier buttresses. Beneath the south transept is a small crypt. The five-light north window, and two-light west window of the north transept, have tracery formed by the curving and intersection of the mullions. The three-light east window has geometrical tracery of about 1300: there is a spherical triangle with very acute-angled trefoil cusping in the head, with a row of ball-flower round the upper portion. The south window of the south transept is of five lights, with excellent geometrical tracery; the east and west windows are of two lights with rounded trefoil heads, and each has a very large quatrefoiled circle in the head. The five-light east window of the north chapel has geometrical tracery, but was evidently heightened during the fifteenth century. One of the south windows of the south chapel has three quatrefoiled circles in the head.

(4) Until the middle of the fourteenth century there seems to
have been a central tower. This was now taken down, the western arch of the crossing entirely removed, new arches made into the chancel and north and south transepts, and a clerestory carried right through from the west wall of the chancel to the west end of the church. The crossing was thus thrown into the nave; but owing to the masonry left between the new arches and the nave arcades, the eastern window of the clerestory on either side is not above the eastern arches. The three new arches closely correspond in moulding to the chancel-arch of Cotterstock church, which was rebuilt soon after the foundation of the chantry-college there. As the charter for the foundation of the Cotterstock college was granted 24 June 1338, and the appropriation of the church to the college was confirmed soon after, this work at Oundle may be safely put down to the decade immediately preceding the Black Death, which probably postponed the building of the western tower and spire. The five-light east window of the south chapel, and possibly one of the south windows, was inserted about this time, or rather later.

(5) The tower and spire were not begun until the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. Their scale suggests that a rebuilding of the nave, such as took place later at Kettering, was now contemplated. They were built a little to the west of the existing west wall of the church, with buttresses complete on all sides. Subsequently the older west wall was taken down, and the old nave joined to the new tower by hastily executed masonry. Both tower and spire are striking witnesses to late Gothic skill in design; and the triple belfry-openings forming the central panels of a row of five on each side, and octagonal angle-turrets were imitated and improved upon by the later builders at Kettering. The Oundle design, however, surpasses that at Kettering in height and gracefulness. The shallow west porch of the tower, with cusped head, is a late example of a local peculiarity of design, the earliest instances of which are the west porches at Higham Ferrers and Raunds. There are other neighbouring examples at Rushden, and at Keystone, Hunts. The tall lower stage of the tower is vaulted; with a large central hole for the bell-ropes.

The chancel roof was lowered in the fifteenth century, when the five-light east window was inserted, and the earlier windows in the side walls were lengthened, their heads being raised. The roof of the north chapel was also lowered by the heightening of the walls. The head of the east window was raised, and a large new window

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a Charter Roll, 12 Edw. iii., no. 15; cf. Pat. 11 Edw. iii., pt. iii. m. 39 (Cal. 1334-37. P. 515).
inserted in the north wall. Other windows were inserted during this period in the aisles. The handsome south porch is said to have been built about 1485 by a merchant named Robert Wyatt and Joan his wife, who founded the almshouse to the south of the churchyard. The porch is vaulted, and has a parvis chamber above, approached by a staircase from a doorway in the south aisle. There is a late Gothic sacristy on the north of the chancel.

(6) The piscina in the chancel has already been mentioned. The three sedilia, west of it, arranged in ascending order, were made in the fourteenth century. In the south chapel is a piscina beneath a cusped ogee arch; and there is another piscina, of the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century in the south transept.

The lower panels of the rood-screen remain, and the screens separating the chancels from the chapels are entire; and there is an interesting wooden pulpit with considerable remains of colour. The northern entrance of the rood-loft remains, high up in the north wall above the chancel arch. Close to it is a corbel for the rood-beam, and above is a small window inserted to throw light upon the rood. There is an eighteenth-century font beneath the tower. On the north side of the chancel is a large monument, much enriched with strapwork patterns in low relief, to Martha Kirkham of Fineshade, who died in 1616.

**Warmington. St. Mary.**

The church of Warmington was appropriated to the abbot and convent of Peterborough, patrons of the living, in 1316, the episcopal confirmation and ordination of the vicarage bearing date 12 February 1315-6. The impropriation came into the hands of the Mildmays of Apethorpe and their descendants and heirs, the Fanes, earls of Westmorland, and belongs to the present owner of Apethorpe Hall, who presents to the vicarage.

The plan of this beautiful church consists of a chancel, nave with aisles and north and south porches. (1) The nave arcades, of five bays, were built about 1180-90, when aisles probably were first added to the church. The tall and slender columns are on the north octagonal, and on the south cylindrical in section. The bases rest on plinths, probably fragments of the wall of the earlier church, and have good water-moulds. The capitals, which on both sides have octagonal abaci, differ considerably. The eastern respond and two eastern columns on the north side, and the western respond and western column on the south side have scalloped capitals. The third column and western respond on the

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* Dalderby, Inst. ff. 130 d-131 d.
north, and the second and third columns on the south, have "water-leaf" foliage, the northern column and respond having volutes in addition. The western column on the north has well developed crocketed foliage. The eastern column and eastern respond on the south have plain early Gothic mouldings, and the eastern respond on this side has an extra band of moulding in the base. The arches are high and pointed, with small hoods; all are moulded alike, with keeled edge-rolls in each of the two orders, and broad flat soffits.

(2) About the middle of the thirteenth century the chancel was lengthened and rebuilt, the aisles were rebuilt and widened, a clerestory was added to the nave, and the tower, spire, and porches were made. The extreme beauty of the work now executed is of more than local fame, and only a few points call for comment here. The south aisle seems to have been planned first. The south doorway, covered by a magnificent vaulted porch, is in the middle of the length of the wall, with a small window above it: on either side of it are a pair of three-light windows, composed of lancets with chamfered mullions. Externally the detail is fairly elaborate, and the windows east of the porch have dog-tooth ornament and jamb-shafts with foliated capitals: internally the windows are simply splayed, with chamfered, rere-arches. The east window of the aisle had five lights, and keeps its thirteenth-century jamb-shafts; but at a later date the mullions were continued upward to meet the arch. The west window and side windows of the north aisle are all of two lights, divided by slender mullions: each has a cusped quatrefoil in the head. The external and internal details of these windows are severely plain. The east window of the aisle is of three lights, with tracery formed by the curving and intersection of the mullions. The north doorway is opposite the south, in the middle bay of the aisle, and is also covered by a vaulted, but less lofty, porch. One noteworthy feature throughout is that the whole work was planned with strict regard to the spacing of the existing arcades of the nave.

The clerestory windows are smaller editions of those in the north aisle. Between each window a vaulting shaft, resting on corbel-heads in the spandrels between the arches below, carries the springers of the remarkable ribbed timber roof. The capitals of the shafts have foliage which shows a strong naturalistic tendency on the part of the carvers: most of them have been much restored, but three at least are left untouched. The roof has a ridge-rib, and two diagonals in each bay: the bosses are formed by grotesque heads and carved foliage. The ribs are deep and massive, with chamfered edges.

* See W. Cavelier, Architectural Illustrations of Warmington Church, 1850.
WARMINGTON CHURCH.

Photo by S. Squire.

(To face page 172)
Two original windows, like those in the north aisle, remain in the north wall of the chancel: their hoods are continued as a string along the upper part of the wall. Below the windows is another string, whose details are repeated in the north aisle, continued round the whole chancel, and raised to form a hood to the round-headed doorway of the sacristy and the priest's doorway in the south wall. The chamfered inner order of the chancel-arch rests on slender detached shafts with moulded bands half way up, and unrestored foliated capitals. A stone bench remains along the lower part of the north and south walls of the chancel: a similar arrangement is found in the nave of the neighbouring church of Cotterstock, and in the north aisle of Tansor.

The chief feature of the tower is its elaborate western doorway with trefoiled head, and its deeply set and moulded belfry windows. The tower is low and massive, and probably the lower portion is an earlier structure, recased and decorated anew. The broach-spire is low, but well proportioned to the tower: the three tiers of large spire-lights, however, are somewhat disproportionate to its height. The staircase-door in the interior of the south-west corner of the tower has a rounded head: the windows in the north and south walls are also rounded, but have pointed re-arches with wide splays. The arch into the nave is of three chamfered orders: the outer order springs from small moulded corbels: the two others rest on half-octagon jambs, round which the mouldings of the corbels are continued. The jambs have bases with water-moulds, and rest on very large plinths.

(4) In the fourteenth century new buttresses were added to the aisle walls. The original angle-buttresses of the south aisle remain, as well as the original north-east buttresses of the chancel and north aisle, that of the north aisle being of a character which suggests an earlier date than most of the adjacent work. The east wall of the chancel seems to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, with a five-light window of poor design, and two windows, one of two, the other of three lights, were inserted in the south wall. A three-light window was also inserted in the west wall of the north aisle, and a stair-turret made at the north-west angle of the south aisle. The pitch of the nave roof was preserved, and has always been low: there is a small circular opening in the east wall between the outer and inner roofs.

(5) On each side of the east window are two beautiful thirteenth-century corbels, which formerly supported statues. The top, at any rate, of the large table-tomb on the north side of the chancel, was probably the altar-slab of the chancel: there are no consecration crosses. At the east end of the south aisle there was an altar, with a ledge for a statue in the south-east corner of the
chapel. The piscina-niche in the south wall has a rounded trefoil opening, with a triangular hood: in the tympanum is an octofoiled circle. West of this is a tomb-recess in the wall, now half blocked up, but with part of the grave-stone exposed. There is another tomb-recess with grave-stone in the same wall, west of the south door. The stair to the rood-loft was entered from the south-east corner of the north aisle. The rood-screen is of the fifteenth century, much restored and repainted; and the pulpit, similarly restored, appears to be of much the same date. A handsome Jacobean screen encloses the eastern bay of the north aisle, which contains a late Gothic table-tomb, and a seventeenth-century alabaster monument to Thomas Elmes of Warmington, Esq. The font has a plain flat cover: on the base of the font is the date 1662, and the initials S.S. and W.B. The north and south aisles have good wooden roofs.

**TANSOR. CHURCH OF ST. MARY.**

The rectory of Tansor, the advowson of which belongs to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, was originally of two medieties. One of these Richard de Stretton, canon of Lincoln, who then held the sixty shilling prebend in Lincoln Minster, had license, by letters patent dated 1 April 1326, to alienate to the dean and chapter, with license to the latter to appropriate. The medieties were subsequently united as a rectory, charged with an annual pension of five marks to the prebendary of Nassington.

The church, though by no means a large building or one with a complicated plan, has certain peculiarities which make the unravelling of the history of its development a task of unusual difficulty. The account given by Mr. C. R. Peers, in the *Victoria County History of Northamptonshire* is full and lucid, and leaves little to be desired; and the present writer gives his notes merely as the result of independent examination of the fabric.

The plan of the building, which stands on the sloping east bank of the Nene, so that the floor slopes very noticeably upwards from west to east, consists of a chancel with no structural division from the nave, narrow north aisle of five bays, with an extra eastern bay forming a small vestry, and north porch, broad south aisle and south chapel of five bays, with south porch, and western tower. The choir, or western part of the chancel, occupies the eastern part of the nave, for ritual purposes.

(1) There are considerable remains of a twelfth-century church

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of two periods. The arcades were, as usual, cut through an earlier wall; and above them, at the east end of the nave, are traces of the older work. Two rounded window-heads, one of them slightly displaced, remain on the inner side of the north wall; on the inner side of the south wall is a fragment of a string-course, and on the outer face fragments of two string-courses, the latter showing billet ornament. These mark the walls of a chancel of the early part of the twelfth century, which was clearly of the same breadth as the nave, and may have extended eastwards as far as the present chancel. If there was a chancel-arch of this period, it was entirely removed when the arcades were pierced.

String-courses of the twelfth century occur along the east wall of the south chapel, and beneath the windows of the south wall as far as its junction with the wall of the south aisle. A similar string-course runs along the north wall of the vestry and north aisle, and ends at a point immediately opposite the end of that in the south aisle. The strings in the south aisle have clearly, and that on the north has probably, been re-used in their present position, and may have been taken from the inner walls of the chancel and used in the newer work as far as they would go.

The fabric of the western tower is of the twelfth century; the upper part of the tower-arch and its responds are still visible above the narrower arch inserted at a later date: and in the wall above this arch is a wide blocked opening, consisting of a rounded arch springing from plain impost-blocks.

In the third quarter of the twelfth century the walls of the nave were pierced with arcades, formed by rounded arches of two slightly chamfered orders resting on cylindrical columns, slender, like those at Warmingtou, in proportion to their height, with scalloped capitals and square abaci. Of these, the three arches of the north arcade are entire; but, in place of the eastern respond, there is now a thirteenth-century column. Of the south arcade, the two western arches remain; but the eastern arch has been entirely altered. The aisles were very narrow. The present north aisle, the outer walls of which have been largely rebuilt in modern times, is probably of its original breadth. The north door, within a modern porch, is a magnificent, though small, example of late twelfth-century work; the rounded arch, of two orders, has chevron ornament on the outer face and soffit, and the jamb-shafts, banded in the middle, have early foliage in the capitals. The west end of the south aisle projects beyond the west end of the present aisle: it seems to have been completely filled up when the tower-stair was added.

It should be borne in mind that the aisleless church to which these arcades were added probably represents an earlier church
with a rebuilt and lengthened chancel: and that the arcades were probably cut through the walls of an eleventh-century nave. St. Peter's at Northampton and St. Mary's at Leicester supply parallels of the twelfth century, in which the chancel is of equal breadth with the nave; and it may be noted that in neither case was there any provision for a chancel arch.

(2) With regard to the thirteenth-century additions and alterations, an assumption has to be made as to the plan of the twelfth-century church. At the east end of the present north aisle, as already noted, is a small vestry, forming a narrow eastern bay in addition to the five west of it. The south arcade starts on the east from a point in a line with the east wall of the vestry, but consists of only five bays. As a result, the two eastern columns of the south arcade are entirely out of line with the eastern columns of the north arcade, the eastern respond of the latter being against the west side of the wall which divides the vestry from the choir.

First, as to the north arcade. Early in the thirteenth century, the north aisle was extended eastward, so as to enclose the western part of the north wall of the chancel. Its extent was probably determined by the existence of a small vestry on this side, of about the same breadth as the earlier part of the aisle. This vestry and the late twelfth-century aisle were now united under one roof, and the vestry was shut off on the west and south by low walls, that on the south side being pierced by a pointed doorway, with dog-tooth ornament in the arch. The eastern respond of the earlier aisle, with its scalloped capital, was removed to the west side of the vestry, and its place was taken by a new column, another new column being built between this and the old respond in its new position. These columns are both cylindrical, with tall circular moulded capitals: the two new arches which spring from them are pointed, and have two wide chamfers. The whole aisle, with the exception of the south doorway, was probably rebuilt. Two lancet windows of unequal size remain in the wall east of the doorway: there is another small and roughly cut lancet window in the north wall of the vestry, which externally has a semi-circular hood. The twelfth-century string, already alluded to, was probably used up in the new work, and is continued westwards by a roll string-course. West of the south doorway is a similar roll string-course, but at a much lower level. A massive stone bench runs for about two-thirds of the length of the aisle along the north wall.

On the south side of the chancel, at its west end, there seems to have been a transeptal chapel, extending as far south as the outer wall of the present aisle. There can hardly have been a
similar chapel on the north side, where the steep rise of the ground forbade extension. Whether the west wall of this chapel had been pierced, when the south aisle was first made, is quite uncertain. The thirteenth-century builders determined to extend their south aisle eastward to a point parallel with the east wall of the vestry. This involved the piercing of an arch in the south wall of the chancel, east of the opening to the transeptal chapel. If this merely had been done, the already existing south arcade of three bays, and the transept-opening east of it, would have remained unchanged. But the builders planned a continuous arcade, as on the other side, unbroken by the pieces of solid wall which would have been left, had the old work been retained intact. They therefore removed the eastern respond of the south arcade, as they had done on the north, and made it the eastern starting-point of their new arcade. But they were now met by a difficulty in spacing. The breadth of the eastern arch of the new work was made equal to that of the new arches on the north side: this arch, however, included in its breadth a space corresponding to that occupied by the vestry wall on the other side, and its springing-point on the west was consequently some distance west of the position of the eastern respond of the north arcade. If, therefore, as on the north, the eastern arch of the older work had been left as it was, and a new column built beneath it in place of the old respond, the space between it and the new eastern arch would have been too wide to be spanned by a single arch, while two narrow arches would have destroyed the effect of breadth and light at which the builders aimed. The old eastern arch was therefore taken down, and a new column built to the east of the site of its respond, so that a wider arch was obtained, and this was joined by another wide arch to the new eastern arch at the end of the arcade. The new arches on the south side are therefore three in number: they are of two chamfered orders each. In the arch which took the place of the older eastern arch much of the earlier work was re-used. The new column on its east side is lower than the columns west of it: its capital is scalloped, and appears to be composed of two half-capitals, probably those of the responds of the arch which communicated with the transeptal chapel. The remaining new column, east of this, has a circular capital with nail-head ornament, resembling the capitals of the south arcade at Oundle: the base has a good water-mould, a feature which appears in the bases of the other new columns only in a rudimentary form.

The south doorway is also of this period; it has a pointed archway, with two chamfered orders: the outer is supported by jamb-shafts with moulded capitals, while the inner chamfer is ornamented with a row of dog-tooth.
(3) The rebuilding of the eastern part of the chancel followed closely upon this complicated piece of work. In the north wall are, on the east, a two-light window, with tracery formed by the forking of the mullion, and on the west, a lancet: there is a square aumbry north of the altar. The eastern window of the south wall is of two lights with a circle of plate tracery in the head: the western window is a lancet. Beneath these windows is a bold string, which is raised to form the hood of a large double piscina south of the altar: between the hood and the two sub-arches is a plain pointed niche, intended to hold cruets. In the east wall were three lancets with a circular opening above; the middle lancet and the lower part of the circle have been removed to make way for a later east window; but the northern and southern jambs of the side lancets, and the adjacent parts of their arches remain.

(4) About 1300 a large south chapel was made. The east wall of the aisle was taken down, and a new wall made corresponding probably in length to the southward extent of the old transeptal chapel, which was also destroyed, and the site of its south wall occupied by the western part of the south wall of the new chapel. The south wall of the aisle was now moved outwards in line with the new south wall, and a new west wall was made. The east window and two side-windows of the new chapel are of three broad lights: in each the central light is a lancet of the full height of the arch, while the mullions on each side fork, forming the heads of the side lights, which have bold trefoil cusping. As has been noted, twelfth-century strings have been re-used in this chapel, and a beautiful late twelfth-century drain, in the form of a capital, projects from the sill of the eastern window in the south wall. The position of this has been altered in later times: it was formerly inserted in the sill. The wall of the south aisle has a thirteenth-century string, and there are two window-openings, a single lancet and double lancet, east of the south doorway. West of the doorway there are no windows in the south wall; but near the ground is a square recess, and close to it, low down in the west wall, is a small lancet window with wide inner splay. In the south wall, west of the junction of aisle and chapel, is a round-headed recess, containing a circular drain; this was evidently removed with the wall, and belonged to the twelfth-century aisle; but the drain was probably the work of the thirteenth-century rebuilders. Below the western window of the south wall of the chapel is a wide tomb-recess with chamfered arch. Part of the north porch appears to have been built at a date earlier than the construction of the chapel. The aisle may have been widened first.
(5) Later work was confined to the insertion of a two-light window in the north aisle, where traces of a niche in the west wall of the vestry show that there was an altar, and to the insertion of the large late fifteenth-century east window. The clerestory is of the fourteenth century, as at Oundle.

(6) No additions were made to the tower after the beginning of the thirteenth century. At that time a newel stair was made in the south-east corner, and the first floor seems, from indications recently found, to have contained an altar and served as a chapel. Two-light windows were made in the walls of this floor, with small plate-tracery vesica, and a small rectangular window, north of the conjectural position of the altar, was pierced in the east wall, so as to command a view of the interior of the church. The addition of the stair weakened the abutments of the tower, so that the west end of the south aisle was filled up with masonry, and a narrow pointed arch with large responds built up within the older tower-arch. Probably it was owing to this that the tower was never heightened, or given a spire.

(7) The position of altars has been indicated. There were four in the church, not counting the possible altar in the tower, and another which seems to have stood west of the south doorway. The present chancel-altar stands on an old slab; and another altar-slab with well marked consecration crosses, rests at the east end of the south chapel on a table made out of the remains of the old screen. The roofs are modern; but on the sill of the east window of the south chapel is a small fragment of a beam of the thirteenth-century roof of the chancel, which was taken down in 1865. This has a row of dog-tooth and retains some colour. The rood-screen was taken down at the same time, and a wooden arch with tracery spandrels was made between the chancel and the western part of the church. A large part of the screen, however, is preserved against the east wall of the south chapel, including the head of the central opening. The cusping of the side openings was renewed in comparatively recent times by red deal cusping, carved rudely to represent jockeys' heads. Some old bench-ends remain; and in the chancel are a set of stalls, with well carved misericords, which were removed from the neighbouring collegiate church of Fotheringhay, after the suppression of the college. The font is a large octagonal bowl, resting on a central and four detached angle-shafts, three of which have late twelfth-century capitals. The bowl, which has ball-flower ornament on the under-chamfer of its four cardinal sides, and large single ball-flowers (one, however, has been left unfinished) at the foot of the remaining sides, is apparently of the beginning of the fourteenth century. There is an octagonal
Jacobeans pulpit; and the altar-rails are excellent work of the last quarter of the seventeenth century. The painted patterns on the soffits of the earlier arches of the nave were cleverly restored in 1840 by a daughter of the rector of that date. On the north wall of the chancel has been fixed a brass, taken from its matrix, of a priest in Eucharistic vestments: there is an inscription to John Colt, rector, who died 22 February, 1440-1.

In compiling the above description of a most perplexing building, the writer has assumed the existence of twelfth-century excrescences from the plan, of which nothing can be known with certainty. Of the existence of a twelfth-century south transeptal chapel he is, however, practically certain: he thinks also that it is probable that this was added when the early arcades were pierced. There may, on the other hand, have been no earlier vestry on the north; and the present vestry may have been a new idea of the thirteenth-century builders. If this is so, it must be owned that, unless they at first contemplated a similar space on the opposite side, and a re-arrangement of the south arcade to match, they set themselves a needlessly difficult problem with regard to the spacing of their south arcade. The writer is indebted to the Rev. F. R. Hawkes Mason, of Tansor, for the loan of notes and photographs towards completing this description.

Lowick. Church of St. Peter.

The advowson of this rectory belonged to Thorney Abbey before the suppression of the monastery, the abbot and convent receiving a yearly pension of half a mark. After the suppression, it passed into the hands of the owners of Drayton, Mr. S. G. Stopford Sackville being the present patron. A chantry in this church, and another in the neighbouring church of Aldwinkle All Saints, were among the very few of whose suppression, under the colleges and chantries act of 37 Henry VIII., we have any record.

(1) The church consists of chancel with north chapel, nave with north and south aisles, south transeptal chapel, and south porch, and west tower with octagonal lantern. The church was almost entirely rebuilt at the end of the fourteenth century; but on the north side of the chancel are an aumbry and small blocked door of the thirteenth century, while the two ascending sedilia and the piscina on the south side are of fourteenth-century work, earlier than the general rebuilding. Of the plan of the church before

\[a\] Bacon, Liber Regis, 1786, p. 828.

\[b\] The commissions and certificates are among Chancery Miscellanæ in the Public Record Office, bundle 7, file 3. This bundle contains the record of the suppression of only two other chantries and four collegiate foundations: the documents are much rubbed and stained, and others may have perished.
this rebuilding nothing definite can be said; but the piscina in
the south chapel appears to be of the thirteenth century, and,
although the chapel itself was rebuilt, there was probably little
alteration in the fabric of the adjacent south aisle.

(2) The rebuilding is clearly due to Sir Henry Greene, who
succeeded his father, Sir Henry, Chief Justice of the King's
Bench, as lord of Drayton in 1369. He is celebrated as one of
the favourites of Richard II., and is the Green of Shakespeare's
play on the life and death of that king. The shields of himself
and his wife, a member of the Wiltshire house of Manduit, occur
on the roof of the north aisle and in the windows of the chancel.
The first work taken in hand was the reconstruction of the nave
and aisles. The nave arcades, of four bays, have octagonal
columns, with well moulded capitals. The arches have two
chamfers, the inner order being considerably stilted. There is
a clerestory of the same date as the work below. The masonry
of the aisle walls is very rough, and it is highly probable that
here, and elsewhere in the body of the church, the materials of
the earlier building were re-used. The south aisle, as already
hinted, was probably left without much alteration: a new doorway
was made, and at a later date new windows were inserted. The
doorway of the north aisle has excellent mouldings in two orders,
divided by a casement: the four-light windows are divided by
battlemented transoms, but have tracery of a very late "Decorated"
character in their heads. There is a window with similar tracery
in the west wall of the south chapel. The character of the whole
work points to the end of the third quarter of the fourteenth
century as its date. The south chapel was evidently finished last:
below its south window, which has "Perpendicular" tracery is a
string-course similar in character to that of the north chapel of the
chancel. At the east end of the north wall is a cusped recess,
close to the ground: this was intended for a tomb, but would
have been too small for a full-sized effigy.

(3) The chancel and north chapel followed, the chapel being the
full length of the chancel, and wider than the north aisle, from
which it is divided by an arch. The masonry, again, is rough,
and architectural treatment is confined to the arcade of two bays
between the chapel and chancel, which is similar in design to the
nave arcades, the large windows with "Perpendicular" tracery
and depressed arches, and the string-course of the north chapel.
The eastern part of the north wall of the chancel was left
unpierced, and in this are the sedilia of the chapel, which seem to
be rather earlier than the rest of the fabric. The windows, with
the exception of the east window, are of four lights, and are
divided by transoms. Those in the north wall of the chapel have
been planned for five lights; but it was found advisable to make a buttress in the centre of the wall, and the last light of the window on each side of the buttress has been left out. The work was certainly undertaken as part of the rebuilding due to Sir Henry Greene, who was executed at Bristol in 1399; but was probably not finished until after 1400 by his son, Ralph Greene, whose tomb is mentioned below. In the middle of the chancel is the grave-stone of John Heton, rector of Lowick 1406-15, who died in the same year with Ralph Greene, and probably took his due share in the building of the chancel. The chancel arch is of rather later character than the rest of the arches in the church, and was evidently left for reconstruction till the last.

(4) The beautiful tower, built of dressed stone, belongs to the early part of the fifteenth century, and probably served as a model for the lower part of the neighbouring tower at Islip. The two-light belfry windows have tracery of distinctly fourteenth-century character; but this must have been the result of conservative feeling on the part of the builders. Above the tower is an octagonal lantern: this may have suggested the lantern at Fotheringhay, but here the lantern is the crown to the tower, while at Fotheringhay the proportions are altered, and the tower becomes the pedestal for the lantern. The pinnacles at the angles of the tower are raised so as to be nearly as high as those of the lantern, and are connected with them by flying buttresses. All twelve pinnacles are finished off by weathercocks.

(5) Of the old wood-work of the church the chief remains are the roof of the north aisle, and some old bench-ends in the south aisle. The upper halves of the four windows of the north aisle are filled with contemporary figure-glass of extreme beauty. The figures in the westernmost of the windows are, in the centre lights, David and Solomon, in the side-lights Rehoboam and Asa. The remaining windows contain eleven figures of prophets. The glass has been re-arranged, and portions of a broken inscription occur at intervals. This inscription seems to have come from an earlier window, one figure from which, with the word "drayton" below is preserved in the easternmost light of this series of windows, and represents a knight in armour, kneeling, and holding a church in his hand. The figure seems to belong to the early part of the fourteenth century, and probably represents one of the Draytons (originally De Veres) from whom the manor of Drayton passed to the elder Sir Henry Greene. The tracery of the lower halves of the windows in the chancel and north chapel was filled with a series of shields, representing the alliances of the Greenes: these are figured and described in "Robert Halstead's" Succinct Genealogies (1685), a work compiled by a
subsequent owner of Drayton, the second Earl of Peterborough, under an assumed name. The royal shields of the east window are gone: new shields have been inserted in the east and one of the side windows of the north chapel; but in the remaining window of the chapel and the two south windows of the chancel, the old shields remain.

The font, a plain octagonal bowl resting on an attached cluster of keeled shafts, is of the thirteenth century.

The series of monuments of the lords of the manor of Drayton begins with the magnificent alabaster table-tomb of Ralph Greene, the son of the rebuilders of the church, and Katherine Mallory his wife, between the chancel and north chapel. He died in 1415, and the monument, as agreed upon by indenture with the carvers, was completed by 1420. It is one of the finest works of the school of carvers who worked in the neighbourhood of the Chellaston "plaster-pits" in Derbyshire. The effigies have canopies, with remains of colour, at their heads. The male figure wears the usual military costume of the period; pointed steel cap with torse, gorget, camail, surcoat with checky achievement impaling a cross engrailed, shoulder-pieces, belt, and mail shirt below surcoat. The female figure has an immense quilted head-dress. The right hand of the male effigy clasps the hand of the female; in its gloved left hand is held the right-hand glove. The inscription is gone: the sides of the tomb are panelled, and contain figures of mourners with shields.

On the north side of the small chapel in the south aisle is a marble table-tomb with the brasses of Henry Greene, who died 22 February ("in festo Sancti Petri in Cathedra") 1467-8, and his wife Margaret. Henry Greene wears an elaborate suit of armour with spurs: his wife has a head-dress with horns. The shield of arms bears a chequered coat quartering an engrailed cross. Small brass scrolls repeat the motto "Da gloriam Deo."

Constance, daughter and heiress of Henry and Margaret Greene, married John, son of Humphrey Stafford, first duke of Buckingham. John, who thus became lord of Drayton, was created earl of Wiltshire about two years after the death of his father-in-law. In the middle of the south chapel is the alabaster table-tomb of the son and heir of the earl and countess of Wiltshire, Edward, second earl, who died 24 March 1499-1500, without male offspring. The effigy is helmless, with long hair, and wears a collar of SS. The shield has eight quarterings: (1) France and England quarterly; (2) a bend between six lions, for Bohun; (3) checky; (4) a cross engrailed, for Drayton; (5) Bohun; (6) a chevron;
(7) Drayton; (8) checky. These have been painted. The inscription round the edge of the tomb is formed by letters knotted in allusion to the familiar badge of the house of Stafford. On part of the edge a schoolmaster of Lowick has scratched his initials and the legend “quondam ludimagister huius opidi.”

The heiress of the second earl of Wiltshire married John Mordaunt, created Baron Mordaunt of Turvey, Beds., in 1532. The Mordants are buried at Turvey, and only two memorials of the family remain at Lowick. One of these is a small monument in the eastern sedile of the north chapel, with the inscription: 

H : i : w : M : F : 2°: i : M : c : P : ET E : V : EI° : FIL : VNICA : NOB : VIRT : DNI W HOW : BAR : DE : EFF : QVI : OBIT : 2° INV : 1625 : ætat : SVÆ : 8 : 2° DIE. This abbreviated and ungrammatical inscription commemorates William, second son of John Mordaunt, first earl of Peterborough. The second earl died in 1697, without male issue. The title passed to his nephew Charles, the famous admiral and general; but his daughter, Mary, wife of Henry Howard, seventh duke of Norfolk, inherited Drayton. Her husband died in 1701, and she married Sir John Germain a favourite of William III. The duchess of Norfolk who died 17 November 1705, is buried against the east wall of the north chapel: her monument bears a recumbent statue and the shield of Mordaunt (argent, a chevron between three estoiles sable), as an escutcheon of pretence on the shield of Germain. Sir John, who now succeeded to his wife’s property, married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles, earl of Berkeley, as his second wife. He died 11 December 1718: his monument, with a recumbent statue, is against the north wall of the chapel, and bears the shield of Germain, azure, a cross engrailed or, impaling gules, a chevron between ten crosses patée argent, for Berkeley. The two sons and one daughter of Sir John and Lady Betty Germain died in infancy. Sir John bequeathed Drayton to his widow, who died 16 December 1769. There is a small brass to her memory in the western sedile of the north chapel. Her heir was Lord George Sackville, son of Lionel, first duke of Dorset. He took the name of Germain on succeeding to Drayton, was created Viscount Sackville in 1782, and died in 1785. Charles, Viscount Sackville, afterwards fifth duke of Dorset, then inherited the property: he died in 1843, and is buried, with his brother, the Hon. George Sackville Germain, who died in 1836, before his elder brother’s accession to the dukedom, in the south chapel of the nave. On the death of the duke of Dorset without heirs male, the property passed to his niece, the late Mrs. Stopford Sackville, whose son is the present owner of Drayton.
DRAYTON HOUSE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Photo by C. F. Oliver.
Drayton House.

The history of the manor and its successive owners has already been outlined in the description of Lowick Church. It is sufficient to notice the various stages in the evolution of the house, the plan of which is, roughly speaking, an L. The main block, with the hall and dining-room on the ground-floor, faces south, with its longitudinal axis from east to west: its south side is covered by an open entrance court. At the east end of the main block is a wing projecting northwards at right angles. The ground-floor of the main building and wing are raised some feet above the level of the courtyard and gardens.

(1) The mediaeval manor-house of the Draytons and Greenes is represented by the main block, or, rather, by its southern part. The hall, though greatly altered, is clearly of its original dimensions, the main entrance being not, as now, upon the south side, but through a projecting porch on the north, immediately opposite the present entrance. The porch led into the screens between the hall and the kitchen, which probably, with its offices, occupied the site of the present dining-room, at the west end of the main block. At the east end of the hall was a block of two stories, of equal height with the hall, and projecting a little distance northward. The ground-floor, with a level rather lower than that of the hall, was the cellar, above which, on the first floor, was the solar or withdrawing-room. The cellar remains entire, with a vaulted ceiling, supported by a row of octagonal columns which divide the cellar into an eastern and western aisle, with four vaulted bays in each. The north-western bay has been cut off to form a vestibule to the grand staircase and the later wing of the house, but its vaulting remains. The east wall of the cellar has been pierced to give access to later ground-floor rooms, and is of great thickness. The date of this work appears to be about 1270. Of the same date is a cusped opening with a hollow chamfer round the arch, which has recently been uncovered in one of the first-floor bedrooms north of the hall. This was evidently an external window in the upper part of the north wall of the hall. The timber roof of the hall remains above the present plaster ceiling. The site of the solar is occupied by the "King's chamber" above the cellar.

(2) Simon of Drayton was granted a license to crenellate the house, 16 September 1328. The outer wall of the present entrance-courtyard was built as a result of this licence, and the whole house was evidently fortified.

* Pat. 2 Edward iii., pt. ii., m. 22 (Cal. 1327-30. p. 319).
(3) Some rebuilding was done by the last of the Greenes, Henry, who died in 1467-8, and is buried at Lowick. To this date may be assigned the central part of the north wall of the main block, with its embattled parapet. This formed a rebuilding of the projecting porch of the hall, which now is the passage from the hall to the garden. What else may have been done at this time is not clear, but new windows were probably inserted here and there in the fabric.

(4) The long north-east wing was added in 1584 by the second Lord Mordaunt of Turvey. The date is on the central gable of the west side. The style of this wing is the local variety of Elizabethan stone-work, without any mixture of foreign detail: the gables and their kneelers are ornamented with stone balls, but otherwise the work is simple and severe. The design of the chimney-stacks is lofty and massive, but not over-elaborate. The north end of the wing is returned a short way westward: in the centre of the west side of the wing is a rectangular projection: and at the south end where it joins the main block, it rises into a clock-tower, crowned by a stone cupola on an open circle of Doric columns. The cupola is probably an addition to the tower, made in the next century. The ground-floor of the wing is on a somewhat higher level than that of the main block, and below it is a large cellar, vaulted with ribs springing from pillars in imitation of those in the older cellar. There are carved bosses at the crossing of the ribs. The new cellar is approached by a staircase from the north-east bay of the old cellar, the north-west bay of which, as already noted, is now a vestibule communicating on one side with the grand staircase at the north-east corner of the hall, and on the other side with the Elizabethan wing and the east garden beyond. The wing has three stories. On the ground-floor is the drawing-room, with a small drawing-room, and the room fitted up as a bed-room by the second earl of Peterborough, beyond. The whole of the third floor is occupied by the long gallery, which has lately been restored and has an excellent modern plaster ceiling.

In addition to this important wing, the Elizabethan work includes large additions to the north part of the main block. A two-storied building was erected against the north wall of the hall, filling up the recess between the projections of the porch and the solar building at the east end. On the west side of the porch another similar building was made, and a tower was built at the western extremity of the house to match that on the east side. The outer walls of the new buildings are in a line with the entrance wall of the porch: and there is a distinct break in the masonry between the older and newer walls on the east side.
It has already been mentioned that, in one of the first-floor rooms thus added, one of the thirteenth-century outer windows of the hall has been uncovered: close to this in the wall at right angles to that of the hall, is the rectangular head of an Elizabethan doorway. Both this room, and the room on the opposite side of the porch, have wooden mantel-pieces of the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. The western tower has a cupola similar to that of the clock-tower on the east.

(5) The wooden dormer-windows, with moulded pediments, of the additions to the main block, are probably work of the middle of the seventeenth century. But the most important work of the seventeenth century here was achieved after the Restoration by Henry Mordaunt, second earl of Peterborough, who compiled the book of genealogies mentioned in the account of Lowick. His structural addition to the house was the gateway in the outer wall of the present entrance courtyard, above which is the shield of Mordaunt with an earl's coronet. It was probably at this time that the entrance to the house was shifted from north to south; for the laying out of the gardens was, in the first place, the work of Lord Peterborough. The small banqueting-houses at the corners of the east garden farthest from the house may be attributed to him; and he probably decorated the same garden with lead statues and its parapets with a profusion of lead urns. He also fitted up the bedroom at the north end of the ground-floor of the Elizabethan wing, his shield is above the handsome mantel-piece, and the large bed and other furniture are of his time. On a table at the foot of the bed is an exquisitely carved toilette service of pear-wood, by Bagart of Nantes, which was made for his daughter, Lady Mary, duchess of Norfolk.

(6) On the marriage of the duchess with Sir John Germain (1701) important alterations took place. The whole south front of the main block, facing the entrance courtyard, was refaced; the hall assumed its present appearance; the western part of the block was turned into a dining-room, and new kitchens and offices were made on the west side of the house. The new south façade is a magnificent specimen of Palladian architecture: the name of the architect is unknown, but the details are so unlike English work of the time, that he may have been a foreigner, probably a Frenchman. The main entrance to the hall, in the centre of the block, is flanked by two Corinthian columns supporting a pediment. This rather overwhelming composition, which includes the whole height of the building, is treated with much liveliness of detail: in the capitals of the columns, for example, hawks, in allusion to Sir John Germain's crest, take the place of the usual volutes. Above the doorway is the shield of
Germain with the escutcheon of Mordaunt. The hall and dining-room are each lighted by three large windows: the two on either side of the main doorway are finished at the top by curious scroll ornaments; the rest have pediments, two round and two square. No order is employed between the windows, but there are flat pilasters at the angles of the building. The omission of pediments from the windows nearest the doorway, although giving relief to the central composition, imparts some restlessness to the design; but the whole effect is splendid and original.

While the entrance-front was thus transformed, the approaches to the house and gardens were also furnished with a series of iron gates of great beauty. The finest of these enclose the wide space in front of Lord Peterborough's gateway. On each side of the central gate, in the head of which is the shield of Norfolk and Mordaunt, are stone gateposts crowned with birds alluding to the crest of Mordaunt; while Sir John Germain's hawks crown the lesser gateposts of the flanking gates. The date MDCCI is worked as a monogram into the heads of some of the gates, and occurs elsewhere in the house. Other gates were placed at the extremity of the east garden, and at the top of the long incline of park in front of the house. The iron railings of the stair to the main entrance of the hall, and the stair from the Elizabethan wing to the garden, are also of the same period. The doorway of the wing approached by the latter stair was inserted at this time, and has the shield of Germain above it. The iron work was probably designed by Tijou, to whom the gates at Hampton Court are due.

Sash-windows were inserted freely in place of the old stone-mullioned windows throughout the house. This was noticeably the case on the east side of the Elizabethan wing, which was also continued westward in two stories along the east face of the cellar and solar above. Inside the house, new staircases were made. These were three in number. That on the west side of the house is in the western tower, and communicates with the upper part of the main block. It is a wooden staircase of rectangular plan, with elegant newels and balusters, simple in design. On the walls by the stairs are some good portraits, including those of the duke and duchess of Norfolk, and on the landing above are several large pieces of tapestry, acquired by the second earl of Peterborough. The second or grand staircase is entered from the north-east side of the hall. The plan is rectangular; and there is an iron rail in keeping with the rest of the ironwork about the house. The walls and ceiling are painted in the sumptuous but rather tasteless fashion of the day; the artist was a Dutch pupil of Verrio. This staircase leads to the original solar of the manor-
house, which was now converted into a "King's chamber," with sash-windows in the north and south walls, and a plaster ceiling with delicately under-cut ornaments. On the walls are portraits of the Mordaunts and of Sir John Germain and his two wives; and round the room is much beautiful furniture. In the wall opposite the entrance from the grand staircase is another door, which communicates with the third staircase, a wooden spiral stairway of geometrical construction. This ascends from the ground-floor at the south end of the Elizabethan wing to the entrance of the gallery on the top floor, and affords access to the King's chamber and to the rooms added along its east side. This last staircase is a fine example of its kind: the under-sides of the treads are curved and moulded.

Much furniture was added to the house as a result of these alterations; and Sir John Germain and his second wife, Lady Betty, continued to add to its treasures. Most of the Oriental china, of which there is a great quantity in the house, belongs to Lady Betty's day. Horace Walpole visited Drayton in 1763, and passed the night of 22 July 1763. His account of its contents, in a letter written from Stamford to George Montagu, is enthusiastic, and is true of the house to-day. He noticed among other things the small boudoir on the west side of the gallery, which was fitted up in the Oriental style for the duchess of Norfolk.

(7) The entrance courtyard received some additions under Lady Betty Germain. The chapel on the inside of the south wall was fitted up by her, and is entered by a doorway in the east wall of Lord Peterborough's gateway. It is a plain building with sash windows towards the courtyard. Open colonnades were constructed along the east and west sides of the court: that on the east communicates with the old cellar at the east end of the hall, that on the west with the kitchen offices. The colonnades are of a rather poor Tuscan Doric design: the columns are set at somewhat wide intervals, and the frieze, instead of being composed of alternate triglyphs and metopes, has merely a single triglyph above each column. In the centre of the entablature on either side is the shield of Germain impaling Berkeley.

(8) The dining-room and drawing-room were redecorated at the end of the eighteenth century under Lord George Germain, whose crest appears above the inner door of the dining-room. The ceiling of the dining-room was ornamented with coloured plasterwork, most delicate in design, representing patterns of fruit and flowers: wreaths of vine-leaves and bunches of grapes decorate the coved cornice. The walls and window-recesses have white plaster reliefs of figures, vases, and foliage, on a buff ground: in long panels are portraits framed by the mouldings. The decorations of
ceiling, walls, and fireplace are not unlike the work of the brothers Adam, and belong to the same period: but the plaster work is in much bolder relief than that usually designed by the Adams, and has been generally attributed to Italian artists. The portraits, including those of William III. and Queen Mary on either side of the fireplace, were brought to the house, like those in the hall, by Sir John Germain. The drawing-room has a rather formal and elaborate plaster ceiling; but the fragile and beautiful relief-work again appears in the frieze, and there is another handsome fireplace, above which is a portrait of Lord George Germain by Romney. There is another portrait of him, as a young man, by Reynolds, in the ground-floor room north of the hall; and a third portrait, by Gainsborough, is at Knole in Kent.

(9) The late Mr. Stopford Sackville restored the mediaeval cellar, which had been altered internally by the raising of the floor. A new window was then inserted on the south side, and a doorway with a pointed arch was cut through the east wall of the hall. Great improvements were also made by the addition of new offices at the west end of the house. The present owner has done much to restore the windows of the Elizabethan portion of the house to their original appearance, by inserting stone mullions; and the long gallery, as already mentioned, has received much improvement during the last few years. Perhaps no other large country-house in England contains work of so many different periods in so perfect a condition; and, in particular, the architectural work of the early eighteenth century is here seen, if under exceptional forms, in unrivalled excellence. Of the artistic employment of craftsmanship at various periods, in iron-work, lead-work, and plaster-work, no better examples can be found than those in which Drayton is so rich.
The great earthwork known as Burrough Camp is remarkable for its commanding situation, its evident strength, the excellent state in which the greater part of the work remains, and the simple and yet effective disposition of its parts with a view to military defence.

There are two theories of its origin. Or, rather, one may say that there is an old theory, long in possession of the field, but now discarded in the light of fuller knowledge and investigation, and a new theory which is really a judgement in accordance with facts.

The old theory, which, on account of the eminent names by which it has been supported, and of its currency to the present day, is desirable to examine, is that the work is of Roman origin, or at least of Roman adaptation and use.

The theory seems to have originated with Camden, great among the fathers of archaeology in England. He identifies Burrough with the Roman station Vernometum, and in this he is followed by later writers. Such an error was easy to make in days when the country was unsurveyed, and the maps at the disposal of antiquaries were few and inaccurate. Stukeley, for example, writing in 1724, seems to have had no map, and to have been obliged to guess his distances as he travelled, with the result that as he passed along the Foss Way from Lincoln to Leicester, he made an error of ten miles, placing the Roman station of Margidunum at Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, and then, misled by Camden, making, as he said, an excursion to take in Vernometum, by going several miles off the Foss Way to Burrough. In point of fact, Margidunum is the station now known as Castle Hill, near Bingham in Nottinghamshire, and Vernometum is Willoughby-on-the-Wolds.

Burrough lies indeed far from any Roman road. From the Foss Way at the nearest point westward it is distant nearly nine miles: from the Erming Street, at the northeast corner of Exton Park, about eleven miles: from the Roman road between Leicester and Titchmarsh, the nearest road to the south, about nine miles. The position of Burrough, then, forbids us to suppose it Roman. The camp would have been quite isolated: there is no trace of a Roman road in the vicinity. And though the site appears to us, with our modern ideas, a commanding site from the military point of view, yet it was not necessarily so in the time of the Roman occupation. Then the principal stations were at points which had to be held for the keeping open of communications, positions astride the main

N.B.—This Paper, read at a visit of the Rutland Archaeological Society to Burrough Camp, is inserted in the Transactions at the suggestion of the Organising Secretary.—E.H.D.
roads, or at their junction, or at the passage of a river; and they were at the actual points to be held, in days when fighting was hand to hand.

Starting from the idea that the camp was a Roman station, the earlier antiquaries discerned in it traces of Roman handiwork, especially of masonry. Thus Leland says, "I took it for a camp of men of war, but after I plainly perceived that it had been worked about with stone, and to be sure pulled out some stones at the entering of it, where hath been a great gate, and then found lime betwixt the stone." Leland ought not to have been so sure. What he thought to be mortar, is caused by the disintegration of the limestone. An examination of the construction of the vallum at points where the turf has been removed shows that the stones which are exposed are not set as masonry, but heaped together, and packed with earth; and it is impossible to discover any trace either of worked stone, or of mortar in which it may have been set.

The plan, too, is against the theory of Roman origin. It is not so square as from a casual glance might at first be thought, for the north-eastern side is far shorter than the south-western. The Roman, wedded to his rectangular camp plan, would not have departed from it on a site so easily adapted to it.

Nor are there any traces of the four gates, which were an invariable feature of the Roman camp. Those who have been along the Roman Wall will remember how the four gates were always made, even when one or more of them would have been almost useless for its purpose, as in the case of the north gate of Borcovicus, which opens upon a precipitous descent.

And such a camp as this, if it were Roman, must have abounded in buildings which would have left traces of their existence. Other Roman camps exhibit, where they have not been excavated, confused heaps and mounds, covering masonry. Sometimes there are traces in the neighbouring churches of the Roman work, the columns from a forum have been set up in a church, as at Chollerton, Roman altars have been hollowed into Christian fonts, as at Staunton, and worked stones bearing inscriptions appear in the walls of mediaeval and modern buildings. Here there are no such remains. The surface of the ground is fairly level. The sole Roman discovery is of a few coins. And during the four centuries of the Roman occupation, which have left their record in coins turned up here and there all over England, it would be strange indeed if on such a site as this twelve generations of Romans or Romanised Britons had not between them dropped coins to the value of perhaps half-a-crown.

These, then, are reasons which forbid us to accept the theory of a Roman origin. Singly, they are strong: cumulatively, they are overwhelming. And, on the other hand, we have the clearest evidence to show what the camp really is.
It is a hill-fort, of pre-Roman date, of a well-known type, exhibiting in its main features a strong resemblance to other camps of a similar kind.

The hill-fort of pre-historic man was a strongly fortified camp, intended not for permanent habitation, but as a camp of refuge in any such emergency as a sudden attack by a hostile tribe.

To such camps the inhabitants of the valleys betook themselves, with their cattle and portable possessions, in the hope that an attack might soon be beaten off. That the hill-forts served only this temporary purpose is shown by the fact that in many cases they were without a water supply, as in the promontory forts of Cornwall and South Wales, where a cliff inaccessible from the sea is made defensible by two or three lines of earthwork on the landward side. In the case of Burrough there is no water supply actually within the lines, though there is a guarded path from the camp, giving access to a spring.

The main defence of the camp is the vallum, or mound, which surrounds the whole camp, with but a slight interruption on the north-western side, where it has been destroyed. From the top of the vallum a sharp slope, called the escarpment, or scarp, descended to the fosse, or ditch. In some places the scarp is interrupted by a platform, called the berm, which afforded room for the defenders to stand to meet the first attack, until, perchance, they were driven back within the vallum. The berm was probably defended by a low rampart, or a stockade, of which no traces remain at any point. The berm here is very perfect on the north-western and south-western faces, and it occurs at intervals at points on the other sides. The rise on the far side of the ditch is termed the counterscarp.

The vallum was constructed of stones small and large, of the natural rock of the hill. In the getting of the stone the hilltop may have been roughly levelled within the camp lines. These stones were set close and packed with earth, and upon the core thus formed the sides of the vallum were moulded. The top of the vallum was defended by a palisade of stakes. Of this no trace has been found, though it is possible that delicate excavation might reveal the signs of holes in which the stakes were set, and the remains of perished wood. Access to the fort was given by the main gate, and by three posterns, each with its own defence. These posterns were necessary in order to give access from the camp to its berms, and also to the water supply.

The main gate of the fortress is defended by two aggers, or mounds, the inturned ends of the vallum. They run inward from the gate about 120 feet. An enemy entering would be assailed by a cross fire of missiles, from each agger. There are also two sets of outworks for the defence of the gate, consisting of small pits, each for a few men. This entrance and its defences are of a simple type. In some camps there are several lines of defence; and in a few
there is an arrangement of blind alleys, false entrances in which an enemy who had successfully overcome the defenders of the gateway might lose his way, and be overwhelmed.

As we follow the line of the vallum northward we see a gap, which is no part of the original plan, but is due to decay or destruction. Between the gateway and this gap, at the point indicated, the measurements of the work show a rise of 23 feet from the level of the inside of the camp, an escarpment of 34 feet, a berm 26 feet wide, and a further scarp of 27 feet.

Near the gap, by the roots of the big tree, a scar in the side of the vallum shows its construction and the stone core, and along the top of the vallum for its whole circuit stones of the core may be found protruding through the turf.

At the north-east corner of the camp we come to the first postern gate. A winding path issues diagonally from the vallum, and descends the scarp. At the point where it clears the vallum a small defence may be noticed, an agger running at an acute angle with the path, and covering a small sunk pit for a body of defenders. Far below, at the base of the scarp, there is an irregular earthwork, which may have been the first line of defence on this side, or may have defended the end of the path.

Following the short side of the camp in a north-westerly direction, we shall see, at the point just short of the fence of the plantation, that the line of the scarp has been advanced, to provide a small berm, and at a lower point on the hill there is a small platform, which may be another outwork.

Above the plantation, turning the north corner of the camp, the vallum has been destroyed for a few yards, but for the whole length of this side the berm is singularly perfect, and where the vallum clears the plantation the postern is traceable which gives access to the berm. It is covered by the vallum. At a point just beyond the postern the vallum is 42 feet on the scarp.

At the south-west corner a postern and sunk path give an approach to the water supply, the path, covered by the ramparts and concealed by its own agger, slanting down the hillside to the springs of which one is visible from the vallum, near the white gate in the hollow.

All along the south-western side the berm is well preserved. In the middle of this side there is another postern, and an interesting defence of the path leading through the postern, in the form of a long pit, opening only on to the path.

We cannot gain any idea of the original strength of these defences unless we continually bear in mind the low rampart which probably defended the berm, and the stockade which crowned the vallum.

Hollings was of opinion that Burrough was the scene of the
decisive victory of Ostorius over the Iceni, in 51, which led to the pacification of the Midlands. And it may be thought that the camp answers to the vague description of the site of the battle given by Tacitus.

But the Iceni inhabited East Anglia, the country which is now Norfolk and Suffolk, and it seems almost certain that the site of the battle is to be placed where the Icknield Street runs through the Fleam Dyke and the Devil's Dyke. Shut in between the lines of defence which they themselves had made, the four or five great dykes which ran between fen and forest, the Iceni found themselves in a death trap, and were mercilessly slaughtered, with thoroughness which ensured to the Romans a tranquillity of twelve years, until the rising under Boadicea.

With what toil this earthwork was raised, in days when all had to be done with the rudest tools, and by manual labour, we can judge. To primitive man, no less than to us, war was the most costly of occupations. It is hard to picture, even with the liveliest imagination, the scenes which the work has probably witnessed. Upon this level space, perhaps time after time through several centuries, terrified women and children have awaited the event of a struggle which was to determine their fate: these quiet grassy slopes have rung to the shouts of conflict and the clash of weapons, the setting sun has seen them red with blood.