

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

THE SUMMER MEETING AT LEICESTER¹

17th to 25th July, 1933

MEETING COMMITTEE

Patrons : The Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire (Sir Arthur Hazlerigg); the Lord Bishop of Leicester (the Rt. Rev. Cyril Bardsley).

Chairman : The Lord Mayor of Leicester (Arthur Hawkes, Esq.).

Members : The Very Rev. The Archdeacon of Leicester (the Rev. F. B. Macnutt); the Rev. J. R. Collins, Mr. A. Herbert, F.R.I.B.A., Canon G. E. Powell, Mr. H. A. Pritchard, Canon P. E. Robson, Mr. S. H. Skillington, Mr. H. F. Traylen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING

Professor Sir Charles W. C. Oman, K.B.E., LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A., F.B.A., M.P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In the preparation of the present Report, the Editor is especially indebted to Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., F.B.A., Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.S.A., Mr. A. Herbert, F.R.I.B.A., Mr. H. F. Traylen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A., Miss V. M. Dallas, and Miss M. T. Cruso.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Monday, July 17th, 9 p.m. Reception at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor.

Tuesday, July 18th. Leicester : Abbey, St. Margaret's, All Saints, Jewry Wall, St. Nicholas, Roman Mosaic, Old Town Hall, Castle, Trinity Hospital, St. Mary de Castro. Tea at the school-house of St. Mary de Castro (by kind invitation of the Rev. J. R. Collins). Evening Lecture.

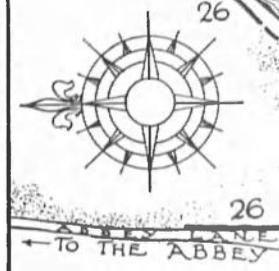
Wednesday, July 19th. Kirby Muxloe, Appleby Magna and Parva, Clifton Campville, Tamworth, Polesworth. Evening Lecture.

¹ The Institute has met once previously at Leicester, in 1870.

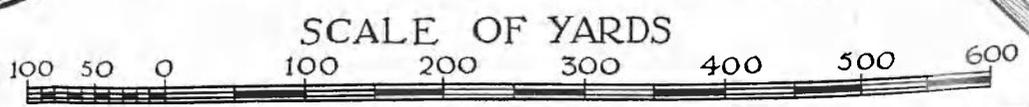
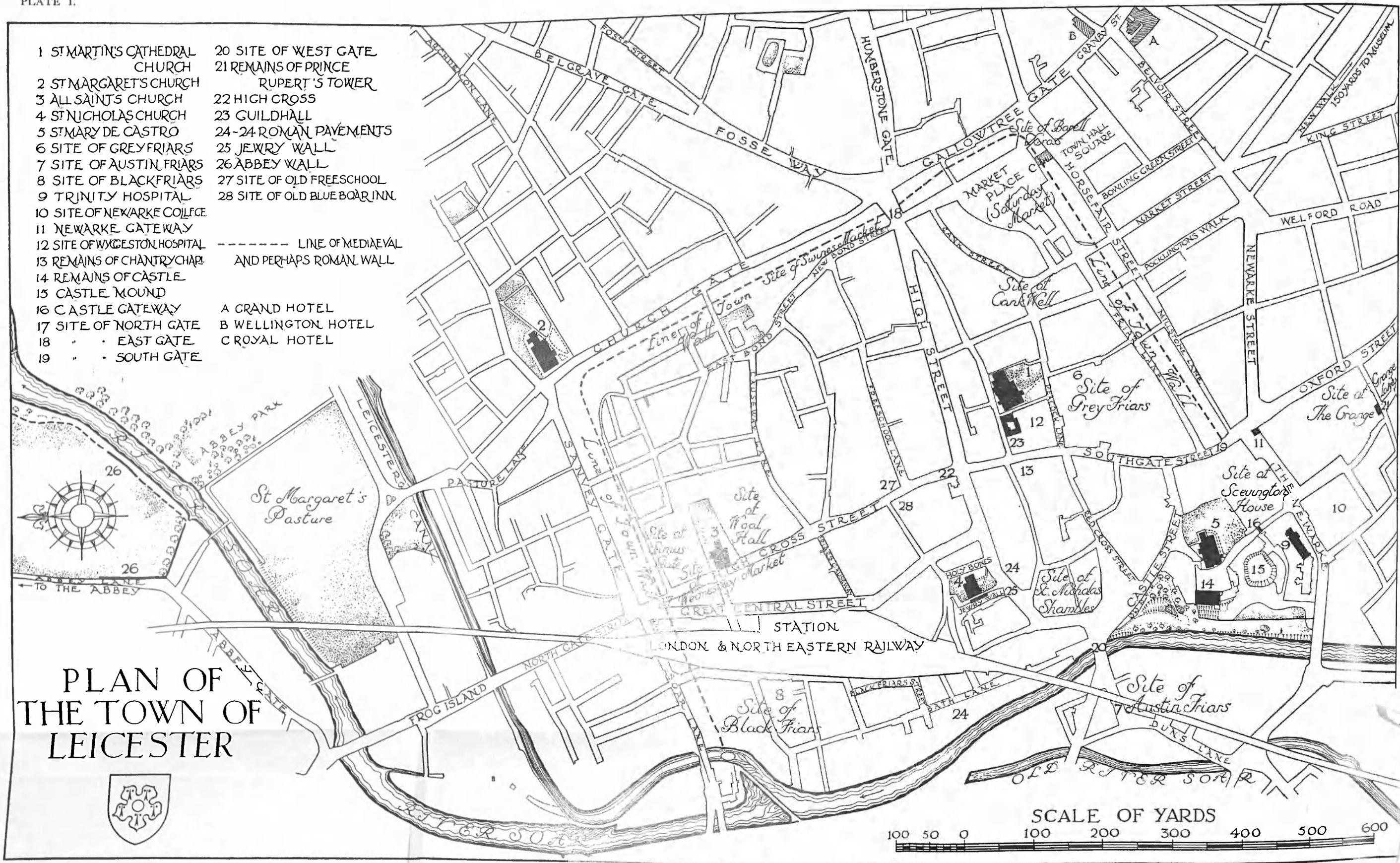
- 1 ST MARTIN'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH
- 2 ST MARGARET'S CHURCH
- 3 ALL SAINTS CHURCH
- 4 ST NICHOLAS CHURCH
- 5 ST MARY DE CASTRO
- 6 SITE OF GREY FRIARS
- 7 SITE OF AUSTIN FRIARS
- 8 SITE OF BLACK FRIARS
- 9 TRINITY HOSPITAL
- 10 SITE OF NEWARKE COLLEGE
- 11 NEWARKE GATEWAY
- 12 SITE OF WYGESTON HOSPITAL
- 13 REMAINS OF CHANTRY CHAPEL
- 14 REMAINS OF CASTLE
- 15 CASTLE MOUND
- 16 CASTLE GATEWAY
- 17 SITE OF NORTH GATE
- 18 " " EAST GATE
- 19 " " SOUTH GATE
- 20 SITE OF WEST GATE
- 21 REMAINS OF PRINCE RUPERT'S TOWER
- 22 HIGH CROSS
- 23 GUILDHALL
- 24-24 ROMAN PAVEMENTS
- 25 JEWRY WALL
- 26 ABBEY WALL
- 27 SITE OF OLD FREESCHOOL
- 28 SITE OF OLD BLUE BOARD INN

----- LINE OF MEDIAEVAL AND PERHAPS ROMAN WALL

A GRAND HOTEL
B WELLINGTON HOTEL
C ROYAL HOTEL



PLAN OF THE TOWN OF LEICESTER



Thursday, July 20th. Rothley, Stanford, Lutterworth, Lilbourne, Ashby St. Leger, Crick. Evening Lecture.

Friday, July 21st. Tickencote, Stamford: All Saints, St. Mary's, municipal regalia. Alternative A: Burghley House, St. Martin's. Alternative B: St. Leonard's Priory, Wittering, Barnack, Browne's Hospital.

Saturday, July 22nd. Ulverscroft, Gracedieu, Breedon, Melbourne, Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

(Sunday, July 23rd. Service at the Cathedral, 11 a.m.)

Monday, July 24th. Whissendine, Langham, Oakham, Egleton, Buckminster, Melton Mowbray. Tea (by kind invitation of the Rotary Club of Melton Mowbray).

Tuesday, July 25th. Lyddington, Geddington, Brigstock, Kirby, Deene, Nevill Holt.

PREFATORY NOTE ON LEICESTER

There is no good reason for supposing that Leicester existed in any form before the Roman invasion of A.D. 43. But amongst the sites of Roman Britain, Leicester may be counted one of the earliest. In the year 43 or shortly afterwards, two officers of the 8th Legion were decorated by the emperor Claudius for services rendered, in one case specifically *bello Britannico*; and the only tangible evidence of this legion from Britain is a tile stamped L VIII found in Bath Lane, Leicester, and now preserved in the Leicester Museum. The evidence is just sufficient to hint that, in the first advance into Britain, the army of invasion included for the moment a detachment of the 8th Legion, and that this detachment pitched a base-camp at the crossing of the Soar, somewhere within the limits of modern Leicester.

The presence of a stamped legionary brick in itself suggests something more than a mere marching-camp. The strategic position of the site supports this view. Leicester lies on the curious Roman road known as the Fosse, a road which, beginning beyond Lincoln and ending at Exeter or Seaton in Devon, cuts across the main road-system of the province and seems to have had no permanent purpose commensurate with its great length. In this long transverse line, Furneaux and R. G. Collingwood have identified with much probability a relic of the temporary frontier upon which the advancing Roman army appears to have paused in A.D. 46 or 47. Leicester, like the smaller site of *Margidunum*, also on the Fosse near Nottingham, may thus be recognised as, in origin, a landmark in the Roman conquest of Britain.

The Roman name of the place was *Ratae*, apparently amplified by the seventh-century Ravenna Geographer as *Ratae Corion*.

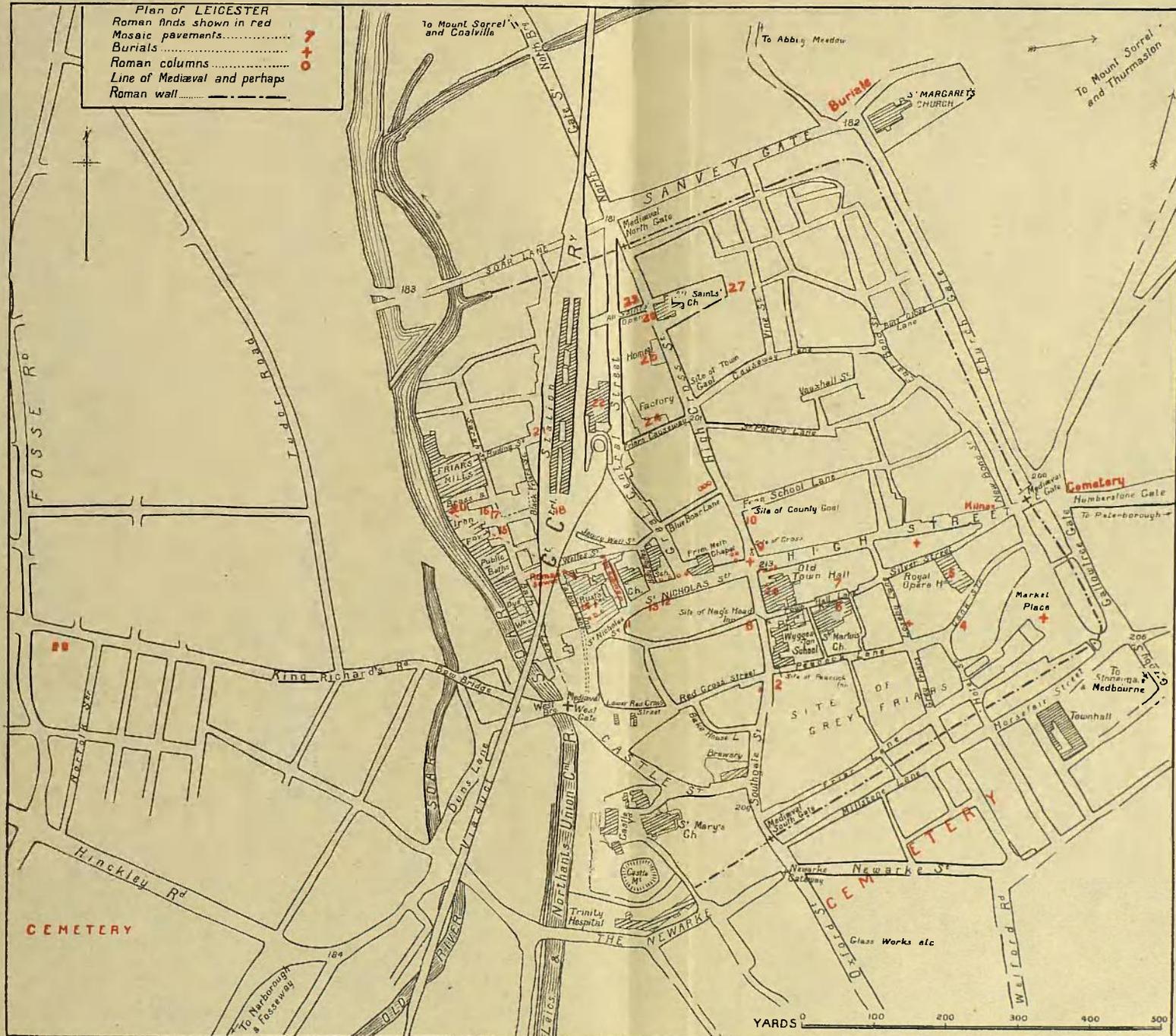
This is in turn probably an abbreviation of *Ratae Coritanorum*, i.e., 'Ratae, cantonal capital of the Coritani,' a tribe which is known to have been settled hereabouts. The fuller name implies that, after its transient military phase, the site was developed, like Silchester, Caerwent or Wroxeter, as a Romanised country-town with a considerable if local administrative status. Roads such as the 'Gartree Way' from Medbourne, or the route from the Watling Street at Manduessedum (Mancetter), converged upon it, and, if neither they nor the Fosse Way brought much through-traffic, at least focussed on it the life of an extensive countryside. Its known remains indicate a fair degree of wealth and comfort in the houses of its inhabitants, and a considerable number of mosaic pavements and foundations are recorded, usually with the vagueness inevitable from the casual circumstances of discovery. For these, and for the whole question of Roman Leicester, see F. Haverfield and M. V. Taylor in the *Archaeological Journal* LXXV (1918), 1 ff.

If, as is probable but unproved, Roman Leicester was walled, it is likely that on the landward sides the Roman defences followed the medieval plan (see Pl. ii). Towards the river the exact line cannot now be conjectured. The area enclosed, however, by the general line here indicated cannot have been very much more than 105 acres, which would make Roman Leicester comparable in size with Roman Silchester and Colchester. Of the Roman town-plan even less can be said. High Cross Street continues the line of the Fosse Way as far as the High Street but thereafter bends southwards in an un-Roman fashion. The transverse line, High Street—St. Nicholas Street, if it represents a Roman predecessor, is likewise probably distorted. For the rest, lines of Roman columns or column-bases, in Holy Bones and St. Nicholas Street near the road-centre of the town, may well indicate the position of the forum and recall the better-known colonnades in a similar position at Lincoln. The analogy may have the more force from the fact that Lincoln, like Leicester, lay within the territory of the Coritani, and, with its high prestige as a *colonia*, may well have served in some degree as a model for the humbler county-town.

Mosaic pavements can still be seen at 50, St. Nicholas Street and 72, Friar's Causeway, but the most notable surviving fragment of Roman Leicester—indeed, one of the most notable relics of Roman Britain—is the Jewry Wall which will be described later in the programme.

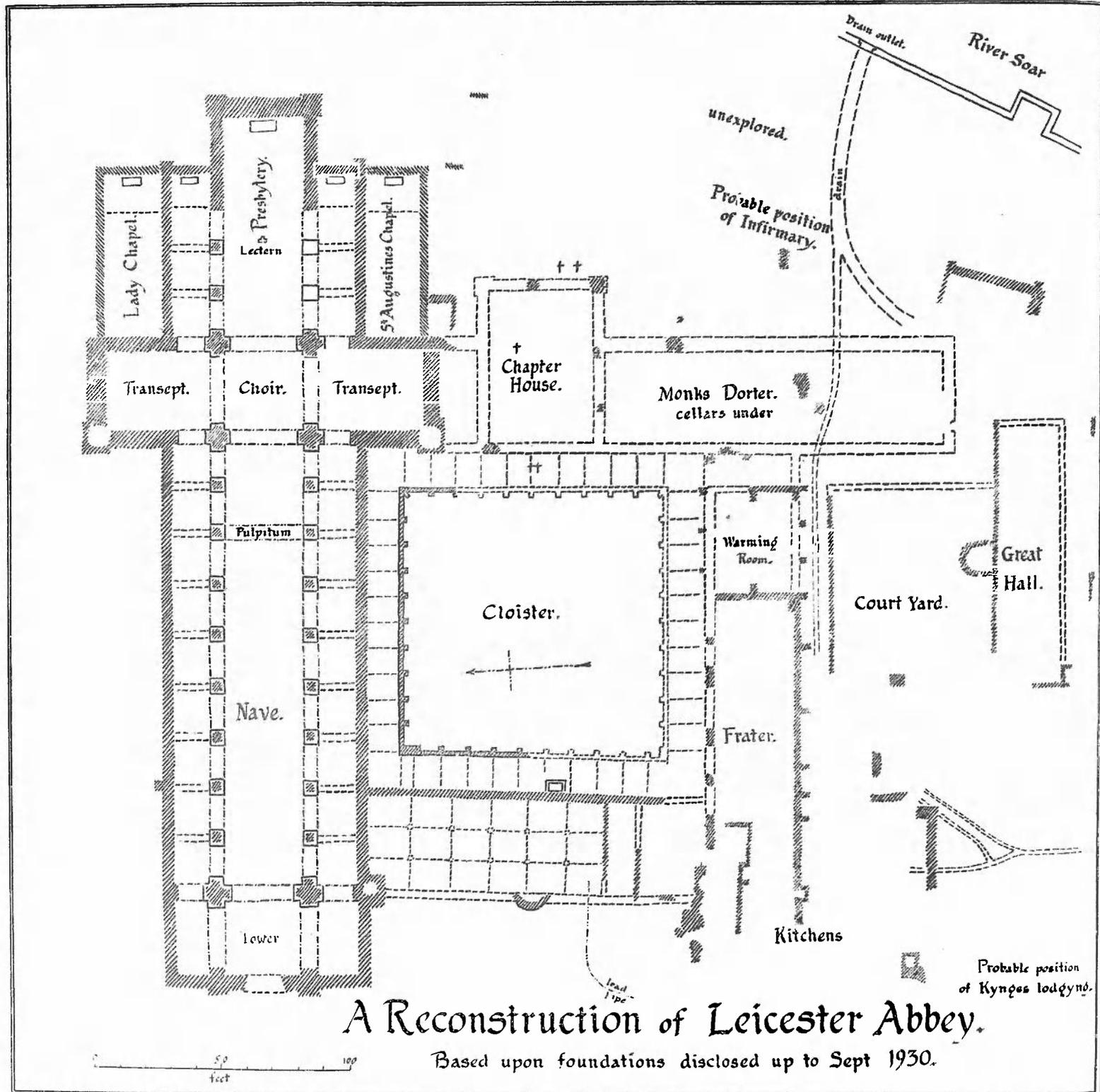
Of the fate of Leicester during the centuries immediately following the end of Roman rule, nothing can at present be said. The Roman name vanished completely and the new name first appears as *Legorensis civitas* in a charter of 803. According to William of Malmesbury, this name is a *Legra fluvio praeterfluyente sic vocata*, but the relationship of the name Legra (which is comparable with the French *Loire*) to the name Soar, which is applied to the same river as early as Geoffrey of Monmouth, is unknown.

Between the seventh and the ninth centuries, Leicester was the see of a Mercian bishopric, although the extent of the diocese is



LEICESTER, SHOWING ROMAN SITES IN RED

(From Arch. Journ., lxxv)



A Reconstruction of Leicester Abbey.

Based upon foundations disclosed up to Sept 1930.

problematical. It has been suggested that the bishops 'had jurisdiction in Mercia east of Watling Street from 737 to 869, when the Danish invasions put an end to the see; the boundaries of the Saxon dioceses were very vague, and depended upon what happened to be the civil boundaries for the time being. . . . It is doubtful whether these dioceses had any proper organisation, and I think that the first see of Leicester (680-705), which was administered by St. Wilfrid, a large landowner in Mercia, from 692-705, was purely a missionary bishopric, the first holder of which, Cuthwine, made Leicester his headquarters—i.e., he was bishop *at*, rather than *of*, Leicester. . . . I do not think that much more could be said of the later bishops from 737. As to their cathedral church, nothing definite can be said, though one would naturally think that a bishop who took his title from Leicester would set up his stool in a church within the town.' (Professor Hamilton Thompson, cited by S. H. Skillington, *A History of Leicester*, p. 29.) After the surrender of Mercia to the Danes in 870, the see was administered from Dorchester (Oxon.); whilst, about 960, Leofwine united the two sees, and thus became in effect 'the first bishop under whom the large territory which afterwards became the bishopric of Lincoln acquired its definite limits.'

Meantime, in 876, the town had become one of the Five Boroughs established by Halfdan after the conquest of Mercia. The place remained in the hands of the Danes until 918 when it was recaptured by Ethelfleda, the daughter of Alfred. Thereafter, the town suffered a number of vicissitudes of no special historical importance until the more settled reign of Canute.

At the Norman Conquest, the honour of Leicester was awarded to Hugh de Grantmesnil, who had fought at Hastings and who may be supposed to have erected the nucleus of Leicester Castle. His son, Ivo, mortgaged the greater part of his estates to Robert de Beaumont Count of Meulan, 'in worldly affairs the wisest of all men betwixt England and Jerusalem.' The count's wisdom was such that on Ivo's death he seized the estates and so secured Leicester for his family for several generations. As some counter-measure for his suddenness, he established, in 1107, the church and college of St. Mary de Castro. Moreover, he is credited with having 'so enlarged and improved the castle as to increase its efficiency as a fortress and its convenience as a residence. He is also thought to have built the West Bridge, over the Soar, which, after being reconstructed towards the end of the thirteenth century, survived until 1831. On this bridge stood a small chapel, dedicated to Our Lady, which was maintained from the funds of St. Mary's de Castro' (Skillington, *op. cit.*, p. 39). Count Robert's son, Robert le Bossu, the first Norman to be styled earl of Leicester, supplemented these acts of piety by founding Leicester Abbey, which was consecrated by the bishop of Lincoln in 1143. Cardinal Wolsey died and was buried in the abbey in 1530.

Le Bossu's son, Robert Blanchemains, joined the rebellion in favour of Prince Henry and involved Leicester in a disastrous

three-weeks' siege in 1173. This incident suggests that Leicester was already walled, but neither the date of the walls nor their complete plan is now known. Sufficient if unobtrusive fragments remain, indeed, to enable their course to be determined with fair accuracy on the three landward sides. They ran parallel to and at a distance of some 40 feet within the line of Soar Street and Sanvey Gate on the north, Church Gate and Gallowtree Gate on the east, and Millstone Lane and Horsefair Street on the south (see Fig. 2), doubtless as far as the curtain of the castle. The position of the western or riverside wall is unknown and its identification is rendered the more difficult by the likelihood that the river has slightly changed its course since early medieval times. As early as 1492, these walls had become ruinous, but the four gates remained standing until 1774. About the same year, the octagonal market-hall which had been erected in the latter half of the sixteenth century on the site of the High Cross in the centre of the town was likewise demolished.

In the fourteenth century, Leicester was closely connected with the princes of the house of Lancaster. Henry, the third earl (d. 1345), founded the hospital of the Holy Trinity in the Newarke, and his son Henry, the first duke (d. 1361), founded the college of St. Mary in the Newarke for a dean and canons. Both he and his father were buried in the collegiate church, where their tombs are mentioned by Leland, who says: 'The college church is not very great, but it is exceeding fair. There lyith on the north side of the high altare Henry Erle of Lancaster, without a cronnet. . . . On the south side lyith Henry the first Duke of Lancaster. . . . Constance, daughter to Peter, King of Castelle, and wife to John of Gaunt, liith beyon the high altare in a tombe of marble with an image of [brasse] like a quene on it. The cloister on the south weste side of the church is large and faire: and the houses in the cumpace of the area of the college for the prebendaries be all very praty. . . . The riche Cardinal of Winchester gildid al the flowres and knottes in the voulte of the church.' All trace of this church has now disappeared.

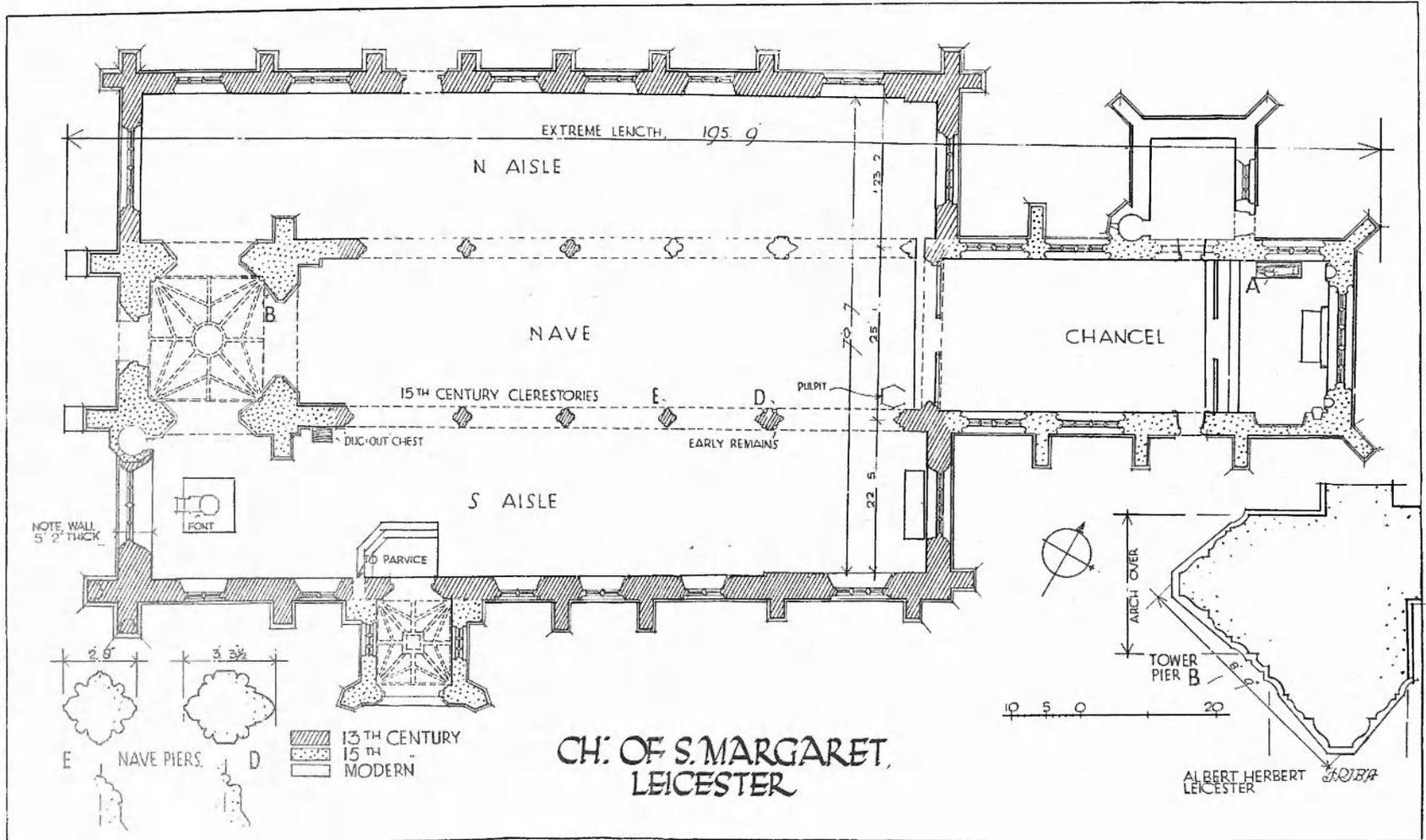
After the battle of Bosworth (1485) the body of Richard III was carried to Leicester and buried in the church of the Greyfriars, where Henry VII afterwards erected an alabaster monument.

Besides the Greyfriars, Leicester also contained convents of the Black and Austin Friars, the sites of which are shown on the plan.

PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 17th July

About 70 members and their friends were received at the Leicester Museum and Art Gallery by the Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor of Leicester and Mrs. Hawkes. The Museum was inspected under the guidance of the Director, Dr. E. E. Lowe, and his colleagues.



NOTE : A = TOMB OF BISHOP PENNY

Tuesday, 18th July

At 9.45 a.m. the coaches left the Grand Hotel for the site of Leicester Abbey (Pl. iii), where Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.S.A., Vice-President, acted as guide. The abbey of St. Mary de Pratis was founded in 1143 for canons regular of St. Augustine by Robert FitzRobert, Earl of Leicester. It became one of the richest houses of the order in England and its abbots are said to have had the right to use the mitre. The most celebrated event connected with it was the death and burial of Cardinal Wolsey within its walls in 1530. The abbey was dissolved in 1539 when its clear annual value was £951 14s. 5½d. A house was built here by Henry Hastings, Third Earl of Huntingdon, after 1562, which in 1613 came into the hands of William Cavendish, First Earl of Devonshire, and was hence called Cavendish House. From May 20th to June 2nd, 1645, it served as headquarters for Charles I before the defeat of Naseby, after which it was burnt down, leaving only the rather featureless ruins which now survive. The buildings of the abbey itself had no doubt been destroyed to build the house, and their site even was entirely lost until the recent excavations which have recovered the main outlines and much of the rubble foundations. The excavations were begun in 1923 by the late Mr. T. H. Fosbrooke and continued by Mr. W. K. Bedingfield, who has given an account of them in *Trans. Leic. Lit. and Phil. Soc.*, 1930-1. The general arrangement is shown on the accompanying plan. Much of the precinct wall built by Abbot Penny about 1496 still survives round the site, and bears his initials in the brickwork.

At 10.45 the company reached St. Margaret's Church (Pl. iv), and was addressed by Canon W. Buchanan and Mr. Albert Herbert, F.R.I.B.A. This church stands on an extra-mural area known formerly as the 'Bishop's fee' because it was under the manorial lordship of the bishops of Lincoln. During the Middle Ages, the Whitsuntide Offerings were taken to it in procession from the other churches in the city; and the church preserved a specially diocesan character until the nineteenth century, when the diocese of Peterborough was taken from the territory of the extensive see of Lincoln. A gild of St. Margaret was formed in the church in the fourteenth century, and the hall of the gild was situated on a site to the south of the present Vicarage in Church Gate. As will be seen from the accompanying plan, the church is of very generous proportions, probably the most spacious in the city. The main portions of it belong to the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The N. door of the nave retains elaborate thirteenth-century ironwork. As a curiosity, it may be noted that the adjacent portion of the churchyard contains a headstone to one Job Robert Phipps, who died in 1773 at the age of 121.

Of this church, Leland writes: 'St. Margaretes is the fairest parochie chirch of Leicester, what ons was [a] cathedrale chirch, and thereby the Bissshop of Lincoln had a palace, whereof a litle yet

standith.' There is no other evidence as to the position of the Saxon cathedral. Leland's statement is supported by the proximity of the bishop's palace, but not perhaps by the position of the church, which lies outside the line of the city walls.

At 11.30 a.m. the party was received at All Saints' Church and was addressed by Mr. T. Coxon and Mr. Herbert. This church with the other churches in the old town of ALL SAINT'S CHURCH Leicester (except St. Margaret's) was given to the Canons of the Church of St. Mary by Ralph Boteler and the gift was confirmed by his son, Robert de Beaumont, who was made Earl of Leicester by Henry I (1100-1135); but it was transferred to the Abbey, which was founded in 1137.

The present parish includes three other old parishes, viz.: *St. Clement's* (probably between Friar's Causeway and St. Nicholas), *St. Michael's* (probably where East Bond Street and Darker Street are now), and *St. Peter's* (between St. Peter's Lane and High Street). St. Michael's Church was demolished soon after 1487 and the parish added to St. Peter's. St. Peter's Church was pulled down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (about 1590) and the parish added to that of All Saints'.

Very little of the twelfth-century church remains; the W. doorway is of that date (c. 1130-50) but may be reset. The E. responds and the responds of the chancel-arch are of the thirteenth century, and their size indicates a former central tower. The two W. bays of the nave indicate an addition to the original structure. The greater part of the present structure is of the early fourteenth century, but much refacing has been carried out. The brick chancel dates from 1827.

Items worthy of note are the unusually fine thirteenth-century font of foliated 'bowl' pattern, with clustered cylindrical supports, fragments of fourteenth-century slip tiles under the altar and in the S. aisle, a fifteenth-century timber pulpit, an interesting mayoral chair of 1680 in the N. aisle and, externally, a marionette clock of 1620 (retaining remarkable Gothic detail; works modern) over the S. door. There is a bell of 1586. A list of Vicars since the year 1221 is available.

At 12.15 p.m. the Jewry Wall was visited under the guidance of Dr. Wheeler. This wall is amongst the most imposing of the non-military structural relics of Roman Britain. It is built of stone rubble with lacing-courses and quoins of brick, and the arches are turned in brick. As it stands to-day, it is 75 feet long but incomplete at the northern and perhaps also at the southern end; it is much obscured by the modern structure in which it is set, and the W. side is inaccessible. Its maximum thickness is said to be 8 feet, but this thickness is reduced by a series of arched recesses, of which four remain substantially complete. These are of varying width: The



Photo by Miss Margaret Wood

WOODEN CAPITAL FROM THE TWELFTH-CENTURY HALL OF
LEICESTER CASTLE

(Shaft 19 in. square in section)

JEWRY WALL, LEICESTER.

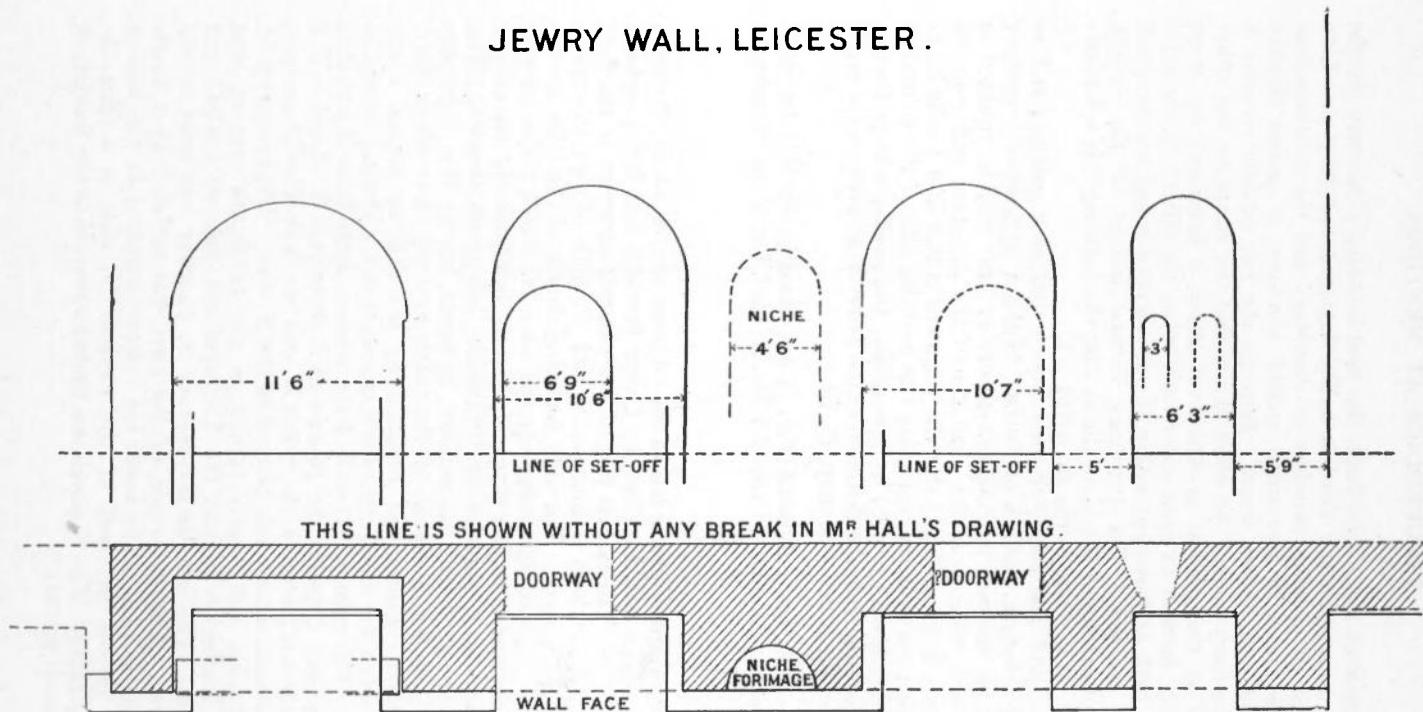


FIG. 1. ELEVATION OF EAST SIDE, AND SKETCH-PLAN BY SIR WILLIAM ST. J. HOPE, BASED ON A DRAWING MADE BY A. HALL IN 1870 AND NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE ARCH. SOC.

southernmost has a solid back, the next includes a doorway (height of sill uncertain), the third is badly damaged but may also have included an opening (window or doorway), and the northernmost contains traces of two small arched windows or niches blocked apparently in Roman times. Between the two middle recesses is a fragmentary niche. An offset shows that the structure was either floored at the present ground-level above a basement or, more probably, formed an open water-bath below the offset; in the sides of the bath or basement within the southernmost bay are two small arched recesses. The surviving vertical facings on the eastern fronts of certain of the piers shows that the building was not stone-vaulted, at any rate at the surviving top.

The wall has been variously interpreted as a gateway and as part of a temple, basilica or baths. Without excavation, certainty cannot be reached, but the gate-theory at least may be rejected as improbable alike from the character of the structure and from its position. It seems likely that the fragment is that of a public bath-building; its situation, adjoining the probable site of the columned forum (see above, p. 360) is appropriate, and nearby a large Roman drain, leading from the direction of the Jewry Wall towards the river, has been identified (see map, Pl. ii).

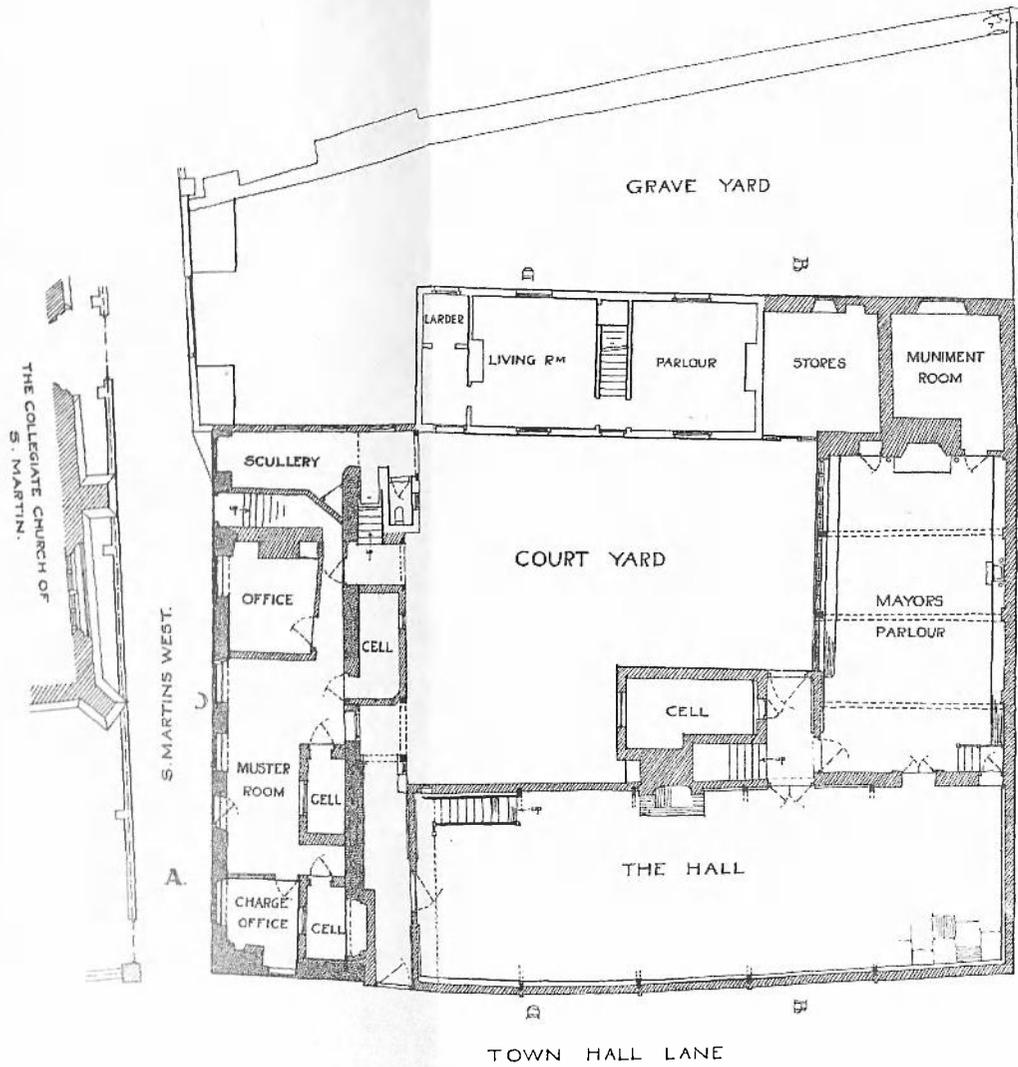
The plan here published (Fig. 1) was based by Sir William St. J. Hope on a plan made in 1870 by Mr. A. Hall, but is not accurate in detail.

The company proceeded to the adjacent church of St. Nicholas (Pl. v), which was described by Canon Berridge and Mr. Clapham.

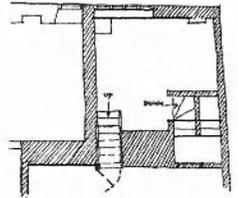
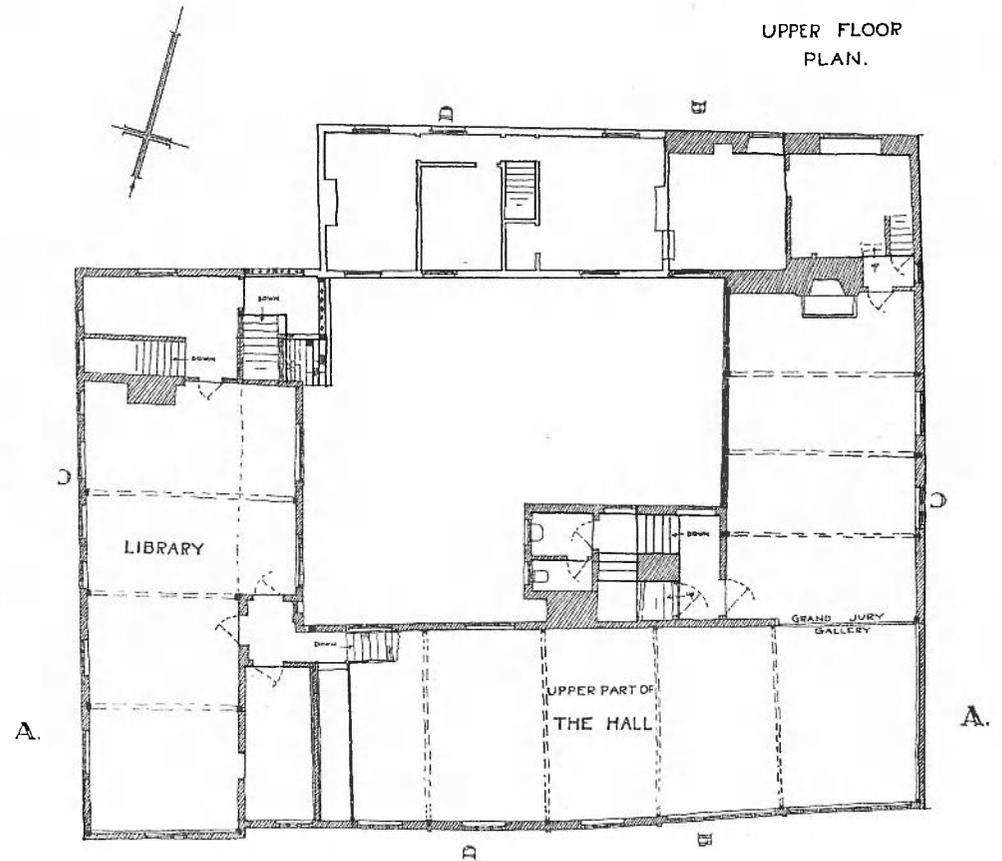
**ST.
NICHOLAS'
CHURCH**

The earliest part of the existing structure is the nave which retains the N. and W. walls of a pre-Conquest nave. The only surviving details of this date are the two windows over the later N. arcade; the internal heads are turned in two rings of Roman brick closely resembling the clearstorey windows at Brixworth, but much smaller. The double-splay plan of the window, however, proves that it belongs to the late Saxon period of the tenth or early eleventh century. The Saxon chancel was replaced by the existing central tower shortly after the Conquest, when transepts and a chancel were also added. The existing N. wall of the chancel dates from the twelfth century, and contains the piscina of a destroyed N. chapel. The N. arcade was pierced in the Saxon N. wall late in the twelfth century, and a similar arcade was pierced in the S. wall. The chancel with side chapels was largely rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and in the fourteenth century the S. chapel and aisle were rebuilt and widened. The late twelfth-century S. doorway was reset in the later wall. The S. arcade of the nave was replaced by a single large arch in 1829. The tower has internal arcading in the lantern stage. In the W. wall of the modern N. aisle is a fifteenth-century niche. The S. porch is a timber structure of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



UPPER FLOOR PLAN.



THE OLD TOWN HALL LEICESTER FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI GILD.

The members then inspected a Roman mosaic floor preserved *in situ* under a house in St. Nicholas Street, 50 yards S. of the church and 8-12 feet below the street. It was originally 18 feet (now 15 feet) square, and has a geometrical pattern with a central peacock. It is one of two pavements found here in 1898, both surrounded by calcined matter. The other, 4 feet W. of the first and 6-11½ inches higher, was 19½ feet by 5½ or 7 feet. In the debris on the floor were coins of Severus Alexander and Victorinus; but it is said that the excavations were 'salted.'

Another geometrical mosaic, 23 feet square, may be seen *in situ* at 72, Friar's Causeway. It lay 5 feet below the surface, and was found partly in 1830 and partly in 1843.

After luncheon, the party assembled at the Old Town Hall (Pl. vii), where they were addressed by Mr. Herbert. The nucleus of the Old Town Hall is represented by the three eastern bays of the great hall, which were built about 1400 (perhaps just after 1392) as a meeting-place by the Corpus Christi Gild. Here the gild, established in 1343, assembled thrice yearly 'to have consultation on their common business,' and held a great annual gathering 'at the feast of the Consecration.' The hall was extended towards the W. about the middle of the fifteenth century, and probably in the reign of Henry VII, a second hall, adjoining the first at right angles and now known as the Mayor's Parlour, was added. From the outset, the gild had been very closely associated with the municipal governing body, and after 1495 the gildhall was used not only for the principal meetings of the borough council but also for municipal banquets. On the suppression of the gild by the chantry act of 1548, the borough council remained precariously in occupation until 1563, when the building was purchased for the town by the borough recorder, one Robert Braham. Thereafter, the later hall (Mayor's Parlour) was converted into a three-storey building with two gables facing the courtyard; stairs, a chimney and two fireplaces were provided, and one bay at the south end was divided into small rooms. In 1637 the Mayor's Parlour and the room above it (now the headquarters of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society) were 'new built' and the mayor's seat and the elaborately carved chimney-piece in the Parlour date from this time. The opposite (eastern) wing, now containing the town library, was erected about 1632 and afterwards 'beautified'; whilst the cells and other police-buildings in this wing and elsewhere, together with the brick house (formerly the chief constable's) on the S. side of the court, were added about 1840. Fragments of Tudor glass are reset in the window of the Mayor's Parlour. (See F. H. Fosbrooke, S. H. Skillington and A. B. Macdonald, in *Leicestershire Arch. Soc. Trans.*, XIII, 1923-4, pp. 5 ff., for a full account.)

At 2.50 p.m. the party reached the Castle. The nucleus of the castle is a mound, which was considerably cut down and levelled during the eighteenth century for purposes of a bowling-green; and whether it did or did not at one time carry a masonry superstructure is unknown. The principal surviving building of the castle is the Great Hall, which measures 84 feet in length and 58 feet in width, and has walls $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. It is of six bays, aisled, with arcades of timber, and is of twelfth-century date, though many of its original features have been removed or obscured. One of the original timber capitals (Pl. vi) is preserved in the building. S. of the Hall, between it and

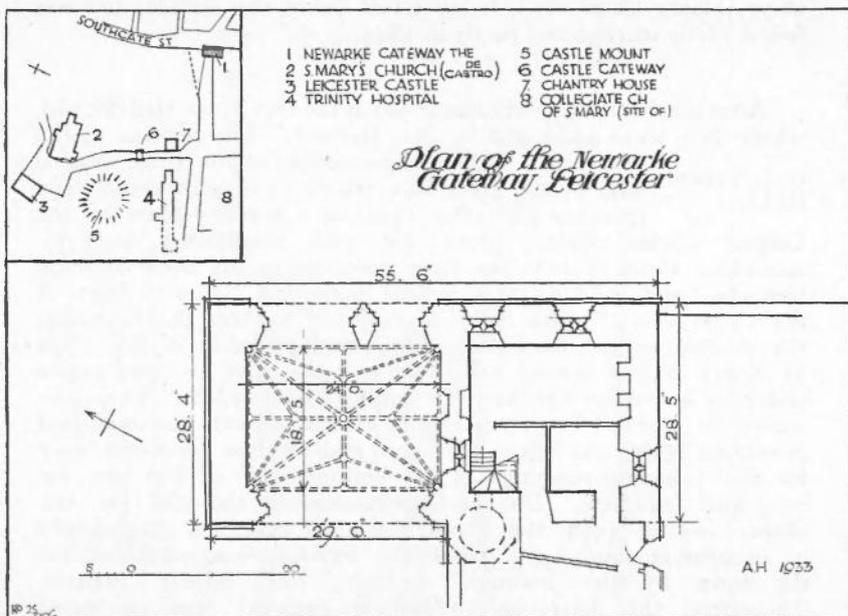
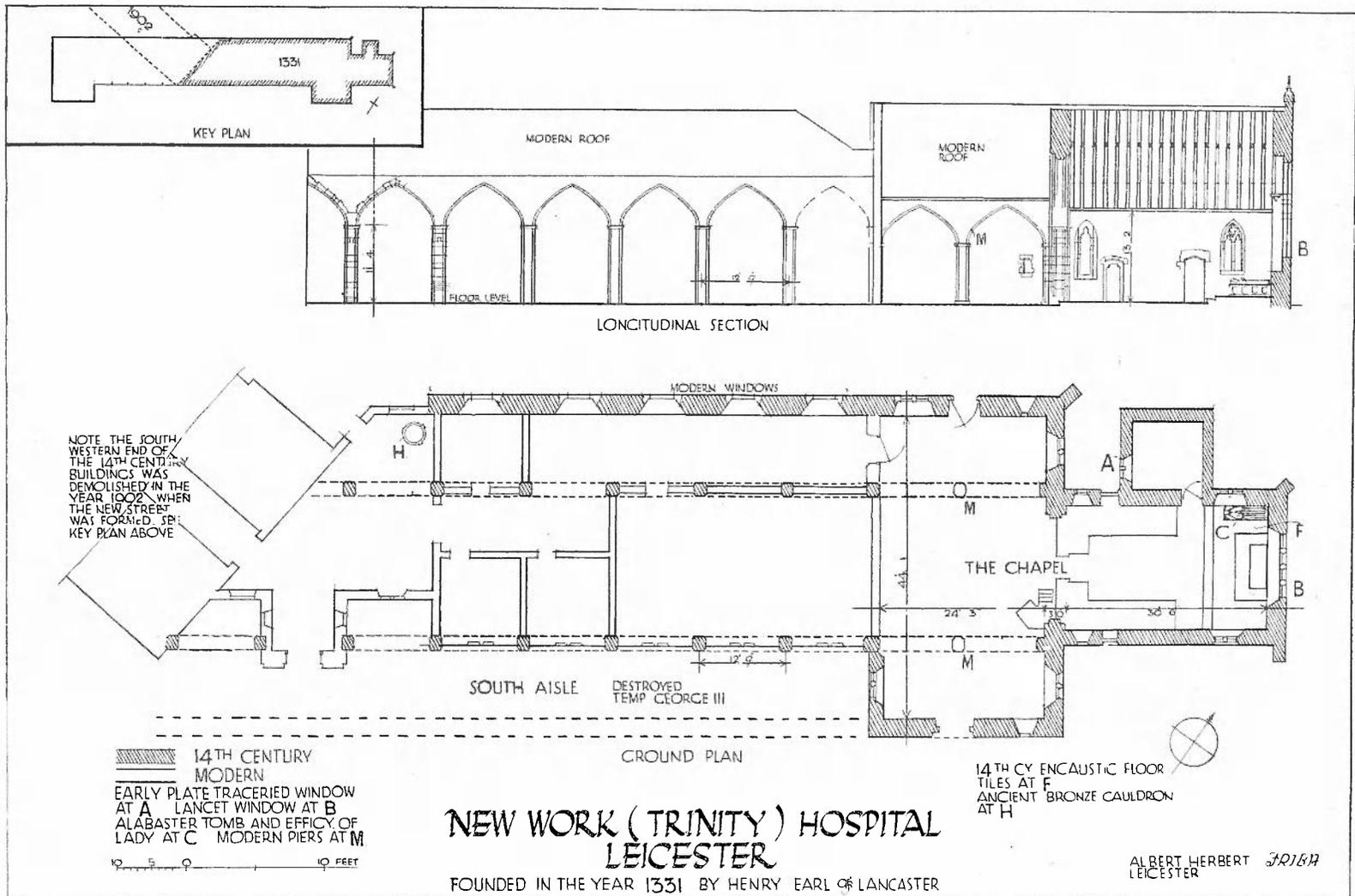


FIG. 2.

the mound, is an apartment nearly 50 feet long, with a four-centred stone vault. To the S.E. of the Castle stands the vaulted fourteenth-century gateway known as the Newarke (Fig. 2), whilst further W. and nearer the mound are remains of the fifteenth-century Turret Gateway, which led from the Inner into the Outer Bailey or New Work. Adjoining the N. door of St. Mary's Church is a covered entrance of sixteenth-century date.

At 3.15 p.m. the company proceeded to Trinity Hospital (Pl. viii) and was addressed by Mr. R. W. Greaves. The hospital of Holy Trinity in the Newarke is, in spite of modern alterations, one of the most interesting examples of the infirmary plan in England. It was built by Henry, third Earl of Lancaster, in 1331, for



fifty aged men, with an establishment which included a master, four chaplains, two clerks, and five women as nurses. His son, the Duke of Lancaster, added to the foundation, which eventually formed part of the College of St. Mary. Nichols states that 'In it were maintained one hundred infirm poor persons, the third part of them to be women, and also ten other poor women to be keepers and washers of the said hundred.' In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Huntingdon was warden of the hospital, and sold it in 1609 to the Corporation of Leicester, the mayor to be master during his year of office. The mayor and corporation, together with the hospital inmates, attend divine service at the church of St. Mary in the Castle on Trinity Sunday, thus maintaining the custom of the Trinity Guild in that church.

The building consisted of an aisled hall of ten bays, the stone piers and arches of which are still intact although they have been somewhat transformed where incorporated in the S. wall of the present building. At the E. end is the chapel with some of its original windows. At some period an upper floor was inserted, cutting across the nave and its aisles (cf. Great Hospital, Norwich, and Maison Dieu, Dover), and the upper cubicles so formed were lighted by dormer windows over the aisle roof. There was a bell-cote over the arch to the chapel, and external chimney-stacks are shown in views of the building. The greater part of the aisles have now been removed, the two eastern bays being left to form transepts to the chapel (see plan).

In the N.E. angle of the chapel is a tomb with a recumbent effigy of a lady, which was no doubt removed from the collegiate church of St. Mary.

A large metal porringer is preserved in the hall.

At 3.45 p.m., the church of St. Mary de Castro (Pl. ix) was visited. The following account of the building is due to Mr. Clapham. The church was built within the castle-precincts in or about 1107 by Robert count of Meulan, who in that year established here a foundation for seven secular canons. The surviving fragments of this early building consist of the two W. bays of the nave, with external wall-arcade and window on the S. and remains of a similar arcade at the N.W. angle. Internally, there is an original wall-arcade at the ground-level; this was returned round the S. wall and doubtless round the former N. wall. These remains indicate an original aisleless nave, which may have extended E. as far as a break in the (rebuilt) N. aisle-wall opposite the third bay of the N. arcade. E. of this break, a reasonable original plan, comprising transepts and an oblong chancel, would bring the E. wall to a point near the E. end of the chapel-arch in the N. wall of the chancel, where, in the later twelfth-century work, a change in level occurs.

About 1150 the church was largely rebuilt; a N. aisle, of which the W. door remains, was added, and the chancel was enlarged. Shortly after 1200 the two W. bays of the S. arcade were constructed for a former aisle or chapel; but about 1230-40 a tower was added

at this point, and, shortly afterwards, this tower was enclosed in the W. end of a large aisle built to serve as a parish church.

The late twelfth-century sedilia are noteworthy, and attention may be drawn to a small figure of Jesse carved above the early thirteenth-century pier of the S. aisle. A number of fourteenth-century tiles in the floor of the tower include two bearing alphabets; similar alphabet-tiles have been found at Kirby Muxloe castle and at Ulverscroft Priory.

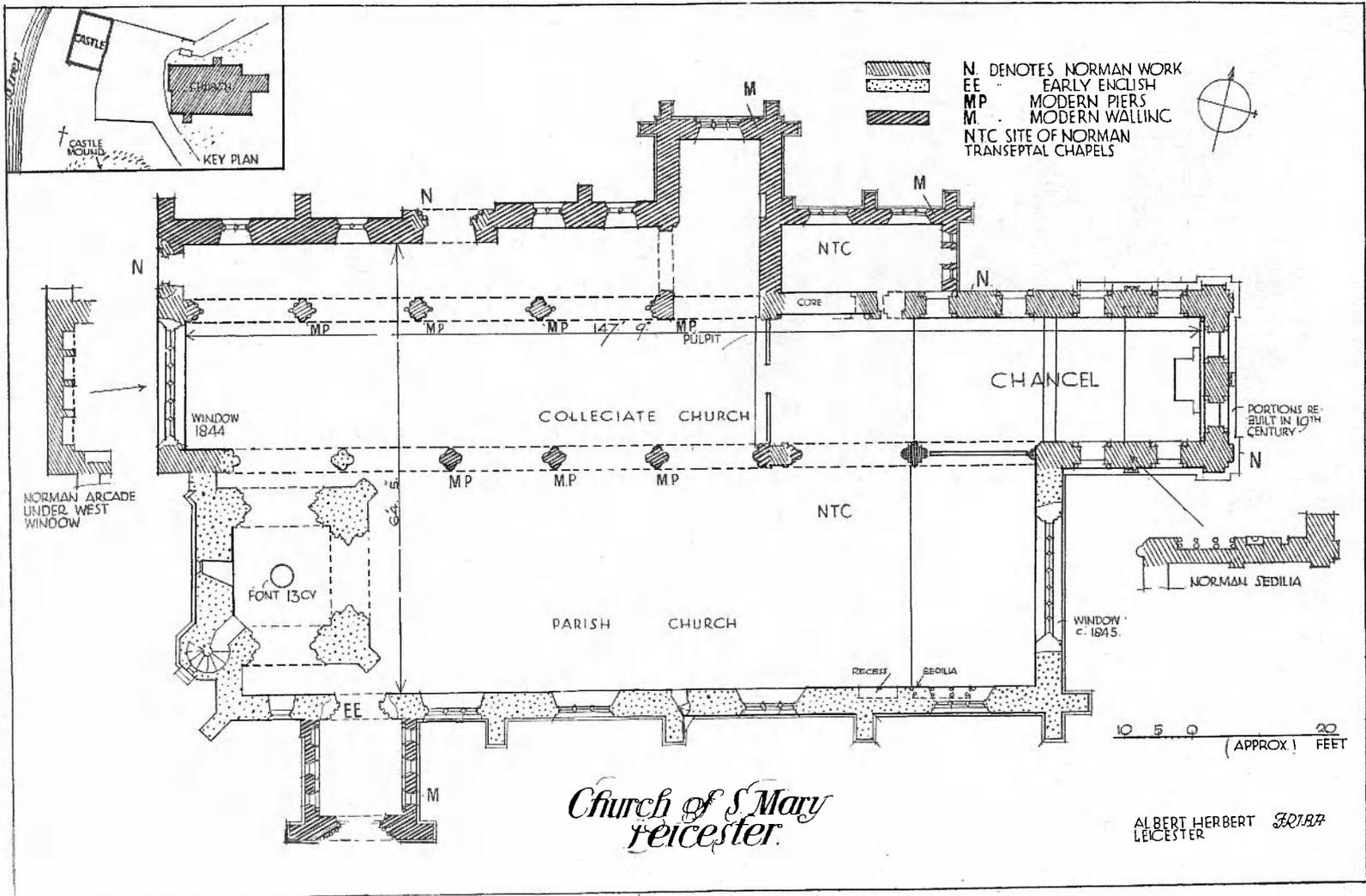
At 4.30 p.m. the company was entertained to tea, in the school-house of St. Mary's, by kind invitation of the Rev. J. R. Collins.

The cathedral church of St. Martin (not visited) has been extensively rebuilt. The S. arcade and the E. respond of the N. arcade date from late in the thirteenth century. The outer S. arcade with its aisle dates from early in the fourteenth century. The arches opening into the chancel-chapels are of early sixteenth-century date. The rest of the building, including the central tower, is modern. There is a monument in the N. aisle to John Watton 1656, with three busts.

At 8.30 p.m. a lecture on "Richard III and Leicester" was given by Mr. W. H. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., at the Grand Hotel.

Wednesday, 19th July

At 9.30 a.m. the coaches left for Kirby Muxloe castle (Pls. x, xi), which was described by Mr. Clapham and Professor Hamilton Thompson. Kirby Muxloe was built by Sir William Hastings, Lord Hastings, a staunch supporter of Edward IV. and a knight of the Garter. His sudden denunciation and execution by order of Richard III in 1483 is familiar from Shakespeare's *Richard III*. Lord Hastings acquired great wealth from forfeited Lancastrian estates and began the new castle in 1480. The complete building accounts for the years 1480-84 have fortunately been preserved at Ashby-de-la-Zouche. The castle was preceded by a fourteenth-century moated manor-house, foundations of which have been uncovered by the present guardians, the Office of Works. The chief remains of the fifteenth-century castle, which owing to the death of the builder was never completed, are the brick gatehouse and the W. tower. The gatehouse has angle turrets and four-centred entrance arches. It bears in black brick the initials of the builder and the maunch from his arms. The square W. tower is of interest as having some of the earliest examples of cannon-loops. The moat of the castle has been completely cleared and the sluice-system for filling it is still apparent (see the *Guide*, by Sir C. Peers, issued by H.M. Office of Works).



Thence the party proceeded to Appleby Magna, where the church was described by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The church of

APPLEBY
MAGNA

St. Helen or St. Michael was entirely rebuilt in the first half of the fourteenth century, and the arcades of five bays and window tracery are excellent examples of work of that date. The nave has no clearstory. Early in the nineteenth century a plaster ceiling in imitation of stone vaulting was inserted. There is a table-tomb between the chancel and north chapel, with effigies of one of the Appleby family and his wife, c. 1400.

Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A., pointed out that in the tracery-lights of the windows, especially in the N. aisle, are fragments of fourteenth and fifteenth-century glass, of the latter date being part of a lady in profile (perhaps a donor), two censing angels, and a crowned virgin-saint.

The small manor-house of the Applebys remains near the church, and is substantially an early fifteenth-century building. On one of the interior walls there is what appears to be an inscription in relief, a somewhat inexact engraving of which is given in Nichols' *History of Leicestershire*, and which hitherto has defied all attempts at interpretation.

For the history of the manor of Appleby see *Trans. Leices. Archaeol. Soc.* xi, 428-452. The advowson of the church was appendant to the manor of Appleby Parva, and was given after 1200 by Margaret Banastre to the prior and convent of Lytham in Lancashire, a cell of Durham which had been founded by her husband Richard Fitz Roger. After a long series of law-suits, the patronage was finally recovered towards the end of the fifteenth century by Sir Henry Vernon of Haddon, whose ancestors had obtained the manor by marriage with the heiress of the Banastres.

On leaving Appleby Magna, the coaches passed the Grammar School of Appleby Parva—a handsome brick building ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren. The school was founded in 1697 by Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor of London, of whom there is a statue in the building.

At Clifton Campville, reached at 12.15 p.m., Professor Hamilton Thompson again acted as guide. The church of St. Andrew, the

CLIFTON
CAMPVILLE

spire of which is a conspicuous landmark in the neighbourhood, is mainly a beautiful example of fourteenth-century work, but retains traces of thirteenth-century windows in the N. wall of the N. aisle. The N. wall of the chancel is also of the thirteenth century, and a small vaulted chapel at the N.E. corner of the nave is of the latter part of that century. The latter was largely rebuilt in the fourteenth century, and the tower and spire are of this date. The window-tracery is throughout of excellent design, and there are large windows, corresponding to the W. window, in the N. and S. walls of the tower. In the S. wall of the S. aisle is a fourteenth-century tomb-recess with a semicircular arch and, at the back, a

contemporary wall-painting of the Coronation of the Virgin, with a kneeling donor in armour, accompanied by his wife. Over this are traces of a medieval painting of the Resurrection and of two shields, one of Vernon. The painting has recently been 'treated' by Professor Tristram. The seventeenth-century chancel-screen bears on its doors the inscription MASTER GILBERT PARSON OF CLIFTON IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1634. The S. chapel has screens of early fourteenth-century date in the central bay and of 1634 in the E. bay, the latter with leaf-work of beautiful and unusual character. The chapel contains an interesting series of tombs, including a fourteenth-century palimpsest brass of a lady, the alabaster table-tomb of Sir John Vernon (d. 1545) and his wife Ellen, and monuments by Rysbrack to Sir Charles and Sir Richard Pye, the first of whom was the builder of the neighbouring hall.

Mr. G. McN. Rushforth pointed out that the cusped opening in the head of the window E. of the door on the N. side of the nave retains its original glass, an early example of the 'arms of Christ' or Passion shield, which became so popular in the fifteenth century. On a large red escutcheon are displayed the cross (green) encircled by the crown of thorns (brown), and the spear and reed in saltire. In the intervals appear the three nails and two rods (all in blue).

The company then proceeded to Tamworth for luncheon. Tamworth, seated at the junction of the Tame and Anker, seems TAMWORTH to have early become one of the seats of the Mercian kings. In 913 Ethelfleda, the Lady of the Mercians, constructed the Burgh of Tamworth against the Danes and here she died in 918. Athelstan and Sitric of Northumbria met at Tamworth, Sitric marrying Edith, the sister of Athelstan. In 943 Anlaf, Sitric's son, took Tamworth by storm. The minster at Tamworth was a reputed foundation of Edgar in 963. It was dedicated to St. Edith, the first abbess of Polesworth and the wife of Sitric. After the Conquest Tamworth was granted to Robert the Steward, and it was not till the reign of Henry I that it came to the family of Marmion. From them it passed to the Frevile and Ferrers families. In 1348 Sir Baldwin Frevile was besieged in his own castle by the townsfolk. For a day or two the castle was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots and in the Civil War it was taken by the Parliament after a siege of three days (1642).

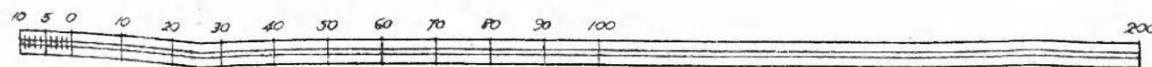
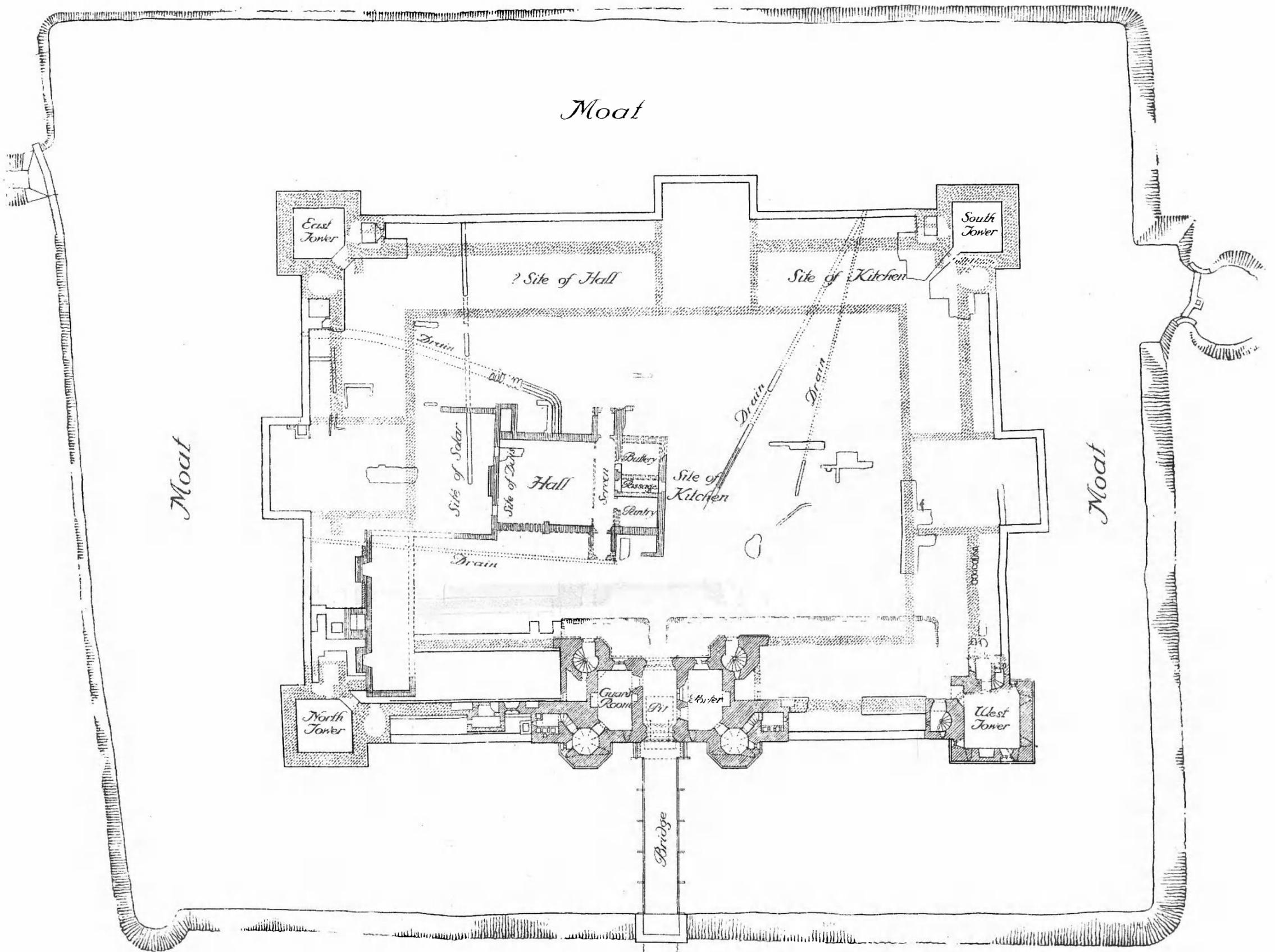
At 2 p.m. the castle (Fig. 3) was visited under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. The castle formerly consisted of a bailey in addition to the still-existing motte which stands on the N.W. TAMWORTH CASTLE side of the former enclosure. Even in Leland's time the 'base court and great ward of the castle' was 'clean decayed and the walls fallen down.' Remains of a tower have been uncovered on the side towards the Market Place. The motte is some 50 feet high and is crowned by a shell-keep enclosing buildings. The motte is no doubt of early Norman construction, as is the curtain wall which climbs up its N.E. side and presents a remarkable example of herring-bone masonry. The existence

KIRBY MUXLOE CASTLE

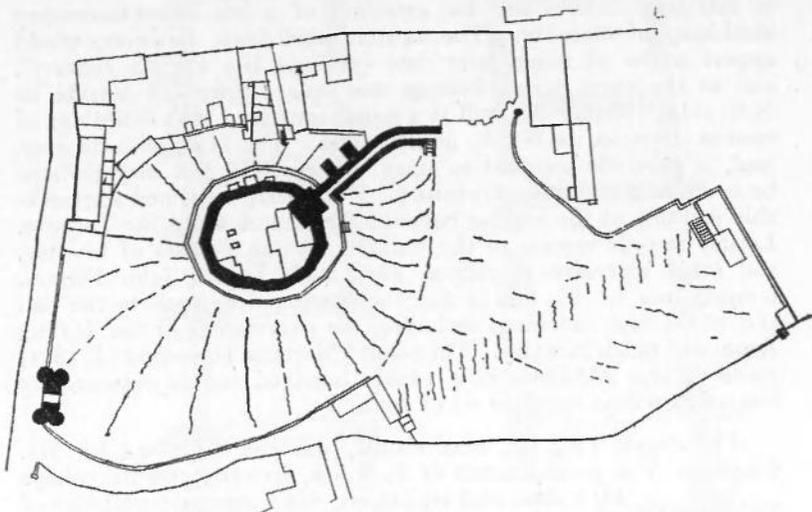
Leicestershire



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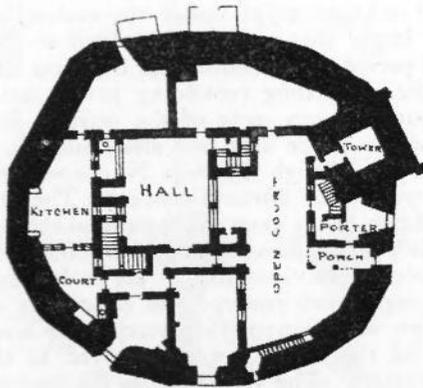


Scale of Feet
 (Plan by courtesy of H.M. Office of Works.)



GENERAL PLAN

0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET



GROUND PLAN

0 10 20 40 80 120 FEET

FIG. 3. TAMWORTH CASTLE
 (From *Trans. Birmingham and Midland Institute*, ix, 1878-9)

of this wall implies also the existence of a late eleventh-century shell-keep of masonry. The existing shell-keep, however, would appear to be of much later date (perhaps late twelfth century), and to the same period belongs the square tower set astride its N.E. side. Within the wall is a small courtyard with buildings of various dates on its W., N. and E. sides. The Hall, with its open roof, is generally assigned to temp. Henry VIII, but may perhaps be as old as the fourteenth century. It formerly contained a remarkable painting of the combat between Sir Lancelot and Sir Tarquin. Leland records repairs to the building by the Ferrers of his day, and other extensive alterations were made by Sir John Ferrers, temp. James I. To him is due the Renaissance porch to the hall and much fine panelling, including the overmantel in the Dining Room and much heraldry. The second Marquis Townsend (d. 1811) made various additions, now mostly removed and represented by fragments with a spurious air of antiquity.

The church (Fig. 4), next visited, was also described by Mr. Clapham. The parish church of St. Edith, formerly a secular college for a dean and six canons, was a reputed foundation of **TAMWORTH CHURCH** King Edgar, perhaps in succession to a church founded by St. Edith. The minster is mentioned in the will of Wulfric Spot, 1010. The college was dissolved in 1547. The earliest surviving work in the church consists of the N. and S. arches of the crossing and parts of the side walls of the chancel, which belong to a twelfth-century cruciform building. The early fourteenth-century crypt under the eastern part of the S. aisle seems to imply that aisles were added to the nave of this building at that period. The church was burnt on Trinity Monday, 1345, and to the succeeding rebuilding in the latter part of the fourteenth century belongs most of the existing structure. This applies to the whole of the nave and aisles and the transepts with their eastern chapels, though the large N. chapel (St. George) was apparently enlarged in the fifteenth century. The fifteenth century saw also the addition of the great W. tower and the clearstory of the nave. The accompanying plan (Fig. 13) shows the church as existing about 1760, since which time the S. porch has been destroyed. The church, though much restored and refaced, is still a fine and spacious structure with fourteenth-century nave arcades. The E. and W. arches of the crossing were removed in the fourteenth-century reconstruction. The W. tower has the base of a stone spire which was apparently never completed; it is more remarkable as possessing a double newel staircase with two concentric flights of stairs. The early fourteenth-century crypt has a ribbed stone vault in four bays and remains of painted inscriptions.

The monuments in the church include under the N. arches of the chancel (a) Sir John Ferrers, 1512, and Dorothy his wife, with alabaster effigies, (b) a late fourteenth-century effigy of a lady ascribed to Jane de Frevile, 1339, (c) effigies of a knight and lady ascribed to Sir Baldwin Frevile, 1400, and Jane his wife; in the chancel an altar tomb with the casement of a brass, presumably to Sir Thomas

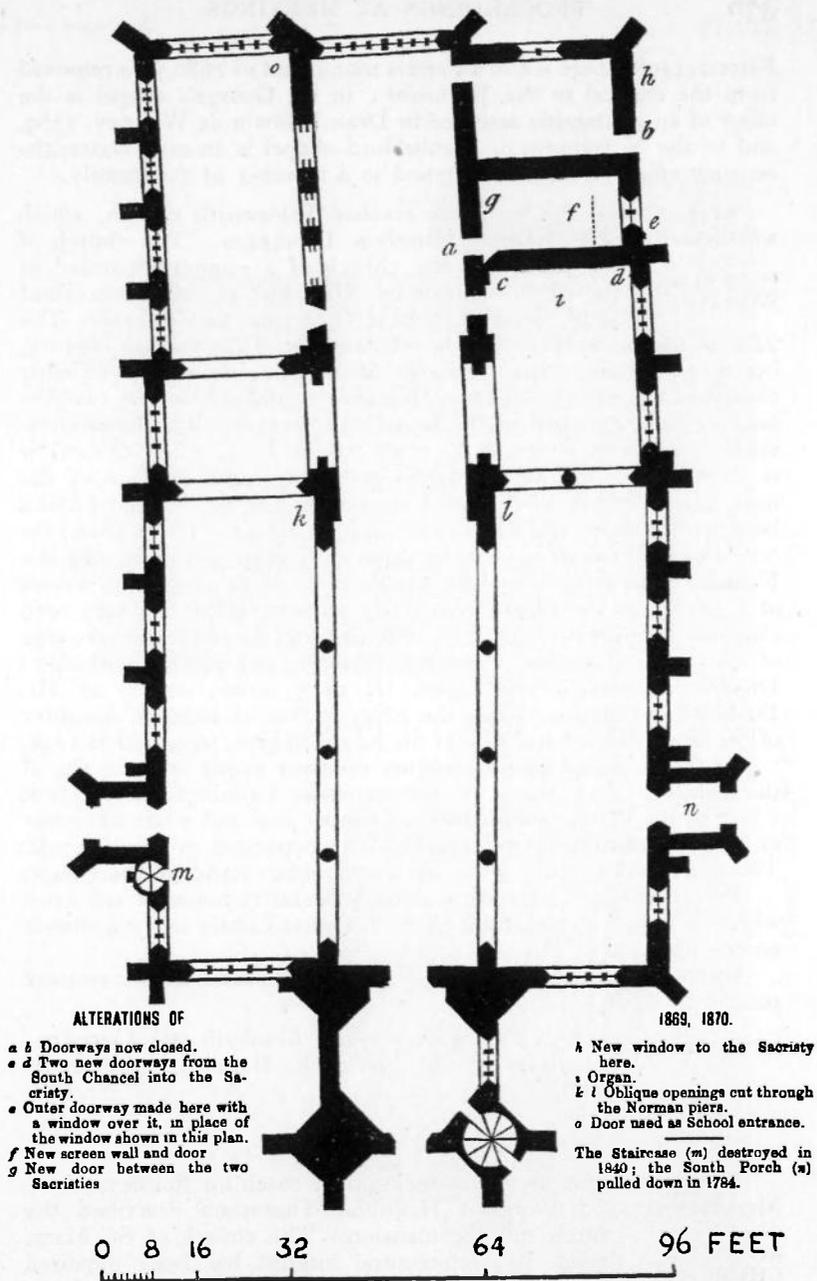


FIG. 4. TAMWORTH CHURCH

(From C. F. R. Palmer, *History and Antiquities of the Church of Tamworth*, 1871)

Ferrers, 1498; there is also a Ferrers monument of 1680, now removed from the chancel to the W. tower; in St. George's chapel is the effigy of an ecclesiastic assigned to Dean Baldwin de Whitney, 1369, and in the N. transept or Comberford chapel is an early sixteenth-century effigy in armour assigned to a member of this family.

At 3.45 p.m. the members reached Polesworth church, which was described by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The church of St. Edith was the church of a nunnery founded in the ninth century by King Egbert, whose daughter Edith is said to have been the first abbess. The nave of the conventual church, substantially of the twelfth century, but much altered at later periods, has a north aisle, which probably contained the parochial altar. This aisle is probably of late twelfth-century date, enlarged in the fourteenth century. The fourteenth-century tower is at the N.E. angle of the nave. The chancel is modern. An effigy of an abbess remains on the N. side of the nave, carved in flat relief, with a pastoral staff in her left hand and a book in her right, and her feet resting on a hart. The fourteenth-century W. doorway retains its door with good ironwork. In the N. aisle, in the second bay from the E., is the stone effigy of an abbess of c. 1200. In the third bay is a fine alabaster effigy of a lady with elaborate headdress; one of the shields formerly painted on the side of the tomb (Cokayne quartered with Hertull impaling Shirley: Dugdale-Thomas, *Warwickshire*, II, 1115, 1120) shows, as Mr. Rushforth pointed out, that the effigy is that of Isabella, daughter of Sir Hugh Shirley and wife of Sir John Cokayne, who died in 1438.

In the S. wall a twelfth-century doorway opens into the site of the cloister. Few traces of the monastic buildings survive, but a part of the W. range with an open timber roof and a late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century fireplace, is incorporated in the Vicarage. The fourteenth-century gatehouse of the abbey stands in the village.

Pooley Hall, an interesting sixteenth-century house of red brick with a detached chapel, built by Sir Thomas Cokain in 1509, stands on the outskirts of Polesworth.

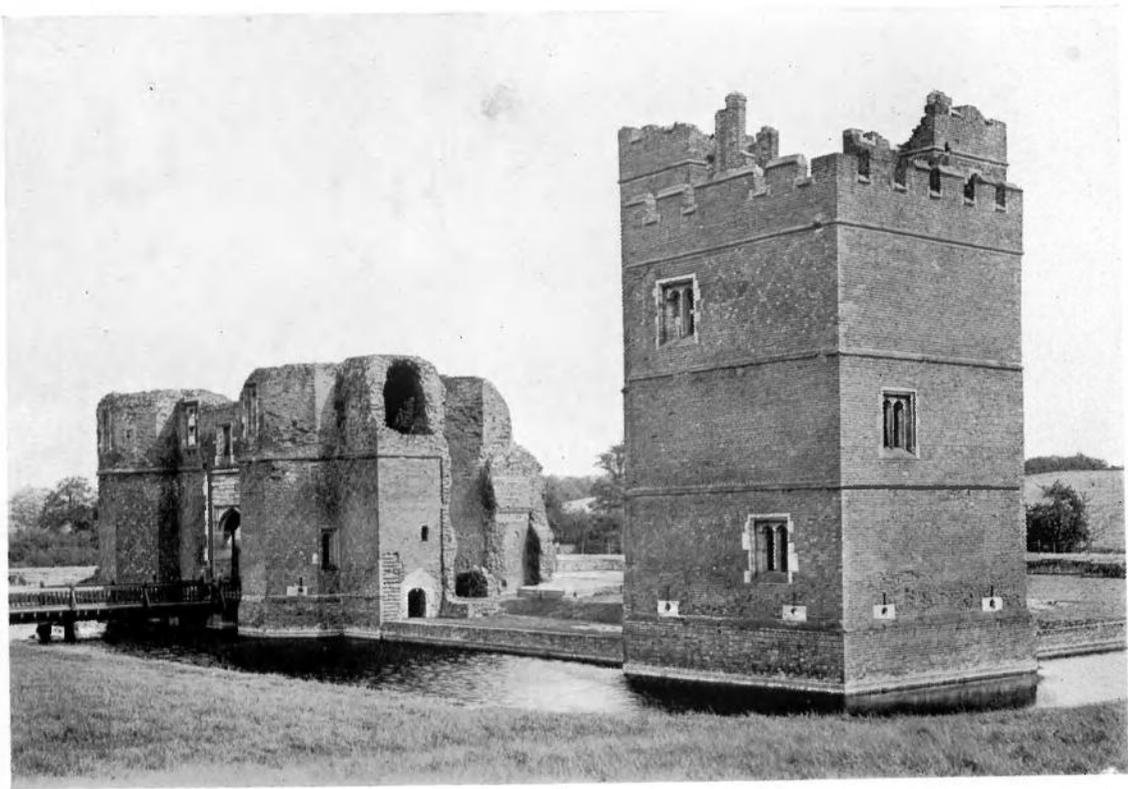
By the kind invitation of the Vicar, tea was taken in the vicarage parlour.

LECTURE At 8.30 p.m. a lecture on 'Elizabeth and Leicester' was given by Mr. Martin R. Holmes at the Grand Hotel.

Thursday, 20th July

At 9.30 a.m. the members departed by coach for Rothley, where Mr. Herbert and Professor Hamilton Thompson described the church and the mansion. The church of St. Mary, though its architectural interest has been impaired by modern restoration, is a building of various dates, with a fine W. tower, completed about the close of the fourteenth century, the two lowest stages of which, with thick buttresses clasping the angles, are late twelfth-century

ROTHLEY
CHURCH
AND
TEMPLE



KIRBY MUXLOE CASTLE : WEST FRONT

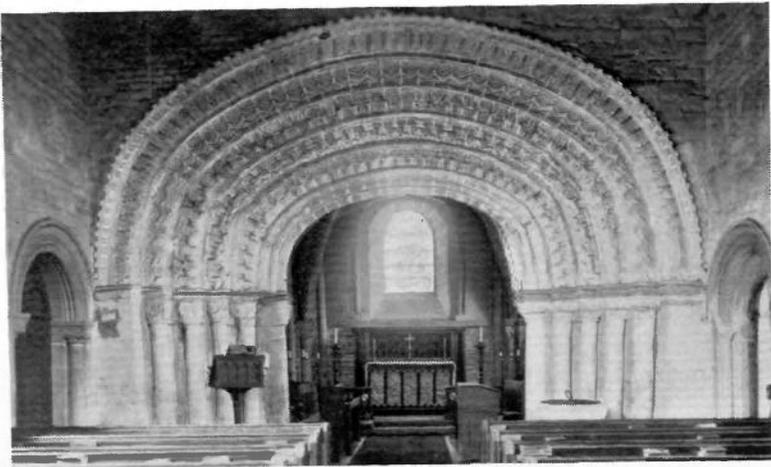
To face page 376.

PLATE XI.



Photo by Victor W. Long, Rugby

A. STANFORD-ON-AVON CHURCH : W. END, WITH ORGAN FROM WHITEHALL PALACE



B. TICKENCOTE CHURCH : CHANCEL-ARCH

work. There are a twelfth-century font and a good fifteenth-century rood-screen. Of the interesting monuments, the earliest, at the E. end of the N. aisle, is the table-tomb of Bartholomew Kyngston and his wife Elinor, with incised figures and an English inscription containing directions, made in 1486, for the celebration of their obit. The Babingtons of Rothley Temple are commemorated by two monuments dated 1544 and 1567 and by later tablets.

In the churchyard is a remarkable Saxon cross-shaft, datable to c. 1000, the sides decorated with panels of careful interlacing, etc. The material is millstone grit from Derbyshire.

The mansion of Rothley Temple, at a little distance W. of the church and village, incorporates the remains of the preceptory of Knights Templars, founded here in 1231, which after the suppression of the order, passed to the Knights Hospitallers. On the N. side of the house, with which it is connected by a porch beneath a small tower, is the chapel, an aisleless building of the thirteenth century with much excellent and simple detail. In the porch there is an effigy of a knight of much the same date, which was brought here from Rothley church in 1876.

A series of papers on Rothley by various writers, dealing fully with its history and antiquities, will be found in *Trans. Leices. Archaeol. Soc.* xii, 1-127. The manor and parish included a number of detached hamlets and chapelries scattered over the N.E. part of Leicestershire, and constituting a liberty whose courts were held by the owners of the preceptory as lords of the manor. After the dissolution of religious houses, Rothley Temple was acquired by the Babingtons, and Thomas Babington Macaulay, born there at his grandfather's house in 1800, took the title of Baron Macaulay of Rothley.

At 11.30 a.m. the party was received at Stanford-on-Avon church (Pl. xii A) by the Rev. G. W. Colbeck and was addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The church of St. Nicholas, the advowson of which was given with the manor soon after the Conquest to the abbot and convent of Selby in Yorkshire, is a large building of 1312, with a W. tower, the parapet and pinnacles of which were renewed in the eighteenth century. The details throughout are plain, and much of the window tracery is formed merely by the intersection of the mullions prolonged into the head of the window; but the internal effect of the church is spacious and imposing. The principal features are the stained glass, most of which is contemporary with the church, but which includes some sixteenth-century work, and the monuments. The earliest of these, in the S. aisle, is that of a fourteenth-century rector in a canopied recess. The rest, in the N. aisle, commemorate the family of Cave and their descendants, beginning with the tomb of Thomas Cave (d. 1558), who bought the manor from the Crown after the dissolution of Selby Abbey, a very good example of the mingling of early Renaissance detail with Gothic design. The furniture of the pulpit and altar and oth e

fittings, the gift of the wife of Sir Thomas Rowe, ambassador to Constantinople in 1621, were worked by the donor. The organ in the W. gallery was originally in Whitehall Palace, but was sold by order of Cromwell and re-erected here.

Although the church was not actually appropriated to Selby until the middle of the fifteenth century, the abbot and convent of Selby, as lords of the manor, may have contributed towards the building of the church. This may account for the affinities between the glass of Stanford and that of the York School—a point emphasised both by Professor Hamilton Thompson and by Mr. G. McN. Rushforth in the following note contributed by him.

The windows contain a good deal of the original fourteenth-century glass, of high quality, but partly rearranged and patched with later work, probably at some restoration in the first half of the last century.¹ The resemblance between the set of Apostles in the south windows of the chancel and similar figures in the nave of York Minster, to which Professor Hamilton Thompson called attention, suggests that Selby Abbey may have had something to do with the work. The tracery of the east window contains, besides a Majesty between two bishops or abbots, a set of heraldic shields apparently referring to the royal family under Edward II. Another set at the top of the main lights represent, Winston suggested, nobles connected with him by marriage: Thomas Lord Wake, husband of Blanche of Lancaster, the king's cousin, and brother-in-law of Edmund of Woodstock, the king's half-brother; John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, who married Joan of Bar, the king's niece; Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, husband of Elizabeth the king's sister. The missing fourth shield may have been that of Gilbert de Clare, who married another of the king's sisters, Joan of Acre, or his son. The main lights contained a row of sacred figures under canopies, set against a grisaille background. Possibly part of one of the saints survives in the second light, but the Madonna now at the top of the central light seems to be on too small a scale. Some of the original borders have the covered cup of Galicia, one of the badges of Queen Eleanor of Castile. Among various inserted fragments is a donor group of Thomas Cave, who bought the manor at the Dissolution, and whose tomb is in the north aisle. The lower part of the window was formerly blocked up, but has now been opened and recently filled with glass from Stanford Hall, given by Lord Braye. It is a richly coloured royal arms with Tudor supporters, flanked by figures of Henry VII and his queen, standing with their arms resting on high pedestals, evidently derived from some engraving of the well-known group by Holbein, formerly at Whitehall. The background of diagonal bands inscribed 'Dieu et mon droit' recalls that of Willement's heraldic windows in the great hall of Hampton Court

¹ Detailed descriptions by C. Winston in *Architectural notices of the churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton* (Oxford, Parker, 1849), 218 ff, and F. Sydney Eden in the *Journal of the Society of Master Glass*

Painters, iii (1930), 156 ff. A photograph of the east window is reproduced in A. H. Dyson's *Story of S. Nicholas, Stanford-on-Avon* (Rugby, 1929).

(1840-46), and suggests that he was responsible for the present form of this glass.

The side windows of the chancel have remains of the set of apostles referred to above on the south side, and another series of saints on the north; all under canopies set against grisaille backgrounds.

Some of the best and most untouched glass is to be seen in the tracery lights of the east windows of the north and south aisles. Each has a rood with Mary and John, but in the north window this is surmounted by Christ as Judge, and in the southern one by a bishop holding a head, either St. Denis, or, possibly, as Professor Hamilton Thompson suggests, St. Cuthbert with the head of Oswald, which would be another example of Northern influence. The minor openings of the southern window have finely drawn birds and fishes, which are unusual. They occur again in the adjoining south window. The two middle lights below in either case have figures under canopies; on the south two virgin martyrs with palms, and on the south Anne teaching Mary to read, and a bishop. Winston doubted whether the first pair were *in situ*, and thought the bishop belonged to one of the north windows of the chancel.

In addition to remains of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Cave memorials, there are several small subjects (black and stain) of domestic character which may have come from the old Hall (rebuilt 1670). One in the westernmost window of the south aisle shows a bird cage (*cavea* in Latin), a rebus of Cave, also mentioned in the epitaph of Sir Thomas Cave (d. 1613) on his tomb in the chancel.

Stanford Hall, in the park N. of the church, was built by Sir Roger Cave in 1670. His descendant, Sarah, sister and heir of Sir Thomas Cave (d. 1792), and wife of Henry Otway, obtained in 1839 the termination of the abeyance of the barony of Braye in her favour, as descendant and representative of the last Lord Braye, who died in 1557.

Proceeding to Lutterworth, the company was addressed in the church by the Rev. H. S. Stephenson and Professor Hamilton Thompson. The church of St. Mary is a large building without striking architectural features, of which the earliest portion is the lower part of the tower, early in the thirteenth century. This was originally crowned with a broach spire, which was taken down in the eighteenth century and superseded by a quasi-Gothic belfry stage with tall pinnacles. The nave and aisles were rebuilt at the end of the thirteenth century, and the chancel remodelled in the fifteenth century. To this later date, when the clearstorey and the fine wooden roof were added to the nave, belong the wall-paintings of the Doom above the chancel arch and the 'Trois Morts et Trois Vifs' (much restored) over the N. doorway. There is a late fourteenth-century wooden pulpit and a fifteenth-century table-tomb of a member of the Feilding family in the N. aisle. The church is celebrated owing to the incumbency of John Wycliffe, rector from 1374 to 1384, who resided here from 1382 to 1384 and died here. Of the relics traditionally associated

LUTTER-
WORTH

with him none can be said to have existed in his day : the fragment of a vestment is late fifteenth-century, the fine table at the W. end of the church is Jacobean, the altar candlesticks are of a seventeenth-century pattern, his so-called chair is later still, and the portrait is merely an ideal picture of a reformer.

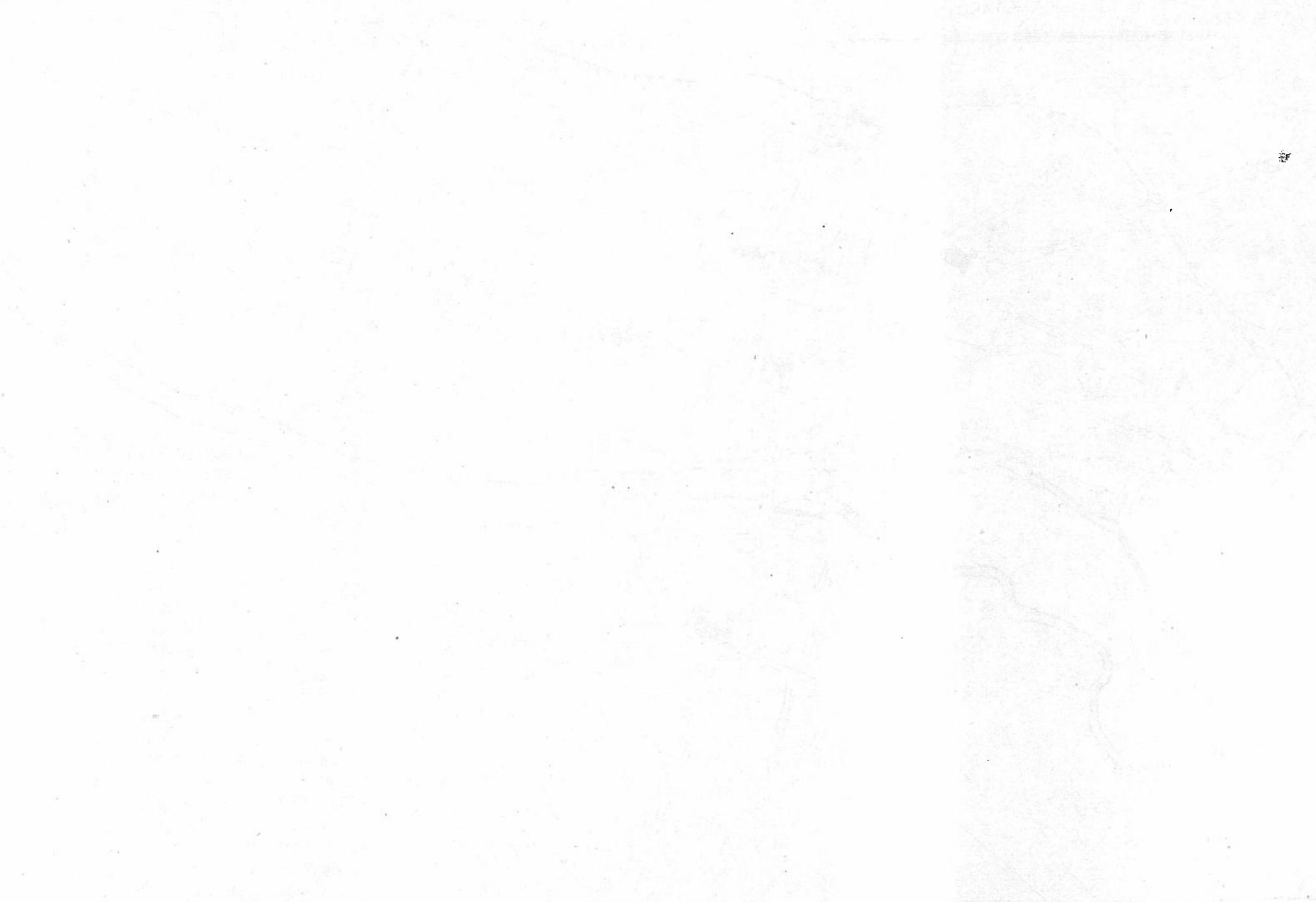
After luncheon at Lutterworth, the company proceeded to Lilbourne castle, under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. The motte-and-bailey castle, on marshy ground on the left bank of the Avon, consists of a mound with a bailey S.S.E., and another smaller enclosure N.E. The scale of the earthwork is small and the mound has no level space at the top ; but the ditch and rampart were formidable. About half a mile to the W. near Watling Street, there is a somewhat larger and higher mound known as Hill Ground, with traces of a small rectangular court N.W. The castle was probably a stronghold of the Camvilles, but of its history nothing is known, and it most probably fell into disuse in the course of the twelfth century.

The neighbouring church is a small building, mainly of the fourteenth century, and contains some good windows with curvilinear tracery and broad segmental heads. There are remains of a wall-painting on the chancel-arch.

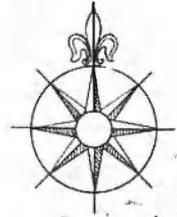
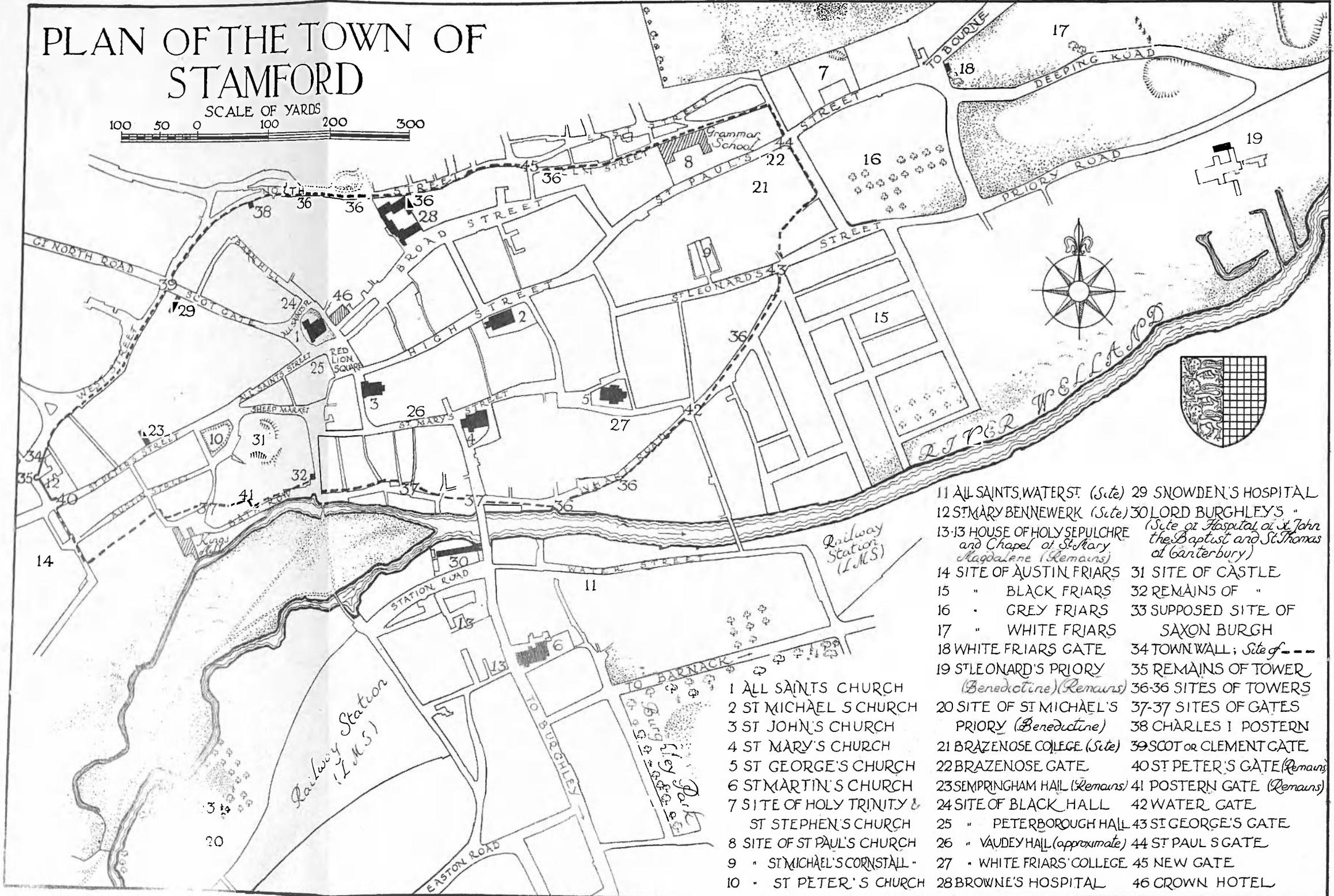
At 3.10 p.m. the members reached Ashby St. Legers, where Professor Hamilton Thompson again acted as guide. The church and house, which stand close together, form a picturesque group and are buildings of considerable interest. The manor of Ashby came to the family of Catesby by marriage at the close of the fourteenth century and remained in their possession until it escheated to the Crown by the attainder of Robert Catesby in consequence of the Gunpowder Plot. The manor-house, with forecourt and gatehouse, is largely Elizabethan, with some remains of earlier work ; and the room on the first floor of the gatehouse, known as the Plot room, is traditionally said to have been a place of meeting of the conspirators among whom Robert Catesby took a prominent part. It was to Ashby he rode after the discovery of the plot and the arrest of Guy Fawkes, and thence to Dunchurch and to Holbeach in Staffordshire, where he was shot while defending himself against the force led by the local sheriff.

The church of St. Leodegarius or Leger, which was appropriated in the twelfth century to the Augustinian priory of Laund in Leicestershire, was rebuilt for the most part early in the fifteenth century, but the chancel and its N. chapel are of late fourteenth-century date. The arcade on the N. side of the chancel is blocked. It contains much fine woodwork, including a beautiful fifteenth-century rood-screen with ribbed carving, several fifteenth- and seventeenth-century pews, Jacobean and Georgian pews, and a Jacobean pulpit. A number of fifteenth-century wall-paintings have survived in a more or less fragmentary condition : over the chancel-arch, possibly a Doom ; incidents of the Passion ; by the N.

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PLAN OF THE TOWN OF STAMFORD



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 ALL SAINTS CHURCH | 11 ALL SAINTS WATERST. (Site) | 29 SNOWDEN'S HOSPITAL |
| 2 ST MICHAEL'S CHURCH | 12 ST MARY BENNEWERK (Site) | 30 LORD BURGHELY'S " |
| 3 ST JOHN'S CHURCH | 13-13 HOUSE OF HOLY SEPULCHRE
and Chapel of St Mary
Magdalene (Remains) | (Site of Hospital of St John
the Baptist and St Thomas
at Canterbury) |
| 4 ST MARY'S CHURCH | 14 SITE OF AUSTIN FRIARS | 31 SITE OF CASTLE |
| 5 ST GEORGE'S CHURCH | 15 " BLACK FRIARS | 32 REMAINS OF " |
| 6 ST MARTIN'S CHURCH | 16 " GREY FRIARS | 33 SUPPOSED SITE OF
SAXON BURGHELY |
| 7 SITE OF HOLY TRINITY &
ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH | 17 " WHITE FRIARS | 34 TOWNWALL; Site of --- |
| 8 SITE OF ST PAUL'S CHURCH | 18 WHITE FRIARS GATE | 35 REMAINS OF TOWER
(Benedictine) (Remains) |
| 9 " ST MICHAEL'S CORNSTALL " | 19 ST LEONARD'S PRIORY | 36-36 SITES OF TOWERS |
| 10 " ST PETER'S CHURCH | 20 SITE OF ST MICHAEL'S
PRIORY (Benedictine) | 37-37 SITES OF GATES |
| | 21 BRAZENOSE COLLEGE (Site) | 38 CHARLES I POSTERN |
| | 22 BRAZENOSE GATE | 39 SCOT or CLEMENT GATE |
| | 23 SEMPRINGHAM HALL (Remains) | 40 ST PETER'S GATE (Remains) |
| | 24 SITE OF BLACK HALL | 41 POSTERN GATE (Remains) |
| | 25 " PETERBOROUGH HALL | 42 WATER GATE |
| | 26 " VAUDEY HALL (approximate) | 43 ST GEORGE'S GATE |
| | 27 " WHITE FRIARS' COLLEGE | 44 ST PAUL'S GATE |
| | 28 BROWNE'S HOSPITAL | 45 NEW GATE |
| | | 46 CROWN HOTEL |

doorway, St. Christopher; over the nave arcades, Tudor badges. There are brasses of Sir William Catesby (d. 1470), of which the indents and only a part of the inscription remain, his son Sir William, who was beheaded after the battle of Bosworth, and his wife (a fine brass with much heraldry), a member of the same family (c. 1500), and Sir Richard Catesby (d. 1552)—the last under a pew in the N. aisle. There are two other brasses (1416 and 1510), and several monuments of owners of the manor in the seventeenth and succeeding centuries.

At 4.15 p.m. the party reached Crick church, and was addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The church of St. Margaret is chiefly remarkable for its fine chancel, built in the
CRICK second quarter of the fourteenth century, with large windows which have freely designed curvilinear tracery and finely carved stops, and richly decorated sedilia and piscina. The rest of the church is mainly of thirteenth-century date; but the tower and spire were rebuilt much about the same time as the chancel, whilst the aisles were widened and fourteenth-century windows inserted. The arms of Astley recur in the fourteenth-century work: Sir Thomas Astley, who in 1338 began the foundation of his collegiate chantry at Astley church in Warwickshire, was lord of the manor of Crick and probably paid for the rebuilding of the chancel, which is closely similar in detail to the chancel at Astley. There is a curious twelfth-century cylindrical font with a bossed surface and a band of chevron ornament at the rim, supported by three grotesque figures; also, good fourteenth-century sedilia and piscina, and fragments of a fifteenth-century screen incorporated in a modern panel hanging over the chancel-arch. For plan and details of the church, see J. H. Parker, *Churches of Northants*, 1849.

At 8.30 p.m. a lecture on "The architecture of
LECTURE Stamford" was given by Mr. H. F. Traylen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., at the Grand Hotel.

Friday, 21st July

At 9.0 a.m. the members left by coach for Tickencote church (Pl. xii B), where they were received by the Rev. W. St. George Coldwell. Mr. Clapham described the buildings,
TICKEN- and remarked that it was amongst the most remarkable
COTE examples of Romanesque in the country. It was built c. 1160. Though a small building consisting formerly of only a chancel and nave, it has a remarkable enriched chancel-arch of five recessed orders with various forms of decoration. The chancel is remarkable also as having a ribbed vault of that sexpartite form which is extremely uncommon in this country. It formerly had a fourteenth-century chantry on the S. side.

The church had fallen into decay when it was restored by Elizabeth Wingfield in 1792, who entirely rebuilt the nave. Over

the south door is the inscription: 'Eliza Wingfield with that true sense of religion and reverence for her Maker, which ever distinguished her life, repaired this church in the year 1792. She died July 14th, 1794, aged 87 years, and her remains are here deposited.' The work of this period, from the designs of S. P. Cockerell, is remarkable as perhaps the only example of eighteenth-century Romanesque, for the new work was designed to accord with the old. In the chancel is the oak effigy of a knight of the second half of the fourteenth century. Under the communion table (given in 1627) is a medieval altar-slab. The font is of early thirteenth-century date but largely in Romanesque style.

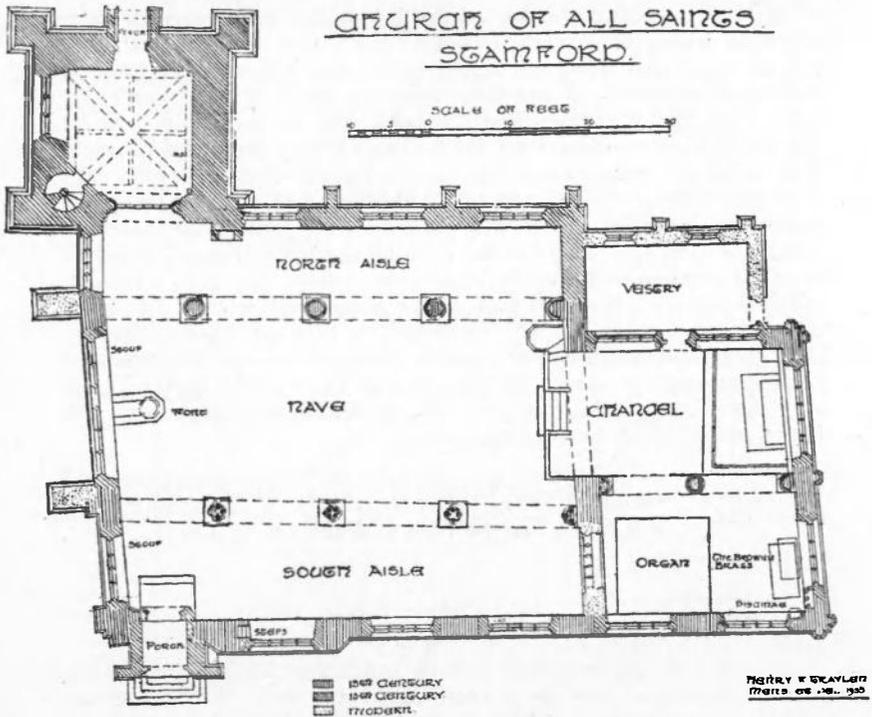


FIG. 5

At 11.15 a.m. the party reached Stamford, where Mr. H. F. Traylen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., acted as guide. The Great North STAMFORD Road of the Romans, the Ermyne Street, one of the four great roads for which we are still indebted to them, passed a little to the W. of the present road, crossing the River Welland at a point known as the Stone ford, whence the town afterwards took its name. The road was subsequently diverted to pass through the medieval town, rejoining the old road on the S. of

the Roman site from which the village of Great Casterton takes its name and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Stamford.

The river Welland passes through the town, and the N. portion became one of the Five Danish Burghs and is situated in the county of Lincoln. The S. part, known as Stamford Baron of the fifteenth century, is much smaller, but possesses examples of twelfth-century architecture and forms part of the county of Northampton.

All Saints' Church (Fig. 5) was first visited. The plan consists of nave, N. and S. aisles, chancel with S. Chapel, modern vestry on the N., a tower and spire at the N.W. and S. porch

**ALL
SAINTS'
STAMFORD** Practically the whole of the thirteenth-century plan exists, one of the features of this date being the beautiful external arcade. At the E. end of the chancel, the angle and central buttresses exist of varying heights. The thickening of the walls at the S. end of the S. aisle and the existence of a respond in the angle formed by the W. and S. walls seems to indicate a thirteenth-century tower and possibly a spire at this point. The straining-arch S. of the chancel-arch is a modern insertion by Sir T. G. Jackson. The N. arcade of the nave with its cylindrical columns is of early thirteenth-century date. The S. arcade is a beautiful example of mid thirteenth-century work. The richly moulded arches are supported by piers with detached shafts varying in plan. The remaining feature of this period is the arcade (of the third quarter of the thirteenth century) on the S. side of the chancel. Its arches are of two orders, one plainly chamfered, the other richly moulded and supported by beautiful carved capitals of varying design. There is a double piscina in the E. wall of the chapel adjoining, of the same date. Examples of fourteenth-century work do not exist except that the S. porch possesses certain features of later decorated work. In the late fifteenth century the whole of the church was repaired and altered by William Browne, the founder of Browne's Hospital, and it is to him that we owe the magnificent tower and spire with its four angle turrets and deeply set windows. He added the clearstorey and other Perpendicular work, consisting of the N. wall of N. aisle and chancel and all the windows. In the S. chapel is the Browne brass and on the E. wall of the N. aisle are monuments to the same family. The font, of Purbeck marble, is of fifteenth-century date.

At noon the party proceeded to St. Mary's Church (Fig. 6). The plan consists of nave, N. and S. aisles, chancel, N. and S. chapels, S. porch and tower and spire at the W. end. In this

**ST.
MARY'S
STAMFORD** church there are examples of the work of early thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but the structure is essentially that of a thirteenth-century church with arches and aisles rebuilt c. 1465. The tower, with its four arcades on three sides and triple bell-chamber windows is the finest example of mid thirteenth-century architecture of any town on the Great North Road after leaving London. The spire is of fourteenth-century work. In the niches on the four diagonal faces

are figures of the four evangelists. The ball-flower decorates the spire-lights and also the elaborate parapet at its junction with the tower. The features of the fifteenth century are the nave-arcades, the windows, the N. and S. aisles and N. and S. chapels. The S. aisle is a graceful example of Perpendicular work with the pointed arches of the windows, buttresses and niches. Worthy of notice are the fourteenth-century statue of the Virgin in the N. chapel; and the beautiful tomb of Sir David Phillips and his wife. Sir David was

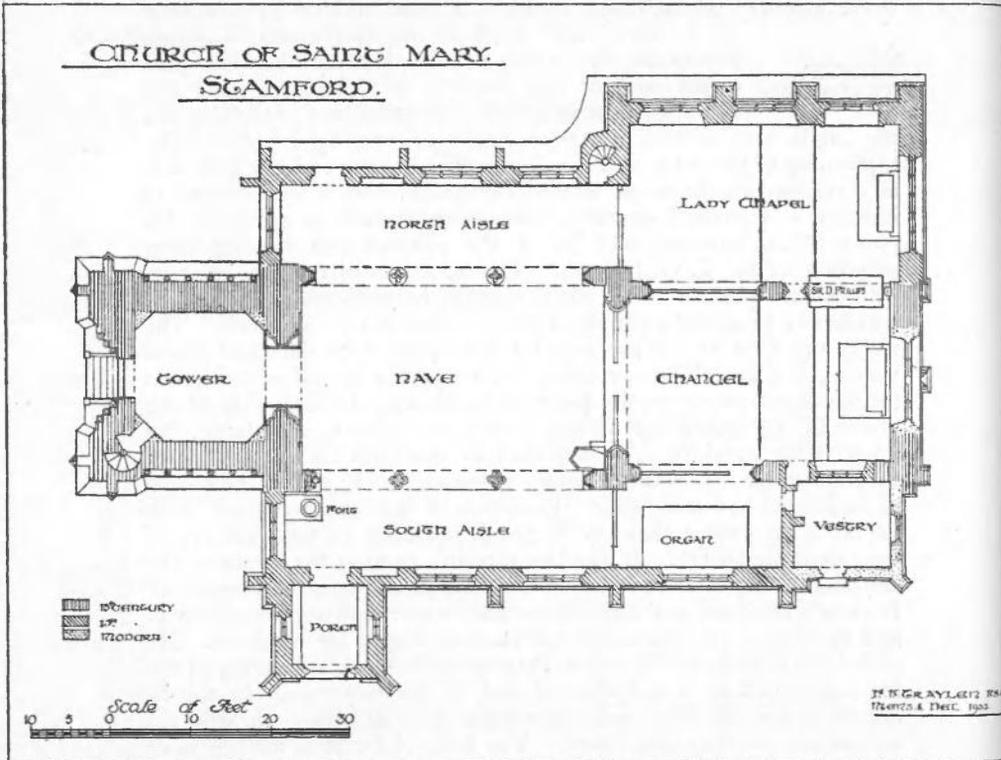


FIG. 6

steward of the estate of Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII who lived at Collyweston about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Stamford. There is also a mutilated effigy in armour, *c.* 1390, under a trefoil ogee canopy in the N. chapel. The roof of the N. chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has a fine wagon-ceiling, the gift of Alderman Hickman, *c.* 1513.

At 12.30 the municipal regalia were inspected in the Town Hall.

After luncheon the company divided into two parties, A and B. Party A visited Burghley House and St. Martin's Church under the

Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is extremely faint and illegible due to the low contrast and scan quality. It appears to be several lines of a letter or document.

Very faint line of text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or a date.

guidance of Mr. Traylen, whilst party B went to St. Leonard's Priory, Wittering Church and Barnack Church under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson and Mr. Clapham, both parties reassembling for tea at Stamford.

Burghley House (Pl. xiv), built by Queen Elizabeth's Lord Treasurer, was described by John Norden in 1610 as, by report, 'a fayre and stately Howse, and very fertily scituate.' Since then, BURGHELY its elaborate surroundings—the 'terraces, conduits, HOUSE fish-ponds, fountains, etc.' noted by Camden—have vanished beneath the destructive hand of 'Capability Brown,' but the building remains amongst the most remarkable of its time. It is ranged round a courtyard, with a central archway in the W. wing and the main entrance in the N. wing. The oldest part of the structure is the E. wing, which includes the timber-roofed hall and a stone-vaulted kitchen of mid sixteenth-century date, constructed perhaps between 1556 and 1564, when unspecified building-operations are known to have been in progress. This earlier work is distinguished by steep roofs with Colleyweston slates, by four-centred heads to the window-lights, and by recessed mouldings; the remainder of the house having fiat-leaded roofs and square-headed window-lights. The N., W. and S. wings were built approximately between 1577 (the date on the vaulting of the W. entrance) and 1587 (the date on the parapet over the N. entrance), but part at least lies on the foundations of an earlier house. Externally, it is still much as it was built. Internally, the only surviving features of the original house are the kitchen, the roof of the great hall, the stone staircase in the N. wing, and the vaulting of the W. entrance with its shields and dated inscription. For the rest, the Elizabethan fireplaces and ceilings and almost all the panelling have gone; but they have been in part replaced by some excellent panelling by Grinling Gibbons, and by ceilings painted by Verrio, who had his own rather tumultuous establishment in the house for many years.

Lord Burghley was himself in close consultation with the builders throughout the work, but plans by John Thorpe, clearly made before the completion of the building, suggest that Thorpe provided the nucleus of the design. (See J. A. Gotch in *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, new series, v, 1899, pp. 243 ff.; and G. Patrick, *Ib.*, old series, xxxv, 1879, pp. 256 ff.)

ST. MARTIN'S. STAMFORD
St. Martin's Church (Fig. 7) is that of the only Stamford parish in the Diocese of Peterborough, and stands upon the site of a former twelfth-century building, of which not a vestige remains. It dates from the last quarter of the fifteenth century and is entirely of the style of that century. The plan consists of nave, N. and S. aisles, chancel, N. and S. chapels, tower at the W. end, and S. porch. The tower is a monumental example of Perpendicular work and forms a prominent feature in the street, which is regarded as one of the finest of any town on the Great North Road. It was the subject of a picture by J. M. W. Turner. Internally, on the N. of the chancel

is the Burghley Chapel containing the tomb of Sir William Cecil, Lord Treasurer of England in Elizabethan days, and he was buried in the vault below in 1598. It is a fine example of the English Renaissance. Adjoining is the monument to the memory of his father, Sir Richard Cecil, who was buried at Westminster. His grandfather was buried in St. George's Church, Stamford. A third monument, to John Earl of Exeter, 1700, is remarkable as having been made in Rome. The heraldic glass is an interesting collection, and the following notes upon it have been supplied by Mr. G. McN. Rushforth.

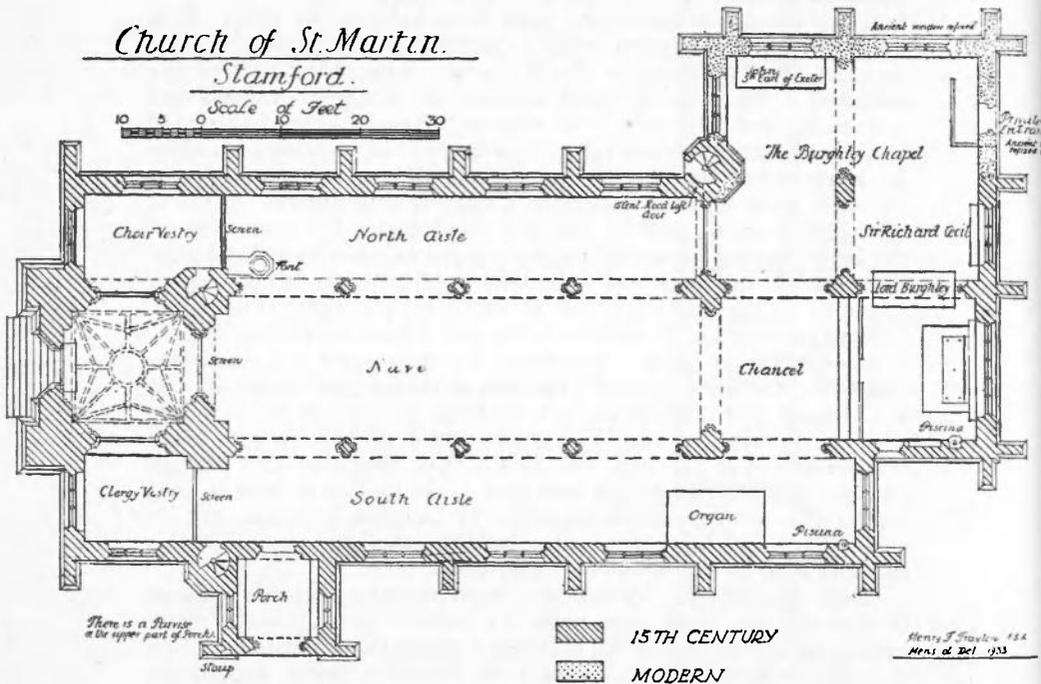


FIG. 7

In 1754 Lord Fortescue, the then owner of Tattershall Castle, allowed the 9th earl of Exeter to remove painted glass from the Collegiate Church there for the adornment of St. Martin's. But not all that is now to be seen in the church came from this source, and Mr. A. E. Dixon explained that the shields and figures in the east window represent bishops of Lincoln and abbots connected with the district in the time of Bishop Russell (1480-96) when the church was rebuilt. Shields from Tattershall (Cromwell, Goldsborough, Marmion, Grey) are to be seen in the southern windows. But the most interesting parts of the Tattershall glass are six panels from a window (perhaps more than one) representing scenes from the

Passion with their corresponding Old Testament types, as set out in the *Biblia Pauperum*, from which, as Mr. Rushforth demonstrated, not only the accompanying texts, but in some cases the compositions themselves are derived.¹ It is not impossible that originally the scheme of the block book was carried out, in which the Gospel episode is set between two Old Testament types; but in only one case have we got both type and antitype, viz., Samson carrying off the gates of Gaza and the Resurrection. The pendant, however, to David and Goliath, viz., the Harrowing of Hell, is to be seen at the top of the south window of the hall in Burghley House. The building accounts of Tattershall Church contain payments in 1482 to four glass-painting firms for work done, among which four windows 'de historia' supplied by 'John Glasier of Staunford' may be the source from which these panels came.²

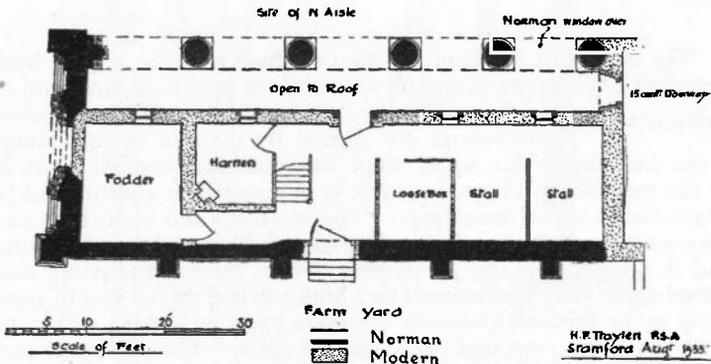


FIG. 8. ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY, STAMFORD

The present building of St. Leonard's Priory (Fig. 8), originally a 'cell' of Durham Abbey, consists of the nave and its W. end, together with five-and-a-half bays of its N. arcade. The latter is a notable example of work of c. 1160-1190. The short massive cylindrical columns and arches of plain semicircular orders, plain base-moulds and cushion-caps are giving place to bell-capitals, arches with moulded orders, and water-holding bases, the W. respond developing into a semicircular member and detached shafts each side. The W. end of the nave is of c. 1190, and exhibits three semicircular arches, ornamented with Norman decoration and supported by groups of thin shafts and moulded bands. In the gable is a good example of the vesica. Plinth-moulds, which appear to be the only original feature left on the S. side, seem to suggest

¹ Berjeau's facsimiles make this clear for the scenes of Moses striking the rock, David killing Goliath, Samson with the gates of Gaza, and the angel

showing the empty tomb to the women.

² Roy. Commission on Hist. MSS., *Penshurst Papers*, p. 199.

that there was no S. aisle. In the neighbouring county of Rutland, instances occur of village churches possessing a N. aisle only of Norman date.

The small church of All Saints, Wittering, is a remarkably complete example of late pre-Conquest building. It consists of a chancel and nave to which a N. chapel and W. tower were subsequently added. The original building is of lofty proportions for its size and has small pilaster strip buttresses in long-and-short work. The most remarkable feature, however, is the chancel-arch with a massive roll-moulding and outer architrave framing the opening and interrupted only by the very heavy impost-blocks. The N. aisle was added *c.* 1140-50 and the N. chapel and W. tower *c.* 1320. The tower is ashlar-faced and surmounted by a low stone spire.

HOSPITAL. The church of St. John the Baptist, Barnack (Fig. 9), is chiefly remarkable for its pre-Conquest tower which may well date from the second half of the tenth century. The decorative pilaster-strips are carried up the two original stages of the building. The upper stage has notable decorated stelae set in the wall-face. The tower-arch is a remarkable specimen of the Anglo-Saxon use of mouldings. The N. arcade and aisle of the nave were built late in the twelfth century when a N. chapel was also added. The S. arcade, aisle and porch were built *c.* 1200. The porch has a ribbed stone vault surmounted by a high-pitched gabled roof of stone. Early in the thirteenth century the stone vault was added within the tower with the octagonal top stage and spire. The present chancel dates from *c.* 1300 and the two chapels and vestry were added or rebuilt in the fifteenth century.

The font is an interesting work of the thirteenth century, and there are monuments to a knight and lady (*c.* 1300) in the N. chapel, a canopied tomb to a member of the Walcot family in the S. chapel and a Jacobean alabaster monument in the chancel to Francis Whitstones, 1612, signed by Thomas Greenway of Derby. One of the most interesting features of the church is the recently discovered carved figure of Christ in Majesty. This almost certainly dates from late in the pre-Conquest period and is one of the most important examples of late Saxon sculpture. In the churchyard is a portion of a pre-conquest tomb-slab similar to those in Peterborough Cathedral.

At 5.15 p.m. the parties reassembled at Browne's Hospital, Stamford (Pl. xv). Mr. Traylen again acted as guide. This important hospital at Stamford, built at the end of the fifteenth century, is arranged on the infirmary plan with a small quadrangle to the N. It was founded by William Browne, Alderman of Stamford, who commenced its erection before his death in 1490. His brother-in-law, Thomas

BARNACK CHURCH

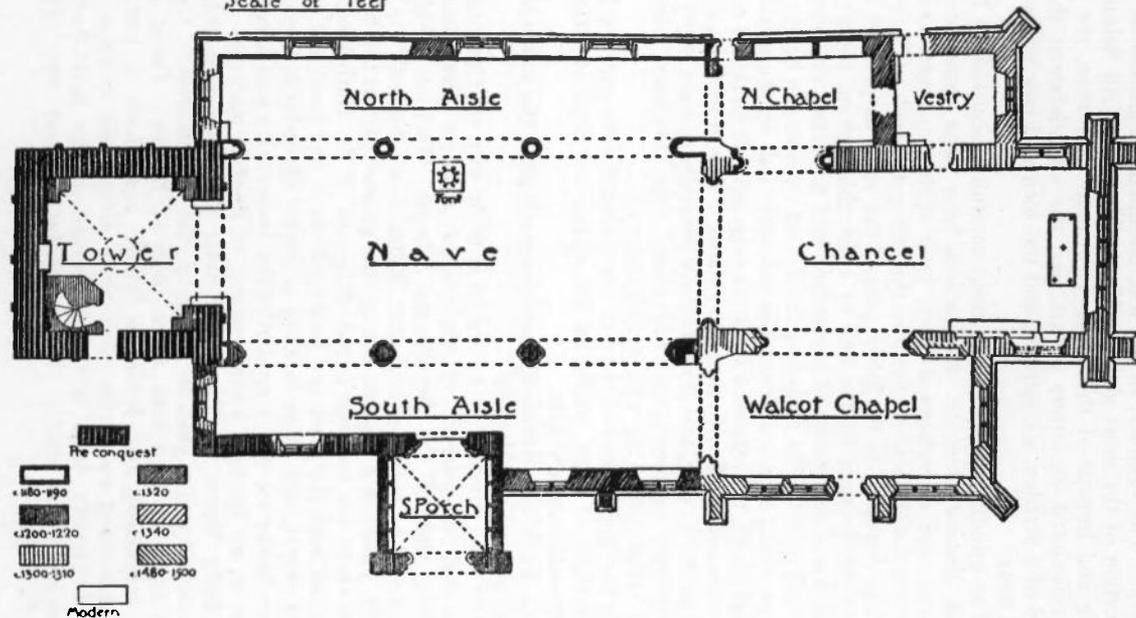
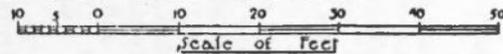


FIG. 9

(From *The Victoria County History, Northants*)

Stoke, a canon of York, completed the work and presented to the hospital a silver seal, on which is represented the three Persons of the Trinity. The founder, in his will, intended the almshouse 'for the invocation of the most glorious Virgin Mary, and All Saints, to the praise and honour of the Name Crucified.' In 1610, the hospital was refounded by letters patent, and the establishment then consisted of a warden, a confrater, and ten men and two women of the aged poor.

The buildings, which have been carefully recorded by Dollman in his *Ancient Domestic Architecture*, have been rather drastically restored, and an octagonal tower built against the entrance porch, replacing the old bellcote between the hall and chapel. The infirmary hall was designed as the lower part of the main range, and is somewhat overwhelmed by the hall or audit chamber on the first floor, which has a fine range of transomed and traceried windows, and a good oak roof. The chapel at the E. end extends the height of both storeys, being separated from the infirmary hall by the usual screen, against which the returned stalls are original. It no doubt originally communicated also with the upper room. The court has a cloistered walk on its W. side, and the buildings generally contain many of their old fittings, furniture, and old glass. (See Dollman, *Anc. Dom. Arch.*, 1858, plates 24, 24a, 25, 26 and 27.)

In the upper floor of the hall are a seventeenth-century fireplace and a chest of 1629, whilst on the screen are texts of sixteenth or seventeenth-century date.

Mr. G. McN. Rushforth has kindly supplied the following notes on the glass of the Hospital.

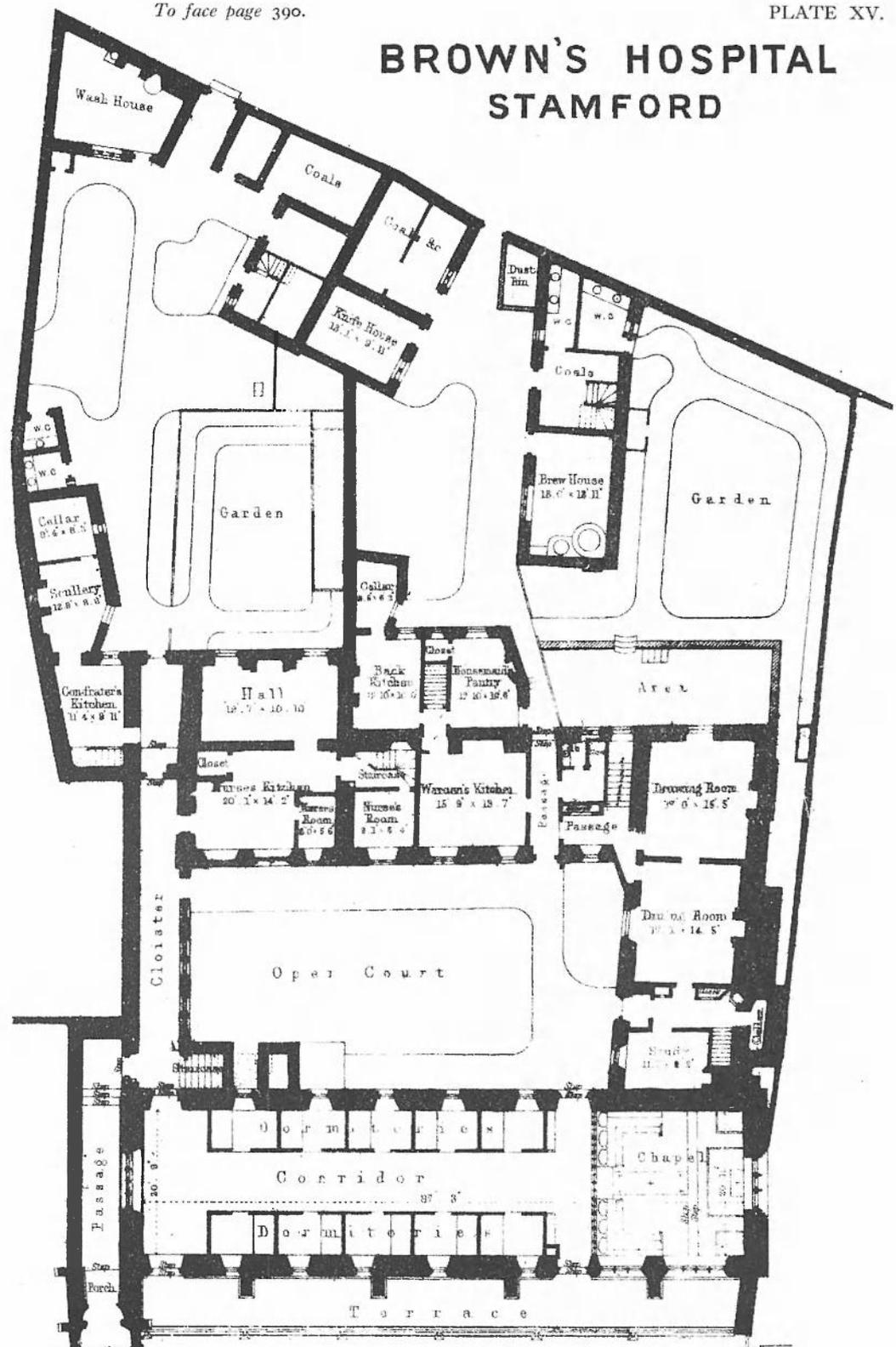
The S.E. window of the chapel is filled with contemporary glass (somewhat disordered) of exceptional richness and elaboration, recalling that of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick. Full-length figures of the Baptist, a royal saint (Edward or Edmund), the Trinity, and St. James as a pilgrim, occupy the greater part of the lights, but below them are inserted curtailed figures of St. Katherine, Cecilia (crowned with red roses and holding lilies in one hand and red roses in the other), and Mary holding a Gothic three-light window with Perpendicular tracery, a symbol of the Incarnation and Virgin Birth, which is, so far as I know, unique in English medieval art.¹ In the Audit Room on the upper floor there are also remains of fine contemporary glass in three of the S. windows.² Originally there seem to have been three pairs of figures; David and St. Paul (repeated), and Solomon, whose companion is lost. They are surrounded by scrolls with texts from their writings. Thus, one of David's texts is the beginning of the first Psalm, and Solomon's scroll reads: *Vir iracundus provocat rixas* (Proverbs, xv. 18).

¹ E. Mâle (*Fin du moyen age*, 3rd ed., 1925, p. 215) mentions an example in sixteenth-century glass at Ferté-Bernard (Sarthe). The medieval authorities for the symbolism are collected in H. Marracci's

Polyanthea Mariana (Rome, 1694), p. 170.

² Illustrated in Dr. Nelson's *Ancient Painted Glass in England*, pl. xxvi.

BROWN'S HOSPITAL STAMFORD



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR.

Scale of Feet



Attention was drawn to the Burghley Bede House, although not included in the formal visits. This is a charming row of stone-built almshouses, having provision for ten rooms in one row, and two in an E. wing, with the same number of rooms on the first floor, approached by a common staircase, and lighted by stone gables on both sides. A picturesque line of chimney-stacks stands on the N. side. There is an isolated wing on the W. The hospital was founded by William Cecil, the first Lord Burghley (who was M.P. for Stamford in 1547, and died in 1598), for a warden and twelve poor men.

BURGHLEY
BEDE
HOUSE.
STAMFORD

Saturday, 22nd July

At 9.30 a.m. the company departed by coach for Ulverscroft Priory, where it was addressed by Mr. Clapham. Ulverscroft or Ulverscroft Priory was founded for Canons Regular of St. Augustine about 1134 by Robert (Bossu) Earl of Leicester. It was always a poor house, even after 1465 when the neighbouring Priory of Charley was united to it. It was visited by Bishop Alnwick in 1438, when the prior complained about the slackness of his canons, and the canons about the negligence and bad management of the prior. The prior complained that the sacrist 'rambled about bird's-nesting.' The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* gives the nett annual value at £83 10s. 6½d. The priory was exempted in 1537-38 from the general suppression of the lesser monastic houses, for a fine of £166 13s. 4d. It was, however, surrendered to Dr. London by Edward Dalby the prior, six canons and a novice on September 15th, 1539.

ULVERS-
CROFT
PRIORY

The remains consist of parts of the church with a N. aisle and W. tower, and parts of the E., S. and W. ranges of the cloister, all set within a moated enclosure. The church appears to have been rebuilt in the thirteenth century and to have consisted of a long rectangular building without any structural division. The W. tower was built within the W. end of the nave in the fifteenth century. At the same time the church itself was much altered and the N. aisle added. The S. wall remains largely entire with two large windows and sedilia in the chancel and a continuous clearstorey of fifteenth-century windows, formerly of four lights. The heads of the windows have fallen since Buck's view was taken in 1730, but the angel-corbels of the roof survive with some coats of arms. The tower, with diagonal buttresses, is still largely complete. Of the E. range only the southern portion, now a farmhouse, survives; it dates from the thirteenth century. The S. wall of the frater has remains of the projection of the pulpit. The W. range has remains of two thirteenth-century windows and three trusses of a medieval timber roof of braced collar-beam construction.

Some rather unusual slip-tiles have been found at Ulverscroft, evidently forming part of a Zodiac series. The only device found,

however, was the Ram with the inscription 'Sol in ariete.' Other tiles bear an alphabet similar to that on tiles at St. Mary's de Castro, Leicester.

At 10.45 a.m. Gracedieu Priory was reached, and was inspected under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson and Mr. Clapham. The priory of the Holy Trinity and St. **GRACE DIEU** Mary de Gratia Dei was founded for Augustinian **PRIORY** 'canonesses'—habitually called nuns in the Middle Ages—about 1239 by Rohese de Verdon, lady of the manor of Belton. The ruins stand close to the edge of Charnwood Forest, in a field close to the road from Loughborough to Coalville. Large portions of the E. and S. ranges of the cloister-buildings remain, including most of the chapter-house; but after the suppression they were converted into the dwelling-house of the Beaumont family and partly rebuilt in brick, so that the traces of their original arrangement have been obscured by the later work. The E. alley of the cloister seems to have been included within the plan of the E. range—i.e. the dormitory extended over the alley. A four-centred fifteenth-century arch carried the outer wall of the E. range across the W. end of the chapter-house. The church was destroyed at the suppression; but a fragment of walling is left at the N.E. angle, suggesting a former Lady-chapel here, and the lines of its foundations can be followed with some degree of certainty. These, however, as well as the W. range of the cloister, are covered by mounds of grass; and the whole site is in need of excavation. Wordsworth's allusion to 'the ivied ruins of forlorn Gracedieu,' with which he became acquainted during his residence at Cole Orton, implies a more romantic character than the site actually possesses; but the wooded slopes of Charnwood and the gardens of the modern Gothic house, built by Ambrose Phillipps de Lisle of Garendon Abbey in the middle of the nineteenth century, are not unattractive. Francis Beaumont, the dramatist, was born in 1586 in the Tudor house which his father had built out of the remains of the priory.

At 11.30 a.m. the members arrived at Breedon-on-the-Hill and were addressed by Mr. Clapham. Breedon-on-the-Hill was the site of an early Saxon monastery which, if Hugo Candidus is to be believed, was one of those Mercian monasteries founded late in the seventh century as offshoots of the **BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL** Abbey of Peterborough. The identity of the patron saint (St. Hardulf) was unknown until the recent discovery of a fragment of an early English printed life of the late seventh-century St. Modwena of Burton which connects her with the hermit Hardulf of Anchorchurch-on-Trent, a few miles to the N.W. The monastery was, no doubt, destroyed by the Danes, but by some unknown but remarkable chance an extraordinary amount of its carved decoration was preserved in the subsequent re-buildings of the church. This decoration forms the most interesting and extensive repertoire of Mercian carving which has survived and may be assigned to the end of the eighth century. The greater part of it consists of carved

friezes with foliage, animals, human figures and geometrical designs, built into various parts of the later structure ; in addition there are larger figures built into the E. gable and the tower (*see Archaeologia* lxxvii).

The church was given by Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby and Nottingham, to St. Oswald's priory at Nostell in 1144 and became a cell of that Augustinian house. The existing tower is of the twelfth century and formerly communicated with an aisleless nave and a chancel probably also aisleless. In the thirteenth century the chancel was rebuilt of four bays with vaulted aisles and the E. arch of the tower was replaced by a wider arch.

A polygonal porch formerly existing on the S. side was probably of the same period ; it was subsequently replaced by the existing S. porch standing rather further W. In the fifteenth century the clearstorey was added to the chancel and the nave entirely rebuilt. Owing to the presence of the cloister on the N., this nave was set well to the S. of the axis of the chancel. It probably formed the parish church and only the E. responds of the arcades now survive.

The arcades of the chancel were reconstructed in the eighteenth century and the S. aisle lost its stone vaults in 1783.

The N. aisle forms the chapel of the Shirleys of Staunton Harcourt. It contains the interesting family pew of 1627 and monuments of John Shirley, Frances Shirley (1595), and Sir George Shirley (*Arch. Journ.* lxi, 394).

After luncheon at Melbourne, the party visited Melbourne Church under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. This church (Pl. xvi and Fig. 10) was granted to the Bishops of Carlisle about the time
MEL-
BOURNE of the establishment of the see in 1133. It is not unlikely that, although Melbourne, like some of their other possessions, was a long way from their see, the first bishop may have intended to establish here a college of secular canons close to the residence which he also had here. This might account for the imposing scale on which the church was planned in or about the period 1130-40. The whole of the church is virtually of one date, but whilst the work was going on, changes were made in the usual medieval fashion. It is a fine example of twelfth-century building, and consists of an aisled nave, chancel transepts, central tower and two low towers at the W. end with simple groined vaults and a vaulted portico or tribune in between. Above this portico was a gallery open to the church. The chancel ended in an apse which, in the fifteenth century, was made square on plan. Originally, it seems to have been the full height of the church with an upper range of windows, but, at a late date, it was divided into two storeys and the lower storey was vaulted. The remains of the springing of the vaulting show a section which indicates that it was inserted.

The transepts originally had apsidal chapels which were destroyed in the fifteenth century. The only other change made in the church was in the thirteenth century, when the principal portion of the S. wall was rebuilt.

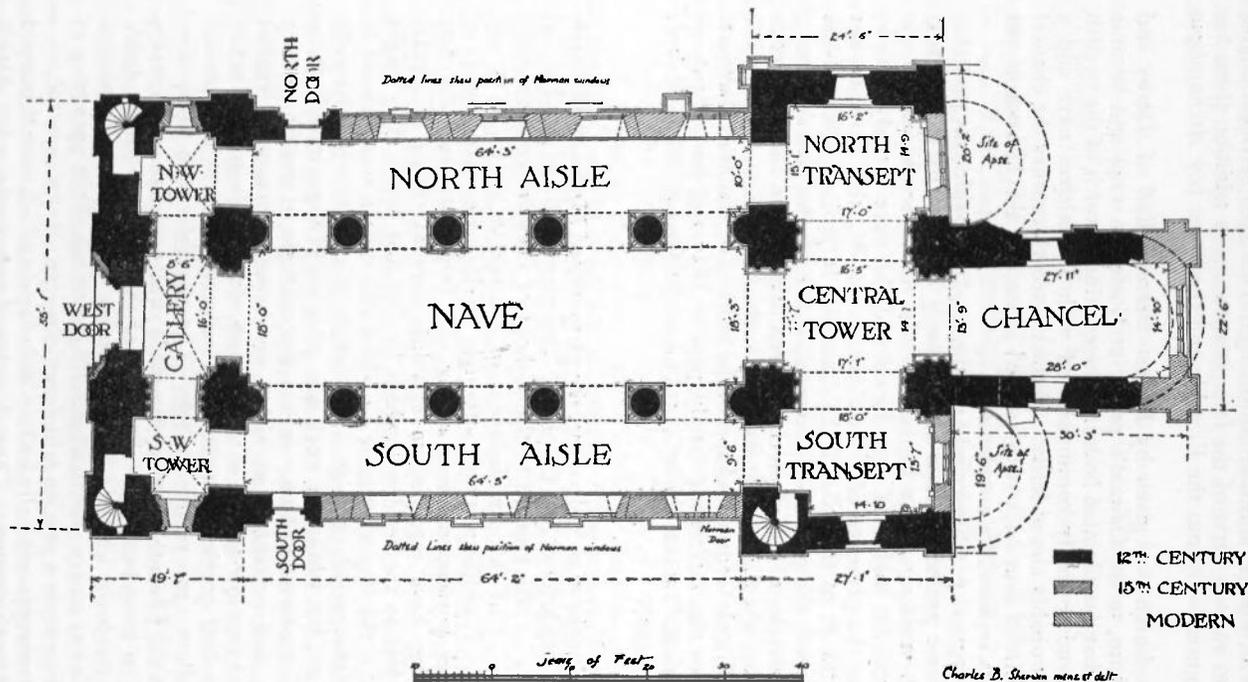


FIG. 10. MELBOURNE CHURCH
(From *Arch. Journ.*, lxxi)

In the S. transept are a thirteenth-century effigy and some monuments of the Hardinge family (see *Arch. Journ.*, lxxi, 393). At the E. end of the nave is a curious painting of Belial.

The members proceeded to the grounds of Melbourne Hall. The lay-out of these grounds, with their clipped yew-hedges and leaden figures, dates from the eighteenth century, and is a notable and beautiful example of its kind.

At 2.45 p.m. the members reached Staunton Harold and were received by the Earl Ferrers, F.S.A., under whose guidance they inspected the chapel. This chapel is remarkable as a building designed in the Gothic style but dating from 1653. It consists of a W. tower, aisled nave and chancel, round the outside of which runs the inscription: 'Sir Robert Shirley baronet: founder of this church: anno domini 1653, on whose soul God hath mercy.' Over the W. door is the further inscription: 'In the year: 1653 when all things sacred were throughout ye nation either demollisht or profaned Sir Robert Shirley Barronet Founded this Church whose singular praise it is to have done the best things in ye worst times And hoped then in the most callamitous The Righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.' The Gothic style is severe and for the most part reminiscent of the fifteenth century. The fittings are, however, entirely of their own period and include panelled pews, a pulpit, a fine wrought-iron screen between chancel and nave, and a wooden screen between nave and tower. Above the latter screen is a gallery containing a contemporary organ by Father Schmidt. The ceilings are boarded and almost flat, and are painted with a representation of the Creation. The altar retains the original pall and tasselled cushions. The plate includes two fine gilt candlesticks, an alms-basin, two flagons, two Communion cups with covers, two standing pattens with covers, all of the seventeenth century, but some of them retaining a semblance of Gothic style. (See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, Second Series, xxvi, 121 ff.)

The party then proceeded to Ashby-de-la-Zouche Castle, where it was addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The castle was probably founded by Hugh de Grantmesnil, to whom the manor was given by the Conqueror. In the reign of Henry II it passed into the possession of the Zouches by the marriage of its heiress, Alice de Beaumais, with Alan la Zouche, and remained in their hands until the death of Hugh la Zouche in 1399. After some changes in ownership, it was granted by Edward IV to Sir William Hastings, created Baron Hastings of Ashby-de-la-Zouche. His grandson was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1529. On the death of the tenth earl in 1789, his inheritance passed to his sister's son, Francis, Lord Rawdon, created Marquess of Hastings in 1816. In 1868 it again passed in the female line to the grandparents of the present owner, the Countess of Loudoun.

Although early masonry remains in the walls of the hall, the ruins of the castle for the most part are of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The block of buildings composed of the hall, with cellar and solar at the E. end and buttery and pantry (now destroyed) to the W., occupied the N. side of a large quadrangle; and, W. of this, with an intervening yard, is the great kitchen. East of the quadrangle was a smaller courtyard, on the N. side of which, adjoining the S.E. corner of the cellar or solar, is the chapel. At the S.E. corner of the main quadrangle is the imposing 'keep,' a tower-house built in 1476 by the first Lord Hastings, of the same type as the towers at Tattershall in Lincolnshire and Wingfield in Derbyshire. This building is connected with the kitchen by an underground passage beneath the quadrangle. Foundations of other buildings remain. The castle was dismantled in 1648: the Mount House, a small building E. of the ruins, appears to have been erected during the Civil War as a military outwork.

The church of St. Helen, mainly of the fifteenth century, contains the fine tomb of Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon (d. 1561), and an earlier tomb, in the N. aisle, with an effigy dressed in palmer's weeds, probably commemorating one of the Zouches.

Monday, 24th July

At 9.30 a.m. the members departed by coach for Whissendine Church, where they were received by the Rev. W. A. Mandell and addressed by Prof. Hamilton Thompson. The church of St. Andrew, which in the thirteenth century belonged to the abbot and convent of Lindores in Fife, was transferred by them in 1309 to the prior and convent of Sempringham, to whom it was appropriated in 1311. The nave arcades are of the thirteenth century, the N. arcade being reinforced by additions to the piers in the seventeenth or eighteenth century: the detail throughout is fine and interesting. In the first half of the fourteenth century a bay was added W. of the nave, and the noble W. tower was built, in general design very like the tower of Oakham, with lofty pinnacles, but without a spire. At the same period traceried windows were inserted in the aisles and elsewhere. The clearstorey and the handsome roof of the nave, with carved wall-pieces and bosses, were added in the fifteenth century, but the roof was reconstructed in 1728. The tracery of the window in the end wall of the S. transeptal chapel was altered in the fifteenth century. The transepts are of the fourteenth century. N. of the chancel is a small chapel, rebuilt in modern times. The Renaissance screen at the E. end of the S. aisle was brought here from the old chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge.

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PLATE XVI.

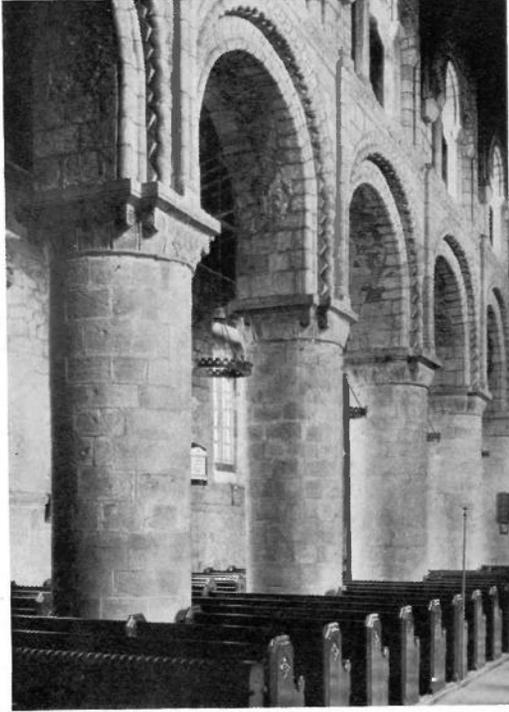


Photo by B. C. Clayton

MELBOURNE CHURCH : N. ARCADE



A. GABLE-END : FINIAL REPRESENTING SAMSON
AND THE LION



B. COLUMN-CAPITAL

HALL OF OAKHAM CASTLE

Photos by B. C. Clayton

The company then proceeded to Langham Church, where it was received by the Rev. E. M. Strong and was again addressed by Prof. Hamilton Thompson. The church of St. LANGHAM Peter and St. Paul was one of the chapels subordinate to the parish church of Oakham, but is a large building of considerable beauty. It was almost completely rebuilt early in the fourteenth century; but the lower part of the tower, with the arch into the nave, is *c.* 1200, and the fabric of the chancel, retaining one of its original windows and a round-headed piscina, is also mainly of this date. In the S. side of the chancel is a low-side window. The N. transept was taken down, probably in the sixteenth century, and the N. aisle was continued across its side. The nave and the large transeptal chapels are of much the same date as the similar work at Oakham, and, as there, the S. transept has a W. aisle: the internal detail is plain, but the windows, especially the great window in the S. transept, have good curvilinear tracery. The clearstorey, contemporary with the arcades, is returned above the chancel arch. The nave-roof is of the fourteenth century. The spire was added to the tower at this period, and the font is also of the fourteenth century. In the S. transept is an alabaster slab, with incised effigies of John Dickenson (d. 1535) and Annys his wife. The fifteenth-century E. window and the window already mentioned in the S. transept contain excellent modern stained glass by Mr. J. N. Comper.

This church is one of the few in which the custom is maintained of strewing the floor of the nave with hay from the churchyard on the feast day after St. Peter's day.

Langham was probably the native place of Simon Langham, abbot of Westminster 1349, bishop of Ely 1362, archbishop of Canterbury 1366-1368, who became a cardinal in 1368 and died at Avignon in 1376.

At 12.15 the party reached Oakham Church, where Prof. Hamilton Thompson again acted as guide. The church of All Saints, with its OAKHAM CHURCH chapels, including Egleton and Langham, was among the possessions which the abbot and convent of Westminster acquired from Edward the Confessor. The rectory was appropriated to Westminster in the fourteenth century. The S. doorway of the twelfth-century church remains, but the building was enlarged in the thirteenth century, to which belongs the E. wall of the S. transept, and the nave and aisles were rebuilt in the fourteenth. The arcades of the nave are finely moulded, and the clustered piers have capitals with much figure sculpture in low relief. The beautiful W. tower and spire formed part of the fourteenth-century work, together with the S. porch and the W. portions of the transepts. The tower is engaged within the aisles. In the fifteenth century the present chancel with its aisles was rebuilt, the clearstorey was added, and several windows were inserted. The E. window is modern, and the whole church was very thoroughly restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1858. There is a later twelfth-century font with intersecting arcading.

After luncheon the members proceeded to the Old School House of the grammar school, founded in 1584 by Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester and rector of North Luffenham, stands in the N.E. corner of the churchyard, and bears the inscription: SCHOLA LATINA GRAECA ET HEBRAICA A. 1584 REFECTA 1723, with texts in Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

At present the building is used as a museum and contains a noteworthy collection of local Anglo-Saxon antiquities.

The castle (Pl. xvii) was next visited, under the guidance of Prof. Hamilton Thompson. Oakham was divided into two manorial jurisdictions, the royal manor and the Westminster manor, and the distinction between these, of which the second passed from the abbot and convent to the dean and chapter of Westminster, was long preserved in the titles 'Lord's hold' and 'Dean's hold,' given to the two portions of the town. The castle, the centre of the royal manor, stood E. of the church: held by the house of Ferrers in the later part of the thirteenth century, it was subsequently granted by the Crown to various owners, and formed part of the dower of several English queens. Early in the eighteenth century, it came into the hands of Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham, the builder of the neighbouring mansion at Burley-on-the-Hill, to whose descendants it still belongs. Of its walls there remain some fragments of masonry on the mounds which surround the site. The hall, however, an aisled building with nave and aisles under one roof, remains entire and is a remarkable example of the architecture of the last quarter of the twelfth century, combining Romanesque with early Gothic detail. The arcades, of four bays, consist of round arches upon tall cylindrical piers, which have capitals with foliage derived from Corinthian models and bases with hollow mouldings and claw ornaments at the angles. The corbels at the E. and W. ends of the arcades and at the springing of the arches above the capitals are carved with human and animal figures playing musical instruments. The whole work bears a close resemblance to the contemporary work of William of Sens at Canterbury, and it is highly probable that the design came from a Burgundian master-mason, who worked here for Walkelin de Ferrers, lord of the castle at this period. The doorway in the N. Wall has a pointed arch with dog-tooth ornament and banded shafts, and the windows have double lancet arches with dog-tooth: the lights are square-headed, the tympana between them and the arches being left solid and carved. The E. and W. gables of the roof are surmounted by figures of Samson and the lion (Pl. xvii A) and a sagittary. The horse-shoes hung upon the interior walls are tokens of the custom of the manor, by which a horse-shoe is claimed from every nobleman who passes for the first time through the lordship; the earliest in the collection was given by Queen Elizabeth, but the rest date from 1694 to the present time. The wooden roof of the hall is partly of the end of the seventeenth century.

Round the castle-site runs a high bank, with a subsidiary enclosure on the N. side. The date of these earthworks is unknown.

Flore's House, in the main street of the town, has a thirteenth-century doorway and retains much work of the two succeeding centuries, including a washing trough with drain in what was the end wall of the hall. It was the residence of a local merchant, Roger Flore, who died in 1483 and enlarged the earlier building.

The small chapel of the hospital of St. John, founded at the end of the fourteenth century by William Dalby, stands in the S.W. part of the town, close to the railway. There is a butter-cross of sixteenth or seventeenth-century date, and under it still stand the town-stocks.

At 2.45 p.m. the party reached Egleton Church (Pl. xix) and was addressed by Mr. Clapham. The church, though of small size, is of
EGLETON unusual interest owing to the details of its S. doorway and chancel-arch. These formed part of a building dating from immediately before or after the Conquest and are remarkable examples of what has been called the Saxo-Norman overlap. The doorway has side-shifts with palmette decoration on the capitals and bearing enriched abaci of square section. The tympanum also is enriched with running foliage and two beasts flanking a rosette. The chancel-arch is of a similar type of decoration. The early portion of the church consists only of the portions mentioned above. A N. aisle of four bays (now destroyed and with the arcade built up) was added early in the fourteenth century, when the W. tower and the S. porch were also added. The chancel was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and the upper part of the tower and the spire are of the eighteenth century. At the W. end is part of the fifteenth-century screen.

At 3.50 p.m. the members visited Buckminster Church under the guidance of Mr. Clapham and Mr. Aymer Vallance. The church
BUCK-
MINSTER of St. John the Baptist has certain unusual features. The nave has arcades dating from the fourteenth century, but most of the rest of the church is a rebuilding of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The tower occupies an unusual position between the S. chapel and the S. aisle and is crowned by a spire. The projecting stair-turret on the N. now only extends down to the first-floor level, where it communicates with the very curious octagonal rood-stair turret. This is a panelled stone structure of late fifteenth-century date set in the S.E. angle of the nave and finishing at the level of the rood-loft with a cornice enriched with 'Tudor flowers.' The chancel has a fifteenth-century E. window and triple sedilia and piscina in the S. wall. The N. chapel was at one time used as a school-house; in the N. wall of the chancel are the remains of a tomb. Below the E. window of the chancel and visible externally is a round blocked arch above which is a flat gabled weathering as though for a low building formerly extending to the E. The fifteenth-century S. porch has

three canopied niches above the doorway. The font is also of the fifteenth century.

The company was hospitably entertained to tea at Melton Mowbray by the Rotary Club, and then proceeded to the church (Pl. xviii), where Professor Hamilton Thompson acted as guide. The church of St. Mary, with its chapels of Burton Lazars, Freeby, Sysonby and Welby, was appropriated to the prior and convent of Lewes in Sussex. It was entirely rebuilt in the latter part of the thirteenth and first half of the fourteenth century upon a grand scale. The rebuilding began with the crossing and central tower, and proceeded with the chancel, transepts, nave and aisles. The transepts have E. and W. aisles. The detail of the clustered piers and the arches of the arcades in nave and transepts is simple, and the windows show considerable variety of geometrical and curvilinear tracery. The W. porch or galilee was added about the middle of the fourteenth century, with elaborately carved ornament in its doorway and canopied niches. In the latter part of the fifteenth century the clearstorey was added to the nave and transepts, and the tower, the lower stage of which, with three lights in each face, is of the thirteenth century, was heightened by the lofty belfry-stage. The vestry was rebuilt in 1532. The church contains a number of monuments, of which the most remarkable are the effigy of Hamon Belers (thirteenth century) in the S. aisle and the singularly beautiful alabaster effigy of an unknown lady (early fifteenth century), both in the S. transept.

Tuesday, 25th July

At 9.30 a.m. the members departed by coach for Lyddington, where they visited the Jesus Hospital under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. The hospital was founded by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, son of the first Lord Burghley, in the year 1602, for a warden, twelve poor men and two women. The building is very much older, having been a manor house belonging to the bishops of Lincoln, which was granted by Edward VI to the first Lord Burghley.

The principal feature of the building is the hall, erected by Bishop John Russell (1480-94). It has interesting stone windows with cinquefoil-headed lights, a square oriel, and large open fireplace. The room is ceiled in oak, with a very elaborate coved cornice filled with tracery similar to that used on the soffit of the gallery above a rood screen. There are fragments of stained glass in the hall, and a good chimneypiece, with tracery panels, in an adjoining room.

The arms of William Smith, who became bishop of Lincoln in 1496, a chevron between three roses, appear in a shield in the cornice moulding, and again (without the chevron), in stone, let into the wall above the fireplace. There are also a number of hatchments on the walls.

To face page 40c.

MELTON MOWBRAY

The CHURCH of St MARY

SCALE OF FEET

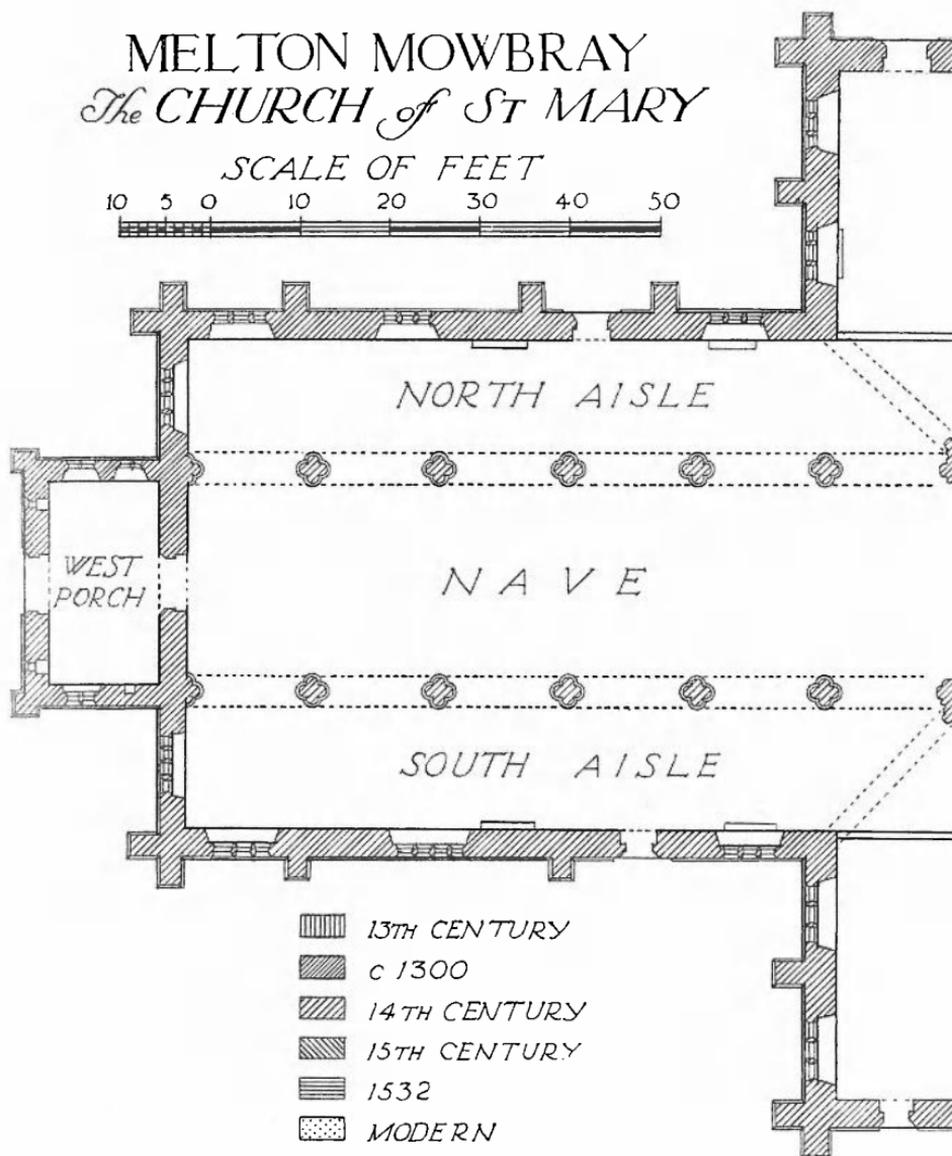
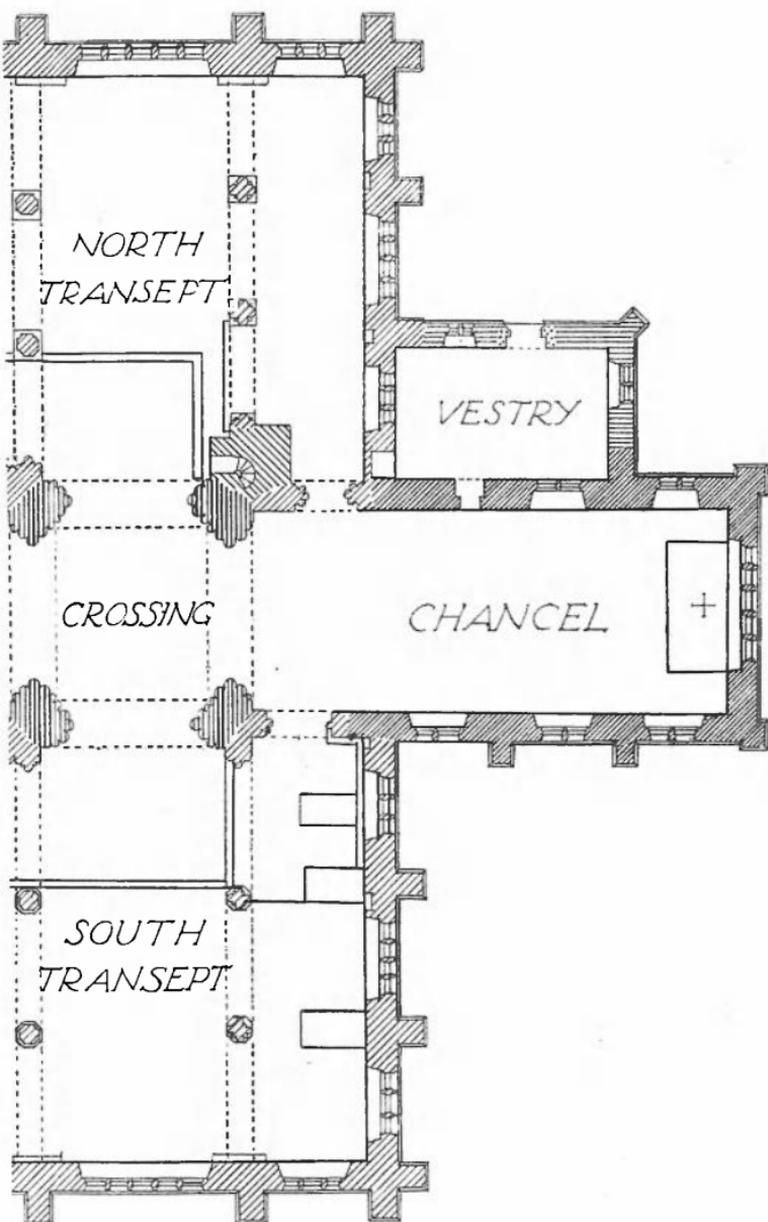


PLATE XVIII.



The furniture and fittings include the original trestle table and forms, the alms-box in which were placed the fines of the Bedesmen who failed to attend chapel, and the lectern bearing the 'Liddington hospital Bible, by John Clare, Esqre, steward to lord Exeter.'

Below the hall are the remains of the old kitchen buttery and other offices, and on the N. side is a cloistered walk, the lean-to roof of which is supported by oak posts.

West of the main building, whose principal (S.) front is against Lyddington churchyard, is the walled Tudor garden from the S.W. corner of which projects the look-out tower or garden house, built by Bishop Russell. It is octagonal, with five sides projecting beyond the wall, the lower storey being pierced with arches through which the pathway bordering the road from the church, and the main street of the village, passes. The upper storey is reached by steps from the raised path inside the garden wall. Bishop Russell's arms appear on a quatrefoil stone panel beneath the eaves. (See *Country Life*, July 24th, 1909, and Dollman, *Domestic Architecture*, 1861.)

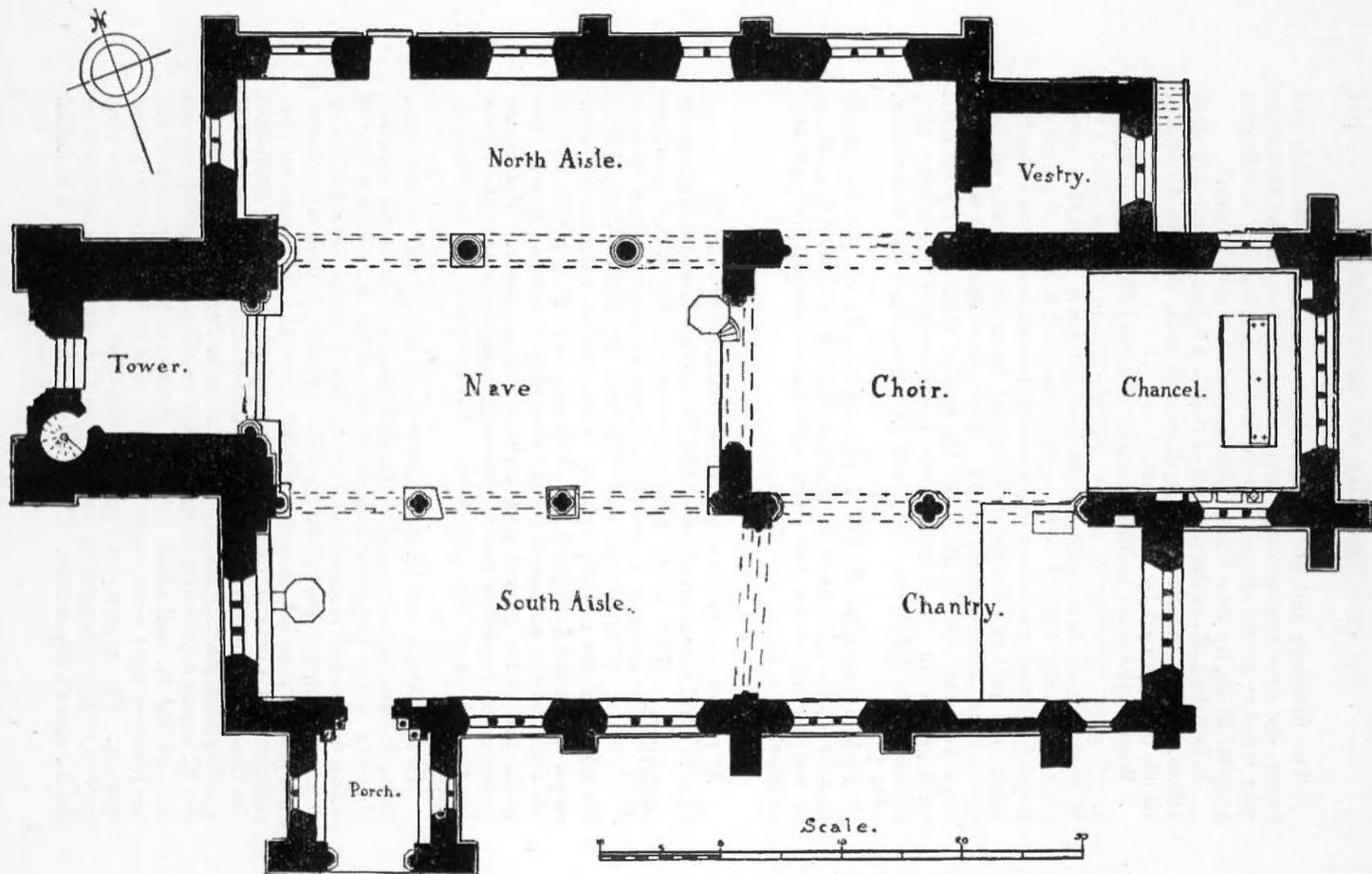
Lyddington Church has a chancel largely of the fourteenth century and a nave built by Bishop Alnwick of Lincoln, 1436-49. It contains two brasses, two stone coffin lids of interest, and altar-rails of 1665.

At 11.30 a.m. the party arrived at Geddington cross (Pl. xx, and Fig. 11) and was again addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson.

GEDDING- TON

This is the best-preserved of the three surviving Eleanor crosses (about 1293-4), the other two being at Northampton and Waltham. It stands in the middle of the village at the meeting of three streets, and is mounted on seven steps. Its base is hexagonal, but the upper part is triangular and has on each face a canopied niche containing a female figure. The whole surface is enriched with elaborate diaper-work. The former existence of a royal manor at Geddington was doubtless the reason for the choice of this village as a halting-place for the funeral-procession.

In the *church*, the N. wall and part of the S. wall of the nave, above the arcades, are those of the pre-Conquest (late tenth-century) church: in the (originally) external face of the N. wall is a row of triangular-headed recesses, and one in the S. wall. The beginning of a similar row exists on the S. side. The first church was aisleless and probably ended in a rectangular chancel. The present plan suggests that a central tower and transepts may have been built after the Conquest, but it is more probable that the chancel was lengthened westwards in the thirteenth century, so as to cut the eastern arch of the N. arcade of the nave in half. This arcade (now rebuilt) was cut through the N. wall about 1170: if there was then a central tower the builders must have begun at the W. end and miscalculated their spacing. The western arch is wider than the others, and thus they may have been reduced to the expedient of building a half-arch at the E. end of the arcade. Other thirteenth-century work included



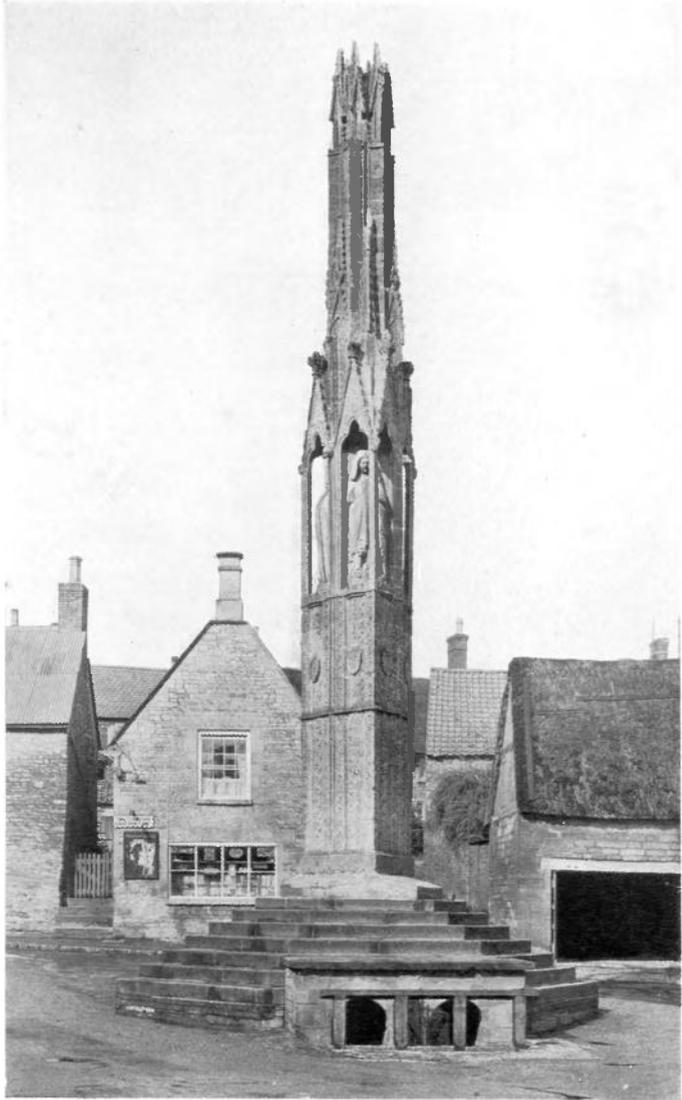
PLAN of GEDDINGTON CHURCH

FIG. II. (From *Arch. Journ.*, lxix, 454)



Photo by B. C. Clayton

EGLETON CHURCH : TYMPANUM OF S. DOORWAY



ELEANOR CROSS, GEDDINGTON

the enlargement of the chancel (of which the windows, however, are of the fourteenth century), with the addition of a S. chapel, and of a S. aisle to the nave. This was done about 1250: the E. respond of the nave arcade is built upon a high plinth of rough walling. There had been no previous aisle on this side. During the first half of the fourteenth century alterations were made to the chancel: a low clearstorey was built, and a new E. window was inserted in the fourteenth century, but the clearstorey was enlarged in the fifteenth century. Further alterations, recorded by incised inscriptions round the foot of the inside walls of the chancel and round the altar-step in the S. chapel, were made to these parts of the church about 1369. The inscription in the chancel is in Lombardic lettering as follows:—
 WILLELMVS · GLOVERE · DE · GEYTYNGTON · CAPELLANUS · FECIT ·
 SCABELLA · EIVS · ARE · ET · PAVIMENTARE · ISTVM · CANCELLVM ;
 AD · HONOREM DEI · ET · BEATE · MARIE · QVI · OBII T · IN · FESTO ·
 CORPORIS · CHRISTI · ANNO · DOMINI · M.CCC.LXIX · CVIVS · ANIME
 · PROPICIETVR · DEVS · AMEN +. The word *scabella* has been taken to refer to the sedilia, but the foundations of the altar and the altar-step are probably intended. The sedilia are of a considerably earlier date. The inscription in the S. chapel runs: + ROBERTVS · LAVNCELYN · DE · GEYTINGTOVN · FECIT · ISTVM · CANCELLVM · CVIVS · ANIME · PROPICIETVR · DEVS · AMEN.

The N. aisle and N. chapel of the chancel were widened and rebuilt about this time. The W. tower and spire, which belong to the end of the fourteenth century, were entirely new from the ground upwards. The angles of the tower are clasped by rectangular buttresses of small projection, which are diminished in size as they mount by a number of off-sets with string-courses: this type of buttress is very common in the neighbourhood of Kettering and Market Harborough. The clearstorey was added to the nave, and an upper clearstorey to the chancel, at the time of the building of the tower. On the N. side of the S. chapel is a stone effigy of a priest holding a book and a chalice, thirteenth century. There is a late fourteenth-century brass to Henry Jarman and Anne his wife; and a brass to Thomas Maydwell 1624 and Maria his wife 1628.

Behind the high altar there remains a late fourteenth-century panelled stone reredos. Part of the thirteenth-century rood-screen is now between the chancel and S. chapel. At the W. end of the S. chapel is a handsome Jacobean screen, combining excellent Gothic tracery with an imitation of classical detail. This took the place of the earlier rood-screen in 1618, when it was given to the church by Maurice Tresham. It bears the arms of Tresham, the inscription '1618 · LAVS · DEO · M · T ·', and a further inscription round the arch of the screen from Psalm xxvi, 8. The present screen is the work of Mr. Gambier-Parry, who has restored most of the building recently. The chancel was restored at an earlier period by Mr. J. N. Comper. The church formed parcel of the royal manor of Geddington until 1358, when it was appropriated to the Cistercian abbey of Pipewell. (See *Arch. Journ.*, lxi. 454; and *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, n.s., xxvi, Figs. 1-3.)

At 12.30 p.m. the company reached Brigstock Church, where Mr. Clapham acted as guide. St. Andrew's Church early belonged to the Crown and was given by Henry II to Cirencester **BRIGSTOCK** Abbey. The late pre-Conquest church consisted of a chancel, nave and W. tower; of this the tower survives up to the belfry stage, together with much of the walling of the nave; a fragment of the S.E. angle of the chancel has also come to light and the foundation of the respond of the chancel-arch adjoining the eastern of the two piers on the N. The W. angles of the nave have long and short quoins as has the tower also. The tower-arch survives intact with the typical strip framing, and projecting from the W. face of the tower is a massive circular stair-turret entered by a triangular-headed doorway; the steps have been removed. An original window survives over the N. arcade of the nave. At the end of the twelfth century an aisle of two bays was added to the N. of the Saxon nave. A new chancel with a N. chapel was built in the thirteenth century and a S. aisle added to the nave. In the fourteenth century the nave received the present clearstorey and was extended E. on the site of the Saxon chancel and the aisles and chapel rebuilt and enlarged. Alterations were made to windows, and the chancel-arch, S. chapel and S. porch were built or rebuilt in the fifteenth century; the porch was added at the same period. There is a fine traceried oak screen in the N. chapel, and in the E. wall of the same part are remains of a canopied niche with remains of colour-decoration.

In the village is a cross of 1586 with the arms of Queen Elizabeth.

After luncheon, the company proceeded to Kirby Hall (Pl. xxi) and was addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. This fine Elizabethan house, the ruins of which are in the custody of H.M. Office of Works, was built by Sir Humphrey **KIRBY**
HALL Stafford of Blatherwyke, whose names and arms appear carved upon the stone-work together with the dates 1572 and 1575. The design appears to have been the work of John Thorpe, for plans of the ground and upper floors are preserved among Thorpe's drawings at the Soane Museum.

On the ground-floor plan, Thorpe has noted that the first stone was laid in 1570; and at the time of Sir Humphrey Stafford's death, in 1575, the building was practically complete. The house was then bought by Sir Christopher Hatton, who was already building himself a larger house at Holdenby in the same county. Some fifty years later, certain alterations were made which are traditionally assigned to Inigo Jones. The buildings continued in use until 1822. After that date, a part was occupied by the agent, and the rest fell gradually into decay.

The house, roughly square in plan, with a southern extension of the W. wing, is ranged about an open court. The great hall, which still retains its carved ceiling, lies in the western half of the S. wing. It has an entrance-archway on the S. side, immediately opposite the screens at the E. end of the hall, and a corresponding entrance from the court on the N. side through a porch of elaborate and unusual design. The ground floor of both the E. and W. wings



A. PORCH, S. SIDE OF COURTYARD

KIRBY HALL

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B. N. SIDE OF COURTYARD

PLATE XXI.

contained a series of intercommunicating rooms, in groups of two and three, each group having its own doorway; while the upper floor of the W. wing was occupied by a long gallery which ran the entire length. Under the N. wing was an open arcade.

About 1638 the N. front was cased and an attic storey added. A number of windows were inserted in the N. side of the court, and one in the porch.

The garden was celebrated for the varieties of its trees, and remains of a raised terrace can still be seen in the field on the W. side of the house. (See J. A. Gotch in *Archaeological Journal*, lxi, 465 ff.)

At 3.5 p.m. the members reached Deene, where they inspected the house and church under the guidance of Professor Hamilton

Thompson. The house, visited by courtesy of

DEENE Mr. Brudenell, throughout the middle ages belonged to the abbot and convent of Westminster, and the present hall probably occupies most of its site. As it stands, the building is mainly Elizabethan, built c. 1580, probably by Sir Edmund Brudenell, the grandson of Sir Robert, who obtained the property in the reign of Henry VIII. It is built round a quadrangle, with the fine hall, entered through a porch with classical detail, on the S. side. The original work has been little altered, and the mullioned windows remain throughout; but large additions were made on the S. and W. sides of the house in the nineteenth century, including the saloon, drawing-room and dining-room with their upper floors, the inner hall and the large ball-room. The hall has tall windows and a fine hammer-beam roof. East of the hall is an interesting series of rooms; in the E. wing there is a panelled room with a carved fireplace on the ground-floor, and above it the great chamber with a plaster ceiling with pendants. The outer wall at the back of these rooms is ornamented with a curious architectural composition of panels divided by pilasters and crowned by a pediment. At the S.E. corner of the house is the old library, containing the books collected by Sir Thomas Brudenell, created Baron Brudenell of Stonton Wyvill in 1628 and first Earl of Cardigan in 1661; and one of the rooms between this and the later additions to the S. front has seventeenth-century panelling, formerly at Howley Hall in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The church, to the E. of the house, was entirely rebuilt in the nineteenth century, with the exception of the thirteenth-century tower and spire. The Brudenell tombs in the S. chapel of the chancel include alabaster effigies of Sir Robert Brudenell 1532 and his two wives: the centre of the chapel is occupied by the monument of James Thomas, seventh Earl of Cardigan, who took part in the charge at Balaclava, with effigies of himself and his second wife. In the S. chapel in a brass c. 1580 to Edmund Brudenell and his two wives, and another to Thomas Brudenell, 1586. There is a communion-cup of 1568.

After tea the members visited the house and chapel of Nevill Holt, again under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson.

NEVILL
HOLT

The *house*, now a preparatory school, consists of a main block of buildings of various dates, running E. and W. It is continued eastwards by the chapel, and at the W. end a wing projects southwards. The main front of the house faces southwards, and the hall is entered on this side through a large porch, which is an addition. This porch formerly gave access to the screens at the E. end of the hall, which were remodelled in the seventeenth century. The present hall is of late fourteenth- or early fifteenth-century date, and probably stands upon an earlier site. It occupies the whole height of both floors, with a high-pitched, open timber roof. At the W. end of the hall on the S. side is a large bay-window, which is continued in a small upper chamber. Outside, this window forms a semi-octagonal projection, lighted upon three of the four sides. The three external angles are covered with buttresses, which end below the heads of the windows in carved capitals. Upon these capitals sit heraldic figures. Above these are canopies, upon each of which stands a wild man of the woods. This bay window, together with the whole of the battlemented parapet, is contemporary with the porch, and is traditionally assigned to Thomas Palmer (d. 1474), who probably rebuilt the whole of the S. side of the hall. In the N. wall of the hall, there are three mullioned windows, now blocked. The middle window has been somewhat mutilated by the removal of the late gothic fireplace during the rebuilding of the seventeenth century, and the insertion of a fireplace of the Jacobean type. The doorway at the N. end of the screens is of late sixteenth-century date.

The kitchens presumably lay to the E. beyond the screens, but all this part of the house has been much modernised. The E. wing, providing direct communication to the chapel, was added in the late eighteenth century. In the S.W. end of the hall, in a square projection between the wall and the porch, is a vice leading to the upper chamber of the porch. This vice also communicated with the minstrels' gallery above the screens, through a doorway which still remains in the E. wall of the hall. The vice led also to the solar above the W. end of the hall. The solar was probably enlarged, or rebuilt, when the bay-window was constructed; the bedroom which now covers the upper part of the W. wall of the hall is substantially the solar of the late fifteenth-century house; underneath this room there is still a cellar. At the S.W. corner of the hall a passage leads to the block added in the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century. In the passage is a cellar-door which is a beautiful piece of Renaissance work, probably Italian.

The W. wing embodies the so-called King John's tower. There is no very clear indication of the date of this building, but originally it was a separate building standing some distance from the medieval house. In the seventeenth century the house was built up westwards so as to include it entirely.

During the rebuilding of the seventeenth century, a good deal of

the older material was re-used. Mention has already been made of the hall fireplace, and three medieval doorways were re-used in other parts of the new wing. All these doorways are contemporary with the bay-window, and may possibly have stood in the screens at the E. end of the hall. (See *Trans. Leices. Arch. Soc.* xiii, 230, *et seqq.*)

The present *church* was largely rebuilt in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and the only relic of the Norman chapel, which probably existed upon the site, is the large tub-front standing on a square base with claws at the angles. This font may be assigned to the middle of the twelfth century.

The windows, including the large clearstorey opening of the nave, are all insertions, made towards the end of the fourteenth century, when the tower and spire were also built. During these alterations the whole of the E. wall was probably rebuilt, and there are indications that the chancel was slightly shortened in the process. At the same time the side-windows of the chancel were blocked, the walls heightened and the roof lowered in pitch. The transeptal chapels were also altered and provided with large windows. The nave was also shortened, for a blocked half-arch of a window opening appears in either wall near the W. end. Internally the W. wall shows traces of the alterations done at this period. The S. porch was built in 1635 by Sir Thomas Nevill, whose alabaster monument is in the S. chapel. There is also a fine Jacobean pulpit.

The meeting concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to Lieut.-Col. B. S. Browne for making the very successful arrangements for the Meeting.

OTHER MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

A. SPRING MEETING AT WHEATHAMPSTEAD AND HATFIELD HOUSE

Friday, 5th May, 1933

Owing to the sudden death of Lord Knebworth the morning excursion, originally arranged for Knebworth House, was postponed, and the members assembled instead in Wheathampstead Church, which was described by Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. They then proceeded to the Belgic oppidum, where the excavations undertaken in 1932 by Dr. and Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler were described by Mr. James Broad. After luncheon the members reassembled at Hatfield House, by kind permission of the Marquess of Salisbury, and subsequently visited Hatfield Church.

B. AUTUMN MEETING AT LEWES, SUSSEX

Saturday, 7th October, 1933

In the morning the members visited Southover Church, where an account was given of Lewes Priory; the Priory ruins and the house of Anne of Cleves. After luncheon, Lewes Castle and the Barbican Museum were visited, St. Anne's Church being inspected after tea. Mr. W. G. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., acted as guide during the day.

C. MEETINGS IN LONDON

Wednesday, 1st February, 1933

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the chair.

A debate on 'Roman and Saxon in the Dark Ages' was opened by Mr. T. C. Lethbridge, F.S.A. He was followed by a communication from Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., and by addresses by Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A., and Professor F. M. Stenton. Mr. Lethbridge and Mr. Kendrick illustrated their accounts with lantern-slides.

The President and Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 1st March, 1933

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the chair.

Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., read a paper entitled 'A Survey of the Archaeology of Lincolnshire,' illustrated with lantern-slides. The President, Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., and Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 5th April, 1933

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the chair.

Mr. J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A., read a paper on 'The Augustinian Priory of St. Mary, Butley, followed by Dr. M. J. Rendall with a paper on 'The Gatehouse of the Priory.' Both papers were illustrated with lantern-slides.

Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., and Mr. J. G. Mann, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1933

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the chair.

Three short papers, all illustrated with lantern-slides, were given on 'Ancient British settlements and fortifications; discoveries of 1932.' The papers were by:—

Miss D. Liddell, F.S.A., on Meon Hill, Stockbridge, Hampshire.

Mr. B. St. J. O'Neil on Titterstone Camp, Salop.

Mr. Day Kimball on Cholesbury Camp, Bucks.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman,

Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A., and Mr. E. Applebaum contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 7th June, 1933

Annual General Meeting, held in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W., at 4.30 p.m.

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the chair.

1. *Report of the Council*

The adoption of the Report of the Council for the year 1932, which had been circulated, was proposed by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., seconded by Mr. Ernest Woolley, F.S.A., and carried unanimously.

2. *Balance Sheet*

The adoption of the balance sheet was proposed by Colonel J. W. R. Parker, F.S.A., seconded by Lt.-Col. B. S. Browne, and carried unanimously.

3. *Retirement of Members of Council*

It was announced that the following members of the Council retire by rotation:—

A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.S.A.

H. Plowman, F.S.A.

E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.

J. Holland-Walker, F.S.A.

Lt.-Col. B. S. Browne.

Harold Sands, F.S.A.

By a minute of the Council of 3rd May, 1933, Lt.-Col. B. S. Browne, as Meetings Secretary, was recognised as a permanent member of the Council.

The Council recommended the election of the following in the vacant places :—

J. M. Bull.

Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, D.S.O., F.S.A.

R. F. Jessup, F.S.A.

C. W. Phillips, F.S.A.

Stuart Piggott.

All of whom were duly elected.

In the place of the senior retiring Vice-President, Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., who becomes an honorary Vice-President, Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., was proposed and elected Vice-President ; and Mr. Ernest Woolley, F.S.A., was reappointed Hon. Auditor, Messrs. Francis Nicholls and White continuing to act as auditors.

The ordinary meeting followed the business meeting at 5 o'clock, when Miss Thalassa Cruso read a paper on 'The Evolution of Women's fashions in the nineteenth century,' illustrated by lantern-slides.

The President and Mrs. T. V. Wheeler, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 1st November, 1933

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the chair.

Mr. I. A. Richmond, F.S.A., read a paper on 'Archaeological connotations of the Roman Army on Trajan's Column,' illustrated with lantern-slides.

Mr. John Charlton and the Secretary contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 6th December, 1933

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the chair.

Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., read a paper on 'Notes on the Origins of Hiberno-Saxon Art,' illustrated with lantern-slides.

The President, Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A., Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., and Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.