Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

February 6th, 1901.

Judge Baylis, Q.C., Hon. V.P., in the Chair.

Professor T. M'Kenny Hughes, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on the natural forms which have suggested some of the commonest implements of stone, bone, and wood.

A number of objects and photographs were exhibited in explanation of the paper, notably some specimens of war-clubs, etc. collected by Captain Cook in his voyage among the islands of the Pacific.

Mr. J. Hilton raised a question as to the origin of the jawbone-shaped club of the Maories, there being in New Zealand no quadruped large enough to have furnished the pattern.

Messrs. H. Wilson and Garraway Rice also joined in the discussion.

A paper on recent excavations in the Forum at Rome, by Dr. S. Russell Forbes, was read by Mr. R. E. Goolden, F.S.A. Plans were exhibited, showing the buildings treated of in the paper, which included the Regia and the Fons Juturnæ, with the early church of S. Silvestro in Lacu.

Both papers will be printed in the *Journal*.

March 6th, 1901.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the Chair.

The proceedings opened with the reading of an address to His Majesty the King, drawn up by the President and Council of the Institute, as follows:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it Please Your Majesty,

We the President, Council, and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland very humbly and respectfully desire to express the profound grief and regret with which, in common with the whole Empire, we heard of the loss which we have all sustained in the death of our great Queen and Empress. It may be pardoned in a Society devoted to antiquarian and historical pursuits to recall on such an occasion the high level which England has reached in the reigns of her three Queens, Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria, a level which has culminated in the unprecedented reign of her late Majesty.

In humbly presenting our condolence and sympathy with Your Majesty, who has greatly honoured our Society by having been its patron for many years, we respectfully desire to give expression to our feelings of devotion and loyalty to Your Royal Person, and we

shall ever pray that the sun will continue to shine upon Your Majesty's throne and that the blessing of the Almighty will always attend Your footsteps and those of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The Address was unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. E. KEYSER, F.S.A., exhibited a very fine series of lantern slides of Norman Tympana in English churches, commenting on each slide as it was thrown on the screen. He arranged the carvings by subjects into a number of groups, demonstrating the existence of local types and workmanship, but not establishing any basis for a system of dating by means of subject. Among the numerous examples shown the following may be noted as typical :—Architectural enrichments, crosses singly or in groups, foliage subjects, with or without animals, the Tree of Life, typifying the Cross, or the Cross itself, generally flanked by animals, the Agnus, alone or worshipped by animals, Sagittarius and Leo, St. Michael and the Dragon, Samson and the Lion, the legend of St. Margaret, and the Majesty in a vesica surrounded by angels (typifying the Ascension), or by the Evangelistic symbols.

The PRESIDENT and the HON. DIRECTOR subsequently spoke, both urging the publication of a complete series of English Norman Tympana in a volume, which would be of the greatest value as a book of reference for anyone working at the subject.

Mr. KEYSER also exhibited a very numerous collection of enlarged photographs of examples from all parts of the country.

Proceedings at Ordinary Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

April 3rd, 1901.

Judge BAYLIS, K.C., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. O. M. DALTON, F.S.A., read a paper on "The *Fondi d'Oro*, or Gilded Glass of the Catacombs," which will be printed in the *Journal*. The paper was illustrated by drawings and photographs, and by the kind permission of the director of the Victoria and Albert Museum several pieces of Italian work of the fourteenth century were shown, and a fine modern Venetian reproduction was kindly lent for exhibition by Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A.

Mr. W. H. St. JOHN HOPE read a paper on "The Gilbertine Priory of Watton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire," exhibiting a coloured and dated plan of all the remains of buildings as yet found on the site. The paper is printed at p. 1.

Miss ROSE GRAHAM contributed some remarks from documentary evidence collected by herself. In connection with the building of the canons' cloister, *circa* 1320, she said that in 1330 the prior owed £100 to the Archbishop of York, which might have been money borrowed for the expenses of building. *Conversi* ceased to exist at Watton as early as the thirteenth century, as all outside work was done by paid servants before the end of the century. There was a good deal of evidence of the troubles of the house, which was robbed by the purveyors of Edward II., on his Scotch expedition, and by the family of De Moleys, who apparently had a quarrel with the prior. In 1326 was a record that fifty-three nuns took the veil in that year. From the plan of the building it was evident that the regulation that both fraters should be served from one kitchen was soon set aside, and confirmation of this was found in Papal bulls ordering the observance of the rule. In the last years of its existence the Priory was held *in commendam* by Richard Holgate, who did much harm to the house and its possessions, and made it most unwillingly take part in the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Mr. E. GREEN also took part in the discussion.

May 1st, 1901.

Mr. E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. E. GREEN, F.S.A., read a paper by Mr. A. R. WHITEWAY on "The Pyrenean Neighbour; or, the Vicinal System in the Western Pyrenees," which is printed in the *Journal* at p. 182.

Mr. H. LONGDEN read a paper on "Cast Iron," exhibiting in illustration several fine fire-backs, dating from the beginning of the seventeenth century onwards. A specimen dated 1604 bore the arms of James I., a second, inscribed RICHARD LENARD FOUNDER AT BRED FOURNIS 1636, showed the founder standing surrounded by the implements of his trade and examples of his works. Several fire-backs with Scriptural subjects, of the middle of the seventeenth century, were

exhibited, as well as a very effective specimen with a rose and crown, dated 1650, and a north country "Fairfax" back, inscribed FAIRFAX COUNQUIROR 1649. With reference to this last, Mr. Longden noted the existence of a back having St. George and the Dragon, and inscribed CURSIUS and NIL DESPERANDUM 1650, which might be considered a sort of "counterblast" to the Fairfax device. A fine model of a foreign example of a cast iron relief, not meant for a fire-back, was exhibited, and also a rubbing of an iron grave-slab to Anne Forster, 1591, the process of casting being explained.

Mr. J. HILTON, F.S.A., exhibited a very delicate example of cast iron, being a pair of earrings of German work, originally made to replace similar articles of gold contributed to the war fund by German ladies during the Napoleonic wars.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A., gave a list of extracts from wills of Sussex iron-founders, containing many very interesting details relating to the trade, and showing that cast iron vessels and fire-backs, etc., were considered of sufficient value to form the subjects of separate bequests.

June 5th, 1901.

Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., President, in the Chair.

His Majesty's gracious reply to the Address presented by the President, Council, and Members of the Royal Archæological Institute was read.

Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Exploration of a Sepulchral Cave at Gop, near Prestatyn, Flintshire," illustrating his remarks with coloured plans and sections. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

The PRESIDENT and Messrs. GREEN and BRABROOK took part in the discussion.

Mr. E. W. BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A., read a paper on "Mediæval Lavatories," citing a number of monastic examples, with an illustration of the twelfth century specimen at Canterbury. Two classes of these buildings exist, the one circular or octagonal, the other rectangular in plan, the earlier examples being all of the first class. Mr. Brabrook quoted the description of the Durham lavatory from the "Rites" as showing what elaborate workmanship was expended on buildings of this kind in the great monastic houses. By past generations of antiquaries they were generally considered to be baptistries. Canterbury and Mellifont, visited by the Institute in 1900, were given as examples of the long persistence of this opinion, that at Canterbury having actually had a font put into its upper or cistern chamber in modern times in vindication of its supposed former use. The great fifteenth century lavatory at Gloucester was given as an example of the rectangular plan, which was the form usually taken by domestic lavatories, these being often of great size, so much so that "even a hundred knights and ladies" could wash in them at the same time.

The PRESIDENT and Messrs. BOYD DAWKINS, GREEN, AND GARRAWAY RICE joined in the subsequent discussion.

Judge BAYLIS, K.C., at the close of the discussion, referred in suitable terms to the recent deaths of Mr. Arthur Cates and Mr. J. Park Harrison.

Proceedings at Ordinary Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute.

July 3rd, 1901.

EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. G. HILTON PRICE, Dir.S.A., communicated a paper on "Clay Tobacco Pipes of the Seventeenth Century found recently at Bristol." A number of specimens were exhibited in illustration of the paper, which is printed at p. 342 of the *Journal*.

Mr. J. MCANDREW read a paper on "The Early Churches of Asturias," illustrated by lantern-slides made from photographs taken by Mr. J. C. Stenning.

These buildings represent the period between the expulsion of the Moors from Asturias, about 760 A.D., and the introduction into Spain of the Romanesque style in the twelfth or late eleventh century. They owe their origin, in common with all early European architecture, to Roman tradition, and have the usual characteristics of lofty and thin walls, rectangular naves with lateral and western adjuncts, and windows filled with pierced stone slabs of elaborate design. Several of them can be dated with some accuracy from historical records, which adds considerably to their value as examples of early work.

Setting aside the somewhat doubtful example of the Camara Santa in Oviedo Cathedral, the earliest dated building is the church of Santullano, or St. Julian, near Oviedo, founded by King Troila about 760. It is cruciform in plan, with lofty and thin walls, and windows with characteristic pierced tracery slabs. The transepts are undeveloped, and to be considered rather as lateral chapels than true transepts, and are divided into two stories. The east end of the church, as in all other early examples, is square, and the number of pilaster buttresses in this and the other buildings of its class is a notable feature. San Salvador de Val de Dios, consecrated in 893, about eighteen miles north-east of Oviedo, has a similar plan, with the additional feature of a vaulted cloister on the south of the nave, showing in its west window a very fine specimen of a pierced slab. San Salvador de Priesca is another church of this type, with western vestibule flanked by what were possibly living-rooms. It was consecrated in 915.

San Miguel de Lino (*c.* 850) is a very fine specimen of the early style, being cruciform in plan, but having its transepts shut off and divided into two stories, of which the upper opens on to the church by a balustrade. The jambs of the western doorway are ornamented with panels of figure-subjects in an enriched border which is very reminiscent of Roman detail. The western vestibule here has on either side a chamber with staircase leading to a western gallery and two rooms, now closed, above it. Santa Christina de Lena, of the ninth century, is cruciform in plan with small transepts, opening, as usual, only by a doorway to the nave. The raised east end is

approached through an arcade of three arches at the head of a flight of steps. The walls of the church are only 1 foot 9 inches thick. Another building, now called a church, Santa Maria de Naranco, close to the last named, and within a few miles of Oviedo, is of a type quite distinct from all the other early buildings, being in plan a parallelogram open at both ends, and entered from a porch in the middle of one side. There are grounds for believing it to be not a church, but a royal palace of 850 or thereabouts. It is roofed with a tunnel vault with ribs springing from shafted responds.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on "The Antiquities of Toulouse," and exhibited coins, engravings, and a series of photographs, the last being kindly lent by Monsieur Leon Joulin.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING AT NOTTINGHAM.

July 23rd to July 30th.

President of the Meeting.—The Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents of the Meeting.—E. W. Brabrook, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.; Robert Evans, Esq., J.P.; the Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D.; J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., V.P.S.A.

Director.—E. Green, Esq., F.S.A.

Local Secretary.—G. Harry Wallis, Esq., F.S.A.

Meeting Secretary.—C. R. Peers, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

Tuesday, July 23rd.

The proceedings of the Meeting began at noon, with a reception by the Mayor (Mr. F. R. Radford) in the Council Chamber of the Exchange.

The Mayor said that he had much pleasure in welcoming the Institute to Nottingham. Nottingham men were proud of their city and its associations, not only for its historical importance in ancient times, but also for its growth and prosperity at the present day. They could claim many distinguished names as natives of their city and its neighbourhood—Cranmer, who was born and lived a few miles away, Ireton and Whalley, two of Cromwell's generals, while the family of Cromwell himself came from a Nottinghamshire village, Lord Byron, Darwin. Earl Howe, William Lee, inventor of the stocking frame, and many more. Though many of the ancient features of Nottingham had vanished, they did their best to preserve in the city every relic of past times, and he hoped that the visit of the Institute would help them in their endeavours, by increasing among Nottinghamshire men an interest in their local antiquities.

Lord Hawkesbury, having taken the chair, delivered the Presidential address.

It gave him great pleasure, he said, to attend the meeting. He could assure them that he felt highly flattered when the desire was expressed that he should preside on this occasion. Though there were many Nottinghamshire men who would have performed the duties better than he could hope to do, there was no one who more readily seconded the welcome the Mayor had given the Institute on their visit to Nottingham and his (the speaker's) native county. Nottinghamshire was rich in archaeological treasures, and there was plenty of food for the historian. They in this county had the advantage of a county historian—an advantage few other counties had. Dr. Thoroton's work was a valuable one, but there yet

remained much to be done in this direction. Dr. Thoroton was a South Nottinghamshire man, and in his days, as now, "the silver Trent (as Shakespeare said of another part of the river's course) came cranking in," and divided the county almost into two, south Nottinghamshire going very much with Leicestershire, and the north with south Yorkshire and the neighbouring county of Derbyshire. Could they wonder, then, that Dr. Thoroton did not know so much of the northern part of the county as he did of the villages around his own home? Recently a local society had been founded in Nottingham, and by the unanimous wish of its first members it had been named after Dr. Thoroton. He believed this society, which he hoped without vanity he might look upon in a sense as a child of his own, was doing, and would continue to do, good work in recording the history of the county. Fortunately a good deal had been done in regard to parish registers by Dr. Marshall, who had transcribed and published quite a number of them. Nottinghamshire was rich in the number of its monastic houses, and though in many cases not much remained, a great deal of interest attached to them all. They were chiefly situated in the north of the county and on the borders of the Forest, the merry greenwood probably proving an attraction, as it had done since, for residential purposes. For the benefit of those members who were in Nottingham for the first time he would enumerate them. There were 39 of them, including the smaller houses, colleges, hospitals, and cells, 13 being houses of importance. Five were Augustinian, namely, Felley (founded in 1156), Newstead (1170), Shelford Priory (founded in the reign of Henry II.), Thurgarton (1130), and Worksop (1102–3); two Benedictine: Blyth (1088), and Wallingwells (founded in the time of Stephen); one Carthusian: Beauvale (1338); one Cistercian: Rufford Abbey (founded by the Earl of Lincoln in 1148 for monks brought from Rievaulx); one Cluniac: Lenton Priory (founded by William Peverell at the beginning of Henry I.'s reign); one Gilbertine: Mattersey (before 1192); two Premonstratensian: Brodholme (founded in Stephen's reign), and Welbeck Abbey (1153). Of smaller houses there were the following:—Bingham, Bradebusk (Gonalston), Clifton, Fiskerton-on-Trent, Marshe, Newark, Nottingham (eight houses), Rodyngton, Sibthorpe, Southwell, Stoke-by-Newark, and Tuxford.

In conclusion he expressed the hope that the Institute would spend a very pleasant and profitable week.

The PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE, Sir Henry Howorth, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his reception of the members of the Institute, said that they were delighted to come to this, one of the most famous of English towns, which for more than a thousand years had been not merely a prosperous English county town, but had taken part in almost every turn of English history. They were hoping to have a very enjoyable week, and to collect for future publication a great deal of valuable matter in the course of their excursions and evening meetings. He had been asked to call their attention to the exhibition of the city maces and plate, lent by the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation, as were also the early deeds and charters which they saw before them. Special mention should be made of one most interesting exhibit, the only known example of

a York gradual, most kindly lent by Mr. James Ward, and they were also indebted to Mr. George Fellows for several valuable manuscripts.

Mr. E. W. BRABROOK having seconded the vote of thanks, it was carried unanimously, and suitably acknowledged by the Mayor.

Judge BAYLIS then proposed, and Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Hawkesbury for presiding at the meeting. The resolution was put to the meeting by Sir Henry Howorth and carried, and the proceedings terminated.

After luncheon at the "George" Hotel, the headquarters for the week, the members walked to St. Mary's church, where Mr. W. STEVENSON gave an account of the building and its history as follows:

The early history of this church, like many other institutions of this ancient city, is lost in the mists of time. In Edward the Confessor's time, and unquestionably long before, it was a wealthy foundation endowed with land and houses in the demesne of the King. In the later days of William the Conqueror the rectory was in the holding of Aitard the priest, when the church and all its belongings were recorded in Domesday as being worth one hundred shillings. There is no doubt but in early times it ministered to the adjoining manors of the castle and Sneinton, which combined formed the central wapentake of the county.

The fact of the town being chosen as the metropolis of a county stamps it as a place of early importance, one in which this church could not fail to have a full share. With the Norman Conquest came a change of ownership—this lordship of the old English Kings became the lordship of a Norman vassal, William Peverell, who founded the alien priory of Lenton, a mile or so to the west of the town, and as part of its endowment gave this church, by consent of Henry I., with its lands, tithes, and appurtenances. The current of its history was here turned, and for fully four hundred years this church, with the churches and chapels in the adjoining manors, was in the "dead hands" of the prior and convent. This, the richest, they took to themselves, and reduced the rectory to a vicarage.

The earliest vicar I am able to refer to is Johannes de Ely, in 1290, but it was a vicarage before 1234. The last of the long line of Priors of Lenton, patrons and rectors of this church, was Nicholas Heth, who, with his brethren, was hanged on the gallows of Nottingham in 1538 for the part they had played in the great revolt of the north called "the Pilgrimage of Grace." The priory, with all its property, escheated to King Henry VIII. His daughter, Elizabeth, sold the patronage and the rectorial property into lay hands, since which the tithes have been commuted into real estate. So ends the story of the financial reverses of this ancient church. The town, from being the seat of a castle, suffered in the troubled times of King Stephen and Henry II. It was burnt and pillaged in 1140, when it is recorded that the churches were burnt along with a great number of the inhabitants who had taken refuge therein. There are some deep caves in the rock under the church, partly accessible to-day. It was again burnt in 1153, and a third time in 1174.

We have evidence of an arcaded church in stone being built about 1175, and the rebuilding of an arcaded portion of it about a century later, in the existence of some late Norman capitals found in the

foundations of the church some years ago, and the remains of an Early English column, which you may see in the base of one of the piers of the north arcade. These early churches are further represented in the top course of the foundations of the present nave and transept walls. This course, which forms a seat on the inner side of the walls, is capped with Norman and Early English incised coffin slabs, the designs of which may be largely recovered. We are wholly without documentary evidence with regard to the date of the erection of the present church.

John Leland, the antiquary, was in this church in 1540, and the following appears in his *Itinerary*:—"The church of St. Mary is excellent new and uniform in work, and so many fair windows in it that no artificer can imagine to set more." You will notice that the capitals at the springing of the arches, such prominent features during the Norman, Early English, and Decorated periods, show signs of decadence. You will also notice that the arch-moulds in part are continuous, uninterrupted by an impost, down the columns.

The church, except the restored portions, is built of local stone, identical with that furnished by the old quarries in the Town Wood at Gedling, a neighbouring village. It is a sandstone of the saline beds of the New Red Sandstone, which in this part of England reposes upon the Upper Bunter Sandstone, or pebble beds, which constitute the rock of Nottingham. As a building stone it is not quarried in the county at the present time.

A controversy had long existed with regard to the chancel, the details of which, though evidently by the same architect, were very poor. Some advance the opinion that it is later than the west part of the church. I submit that they overlook the fact that the body of the church would be erected by the munificence of the country gentry and the princely merchants of the town, whereas the erection of the chancel would be dependent upon the patron and rector, the Prior of Lenton. I do not think I am far wrong in laying the poverty of the chancel at the door of the Prior of Lenton. You will notice there are no sedilia, piscina, aumbry, credence, or Easter sepulchre in the church.

Our knowledge of the chantries in this church is limited; that of William de Amys, a great merchant of the town, was founded in the former church. The northern bay of the north transept is held to have been its chapel in the present church. We have no evidence that connects any chantries with the south transept.

Inserted in the south wall of the chancel is a fragment of sculpture in alabaster. The subject is a pope consecrating a bishop. It was found beneath the floor of the church some years ago, and is no doubt a portion of the original reredos. Nottingham was an important centre for sculptors in alabaster, and a large business was done all over the country; the stone could be readily obtained from Chellaston, Derbyshire, by boats down the Trent. Little can be said of the contents of the church. The iconoclasts of the last century destroyed the tombs spared by the fanatics of the Civil War, of which Nottingham was an important centre, and the church has passed through the fire of a number of "restorations," each in its turn being deemed an improvement.

The tomb in the south transept has a canopy of the same design as

the front of the south porch. The recumbent figure remains; but the altar tomb, with its inscription to John Salmon and Agnes his wife, recorded elsewhere as benefactors to this church, has gone. The tomb in the north wall of the north transept is a very beautiful piece of costly work. It is considered to be later than the church, and to be an insertion in the wall.

Here the altar tomb remains, securely fixed, with its beautifully sculptured alabaster front and ends and its massive marble top, which has been cut back about three inches to accommodate some former pews. Originally this slab was inlaid with a Flemish brass and bore the effigies of a civilian and his wife, but the brass had been removed before the first drawing of the tomb was made, soon after the Civil War. This tomb is practically proved to have been erected to the memory of Thomas Thurland, a merchant prince, and his wife, who resided at Thurland Hall in this parish and were buried in this church. He founded a county family, the last member of which came under the displeasure of Lord Cecil, the great minister of Queen Elizabeth, as a dangerous papist at the time of the Babington conspiracy.

Another beautiful but unknown altar tomb stood detached in the centre of the north transept. Its mutilated recumbent effigy is now in the north aisle, after enduring years of exposure in the churchyard and in the vicar's garden. It was specially noticed in its perfect state by Dr. Richard Pocock, Bishop of Meath, when he visited this church in May, 1751, and made a drawing of the remarkable headdress of the figure.

The first and second Earls of Clare, who figured on the side of the King in the Civil War, are buried in the east side of the south transept. Their great tomb, placed north and south, with its urn and four obelisks, is gone, and the inscribed panels now fixed as tablets on the immediate east wall.

The chancel is the burial-place of the Right Hon. Chambre, Earl of Meath, 1715, and of the Hon. Margaret Middleton, a descendant of the great Sir Hugh Middleton; she lived on an annuity from the New River Company, and died in 1778, aged one hundred years.

The font bears an inscription in Greek, readable backwards and forwards, translated, "Wash away thy sin, wash not thy face only."

The west end of the church was entirely rebuilt in 1725, in the classic style. The arcades give evidence that the old front was leaning or falling westward. This endured to my time, and was taken down in the middle of the last century, and the present west end, as a restoration of the original one, dates from that period.

The vaulting of the tower is a construction designed by Mr. Stretton, a local architect, and carried out in lath-and-plaster, about 1820.

I wish, in conclusion, to draw attention to a remarkable earthenware headstone that has stood near the north-west corner of this church for nearly two hundred years, and is as fresh and sharp in its lettering as on the day it was fixed. It has been made in two halves and pressed together. Horizontal lines were drawn across the surface, as on a school slate, and the block letters were rudely impressed in the face of the plastic body. It is possibly the work of

a potter of the old town, and is, I believe, the only example of the kind in England. The date is 1714.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said that the church was a fine specimen of a parish church of Henry VII.'s time, and was built about the year 1500.

St. Peter's Church was next visited, and here Mr. ROBERT EVANS acted as guide. In the course of his remarks he said:

It is to be regretted that there are so few records existing relating to this interesting church, one of the three churches of the three parishes of Nottingham. It is evident, from what can now be seen, that a much older building existed on this site. I refer chiefly to the south arcade, which is of thirteenth century work. Note the second pier from the west, which is a massive piece of masonry. From this point remains of a screen were found during the recent renewals of the floor; the remains were stumps of the main posts of the screen. The remaining piers of the south arcade are of characteristic detail and good proportions. Turning to the northern arcade, several changes have been made. The Early English work has disappeared, and some late fourteenth century work is substituted; this, again, has been mutilated by the erection of a gallery, extending over the whole of the north aisle and across the west end of the nave; it was removed in 1884. The clearstory windows are of a debased character, the former ones being traceried of fifteenth century date. The nave roof is a fine example of the period. It is said that the Strelleys, an old Derbyshire and Notts. family, were chiefly concerned in bearing the cost of this work, during the lifetime of Archbishop Kemp. Sir Robert Strelley married Isabella, a daughter of the house of Kemp. She died in March, 1488. The roof of the south aisle is of similar detail. Perhaps one of the most interesting discoveries recently made was the staircase to the rood loft. When some rather loose masonry was removed, some of the upper and lower steps were found intact. The intermediate steps have been supplied as now seen. To the left on the top landing is a large altar slab set up on end, having five incised crosses. In the tower there is a well constructed groined ceiling; over the opening in the centre is a covering on which is depicted the emblem of St. Peter, *viz.*, the cross keys and the head of a pastoral staff. A few remains of mural decoration, chiefly lettering, are to be seen on the wall at the east and of the south aisle. Deering records that about 1739 a vault was being formed at the east end of the north aisle for the Smith family, when a stone coffin was found, and also an encaustic tile bearing the symbols of St. Peter and St. Paul. The bones found in this excavation were believed to be those of John de Plumptree, founder of the hospital bearing that name. The present chancel is, as will be seen, a modern restoration. The chancel of the old church was destroyed during the civil wars at the time when Colonel Hutchinson was Governor of Nottingham Castle. Another chancel was built soon after, the north and south walls projecting inwards and partly covering the piers of the great arch, and the ceiling coming nearly as low down as the pier caps; and when this building was removed the foundations of the original chancel were discovered and the present walls erected thereon. The Spiritual Court of the archdeaconry was held up to a recent period at the western end of the

south aisle. This court was formerly held in the chapel of All Saints on the site of the present vestry. Of the tablets or monuments there is but little to be said. Amongst them will be found one to William Cressey, a judge of the King's Bench, Ireland, who died in 1645; one to William Ayscough, 1719, of whom Deering says that he first introduced printing into Nottingham in 1710. In the restoration of the floor of the church a few years ago many incised slabs were found covering vaults and graves. A careful plan of these was made, and a copy for reference now hangs in the vestry. The dates on the old bells were 1672, 1666, 1635, 1685. These bells have been recast since 1780. The sacramental plate is not very ancient, but quite worthy of inspection. This reminds me that about twenty-three years ago my late friend, George Freeth, informed me that he had seen a document by which, in May, 7 Ed. VI., John Colinson, then Mayor, Sir G. Clifton, and other King's Commissioners delivered "to Nicholas Cooke, parson of the "parish church of St. Peter, Nottingham, and Thomas Goldrynge "and Richard Burton, churchwardens, two chalices, one gilt, the other "parcel gylte with two pattens for the same for the administration of "the Holy Communion, and also five bells of one accord and a saint's "bell all hanging in the steeple of the same church with a clock in "the same, to be safely kept employed, unembesilled and unsold, "until the King's majestie's pleasure." There are some interesting records of the Guild of St. Mary and St. George, date about 1440, chiefly accounts of the Guild; these can be seen in the vestry.

Leaving St. Peter's, a short walk up Houndsgate, passing the charming early eighteenth century buildings of Collins's Hospital, brought the members to the castle, where, on the upper terrace, close to the fine seventeenth century mansion of the Dukes of Newcastle, which was burnt in the riots of 1831, and now in its restored condition serves as the Art Gallery and Museum of the city, Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A., gave an account of the history of the site and the buildings which formerly stood on it, down to their destruction in 1651. Mr. Green's paper is printed at p. 365. The day's work ended with a visit to the caves in the Hermitage grounds, by the kind permission of Mrs. Leavers, who also most hospitably provided tea for the members. The caves, of which there are many in Nottingham, are cut in an outlying spur of the soft local stone, which reaches its highest point in the castle rock. The stone weathers very badly, and the exposed parts of the caves are steadily worn away; engravings of comparatively recent date show how much has gone within the last fifty years. The Hermitage caves contain no features to which a precise date can be assigned; one of them has been a pigeon-house, and several have circular shafts in the roof, which have at some time been used as chimneys, but may originally have been entrances. Local traditions see churches, and even monastic houses, in their remains.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Exchange Council Room, Dr. James Gow, headmaster of the Nottingham Grammar School, and headmaster elect of Westminster School, in the chair.

Mr. Arthur F. Leach, M.A., F.S.A., gave an account of the ancient schools of Nottinghamshire, with special reference to those of Southwell, Newark, and Nottingham. He said that it was not now

necessary to argue against the prevalent idea that all schools began in the reign of Edward VI. Grammar schools were, of course, plentiful before that time, and their origin was the Church. There were grammar schools at Canterbury within fifty years of the coming of Augustine. Early schools were by no means necessarily connected with monasteries; there were plenty of monastic schools, but the monks did not care for the introduction of outsiders to their houses. The collegiate church at Southwell, being practically one of the four cathedrals of the archbishop of York, was by canon law obliged to keep a grammar school, and the official charged with the maintenance of the school was called a chancellor. Newark School was first mentioned in 1238, although it was usually considered to have been founded in 1530. Schoolmasters in early times seemed to have been chosen young; it was a very rare thing to find a man over thirty appointed to a school. The method of teaching was not in the direction of "sparing the rod," but on the other hand parents sometimes complained of the number of "remedies," *i.e.* holidays, allowed. The ordinary pay of a grammar school master was £10. Southwell School was not abolished by Edward VI., as it had previously surrendered to Henry VIII., and had been by him re-established on his own foundation. Newark School was enriched and enlarged by an additional income of £42 in 1530, which was to be devoted to the maintenance of two honest secular priests, the one to teach grammar, the other plainsong, pricksong and descant. The earliest reference to Nottingham Grammar School was in 1382. In 1401 the head-master, Robert Fole, sued a parent for payment of school fees at the rate of eightpence per quarter. Mr. Leach concluded with a reference to the meaning of the term "free" as applied to schools, giving it as his opinion that a free school was obviously one in which no fees were charged.

A paper by the Rev. Canon RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A., on "The Church Bells of Nottinghamshire," was taken as read, owing to the lateness of the hour. It will be printed in the *Journal*.

Wednesday, July 24th.

A special train started at 9.30 for Southwell, which was reached at 10 o'clock, and a short walk uphill brought the members to the ruined building on the south side of the Minster, known as the Episcopal Palace, but more correctly the Manor House of the Archbishops of York. In the fifteenth century hall on the first floor the Rev. R. F. SMITH gave an account of the building and its restoration by the late Bishop Trollope. Enough remains to show that the Manor House consisted of a quadrangular court with buildings on all four sides, having turrets projecting from the outer walls on the east and south. There seems to be no work earlier than the fifteenth century. At the north-east angle are the ruins of the chapel, its eastern gable retaining part of a traceried window. There are some remains of the great hall, to the south of the building now known as the hall, and formerly in all probability the great chamber.

The Minster was next visited, under the guidance of the Rev. G. M. LIVETT, who first led the party to the west of the church. He

said there would perhaps be a difference of opinion as to what the effect of the restoration of the spires on the western towers might be from an æsthetic point of view. These towers were placed in a normal position for a Norman church, although not the only position, and they became more ornate as the eye ascended. There ought to be no windows in the lower stage, and those that were there were not even a restoration, but an insertion without any authority whatever. Two beautiful windows were inserted in that position in the fourteenth century, that on the north being removed early in the last century when it was thought the towers were coming to grief. The other window was removed between the years 1840 and 1850, and at that time the custodians of this noble fabric thought they would like to put in Norman windows to imitate those on the other side. A peculiar difference in the arcading was pointed out in the topmost stage but one. After going round the outside of the church, and noting among other things the twelfth century detail re-used to make out the string course broken into by the fifteenth century north aisle windows, the alterations of design in the late thirteenth century work at the west of the chapter-house, the traces of the original east gable, the remains of the twelfth century south transept apse, and the site of Booth's chapel, destroyed in 1847, the members entered the nave by the west doorway, and Mr. Livett gave a concise account of the history of the church and the constitution of the chapter. On reaching the north transept, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite called attention to the remarkable alabaster effigy of Archbishop Sandys, who died in 1588. In spite of the fact that he was a Puritan of the severest type, he appears on his tomb, formerly in the presbytery, with cassock, girded albe, a chasuble with very long train behind, which must have been carried by an attendant, and a doctor's hood over all.

Mr. Peers remarked on a roughly cut baluster shaft, of Saxon date, standing in the north-west corner of the transept, and pointed out that the carved lintel over the doorway of the stair close by was in all probability a twelfth century tympanum re-used. After a visit to the well-known chapter house, Mr. Livett concluded an admirable and lucid account with some remarks on the choir and presbytery, and a discussion arose as to the eastern termination of the twelfth century church. This is generally assumed to have been square, but Mr. Harold Brakspear contended that the evidence upon which this conclusion is based would equally apply to a sleeper wall to take the gable, and that traces of an apse might be found to the east of this wall if looked for.

After lunch at the "Saracen's Head," carriages started in a steady downpour of rain which lasted for the rest of the day, and drove to Thurgarton Priory, where the Rev. J. Standish, and after him Mr. Hope, gave an account of the history and remaining buildings. The priory was founded about 1130 by Roger Deincourt for Augustinian canons, but nothing earlier than the thirteenth century remains. To this date belongs what is left of the church, namely, the three western bays of the nave and the northern of two western towers, as well as the subvault of the western range of the conventual buildings, now covered by the palace of the Bishop of Southwell, built in 1777. The church was repaired in 1854, when

CALVERTON CHURCH, NOTTS. REPRESENTATIONS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND AUGUST.

the present north aisle was added and the chancel rebuilt with a certain amount of old work. The sedilia are three old stalls from the monastic choir, and the altar slab is ancient. By the kind permission of the Bishop of Southwell, the members were enabled to see the remains of the western range, now forming cellars to the palace, after which the drive was continued to Nottingham.

At the evening meeting, Mr. E. W. Brabrook being in the chair, the Rev. A. D. Hill read the following paper on "Some Ancient Carved Stones in Calverton Church, Notts":

The church of St. Wilfred, Calverton, appears to have been entirely rebuilt in the thirteenth or fourteenth century out of old material, and consists of a chancel, a nave of the somewhat unusual form of a wide parallelogram 42 feet 8 inches long and 37 feet 2 inches wide, of one span and with no traces of any arcades, and a western tower forming the only entrance to the church.

The chancel arch is not in the centre of the east wall of the nave, but about 5 feet nearer to the north side. It is a plain thirteenth century arch of two chamfered orders, but it rests on older jambs of Norman work with triple-grouped shafts, the easternmost shaft forming a respond imbedded in the chancel wall. The width between the jambs is 14 feet 4 inches, which with the non-central position of the arch seems to suggest that it has been widened northwards.

The abacus is square, with a hollow chamfer beneath. The long capitals are irregularly fluted and ornamented with volutes, between which on the north side there is a small square panel with incised sculpture which I shall describe fully hereafter.

The walls of the nave have been refaced externally above the lower courses and finished off with a battlemented parapet at a late period; and no doorways or windows remain of the older work, excepting a Norman double roll moulded arch rebuilt inside one of the belfry windows, as the church received its final embellishment of a complete set of round-headed windows in 1763. A porch, organ chamber and mullioned windows were added to the nave in 1881 and 1889.

In the chancel walls and lower courses of the nave the worked surface of Norman stones is to be seen, and a number of stones with incised patterns of the older work have been re-used in various places.

Of these re-used stones the most interesting are to be found high up in the third stage of the tower, imbedded as a horizontal course in the inner face of the west wall, and bearing representations of the various occupations of the months of the year.

Despised by the re-builders, one at least of the masons at work upon the church felt a tender regard for these old carved stones, for he has built into his work, where few would see and none would injure them, eight of the pictured representations which perhaps had served to instruct his dull wit and inspire his strong right hand in the old church of his boyhood. Seven of these stones are *voussoir*-shaped, and must have formed part of a band of ornament 9 inches wide on the architrave of an arch with a radius of about 5 feet to their outer edge. The eighth stone has parallel sides, and may have formed part of a vertical continuation of the same band down the jambs of the arch. A ninth stone, also rectangular, is to be seen near the ground in the outer north side of the tower. Each panel has its own border, and a semi-circular arch of the above dimensions would

give room for the twelve months with interspaces which may have borne the signs of the zodiac, as in the Norman porch of St. Margaret's, York, in which, I may add, there is evidence of a thirteenth month, according to the Saxon calendar in common use at that period.

Similar representations are to be found upon three sides of a stone font at Burnham Deepdale in Norfolk, *Archaeologia*, X (1792), at St. Evroult, Montfort; and also upon a leaden font at Brookland, Kent, described in *Arch. Jour.*, VI (1849), and again beautifully illustrated in an article on leaden fonts by Dr. Fryer in Vol. LVII (1900). The whole subject of mediaeval representations of the months and seasons has been exhaustively treated by Mr. James Fowler in *Archaeologia*, XLIV.

The Calverton stones afford but an incomplete series of the months, but the resemblance to the smaller figures on the fonts is so remarkable that there can be little doubt that they are of the same period and may probably be referred to some common origin such as the Anglo-Saxon calendars. This resemblance enables us to identify the subjects before us.

No. 1, January, is represented by a man seated at a trestle table which groans beneath the good cheer of a boar's head and a goose on flat round dishes, a loaf, and a flagon curiously inadequate to replenish the enormous drinking horn which the feaster holds in his right hand. His left arm rests on the table, and the hand holds a knife. His hawk, which I take to be an indication of rank, stands on the edge of the table. (Plate I.)

No. 2, February, chill and raw, is humorously illustrated by a man in a hooded cloak and sleeved tunic, seated on a low chair with scroll back and arms, and stretching out his left hand and heavily booted feet to the warmth of a crackling fire kindled out-of-doors beneath a tree, evidently an evergreen. His favourite bird is also enjoying the blaze regardless of the danger to his feathers. (Plate I.)

No. 3.—Here is a man engaged in pruning a tree or vine with a large knife. At Brookland this subject is allotted to March, and at Burnham to April. In these agricultural subjects we no doubt see the Saxon labourers of the country at work.

No. 4.—This is a man holding in both hands an implement which may be a hoe or a crook stick, which he seems to be using among growing crops. At first this was supposed to represent ploughing, but on cleaning away some mortar the upright portion appeared to represent a plant. In the Burnham figure for June we have a man engaged in weeding with two sticks, the one in the left hand having a crook, an operation which is seen again, among thistles, in fifteenth century stained glass in the Mayor's parlour at Leicester.

No. 5, August, is represented by a man stripped to the waist reaping corn with a sickle. A neatly banded sheaf stands upright behind him. We may notice the broad-brimmed hat, similar to those worn in the summer months of July and August by mower and reaper on the Brookland font. (Plate I.)

Nos. 6 and 7.—These two stones, each containing a separate panel, seem nevertheless to belong to a single month, September, and represent two men threshing corn with flails.

No. 8.—This is a larger rectangular stone 9 inches by 13 inches which does not fit into the series of months and which I suggest may

[*From photo. by Mr. Loughton, Southwell.*

CALVERTON CHURCH, NOTTS. CAPITAL OF RESPOND, CHANCEL ARCH.

have belonged to the vertical band on the jamb. It is divided into two panels by a horizontal line. The upper compartment shows a knight on horseback holding the reins in one hand and stretching out the other with his hawk on it. A similar subject is taken for May in the Brookland series, while in the Anglo-Saxon calendar figured in Strutt's *Manners and Customs* (Vol. I, Pl. X, XII) hawking is attributed to October. The lower compartment represents a dog, the body like a greyhound, with a long tufted tail and a large head. It has a hare or rabbit in its mouth.

No. 9.—This stone, being in the outer face of the wall, is so much weather-worn that its subject is nearly indistinguishable. It is about 9 inches by 10 inches and probably belonged, like the last, to the jamb. Two figures facing each other with outstretched arms appear to be raising something between them, which might, however, be a third figure at a higher level. It may represent the Ascension of our Lord, though it hardly seems to me to be intended for a religious subject. It bears a certain amount of resemblance to a small tablet inserted twice above the arcading in the Brookland font, said by Dr. Fryer to represent the Resurrection.

While these ancient carvings have passed an obscure existence in the tower for the last 600 years, there is another within the church which was long regarded as an object of special veneration, until the kindly veil of whitewash came to preserve it, forgotten but uninjured, to the present time. The Rev. W. T. Smith, vicar of Calverton, to whose courtesy and interest in these ancient features of his church I owe much of this paper, discovered it in 1874 on removing the whitewash from the capital of the north pier of the chancel arch. (Plate II.)

The sculpture consists of a small panel about 3 inches by 4 inches containing a three-quarter length figure of a bearded bishop, seated, as shown by the folds of drapery over the knees, wearing a mitre, short and broad, and holding a pastoral staff, surmounted by a cross, in his left hand, while the right hand is raised with three fingers extended in benediction. On his left is a small naked figure, standing, with crossed arms, representing a recently baptized convert.

The capital has been partly cut away close to the edge of the panel for the insertion of a support to a rood beam, in such a way as to avoid injury to the panel and to leave it quite visible from the nave.

I am told that an old description of Calverton Church states that on the north pier is a small inlet tablet traditionally said to be a contemporary portrait of St. Wilfred. Also that in a fifteenth century will a special bequest was made to the church in its honour, references which I have not yet been able to verify.

The little figure of the baptized convert may suggest that the bishop is Paulinus, whose numerous baptisms in the neighbouring Trent are well known; but tradition is the best guide, and I have no doubt that St. Wilfred is intended, the great church builder but stormy prelate in whose name this church is dedicated, and who was consecrated Bishop of York in 664, and died Bishop of Hexham in 709. This little effigy has thus been the means of preserving not only his memory but an actual portion of the stately Norman church which bore his name.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "Alabaster," dealing with its early working in England, with special reference to the great school of "kervers" at Nottingham. He said that there existed several well defined groups of effigies which appeared to radiate from a common centre, for example the series of knightly figures with orles round the bascinet, which were to be connected with the work of Thomas Prentys and Robert Sutton of Chellaston, "kervers," who made the Green tomb at Lowick, Northants, in 1419, and the same craftsmen were probably the makers of the Arundel tomb at Arundel and that of Henry IV. and his Queen at Canterbury. He thought that for the present it might be assumed that the majority of the early alabaster monuments in the country were worked at Chellaston, in Derbyshire, the site of the principal mediaeval alabaster quarries, but that the smaller statues and panels were the work of the "alablaster men" of Nottingham and York. Their works were well known, not only in their native land, but also on the continent. A class of alabaster carvings which could with great probability be attributed to Nottingham workmen were the St. John's Heads, several examples of which were exhibited in illustration of the paper, one of them, kindly lent by the Curator of the Leicester Museum, being in its original painted oak case. Other specimens of alabaster work were shown, including three fine figures found on the site of Flawford Church, whose history was given as follows[1]:

In the year 1779, whilst workmen were employed in taking up the chancel floor, three very fine effigies were discovered hidden beneath the pavement. These effigies, which had doubtless been concealed by some pious Churchmen at the time of the Reformation, or more probably at an even later period, to save them from the fanatical zeal of the local iconoclasts, were in a good state of preservation. One of them represents St. Peter, the patron saint of Flawford Church, with his right hand raised in the act of benediction and holding in his left hand the model of a cruciform church. Upon his head is a triple crown, and over his right arm hang the two keys. At his right side kneels a small figure, from the mouth of which a label originally proceeded, but this has been broken off. The small figure holds in its hands the model of a church, and was probably intended for the founder of the church, who is thus represented as committing the edifice to the care of St. Peter. The figure of St. Peter measures about 2 feet 8 inches in height, and has evidently been richly coloured and gilded. Another of the effigies represents the Virgin Mary, with a crown upon her head, and with the infant Saviour in her arms. This was the first of the three which was discovered and was unfortunately slightly mutilated by the workmen. This figure measures about 2 feet 4 inches in height. The third effigy represents a bishop in full episcopal vestments, with a mitre upon his head and a pastoral staff in his left hand, his right hand being raised in benediction. This is the largest of the three, measuring 3 feet 2 inches in height. It has been conjectured by some to represent either St. Paulinus, St. John of Beverley, or St. William of York, and by others to have been St. Thomas a'Becket; but as the vestments appear to be those of a

[1] From the *Reliquary*, July, 1874.

bishop rather than an archbishop (the pall being absent) it is more probable that it was intended for Robert Martell, Bishop of Dunblane, though it is difficult to understand why this effigy should have been more conspicuous than those of the Virgin and Child or of St. Peter, the patron saint of the church. The spot where these effigies were discovered was immediately beneath the place where the altar had stood.

As an illustration of the extent of the alabaster industry, a photograph was shown of a fine and well preserved reredos of fifteenth century English work, now in a church in Iceland. It contained seven panels of the Passion and Resurrection, framed in the original woodwork.

Thursday, July 25th.

This was a thoroughly wet day from start to finish, but in spite of the weather a full muster started in brakes from the "George" Hotel at 9.15. Wollaton Hall was the first item on the programme, and the members were received with the utmost kindness by Lord and Lady Middleton, who threw open for their inspection the whole of the house and grounds. After a preliminary tour through the various rooms, in which Lady Middleton herself most kindly acted as guide, a halt was made in the great hall, and Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., read a paper on the house and its history, which is printed at p. 435.

The annexed list of the fine collection of pictures, and of the armorial shields on the roof of the great hall, has been kindly drawn up by Lord Hawkesbury, as a memorial of the visit of the Institute.

Catalogue of the Pictures at Wollaton Hall, Notts., as rearranged by the present Lord and Lady Middleton.

Great Hall.

North Side. Upper Row.

1. A Herdsman and his Flock. By Rosa di Tivoli.
2. An Italian Kitchen. By Rosa di Tivoli.
3. Horses and Cattle. By Rosa di Tivoli.

Under Row.

1. Lions Disputing Possession of a Deer. By Rubens.

   N.B.—This picture was at Middleton and went with Lady Middleton, widow of the fourth Lord, to Shipley.
2. Sir Francis Willoughby, first Baronet. By Sir Peter Lely.
3. Cassandra Willoughby, sister of the first Baronet and of the first Lord Middleton and who married her first cousin the Duke of Chandos as his second wife. Sir Peter Lely (school of).
4. Hunting a Wild Boar. By Snyders.

East End. Upper Row.

1. Neptune and Venus. By Luca Giordano.
2. Jupiter and Europa. By Luca Giordano.

Under Row.

1. Sir Hugh Willoughby, the Arctic Navigator.
2. Market Scene, Fruit, Fish, etc., and a Lady. By Sibrechts.
3. Sir Richard Willoughby, Knight, 28 years Lord Chief Justice *temp.* Edward III.

South Side. Upper Row.

1. A Pastoral Scene, Sheep, etc. By Rosa di Tivoli.
2. Hunting the Wolf. By Snyders.
3. A Pastoral Scene, Shepherds and Cattle. By Rosa di Tivoli.

N.B.—These three pictures were purchased by Henry, fifth Lord Middleton, from Mr. Harrison of Walworth for £500. They were supposed to have been brought from Italy by Mr. Jennings, who had the title of Count de Walworth. Mr. Jennings sold Walworth to Mr. Stevenson, from whom Mr. Harrison bought it. The pictures were in the drawing-room.

Under Row.

1. Hunting a Wild Boar. By Snyders.
2. Portrait of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knight, who built Wollaton Hall, 1580–88. Over the fireplace.
3. Wollaton House, painted in 1695. By Sibrechts.

West End.

1. Hunting a Wild Boar. By A. Hondius (?).
2. Hunting a Bear. By A. Hondius (?).

On Easels at West End.

1. Henry, fifth Lord Middleton, painted in Italy by L. G. Blanchet, Rome, 1754.
2. A Boy in Blue (*temp.* George II.), supposed to be a Pierrepoint, bought in Nottingham by Lord and Lady Middleton, May, 1889.

SALOON.

N.B.—Besides the pictures there are various sketches and engravings in this room.

East End.

Over the door leading to the staircase.

1. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knight, who built Wollaton, and daughter of Sir J. Littleton, of Frankley. By Zucchero.
2. Henrietta Maria, Queen of King Charles I. On small panel near the fireplace. By Van Dyck.
3. King Charles I. on horseback. By Van Dyck.

Over the recess near the little window.

4. Sir Francis Willoughby, Knight, the builder of Wollaton. By Zucchero.

N.B.—Sir Francis died in London and was buried in St. Giles's Church Without Cripplegate.

Underneath in the above-mentioned recess are sixteen small chalk or pastel drawings of family portraits.

Top row :—

1. An Old Lady.
2. Letitia, Lady Wendy of Wendy.
3. A Man unknown.
4. A Lady unknown.
5. Sir Francis Willoughby, builder of Wollaton.
6. An Old Lady.
7. Sir Percival Willoughby.
8. Bridget, wife of Sir Percival Willoughby.
9. Sir Christopher Willoughby (?), Lord Chief Justice *temp.* Henry VIII.
10. Lady Cassandra Ridgeway, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Londonderry, and wife of Sir F. Willoughby.
11. Man in red unknown.
12. Elizabeth Littleton, wife of Sir Francis Willoughby, the builder of Wollaton.
13. Letitia, Lady Wendy (?).
14. Sir Francis Willoughby the Naturalist's father.
15. Child unknown.[1]
16. Boy unknown.[1]

South Wall.

1. Small landscape.
2. Boy in red with a Dog (a young prince of Bavaria).

West End.

1. Letitia Willoughby, Lady Wendy.
2. King William III. By Sir Peter Lely.
3. Thomas, fourth Lord Middleton, full length, standing in his coronation robes and an embroidered coat and waistcoat underneath (all still at Wollaton). By Romney.
4. Henry Willoughby, son of Sir Percival and Bridget Willoughby.
5. Queen Mary II., wife of William III. By Sir Peter Lely.

North Wall.

1. Sir Percival Willoughby (over door leading into the passage under the gallery). By C. Jansen.

In the background of this picture is a ship with a Latin motto signifying "Lost by words, not winds or waves," which

[1] These two children are thought to be the two sons of Francis Willoughby the Naturalist.

is supposed to refer to his having been ruined by lawsuits, contesting the unjust will of his father-in-law, Sir Francis Willoughby, who built Wollaton, and who lived just one year too long, re-marrying in his dotage a young wife, who prevailed on him to make a will leaving her the greatest part of his Nottinghamshire estates, and from some extraordinary circumstances attending his death it was universally believed that he was poisoned.

2. Thomas, first Lord Middleton, full length, standing, in his coronation robes and crimson velvet coat and breeches, which are still at Wollaton in a chest in the Prospect-Room. By Sir G. Kneller.
3. Elizabeth, wife of the first Lord Middleton, and eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Rothwell, of Stapleford and Ewerby, Lincolnshire, Bt., full length. By Sir G. Kneller.

Below is a silhouette of Georgiana Chadwick, wife of Thomas, fourth Lord Middleton, who afterwards married Edward Miller Mundy, of Shipley, and by him was mother of the Duchess of Newcastle, wife of the fourth Duke.

4. Bridget, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir Francis Willoughby, the builder of Wollaton, and wife of Sir Percival Willoughby, which marriage united the houses of Eresby and Wollaton. By C. Jansen.
5. Francis, second Lord Middleton, full length, standing, in coronation robes and an embroidered coat and waistcoat underneath, which are still at Wollaton. By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Dining-Room.

East Side.

1. Hon. Rothwell Willoughby.
2. Francis, third Lord Middleton. By Sir J. Reynolds.
3. Sir Thomas Wendy.
4. A Lady in a Fish Market. By Palamedes.
5. Wollaton. View from Lenton Gate. By Sibrechts.
6. Thought to be Sir Francis Willoughby.
7. Francis Willoughby the Naturalist.
8. Hon. Robert Ridgeway, infant brother of Lady Cassandra.
9. Captain Sir Nisbet Josiah Willoughby, C.B.H., R.N. (over the fireplace). By Barber of Nottingham.
10. Lady Wendy.
11. Man unknown.
12. Lady unknown.
13. Man unknown.
14. Lady unknown.
15. Henry, fifth Lord Middleton (over door).

South End.

16. Sir Francis Willoughby.
17. Man unknown (not a Willoughby).
18. Middleton Hall, Warwickshire.
19. Lady Cassandra Willoughby (in black), wife of Sir Francis Willoughby and daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.
20. A Boy unknown, thought to be brother to No. 12.

West Side.

21. Henry, sixth Lord Middleton. By Barber of Nottingham.
22. A Party saying Grace. By Heemskeerk.
23. Digby, seventh Lord Middleton. By Barber of Nottingham.
24. Lady unknown.

North End. Alcove.

25. Fruit with a Bullfinch.
26. Dead Game, Lobsters, etc. By Snyders.
27. Alchemist. By Teniers.
28. Fruit with a Monkey and Parrot.
29. Fruit market.

LIBRARY.

North End.

1. A Lady in blue, unknown.
2. Landscape.

East Side.

3. Lord Strafford.
4. Man unknown.

West Side.

5. Lady in black, unknown.
6 to 12. Seven other pictures not family portraits.
13. Mrs. Winstanley (in pink).

SOUTH STAIRCASE.

1. The Park.
2. Boys eating Hasty Pudding. By Sibrechts, after Murillo (?).
3. View of the River Trent. By Sibrechts.
4. Henry, fifth Lord Middleton, his wife and three children.
5. Sea piece (over door at top).
6. Two Park-keepers at Wollaton. By Barber.
7. Sea piece (over door at top of stairs).
8. Henry, sixth Lord Middleton, in coronation robes. By Barber, after Romney.
9. Lord Howe's Victory, 1st June.
10. Old Lady in grey. An early Kneller.

In the DRAWING-ROOM, one picture. By Franz Floris (?).

North Staircase.

The Ceiling.

Prometheus stealing fire from Heaven in presence of the gods and goddesses, who express their amazement at his sacrilege. By Verrio.

On the left side is Minerva, on the right, Prometheus is accompanied by the nymphs and a sylvan god with the Vulture—Jupiter.

The painting on this staircase was done in the minority of the son of Francis Willoughby the Naturalist, and it is supposed that the painter was Verrio. The two boys attending the sacrifice represent the portraits of the Naturalist's two sons.

It was restored by Henry, sixth Lord Middleton, at a cost of £300. Mr. Reinagle, R.A., was the artist employed.

Entrance Hall.

1. Achilles discovered in a female dress at the court of Lycomedes by Ulysses. Said to be by Rubens.
2. A Scripture piece. By Rubens (?).

These two were bought at a sale in Dublin in 1833.

Twelve pictures in a small bedroom, three in another bedroom, and one (a portrait of a man unknown) in a dressing-room near the north-east corner of the house.

Coats-of-Arms on the Corbels supporting the Roof of the Great Hall at Wollaton.

East End.

1. Willoughby of Wollaton, *or* on two bars *gules* three water bougets *argent* two and one.
2. Freville, *or* a cross patonce *gules*.
3. Marmion, *vair* a fesse *gules* fretty *or*.
4. Kilpeck, *sable* a sword *argent* (elsewhere blazoned *gules* a sword *argent* hilted and pommelled *or*).
5. Montfort, bendy of ten *or* and *azure*.
6. De la Plaunche, *argent* billetée *sable* a lion rampant of the same.
7. Haversham, *azure* a fesse between six crosses crosslet *argent*.
8. Buttetort, *or* a saltire *sable*.
9. . . . . Bendy of ten *or* and *azure* a canton *ermine*.
10. . . . . Quarterly *or* and *gules* a bend *gules*.
11. Somerey, *or* two lions passant *azure*.
12. Zouche, *gules* ten bezants 4, 3, 2, 1.
13. Fillioll, *vair* on a canton *gules* a cross patonce *or* (or moline ?).
14. Brewes, *azure* crusily and a lion rampant *or*.
15. . . . . *Argent* three fountains *or* and *azure* two and one.
16. Field, *azure* a fesse *or* between three eagles displayed *argent*.

Over the entrance door on the north side are two shields bearing the arms and quarterings of the builder of Wollaton and his wife Elizabeth Littleton, of which engravings are given in Thoroton. On the south front is an inscription giving the date of the building of the house.

On the chairs in the hall are the arms of Sir Henry Willoughby of Wollaton (father of the builder), with thirteen quarterings impaling Grey, quarterly of eight.

The following memoranda are written on the first page of an old book of homilies (*The Works of Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter* 1628) :—

"Lettice Willughby borne att Middelton the Seaventh day of March, on the yeare of our Lord God 1627 . about five of the clocke in the afternoone."

"Katherine Willughby borne att Middelton the forth of November, In the yeare of our Lord God . 1630 . about Six of the clocke at night."

"Cap^{ten} Francis Willughby was borne att Middelton, on Sunday, about six of the clocke in the morning beeing the twoo and twentith of November, Anno Domini, 1635."

In a Prayer Book dated 1642, on the inner side of the cover is written :—

"Emma Willughby."

And opposite is written :—

"ffrancis Willughby
Borne in the yellow
chamber at Middleton
Hall between two and
three of the clocke
on Sunday morning the
thirteenth day of September
Anno Domini 1668."

"Cassandra Willughby borne at Middleton in the chamber over the Kitchen the twenty seaventh day of Aprill thr: quart^{r} past nine of the clocke in the forenoone on Wednesday Anno Domini 1670."

"Thomas Willughby borne at Midleton in the Chamber over the Kitchen the nineth day of Aprill at a quarter & half past ten of the clocke at night being Tuesday night in Anno Domini 1672. Easter weeke."

On next page is written :—

"My Dearest Mr. Willughby departed this life y^{e} 3rd of July, 1672."

On the next page opposite the last is written :—

"It pleased God to take from me my Deare Child Francis Willughby y^{e} 14th day of September, 1688."

On the next page is written in a later hand :—

"This prayer book belonged to Emma Barnard wife of the

Natural Philosopher Francis Willoughby of Wollaton. The 3 children mentioned:—the eldest who died at the age of 20 was Sir Francis Willoughby, Bt., 2 Cassandra who married the Duke of Chandos, & Sir Thomas Willoughby who was 1st Lord Middleton, Emma widow of the Philosopher afterward married Sir Josiah Child, Bart., by whom she had 3 children. The eldest son died young, the 2nd was the 1st Earl Tilney of Wanstead in Essex."

Wollaton Church was next visited, and here the rector, the Rev. H. C. RUSSELL, received the party and gave an account of the building, pointing out the tablet in the south aisle to Robert Smithson, the "architector and surveyor" of Wollaton. Mr. HOPE described the two fine monuments to (1) Sir Richard Willoughby (1471) and his wife in the north wall of the chancel, and (2) Sir Henry Willoughby (1528), whose effigy is surrounded by small figures of his four wives. Both monuments have a cadaver beneath. In the south chapel is an eighteenth century marble altar on a framework of wrought iron of very good design, of much the same date as, and probably originally belonging to the elaborate panelled altar-piece of oak still in the chancel of the church. Architecturally the church is of no great interest; the north nave arcade is poor work of fourteenth century date, and the nave has been lengthened in the second half of the fifteenth century and a western tower added, which, reaching to the boundary of the churchyard, has open arches on north and south to enable processions to go round the church without having to leave the churchyard enclosure.

A short drive brought the party to Sandiacre, where, after lunch at the "Red Lion," the church, which stands on a fine and lofty site to the north of the village, was visited under the guidance of Mr. HOPE. It has a twelfth century nave with a south doorway, a single window on each side of the nave, and a fine chancel arch. The western tower and spire are of the thirteenth century. The chancel is of good fourteenth century work, perhaps built by Roger de Norbury, Bishop of Lichfield 1322–1359, who held the prebend of Sandiacre from 1342 to 1347. All the window tracery and the parapets, etc., are new, but are believed to be copies of the old, which were "restored" in 1864. The sedilia are good examples, with rich canopies. A large early fourteenth century window has been inserted in the south wall of the nave to light the nave altars, and in the sixteenth century a low clearstory was added. The font is of the fifteenth century. Mr. Hope referred to a scheme which has been proposed for enlarging the church by adding an aisle or aisles; but while admitting the necessity for making room for the parishioners, he suggested as an alternative the building of a new church nearer to the town.

Amid a drenching rain, the journey was resumed to Strelley, a brief halt being made on the way to examine the remains of the cross at Stapleford, a monolith pillar covered with Saxon knotwork and carving. At Strelley the chief features of the church were pointed out by Mr. Hope. The lower part of the western tower, of the thirteenth century, is the oldest portion, the remainder of the church, consisting of a lofty nave of three bays and a chancel with north and

south transept-like chapels, having been all rebuilt about 1356, perhaps at the cost of Sir Samson Strelley, whose alabaster tomb with effigies of himself and lady stands in the middle of the chancel. Early in the sixteenth century a clearstory was added and the tower raised a stage. The church retains a fine late rood-screen with the coving and rafters that carried the rood-loft. On the north of the altar is an alabaster tomb, with effigies, to Sir John Strelley, *ob.* 1501, and wife, Sanchia Willoughby, beneath an elaborate stone canopy from the same hand as one in Wollaton Church. In the chancel floor are several alabaster slabs and a brass to Sir Robert Strelley (*ob.* 1487) and his wife Isabel, sister of Cardinal Kemp.

On leaving the church a very welcome tea was provided at Strelley Hall by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Edge, and at half past five the carriages started on the journey back to Nottingham. The evening meeting was held in the "George" Hotel on account of the bad weather, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite in the chair. Mr. C. R. PEERS, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Saxon Churches of the St. Pancras Type," which is printed at p. 402. Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE followed with a short paper on "The Arms of Colchester and Nottingham," printed at p. 398.

Friday, July 26th.

The General Annual Meeting of the members of the Institute was held at 10 a.m. in the Exchange Council Room, the President, Sir HENRY HOWORTH, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The balance sheet, printed at p. 449, was taken as read. The Hon. Secretary then read the report for the past year.

REPORT OF COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1900–1901.

The fifty-ninth annual report of the Council on the finances and affairs of the Institute shows the cash income and expenditure with progressive improvement. The balance in hand is £190 12*s*. This compared with last year presents an apparent decrease, but it will be seen in the account that a further sum of £200 has been added to the deposit with the bankers, so that the total shows an increase of £91 16*s*. The actual cash asset is now £590 12*s*.

There are no outstanding liabilities and the subscriptions in arrear are the smallest in amount ever experienced. The accounts have been rigidly examined by the chartered accountant and duly certified. All other services for the management continue to be honorary.

The membership list shows that nineteen have died, of whom nine were life members, and five have resigned. Thirteen new annual subscribers have been elected, thus about equalizing the result as affecting the income of the Institute.

Of those who have passed away, Mr. Arthur Cates and Mr. J. Park Harrison must be noticed. Mr. Park Harrison was one of the earliest movers in the revival of the practice of Gothic architecture.

He was an indefatigable worker and has contributed often to our *Proceedings*.

The members of the Council retiring are Mr. Talfourd Ely, Mr. Mill Stephenson, Mr. Wright Taylor, Mr. Longden, Mr. Day, Professor Petrie, Mr. Somers Clarke, and Mr. Wilson. Professor Boyd Dawkins ceases to be a Vice-President by effluxion of time.

It is proposed that Dr. Robert Munro be elected a Vice-President, and that Messrs. Talfourd Ely, Stephenson, Taylor, Longden, and Wilson be re-elected, and that Messrs. Boyd Dawkins, Auden, Goolden, and Goddard be added to the Council, and that Mr. Challenor Smith be elected auditor.

The great loss the nation has sustained by the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was officially noticed by the President and Council on behalf of the Institute by the presentation of the address printed in the *Journal*. The Council has now the honour of placing on record that His Majesty King Edward VII. has been pleased to signify his consent to continue the royal patronage and has become Patron of the Institute.

Acting on the resolution of the last Annual Meeting, the offer of the books was made to and cordially accepted by the Society of Antiquaries. The Council has resumed possession of the library and removed it from the custody of University College. Certain delays in effecting this have hitherto prevented the completion of the full arrangement, but the matter will be settled at an early date. The new general index to the first fifty volumes of the *Journal* is in hand.

On the motion of the President the report was adopted.

Several suggestions were made as to the place of next year's meetings, Worcester, York, and South Wales being mentioned.

On the proposal of the President a resolution was passed pointing out the desirability of printing the chartularies of Rufford and Welbeck Abbeys and the Priory of Newstead.

At 12 o'clock the members started by train for Mansfield, and after lunch in the Town Hall prepared to start for the drive to Hardwick Hall, but were delayed half an hour by a tremendous downpour of rain. Arriving eventually at Hardwick, they were most courteously received by Lady Louisa Egerton, and assembled in the great hall to hear a paper by Mr. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., which is printed at p. 441. On the conclusion of the paper, the upper rooms, with their wonderful collection of tapestry, were thrown open for inspection. A most interesting feature was the chapel, with the desk hangings made of the orphreys of mediaeval copes, and the great plaster frieze of the presence chamber, moulded and painted, was generally admired. Mr. Micklethwaite was of opinion that the room had once had a moulded plaster ceiling, like that remaining in the long gallery. A fine alabaster panel of Apollo and the Muses, with E. R. and the royal arms of England, was considered to be English by Mr. Hope. After spending some time among the pictures in the long gallery, the members left the Hall, and with a passing look at the ruins of the old Hall, which is not many years older than the present building, drove back to Mansfield, and thence took the train to Nottingham.

In the evening, Mr. Robert Evans being in the chair, Mr. E. W.

BRABROOK, C.B., F.S.A., read a paper on "Robin Hood." He considered that the claims of Robin to be a real person and not a myth were to be taken seriously, and that he was born somewhere about 1160. Ballads of Robin Hood were popular 200 years after this time, if not earlier, and in the sixteenth century his fame was great and widely spread.

Saturday, July 27th.

After the heavy rain of Friday the weather showed signs of improvement, and with the exception of a shower on the way to Newark, Saturday was fine and sunny. Newark was reached at 10 o'clock, by special train, and the castle was visited, with Mr. JOHN BILSON, F.S.A., as guide. Beginning with the history of the site, Mr. Bilson said that the earliest record of Newark was during the reign of Edward the Confessor, when it was given to Stow, then a newly constituted church of secular canons, by Leofric of Mercia and his wife Godiva. Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, held the manor at the date of the Domesday Survey, and his successor, Robert Bloet, redeemed the lands which had been given to Stow. Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln 1123–1147, built castles at Sleaford and Newark, as recorded by William of Malmesbury, who describes the castle as on the river of Trent; it is really on the Devon. In 1139 Alexander surrendered the castle to Stephen. In the reign of John it was held for the King during a siege by the Barons under Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln; it was relieved by John himself, who died here in 1216. In 1217 it was seized by the Barons, but again surrendered after a siege, and restored to the Bishops of Lincoln. In 1487 Henry VII. was here, on his way to Stoke to attack Lambert Simnel, the pretended Earl of Warwick. Wolsey lived in the castle in 1530, after his fall, and before he went to Southwell; at the time, and until 1547, it was in the possession of the Bishops of Lincoln, but it was then alienated to the Crown, and so remained. In the civil wars the castle played a prominent part; it was four times besieged, but never taken. Finally, in 1646, its earthworks were destroyed and the buildings dismantled.

The dimensions of the castle are:—294 feet in length on the west or river side, and 84 feet from the north-west angle to the centre of the gateway on the north side, and therefore perhaps 168 feet in all on this face. Traces of a polygonal tower equidistant with the north-west angle from the north gateway are said to have been found. It was protected by the Devon on the west, and moated on the other three sides. The barbican stood on the outer edge of the moat, and the gateway had a drawbridge.

Of the work of Bishop Alexander three fragments are left—the gateway on the north, a square tower at the south-west, and a small part of the west wall. The gateway is of unusual size, 44 feet 6 inches north to south by 30 feet east to west. In plan it resembles the gateway of Bamborough, shown on the sixteenth century plan, and that of Prudhoe, which is, however, smaller. It is three stories high, with a vice on the east side in a square turret, originally entered from the east. Above it is octagonal and of smaller size. In the external face of the lowest stage is a large

semi-circular archway flanked by buttresses, with an arch of two square orders, and a hood mould with double fillet and scallop ornament; it had no doors or portcullis. In the second stage are three round-headed windows, now blocked and partly cut into by sixteenth century inserted openings. Above is a string with "folded ribbon" ornament. The upper stage has had two small windows with shafted jambs and square heads under a round arch. The central archway of the gate was fitted with doors, behind which on the west is a small recess for the warder, with a spyhole under an arched head. Round the inner gate-chamber is a low plinth, and there may have been a bench; the room over had a wooden floor. The inner archway had no doors; above it in the upper stage was a circular window. In the east and west walls, on the second stage, are round-headed windows with shafted jambs and heads with roll moulding, at a higher level than the others. Alexander built a chapel here dedicated to Sts. Philip and James, and probably these windows may belong to it. The west wall has a large round-headed window, now blocked. The difference between Alexander's work and the later building is here clearly to be seen, the former being in oolite with wide joints, the latter in red sandstone, more finely jointed, and built with larger stones.

The south-west tower measures 24 feet north to south and 15 feet east to west. It is of four stages, each recessed, and the west face batters considerably; the basement stage is partly a later addition. The tower is plain and massive, with no ornament except a roll above the lowest stage; parts of the original windows remain, and adjoining its south face is a fragment of the contemporary south wall of the castle. In a small room on the second floor of this tower King John is said to have died, but there is no evidence to support the tradition. Some part of the lower walling of the west front may also belong to Alexander's work, or to the time immediately succeeding.

In the thirteenth century the whole of the west front, with the exceptions mentioned, was rebuilt, as well as the north face between the north-west tower and the original wall by the gatehouse. To the same period belongs the hexagonal tower at the north-west angle, which replaced a square tower like that which remains at the south-west angle. Midway between the two was a similar but smaller tower. Part of the embattled and pierced parapet of this date remains near the south-west tower.

Somewhat north of the centre of the west front, and entered from the terrace by a flight of steps, is a vaulted chamber 45 feet by 22 feet, with a central arcade of four round-headed arches of late twelfth century date, resting on octagonal pillars, reconstructed in the fourteenth century. The vaults are plain quadripartite without ribs. The round-headed doorway in the west front is probably coaeval with this work. Four narrow slits give light to the room, and a fifth lights a narrow chamber to the north of it. The original staircase was at the north end, and ascended partly with steps and partly with inclines.

Above the vaulted room was the hall. The west wall only remains, and has several windows and an oriel of fifteenth century date. Above is a shield bearing *Three stags*, 2 *and* 1. Other windows are of later fifteenth or sixteenth century date.

No traces of the keep or any other buildings remain.

Leaving the castle, a drive of two miles brought the members to Hawton Church, which was described by Mr. HOPE. The western tower, he said, was the work of Sir Thomas Molineux, of Sefton and Hawton, who died in 1491, and whose arms, with those of his second wife, were in the spandrels of the west doorway. To him was also probably due the clearstory and upper parts of the aisles, together with the wooden roofs, but the arcades and aisle walls were of the thirteenth century. The quoins of the Norman nave remain against the tower. But the glory of the church is the beautiful chancel of three bays, with its splendid sedilia, Easter sepulchre, and founder's tomb and effigy, all of richly carved work, built by Sir Robert Compton, lord of Fenny Compton and Hawton, who died in 1330. Some discussion took place concerning the Easter sepulchre, which Mr. Micklethwaite thought might also have been used as a "sacrament house" after the Scottish manner. Mr. Hope also called attention to the rood screen and the old benches in the nave. On the motion of Sir HENRY HOWORTH, a sincere vote of sympathy was passed to the rector, the Rev. R. Washington, who was prevented from being present owing to the death of his wife on the previous day.

Returning to Newark, lunch was taken at the "Saracen's Head," and at 1.30 a move was made for the Town Hall, where the Mayor, Mr. F. Atter, courteously welcomed the members, and invited their inspection of the church and Corporation plate, most kindly brought together for the occasion. Mr. CORNELIUS BROWN gave a description of the most important pieces, noticing a communion cup of 1641, the rest of the old sacramental plate being the gift of Lady Frances Leeke, 1705. The alms-dishes with handles are of 1730 and 1744. Of the Corporation plate the finest example was a monteith (hall mark London, 1693), 6½ inches high and 11 inches in diameter, inscribed "This munteth and thirteen cups given by the Honorable Nicholas Saunderson to the Corporation of Newark, Anno 1689. Mr. Clarke, Mayor." The thirteen cups remain, with their original circular leather case—they have one common cover.

Other interesting pieces were :—

Small drum tankard, 6½ inches high, with flat lid, inscribed "The guift of Thomas Jennison, late Alderman of Newark-upon-Trent." Hall mark London, 1641.

Tankard, given by Mr. John Johnson, twice Mayor, 1667–8. Hall mark London, 1667.

Tankard, given by Mr. Dan Crayle. Hall mark London, 1727–8.

Three pewter cups, 9¾ inches high, with no marks or inscriptions.

The large mace, *temp.* Charles II., silver gilt, 3 feet 10 inches long, chased with a running pattern of roses and thistles. The head divided into panels, with the royal badges and the initials C. R.

The lesser mace, *temp.* Charles II., silver gilt, 35 inches long. The head bears the royal badges and the initials C. R. surmounted by a royal crown.

The Mayor's wand of black wood. Head inscribed "The guift of Mr. Edmund Mason, Vicar A.D. 1617."

After a cordial vote of thanks to the Mayor, the splendid parish church of St. Mary Magdalen was visited. Mr. JOHN BILSON, F.S.A., gave an account of the building. He said that the church was given by Robert de Chesney, Bishop of Lincoln (1147–1167) to his new Gilbertine foundation, the Priory of St. Catherine near Lincoln. Shortly after this, important building work was begun in the church, of which two fragments remain, a crypt of three bays under part of the chancel, and the crossing piers. The crypt has quadripartite ribbed vaults; the transverse arches are pointed, of flat segmental form, the two eastern being broad with keeled mouldings at each angle, the western narrower with one keeled moulding only. The diagonal ribs are like the latter. The eastern bay is narrower than the western, and the crypt doubtless extended farther at both ends, the eastern end being probably on the line of the piers of the present arcade which flanks the reredos; this would give the east end of the original church, in which case the chancel would have been about 60 feet long and aisleless. Such crypts are not common in parish churches. The crossing piers have on each face three attached shafts with a small quarter-round between; the outer shafts have been destroyed on the transept sides, and the capitals with square abaci remain on the western piers only. The bases have a torus of elliptical section. These piers probably belonged to an aisleless cruciform church. Sir G. G. Scott thought that the nave had aisles and clearstory, and that the piers were too slight for a central tower, especially as the western tower was begun so soon after the building of the crossing. But if the church was aisleless there would be plenty of strength to carry a lantern, and the walls at the crossing are 3 feet 8 inches thick.

The great west tower was begun about 1230, and originally designed to project from the west front of the church. It is about 30 feet square, exclusive of the buttresses. But before the work had gone very far it was decided to extend the aisles westward to the line of the west face of the tower. The north and south arches of the tower show no signs of subsequent insertion, and are in detail very like the east arch. Examples of an early engaged west tower in a similar position may be noted at Conisborough, late twelfth century, and Tickhill, *circa* 1200. The thirteenth century work in the tower extends to one stage above the nave roof. The buttresses are of no great projection, arcaded on the lower stage, and plain above; they set back slightly at each stage and finish with gabled heads under the topmost string of the thirteenth century work. The west doorway is very fine, with shafts and richly moulded arch, flanked by a single wall arch on either side. The stage above has had an arcade, now much obliterated by a fifteenth century window. It is surmounted by a plain stage of no great height, and this in turn by a fine arcaded story having two wide central openings between two narrower blank arches, all with shafts; above them the masonry face is covered with a lozengy diaper like that on the centre tower of Lincoln. Here the thirteenth century work stops unfinished, and was not again taken up for some eighty years. When building began again the neighbouring tower of Grantham had been completed, and no doubt the men of Newark started with the intention of making their tower as good as or better

than that of their neighbours. But they were handicapped by having no angle buttresses to carry up, the thirteenth century buttresses having stopped just at the base of their new work; so they had to contrive buttresses by setting back all but the angles of their new work from the square of the old tower which was their base, and treating the angles carried up flush with the older walls as buttresses to their belfry stage. This stage is excellently designed, with two coupled two-light belfry windows on each face under a crocketed gable mould. Niches containing figures are on either side of and in the pediment over the windows. The buttresses set back and finish under the parapet with crocketed gable-heads, arcaded in the upper part below the gables. Over these a panelled parapet projects, with hexagonal angle pinnacles pierced by a small passage and finished with crocketed spirelets. Behind them the lofty broaches lead up to the octagonal spire, having rolls flanked by hollows on each angle. There are four tiers of richly designed spire-lights.

Next in point of date to the tower is the south aisle of the nave. In 1312 Archbishop Greenfield granted a license to the parishioners to remove a chapel built by Archbishop Henry of Newark (1298–9) in the churchyard, and to use the materials for the fabric of the church and the construction of a certain aisle which it was proposed to build anew. This was probably the present south aisle, which seems to have been finished but little before the Black Death. The windows are of four lights with shafted jambs and good flowing tracery, the west window having six lights. The buttresses have two tiers of crocketed gable-heads and a niche for an image under the lower head.

The comparative dates of the rest of the church are difficult to fix, and there is very little difference in detail. The Corporation records show large payments to carvers in 1460, as if some work was then approaching completion. In 1482 occurs a bequest to the new fabric of the chancel, and another in 1483 to the new building of the chancel, if it shall be new built; showing that work was then in contemplation, but apparently not yet begun. In the glass of the east window was an inscription mentioned by Thoroton, of date not later than 1500, by which time therefore the work must have been complete.

The setting out of the nave shows that the spacing of the north aisle agrees with that of both arcades, and the aisle was probably built first. In the chancel the eastern bay is narrower than the rest, and taken in conjunction with the evidence of the crypt, points to an eastward enlargement from the line of the old east wall; its details also differ from the east ends of the chancel aisles. The chancel arcades are lofty with slender piers, the clearstory somewhat low, two windows to a bay; the details are rather poor, but the exterior is distinctly better than the interior. The sanctus bell cote remains, and there is a stair turret in the north aisle.

There were fourteen chantries founded in the church, all before 1402, and eight before 1349. There were fourteen altars, besides the high altar, but the sites of very few are known—Holy Trinity altar, in the south transept; Our Lady, on the north side of the church; and Jesus altar, probably in the south choir aisle. The others were:

Corpus Christi, St. Lawrence, St. Nicholas. St. Catherine, St. James St. Peter, St. Stephen, All Saints, St. George the Martyr, Holy Rood, and St. Saviour.

In connection with the chancel fittings, documentary evidence is available as follows :—

1496. Reparation of high altar.
1498. Fabric of reredos behind high altar and fabric of chancel stalls.
1501. *Nova tabula* for high altar.
1508. Making of reredos by Thomas Drawswerd, of York, carver.
1509. Gilding of "rodehouse."
1521. Right hand half of choir stalls.
1524. "Stallyng" of choir.
1529. Gilding of high altar.

The chantry chapels flanking the high altar are those of, on the north, Thomas Mering, 1500, and on the south, Robert (?) Markham, 1505.

The south porch of the nave is a late addition of two stories. It has a niche with figures of the Virgin and Child on the south front, and contains a library bequeathed by Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough, 1685–9.

The font, of 1660, replaces one destroyed in 1646.

The brasses were shortly described by Mr. A. R. Bax, especially the very fine Flemish brass of Alan le Fleming, 1361.

On leaving the church, the drive was continued to Holme, where the Rev. W. T. Barry received the visitors, and the Rev. A. F. Sutton described the church as follows:

The earliest record relating to the parish of Holme is contained in a deed dated 1262, and bearing the seal of the Chapter of Southwell, which confirms a grant made by Richard de Sutton to Hugh de Mortan, his chamberlain; and in 1339, William de Northwell, clerk, settled land at Holme upon Henry Graving, of Northwell. When Rufford Abbey was suppressed the lands attached thereto at Holme were granted to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Early in the seventeenth century the greater part of Holme belonged to Sir Thomas Barton, a man of great property in Lancashire; an ancestor of his, according to Thoroton, "built a fair stone house in the village, and being a merchant of the Staple he piously recorded the source of his wealth by placing in the window of the same house this posie :—

"'I thank God and ever shall
It was the sheep that paid for all.'"

The Barton estate at Holme passed into the hands of the noble family of Bellasis through the marriage of the heiress with Lord Bellasis, son of the first Lord Fauconberg. It was the same Lord Bellasis who so gallantly defended Newark. He died in 1689, and was buried at the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London.

Holme Hall stands upon an estate once the property of Archbishop Secker; at the present time the greater part of the parish belongs to the Duke of Newcastle. The parish church of St. Giles, though it retains some fragments of early work, owes its enlarged proportions

and most interesting details to the munificence of the Barton family, one of whom is recorded as having built "a fair chapel like a parish church," no doubt alluding to the south aisle and the chapel on the south side of the chancel. The earliest portion of the present building is a length of roughly worked string course under the east window, which seems to belong to the Norman period. There is nothing else remaining of the church of that date, but the north door of the nave is undoubtedly Early English, the nail-head ornaments on the narrow capitals supporting the plain chamfered arch being characteristic of the thirteenth century. The north side of the church and the greater part of the east wall seem as though they might belong to this period. In the fourteenth century the church was almost entirely rebuilt, the ground plan at that time consisting of nave with western tower and spire, and chancel. The north side of the nave is built of blue lias, a poor local stone, and does not seem ever to have had any windows; there is, however, one original buttress, but this does not seem to have been sufficient to prevent the walls from leaning outwards, as some large brick buttresses were added in comparatively recent years to keep it up. The tower belongs to the Decorated period and is in three stages; the lowest one opens into the nave by a narrow arch with embattled capitals. The whole of the west wall is taken up by a large four-light late Perpendicular window, the insertion of which must have weakened the tower very much and probably accounts for its present dangerous condition. The upper stage has two-light belfry windows in each side in a more or less dilapidated condition, except that on the south, which is a simple two-light Decorated window. The whole is surmounted by a low broach spire with single spire lights on each of the cardinal faces. The upper part seems to have been rebuilt, and the finial is a later addition. The doorway in the south aisle, which gives access to the staircase to the parvise, from its mouldings appears to belong to the Decorated period and was probably rebuilt in its present position when the church was enlarged.

This was in the Perpendicular period, when most important alterations and additions to the fabric were made. The tower was strengthened by the addition of buttresses, that at the north-west angle having an ornamental panel on the face with the Barton arms carved in it. The north wall of the chancel seems to have been rebuilt and two large four-light windows inserted, and the five-light east window, with remarkably good Perpendicular tracery, was made at the same time. A south aisle was then added to the nave, and a chapel on the south side of the chancel, also the south porch, with parvise over, reached by a circular turret staircase. The seats, screens, and stained glass were all added in the fifteenth century. The arcade between the nave and aisle consists of three well moulded arches with roughly worked capitals. The two three-light windows in this aisle and the four-light one are similar in design. There does not seem ever to have been any chancel arch. On either side of the window above the altar are small brackets for figures. Between the chancel and the chapel is an arcade of two unequal arches, very much the same in design as the nave arcade, but the capitals have a rather unusual ornamentation of square projecting bosses carved on them. The western arch is filled up by a carved oak parclose screen,

the eastern by the Barton tomb. The roofs of the church are comparatively late and poor in design, and look worse outside from having been covered by common pantiles and the pitch raised. Inside many of the corbels which supported the original roof remain, and are well worthy of careful examination. The south aisle and chapel were originally covered by a nearly flat roof, the line of which may be seen outside at the west end. A wide spreading arch resting on corbels separates the aisle from the chapel; a doorway in the south wall near this arch seems to have been the entrance to this chapel from the outside. Underneath the arch is a carved oak screen in a fair state of preservation; one of the doors remains. The chapel is fitted with very massive oak benches and kneeling desks, the bench ends are finely carved with angels and grotesque animals. On either side of the east window of this chapel are canopied niches which, even in their mutilated condition, are fine examples of stone carving; projecting from the under side of the one on the north is the figure of a deacon, in a dalmatic, holding a chalice. In the south wall is a very beautiful piscina, the drain being formed of a flower with holes cut at the junction of the petals; over the arched recess is a crocketed ogee hood mould; the flanking pinnacles and the finial are gone. The windows in this chapel, two on the south side and the east window, follow the same design as the others in the rest of the church. This chapel was no doubt a chantry chapel of the Barton family, and the tomb under the eastern arch bears the effigies of a man and woman, who most likely were members of that family, though there is no inscription or armorial bearings by which we may identify them. The lower part of the tomb seems to have been reconstructed; it has been suggested that it may have been made for the husband and altered when the figure of his wife was added. Under an arch is a cadaver in a winding sheet, and round the stone on which it rests is the following inscription in Latin from the Book of Job, "Pity me, pity me you my friends, because the hand of the Lord hath touched me"; above this, on the upper surface of the tomb, are the figures of a man and a woman, the former in a long flowing garment with a bag at his waist, and a ton at his feet; the woman has a very finely worked girdle and her feet rest on a dog. Under the altar an altar slab has been set in the floor; it is quite perfect and retains the usual five crosses; before it was placed in its present position it was in the floor of the nave. It is too small to have been the high altar, but may have belonged to an altar before the rood screen.

Nearly all the original bench ends remain, they are simple in design with carved tops, but at the end of the south aisle is a small narrow one elaborately carved. There are several interesting remains of stained glass which give some idea of what the windows must have looked like when they were all filled; in the north-east window of the chancel are parts of the figure of a bishop, but it is put in upside down, the chasuble and dalmatic are very perfect; the merchant's mark, which may be seen on other parts of the church, appears on the glass, as well as B and a ton outside; the plinth mouldings of the porch and south aisle are very fine, and on the parapet of the aisle a rose with leaves and a stem is carved, and a short distance from it a grotesque animal.

But the porch is perhaps as interesting as any part of the building, and especially so to a student of heraldry. It is of the late Perpendicular period, the lower part serving as a porch and the main entrance to the church; both the outer archway and the door into the south aisle, have low four-centred arches; inside to the right of the door is a holy water stoup with panelled sides; above this is a parvise reached by a staircase with doorway in the south aisle. This chamber is lighted by a three-light perpendicular window, and retains its original roof; in it are the remains of a mediaeval chest with a good iron lock plate. This room has been called "Nan Scott's chamber," because an old woman of that name is supposed to have taken up her abode here during the plague which visited Holme in 1666.

Over the archway of this porch, outside, and under the window, are seven shields.

I. Quarterly of 8. 1 and 4 *az.* on a fesse between 3 bucks' heads cabossed *or*, a mullet *sa.* (Barton); 2 and 3 *arg.* 2 bends engrailed *sa.* (Ratcliffe); 5 and 8 *arg.* a mullet voided *sa.* (Assheton); 6 and 7 *gu.* a cross engrailed *arg.* (Leigh). The letters R and K are cut on either side of this shield, and below it two sprigs of oak.

II. *Sa.* a bend between 6 crosses crosslet, *arg.* (Longvillers, and borne by Stanhope) impaling *az.* a cross moline quarter pierced *or* (Molyneux) with the letters I and S on either side.

III. *Az.* on a fesse between three bucks' heads cabossed *or* a mullet *sa.*, with the letters I and B. on either side a sprig of oak and a dolphin embowed, below it two bears on tons.

IV. Barry nebuly of 6 *arg.* and *sa.*, on a chief *gu.* a lion passant guardant *or* (Staple of Calais) with on one side a falchion, on the other two snakes intertwined, and below two sheep.

V. *Arg.* a merchant's mark *sa.* with the letters I and B on either side, below two bales of wool, each marked with 3 estoiles of 6 points in fesse.

VI. Barton impaling *or* on a fesse *gu.* 3 water bougets *erm.* (Bingham) with the letters I and R on either side.

VII. Barton impaling quarterly 1 and 4 Ratcliffe, 2 and 5 Leigh, 3 and 6 Ashton, with the letters R and B. on either side and two sprigs of oak below.

Driving back to Newark, the members returned to the Town Hall, where tea was hospitably provided by the Mayor, and afterwards left for Nottingham by train.

Monday, July 29th.

This day was again fine and sunny. Starting from the Midland Station, Worksop was reached at 10.50, and carriages were in readiness to convey the members to the Priory church, which was described by the Rector, the Rev. H. T. Slodden.

It consists of a fine rich Norman nave of eleven bays, with triforium and clearstory, and two western towers, all of which

owe their preservation to the fact that the nave was the parish church. The eastern portion, which was the church of the Priory of Austin Canons founded here in 1103, has entirely disappeared, with the exception of a ruined thirteenth century chapel, that formerly opened out of the south transept. Some remains of the western range of the monastic buildings are left, and the vaulted outer parlour now forms the vestry. All the old fittings of the church have disappeared, and, as was pointed out by Mr. Hope, a series of large square-headed windows in the south aisle, that lighted the parish choir and altar, were "restored" away by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1845. An alabaster effigy of a lady and two other mutilated figures of William Lord Furnival (*ob.* 1383) and Sir Thomas Neville (+ 1406) lie on the floor in the western part of the nave, and might be taken better care of. A move was next made to the fine fourteenth century gatehouse, a very complete example, with the "casual ward" for the lodging of tramps on the first floor. On the south side of the entrance a small and richly decorated chapel of curious construction has been added to contain some image of peculiar veneration. From existing sculptures of the Annunciation and of the Adoration of the Three Kings, the image was, perhaps, one of Our Lady. Other images of St. William (?), St. Cuthbert, and the Holy Trinity adorn the front of the gatehouse, before which stand the steps and part of the shaft of a cross.

After lunch the journey was resumed in carriages to Blyth, where the church was described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. It originally, he said, like the churches at Thurgarton and Worksop, formed part of a monastic church founded for Benedictine monks in 1088 by Roger de Builli as a cell of the Abbey of St. Katharine at Rouen, and owed its preservation, as in the other cases cited, to the fact that it served as the parish church, which was given as part of the endowment of the priory. The monastic part of the church had been utterly destroyed, but the nave and its aisles of seven bays remained, together with a western tower of later date. The nave and north aisle formed part of the first church of 1088, but a slight pause had occurred in the building, since the lower part of the north wall indicated a setting out that was not eventually followed, and the bays of the aisle were now oblong instead of square, as first planned. The early character of the work, in arcades, triforium, and clearstory, was pointed out, but the original flat ceiling of the nave had given place to a thirteenth century quadripartite vault. The early Norman unribbed vault was left in the north aisle. The south aisle was replaced by another of greater width about 1290, with a wooden roof only, and to it the parish altar seems to have been transferred. The south porch was of the same date. Late in the fourteenth century a new tower was begun within the last bay of the nave, after the manner of that at Furness Abbey, but Mr. Hope said he could see no reason for its being so built here unless the old western boundary of the cemetery had then been close up to the church. The tower seemed to have been slowly built by stages and not finished until well in the fifteenth century. Of the fittings the old wooden transverse screens remained, with painted figures of saints, and there were some good seventeenth century pews at the west end. Several interesting floor slabs remained, and an early Purbeck marble effigy of a knight in

flat-topped helm with a lozengy shield and surcoat, perhaps a Fitzwilliam.

The return journey was by rail, reaching Nottingham at 7 o'clock. The concluding meeting was held in the Exchange Council Room, the President in the chair. Votes of thanks were given to Lord Hawkesbury, President of the Meeting, the Vice-Presidents, the Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. G. H. Wallis, the local Secretary for the Meeting, the local Committee, the readers of papers and the guides at the various places visited, the Director, and the Meeting Secretary. A vote of thanks to Sir Henry Howorth concluded the proceedings.

Tuesday, July 30th.

The members left by train to Aslockton for the final day's excursion, ariving about 10 o'clock, and walked to Whatton church, where Mr. MONTAGU H. HALL gave an excellent description of the building. The dedication is in honour of St. John of Beverley, and the church consists of chancel, central tower and spire, and nave with north and south aisles and porches. It has suffered much from the "restorer." In 1808 the south transept was pulled down entirely, and the Norman archway, now on the north side, was blocked up. The south aisle was entirely rebuilt of brick and stucco, with large hideous windows uniform with those in the north aisle. All the monuments were crammed into the east end of the north aisle away from view, and it was then probably that the north side of the Newmarch tomb was destroyed and replaced by bricks. A painted wooden screen hid the monuments from view, and there was a large gallery at the west end. In 1848 the chancel was pulled down and the present one built about 3 feet shorter. In 1870 the church was further restored, at a cost of £2,000. The tower was in an unsafe state and unable to bear the spire, being only held together by iron cramps. It was pulled down and new foundations were put in, a small late doorway on the north side being done away with and a new one made on the south side. It was impossible to rebuild the transept owing to graves. The tower was rebuilt about 3 feet higher, the old pinnacles and battlement put on, and the spire rebuilt stone for stone as the old. All the other parts of the tower are quite new. It is remarkable that the dormer windows lie in the same plane as the octagonal side of the spire, and not perpendicularly, as is usual. In the old tower the bells were rung from below, but the increased height has allowed of a ringers' loft, access to which is by a new staircase built in 1870, an internal wooden ladder being in use previously. The nave arcades, of fourteenth century date, are of three bays with octagonal pillars, and the north porch is coaeval with them. There are no old fittings except the font, which is of a curious local type, and dated 1662. The church contains some interesting monuments, which were described by Mr. HOPE. The earliest is the effigy of Sir Richard de Whatton, known to antiquaries from the engraving by Stothard, but since restored. The next is an early fourteenth century figure of a canon of Welbeck under an arch in the north aisle wall, and a third is a fine alabaster tomb with shields of arms in low relief (partly restored), and effigy of a knight of the

Newmarch family *circa* 1380. There is also an incised slab to Thomas Cranmer, father of the Archbishop, who died in 1501. Some interesting fragments of the early effigies of another knight and his lady and of a fourteenth century village cross with figures of saints are preserved in the north aisle. A five-mile drive brought the party to Bottesford, where they were welcomed by Canon Vincent Jackson, and Mr. E. B. S. SHEPHERD described the church as follows:

For this account of the church at Bottesford almost the only document which I have at my disposal is the building itself; if written records exist which would help to elucidate it, they are unknown to me, and I gather that the experience of most who have made the fabric of a parish church the subject of an inquiry, squares with mine that such records are difficult to find.

A glance at the plan of the church is enough to show that we have here a somewhat complicated problem to unravel, but the application of what I may call Mr. Micklethwaite's method, together with comparisons drawn from the neighbouring churches, may give some help.

There can be no doubt that the present church stands on the site of a former Norman one, Domesday Book mentioning a priest at Bottesford, though how old the church then standing may have been there are no means of judging. If there was a church on this site in the eleventh century, no doubt there was one also in the twelfth, and there is reason to believe that it has its influence in determining the form of the church we see to-day, even though none of its substance remains.

The church of the twelfth century was probably cruciform, consisting of nave, chancel, two transepts, and a crossing crowned by a large low tower, thus resembling many others of its age. The assumption that such was its original plan derives support from the present form of the church in two ways; the transepts are more likely to be inherited from a building of the twelfth century, in which they were common, than to be additions of the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, in which they were more often suppressed, and the fact that the present nave and chancel are nearly equal in width, suggesting that their predecessors were so also, points rather to a cruciform church where the chancel would be equal in width to the nave than to a church with nave and chancel only where it would be narrower.

The church which stood at Bottesford in the twelfth century had I conceive a chancel equal in width to the present one but wanting one or possibly two bays of its length, a nave as wide and probably not much shorter than that now existing, a south transept nearly as wide as that we see to-day but not extending beyond the face of the present south aisle, and a north transept both narrower and shorter than the present one, fitting inside it, and of just the same size as its fellow on the south. The crossing formed by the intersection of the two alleys and bearing the tower would evidently be decidedly oblong in form since the transepts were narrower than the nave and chancel, but central towers of churches in the twelfth century were often oblong, and I believe that cases might be found where the departure from the true square is as pronounced as I am supposing it

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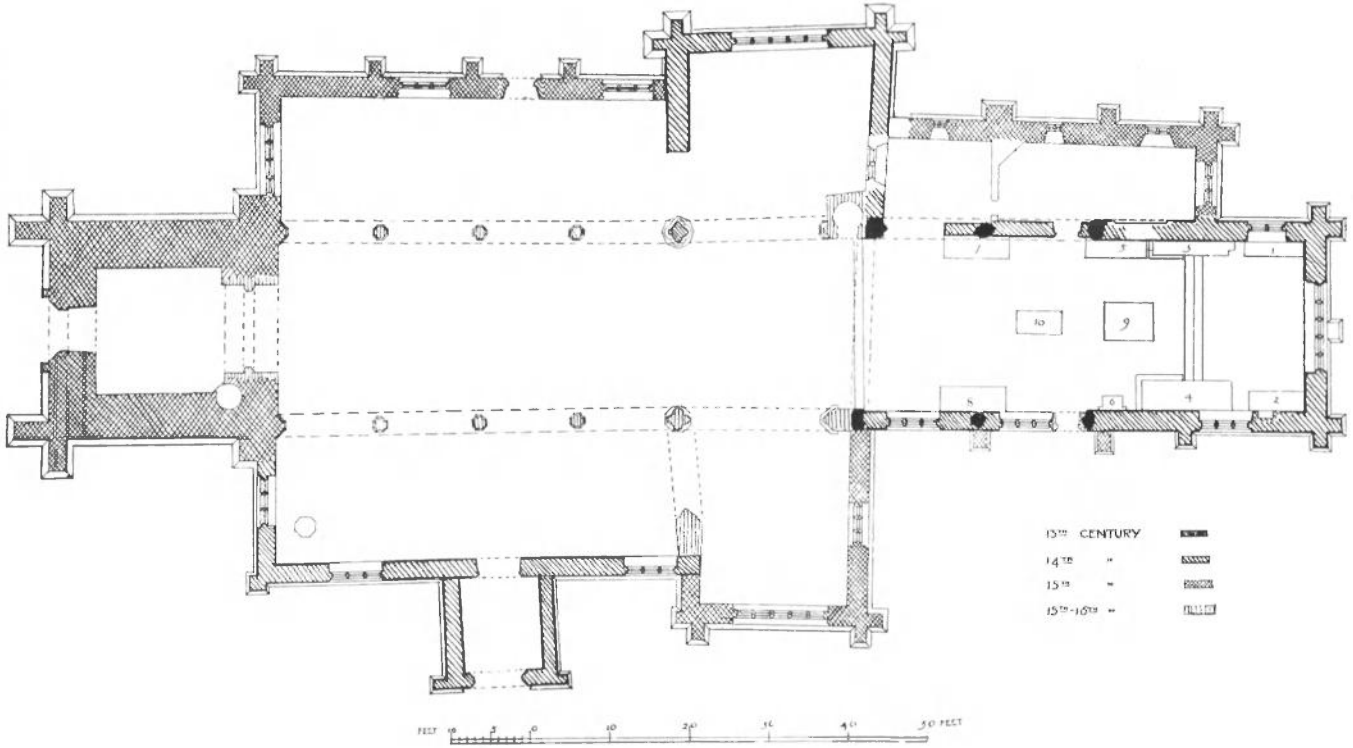

PLAN OF BOTTESFORD CHURCH, 1901.

here. The four piers supporting the tower would come thus, the two eastern ones in a direct line with the east wall of the present south transept, and the two western ones just to the east of the western pillars of the present crossing.

This aisleless cruciform church would probably undergo such alterations as were made elsewhere to meet the needs of an increasing population. Aisles, no doubt much narrower than those which exist at present, were probably added to the nave in the thirteenth century or perhaps before the close of the twelfth, and it is evident that the addition of aisles would entail nave arcades, and arches of entrance from the aisles to the transepts. It is certain that aisles were added to the chancel in the first half of the thirteenth century somewhere about the years 1220–30 because remains of the arcades which gave access to them from the chancel still exist on either side of it. (The pillars which support this arcade are shown on the plan in solid black.) The arches are exceedingly plain, consisting merely of two chamfered orders; the pillars, recalling those of Thurgarton Priory church, were in some cases surrounded with eight shafts, four detached and of stones in long lengths, four attached and of coursed masonry; the easternmost pillar on the south side exhibits the dog-tooth ornament and a capital with foliage; the rest of the capitals are merely moulded.

The next step in the enlargement of the church is an important one, since it is the earnest of a great scheme which would have amounted to a rebuilding of the whole church. The intention I conceive was this, to lengthen the chancel eastward and to build new aisles to it longer and wider than the old ones, to enlarge both transepts in width and length, to build new and wider aisles to the nave, and to abolish the central tower, replacing it by a new one at the west end of the church. It is evident that all or much of this alteration could be carried out without rendering the church already existing unfit for use during its progress, a condition which would be of weight to-day, and was of greater weight in the middle ages. The new bay could be added to the chancel before the old east wall was taken down; the new aisles in all cases could be built round the old ones and they not taken down till the new ones were nearly finished; the new transepts in the same way could be built round and over the existing transepts without disturbing them, and only when it was time to demolish the old central tower would the use of the church be seriously interrupted.

But it is evident that alteration could not be confined to the outside walls, since the new widths of the transepts would entail a larger crossing, and its pillars would fall one pair just to the east of the old eastern pair, and the other just to the west of the old western pair, the arcades therefore both of nave and chancel being shortened would of necessity require some remodelling.

This ambitious and comprehensive scheme was never carried out in its entirety, although it was begun. A bay was added to the chancel, the north transept or rather its northern and western walls were built outside the old transept, which no doubt was left standing, and the base of a pillar, the north-western of the intended crossing, was set. These works would appear from their details to belong to the beginning of the fourteenth or the end of the thirteenth century.

At this point the work seems to have been suspended, for the next addition to the church, the widened south aisle, can hardly be assigned to a date earlier than 1340, and it is doubtful whether the builders of this aisle were following the same scheme of which the new north transept formed a part. I am rather disposed to think that they had in their minds a church such as that of Newark, whose aisle walls are continuous from end to end of the church, and that with this design in their heads they built their new south aisle equal in width to the depth of the transept, so that the south walls of transept and aisle were continuous. Granted that this was the case, it is clear that there was no reason why the windows should be spaced with any reference to a transept whose existence as a separate feature had ceased, and so we might find a window in the position of the eastern-most one in the south aisle, which is quite incompatible with any intention on the part of its builders to repeat on the south side the larger transept already half built on the north.

The south aisle can have been finished but a short time before the Black Death. The next stage in the alteration of the church must have taken place during the prevalence of that pestilence or directly after it. One of the most remarkable points brought before the notice of the Institute during its visit to Nottinghamshire is the large amount of building which by the poverty of its details and workmanship may reasonably be attributed to this period; and it is greatly to be wished that someone should collect the examples of such work and connect them with such documents as may be available. The work of this period at Bottesford seems to me to be somewhat as follows.

The north arcade of the chancel was walled up so as to convert the old aisle into a vestry, communicating with the chancel by a low door of feeble design. The south arcade was at any rate partially demolished and replaced by a wall pierced with three windows of three lights each, having uncusped ogee shaped heads, very debased, but imitating in their mouldings the east window of the chancel; at the same time the south aisle of the chancel was taken down. The curtailment of a church during the Middle Ages is a somewhat remarkable fact, though there can be no doubt that it took place here; but I feel that it needs more explanation than I can see for it. The central tower was taken down and also the old north transept, which had then stood for some fifty years within the unfinished larger transept designed to supersede it. But instead of completing this larger transept as had been intended with an east wall parallel to its western one, and abutting on a pillar to the east of the old north-east pillar of the crossing, the builders of this period economized by using part of this old pillar and canting the wall westward in order to hit it, thus narrowing the transept from the north towards the south. The old south transept was preserved and the eastern walls of the two connected by a chancel arch necessarily set askew. The two eastern pillars of the crossing were finished with responds jutting eastward and the larger space available on the north side was utilized to contain a staircase leading to the rood-loft. The north-western pillar of the enlarged crossing, or at least its base, had been set some fifty years before; another pillar was now set opposite, whose debased mouldings contrast strangely with

those of its older companion; a new respond was also built (thus reviving the idea of a south transept), taking its start from the wall of the south aisle and bearing at its other end an arch which abutted on the new south-west pillar; but this respond again could not be at right angles to the main axis of the building, as it should have been, lest it should block the easternmost window of the present south aisle; so it was built askew. At the same period new nave piers and a western wall were built, and arches sprung from pillar to pillar bearing a small portion of wall and a high pitched roof whose marks are still visible at either end of the nave. I should be inclined to assign the low pitch of the roofs over chancel and north transept to the same date; for with a low pitch the gable windows of each had to be cut short; and the remodelling of their upper parts to meet this necessity is in the same style as the windows on the south side of the chancel. Of the aisles to the nave that on the south had already been rebuilt on an enlarged scale; but on the north the old and narrow one was retained. This view of the history of the north transept and aisle derives some confirmation from a rough break which occurs in the masonry of the west wall of the north transept; this wall according to the original scheme would have been built only long enough to reach the wider aisle which was intended: but when it was decided to keep the old and narrow aisle, it was obviously necessary to extend the wall further; and I would suggest that the break I have mentioned shows the junction of work built about the year 1350–60 with the older work of 1290–1310.

The works carried out during the period of the Black Death did, after a fashion, render the church complete, full of irregularities as it was: it is difficult to date the work with any exactitude, but I noticed some small features about the bases of the nave arcade which occur also in the neighbouring church of Strelley which, as Mr. Hope pointed out, was certainly being rebuilt in the year 1356.

It was not long before the work of enlargement was once more resumed, probably late in the fourteenth century or early in the next. First the fine western tower and spire were built. Then came, in an order which can now be hardly distinguished, works in the south transept and vestry, and the widening of the north aisle of the nave to match that on the south. Of the old south transept much remained; its east wall on the line of the present one; its south wall flush with the south wall of the adjoining aisle; while its west boundary consisted of a respond and arch passing in an oblique direction from close against the easternmost window of the south aisle to the south-west pillar of the crossing. The alterations involved increasing this transept to the length of its fellow on the opposite side, while its width was governed by the old east wall whose foundations at least were retained, and by the canted respond which connected with the south-west pillar of the crossing: but in order that the new west wall of the new transept should lie in a true plane it was necessary to conceal to a certain extent the cant of the respond; so its nose was widened by the addition of a large hollow chamfer, thus causing the strange appearance of this respond upon the plan. It will be noticed from the plan that the gable wall of the south transept is not really wide enough for the building it masks; for the western buttress does not project so far beyond the west wall

as the eastern buttress beyond the east wall. Now it will be observed at once that the width of the gable wall corresponds very closely to what I suppose to have been the width of the original transept; and it may be that its anomalous size is connected with the building that preceded it; if so my explanation of this part of the church is somewhat vitiated; for it would look as though this transept was built while the old crossing was still standing, and that both crossing and transept were widened contemporaneously and at some later date; on the other hand I would point out that, setting aside the evidence of the details on pillar and respond, there are no marks of a break in the work between the southern and western walls of the south transept; and the narrowness of the gable wall may be due only to a desire not to block light from the window of the south aisle.

The north aisle of the chancel already walled off and converted into a vestry seems to have been rebuilt in two parts; first a bay was added to it on the east; then it was itself taken down and rebuilt; the whole length was of the same height, but on the inside the full height was visible only in the new bay, as the old part was divided into two storeys; these were furnished with diminutive two-light windows, made thus narrow perhaps that no thief might get in and rob the church of the ornaments kept there.

From the date of these alterations no further modifications seem to have occurred in the plan; but at the end of the fifteenth century considerable works were undertaken in the upper portions of the building, consisting of new arches along either side of the nave, new arches between the aisles and transepts, and a clearstory and roof to the nave; we are given some help in dating these works by a shield of arms carved in the spandrel between the first and second arches on the south side of the nave; it bears the arms of John Marshall, Bishop of Llandaff, who in 1495 bequeathed 100 marks for masses to be said in the parish church of Bottesford, his native village. Opposite are the arms of the de Ros family, who may be supposed to have lent their aid to the work. The straight joint of the clearstory with the tower, showing the difference in date between them, is obvious.

Two unimportant alterations remain to be noticed; first the clearstory introduced into the chancel, presumably in the seventeenth century when the Belvoir tombs blocking as they do much of the light from the lower windows made something of the kind advisable; and second a further flattening of the roof of the chancel by which means the apex of the roof was brought below the crown of the chancel arch; the aperture thus formed was blocked up with boarding carried by a timber arch and bearing on its side towards the nave the royal arms and the letters V. R. It appears, however, that the alteration dates from before Queen Victoria's reign since the flatter roof is shown in the illustration given by Nichols in his history of Leicestershire.

In conclusion I wish to express my most hearty thanks for many valuable suggestions to my friends Mr. Brakspear, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Peers; and to Mr. Challenor Smith for information concerning the Bishop of Llandaff's will; without the help of these gentlemen this account such as it is could not have been written.

Mr. ARTHUR MARSHALL also contributed some remarks. He mentioned that in 1730 no less than eighteen out of the twenty-two clearstory windows were filled with stained glass, with the arms of Manners, de Ros, Espec, Belvoir, Mareschall, Jackson, and Staunton. The leaden coffins removed from Belvoir Priory at the suppression were still to be seen at Bottesford in the end of the eighteenth century, some having metal inscription plates fixed to them. Of the six bells the earliest dated from 1612.

Mr. HOPE described the magnificent series of tombs in the chancel, consisting of (1) a small Purbeck marble effigy of a knight that commemorated the heart burial of Robert Lord Ros at Croxton Abbey in 1285 (2 and 3) the alabaster tombs and effigies of William Lord Ros, K.G. (*ob.* 1414), and his son, Lord John Ros (*ob.* 1420–1), brought here from Belvoir Priory at its suppression; and (4 to 11) the monuments and effigies of the first eight Earls of Rutland and their countesses. There are also two good brasses to former rectors in the floor.

After lunch in the schoolroom, the drive was continued to Langar, where the church was described by Mr. HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, F.S.A. It is a fine cruciform building of the thirteenth century, with a central tower, chancel, transepts, and nave with north and south aisles and south porch. It has been severely "restored," and very little of the old stonework remains, except in the nave arcades, which are very good of their kind. The north arcade has a curious feature, the arches having a widely spaced dog-tooth ornament towards the aisle, and only a plain chamfer towards the nave. A great deal of fifteenth century woodwork remains in a fragmentary state, used up as panelling at the west of the nave, and made up into screens under the tower. In the north transept are two good sixteenth century alabaster altar tombs with effigies of the Chaworth family, and in the south transept several floor slabs and a fine seventeenth century canopied tomb of the Scropes. Langar Hall, close to the church, was the residence of Earl Howe, and some relics of him, notably a fine sea-chest, are there preserved.

The next stopping place was Wiverton Hall, where Mrs. Musters most kindly provided tea for the members. Mr. HAROLD BAILEY gave a short account of the Hall as follows:

Beyond what can be gathered from Thoroton and the existing portions of the ancient manor house of Wiverton, which consists of gate house and some few remains of the offices, nothing is known, and any attempt to describe it must therefore be based mainly upon what is found in the more perfect remains of manor houses erected at this period. Thoroton says that "Sir Thomas Chaworth had the King's licence to make a park here, who likewise granted him free warren in this place, whereby it was very probable that he was the chief builder of the principal mansion of his worthy successors and in our times made a garrison for the King, which occasioned its ruin, since when most of it is pulled down and removed, except the old uncovered gatehouse, which yet remains a monument of the magnificence of this family." He also says, "that there was a very good Chappell in the house, now ruinous with it." The stately character of the gatehouse indicates it as the approach to a building of considerable importance though it has less resemblance to a

fortified structure than to a comfortable residence for the porter and other household retainers, but as the introduction of gunpowder in warfare rendered the old mode of fortification in a great measure useless against an enemy, it caused the grim old bastioned approach, with its arrow slit openings and spiked portcullis, to give way, as in this case, to slender turrets, mullioned windows, handsome moulded arched gateways and other features of a more pleasing and domestic character.

The building, including the round turrets at the angles and the porter's room on the west side of the gateway, measures 56 feet by 30 feet, and is three stories in height, approached by winding stairs in the turrets and surmounted by a flat lead-covered roof. The uppermost range of the deeply mullioned windows has been removed or otherwise blocked up by the parapet to the sloping roof of the mansion, with which the gatehouse is now incorporated. The gateway has a fine moulded groined roof springing from carved corbels in the angles.

Wiverton House was built by the Chaworth family in the time of Henry VI. The work left, though mutilated, is seen to be of the last period of the fifteenth century.

The oldest engraving of the gatehouse appears to be by Thorcton, dated about 1676. No battlements are shown, and there are wooden mullions in the windows. There is an old oil painting dated 1801, showing the two doors to the gatehouse on the south side.

The old archway on the south side is clearly defined in the plaster work. Thoroton does not show either the buttress or small doorway. The latter is shown in the small painting previously mentioned, and there appears to be an arched doorway beside it. This was perhaps added in the seventeenth century, as was probably also the buttress, which if of fifteenth century work would have had a moulded weathering. The gateway was converted into a farmhouse at the end of the seventeenth century; previous to that it was in a ruinous state.

The windows on the first floor originally had mullions and cusped heads as the remains show. The cusping of the single light windows is clearly seen on the south side.

The battlements are undoubtedly modern, as none are shown by Thoroton.

The whole of the south side, that is the modern house, was built in 1814.

The day ended with a drive to Bingham Station, whence Nottingham was reached at 7.15 p.m.

The neighbourhood of Nottingham is not rich in examples of domestic architecture, and with the exception of Wollaton and Hardwick, no houses of the first importance were visited. The fine series of alabaster monuments and effigies formed a special feature of several excursions, and a good number of village churches were included in the programme, the elaborate fourteenth century work being very noticeable.

It has not been the fate of the Institute for many years to experience such bad weather as marked the opening days of the meeting, but in spite of this all excursions were well attended, and the number of meeting tickets taken, about one hundred and ten, is

a proof of the popularity of what may be set down as a very successful meeting.

Wednesday, November 6th.

Sir H. HOWORTH, President, in the Chair.

Mr. C. A. BRADFORD read a paper on "A *Vesica Piscis* Window in Millom Church, Cumberland," exhibiting drawings and photograph in illustration. The window is in the west wall of a wide south aisle, which is apparently an addition of the middle of the fourteenth century, to the original nave. The interest of the window lies in its large size and late date, it being of one build with the fourteenth century wall in which it occurs, and in the fact that it contains tracery suitable to a two-light window of the period, with trefoiled main lights and flowing tracery in the head. The details are simple, consisting of plain chamfers only. Other windows in this aisle are large, of three and four lights. The present arrangements of the building give no clue to the reason why the west window should have taken this unusual form. Messrs. PEERS, AUDEN, and JOHNSTON joined in the discussion.

Mr. R. L. HOBSON read a paper on "English Mediaeval Pottery," illustrated by lantern slides. The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

The PRESIDENT and Mr. GREEN took part in the discussion.

Wednesday, December 4th.

Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr. A. C. FRYER read a paper on "Fonts with Representations of the Seven Sacraments," which will be printed in the *Journal*. A very interesting series of lantern slides was exhibited in explanation of the treatment of the various subjects.

On the conclusion of the paper, the Rev. W. BEDFORD PIM contributed some remarks.