

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological
Institute.

February 5th, 1909.

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

Mr. Robert W. Ramsey, F.R.S.L., read a paper on "The Library of the Kieper School, Houghton-le-Spring," and exhibited some photographs.

Mr. A. Moray Williams, B.A., read a report on the excavations carried out at the Romano-British establishment at Stroud, near Petersfield, Hants, accompanied by lantern slides.

A discussion followed the paper, in which Messieurs Lyell and Hope took part.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded both authors, whose papers appear in the *Journal* at pages 67 and 33 respectively.

March 3rd, 1909.

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

Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., read the first part of a paper "On such portions of Sussex Churches as can be dated from Bequests in Early Wills." The paper was illustrated by upwards of seventy lantern slides.

The earliest bequest which he had found was one, dated 1385, by Lady Johan, wife of Lord Edward St. John, leaving to the building of the bell tower of the parish church of Goring twenty shillings. Another interesting bequest was one made in 1402 by William Potyn to the building of the new porch at the church of Wadhurst. This porch still remained. The date of the great east window in the church of Rye was determined by a bequest made in 1417 by John Standen, of Rye, who bequeathed to the making of the high window twenty shillings. One of the most important bequests was one to the building of the bell tower of Chichester cathedral, by Peter Shelton, treasurer, who, by his will, dated the 12th October, 1436, gave "to the building of the new bell tower of the said church of Chichester, twenty marks." Tradition had assigned the building of this tower to bishop Langton (1305-1337).

Lurgashall church tower was another which could be precisely dated, for in 1454 one John Preston, of that place, left "to the making of the steeple of the seyed church vi shepe." Richard Jay in 1466-7 directed: "I will and ordeigne that if the werk of ye steeple of the chappell at Crawley be not fully performed in my life that yanne it be performed up fully by myne executors after my descesse." This tower had some interesting contemporary sculpture on the west side. John Sherman, of Lewes, by his will, dated the 20th July, 1474, directed that his body should be buried

"in my chapel to be new made in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the churchyard of the church of Saint Peter in Lewes aforesaid." This church is now known as St. Anne's. "The stepill of Arundell" was being erected in 1509, for John Butler by his will of that date bequeathed 6s. 8d. to the building. It appeared that the south chapel of Horsham church, known as the Michell Chapel, was built before the 1st July, 1520, for John Michell, by his will of that date, ordered his body to be buried "in the chapell of Jhesus the whiche of late I have made within the churchyard of Horsham." His grandson and namesake in 1523 directed his body to be buried within the chapel "that my grandfather made," and other members of the family also willed to be buried there.

Mr. Rice went on to remark that there was no church in Sussex which was so much altered in mediaeval times in consequence of a bequest as Pulborough church. In 1404 John Treygoze, of Slinfold, left "to the use of the new bell tower of Pulbergh twenty shillings." This was followed, in 1422-3, by the following bequest by Thomas Harlyng, canon of Chichester, and rector of Pulborough and Ringwood: "I bequeath to the new church of Pulbergh to be constructed, £51 13s. 4d." In consequence of this the whole of the church, except the chancel, which dated from about 1230, was rebuilt, and it would seem that even the tower, which was being rebuilt a few years before, was commenced *de novo*; but possibly the tower arch was re-used. The present east window of the south aisle must have been removed from the old church. With regard to the north chapel of Pulborough church, one John Onley, by his will, dated 1510-11, directed in these words: "My body to be buried in my chapell within the church of Pulbergh betwene two pillorys of the quere side, and there to have a tombe of marbull of a yerde in height." His son, in 1559, directed that he should be buried "in the vault nigh unto the tombe," and that his executors "make a fayre roffe within my chapple and a fayre windowe, bestowinge uppon the same and uppon the superscription uppon my tombe and my armes £10, and my armes and my first wiffe's armes to be sett within the same windowe, and I will that my executors or theire executors shall sett a scripture aboute my father's tombe of the daye of his death and also of the day of my death." This tomb was destroyed in the first half of the last century. It was said to resemble Thomas Hoo's tomb in Horsham church, of which two lantern slides were shown.

The number of Sussex churches about which structural details could be ascertained from the wills, was 61, and Mr. Rice dealt with 28 of these, exhibiting upwards of 70 lantern slides.

A discussion then took place, in which the chairman and Messieurs Hope and Stebbing took part. Mr. Hope felt that the lower part of the bell tower at Chichester, was built towards the end of the fourteenth century, while the upper part was effected by a bequest of later date. He also pointed out an element of uncertainty in the results of this method of dating architectural features, owing in some cases to errors in identification.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the author of the paper.

Mr. T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited several photographs of a Roman altar recently discovered in a garden at Lancaster.

Proceedings at Meetings.

Wednesday, April 7th, 1909.

Mr. Herbert Jones, F.S.A, in the Chair.

Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A, and Harold Brakspear, F.S.A, read a paper on the Augustinian Abbey of Haughmond, in Shropshire, illustrated by plans and lantern illustrations.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the authors, whose paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

Wednesday, May 5th, 1909.

The Rev. Prebendary Thomas Auden, M.A, F.S.A, in the Chair.

Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A, D.Sc, F.R.S, F.S.A, spoke upon "Prehistoric York, Durham, and Manchester." An abstract of this paper is printed in the *Journal* at page 171. Mr. R. Coltman Clephan read a paper on the "History of Gunpowder and of the Hand-gun from the epoch of the earliest records to the end of the fifteenth century," illustrated by lantern slides. The paper is printed in the *Journal* at page 145.

Both speakers were accorded hearty votes of thanks.

Wednesday, June 2nd, 1909.

The Rev. E. S. Dewick, M.A, F.S.A, in the Chair.

Miss Layard read some notes upon "Some Early Crucifixes, with examples from Raydon, Ipswich, and Marlborough." The paper will be printed in the *Journal*.

Mr. Francis W. Reader exhibited an early bone crucifix, lately found at Clare Market, and said to have come from a depth of 15 feet. Mr. Reader pointed out that although extremely rude in execution it possessed some characteristics of the Byzantine representation of the crucifixion, and appeared to be earlier than any of those exhibited by Miss Layard, and might probably be referred to the ninth or tenth centuries.

The Chairman drew attention to the fact that in the first four examples of crucifixes the figure no longer represented Christ reigning and triumphant as in the earlier examples, but was portrayed with the realism of later times: the loin-cloth also was scanty. Upon both these grounds he was of opinion that the examples shown by Miss Layard were of late date, and that their

rudeness was due to the intractability of the material of which they were made. The Chairman agreed that the Clare Market example was of an early period.

There also spoke Mr. Pim (who drew attention to the examples from Romsey and Langford) and Mr. G. C. Druce.

The Rev. H. Bedford Pim, M.A., exhibited a lantern slide of the font at Barnard Castle, and after describing it, invited discussion as to its date. He suggested tentatively that it might be a seventeenth century font, placed in the church in 1660: the font is usually ascribed to the fifteenth century, but in his opinion there was an entire absence of the detail and ornament characteristic of that period. For purposes of comparison slides were shewn of the fonts at St. Nicholas, Newcastle, and at Sedgefield, Durham, both of which bear some resemblance to that at Barnard Castle: the font at Sedgefield being undoubtedly very late seventeenth century, if not early eighteenth century work.

In the opinion of the meeting all three fonts were held to be of late date.

It is hoped that Mr. Pim will incorporate illustrations of these fonts. in a paper now in preparation for the *Journal*.

Wednesday, July 7th, 1909.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., *President*,
in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., read a paper upon the "Benedictine Priory of Tynemouth, Northumberland, with an account of excavations on the site of the Norman Quire." Mr. Knowles briefly sketched the history of the site from the time of Bede, described the Norman church, and the discovery of the apsidal quire, with its ambulatory and radiating chapels, and referred to the points of resemblance of the similar plans at Canterbury, Gloucester, and elsewhere. He afterwards showed, by numerous plans and other illustrations, the extent of the first enlargement of the church by the erection of the exceptionally long quire and aisleless presbytery (c. 1195-1200), where the monastic nave was given up to parochial uses, and also the subsequent development of the monastic and military features of the site.

The paper will appear in due course in the *Journal*, accompanied by the plan of the priory.

Mr. Francis Bond pointed out that it was unusual to find an encircling ambulatory and radiating chapels so far north as Tynemouth, where the characteristic plan was one with three parallel eastern apses, as at Durham. This was the more remarkable, because at St. Albans, of which Tynemouth was a cell, the church had the three parallel apses. Of the former plan no examples appeared to exist nearer than Bury St. Edmund's, Croyland, and Norwich, though it was very common in the south and west; for instance, at Battle, Winchester, Canterbury, Chichester, Lewes, Reading, Dover, Smithfield, and at Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Leominster, Pershore, Muchelney, Lichfield, and Chester. Mr. Bond was of opinion that all these plans were replicas of that of Edward the Confessor's church at

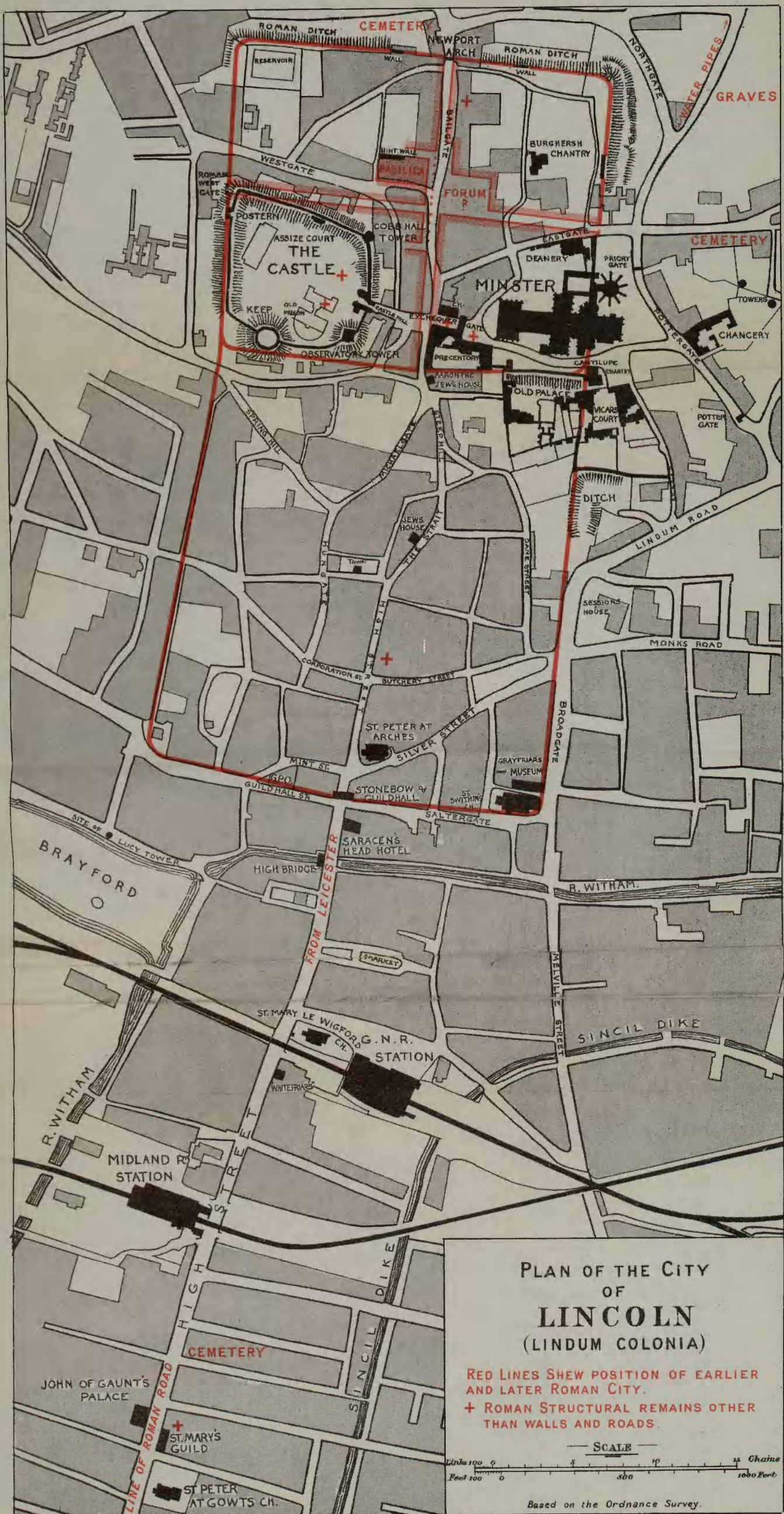
Westminster. The thirteenth century plan, with aisled quire and unaisled sanctuary, was of interest as being one of the earliest examples on a large scale of a plan which was to be characteristic of the finest group of parish churches in England, e.g. Southwold and Covehithe. The absence of aisles to the sanctuary of Tynemouth enabled an enormous triplet of flanking lancets to be inserted close to the high altar, greatly increasing the visibility of the acts of the celebrant at mass. The speaker also commented on the fact that a second and additional clerestory formerly existed at Tynemouth, not only over the unvaulted quire, but over the vaulted sanctuary as well. Parallels might be found in parish churches, as at Dilwyn, Herefordshire, where the lower clerestory consists of thirteenth century lancets, but must be almost unique in a church of the first rank. It was possible that the quire roof was rebuilt on the top of the new clerestory, and in that case the lighting of the quire would be greatly improved. But no light could get down from the new clerestory into the sanctuary, because of the presence of the vault. It would seem, then, that over the sanctuary there would be a spacious well-lighted room like that above the lady chapel at Christchurch, Hampshire.

Mr. P. M. Johnston commented on the difficulty of warming large interiors, and said that the problem of how the difficulties were solved in the Middle Ages deserved closer attention.

Mr. Stebbing pointed to the survival of the *scaldino* as a means of heating, and suggested that the warming was mainly done by means of a similar appliance.

The Chairman reminded the meeting that a Benedictine house was a separate entity with absolute idiosyncracies, and thought that the first occupants of Tynemouth Priory were southern monks from St. Albans, who would consequently feel most acutely the exposed situation of their priory.

Upon the motion of the Chairman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the author of the paper.



ANNUAL MEETING AT LINCOLN.

23RD JULY TO 31ST JULY, 1909.

President of the Meeting. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Vice-Presidents of the Meeting. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Stow and Precentor of Lincoln; The Rev. the Chancellor of Lincoln; the Rev. the Sub-Dean of Lincoln; The Venerable the Archdeacon of Lincoln; the Rev. Prebendary A. R. Maddison, F.S.A; the Rev. W. O. Massingberd; the Rev. R. E. G. Cole; the Rev. A. F. Sutton; Edward Peacock, Esq. F.S.A; Marten Perry, Esq. M.D. F.R.Num.S; E. Mansel Sympton, Esq. M.A. M.D.

Meeting Committee. Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E. D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A. *President of the Institute*; Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B. Dir.S.A; W. H. St. John Hope, Esq. M.A; C. R. Peers, Esq. M.A. Sec.S.A; Mill Stephenson, Esq. B.A. F.S.A; E. Mansel Sympton, Esq. M.A. M.D

Honorary Secretary of the Meeting. G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, Esq. B.A.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, 23rd July. Rail to Boston. Boston Church. Lunch. Shodfriars Hall and Gild Hall. Rail to Tattershall. Tattershall Castle and Church. Rail to Lincoln. Evening Meeting: Professor Haverfield on Roman Lincoln.

Saturday, 24th July. St. Peter at Gowts Church. St. Mary's Guild. John of Gaunt's Palace. Whitefriars. St. Mary-le-Wigford Church. Highbridge. Reception by the Mayor at the Guildhall (Stonebow). Lunch. Greyfriars (City Museum), Mint Wall. Newport Arch, Roman Wall and Ditch. Chancery. Cantilupe Chantry. The Castle. Vicars' Court. Bishop's Palace. Tea in the grounds by invitation of the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Evening Meeting: Dr. E. Mansel Sympton on the Church Plate of the Diocese.

Monday, 26th July. Special train to Barton-on-Humber. Barton's two churches. Lunch. Drive to Goxhill "Priory." Drive to Thornton Abbey. Special train to Lincoln. Evening Meeting: Mr. J. Bilson and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope on the Architectural History of the Minster.

Tuesday, 27th July. Rail to Navenby. Drive back to Lincoln, *via* Somerton Castle and Navenby Church. Lunch. Walk to the Minster. Exchequergate. Tea in the Castle grounds by invitation of the Mayor

and Sheriff. The two Jews' Houses. Evening Meeting : The Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill, M.A., on the Recent Excavations at Beauvale Charterhouse, Notts.

Wednesday, 28th July. Rail to Sleaford. Drive to Ewerby and Heckington churches. Lunch. Drive to Helpringham and Silk Willoughby churches. Drive to Sleaford Church. Tea by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Peake. Rail to Lincoln. Evening Meeting : Inspection of the Civic Insignia, described by Col. J. G. Williams.

Thursday, 29th July. Rail to Grantham. Grantham Church. Lunch at the Angel. Drive to Great Ponton Church and Manor House. Bassingthorpe Church and Manor House. Boothby Pagnell Church and Manor House. Drive to Grantham. Rail to Lincoln. General Meeting.

Friday, 30th July. Special train to Long Sutton. Long Sutton Church. Drive to Gedney, Holbeach and Whaplode churches. Lunch. Drive to Moulton and Spalding churches. Ayscough Fee Hall. Tea. Rail to Lincoln.

Saturday, 31st July. Rail to Kirkstead Abbey and Chapel of St. Leonard. Drive to Woodhall Spa. Lunch. Drive to Topholme Abbey. Drive to Bardney Abbey excavations. Tea. Rail to Lincoln.

Friday, 23rd July.

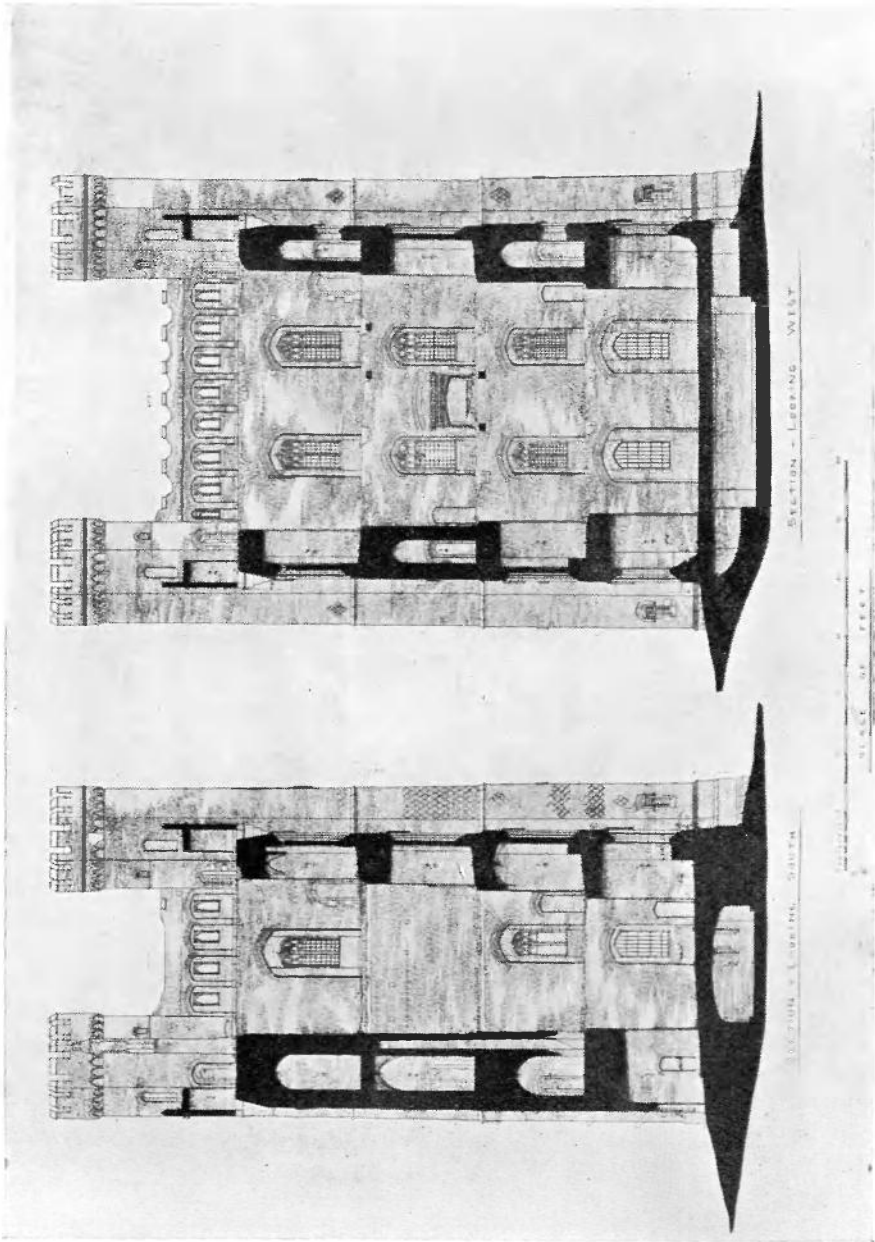
After an interval of twenty-nine years¹ the Institute has again held its annual meeting at Lincoln.

Friday being market-day in Lincoln the usual reception by the Mayor and Corporation was postponed till the Saturday, an excursion by rail being substituted.

Leaving Lincoln at 10.45 in bright weather, the party, BOSTON. CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH. numbering about one hundred, journeyed by rail to Boston and proceeded direct to the well-known church of St. Botolph.

Mr. G. S. W. Jebb, the mayor of Boston and lay rector, acted as guide and delivered an interesting address on the history of the church. He said that Boston represented a Saxon monastery in what was anciently the parish of Skirbeck. A separate parish of Boston was created and a rectory constituted in 1089, when a small stone church was built, the foundations of which were uncovered at the restoration in 1852. The patronage was given to St. Mary's Abbey at York. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the town acquired its highest level of prosperity on account of the enormous export of wool to the continent, whilst the preaching of the friars stirred an interest in religion. These two causes led to the building of the present magnificent church, the third largest parish church in the kingdom. The foundation stone was laid in 1309, and the church is a beautiful and characteristic example of the architecture of the first half of the fourteenth century : with the exception of the later tower and eastward extension of the chancel it is built throughout in one style.

¹ The previous meetings in Lincoln (see special Lincoln volume), and 1880 (see *Archaeological Journal*, xxxvii, 427).



Two bays appear to have been added to the chancel, or perhaps rebuilt, in the earlier half of the fifteenth century, when Fleming, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, was rector. The windows of these two bays and the four windows which were inserted at the same time in the ends of the aisles all have Perpendicular tracery. A room of the same period was also built over the south porch. The tracery of the east window dates from the restoration of 1852.

About the same time the grand western tower was begun outside the west end of the nave. It was clearly an after-thought, the tower-arch being evidently the west window cut down. The building progressed very slowly, for the lofty belfry stage and the octagonal lantern which surmounts it were not finished until the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The tower rises to a total height of 286 feet and is covered on the outside with the flat panelling characteristic of the Perpendicular style. It appears never to have been completed, as the roof rests on the transoms of the belfry windows and the lantern shows signs of incompleteness. The vaulting of the interior of the tower was not actually inserted (though always intended) till 1852.

The mediaeval ceiling of the nave was a flat timber one nailed to the under surface of great beams which cross the church between the clerestory windows. This ceiling was injured by fire and the beams became decayed and wormeaten. They were therefore supported in the eighteenth century by great struts nailed to the wall between the clerestory windows, and each strut was subsequently concealed by the sham vaulting which now disfigures the nave.

In the late fifteenth century a number of chapels were added. There was one on each side of the south porch of which the western alone remains. Another stood by the side of the north door, and two others at the east ends of the aisles. All these were destroyed in the seventeenth century along with a vestry on the south side of the chancel.

Most of the old furniture has disappeared but the chancel still retains its fine set of sixty-four stalls with misericords, all exceptionally well carved. Their canopies, which are copied from those at Lincoln cathedral, date from about 1852. The church possesses also an early iron-bound muniment chest. There was anciently a fine rood screen which was illegally removed by the corporation in 1590. Its two staircases still remain, and in the crown of the chancel-arch are the sockets for the two chains which helped to support the rood. The two eastern bays of each aisle were also screened off to form chapels; that on the south belonging to the Guild of St. Mary, and that on the north to the Guild of SS. Peter and Paul. St. Mary's chapel had a separate rood-loft of which the two doors of the staircase are still visible.

The font and altar date from about the year 1852, the former having been designed by A. W. Pugin. The pulpit, with its sound-board, probably dates from the late seventeenth century, the church having been used by the Parliamentary army during the Civil Wars as a cavalry stable.

There are two recumbent effigies on altar-tombs; one of a lady, the other of a knight. Near the north door is an incised slab in memory of Wisselus, surnamed Smalenburg, citizen and merchant of Munster, who died in 1340. This was anciently in the church of the Grey Friars.

and was removed here in 1887 from a cottage wall into which it had been built. On either side of the altar is a fine brass: on the south that of Richard Strensall, rector, who died in 1381; he is habited in surplice, almuce and cope. On the north, that of Walter Peascod and his wife (1398); the left side of Walter's tunic is semée of peascods.

Mr. Francis Bond added some remarks on the vast size of the church, which was a species of local cathedral, the town having but the one church instead of, as was usual in large towns, a number of parishes, each possessing its own comparatively small church. In this respect it resembled Kingston-upon-Hull. In order to meet the requirements of a large congregation, old traditions of church building had to be abandoned and fresh architectural expedients resorted to. These two churches changed the current of parish churches as regards style, the result being the development of a new type of parish church.

Sir Henry Howorth, in thanking the vicar and Mr. Jebb, dwelt on the unity of style displayed in the church, a style peculiarly English, and on the important part that Boston had played in the colonization of America in the seventeenth century, Boston, U.S.A. taking its name from this circumstance. He also referred to the birth here of Fox the martyrologist, of Connington the Latin scholar and poet, and of Hallam the historian.

After luncheon at the Peacock and Royal Hotel, the party under Mr. Jebb's guidance visited some other buildings of SOME interest, including: OTHER BUILDINGS. Shodfriars Hall, a merchant's house of the sixteenth century, with an elaborate timber framework showing signs of much "restoration."

An interesting range of buildings, with coupled lancet windows, in Spain Lane, about 1350 in date, probably part of the Dominican Friary, now a warehouse. On the front may be noticed a row of corbels which once supported a lean-to roof.

The hall of St. Mary's Gild, a fine brick building of two storeys (c. 1400) with its gable end to the street: the upper room has a good traceried window containing much of its original glass, and an open timber roof. Founded in 1280, the Gild was incorporated in 1393, and afterwards vested in the Corporation, as trustees for the grammar school, by charter of Philip and Mary. Owing, however, to some confusion of town property with trust property, for a considerable period the building was used for municipal purposes. Attention was directed to the linen-fold panelling in one of the rooms, to the iron mace-rest dated 1727, to the cells in which the Pilgrim Fathers had been imprisoned, to the huge open grates in the kitchen, and to the ancient oak dining tables.

The grammar school (c. 1567) of red brick with stone quoins: it is entered by a magnificent wrought iron gateway of seventeenth-century date, which had once belonged to the church.

The party proceeded by special train to Tattershall, where the church and castle were described by Dr. E. Mansel TATTER-SHALL, CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY. Symson. No remains of any earlier church exist on this site, except perhaps some foundations beneath the south transept, and the Decorated base of the font: but the mention of 'Gilbert de Bernak, parson of the church of Tatishall'

in 1323, and the references to the church in the will of the founder, show that an earlier building must have existed in Tattershall.

In the Lincoln cathedral statutes is a note of the erection of the parish church of Totesdale into a collegiate church; and the founder ordered in his will that he was 'to be buried in the middle of the choir of Tattershall collegiate church until the said church be rebuilt, and then to be removed and buried in the middle of the choir of the church as rebuilt.'

The existing structure was erected, in part at least, by Ralph, third Lord Cromwell, Lord Treasurer of England, and dedicated in honour of the Trinity. It was licensed from the crown in 1439, and endowed for the support of a warden, six other priests, six secular clerks, and six choristers. Almshouses, some of which still exist, though much rebuilt, were also provided for thirteen poor persons of both sexes, to be under the supervision of the warden of the college. Bishop Atwater, at his visitation of the college in 1519, remarked on the priests' habit of dressing like laymen, and directed that the choristers be instructed in grammar as well as in singing. The college was dissolved in 1545 (ten years before its possessions were valued at £348 5s. 11d. yearly), and given by Henry VIII to his brother-in-law Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, who had obtained the neighbouring castle and manor of Tattershall in 1520.

The buildings of this college, which were on the south side of the church, have entirely disappeared.

The church is supposed to have been begun by Ralph Lord Cromwell in 1438, and finished after his death by William of Waynflete, one of his executors, in 1455. Possibly the construction was throughout under his direction. It is a large cruciform structure, 180 feet in length, consisting of quire, a nave of six bays with aisles, transepts and western tower. The nave arcade is supported by slender pillars with stilted bases and octagonal capitals. The clerestory in the nave and transepts is very fine. The large windows in the quire, and particularly those at the north and south ends of the transept are very fine, and bear a great resemblance in design to those in King's College chapel, Cambridge, but for the cusping, the absence of which throughout the church, save in the stone *pulpitum*, is remarkable.

The low-pitched roof is original: in the quire it is supported by corbels of angels bearing instruments of the Passion on shields: the most eastern principal of the nave roof alone retains traces of coloured decoration; possibly it was the only one so decorated. Wooden angel corbels, some of which still exist, but only one *in situ*, finished the alternate principals, those over the apex of each arch; the others being carried down by wall shafts of stone to the capitals of the nave pillars. The aisle roofs have lost an elaborate frieze of quatre-foils and roses, but a few fragments of it are preserved. The spandrels of the quire roof are carved in various designs of great freedom and beauty, all displaying treasury purses, and rest on stone angel corbels bearing blank shields, and in their hands emblems of the Passion.

An interesting sixteenth-century pulpit remains in the body of the church, and the division between the quire and nave consists of a beautiful stone *pulpitum*, with recesses for side altars in front and the stone desks above, facing the quire, whence the epistle and gospel were sung on Sundays

and feast days. This was given by Robert de Whalley, who died in 1528 and was buried beneath its archway: it is very remarkable that no trace of Renaissance influence is to be seen in its decoration.

The *pulpitum* has a central passage with staircase leading to the loft above on the north side, and a small room on the south, lit by three quatre-foils into the nave. Three recesses form the western side of the screen, under wide ogee-headed arches, ending in finials which are cut off at the level of the Tudor flowers which form the cresting. The side recesses have each on the south side a pillar piscina, and on the stonework can be seen evident traces of where an altar-slab has been fixed. From the south end of the loft is a stair turret, giving access to the transept and quire roofs and originally terminating in a belfry for the sanctus bell. Where exactly the rood stood is uncertain: a large piece of each pier has been repaired, some feet above the loft, and the rood-beam may possibly have stretched across in that position, or it may have been between the two western piers of the crossing.

Most of the painted glass was removed in 1754 to St. Martin's church, Stamford, by the earl of Exeter, and as no other glazing was provided in the quire for some seventy years, much damage was done to the quire stalls and to the fabric.

The old glass remaining in the east window, part of a series representing the seven sacraments, one of the seven works of mercy, sundry cardinal virtues, and other figures of angels and apostles, was removed there, when the quire was reglazed, from the traceried heads of the large transept windows, where presumably its lofty situation placed it beyond the reach of Lord Exeter's ladders. Amongst these fragments can be seen the treasurer's badge (the double purse), the shield of Tattershall, Tattershall and Cromwell impaled, and the falcon and fetterlock badge of Edward IV.

In the north transept are also gathered together all the monumental brasses, except that of Hugh de Gondeby (1411), steward of Lord Cromwell, which is in the quire. These magnificent examples commemorate the founder, Ralph, Lord Cromwell (1455), and Margaret, his wife (c. 1470): only a portion of his figure is left; William Moore, second provost (1456); Joan, Lady Cromwell, niece of the founder (1479); Maude, Lady Willoughby, another niece of the founder (1479); a priest, possibly John Gygur, provost (c. 1510), and William Sympson, chaplain (1519). Joan, Lady Cromwell married Humphrey Bouchier, third son of the earl of Essex, and Maude, Lady Willoughby, married three times. The inscription does not appear to have contemplated the second and third unions, and the contingency of marriage was also overlooked in the case of her sister, Joan; though in both instances the omission was corrected by the coats on the shields, now lost.

These brasses have recently been properly fixed and arranged, by Mr. J. Challenor C. Smith, F.S.A. to whom a debt of gratitude is due.¹

After the description by Dr. Mansel Sympson, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope made some observations on the plan of the church, which, in his

¹ For particulars of the brasses and their adventures see the paper by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A. in the *Transactions*

of the *Monumental Brass Society*, v. Gough delineated many portions now lost.

opinion, was influenced by what had been on the site before the erection of the present church, and he directed attention to the series of vaulted rooms of which traces remained on the south wall of the quire, from which formerly opened a doorway in the centre of the south wall and a squint in the recess of the piscina, though both are now bricked up externally.

The vicar added some remarks on discoveries of foundations made beneath the floor which suggested the existence of a previous church on the present site, and he observed that although before the Conquest the church may have been in that part of the parish which is now called Thorp, it seems that the parish church which preceded the collegiate building was in the part now known as Tattershall. He also referred to the brass in Dronfield church (1389), commemorating Richard Gomfrey, rector of Tatershal, and added that in 1309 two very interesting inquisitions were made as to the ages of Anne and Joan Bardolph, who were born in the castle, 1390 and 1391, which showed that the church then went by the name of Tatersale and was contiguous to the then existing castle. William Gondeby, of the brass, figured conspicuously in the depositions.¹

With regard to the architectural history of the church, the vicar pointed out that the only arms sculptured anywhere on the fabric were those of William of Waynflete over the north porch, while in the fine cornice of shields over the west door, all are blank, and in his view the tower was never completed according to the original idea; some sort of a finish was made to it, at the height reached, perhaps at Lord Cromwell's death; then work was discontinued and the scaffolding removed, these shields being overlooked. He could not believe that the lumpish and clumsy tower as it stands could have satisfied the builder of Magdalen tower at Oxford.

The vicar also called attention to the total absence of all cusping in the tracery throughout the church, and suggested that the shape of the old glass panels in the large windows of the transepts and the quire proved that this was part of the original fifteenth-century design and not due to any subsequent mutilation.

The vicar also drew attention to one fragment of the stallwork which had been preserved, part of a misericord carved with a crowned head between the treasury purses. In his opinion this was evidence in favour of the view that part, at anyrate, of the quire fittings were earlier than 1525. Similarly he felt that it was a mistake to lay too much stress on 1528 as the date of the *pulpitum* on the strength of the inscription to Robert Whalley formerly under it, which merely said of him that 'hoc opus fieri fecit.' In his opinion, this must have referred to some addition of carving or decoration, as the constructional nature of the screen indicated that it was substantially built at the same time as the adjacent portions of the church, the quire arch, and the turret leading to the roofs. Possibly 'hoc opus' was the painting which was unfortunately, and perhaps unwittingly removed together with several coats of whitewash early in the nineteenth century.

TATTER-
SHALL
CASTLE.

On leaving the church, the party adjourned to the castle, where Dr. Sympton gave an exhaustive account of the manor and its owners. It was bestowed by William the Conqueror on Eudo, son of Spirewic, and a castle was built here in 1231.

¹ See Camden Society's publication, *Liber Antiquis Legibus*, p. cxlix.

Later on Ralph, Lord Cromwell, while Lord Treasurer of England, between the years 1433 and 1453, erected the edifice of which the great brick tower alone remains, a rectangular pile 112 feet in height. Lord Cromwell expended over 4,000 marks on the fabric, which, even in its present condition, is perhaps one of the best specimens of early brickwork in England. It was originally surrounded by two ditches with a brick embankment between them, but the inner ditch and inmost bank have now been brought to one level, thus forming a wide inner platform bounded by the brick-faced embankment. The eastern arm of the outer ditch is formed by the river Bain, in the bank of which, when the water is low, remains of a brick culvert may be seen; it originally enclosed a very large area, even embracing the church. Its whole course is easily traced except on the north where it is filled up, the digging of the canal, the making of the Sleaford turnpike road and the rebuilding of the almshouses all probably contributing to this. Within the enclosure the fishponds may be seen; as well as large portions of walls and gates of gardens of the same brickworks as the castle.

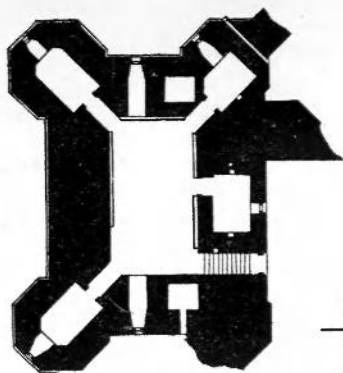
The keep, which is of brick, with stone dressings, is four stories high, with a vaulted cellar basement (see plan and sectional elevation); it is oblong in plan with octagonal towers at the four corners, rising high above the lofty crenellated and machicolated parapet. The floors, the roof and the glazing have all disappeared, but the magnificent fireplaces enriched with heraldry have survived uninjured. The wall passages have fine brick ribbed vaulting upon which in places painted plaster still remains. Apart from the serious damage done by lightning some five years ago, the building is in excellent preservation. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope suggested that some judicious repairs should be at once effected to prevent the spreading of the injury which successive winters must effect upon the broken edges of the brickwork, where the lightning had torn out the stone dressings, and upon the motion of the President it was decided to address Lord Fortescue, the owner of this stately structure, upon the subject.

After a careful inspection of the castle, the members repaired to the special train awaiting them in Tattershall station, and after having tea, served in the saloon carriages, were conveyed back to Lincoln.

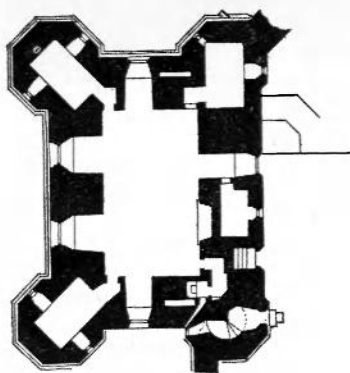
At the evening meeting, Professor Haverfield read a paper
EVENING on Roman Lincoln, in which, after describing what is known
MEETING. of the defences and buildings of the upper or Roman town proper, he emphasised the comparative absence of remains in the lower part of the city, and suggested that this might perhaps indicate that this area was not enclosed until after the Romans had left the country. In his opinion it was conceivable that the open hill-side was enclosed by an extension of the east and west city walls in order to control the water-way against the piratical Danes in Saxon times.

The President and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope were inclined to agree with Professor Haverfield, and the Rev. A. D. Hill and Dr. Mansel Sympson also spoke.

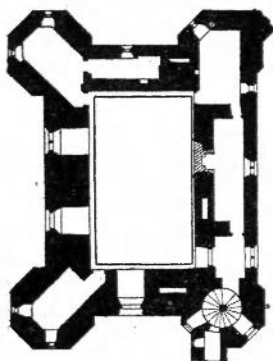
The substance of the Professor's remarks will be incorporated in a paper to appear in the following number of the *Journal*.



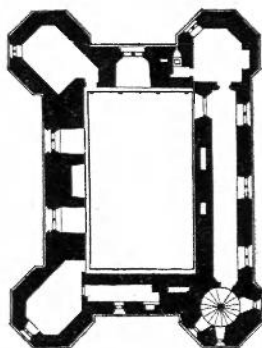
BASEMENT



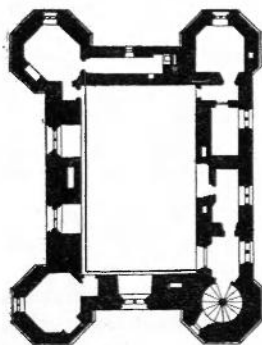
GROUND FLOOR



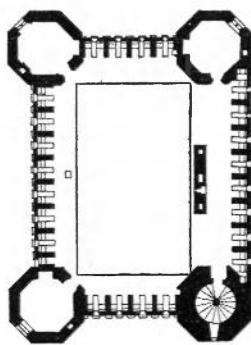
FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



THIRD FLOOR



FOURTH FLOOR



TATTERSHALL CASTLE

Saturday, 24th July.

In the morning Mr. W. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A. took charge of the party, and they visited certain buildings of interest in the lower part of the city: at noon they were formally received by the Mayor and Corporation, and, after luncheon, ascended to the upper part of the city under the guidance of Dr. Mansel Sympson and Mr. Hope. The members assembled at St. Peter at Gowts, and made a careful examination of this most important church. They then passed on to St. Mary le Wigford, passing on the way a Norman house, known as the Hall of St. Mary's guild, having plain roundheaded windows with mid-wall shafts, John of Gaunt's Palace, the house of his third wife, Catharine Swynford, and the "Whitefriars," an interesting half-timbered house near the station.

St. Peter at Gowts consists of a chancel with a south chapel, a nave with a south aisle and a western tower, but THE CHURCHES OF ST. PETER AT GOWTS AND ST. MARY LE WIGFORD. it has been so much restored that many interesting details have been swept away. In 1882 the nave was prolonged to the end of the chancel and a new chancel built. Traces of Norman work remain in the chancel, and the south arcade is transitional work. The most important feature of the church, however, is the unbuttressed western tower with coupled belfry windows with mid-wall shafts of a type commonly described as Saxon.

St. Mary le Wigford consists of a chancel, a nave with north aisle and a western tower very similar to that of St. Peter at Gowts, except that the former is crowned by a later parapet.

In describing the two churches, Mr. Watkins reminded his hearers of the controversy which had raged round the towers of these two churches. After dealing with what Mr. Freeman has said of their date, he referred to the Lincoln meeting of the British Archaeological Association, some twenty years ago, when Mr. Loftus Brock read a paper in which he suggested that they were of late Saxon date, laying much stress on the evidence afforded by the tooling on the angle quoins, but exception was taken to the conclusions he arrived at, and it was pointed out that the walls of the towers are not bonded into those of the church, thus showing that they were not of contemporary construction. Moreover, the general appearance of the masonry is strong evidence of the churches and their towers having been built at different times. The quoins also in the towers, to about twenty stones in height from the ground, are old stones, partly reworked on their outer surfaces, and partly left with their original weathered and damaged surfaces undisturbed. Mr. Watkins went on to say that to any practical mason, these reworked stones afforded the clearest evidence of the towers having been rebuilt with old materials, arising from similar towers formerly existing on their present sites, or brought from some of the other churches of the city which are known to have been demolished at a much later period, and the erratic tooling referred to by Mr. Brock were not the result of caprice or design on the part of the Saxon mason to variegate his work. If any further proof were needed, Mr. Watkins thought it was to be found in the fact that these old stones were used up as far as they would go, and that from about twenty quoins in height above the ground, the stones

were new and their surfaces worked all over with the finer tools in use at that time, and had finer close-set joints than those below.

After inspecting the mediaeval High Bridge, the earliest part of which dates from about 1160, and the picturesque wooden structures, originally warehouses, that still stand upon it, the party arrived at the Stone Bow, the fifteenth-century southern gatehouse of the city which stands upon the site of the Roman gate. The upper floor serves as the Guildhall, and here the Institute was formally received by the mayor of Lincoln (Mr. W. S. White) and the sheriff of the city (Captain H. E. Newsum), both of whom, in welcoming the members to Lincoln, spoke of the increasing interest which was being taken in the archaeological features of the place by the corporation. Sir Henry Howorth, as president of the Institute, suitably acknowledged the kind remarks of the mayor and sheriff, and referred to the work of the recently-appointed Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. He said that was the first time in England that the government had given its official sanction to this work. This only single fly in their pot of ointment was that some of them had been afraid that if they made a catalogue of all that should be preserved it might be taken as a hint to the Philistines that everything else might be destroyed. Sir E. Brabrook (the treasurer) also acknowledged the welcome.

After luncheon a visit was paid to the Greyfriars, where an admirable nucleus of a local museum has been formed in the vaulted undercroft and upper floor of a long, two-storied building of the thirteenth century, belonging to the priory of the Franciscans and founded about 1230.

Mr. Watkins, in describing the building, said that it had been his good fortune to restore it, when recently acquired by the corporation for its present purpose. It appeared to have been the chancel and nave of the friars' church. At that time the first floor was not in existence. In later days the pillars and the vaulting were inserted, and the building apparently became the frater of the friars. This stage of the history of the fabric was not revealed until the recent restoration, when upon clearing away the plaster, long filled-up lancet windows were disclosed, continuing up beyond the undercroft: the junction of the vaulting with the outer walls, where the responds were an insertion, also shewed that the alteration was an afterthought. The lancet windows on the south side, however, do not descend so far as on the north, probably because on that side there originally existed a cloister. The present imitation Gothic windows were inserted in the middle of the nineteenth century. The curious rounded ceiling of the first floor is probably Elizabethan.

From the Greyfriars the party proceeded on foot and in carriages to the upper part of the city, where Dr. Mansel
 ROMAN
 REMAINS IN
 LINCOLN. Arch, and thence along part of the Roman fortifications of the city.

The Mint Wall is a fragment, running east and west, about 30 feet high, 70 feet long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; it is of stone, with rubble and brick core, triple courses of tile bonding showing at intervals. It probably formed the north wall of the large building called the basilica. This building, 278 feet long and 70 feet wide, had a portico in front, the bases of whose pillars were disclosed some years ago in the Bailgate during some

drainage works. The position of the pillars is now marked in the roadway. The line of the portico runs diagonally across the Bailgate, and some of the columns can be seen *in situ* in a neighbouring cellar. The red dots on the plan of Lincoln facing page 343 show the line of the portico, and the solid red lines indicate the direction of the Roman roadway from which the modern Bailgate has diverged.¹

From the Mint Wall the visitors passed to the Newport Arch, the north gate of the Roman city. The existing remains consist of a large arch formed of some twenty-five great voussoirs, with a smaller postern on the east: probably there once was another on the west. The position of the arch, set back some distance behind the line of the main city wall, and the remains of flanking walls running northward, appear to indicate that another set of arches stood further to the north, thus forming a gatehouse. The existence of such gatehouses is quite common. Dr. Sympton pointed out the buttresses for the support of the vaulting arch, and then led the members eastwards along the line of the city wall to the north-east angle, and they then followed it southwards, by the kindness of Mr. Shuttleworth, through his garden, as far as the site of the Roman east gate. Considerable fragments of the wall are to be seen and the ditch is very well defined. The best preserved piece of walling lies just east of the Newport Arch, standing on the edge of the rampart: it has lost its facings and is a mass of concrete of pebbles and small stones, with some thin stone slabs imbedded in it, standing almost upright, the courses sloping alternately right and left, somewhat in herring-bone fashion.

THE of the Chancery, where, by permission of the sub-dean, they
CLOSE. were enabled to examine the towers upon the close wall,
here very well preserved.

The Minster Close of Lincoln comprises an area of very irregular outline and appears to be the result of gradual growth, its present limits having been reached towards the end of the thirteenth century. At that time, owing to their unprotected state, the precincts became by night the resort of unruly persons who imperilled the safety of those who ministered at the church. And accordingly at the instance of Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lincoln, a royal licence was obtained from Edward I, bearing date Westminster, 8th May, 1285, permitting the erection of a stone wall encircling the Close, twelve feet high, furnished with gates, each with its keeper to lock them at nightfall and to open them before daybreak.² No reference is made to the fortification of the wall or to the addition of towers some of which still remain: the licence to crenellate was not granted till 6th December, 1308.

The boundaries of the Close in the thirteenth century can still be traced and in many places the wall still exists. Starting from the Exchequer-gate, the wall travels due south to a point just behind the Leopard Tavern, close to the south gate of the Roman city. From here running eastward it is identical with the southern wall of the Roman city, and serves as the

¹ See the plan by Mr. C. H. Lohr in *Archæologia*, lvi, 371, and see also *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 2nd ser. vii, 433, *Archæologia*, liii, 233, and *Archæological Journal* xlix, 131.

² The licence is set out in the *Transactions of the Associated Architectural Societies*, xix, 75.

southern boundary of the Precentory and Sub-deanery to the Old Palace, of the grounds of which it forms the northern and eastern limit. Turning southward it follows the line of the later Roman wall and divides the palace from the Vicars' Court. At the south-west corner of the Vicars' garden, the wall again turns east as far as the postern gate on the Grecian Stairs: thence it trends northward to Potter-gate: thence, cutting off a triangular space between the two roads, it runs north-east and follows the Wragby road for some distance. Turning north, the wall divides the garden of the Chancery from Winnowsty Lane, and here stand two of the embattled towers erected under the licence of 1308. The wall here takes a short turn towards the north-west and then to the north-east. The line then travels west, passes the Priory-gate and the north side of the chapter-house to the angle of the cloisters, where it again turns northwards: it leaves the Deanery on the west and crosses Eastgate diagonally, following the East Bight parallel to and separated by only a short distance from the Roman wall. Following the course of the latter to within about sixty yards of the Newport Arch, the Close wall then turns southward roughly parallel to Bailgate, and after some irregularities it points south-east and crosses East-gate, and skirting the White Hart, reaches the Exchequer-gate to the east of the church of St. Mary Magdalene.¹ The fortifications of the Close were approached by four double gate-houses and one single one. The double gate-house at the Exchequer, and another across the entrance of East-gate served on the west, a third at the southern end of the East Bight, spanning the East-gate, formed the eastern approach: another double gate stood on the site of the modern Priory-gate. On the south stood the Potter-gate.

THE CHANCERY. The Chancery was built about 1316 by Antony Bek, and refronted in 1490 in the time of bishop Russell. To this date belong also the western wooden screen in the chapel, and two squints in the partition behind.

The hall was pulled down in 1714, but the three doorways still remain, those to the buttery and cellar on the sides, and in the centre that to the chapel.

THE EXCHEQUER GATE-HOUSE. This gate formed part of the fortifications of the Close above described. Originally there were two gate-houses: the one which still exists and another set forward level with the Bail-gate. The latter, owing to its ruinous condition, was pulled down in 1796. Between the two gates used to stand an extremely picturesque row of half-timbered houses standing upon posts, thus leaving a passage way or portico beneath. These were removed in 1816.

THE POTTER-GATE ARCH. The Potter-gate and the Exchequer-gate are the only survivors of the four double and one single gates which encircled the Close. The former is a fine Edwardian gate-house with a fireplace, a corbelled chimney, and an octagonal chimney shaft.

¹ A plan of the Close and its boundaries was published in the *Transactions of the Associated Societies*, xix, 43, illustrating a

paper by Precentor Venables, from which these particulars are taken.

THE
CASTLE. A move was then made to the castle which Mr. William Scorer, A.R.I.B.A. described with the aid of a series of plans. It is enclosed by earthworks thrown up by William the Conqueror in 1067 and surmounted by walls, the lower parts of which are of nearly contemporary date. The two 'mounts,' both of the same period, are crowned by the shell keep and the Observatory tower. An examination of the map of Lincoln, facing page 343, will show that, of the ground occupied by the Roman city, one quarter was appropriated for the site of the Norman castle, and practically another quarter for the building of the minster.¹

CANTILUPE
CHANTRY
HOUSE Retracing their steps, the visitors passed the Cantilupe chantry house, which Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who now took charge of the party, paused for a moment to describe. This interesting fourteenth century house, which originally consisted of a hall and parlour with a cellar under, with other buildings adjoining, has suffered so much from alterations, that practically nothing remains but the shell. On the north side is a fine oriel window, and in the gable above is a small niche containing a seated figure of Christ crowned with thorns: both hands have been broken off.²

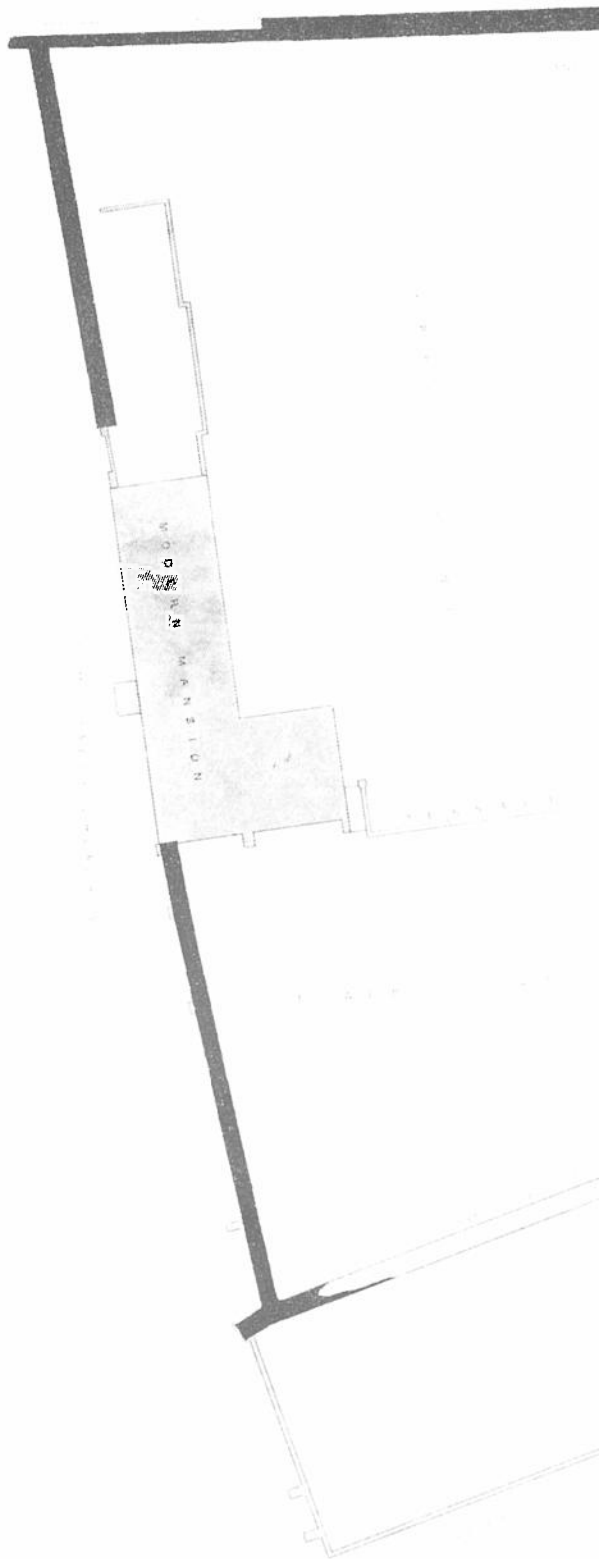
THE
VICARS'
COURT. Entering the Vicars' Court, Mr. Hope described it as a series of houses or sets of chambers, with a hall, etc. built round a court, and forming the residence of the college of vicars attached to the minster. This group of buildings was begun by Oliver Sutton (bishop of Lincoln 1280-1300), and his executors finished the hall, the kitchen, and part of the remainder in 1309. The building on the south side, now used as stables, was built by bishop Alnwick 1436-1450.³

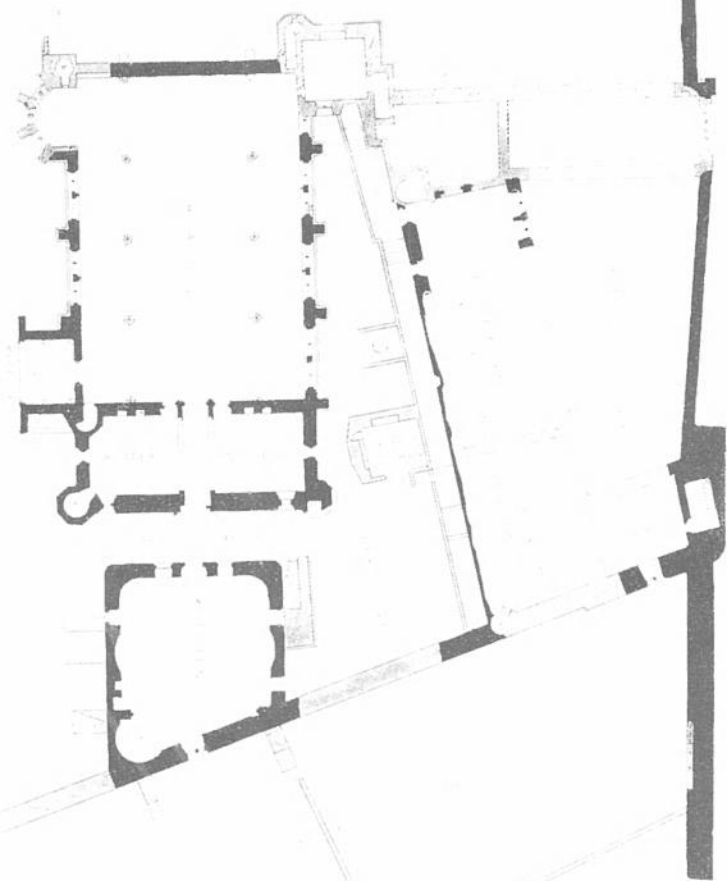
THE
BISHOP'S
PALACE. The last place visited was the Bishop's Palace, where the Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. King), president of the meeting, received the members of the Institute, and hospitably entertained them to tea. The inspection of the palace was begun under the guidance of the bishop himself, who conducted the party to the doorway, now blocked, in the Roman wall between the garden and the minster, and showed, by the reading of the charters from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, that this was the entrance through the wall which bishop Robert Bloet was allowed to make by leave of Henry I (see plan). The later history of the palace was described by Mr. Hope. It includes the remains of the great hall of bishop Hugh of Wells (1209-35), with the butteries and solar over (now the bishop's chapel, as arranged by the late Mr. G. F. Bodley), and the kitchen beyond; all, with the exception of the hall, built upon a series of sub-vaults, owing to the fall of the ground. To the east of, and roughly parallel with, the great hall, is the sub-vault and part of the north end of a smaller hall of earlier date, which Mr. Hope thought were remains of the palace recorded to have been built by St. Hugh. These remains are connected with the great hall by the tower-porch, built

¹ A plan of the castle was published in the *Archaeological Journal*, xxxiii, 217.

² See Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, ii, 239.

³ A description of these buildings as they were at that date will be found in the parliamentary survey, 1650, reprinted in the *Transactions of the Associated Societies*, xvii, 247-250.





PLAN OF THE BISHOPS PALACE LINCOLN
ON THE LEVEL OF THE HALL FLOOR

by bishop Alnwick (1436-49), and a range of chambers terminating eastwards in a large chapel built over another hall or parlour. The outer gateway dates from about 1500. The whole place fell into ruins in the seventeenth century, and with the exception of the Alnwick tower they are now in a sad state of decay and much overgrown with ivy and other destructive vegetation.

The present residence of the bishop is mostly the work of the late Mr. Ewan Christian in 1886.

Returning on foot down the Steep Hill, the members passed "Aaron the Jew's House" on the left and the "Jew's House" on the right. Both buildings have interesting late Norman fronts.

At the evening meeting, Dr. E. Mansel Sympson gave
 EVENING a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on the church plate
 MEETING. of the diocese of Lincoln, which, it is hoped, may be printed in the *Journal*.

Monday, 26th July.

This day was devoted to an expedition to the extreme north of the county, to Barton on Humber and to Thornton Abbey. The special saloon carriages which the Great Northern Railway Company had placed at the disposal of the Institute constituted a special train, and started punctually at 9.50; but owing to great loss of time on the journey over the lines of the Great Central Railway, the programme was in some measure dislocated, and the visits to Barton's two churches were curtailed.

This church is chiefly remarkable for its Saxon west tower,
 BARTON. in four stages, the lower three divided into panels by strips
 ST. PETER'S of stone, and its contemporary western annexe with long
 CHURCH. and short work and double-splayed windows. Traces of the chancel which projected eastward from the tower, were found at a recent restoration. The remainder of the church is mainly of the thirteenth century with some additions in the next century. A fourteenth-century window in the north aisle has some very interesting figures carved upon the mullions, representing the rood, St. Mary and St. John, while part of a fine rood-screen remains. Mr. Robert Brown, F.S.A., in describing the church, dwelt upon the important position which in his opinion Barton occupied in Roman times, indicating the lines of three Roman roads which, he thought, converged upon this spot. The absence of Roman remains in Barton itself, he explained upon the supposition that the site of Roman Barton had been eroded away by the Humber.

Subsequently, in St. Mary's church, which stands about
 BARTON. 120 yards from St. Peter's, after claiming that the first
 ST. MARY'S church there standing was built by Gilbert de Gant,
 CHURCH. first lord of the manor of Barton after the Conquest, and a nephew of Matilda, wife of the Conqueror, Mr. Brown pointed out the chief architectural features of the church, which possesses a good late Norman north aisle. The chancel, the south aisle, the western tower, and the south porch are all of the thirteenth century, while in the fourteenth century a south aisle or chapel was added. The clerestory is of the fifteenth century.

The church contains an excellent brass bearing date 1433. Commenting on the number of memorial slabs with inlays of white stone, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope pointed to the resemblance to slabs in Boston church, and said they were probably imported from the Low Countries.

After luncheon at the George Hotel, the party was able to make up for some of the time lost by driving in motor cars to the next point.

This building is a fine but much injured example of a domestic hall of early fourteenth-century date carried upon a vaulted undercroft, and surrounded by a ditch now partly filled in. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A. who had offered to describe the building, Mr. Hope pointed out its essentially domestic features and explained that the ecclesiastical character which had been quite wrongly assumed for it arose from a confusion between this place and the nunnery of Gokewell.¹

The party next proceeded to Thornton Abbey, the remains of which were described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. Founded here from Kirkham in 1139 by William, earl of Albemarle, for a prior and twelve black canons, it became an abbey in the year 1148, and was a very wealthy establishment. The remains consist of the magnificent brick gatehouse and barbican, built after the licence to crenellate in 1382. Behind it are some fragments of the church and cloister court: two sides of the very fine octagonal chapter-house, and the vaulted parlour and treasury also remain. Mr. Hope pointed out the limits of the original Norman church, as disclosed by the foundations revealed by excavations recently made by him through the kindness of the Earl of Yarborough; it had a square presbytery and an aisleless nave. By means of a record of the progress of construction, compiled by one of the canons early in the sixteenth century, and now in the Bodleian Library, Mr. Hope indicated the dates of the successive enlargements of the church and of the transept and chapter-house built in the last years of the thirteenth century.

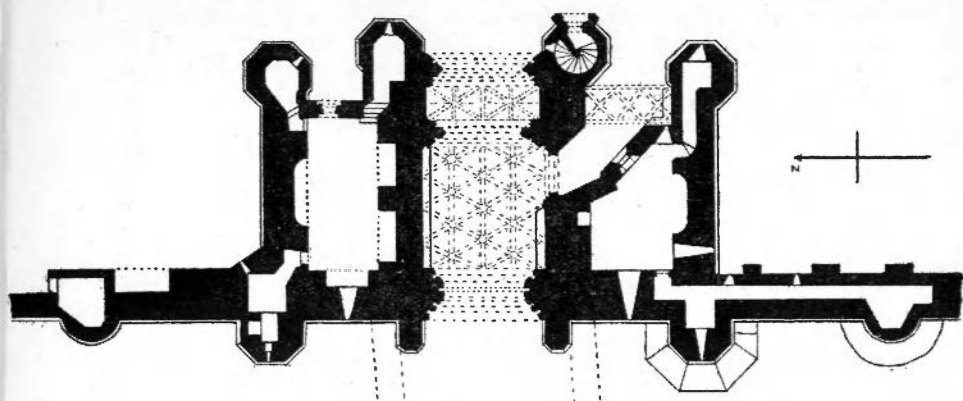
After an inspection of the magnificent gate-house with its beautiful vaulting, and the remains of images on the front, the party crossed the fields to the station, and after having tea in the saloon carriages, were conveyed in their special train, without a stop to Lincoln.

At the evening meeting Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A. gave an address on the plan of bishop Remi's cathedral church of Lincoln, and its remains at the west end, and on the twelfth-century completion of the west front.

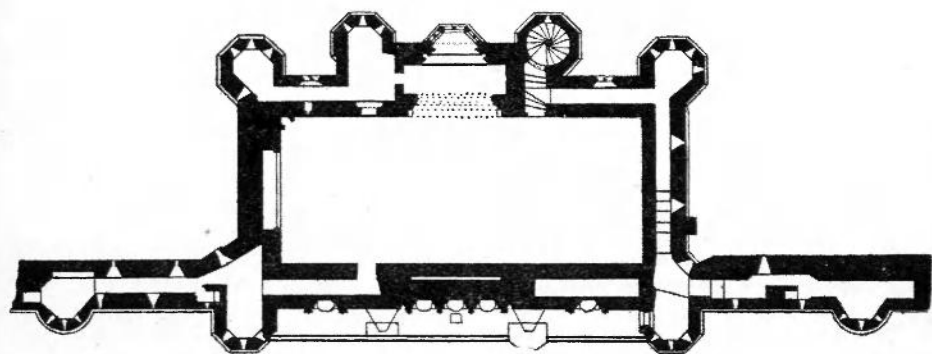
Mr. Bilson began by remarking that, notwithstanding all that had been written on the architectural history of Lincoln cathedral, some problems still

¹ Mr. Hamilton Thompson writes that there is apparently an entry in bishop Bokyngham's Institution Register, under the year 1368, of an institution to a chantry chapel 'infra parochiam de Goxhill,' though he has had no opportunity of looking this up in the original, but the

error seems to spring from this and a confusion with Gokewell priory. He does not know of any documentary evidence relating to Gokewell from which confusion might arise; but there may be some. The institution is mentioned in Murray's *Lincolnshire*, ed. 1890, p. 206.



GROUND FLOOR.



FIRST FLOOR.

0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

PLAN OF
THORNTON ABBEY GATE HOUSE

awaited solution. In order to work out thoroughly the story of the present church, it would obviously be a great advantage to have some precise knowledge, or at any rate a sound working theory, as to the main lines of the church which preceded it. With this object in view, he had, in company with Professor Lethaby, spent some time during the previous autumn in studying the earlier work still existing, but his remarks that evening must be taken simply as indicating some provisional conclusions of an investigation which was still incomplete.

From analogy with the plans of some of the greater churches of Normandy and England, which were either contemporary with, or somewhat later than, Lincoln,¹ Mr. Bilson urged that Remi's apsidal presbytery, the foundations of which exist beneath the choir stalls,² was flanked by aisles terminating eastward with square ends externally, and apses internally. The probable existence of these had generally been neglected by previous writers, but it was hoped that this and other points would be settled by the excavations now being carried out under Mr. Hope's direction by the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter.³

The limits of the eleventh century transept had been ascertained some years ago, as well as the fact that there must have been an aisle on the east side of each arm of the transept, and Mr. Bilson showed, by means of a conjectural plan of Remi's church, that the eastern arm must have had three bays (excluding the apse), as at Montivilliers, instead of only two bays, as had been previously suggested.⁴ The number of bays of the eleventh-century nave had still to be determined by excavation.

Remi's church was dedicated in 1092, and, although a dedication need not necessarily mean that the church was then completed, Mr. Bilson argued, from the character of the work at the west end, that it was probable that this was finished, or nearly so, as far as now existing, by 1092. The remarkable design of Remi's west front was discussed, especially as to its relation to the internal divisions of the church.

The twelfth-century completion of the west front had been attributed to bishop Alexander, who is recorded to have repaired the church and covered it with stone vaults.⁵ If Alexander's work included the vaulting of the nave only, with the necessary reconstruction or alteration of the clerestory stage, it was unlikely that more than this, at most, could have been done between his return from Rome in 1146 and his death in 1148. On the documentary evidence alone, therefore, it was improbable that the extensive works at the west end could be attributed to his time, and Mr. Bilson showed that the architectural evidence indicated that these works, including the west doorways and the remarkable band of sculpturess above the lower arches, must be regarded as a continuation of the works

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, liii, 10-12. To the list of plans of this type have since been added those of Jumieges (*Bulletin Monumental*, lxxiii, 32), and of St. Mary's Abbey, York (*Archaeological Journal*, lxi, 113). Professor Lethaby has recently shown that the plan of the eastern part of Edward the Confessor's church of Westminster

probably followed Jumieges (*Journal R.I.B.A.* 3rd ser. xvii, 80).

² *Archaeological Journal*, xlv, 196.

³ The foundations of the north-east angle of the north aisle and the springing of its internal apse were discovered during the excavations of the following days.

⁴ *Archaeological Journal*, xl, 173.

⁵ *Ibid.* xl, 175.

which were actually executed during Alexander's lifetime. The date of the completion of the western towers was probably indicated by Geoffrey Plantagenet's gift of two bells in 1173 or soon afterwards.¹

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope added a few words on the work of St. Hugh. There also spoke Messrs. Francis Bond, Lynam, and Mansel Sympson, after which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the speakers, moved by the President and seconded by the Very Rev. the Dean of Lincoln.

In proposing it, the President expressed the gratification which the members felt at the kindness of the Dean and Chapter in allowing the excavations to be made, and he hoped that permission would be granted to continue the excavations, and clear up the remaining questions which could not yet definitely be answered. The President then spoke of the remarkable hiatus in the architecture of Western Europe, which, in his opinion, was not sufficiently emphasised.

It was caused by the ravages of the Danes and Norsemen, and commenced with their first piratical attacks at the beginning of the ninth century, and continued till their conversion to christianity: it extended over the whole wide area covered by their ravages, and involved a most terrible destruction of christian buildings and monuments. In Flanders and northern and western France, in Great Britain and Ireland, there was a gap of considerably more than a century, and in many cases extending to a century and a half, during which no building operations in stone were carried out, and no remains left there dating from the ninth and the earlier half of the tenth century.

With the conversion of the Danes and Norsemen to christianity this hiatus came to an end and a revival of church building commenced: the new converts, as is usual, being especially zealous in the work.

In Flanders and in France the work of destruction seems to have been more complete and widespread than in Great Britain, and the number of remains dating from before the Danish deluge is exceedingly limited and chiefly confined to a few crypts. This fact may perhaps also be due to the process of reconstruction having been more thorough and therefore more destructive of what remained behind.

The new buildings were for the most part larger and more imposing, the result of the great Danish proprietors being bigger landlords and wealthier people than those whom they had dispossessed. One feature of the new work was the introduction of a method of decorating doors, windows and arcades by mouldings directly derived from the carpentry of the North and copied from forms doubtless initiated by the builders of wooden buildings. The most widespread, effective and well-known of these is the so-called zig-zag moulding, which occurs also in the older wooden buildings of Norway, notably in the cathedral of Trondhjem and in some of the old farmsteads in the Norwegian valleys, whence there is little doubt that it passed into the north of England, and thence to the south of the island and into Normandy.

This gap in our architectural remains, due to the Northern pirates, corresponds to the hiatus in the art of sculpture at Byzantium during the dominion of the Iconoclastic emperors.

¹ *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports*, ix (1868), 194.

Tuesday, 27th July.

The morning of this day was devoted to an excursion by special train to Somerton castle and Navenby church, returning in carriages in time for lunch at Lincoln, and the afternoon was spent at the Minster.

Leaving Lincoln at ten o'clock, in half-an-hour the party reached Somerton Castle, which was described to them by the Rev. A. F. Sutton, rector of Brant Broughton.

He explained that this building owed its origin to Antony SOMERTON Bek or Bec, second son of Walter Bec, baron of Eresby in CASTLE. this county, who was consecrated bishop of Durham in the presence of Edward I, 9th January, 1284.¹

It was during the time he was archdeacon of Durham, and when he was rising in favour with his sovereign, Edward I, that Antony Bek obtained a licence to crenellate his dwelling-house at Somerton, in his native county, in 1281. This date may be given to the existing portions of the original building. When in later years he began to excite the jealousy of his sovereign, he discreetly presented the castle to king Edward, though he probably remained its custodian during his life. After his death, which occurred 3rd March, 1311, Henry, Lord Beaumont, was appointed its governor till his death in 1340.² It is uncertain who succeeded him in that office, but it is probable that Lord d'Eyncourt was appointed guardian of the castle, as nineteen years after we find him holding that office. In 1323 John de Baryngton was constable.³

¹ See Stubbs, *Reg. Sac. Ang.* 2nd ed. 66.

² 1312. Feb. 15, York. To the king's clerk, William de Spanneby, keeper of the Templars' lands in co. Linc. Order to proceed to Somerton castle, and to survey with Henry de Bello Monte, keeper of that castle, or with such as shall fill his place, what wood (ligna) is necessary for the repair and construction of bridges, boardings (hurdisia), and bretasches for the defence of the castle, which the king has ordered the said Henry to make and repair, and to deliver to him as many oaks as shall be required from the Templars' wood of Ayle.—Close Rolls, 5 Edw. II.

1323. Aug. 17. Pickering. To the sheriff of Lincoln. Order to pay John de Baryngton, constable of Somerton castle, 10 marks for his expenses about mowing the king's demesne corn of that castle this autumn.—Close Rolls, 17 Edw. II.

1325. July 10. Westminster. To the sheriff of Lincoln. Order to pay William de Skynan, the king's carter, staying with a cart and 4 horses of the king's at the castle of Somerton, for the purpose of carrying stone and timber to the castle by the king's orders, his wages, viz. 4½d. a day for himself and groom, and to cause him to have hay and oats and other things for the horses as long as he shall stay there.—Close Rolls, 19 Edw. II.

³ 1377. Nov. 28. Westminster. Com-

mission to Thomas Kydale, sheriff of Lincoln, and Thomas Claymond, to enquire touching grievous waste, etc. by the late king's farmers in houses and buildings within the site of the castle of Somerton and a moiety of the manor of Carleton.—Patent Rolls, 1 Ric. II.

1378. Oct. 20. Gloucester. Writ of aid for Nicholas Beek of Botheby, Alan Ecclesale of Skynand, and Robert Parker, appointed to choose carpenters, plasterers, and other workers for the works at Somerton castle, and at the moiety of the manor of Carlton in Moreland.—Patent Rolls, 2 Ric. II.

1381. Jan. 20. Westminster. Grant for life to Adam de Ramsaye, king's esquire, of 40 marks yearly from the issues of Somerton castle, granted 10 April, 1378, is transferred to Anketil Malory, knt.—Patent Rolls, 4 Ric. II.

1399. Oct. 31. Westminster. Grant for life to the king's knight, Thomas de Swynford, of the custody of the king's castle of Somerton, with the fees and other profits thereof, as John Bussey, 'chivaler,' had of the grant of Richard II. [Thomas de Swynford was son of Katharine Swynford, afterwards wife of John of Gaunt, by her first husband, Sir Hugh de Swynford, of Kettlethorpe.]—Patent Rolls, 1 Hen. IV.

1478. March 2. Westminster. Grant for life to Thomas Burgh, knt. of the office

Since that time it has passed through a number of families.¹

The castle had formerly an outer and an inner moat enclosing a quadrangular area of considerable extent; these may still be traced (see plan). The building consisted of an uneven four-sided parallelogram, 330 feet from north to south, and 180 feet from east to west, with round towers at each of the four corners. Of these that at the south-east remains perfect, the lower part of the one at the north-east and some portions of that at the south-west also remain, while the one which stood at the north-west was cleared away in 1849, to make way for the sheds and yard which now occupy that part. Between these towers, no doubt, was the dwelling part of the castle, the chapel, the hall, and offices; these have entirely disappeared, the stones in part being used in the construction of the present dwelling-house. The south-east tower is 45 feet high, is in three stories, the lower one having a plain vaulted ceiling; the one above has a wooden and plaster floor, the upper one has a pyramidal shaped roof covered with slates. Each of these rooms is lighted by small lancet windows, one of these in the middle room having been very much mutilated and enlarged in comparatively recent times. Round each of the rooms are recesses, and in each a fireplace, the chimneys appearing above the parapet; this parapet is quite perfect, and springs from a bold moulding with a roll and a deep hollow. The lower part of the north-east tower deserves careful examination; the interior is twelve-sided, the vaulting being supported by an octagonal central shaft, the ribs of which spring from brackets in the side walls, each ornamented with some different design; between these are narrow lancet windows. At the entrance is a small vaulted chamber. There are some portions of the south-west tower remaining, with a similar vaulted chamber, but it is so filled up with accumulations of soil and stones that it is difficult to appreciate the proportions. All traces of the buildings between these towers have disappeared except on the north side of the south-east tower, where some portions of the old continuation may be seen.

Considerable interest is attached to this place through it having been the place of confinement of king John of France during the years 1359 and 1360.

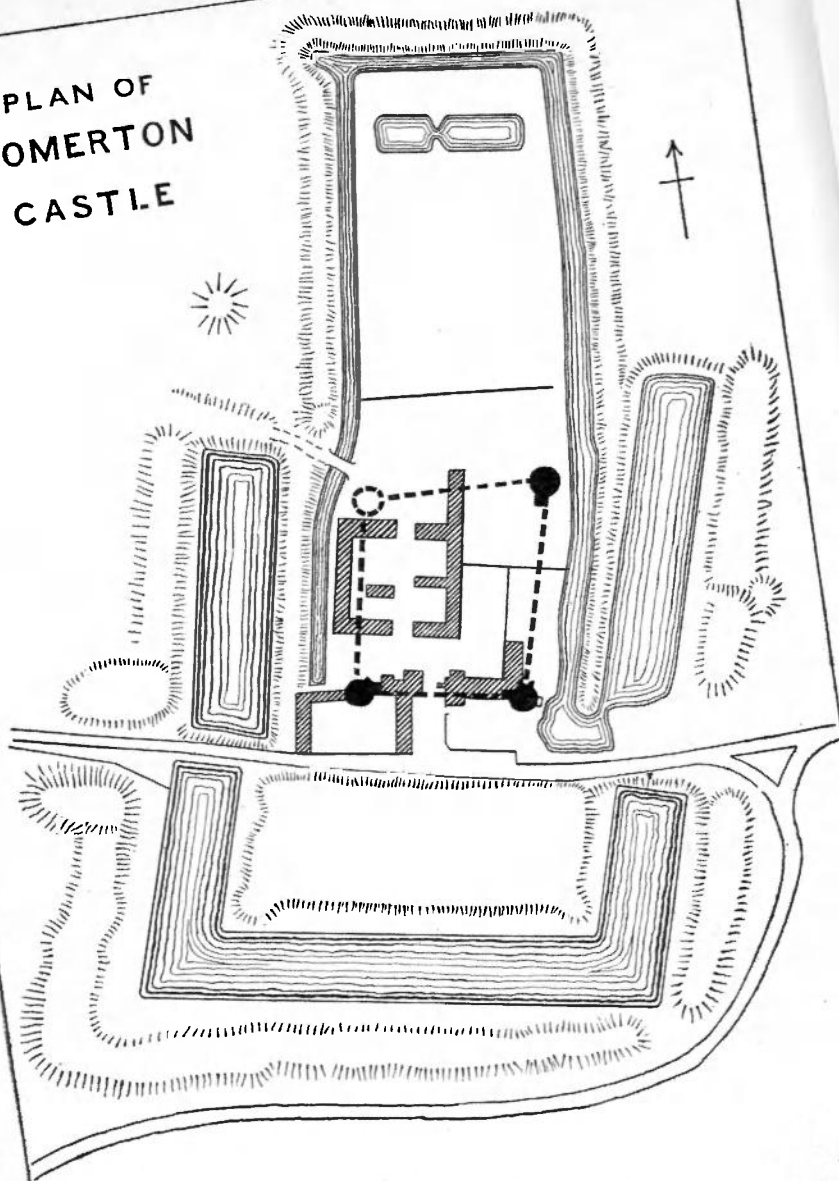
After an inspection of the remains, the Rev. Canon Mathews of Bassingham addressed the visitors, and observed that they must have noticed the large earthworks that had been thrown up, independent of the defences of the mediæval castle, and of a date long anterior to it. The moat of the castle ran inside these huge mounds, and as might be seen on the north, north-east, and north-west, did not create anything like them by

of steward of the castle of Somerton and many other manors and lordships in Lincolnshire, on the death of Katharine, duchess of Norfolk, who holds them for her life.—Patent Rolls, 17 Edw. IV.

¹ Edward Disney, eldest son of Thomas Disney, of Carlton-le-Moorland, bought the lease of Somerton castle from Sir George Bromley: he died at Somerton, 7 Sept. 1595, aged 40. This eldest son Thomas, b. 1579, was of Somerton castle

esq. but sold the lease (his two sons having died in infancy, 1610 and 1612) to Sir Edward Hussey of Hornington. It was reckoned among Sir Edward Hussey's estates on their sequestration by Parliament in 1846; and after his death in 1648 it descended to his third (second surviving) son Charles, afterwards Sir Charles Hussey, of Caythorpe, bart. who is described as Charles Hussey, of Somerton, esq. in his marriage licence, 10 April, 1649.

PLAN OF SOMERTON CASTLE



Further indication of Ditches exact position unascertained

Scale
0 100 200 300 400 Ft.

its excavation. These earthworks appear to have enclosed an oblong rectangular space, the north side having been irregularly levelled for the castle area. There seemed no data to fix their age. They had no characteristics of a Roman camp, and on the south side there was a rectangular plateau (quite independent) which seemed to present traces of the characteristic entrenchment with embrasures and traverses of an ordinary small Roman encampment. They were in no respect like the early British camps of which we may find many instances (all with strongly marked features in common) in the unploughed hill country of the north. They had some characteristics in common with large earthworks attributed to the Danes and Scandinavian invaders, but might be of much greater antiquity.

At a little distance to the north-west, there is a small conical mound, clearly artificial, still called the Toothill, which was probably the post of a sentinel to keep watch over the marshes. This was probably anterior to the castle, as it would not afford as good a post of observation as the battlements of the castle itself.

NAVENBY. The party then drove to Navenby, when the Rev. A. F. CHURCH OF Sutton described the building. He observed that this ST. PETER. church is one of great architectural interest; the first feature that attracts attention on entering is the oldest, namely, the westernmost pillar and respond of the northern arcade. This belongs to the latter part of the twelfth century. There are foundations of a similar one in the west pillar of the south arcade.

The chancel arch is rather later, and is remarkable for its very slender keel-shaped piers and its wide and lofty arch; the capitals have the nail head ornament on them, as have also those of the arch on the south side of the chancel.

The nave and aisles belong to the early part of the fourteenth century, the arcade has shafted pillars with moulded capitals and plain pointed arches. The windows of the south aisle have intersecting tracery without any cusps or ornamentation; the north aisle has square-headed two-light windows and a pointed one with reticulated tracery at the east end: that at the west end is modern.

The great feature of the church is, undoubtedly, the splendid chancel, which is no unworthy rival of those at Heckington and Hawton. The six-light east window has been pronounced to be one of the finest windows of the period in the kingdom. Previous to the restoration of the church, in 1876, the upper part of the window had been cut off by a flat roof, leaving no indication as to the original design of the top of the tracery, but the missing part was made to follow the lines of the rest of the tracery as far as possible. The side windows are three-light with reticulated tracery, but with double cusps, not a very common feature.

It is the furniture of this chancel which is so remarkable. The founder's tomb on the north side, without either effigy or inscription, consists of an arched recess, with pinnacles, finely carved crockets and a bold fringe. Eastward of this is the door of the vestry, which was rebuilt on the original foundations at the time of the restoration. Adjoining this door is the Easter sepulchre; on the left of the upper part is a figure of an angel with a censer, and another of the Virgin: on the right, St. Mary Magdalen,

holding a box of ointment, and the other Mary. Below are the figures of three Roman soldiers. The carving is very delicate and worthy of close examination. On the south side the sedilia consist of three lofty canopied seats, and eastward of this is a drain with ogee hood-moulding, and finial which has recently been restored.

In the fifteenth century the clerestory was added to the nave, with five three-light windows on either side, and a richly embattled parapet; similar in design to many in this district, the corbels which supported the original flat roofs remain, on which are shields-of-arms, the badge of Richard II, Deltrech, Allestree and Babington. At the restoration of the church the old roof, of the same date as the clerestory, was removed, and the present one made instead, so as to correspond with the new chancel roof, which was then raised to its original pitch. At the same time the arch on the south side of the chancel was opened out, and the window which was at the end of the aisle was rebuilt, in the extended portion of the north aisle, no doubt in its original position, which was a great improvement. It is supposed that originally there was a tower and spire, as some fragments were found to indicate this in the course of the restoration; the tower fell down during the eighteenth century, destroying the south porch and injuring a part of the clerestory. The tower was rebuilt out of the old stones, and the west window of the north aisle, which is a curious composition, was made at the same time. There are no remains of screen-work, but the staircase to the rood-loft may be seen at the east end of the north arcade, and on the south side of the chancel arch is a bracket on which are carved two large leaves and a female wimple head and flowers, which no doubt formerly supported the projecting part of the gallery of the rood-loft.

The original font may be seen at the end of the south aisle; it was removed at the restoration to make way for the present one, which is very feeble in design.

In the chancel is preserved a memorial of the early fourteenth century, on which is cut, in Lombardic characters, what appears to be: VUS · KY · PASSEZ · PAR · ICI · PRIEZ · PVR · LALME · RICHARD · DEVE · PARSONE · DE · NAVENBY.

On the west wall is an interesting painted table of the royal arms of the time of queen Anne, which, until eight years ago, had reposed in a stable. Above is the motto, "Feare God Honōr y^e Queen" above, and below the words:

Anthony Fountain, Churchwarden 17)

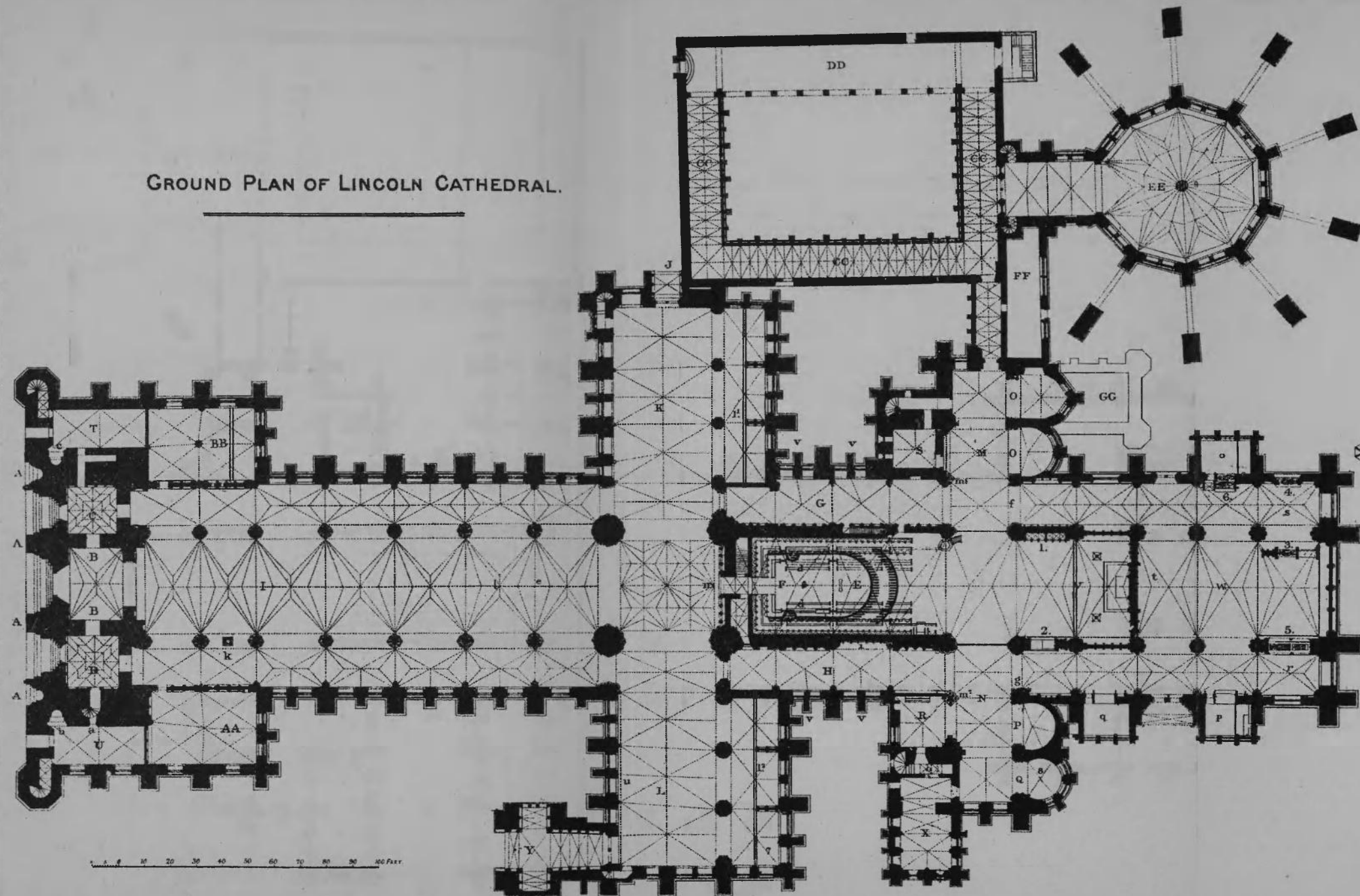
Thomas Hunton of Lincoln, painter 10)

THE

MINSTER.

The party then drove back to Lincoln, and after luncheon assembled in the choir of the minster, where Dr. Mansel Sympson gave an outline of its architectural history. Mr. Hope also added some remarks on the plan and arrangements of the remarkable eastern limb of St. Hugh's church, some foundations of which have just been uncovered outside the north wall of the present presbytery. After some further observations from Mr. Bilson and Mr. Francis Bond, the building was next perambulated under Dr. Sympson's guidance, and the recently exposed foundations of bishop Remi's church were inspected with interest. After tea in the castle grounds, by the kind invitation of the

GROUND PLAN OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



REFERENCES TO GROUND PLAN OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

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|---|---|
| AAAA Remigius's West Front, with its five arched recesses and three doorways.
<i>N.B.</i> The doorways are of the Second Norman, ascribed to Bishop Alexander. | P St. Paul's Chapel. |
| BB One bay of Remigius's Nave. | Q St. Peter's Chapel. |
| CD St. Mary's and St. Hugh's Towers.
<i>N.B.</i> The groining and the internal panelling were added by Treasurer Welbourn. | R Choristers' vestry and lavatory. |
| E Foundations of Remigius's apse, and the walls of his choir, beneath the present pavement. | S Dean's Chapel with Dispensary over. |
| F St. Hugh's Choir. | T North Chapel of the west wing. |
| GH North and south aisles. | U St. Hugh's, or the Ringers' Chapel. |
| II Nave and aisles. | V Presbytery. |
| KL North and south transepts. | W Angel choir. |
| MN North and south choir transepts. | X Vestry. Singing school over. |
| O St. John Baptist's Chapel lengthened after the burial of St. Hugh, and again restored to its original form, 1779. | Y Galilee. Muniment room over. |
| | AA Consistory Court. |
| | BB Morning Chapel. |
| | CC Cloisters. |
| | DD Library. |
| | EE Chapter house. |
| | FF Common room, now Clerk of the works' office. |
| | GG Foundations of enlargement of St. John Baptist's Chapel. |
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- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Early English stair in Norman wall. | (m ² m ²) Singular Early English clustered columns. |
| (bc) Norman recesses. | (n) Choir screen. |
| (dd) Bases of Norman shafts. | (o) Bp. Fleming's Chantry and monument. |
| (e) Supposed original place of Remigius's grave. | (p) Bp. Russell's Chantry. |
| (f) Arch from N.E. transept into N. aisle. | (q) Bp. Longland's Chantry. |
| (g) Fragment of earlier wall. | (r) Cantilupe Chantry. |
| (h) Staircase and Vestibule to Vestry. | (s) Burghersh Chantry. |
| (i) Little St. Hugh's shrine. | (t) Assigned site of St. Hugh's shrine. |
| (j) Deans' Porch. | (u) Site of Bp. Dalderby's shrine. |
| (k) Norman Font. | (v, v) Added buttresses. |
| (l ¹ l ²) Point of junction of St. Hugh's and Later Early English work. | |

REFERENCES TO MONUMENTS, &c.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Easter Sepulchre. | 5 Monument of Sir Nicholas Cantilupe, and Prior Wimbush. |
| 2 Monument of Katherine Swinford and of the Countess of Westmoreland. | 6 Monument of Bishop Fleming. |
| 3 Monuments of Bishop Burghersh, and Sir Robert Burghersh. | 7 Monument of Sir G. Taylboys. |
| 4 Monument of Sir Bartholomew Burghersh. | 8 Monument of Bp. Kaye. |

mayor and the sheriff of Lincoln, and an inspection of an almost complete collection of rubbings of Lincolnshire brasses, exhibited by Mr. William Scorer, the outside of the minster was examined, Dr. Sympson again acting as guide.

At the evening meeting the Rev. A. du Boulay Hill, M.A. read a paper on recent excavations at Beauvale Charterhouse, Notts, which have revealed an almost complete plan of the church and of the great cloister, with its surrounding cells and garden.¹

Wednesday, 28th July.

The members journeyed this day to Sleaford and from there visited and examined the important ring of churches which can be reached from that town.

Leaving Lincoln at a quarter to ten, the party reached Sleaford in three quarters of an hour and embarked in carriages for Ewerby.

The Rev. A. F. Sutton here read a short description of the church. He stated that this place was once a market town, but is now a small village, and does not seem to have been much distinguished at any time, as there is scarcely any mention of it in the public records. The church is altogether of one period, and stands now almost exactly as when it was finished about the middle of the fourteenth century, without even so much as a window having been inserted during any later period, as is so often the case. The ground plan is rather different from many others in this neighbourhood, the nave and chancel having no structural division and being covered by one continuous roof; the north aisle is carried one bay down the side of the chancel, opening into it by an arch, while the south aisle terminates at the rood-screen. There is no clerestory, and the tower is engaged, the west ends of the aisles with the lofty tower and spire forming an imposing facade.

There are so many beautiful details in the architecture and ornamental carving, that it is not easy to say which is most worthy of careful examination. Perhaps the tower and spire come first; the buttresses have gabled terminations with very fine crockets and finials, and projecting ornaments, some of them grotesque; one represents a boat: the belfry windows are very deeply recessed and finely moulded, and have tracery of an unusual and intricate design. The broach spire, by no means a common feature in Lincolnshire, has unusually large spire lights, but they do not look out of place, coming, as they do, so immediately above the belfry windows. The spire has been struck by lightning three times during the last hundred years, and in one of the rebuildings sufficient care was not taken to follow the original lines, so that the beauty of the outline has been somewhat marred. The chief entrance to the church is through the south porch, which has a beautiful arch cusped and ornamented with carved foliage. The nave is of three bays, the lofty arcade having chamfered arches and clustered columns, the same in design as in many churches in the surrounding district; the windows in the aisles vary in design but are all of the same

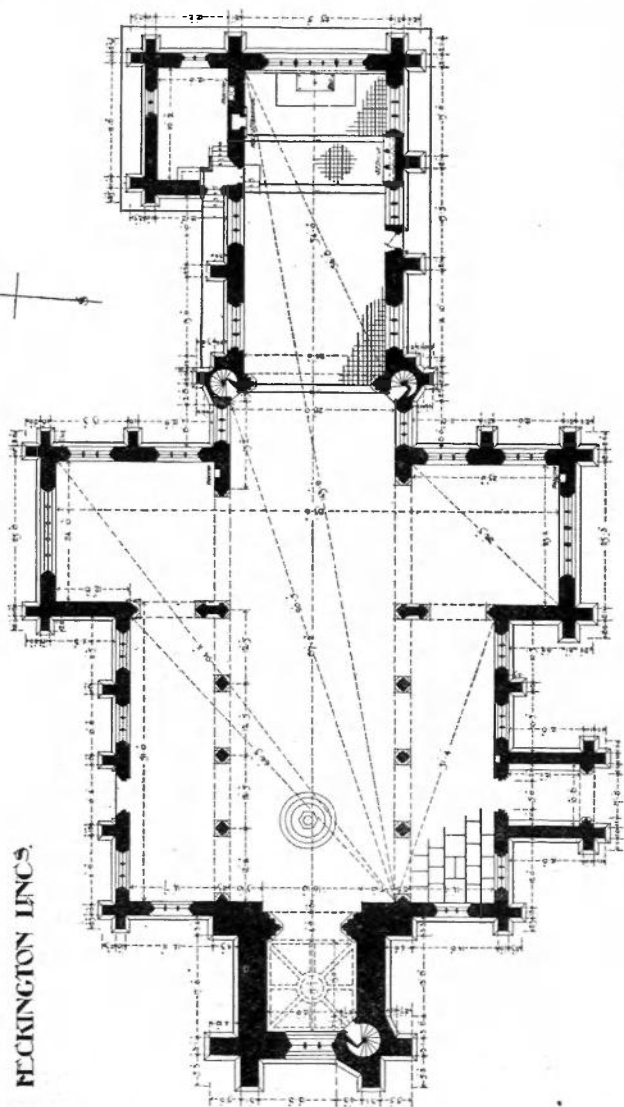
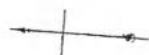
¹ The paper has been printed in the *Transactions of the Thoroton Soc.* xiii, 69-94, 1908.

period. The east end of the north aisle was formerly a chapel ; the brackets, in the east wall, which supported the altar slab, still remain ; and on the south side of them is a most beautiful drain with a projecting bowl under an ogee cusped arch, supported by an octagonal shaft. On the north side of this chapel is the canopied tomb of Sir Alexander Auncell. The figure is fairly perfect, and was formerly ornamented with gesso work, but the upper part of the canopied recess is rather mutilated. The chancel retains all its original fittings, the three-seated sedilia, drain, aumbry, and founder's tomb, each of them being of the same design, rather simple in detail, but very graceful. The founder's tomb, which had lost the original effigy, has lately been filled with one of the late Lord Winchelsea, to whose care and munificence the restoration of the church is chiefly due, and whose vault is immediately underneath. The east window of four lights is a very lofty one with graceful tracery, and is filled with good modern stained glass. Within the arch on the north side of the chancel are the remains of an early parclose screen of carved oak, and it looks as though the original rood-screen had been of the same dimensions ; the present one, which is rather later, is larger and higher, and placed in front of the pillars instead of between them ; this screen forms the division between the nave and the chancel, and is in a fair state of preservation. The font is a plain six-sided one, without any mouldings, with tracery carved on each side, and is set upon part of a circular Norman font ornamented with intersecting arches, no doubt a relic of a former church. On the floor at the west end of the north aisle is a tombstone with a plain cross carved on it, and a design of cable work of Saxon character.

From Ewerby the party drove on to Heckington and visited its church. HECKING- There are no remains of an earlier church having existed TON, on the site of the present building, but there was a church CHURCH OF and a priest at Heckington at the time of Domesday. This ST. ANDREW. may have been destroyed to make way for this splendid parish church, which was built during the first half of the fourteenth century. In 1310 Henry de Beaumont obtained a royal grant of the manor of Heckington, and was probably one of the promoters of this good work. The earlier portion of the present fabric is the north transept, as will be seen from the tracery of the windows in the east wall and the base mouldings. After this a still grander work was gradually carried on till the reign of Richard II, when the porch was erected, from the evidence of the heraldic bearings on one of the shields there. The chancel is the work of Richard de Pottesgrave, who was presented to the vicarage in 1307.

Whether viewed externally or internally, the church is full of elaborate detail, all of which is worthy of careful examination. The fine buttresses of the tower have niches for figures, two of which still remaining are finished off with gabled terminations under the massive pinnacles, and are in themselves a fine feature of the design. The belfry windows, deeply recessed and moulded, are much the same in design as others in this district. The spire is perhaps the least satisfactory part of the whole building, and had it been higher would have been in better proportion. The porch next attracts attention ; it is entirely covered with carving, niches and ornamentation. The topmost niche is empty. Possibly it may have been occupied

CHURCH OF SAINT
ANDREW: + +
HECKINGTON Lincs.



REVISED AND DRAWN BY
W. H. NICHOLS.

GROUND PLAN.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
SCALE OF FEET.

[H. T. Sumners, Heckington, phot.]

by a figure of our Lord in glory or the Virgin ; below there are figures in acts of adoration. This porch is still covered by the original roof. The position of the transept is rather unusual, being one bay westward of the chancel arch. This may have been to leave room for a rood-loft, which, from the marks inside, must have been of considerable dimensions. The south window of the transept ; the fine pinnacles at the east end of the clerestory ; the chancel with richly carved open-work parapet, beautiful three-light windows, pinnacles and priest's door, afford abundant examples of detail of the first half of the fourteenth century. The interior of the nave and aisles is comparatively plain, and depends for its effect upon its fine proportions rather than ornamental details. The arcade of four bays has chamfered arches resting on clustered columns with moulded capitals and bases. Here, as at Sleaford, are double columns supporting the larger arches into the transepts ; and eastward on either side there is one bay with a rather tall and narrow two-light window. The south transept, built soon after the north transept, termed the Wintrill aisle, from the family of Wintrill, long resident in Heckington, whose vault is underneath, had formerly two altars ; and in the south wall are sedilia consisting of three well moulded and foliated arches, with columns having floriated capitals, and there are drains in the east wall. On either side of the chancel arch there is a newel-staircase with doorways, giving access to the rood-loft and also into the roof ; but the eye is immediately attracted eastward by the grand window of seven lights with graceful flowing tracery. The tomb of Richard de Pottesgrave, who built this chancel, is in the middle of the north side, and consists of an arched recess, with recumbent effigy in eucharistic vestments. Some years since the grave was opened, and in it, besides the bones, was found the remains of a chalice, which may be seen in a glass case above the figure. The sedilia, of three canopied seats, are especially rich in carved ornaments. Above the canopies is an ornamental cresting with figures of our Lord, and the Virgin with angels above holding crowns above them and other angels with censers, and SS. Katherine and Margaret. Eastward of this is a beautiful double drain, following the same design as to ornamentation, with crocketed hood-moulding, and a finial, which is a restoration. There is a priest's door in the middle of the south wall cutting into the sill of the central of the three three-light windows. On the north side of the sanctuary is the Easter sepulchre, which is probably the finest in England ; below are four canopied niches with the figure of a soldier in each ; above is the recess where the host was placed. On either side are figures of the holy women and the angel, while above, standing on a finely carved finial, is a figure of the risen Saviour, with angels on either side. Behind this is a vestry in two stories, the under one being vaulted. This contains a drain, and no doubt there was formerly an altar here, as may still be seen at Claypole and Westborough in this county. Near the Easter sepulchre remains the iron work for raising the pyx over the high altar, and further west are the pulleys for the lenter veil. The font stands at the west end of the nave, and belongs to the fourteenth century. It is octagonal in form, the sides having deeply recessed niches, which no doubt were formerly filled by sculptured figures or subjects.

Following upon the description by Mr. Sutton, Mr. John Bilson

observed that the earliest parts of the existing building were the north and south transepts, which he would place in the thirteenth century. He believed that the tower was built at the same time as the chancel.

Mr. Francis Bond said that he always wondered why it was that Lincolnshire was so rich, so artistic and so religious just before the Black Death, and he drew attention to the elaboration and beauty of the exterior of the fabric and the comparative plainness within, a distinction contrary to the spirit of the religious mind in the Middle Ages.

In reply to Mr. Bond's question, Mr. Hope said that in the Middle Ages all were religious, and all were pervaded by an artistic feeling, now only conspicuous by its absence: the tangible results differed only in accordance with the wealth of the population; and Sir Henry Howorth pointed out that the wealth of Lincolnshire in mediaeval times arose in great measure from the profits of its immense wool-trade.

After an examination of the building, the party proceeded on foot to the Temperance Hall, where lunch was served, and after a short interval continued the drive westwards to Helpringham, where the church was described to them by Mr. Sutton.

HELPRING- That there was a church here before any part of the
HAM, present fabric was built is also proved by some fragments
CHURCH OF of Norman work, with a beautiful flowing pattern carved on
ST. ANDREW. them, which may be seen built into the lower part of the wall at the west end of the south aisle: they look as though they had formed part of a string-course. The oldest portion of the existing fabric is the chancel, which is altogether of the thirteenth century. On either side are two two-light lancet windows, set under an arch, and westward of these are single lancets, brought down to serve as low side windows. The east window is in part a restoration. On the south side of the chancel are the sedilia, consisting of three trefoil-headed arches, with shafts having moulded capitals and bases, with hood-moulding and carved bosses. Eastward, on the same side, is a drain, corresponding in design with the sedilia. The line of the nave roof of this thirteenth-century church may be seen on the present east wall of the nave, also some portions of the responds of the arcades. In the first half of the fourteenth century this nave and aisles were pulled down and replaced by the present structure, including the engaged western tower; both outside and inside this tower has a stately appearance, and no doubt the architect designed the west front to be the chief feature of the building, as it faces the road, which is the chief entrance to the village. Outside, the western doorway calls for special attention: the deeply moulded orders of the arch are supported by four detached shafts on either side. Above this is a three-light window, with delicate tracery. The buttresses are carried up to the parapet and are simple but massive; the two-light belfry windows have a plain wave moulding in the jambs and a projecting hood-moulding with carved bosses. Inside, the lower stage of the tower opens into the nave with a lofty arch, while the arches into the side aisles, though not so lofty, are equally well proportioned. The nave is separated from the aisles by an arcade of four bays with clustered columns and moulded arches with hood moulding terminating in grotesque figures. The clerestory consists of large three-light windows over each arch. The windows in the aisles are

all three-light ones, those on the north without any tracery, the heads of each light being cusped ; but the south aisle windows have reticulated tracery. The north and south doors are both alike, with shallow porches formed of stone mouldings in the form of gables. The east end of both aisles were formerly chapels, the piscinas remaining, that in the south aisle having a canopy with crockets and finial ; the one let into the respond at the east end of the north arcade being similar in design but plainer. In the fifteenth century the closely crocketed spire and square pinnacles were added to the tower, and the south porch built, which cuts into the earlier work in a very ruthless manner. Across the chancel arch is a fine carved oak rood-screen of the fifteenth century, but the loft is gone, though the staircase to it remains in the south-east angle of the nave. The seats and the pulpit are interesting examples of Jacobean work. The font belongs to the thirteenth century. It is circular in form, with four shafts at the corners ; it is surrounded in part by an arcading of shallow arches, with the nail-head ornament cut in them and a rough representation of the Agnus Dei on one side, the whole being set on a square base. There is a portion of early carved stone work in the drain in the south aisle, which may have been a part of the original top of this font.

SILK WIL- A fairly long drive in the direction of Sleaford then brought
LOUGHBY, the party to Silk Willoughby. Here Mr. Sutton explained
CHURCH OF that the name of this parish is a contraction of Silkby-cum-
ST. DENIS. Willoughby, Silkby being a part of the parish where there was formerly a chapel, about a quarter of a mile westward of the present parish church. Except two early capitals which form part of the north door, now closed, the font is the only remains of a church earlier than any part of the present building which is known to have existed, as there was a church here served by a priest when Domesday was compiled. The font is circular in form, with intersecting arches carved in low relief the greater part of the way round, the remaining space being filled with some rough devices, and is set upon a comparatively modern base. The nave, aisles and western tower belong to the first half of the fourteenth century ; the arcade is of three bays and very lofty, without any clerestory. The aisles are rather narrow, and originally there was a high-pitched roof, which covered both nave and aisles ; the windows are similar in design with reticulated tracery, except the very late five-light one in the middle of the north wall. The chancel and tower arches are both the same in design as the arches of the nave. The north doorway has two orders of arched mouldings, with the ball flower ornament ; these die into plain splayed jambs, the hood moulding terminating in the heads of a king and a queen. The tower and spire are very well proportioned and in a very good state of preservation, except the west window, which has lost its cusps. The base mouldings are remarkably good, and the buttresses, but the chief feature is the deeply splayed and moulded two-light belfry windows, the mullion having very delicately carved capitals and bases. The open-work battlement, and lofty spire without any crockets, and only two tiers of spire-lights, gives a most graceful composition, not unworthy of comparison with other towers and spires in the same district and belonging to the same period. In the fifteenth century, several alterations were made, a roof of much lower pitch was put on the nave, the walls of the side aisles raised, parapets added, and the chancel built. The latter,

however, was rebuilt about forty years ago, but most of the original features were retained. Within the sanctuary are three sedilia, with flat ogee-moulded arches, and below the seats carved quatrefoils; some portions of the moulding and ornamentation are gone. Eastward of this there is a plain drain. The five-light east window and the other windows are similar in design; on the north side of the east window is a lofty canopied niche, no doubt for the figure of the patron saint. The rood-screen remains in a fair state of preservation under the chancel arch; the staircase to the rood-loft and the doorway are on the north side; there are remains of a doorway at a lower level, which looks as though there had been an earlier screen, which was not so lofty as the present one. Many of the original bench-ends remain and have been carefully restored, and the pulpit is a good example of Jacobean woodwork. At the time of the recent restoration the roof of the nave was raised to its original pitch outside, and the flat fifteenth-century roof inside was replaced by an entirely new one. On the walls there are some interesting remains of painting, a white pattern on a red ground, by the sides of the screen, and some remains of a subject the intention of which it is not easy to make out, on the wall of the north aisle.

Mr. Aymer Vallance described the rood-screen, which has traces of original colour decoration, and drew attention to a trefoil ogee-headed recess high up in the east wall of the nave south of the chancel arch, a recess which was in the right position for a rood-loft piscina. However, Mr. John Bilson, by the aid of a ladder, examined the recess, and finding no drain therein, proved it to be no more than a niche for a statue.

A short drive brought the party back to Sleaford, where, by the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Peake, the members enjoyed their hospitality at tea. After this agreeable interval the members proceeded on foot to Sleaford parish church, also described by Mr. Sutton.

He explained that the oldest part of the present building is the lower part of the tower, and the west doorway with flanking arches, all that remains of the original church erected during the episcopate of bishop Gravesend, who first endowed the vicarage of Sleaford. During the rebuilding of the tower and spire, about twenty years ago, the west front was restored to what was supposed to have been the original design. Traces of three circular windows above the west door were discovered, and these were "restored" in place of the large fifteenth-century window which filled up the greater part of the west front of the tower. The arcading was at the same time restored, most of it having been destroyed by the insertion of this window. The upper part of the tower is later, and belongs to the commencement of the thirteenth century, when the round-headed arch was still often blended with the pointed one, the belfry windows being circular and the side arches pointed. The spire is an early example of a broach spire, of which there are not so many in this county as there are in Northamptonshire. The tower spire-lights are very large and placed in the cornice of the spire, the ones above being very small. Of the church of this period the line of the nave roof may be seen on the eastern face of the tower; and the present north door was preserved and rebuilt in its present position when the extra north aisle was added. About the middle of the fourteenth century the nave transepts and aisles, extending westward so as to include

the tower, were built, and new arches were made in the side walls of the tower opening into them, as well as a larger arch into the nave. The nave arcade has the clustered columns, but the arches are moulded; this seems rather later than those in this neighbourhood of the same design. The transepts were added about the same time, and the double piers at the junction of the nave arcade and the arches into the transepts, are the same as at Heckington. The windows of these transepts are very fine, and remarkably good examples of flowing tracery. Over the chancel arch is a circular window with cusps forming a quatrefoil. The outside of the west ends of the aisles is the most interesting and beautiful part of the building, and must have been more beautiful still when all the figures were on the brackets or in the niches. The north-west window is a fine example of tracery of the period, but the beautiful doorway of this aisle cuts into it in rather an awkward way. The south door is rather smaller; this was formerly the entrance to a chantry chapel, the drain still remaining in the sill of the south-west window of the south side. On either side of this door is some arcading with crocketed gables above. The massive pinnacles at the corners, the bell gables, the open-work battlement, and the ornamental moulding marking the roof line, form together a beautiful composition.

In the fourteenth century the clerestory with flat roof was added to the nave; and the chancel was built; it takes the place of an earlier chancel, the sedilia and drain of which were retained and replaced in the present building. The date of this work is given by an inscription under the east window: "Orate pañabus Ricardi Dokke et Johane uxor' et filii eius et benefactor quōr aiñabus ppicietur Deus. Anno mccccxxx." In the year 1853, additional accommodation being required, the north wall was taken down, a new arcade made in its place and the wall built further north, to afford room for the choir and organ. This aisle has lately been made into a side chapel, with altar side screens and oak reredos.

The glory of the church may be said to be the magnificent rood-screen, which is as fine as any in the kingdom, the projecting part in the middle of the hang-over being very remarkable. It is in a fine state of preservation, and is reached by a staircase on either side of the chancel aisle.

The font belongs to the fourteenth century, though it has been very much restored. It is octagonal in form with traceried panels on each side, and a moulded top. The church suffered very much during the time of the Commonwealth, and none of the original furniture, such as the stained glass and brass eagle lectern remain: this latter is alluded to in the church accounts and was probably melted down or sold for the value of the metal.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope called attention to the very perfect series of consecration crosses preserved inside as well as outside the church, and to the date-inscription under the east window, which agreed with the age of the chancel itself.

A short walk then brought the party to Sleaford station, whence they returned to Lincoln by special train.

EVENING In the evening Colonel J. G. Williams described the civic **MEETING.** insignia of the city.¹

¹ A full account of the Lincoln civic insignia is to be found in Jewitt and Hope, *The Corporation Plate, etc. of England and Wales*, ii, 71.

Thursday, 29th July.

Thursday's excursion introduced an element of variety, for the Institute got away from the flat scenery of the fenland to the fine rolling country round Grantham.

Leaving Lincoln at ten o'clock, the party reached Grantham forty minutes later, and at once proceeded to the parish church.

GRANTHAM. Here they were met by the Bishop Suffragan of Grantham, CHURCH OF who expressed his pleasure at the opportunity of welcoming ST. WUL- the society and of being brought into touch with such a FRAN.

body, whom he congratulated on having secured so well qualified a guide as Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson. His description of the church has been thought of sufficient importance to be printed separately, and will accordingly be found at page 401 of the *Journal*.

Mr. Aymer Vallance supplemented Mr. Hamilton Thompson's account by reading an extract from Mr. Edward Peacock's *English Church Furniture*. The speaker first remarked how queen Elizabeth's plan of coercing the country to accept a change of religion was to pack the bench. Accordingly, a circular letter was addressed to the bishops, who were her nominees almost to a man, requesting them to furnish a list of persons in every district who could be relied on to carry out her purpose. The bishop of Lincoln, Nicholas Bullingham, addressing his reply to the queen's council on 8th November, 1564, recommended, among others, John Aelmer,¹ archdeacon of Lincoln, as being "earnest in religion and fit to be trusted." In the following year, 1565, Aelmer held a visitation throughout Lincolnshire, in which he certified the destruction, or, if hitherto spared, insisted on the destruction, of all ornaments and furniture belonging to the ancient faith. The return for Grantham church "according to the commandment of the Right worshippfull John Aylmer, archdeacon of Lincoln and professor of the Devyne word of God," shows "that the Roode loft stode upe in carved work in the ffurst yeare of the Quenes Maiestie Reigne that now is, and was broken downe and solde, and the money to the use of the poore, and paying wages for takyng downe, to carpenters and masons. . . . Item the Roode Marye and John and all other Idoles and pyctours . . . was openlye burned at the crosse called the Market Crosse in the seid yeare," i.e. the first year of Elizabeth.

The President, in thanking the Bishop of Grantham for allowing the visitors to see the church, said that he had but one criticism to make in regard to its architecture, and that was directed against the exterior of the western tower. The numerous openings in the lower stages of the tower gave a sense of weakness where one looked for strength and solidity.

After a careful inspection of the church, the party proceeded GRANTHAM, to the Angel inn. This belonged, before the suppression of ANGEL. the Templars, to the preceptory of Temple Bruer, and may INN.

have passed, in common with much of their property, into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers. The west wall appears to be in great part of the fifteenth century, and the main entrance has corbel-heads on either side of the arch, which are assumed to be those of Edward III and his queen Philippa. The details of the arch are rather poor, and the date cannot be earlier than about 1370, and may be later. The oriel windows

¹ Identified with Elmar of the Martin Marprelate Tracts.

on either side of the entrance have fine vaulted ceilings ; while above is another oriel supported by an angel holding out a crown.

After lunching at the inn, the party proceeded in carriages to Great Ponton, where the church was described by Mr Hamilton Thompson.

GREAT PONTON, CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS. The interesting feature of this church, which consists of chancel with north chapel, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and west tower, is the tower, a fine structure of Ancaster stone. It was built in 1519 by Anthony Ellys, merchant of the Staple of Calais. It is of three stages, great

prominence being given in the design to the belfry stage, which has a large window in each face, divided by a very bold mullion. This mullion, which breaks the sill of the window, was clearly suggested by the similar feature in the belfry stage of the tower of Grantham, although in this case the work is two centuries later, and occurs in combination with tracery of a very different type. The windows have open-work stone fillings. Above the west window is a fine shield-of-arms, France and England quarterly, carved in high relief. In the outer wall of the ground stage on the south side are three shields, France and England in the centre, with Ellys's arms on one side, and the arms of the Staple of Calais on the other. On the three outer walls, in the same stage, is a narrow sunken panel, with a border of very carefully undercut foliage, which contains Ellys's motto, "Thynke and thanke God of all," carved in highly relieved lettering. A band of quatrefoils, continued round the base of the tower, contains a variety of small allusive carvings, among which the wool-pack and Ellys's merchant's mark are repeated several times. At each outer corner of the uppermost stage, below the pinnacles, are large gargoyle-heads, one of which is represented with spectacles. The design of the tower is quite unique for its date, so far as this neighbourhood is concerned ; and the elaborate care with which the detail is treated recalls work of the same date in the towers of Somerset ; this likeness, however, is merely general. The mouldings of the base courses and the band of quatrefoils are distinctly reminiscent of the tower at Lavenham in Suffolk, which was built between 1480 and 1500, partly at the charges of a rich local clothier. It is probable that Ellys was acquainted with the work which other rich merchants were providing in other parts of England, and imitated it here in general features, with some individuality of design.

At the south-west corner of the churchyard is Ellys's house, still inhabited. The interior has been cut up into modern rooms, but a plain early Tudor window, probably belonging to the hall, remains near the north entrance, and the east wall, with a steep crow-stepped gable, is little altered.

BASSINGTHORPE, CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY. From Great Ponton a move was next made to Bassingthorpe, when the church and manor house were described by Mr. Hamilton Thompson. The church now consists of chancel, nave with south aisle, south porch, and a west tower with a small broach spire. Of the aisleless twelfth century church the round-headed chancel arch, 10 ft. 3½ in. broad, remains, with two

orders, the outer unmoulded, the inner with slightly chamfered edges, and a roll on the soffit. The soffit roll is carried by attached shafts, with cable neck-mouldings, and scalloped capitals ornamented with large circular medallions. The same feature occurs in the angle-shafts of the outer order on the chancel side : the angle-shafts on the side of the nave have been somewhat mutilated. There is a billet hood-moulding.

About the end of the twelfth century the south aisle was added. The arcade is of three bays, with round-headed arches : the capitals of the columns have spreading water-leaf ornament, the tips of the leaves being slightly voluted. One capital has a row of nail-heads in addition ; and the responds have very large half-octagonal capitals with nail-heads. Nail-head again occurs in the hood-mouldings of the arcade. In the south wall of the aisle is a trefoil-headed drain with a six-leaved bowl. This wall was entirely rebuilt, however, at the end of the seventeenth century : two carved panels above the south door bear churchwardens' names with the dates 1673 and 1699. The head of a coffin slab now forms the back wall of the piscina niche, which may not be in its original position. Just east of this is a window-opening, which retains traces of staples for a shutter ; but this, again, may have been removed to its present place from somewhere else.

The chancel was probably lengthened in the thirteenth century. In the north wall of the sanctuary there is a lancet window ; and below the west side of the opening there is a small string-course with the remains of a blocked opening above. East of this, in the north wall, there is an aumbry. In the south wall is a double drain, with a triangular-headed opening formed by two blocks of stone tilted against each other. Of the two bowls, the western is round, and the eastern is four-leaved. There was a chapel on the south side of the chancel, entered by a broad pointed arch, carried on small corbels, which remains blocked up in the wall. The corbels end in small cylindrical rolls with curved ends, the eastern corbel having some roughly carved foliage immediately beneath it. This chapel was removed probably when the south aisle was rebuilt : it seems likely that the piscina and window, now in the south aisle, belonged to it. As part of this reconstruction, the chancel roof was lowered, and the head of the east window cut off. The tracery of the east window is modern : there is a three-light fifteenth-century window in the south wall ; and in the north wall is a small low side window with a transom, an eastward splay, and much rough cutting in the sill. This was apparently much altered in the sixteenth century.

The tower and spire, in their present state, belong to the end of the thirteenth century : much of the west wall of the earlier church was kept, when the tower arch was made. The spire is of a type which was employed for spires of a much earlier date in this neighbourhood, and here survives as a tradition : the broaches are very flat, and are oddly stepped. In the north wall of the nave is a three-light window, inserted towards the end of the fourteenth century. In the sixteenth century, probably about 1570, the building was much enlightened by the insertion of a large four-light mullioned window, with excellent mouldings, in the north wall of the nave. There is also a large four-light window of much the same date in the south aisle, and a small two-light window with a wooden mullion, which probably gave light to a gallery, high up near the west end of the south wall. The font has a square base with claw corners. The south porch was rebuilt with the south aisle.

BASSING-THORPE MANOR HOUSE. South of the church is the house of Thomas Coney, merchant of the Staple of Calais. It was apparently an L-shaped house, of which only the principal block, in three stages, remains. The windows of the lower stages appear to be of early sixteenth century date, contemporary with those in Ellys's house at

Great Ponton. The upper stage was either added or entirely remodelled by Thomas Coney in 1568, the gable-ends, with their curved forms and obelisk finials, showing clear traces of the influence of German and Flemish Renaissance models which was common at that date. A small cony, in allusion to the name of the founder, occurs as part of the decoration of the west gable. A band of scoop-moulding is used in this part of the house, an early example of its use in England, two to four years earlier than the example at Kirby Hall in Northants. The plan of the interior has been much obscured by modern partitions. As the house was built on the slope of a hill, the main entrance was on the first story. One room on this stage contains some plain panelling, collected from different parts of the house. A small bay window, looking out on the churchyard, probably lighted the parlour on the upper stage, at the upper end of the hall; but of the hall itself no distinct traces can be made out.

Dr. J. H. Gibson observed that the site had been occupied by a dwelling since very early times, and the members followed him to the south of the existing house where, upon higher ground, could be traced the outline of what was doubtless an earlier house: this was surrounded by a rectangular ditch, still in part full of water; and still further south he pointed out a ditch and mound enclosing an area of about twenty acres, apparently of British date.

BOOTHBY Returning to the carriages, a move was then made to Boothby **PAGNELL**, Pagnell, where Mr. Hamilton Thompson briefly described **CHURCH OF** the church and manor house.

ST. ANDREW. The church consists of a chancel with north chapel, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, and west tower half engaged by the south aisle. There is a modern vestry at the north-east corner of the church. The tower and nave arcades belong to the later half of the twelfth century. The inner part of the heavy round-headed tower arch rests on very large conical corbels. The capitals of the columns of the nave vary, but show very broad and flat water-leaf ornament of a type earlier than that at Bassingthorpe. The tower is low, with very thick walls: in the south wall is a narrow round-headed window with a wide internal splay. The two-light openings in the belfry stage are divided by octagonal mid-wall shafts with through-stone heads, an interesting survival of the technique of at least a century earlier. It seems highly probable that all this work is contemporary with the building of the adjoining manor-house by a member of the family of Paynell. The tower has a heavy parapet with pinnacles, added in the fifteenth century.

In the fourteenth century, probably about 1350, the chancel was rebuilt and lengthened, and the present aisles and north chapel were made. The south porch is also of this date, but has been much restored; some fragments of old glass have been placed in the side windows. The south doorway is very plain, with continuous chamfers in arch and jambs, and is earlier than the wall of the aisle, which was probably built on old foundations.

The north aisle is much broader and stops at the west end of the nave, without engaging any part of the tower. The windows are also rather smaller than those of the chancel and south aisle.

The whole church was elaborately restored by Mr. J. L. Pearson in 1897 at the cost of Mrs. Thorold of Boothby Hall, the manor and advowson having descended to the Thorolds from the Paynells through the Haringtons and

Litchfords. In a glass case at the west end of the church is an Elizabethan communion cup, to which the date 1573 is usually assigned.

From the church the party then moved into the grounds
BOOTHBY of the Hon. Maurice Gifford, by whose kind permission they
PAGNELL were enabled to view the small manor-house which stands
MANOR- near the modern Hall.
HOUSE.

This very perfect example of a house of the latter part of the twelfth century is oblong in plan, and divided into two stages. The upper stage, approached by a steep stone stair at right angles to the east wall, contains the hall with a smaller room, the chamber or bower, at the north end. The lower stage consists of two corresponding cellars or store-rooms. The cellar beneath the hall is vaulted in two bays, nearly square in shape, on massive chamfered ribs: the northern cellar has a barrel-vault, with its axis at right angles to that of the larger cellar. There is now no direct access from one cellar to the other. The hall cellar has two entrances; one in the south wall, which is modern, but seems to replace an earlier doorway; another, with a huge shouldered lintel, in the east wall, which is apparently an insertion within an older opening. The entrance to the smaller cellar is in the rebuilt west wall, from a modern annexe. The original windows of the cellars are blocked; but one opening, with an inward splay, can clearly be made out in the east wall of the larger room. There are rectangular buttresses of very slight projection, to meet the thrust of the vaulting ribs, in the outer wall; but these are not continued higher than the cellar-stage, as the upper story was not vaulted.

The hall on the upper floor is now partitioned by wainscoting, which appears to be but little later in date than the rest of the building. Its southern end forms a lobby, from which a wooden stairway leads to garrets with concrete flooring, formed in the old high-pitched roof. The great tie-beams of the ceiling thus inserted have cut into the upper part of the projecting hood of a large fireplace in the west wall. The hood slopes upwards from plain corbels: the head of the fireplace is a flat arch, formed by joggled stones.¹ The chimney shaft, cylindrical in form, is in perfect condition, projecting high above the roof, but the conical cap with smoke-holes, by which it was probably crowned, has disappeared. The chamber is divided from the hall by a partition wall, with a doorway, the semicircular head of which is carried by curved corbels, near its east end. Two original two-light windows remain, one in the south wall of the hall, the other in the east wall of the chamber. Both have window-seats on each side of a deepened sill, and mullions formed by octagonal shafts with rather attenuated capitals. A rectangular four-light window in the east wall probably took the place of another such opening late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century. No arrangements for a kitchen remain, though perhaps the lower story of the hall, possibly with a southern annexe, may have been used for this purpose. Some old work, a fifteenth-century doorway with a depressed head, and a two-light window, have been built into an out-house.

The manor-house was the last item of the excursion, and from there the members drove to Grantham station, and thence by special train to Lincoln.

¹ This fireplace is figured in Parker.

In the evening, the Annual General Business Meeting was held, when the Secretary read the Report of the Council, and Treasurer presented the accounts and balance sheet, showing the Institute to be in a prosperous condition (see page 427). These were duly adopted.

The President then announced that in accordance with the resolution passed at the last Annual General Meeting the Council had considered the place of meeting for the year 1910, and had selected Oxford.

Upon the proposal of Mr. T. T. Greg, it was decided to print in the *Journal* a list of the annual meetings of the Institute, and accordingly this list will be found at page 424.

The meeting was then thrown open to the visitors who had taken part in the week's excursions, and votes of thanks were passed to all who had contributed to the great success of the Lincoln meeting.

Special thanks were conveyed to the Mayor, Sheriff, and Corporation of Lincoln; to the Bishop of Lincoln (president of the meeting); to the patrons and vice-presidents; to the owners of places visited and the providers of hospitality; to the readers of the papers; to Dr. Mansel Sympson, the Rev. A. F. Sutton, the other members of the Meeting Committee, to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, and finally to the President. The speakers to the motions included Mr. J. H. Etherington Smith, the Rev. Prebendary T. Auden, General Fagan, Mr. C. A. Bradford, Mr. T. T. Greg, Mr. A. E. Hudd, Mr. H. Longden, and Major G. T. Harley Thomas.

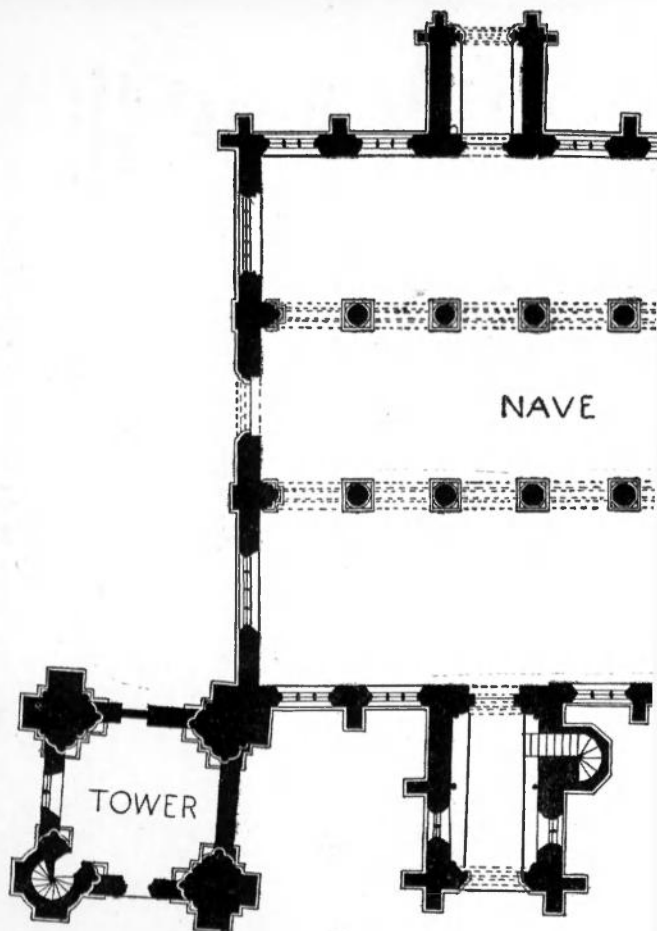
Friday, 30th July.

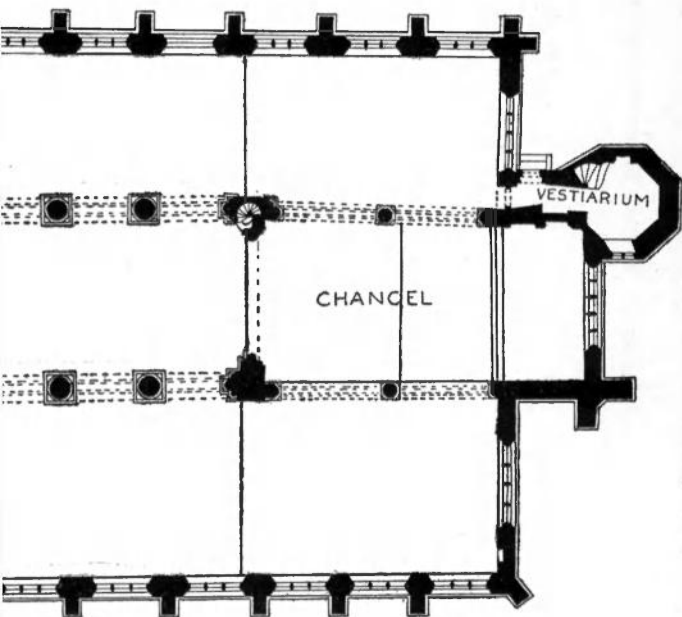
The programme mapped out for this day was the heaviest of the whole of the meeting, and involved a very long railway journey to the extreme south of the county and to a somewhat inaccessible district. Starting at nine o'clock, the special train conveyed the party to Long Sutton, stopping at Spalding to take up those members of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society who proposed to join the excursion. The Institute was again fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Sutton as guide.

LONG SUTTON. In his description of Long Sutton church, he said that about 1120 Robert de Haia, the possessor of land in Sutton through his marriage with Muriel of Sutton, built a wooden church here for the use of its inhabitants, but in 1180 his granddaughter and heiress, Nicolaa, with her husband William, conveyed three acres of the old fenland to Castle Acre priory, to serve as a cemetery and site for a new church.

Externally, with the exception of two late thirteenth-century or transitional buttresses at the west end, there is nothing to suggest the early origin of the building, the outer walls belonging almost entirely to the fifteenth century. But inside there is abundant evidence of the early date of its foundation. The arcade of seven bays has circular and octagonal columns, except the responds, which are compound piers. The piers have scalloped cushion capitals, and square abaci with projecting members to carry the outer orders of the plain semicircular arches.

The easternmost portion of the south arcade seems to have been rebuilt. The clerestory of this period now forms a quasi-triforium, and consists of





LONG SVTTON CH:

0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

J. E. Davis
1909.

a continuous arcade of circular-headed arches on small shafts with cushion capitals pierced, at intervals, with a circular-headed lancet.

The most interesting part of this church is the detached thirteenth-century bell tower, in many ways like the one at West Walton. The four arches on which it stands, which form the lower stage, were originally open, but built up at some subsequent date. Above this is an arcade, and the belfry stage has two coupled lancets in each face. This is crowned with a wooden spire covered with lead, and the buttresses, terminating in octagonal turrets, are finished with similar pinnacles.

In the fourteenth century the work of enlargement was commenced, and the west wall of the south aisle and window and the west door were built. The east wall of the chancel belongs to this period, for, though the greater part of the east window is modern, yet both outside and inside some portions of the original outer mouldings remain, with the ball-flower ornament. The remarkable building at the north-east of the chancel, referred to in a document dated 1416, as the "vestiarium," was, no doubt, the sacristy. It consists of two stories with a newel staircase leading to the upper chamber, which has a vaulted roof; this may have been for the sacrist, as there are traces of a fireplace, and a small opening gives a view of the altar. The original access to this building from the church was the easternmost of the two doorways on the north side of the sanctuary.

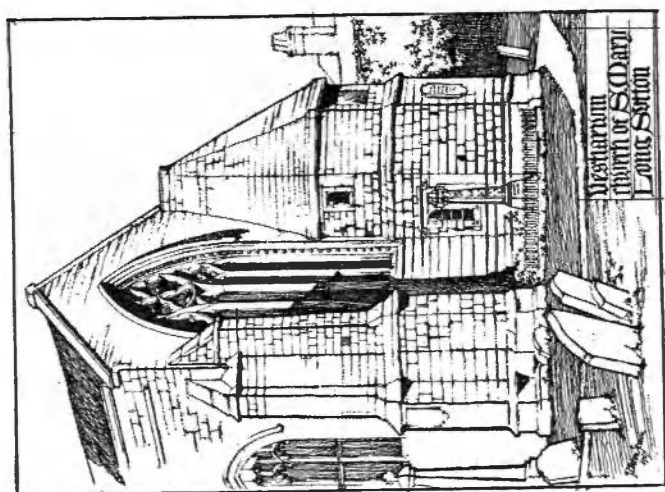
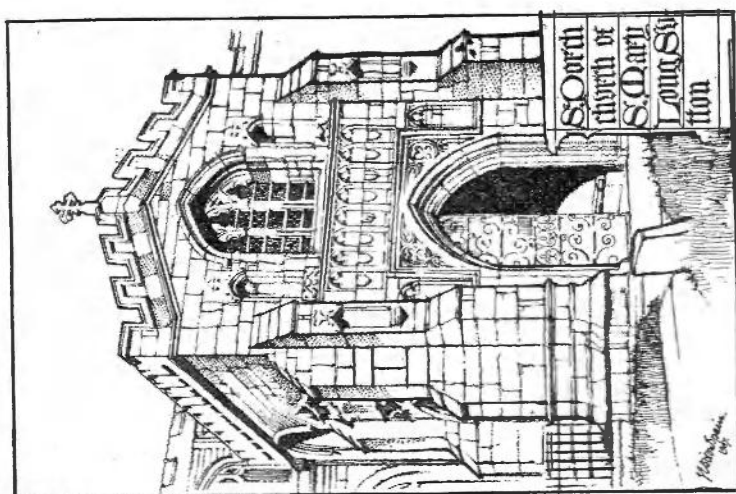
In the fifteenth century the church was enlarged, the aisles being widened and built gradually, first the north aisle and then the south. The chancel arch was raised; the aisle roofs were raised so as to cover the clerestory, and the south porch built: inside the porch has a stone groined roof, and above is a parvise with a modern embattled parapet.

The arches on the north side of the chancel are later work, and may have been building in 1492, when Robert Phillips by will bequeathed money for the completion of the work at that time in progress. The present clerestory was erected early in the eighteenth century by a Mr. Allen, who wished to be a benefactor to the church, but at a time when little was known about ecclesiastical architecture; it has been restored, and the new stone work of the windows is a great improvement. The chancel retains its original roof, but nothing remains of the furniture or screen-work; the way up to the rood-loft above is left. There are some interesting fragments of old glass, and a fine old brass eagle lectern.

At the close of Mr. Sutton's concise and lucid description of the church, Sir Henry H. Howorth suggested that with such a series of magnificent churches before them that day, the moment was an appropriate one for a word or two about Lincolnshire's sources of revenue in the Middle Ages and he called upon the Rev. W. O. Massingberd to add a note on the subject. The proximity, too, of Sutton Bridge prompted him to ask Mr. W. H. St. John for a short account of the dramatic disaster which overcame king John so close at hand, in the Wellstream in 1216.¹

Mr. Massingberd said that for some ten years, in and about 1280, the Pipe Rolls showed that the customs paid on the exportation of wool at the port of Boston exceeded those of any other town in England, even

¹ See *The loss of King John's Baggage Train in the Wellstream in October, 1216.*
By W. H. St. John Hope, *Archaeologia*, lx, 93.



including London itself. Evidently the wealth of Lincoln, Boston and Grantham came from the wool trade, but that when we come to our country villages another source of wealth might be mentioned, namely, the great richness of the soil. In 1296 we have the accounts of the estates of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln. From these we learn that his most valuable Lincolnshire manor was that of Long Sutton, where the net receipts for the year were over £400, say £8,000 of our money. Most of this came from the demesne farm: corn brought in £138, wool £65, but this was the produce of three years, so that for the year the corn brought in more than six times as much as the wool. Then there was the stock. Arthur Young said that its grazing lands were the glory of Lincolnshire. At Long Sutton in 1296, live stock sold for £31, and the dairy brought in £13. And there was an item we should hardly expect: 70 swans sold for £5 17s.

As regards the fine churches of the Holland division of Lincolnshire, the traditional account is that the monastic houses of Crowland, Spalding and Castle Acre vied with one another which could build the finest church. At Spalding we know that the church was built by the priory, which, however, demanded and obtained from the parishioners the very substantial donation of £100 towards their expenses. In all probability other monastic houses did the same, and where the lord of the manor was a layman, he contributed a considerable sum and the parishioners provided the rest.¹

Mr. Hope then described the loss of king John's baggage train.

The party next mounted their carriages and proceeded to Gedney across a wide expanse of fenland.

GEDNEY.

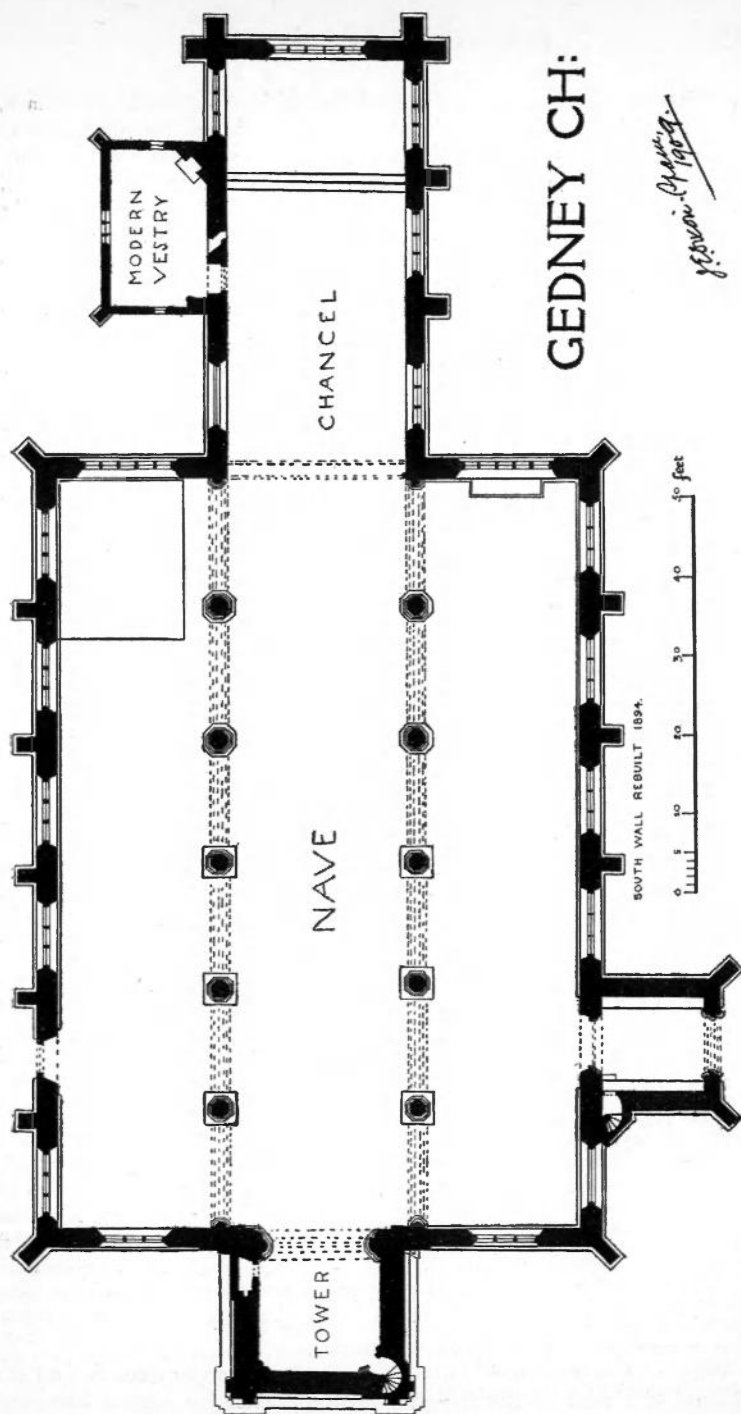
CHURCH OF
ST. MARY
MAGDALENE

Mr. Sutton, who described the church, mentioned that it has been built at three distinct periods, and the weathering of the roofs of the different naves may be seen in the east wall of the tower. There are, however, some fragments of earlier work, including two piscinas, preserved at the east end of the south aisle; the western arch opening into the nave is ornamented with dogtooth, and outside this stage is very beautiful from its arcading, banded shafts and the tooth ornament in the window-jamb. In the fourteenth century the church was rebuilt, as it is now, as regards the ground plan. The spacious chancel divided into three bays, has large three-light windows in the side walls, with simple tracery and a priest's door under the central one; the east window is of five lights with reticulated tracery; the vestry has been rebuilt, and the fittings of the chancel have been very much modernized, but are not altogether successful. The nave is of six bays, the arcade having octagonal columns with moulded capitals and bases. The aisles are very wide, and in the side walls are windows of three lights with tracery of different designs. The east windows of both aisles are of five lights; that of the north aisle retains some very interesting remains of the original stained glass, consisting of a tree of Jesse.

In the fifteenth century the upper stage of the tower was added, having

¹ Albinus de Enderby, who died in 1407, rebuilt the church and tower of Bag Enderby, being lord of the manor and patron of the benefice. But most probably his tenants contributed according to their means. Anthony Ellys, the builder of the

tower of Great Ponton church, was lord of the manor. Entries in the episcopal registers at Lincoln tell us that bishops called upon parishioners to repair their parish church, and parish accounts show that they did so.



GEDNEY CH:

Revised by 1909

CHANCEL

NAVE

TOWER

MODERN
VESTRY

SOUTH WALL RESULT 1894.



two lofty ogee-headed and transomed two-light windows in each face. There is a plain parapet with an enriched cornice; it was intended to have been finished with pinnacles and a spire: only a part of this was built and, instead of a stone spire, a short one of wood covered with lead was made. The noblest work of this period is the clerestory of twelve three-light windows on either side, separated outside by buttresses terminating in pinnacles rising above the embattled parapet. Over the east gable of the nave is a sanctus bell-cote. The clerestory windows were formerly filled with stained glass; some fragments still remain. The delicately framed wooden roof with tie-beams and carved spandrels is the original one. A small square-headed window of two lights was inserted at the west end of the south side of the chancel at this same time.

The south porch was also built; this formerly had a room above it, but at the recent restoration the floor, being in a very dilapidated condition, was removed. The entrance of the church is through a doorway with good mouldings, but the most interesting feature is the original oak door with a wicket: on it is carved, *PAX XRI SIT HUIC DOMUI ET OMNIBUS HABITANTIBUS IN EA: HIC REQUIES NOSTRA*. The lock is a very curious one, and on it is a band of bell metal, with the inscription, in letters similar to those used in inscriptions on bells, "Be ware be fore John Pete avysethe." When this door was cleaned, during the late restoration, a small ivory medallion, with the crucifixion carved on it, was discovered, let into the door. The ivory is now as brown as the door itself. There are two monuments of interest: one with a Purbeck marble cross-legged effigy of a knight of the thirteenth century, though by Hollis to be that of Fulk de Oyri, and an alabaster monument to Adlard Welby and Cassandra his wife, who died in 1570 and 1590 respectively. There is also a fourteenth-century brass of a lady.

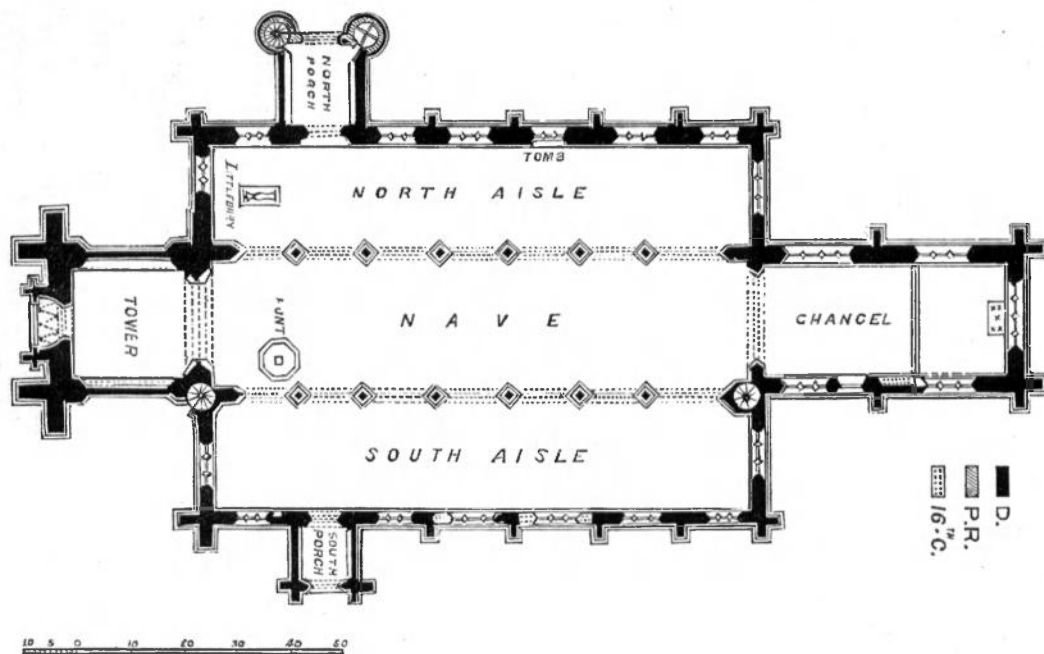
Sir Henry H. Howorth urged upon the rector the pressing necessity of removing the brass, which is now lying upon the pavement in the very spot occupied by the organ blower, whose iron-shod boots were rapidly destroying it.

Resuming their carriages the party continued the fenland *HOLBEACH*, drive to Holbeach. The church, as Mr. Sutton pointed out, *CHURCH OF* is entirely of one period, Gothic in style, without any additions *ALL SAINTS*. and with insignificant alterations.

That there was an earlier church on this site is proved by the fact that during the restoration in 1867 some portions of Norman work were discovered, and the bases of the three westernmost pillars of the northern arcade were found to rest on Norman foundations.

The present church may be said to have been begun about the year 1340, and finished towards the latter part of the fourteenth century. It owes its dignity to its fine proportions, rather than to any elaboration of detail or decoration. The nave of seven bays, the lofty arcade with tall and slender pillars, and long row of fourteen clerestory windows above on either side, the wide side aisles with three-light windows, the tracery in each case affording good examples of work of the middle of the fourteenth century, form a very spacious and imposing interior.

With such a nave one might have expected a longer chancel, but the existence of a road on the east prevented any extension beyond two bays.



PLAN OF HOLBEACH PARISH CHURCH.

The large four-light east window has flowing tracery of a rather later date than the other windows in the church. There is a large priest's door on the south side, and eastward of this another doorway closed up. Its object is not very clear, as there are no indications of a vestry, or other building, against the wall outside. The canopied sedilia with graduated seats, may in part be old, but have been so much restored as to make it impossible to say how much of the design is original. Eastward of this, in the sill of the window south of the altar, is a rather mutilated drain.

The church has undergone considerable restoration during the past fifty years. Most of the original fittings have disappeared. That there must have been a rood-screen of great height is shewn by the staircase to the rood-loft and doorway which still remain. The font belongs to the fourteenth century, the sides of the octagonal bowl have angels holding alternately scrolls and shields.

At the west end of the north aisle is a remarkably fine altar tomb, which formerly stood at the east end of this aisle. It is to Sir Humphrey Littlebury, who was born in 1340 and married the heiress of the Kirtons, lords of Holbeach. The tomb is elaborately ornamented with carving; the sides have four deeply recessed niches, those on one side being diapered at the back: possibly they were intended to be filled in with figures. The ends of the tomb are very much mutilated. On the top rests the effigy of Sir Humphrey in armour. The shields on the sides are charged with the arms of Littlebury and Kirton alternately. Near this are portions of a brass to a knight, and against the wall, raised, on what seems to be a modern altar tomb, is a brass to Johanna Welby (1458).

At the west end of the nave is the tower surmounted by a lofty spire; the lower stage opens into the church by a fine arch, while the other three sides have large five-light windows, with very unusual tracery, filling up the whole of the wall space. Above is a simple stone vaulting.

Outside at the west end there is a shallow porch; the underneath side is panelled in stone with moulded ribs, the upper part being carried up into the west window. The tower is in three stages, the upper one having two-light belfry windows on each side. There is a rather plain battlement, without pinnacles, and the lofty spire has roll mouldings at the angles instead of crockets, and four tiers of four spire lights on alternate faces of the spire.

The south porch is small, and has an unusually acutely pointed arch at the entrance.

The north porch has been very much altered; the inner doorway was mutilated when the vaulting was inserted, but the outer ogee-cusped arch remains in its original state. On either side are circular turrets¹; one contains the staircase which formerly led to the parvise, the other has a vaulted chamber.

On the east gable of the nave is the sanctus bell-cote. The battlemented parapets of the nave formerly had pinnacles at intervals; the bases still remain.

¹ Some have thought that they were brought from some domestic building and re-erected here, but the suggestion is improbable. They appear to be of late

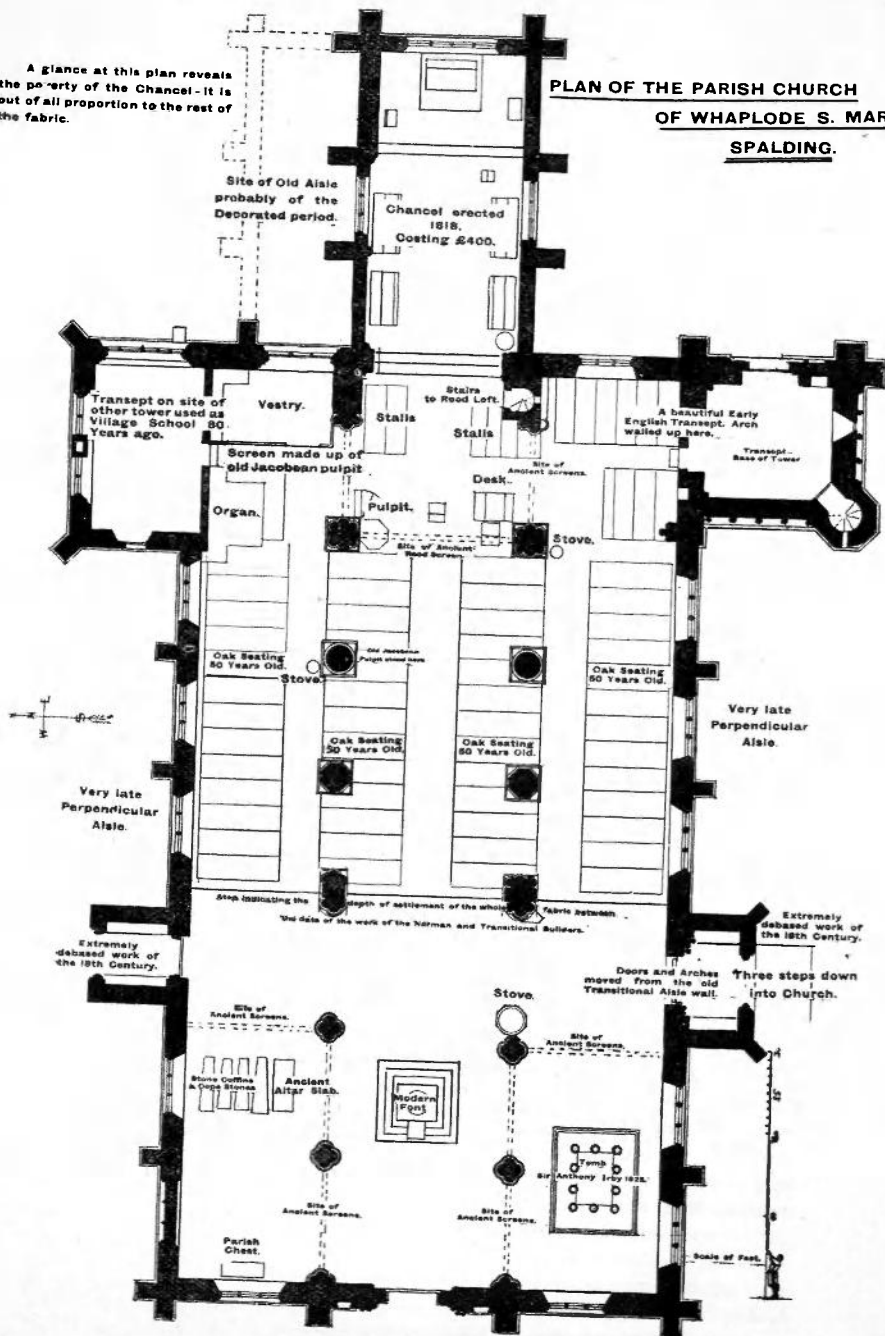
fifteenth-century date, but very similar buttress-turrets, c. 1350, are on the east side of the south chapel of Grantham church.

From Holbeach the members drove on to Whaplode WHAPLODE, where the lunch was served. A move was then made to CHURCH OF the parish church, the interest of which is increased by ST. MARY. the fact that it has never been restored.

This church was originally built on land rather more elevated than the surrounding wastes and kept free from inundation by artificial drains. It is a remarkable composition even in its dilapidated and badly treated condition. Originally it consisted of a nave of four bays with side aisles and a chancel; this was built about 1125. The pillars of this arcade are alternately round and octagonal, having scalloped cushion-capitals with square abaci, and semicircular arches with a thick roll-moulding on the underneath side. The chancel arch, rather low and small, is much more ornamented, having shafts with square abaci carrying the different orders, on which are carved chevron and scalloped ornaments: these, on the order, have been very much cut away to admit of the rood-loft at some later date.

In about 1180 the nave was lengthened three bays westward. The arcade has clustered columns with round capitals ornamented with stiff foliage carved on them, and support semicircular chamfered arches of two orders. The west doorway is the most important work of this period: the arch is pointed, and has a fine series of mouldings upon a double row of shafts on either side; these are flanked by shallow arches. The south doorway, re-erected in its present position, is much the same in design, though much smaller, and has lost two of the shafts. The clerestory was built at the same time; it consists of a continuous arcade, outside pierced at intervals on the north side by round-headed lancet windows; on the south side at a later period they were enlarged. In the east gable of the nave over the chancel arch there is a single lancet of the same design; a great deal of the original corbel table remains. Below the clerestory in the spandrels of the arches are sunken circles. The tower must have been some time in building, but the lower part seems to belong to this period, the two upper stages rather later, and the double belfry windows have early fourteenth-century tracery. That there was a south transept against which the tower was built is shown by the line of the high-pitched roof which may be seen on the north side of the tower, and the lofty arch which opened into it which is now built up. To the fourteenth century belong the chancel, the east wall, with the lower part of the east window, and the arcade of two arches on the north side, which formerly opened into an aisle: this has been altogether destroyed. A great deal seems to have been done to the church in the fifteenth century: the large five-light window, above the west door, which now has lost all its tracery, was inserted; the walls of the clerestory were raised, the corbel table being in great measure destroyed and built into the new work, and the roof, with carved spandrels and bosses, set on the nave; also the side walls of the aisles were rebuilt, with windows, most of which have lost their tracery, except those at the west end of the aisles. The north transept was now added, which, even in its mutilated condition, we can see to have been an important part of the building, while the lower part of the large north window, with finely moulded mullions, seems to suggest that there must have been some fine tracery above; this part was separated from the church and used as

PLAN OF THE PARISH CHURCH
OF WHAPLODE S. MARY,
SPALDING.



the village school till about 80 years ago. The large staircase to the rood-loft built against the eastern respond of the south arcade belongs to the fifteenth century.

At the west end of the south aisle is an elaborate monument to Sir Anthony Irby and Elizabeth his wife; there is no date on the tomb, but he died in 1543. Mr. Longden drew attention to the fine seventeenth-century railing round his tomb.

In the churchyard remains the base and part of the stem of the cross.

Mr. Aymer Vallance pointed out the carved beam attached to one of the pairs of hammer-beams in the nave roof. The treatment of its ornament showed the beam to have been a portion of the rood-screen or loft, as also the traces of scarlet upon it proved that the screen and loft had been decorated with painting. The rood-turret built within the area of the church in the south-east corner of the nave, effectually provided access to the loft, but in such a way as to avoid injury to the fabric by tunnelling through a pier or wall, as was done in too many cases.

From Whaplode the party drove to Moulton, where they MOULTON, again examined a magnificent church: the building of the CHURCH OF present structure was commenced during the twelfth ALL SAINTS. century. To this period belongs the nave arcade: the capitals are ornamented with bands of carved foliage, the design in each case being slightly different. At the westernmost pair of pillars there is a half pier built into the wall rising up into the clerestory; it has been suggested that this may have been where the arch of the original tower was. There was a tower before the present one was built, for, in 1292, the Moulton men were ordered to repair their campanile or bell tower.

The clerestory is slightly earlier on the north side than on the south. Outside there is a continuous arcade, and formerly there were single-light windows at intervals; those arches on the south side have capitals ornamented with carved foliage. At this date the aisles were only ten feet wide. But about 1210 they were widened to seventeen feet. The south doorway was rebuilt then in its present position, the moulded arch having capitals with stiff foliage and two shafts on either side. On each side of the doorway there is a shallow arched recess. In the opposite aisle, in the north wall, the remains of a rather simpler doorway of a somewhat similar design have been clumsily rebuilt.

At the close of the fourteenth century the west windows of the aisles were inserted and brackets for figures put on many of the pillars, and the clerestory windows were made about double their original width. The fine roof also belongs to this same date. But the most important work, of this period, was the beautiful tower and spire. The tower is in four stages. The lowest stage opens into the nave with a lofty arch with battlemented capitals; on the west side is a doorway with cornice above, and a four-light transomed window, with smaller two-light windows in the north and south walls. The stage above, in the west face of the tower, has a canopied arcade; in three of the spaces are niches with remains of carved figures. The long belfry windows are of two lights with a tracery. The whole is finished off with a deep cornice supporting the battlement and

tall pinnacles at each corner ; these are connected with the spire by flying buttresses, ornamented with openwork. The spire has three tiers of spire lights, and the ribs are ornamented with crockets. The chancel arch consists of two mouldings, with a wide hollow between, ornamented with carved bosses at intervals. Underneath is the fine rood-screen in five compartments with minutely carved details :¹ this belongs to this same period. It still retains the original doors, and the carved projecting buttresses are rather an unusual feature. Up to the time of the late restoration it had lost the hang-over. The chancel seems to have been in a great measure rebuilt during the fifteenth century, and fortunately the original tracery was still remaining in the windows ; for those in the south aisle had all tracery and mullions removed in 1777.

Some portions of the thirteenth-century sedilia were rebuilt at this time. The tracery of the east window is modern, but the jambs are original. On the north side of the chancel are the mutilated remains of what seems to have been an Easter sepulchre. Behind this there was, originally, a double vestry. The east end of the north aisle was lengthened, to form an organ chamber, at the last restoration.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope drew attention to the remarkable eighteenth century font with a carved representation of Adam and Eve and the tree of knowledge, and he suggested that it was a copy by a local artist of the well-known marble font by Grinling Gibbons in St. James' Church, Piccadilly.

The vicar, the Rev. C. J. S. Ward, contributed a description of the church plate. It consists of an embossed silver chalice and cover, a massive silver embossed flagon, and two engraved patens. The chalice and cover were evidently purchased in the year 1699, as there is an entry in the churchwardens' accounts for that year as follows : "To C. W. Larrington for a Silver Challis, £11-00-00." No date-mark can, however, be found on the chalice and cover. The weights are : chalice, 27 oz. ; cover, 7½ oz. The mark on the handsome flagon gives 1716 as the date, and the weight is 50½ oz. The two large silver patens weigh 16 oz. each, and bear the date mark for 1724.

The journey was then resumed to Spalding, where a halt SPALDING, for tea was made at Ayscoughfee Hall, a much altered red AYSCOUGH- brick Tudor mansion, with a magnificent garden, with ancient FEE HALL. hedges of yew, once the home of Maurice Johnson, the antiquary and founder of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society. With singular appropriateness a paper on the history of the building and its owners was read by Dr. Marten Perry, the venerable president of this venerable society.² He explained that the hall was built by Sir Richard Alwyn, a merchant of the staple in the fifteenth century. He or another member of the family gave the rood-screen which separated the chancel of Spalding church from the nave. Its beam originally bore on the central panel the head of the Virgin on a shield nebule (the device of the Mercers' Company) and on the side panels a woolpack (the common cognizance of all merchants of the staple).

¹Mr. Aymer Vallance has contributed a paper to the *Journal* describing the screen at Moulton. See page 339.

² A full account of the society is printed in the special Lincoln volume of the Institute, 1848, at page 82.

Some remains of Sir Richard's building, or of an earlier structure, are to be seen in the ribbed ascending roof of a staircase which probably communicated with the chapel, and a bay at the back of the building in one of the windows of which are some fine specimens of stained glass. There is also a medallion over a perpendicular doorway, the subject of which is somewhat obscure ; beside some few other remains.

The estate subsequently passed to the Ayscoughs of Helsey, a distinguished Lincolnshire family in the reign of Henry VIII. One of these was Anne Askew, who in 1546 suffered much persecution on account of her religious views, and was burnt at the stake in Smithfield. The Ayscoughs or Askews took a leading part in the civil war of 1642, and were in many respects a distinguished family. It became extinct in the male line about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Some time between the years 1646 and 1683 the family of Johnson of Pinchbeck became possessed of the estate. In 1683 Maurice Johnson, who resided at Holyrood House, close by, married Jane Johnson, daughter and sole heir of Francis Johnson of Ayscoughfee Hall. The antiquary, Maurice Johnson, junior, was born, according to one account, at Holyrood House, though he afterwards resided at Ayscoughfee Hall.

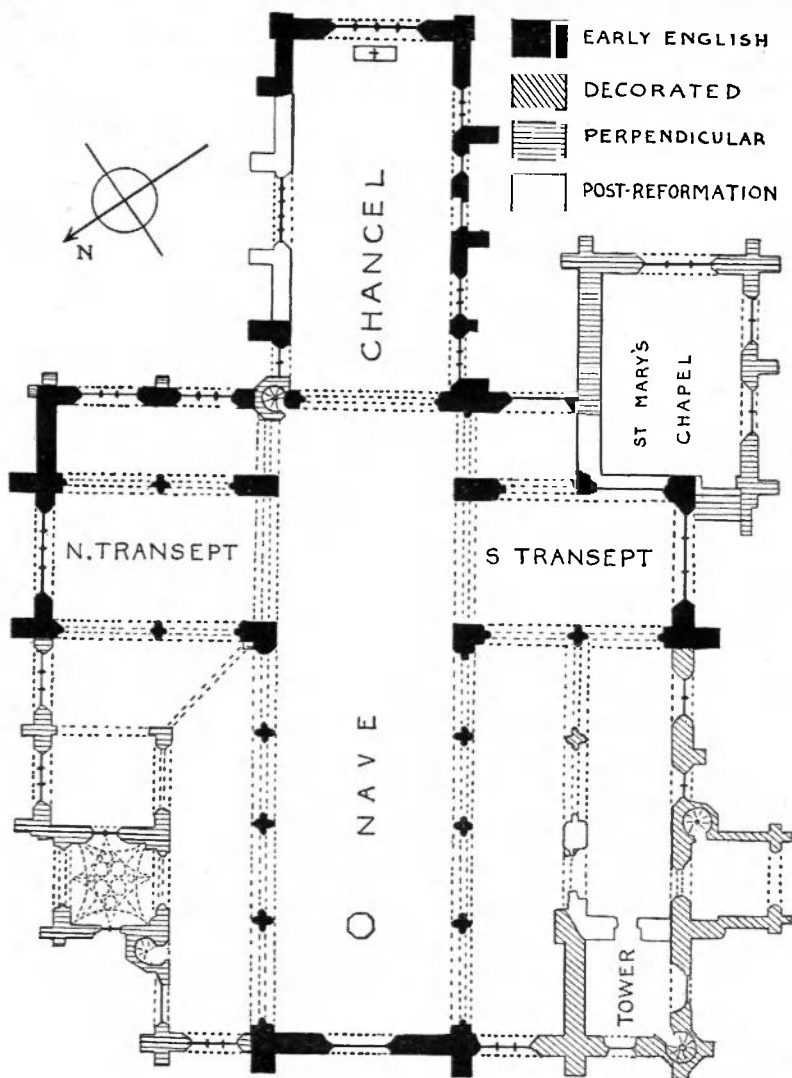
He died in 1755. The hall has remained in the possession of the family until 1897 when the Spalding Urban Council purchased it for public purposes.

After an inspection of the house and its stately garden, the members passed on to Spalding parish church, which was described to them by Mr. Sutton. William de Littleport, prior of Spalding, was the founder of this church in 1284, which he erected with the assistance of the parishioners.

That there was an earlier building on this site is proved by a wall which was found during the restoration going diagonally under the nave floor, and it has been suggested that some portions of the east wall of the present chancel are remains of early work. Some courses of masonry and the plinths of the Norman buttresses can be seen at the east end and the south side of the chancel.

William de Littleport's church was cruciform, and included the present nave and aisles with arcade of six bays, the arches into the transept being wider and higher than the rest ; and transepts with east and west aisles. There was a clerestory to nave and transepts of plain circular windows ; some in the south transept remain, though built up, and this transept also still retains the original window in the south wall, consisting of three tall and wide lancets, the central one higher than the other two, under an arched moulding. There was also a tower set against the westernmost bay of the south aisle, the lower stages of which still remain, with single lancets for windows ; and a chancel without aisles.

This church was not allowed to remain long in its original condition, for in 1315 the chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury was added at the south-east corner of the south transept. The two-light windows, on the south side of this chapel, with remarkable tracery, should be noticed. An additional south aisle was also built, the belfry stage added to the tower, and several of the windows were inserted ; in the side wall is an arched recess for a founder's tomb, so there may have been a chantry chapel here.



Scale of 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet.

PLAN OF SPALDING CHURCH.

J.W. Watts, mens. et
del.

NOTE.—The lower stages of the tower are of Early English date

About 1480 a great deal was done to the church. The lofty clerestory was added, and probably at this same time the arcade was heightened about five feet; the large west window and higher gable were also made (up to the time of the restoration of the church this window had lost all its tracery); the walls were heightened, and the present roofs placed on them. The church was also further enlarged by the addition of an extra north aisle with arches opening into the north aisle and north transept aisle, and the porch was built. This is a fine example of work of the fifteenth century, the chief features of which are the outer arch with cusps, the spandrels being filled in with very delicately carved tracery. Above this are three lofty canopied niches, which no doubt formerly contained figures, while inside the porch has a stone roof of elaborate fan vaulting. The parapet and pinnacles, together with the lofty crocketed spire, with light flying buttresses, were also built. The general appearance of the tower and spire are very much dwarfed by the great height of the clerestory. The large four-light window over the chancel arch, and the sanctus bell-cote on the gable above, also belong to this period.

The only remains of the original furniture is the rood-screen; the greater part of it is old, though, before the restoration, it had lost the hang-over, which was replaced, and the whole was restored. The font is altogether modern. Previous to the restoration the east window was a late fifteenth-century one of four lights; and the chancel roof was quite flat, coming many feet below the chancel arch; this was replaced by the present roof, which was raised to the height of the original one, as the weather moulding showed. The north aisle was added to the chancel at the same time.

The party then proceeded to the station, whence a few who were unable to be present on the following day, caught the fast train to London. The remainder returned by special train to Lincoln.

Saturday, 31st July.

Saturday, which was an "extra day," enabled the Society to visit the site of Bardney abbey, now in process of excavation; and opportunity was also taken to visit the sites of the abbeys of Kirkstead and Topholme. Leaving Lincoln at a quarter to eleven, the party reached Kirkstead station in about three quarters of an hour, and drove to the scanty remains of Kirkstead abbey.

KIRKSTEAD ABBEY. Of this Cistercian house nothing remains above ground but a lofty fragment of the gable-end of the south transept of the church (c. 1160), with no architectural features of any importance, though the vast extent of mounds shows that the recovery of the plan of the monastic buildings might reward excavation.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope said that the abbey was a colony from Fountains, founded in 1139 by Brito, son of Eudo, lord of Tattershall. At the suppression its value was £286, and it was granted to the duke of Suffolk and afterwards to the earl of Lincoln.

CHAPEL
OF ST.
LEONARD.

Proceeding a few hundred yards further, the visitors reached, in the next field, the ruinous chapel of St. Leonard, the *capella extra portas* of the abbey, a beautiful little building of rich thirteenth-century work, which was also described by Mr. Hope. In plan it is a simple oblong, with very little ornament except on the west front, of which the doorway has some good carved foliage. It retains its original door and iron hinges, which, as Mr. H. Longden pointed out, are a very good example of delicate thirteenth-century work still in use. Above the west door are three simple arches, with a pointed oval in the middle. The interior is ornamented by arcading. The roof is vaulted by three bays. The capitals which support the groining and the bosses are exquisitely carved.

The chapel retains the pews and Jacobean "three decker" pulpit bearing date 1626, erected when the building was used for presbyterian services. Portions of the very interesting thirteenth-century screen of the ante-chapel with lancet arcading have been worked into the benches. The mutilated marble effigy of a knight in banded mail, with the cylindrical flat-topped helmet which is so rarely represented, dates from the first quarter of the thirteenth century. There is also a wall-drain of the rudest possible description.¹

The condition of the fabric is very pitiable. In the early years of the nineteenth century, services ceased to be held there, and save a questionable attempt at restoration in 1846, nothing has been done to preserve the building, which is fast going to utter ruin. In that year certain "unsightly beams by which the side walls were held together" were removed, and consequently the weight of the vaulting has thrust out the walls, which show many cracks through their whole thickness, especially at the angles of the building, while in most of the windows the arches have opened. If nothing is done the building must certainly collapse and at no distant date. The condition of the building caused the Society much concern, and the Secretary was directed to urge upon the owner, the Rev. C. T. Moore, the imperative necessity of some immediate action, to the cost of which the Council would willingly give a donation.

TUPHOLME ABBEY. From Kirkstead the party drove to Woodhall Spa, the nearest point at which luncheon could be obtained, and thence, in drizzling rain, to Tupholme, where a halt was made to inspect the scanty but interesting remains of the abbey, a pre-monstratensian house founded by Alan and Gilbert de Neville about 1160. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope described these as the south side of the frater and its subvault with a row of lancet windows, and a beautiful little reader's pulpit with two trefoiled arches above.

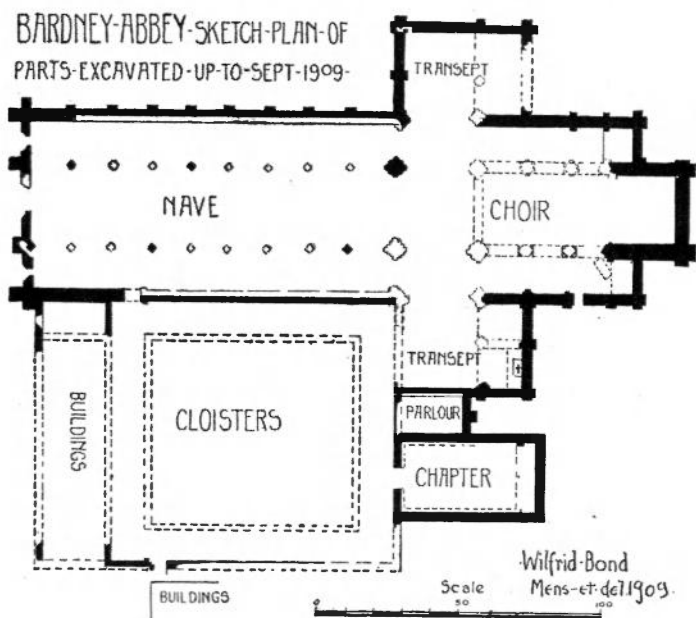
BARDNEY ABBEY. From Tupholme to Bardney the drive was a short one: a marquee had been erected on the site, which is about a mile from the village of Bardney, and here they were received by the vicar, the Rev. C. E. Laing, who is conducting the excavations. After an interval for tea, the vicar addressed the party and explained the progress of the work, which had been begun early in the

¹ A good account of the chapel, with effigy, is contained in a paper by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, *Archaeological Journal*, xl, 296.

year, and pushed forward rapidly, in the hope of being able to present extensive results by the date of the Institute's visit.

The vicar began by giving a short account of what is known of the history of the abbey. Its foundation is shrouded in obscurity. Already in 672 it must have been well known, for in that year king Oswald was killed in the battle of Maserfield (Oswestry), and his body was brought here. The venerable Bede has a long account of how the monks refused to receive within their abbey the wain upon which the remains had been brought, and how at night a column of light shone upon the wain from heaven, whereupon the monks received the body in all honour and reverence.

In 880 the abbey was ruthlessly destroyed by the Danes, and remained in utter ruin for two hundred years. In 1080 the rebuilding was begun



by Remigius, bishop of Lincoln, and Gilbert de Gaunt, earl of Lincoln. Gilbert largely endowed it from his property at Barton-on-Humber, and it was still further largely endowed by his son Walter in 1125.

The church must have been a fine one: the excavations disclose a cruciform building, about 260 feet long by 61 feet wide, with a fine thirteenth-century west front with three doorways and a staircase leading to a bell tower or chamber above a porch. The bases of the ten pillars on either side of the nave are striking and beautiful. There are two side chapels on the south and a transept on the north; the chancel had four Norman pillars on both sides, the cylindrical portion being seven feet in diameter.

The plan of the church has been fully traced, and its eastern part sufficiently cleared to reveal a large number of inscribed monumental slabs

of abbots, priors, precentors, and others, of great historical interest, which have been left undisturbed by the destroyers. One complete and parts of two other altar slabs have been found, as well as a large quantity of wrought and carved stonework. It is hoped that the site of the nave may be sufficiently cleared shortly to allow of search being made for the foundations of the Saxon church founded here not later than 697.

Undoubtedly the finest tombstone found is that of the twenty-seventh abbot of Bardney. This memorial, in a perfect state of preservation, measures 8 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 8 in. and is 7 in. thick: it weighs about two tons, and is most delicately chiselled. A Latin inscription round the stone, translated, reads:

Hic Jacet dompnus Ricardus Horncastel, quondam abbas istius monastri, qui obiit x^{mo} die mensis Octob. ā Dmī millo ccccviii cui are ppct De. Amen.

At the four corners are the words: Scta. Maia. ora. p me.

At the head are three elaborate canopies, and immediately under these appears the figure of his soul being carried by angels. Then follow the words: "O Lord Jesu, accept my spirit." A full length figure of an abbot is beautifully cut out. He is clothed in mass vestments and holds a crozier and a shield, with a heart and I.H.S. on it. Other tombstones include one to the memory of Roger de Barowe, abbot, 1355, and an earlier one, dated 1340, but with name indiscernible.

Just prior to the visit of the Institute, the workmen had located the chapter house, and found two fine benches. The gatehouse, infirmary, and the abbot's dwelling have yet to be excavated. Records show that the infirmary was a very luxurious dwelling, and interesting developments are expected here.

The vicar showed the visitors many of the interesting objects discovered, including a fetter-lock and a portion of another; a green glazed ewer of fine shape, with handle probably fashioned in the fifteenth century and bearing thumb and finger impressions at the foot; a greenish yellow glazed utensil similar in design to a modern pancheon, thick glass in lead, numerous pieces of stained glass, a peculiar iron buckle, several old knives, an ancient key, numerous small pieces of richly ornamented lead, probably from coffins or tombs; a cresset with four holes, at some time filled with oil and used for lighting purposes; a gracefully carved cornice piece with gold still adhering to the stonework, a stone seal impression, a bronze ring with a cameo in the centre, and many tiles and fragments of pottery.

Mr. Hope supplemented the vicar's description with a few words upon the plan of the church.

Sir Henry Howorth thanked the vicar for his hospitable welcome, remarking on the happy circumstance that so important a site should be explored by so careful and devoted a worker.

The Institute, as a body, rarely has the opportunity of inspecting an excavation actually in progress, and after a careful examination of the site, the party proceeded in carriages and on foot to Bardney station and thence to Lincoln, thus terminating a most successful annual meeting.

The Institute is indebted to the following gentlemen for plans: to Mr. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., for that of the Minster, to Earl Fortescue

and Mr. F. A. Parnaby for the plans and sections of Tattershall castle, and to the Rev. D. Woodroffe, to the Rev. E. W. Brereton, and to Mr. J. W. Watts for the plans of Grantham, Whaplode, and Spalding churches respectively. That of Somerton castle is based upon the plan in *Selections from the Ancient Monastic, Ecclesiastical, and Domestic Architecture of Lincolnshire*, J. S. Padley, 1851; and that of Thornton abbey gatehouse, upon the small plan in Mr. J. R. Boyle's handbook. Mr. Wilfrid Bond has prepared the small provisional plan of the excavations at Bardney; Mr. J. E. Dixon Spain, A.R.I.B.A. has contributed plans and drawings of Long Sutton and Gedney churches; and the plan of Holbeach church has been lent by Mr. Henry Peet, F.S.A.

The general plan of Lincoln is based upon the Ordnance Survey with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Offices.

Proceedings at Meetings.

Wednesday, 3rd November, 1909.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, K.C.I.E. D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A. *President*,
in the Chair.

Mr. Andrew Oliver exhibited a photograph of an alabaster table, representing the coronation of the Virgin, now in the Royal Architectural Museum, Westminster.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope made a few observations, in the course of which he pointed out the traces of original colouring. In his opinion, the table was one of a series framed in a reredos. From its appearance it was undoubtedly English, and came from Nottingham, whence, towards the end of the fifteenth century, ready-made alabaster carvings were exported all over the world literally in ship-loads.

Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A. then read the second part of his paper "On such portions of Sussex churches as can be dated from bequests in early wills," with about seventy lantern illustrations. The substance of his paper is as follows:

He pointed out that the particular interest attaching to the pictures he was going to show arose from the fact that many of the details could be absolutely dated from the wills which he would quote. In the previous paper¹ he had dealt with bequests dating from 1385 to 1514, and on this occasion the period covered would be from the latter date to 1560, after which date records of such bequests were rare. Among some of the bequests was one in 1516 by John Brooke, who willed two shillings "to the stepyll of West Angmeryne," which shewed that it was then being erected. This was also borne out by the date which was sculptured over the western entrance, 1507. Buildings in early times progressed slowly, and only as funds were available. A good deal of building must have taken place at Warnham church in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. One John Caryll, in 1523, left "to the church of Warnham iiiii marces to be bestowed to the necessarye ornamentes or reparacions to the same church or stepull there"; and in the following year, Richard Mychell directed his "body to be buried in the parish church of Warnham within the chapell which shall be as I intende of our Lady of Petie and the Trinitie;" an indication that the chapel was not then dedicated. Richard Mychell further left "towards the making of the steple of my said parish church (Warnham) and the isle which shalbe of the Holy Trinitie, and our Lady of Petie wherein I will my body to be buried," £40. The similarity should be noted of this south chapel, built by Richard Mychell in 1524, with the one on the south side of Horsham church, erected by his father, John Mychell, not many years before.

¹ Reported *Archaeological Journal*, lxi, 103.

Another church of special interest, from building bequests relating to it, was Ringmer. Here two chapels were mentioned in wills. John Thetcher in 1526 directed "my body to be buried in a newe chapell annexed to the chauncell of the parish church of Ryngmere which I have there edified and bilded." Nine years later, in 1535, Robert A'Borowe, of South Malling, said, "I will that my executors sell my three howses in Lewys to the permannence of the chapell that I begon in Regmer." Of the two chapels at Ringmer which answered to the bequests, Mr. Rice considered, from reasons he gave, that the earlier one was that on the south side. East Hoathly was another church where the absolute date of the rebuilding of the tower could be ascertained from the will of a parishioner. "William Lonsford, of East Hoathly, Esquire," in 1529, directed: "I will towarde the making of the steeple of my parishe church of Hothligh aforesaid xiiijli sterling so that the parochioners holly finishe and make up the said steeple as thei be charged for their partie to do, and if the saidsome will not finishe the said steeple then my executours to cause the said steeple to be finished with the mony that shall arise with the proffittes of my landis." Shields sculptured in the spandrels of the arch of the western entrance to the tower bear the arms of the Lonsford family.

Richard Bromer, of Eastgate, in 1534 directed that his son-in-law, John Gyles, who had received certain iron and debts from him, should "enlarge the parishe church of Gates xii fote longer at the west ende of the same church and wyndow and a wyndow of iii lighters at the same ende at his owne charge." A bequest (subject to certain eventualities) of £40 was made by James Bolney, citizen mercer, of London, in 1536, "towards the buylding and making of the steeple and parishe church of Bolney in the county of Sussex." This tower is a very good example of its date. In the spandrels of the western doorway are shields bearing the Bolney arms. There were no less than four bequests from 1540 to 1546 towards the building of the steeple of Birdham church. There were two bequests towards the building of the tower of North Mundham church, date 1540 and 1543 respectively, but if the work was carried out, then it would seem that some of the old stone work must have been re-used. As an example of a very late tower, that of Beddingham might be cited, for in 1541 one Thomas Goodwyn bequeathed "to the use of the said church of Bedingham, when the parishioners shall go about to buyld the steeple xx s." The tower, which was of particular interest, its erection being of so late a date, namely, after 1541, as shown by the bequest, has a western entrance with an unusual hound-headed doorway of contemporary date. The precise date of the building of the interesting little south chapel at Parham church could be ascertained from the will of Robert Palmer, citizen and mercer, of London, who was patron of the living of Parham, and directed "that the chappell shalbe builded adjoyning to the queer there or chauncell." The low tower of Clapham church was probably not commenced until after 1550, for in that year John Shelley gave "to the church of Clapham where I dwell and to the buylding of the new steeple there, tenne poundes."

In the discussion which followed the paper, Mr. Hope emphasized the difficulty of identifying in a building the features referred to in the bequests. Such identifications were in his opinion not always correct or possible.

Taking as an instance the frequent mention of chapels, which in some cases could not be found, he pointed out that these were frequently wooden internal constructions, which, at a later date, were swept away, leaving no trace of their former existence. In the case of references to the erection of towers in the bequests, Mr. Hope did not think that the later references to these really brought down their date later than would otherwise be expected; but he thought that the explanation lay in the fact that the bequests were directed either to the construction not of the tower but of a wooden spire, or else of the battlemented top only.

Mr. Stebbing also spoke, and the President, after summing up the discussion, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Oliver and Mr. Garraway Rice, which was carried unanimously.

Wednesday, 1st December, 1909.

Sir Henry H. Howorth in the Chair.

Mr. G. C. Druce read a paper on "The Symbolism of the Crocodile in the Middle Ages," accompanied by numerous lantern illustrations. The paper is printed at page 311 of the *Journal*.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Francis Bond, who suggested that such motives as the crocodile, the weighing of souls, and the cat were all of Egyptian origin.

Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A, dealt with the wall-paintings at Ford church, Sussex, and said that Mr. Druce's paper had convinced him that in the representations of hell-mouth it was the crocodile and not the fish or sea-monster of Jonah which was depicted. Though the imagination of the mediaeval artist was extremely vivid, yet it was clear, from the slides thrown on the screen that evening, that he had a large store of authorities and text-books from which to obtain his facts.

Mr. Stebbing thought that many of the fish represented in the bestiaries bore a striking resemblance to the heraldic dolphin.

Major Raymond Smythies drew attention to the church of South Leigh, Oxon, which possessed a good representation of the crocodile with the lost souls being drawn into the animal's mouth by a spiked chain.

In moving a vote of thanks to the author of the paper, the President emphasized the continuity of the art tradition from the earliest times, and pointed out that the basis of nearly all mediaeval representations of animals could be traced back to the natural history of Pliny, Aristotle and Herodotus. In his opinion it was quite clear, from the appearance of the teeth, that the beast so frequently represented was the crocodile.