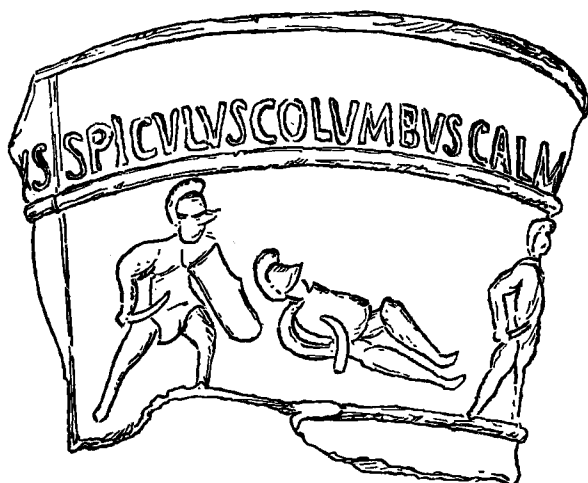


Samian. Two figures are entire, and show the Roman equipment, with helmet, shield, and short sword. The inscription carried along the upper margin seems to be—VS SPICVLVS COLVMBVS CALM, and may be the names of the gladiators represented below.



It is hoped that these interesting remains may be presented to the Museum, and thus enrich our valuable collection of local Roman antiquities.

By the REV. A. M. RENDELL: The original seal, an impression from which he produced at the last meeting. It was of cast brass; the matrix a double-headed spread-eagle rudely designed. It was conjectured to be an attorney's common seal of the seventeenth century.

By MR. G. H. NEVINSON: The bowl of a pipe cut out of solid stone, apparently green basalt, supposed to be of Indian manufacture.

MR. G. C. BELLAIRS (Hon. Sec.) read the following Paper, being an enlargement of his remarks on the building therein referred to at the late General Meeting.

TRINITY HOSPITAL, LEICESTER.

This Hospital formed part of the Collegiate establishment founded by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in the year 1330, in Leicester, called The Newarke. The Collegiate Church being dedicated to St. Mary, and there being already two other ecclesiastical establishments, viz., The Abbey, and the Church dedicated to her, in Leicester, they seem to have been puzzled for a name sufficiently distinctive. The establishment was enlarged and completed by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, son of the Earl; and

his son-in-law, John of Gaunt, took great interest in it, his second wife being buried here. There appears, however, to have been an earlier establishment of this nature in the Newarke, for Burton, in his history of the county, says of this place, "Without the south gate, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in the 5th of K. E. III., founded a hospital, a bedehouse for four chaplains, two clerks, fifty men, and five women, to act as nurses, which continueth in good state to this day. And neere unto the same, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, sonne to the said Henry, built a most magnificent and goodly colledge, called the New Worke (which name still it beareth), for a dean, twelve prebends, and certain choristers, which (whilst it stood) was no small ornament and beauty to the city, but at the suppression of abbies, in the time of King Henry VIII., it was pulled down, and then valued to dispend £800. In this chapel was buried the Earl of Lancaster, who died 1345, in 20th E. III., and the said Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who died 1361, 36th E. III. Here also was founded a chappell or (as others says) an hospital, by William the Leaper, sonne to Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester." Robert Blanchmains died 1190, so that this chapel of William Blanchmains would be built about the year 1200, and as this date agrees with the early English character of the east end of the chapel of this hospital (which is clearly much older than the time of Henry, Earl of Lancaster), I think there is good reason to believe that this was the chapel, or part of the chapel and hospital of William the Leaper. This William founded two establishments of this nature at Leicester, the one alluded to, and another called the hospital and chapel of St. Leonard. They were both outside the walls of the city, and were for the benefit of persons afflicted with the same disease as the founder, which disease having died out, the buildings were used for public general worship, that in St. Leonard's became the Parish Church of St. Leonard, and was destroyed at the siege of Leicester, as the tower commanding the North Bridge would facilitate the operations of the enemy. That in the Newarke was converted into the present hospital. This hospital was originally a very large long hall, consisting of a nave and side aisles. The nave was divided from the side aisles by an arcade of thirteen arches (besides the chapel arches), which are still remaining. The south aisle has disappeared, but some portion of the original outer wall of the north aisle is still standing. For the original arrangement of the hospital, the aisles would be partitioned off by screens or some other means into bed closets, and the nave would be the common room of the inmates, and the whole would be warmed by fires on hearths in the middle of the hall floor, the smoke escaping through louvres in the roof, and most likely the large caldron, called "The Duke of Lancaster's porridge pot," which is a very fine specimen of a bell-metal cooking utensil of the period, was

suspended over the fire, and some of the daily provisions of the inmates prepared therein. The south wall of the aisle, except that portion still remaining as part of the present chapel, was taken down in 1776, when the hospital and buildings were much altered. Nichols, in his *History of Leicestershire*, gives a view of the place just before this alteration, where it appears that the aisles extended to the eastern sides of the present transepts of the chapel. When the south aisle was pulled down, the bed closets were built inside the nave, which then became a mere passage; the roof was heightened, and the upper story added—the capitals of the nave arcade were chipped off, the builders appearing to have taken Wyggston's Hospital as their model. It is somewhat difficult to say from the remains what the chapel originally was, but I think it consisted of a nave, divided from the aisles by an Early English arcade, but which arcade was pulled down when the hospital was added, and the hospital arcade carried as far as the old chancel. The monumental effigy of a lady here is stated by the late Mr. Stockdale Hardy to be that of the Countess of Derby, who was buried in the Collegiate Church of the Newarke. There is a tradition to the effect that it was moved from the church to its present resting place at the time of the dissolution of monasteries, when the church of the Newarke, together with all ecclesiastical establishments in Leicester (except the Parish Churches and Hospital chapels) were utterly destroyed, not one stone being left upon another, the graves desecrated, and the monuments broken to pieces or sold; and when Wyrley visited Leicester in 1590, barely half a century afterwards, they were almost forgotten. This was, perhaps, owing to a spirit of retaliation for the persecution of the Lollards, many of whom were burnt in Leicester. But however much the ecclesiastics might have been to blame, it is a pity so many fine buildings and monuments have been lost to the town. Leicester was rich in tombs of royal personages, and as in making an inquiry as to who the effigy in the Trinity Hospital chapel was designed for, it is necessary to go a little into the history of the church of the Newarke, I will quote what Leland says of the building, which will give some idea of what it was like, and show what monuments there were there, and to whose memory they were erected. Leland, who visited Leicester whilst the church continued in full splendour, says in his *Collectanea*, "Newark College has a revenue of £800, and consists of twelve prebendaries, besides a dean, and singing men." And in his *Itinerary* he thus described it:

"The Collegiate Church of Newarke and the area of it yoinith to another peace of the Castelle ground. The College Church is not very great, but it is exceedingly fair. There lyith on the north side of the high altare, Henry, erl of Lancaster, without a crounet, and two men children under the great arche next to his hedde. On the southe side lyith Henry, the first Duke of Lancaster; and

yn the next arche to his hedde lyith a lady, by liklihood his wife. Constance, daughter to Peter, King of Castelle, and wife to John of Gaunt, liith afore the high altare in a tumbre of marble, with an image of brass (like a quene) on it. There is a tumbre of marble in the body of the quire. They told me that a Countes of Darby lay biried in it; and they make her, I wot not how, wife to John of Gaunt, or Henry the IV. Indeed, Henry the IV., while John of Gaunt lived, was called Erle of Darby. In the chappelle of St. Mary, on the south side of the quire, lie buried to of the Shirleys, Knights, with their wives, and one Broksby, an esquier. Under a pillar yn a chappelle of the south crosse isle, lyith the Lady Hungerford, and Sacherevel, her second husbunde. In the south side of the body of the church lyith one of the Bluntes, a Knight, and his wife; and on the north side of the church lie 3 Wigestons, great Benefactors to the Colleage. One of them was a Prebendarie there, and made the free Grammar School. The Cloisters standing on the south weste side of the church is large and faire, and the houses in the cumpace of the area of the colleage for the prebendaries be all very praty. The waulles and gate of the Colleage be stately. The riche Cardinal of Winchester gilded all the flours and knotts in the voutle of the Church. The large almose house standith also within the quadrante of the area of the Colleage."

This church was demolished before the visitation of Mr. Wyrley, in 1590, who says:—"Henry Plantagenet, first Duke of Lancaster, founded a place called the Newarke, by the south gate of this town. This piece of building has been commended by knights and squires to have been the fairest they had seen. By this Abbey (Colleage) the said Henry founded a stately hospital, which yet remaineth. In it is a very fair and stately monument of a lady, curiously wrought, but of no note or mark." In this chapel, also, Mr. Wyrley describes these arms: "9. Argent a chevron between three mullets of six points, pierced sable. 10. Barry of eight, argent and gules, eight martlets, 3, 2, 2, and 1, sable. 11. Gules three lions of England, a label of three points each charged with as many fleur de lis, sable (*Lancaster*). 12. Gules a Fess between six martlets, argent. 13. Gules three fishes naiant in pale, argent a bent sable. 14. Argent three leopards' heads jeassant, sable (*Sadington*). 15. Azure fretty argent (*Cave*), impaling gules a saltire vair." The hospital at that time (the time of Wyrley, about 1590) continued under the patronage of the Queen in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. By her authority the wardens were appointed, and by her grants most of the houses and lands were transferred to the Corporation of Leicester, with several fee farm rents, amounting to £4. 2s. 5d., belonging to the Newarke, seven of which were from houses situate within their liberty, and others at Knighton, Carlton Curlew, Burton, Sibley, and Glenfield. In the early part of James the First's reign William Fowkes was

master or warden, under a regular patent, which he had the power of transferring, and accordingly sold it for £26. 13s. 4d. to Henry Earl of Huntingdon, who in 1609 offered it to the Corporation of Leicester, upon condition that they would pay for it as much as he gave to Mr. Fowkes, which was agreed at a meeting of the twenty-four aldermen, and twenty-four of the seniors of the company of forty-eight, February 19, 1609-10; and that sum was accordingly paid; and also for charges of suing out the same in the name of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, £37. 14s. The Countess of Derby mentioned was Mary Bohun, first wife of Henry IV., mother to King Henry V., who died (1394) before her husband's accession to the Crown, and who (Knighton, c. 2741, expressly says) was buried at Leicester. Nichols says, "Had Henry IV. died Earl of Derby, it is possible he would have been buried among his ancestors in the Collegiate Church of their founding at Leicester, so that it is no improbable conclusion that his wife, who died Countess of Derby, was actually carried thither to his family rather than to her own, especially as the conjectures about her do not deposit her among any of her very near relations if they were at all related to her." (Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain*, vol. ii., p. 35.) "This is a sufficient confutation of Sandford's idea that she was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, and that Henry, out of regard to her, chose that church for his sepulture, as well as of the appropriation of a figure in Hereford Cathedral to her." Nichols goes on to say, "Under the north window of the chapel of the present Hospital remains a monument, and which might be supposed to have belonged to this Countess were it not that as the college church which Leland describes is certainly long since demolished, we must conclude the monuments perished with it, and look for some other appropriation of that in the chapel, which being only the original oratorium of the old Hospital, gives a very inadequate representation of the 'not very great but exceeding fair' collegiate church." Nichols describes the effigy as "A lady in a veil and mantle with a standing cape, necklace, and jewel pendant, long sleeves reaching down to her wrists, garment folded over her feet, angels at her head, under which are two cushions, the undermost tasseled. The tomb has an embattled moulding and four shields on the south front." Nichols, alluding to Wyrley's account of this monument, says, "This is probably the figure now remaining in the north wall under the north window of the chapel of the Trinity Hospital, founded by her husband." By which last remark, it would seem that Nichols had an idea of this effigy being that of the Countess of Lancaster. I have now given all the published testimony and remarks I know of respecting this Hospital and monument, and notwithstanding what Nichols says, I think this must be one of the monumental effigies from the Collegiate Church, and that it must be either the Countess of Derby, or, as I am

more inclined to believe, Isabel, wife of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and daughter of Lord Beaumont. From the appearance of this effigy, and the substructure, I conceive it was a monument commemorating one person only, and there are three of these single memorials to ladies mentioned by Leland, one to Constance, wife of John of Gaunt, which was a brass effigy "like a queen," as Leland says. So it cannot be that. The one to the Countess of Derby was placed in the centre of the quire, and would, I think, have a larger and more important substructure, and Leland describes it as a tomb only, and mentions no effigy, which he clearly indicates in the other cases, and the effigy in question is not marble. There then remains that of the Duchess of Lancaster, which was under an arch or canopy; and this tomb, with its narrow, low substructure, might well rest on a larger tomb under such a canopy. It is clear from Leland's description that the Duke of Lancaster and his wife had separate tombs. He says, "In the next arch to his hedde lyeth a lady, by likelihood his wife;" so they were not side by side: and from this description I gather that under arches or canopied recesses on each side of the quire there were four tombs, two on each side. These tombs were apparently erected by the Duke of Lancaster to his father and two men, children, and his wife and himself; and it would appear they were not very ostentatious, as Leland describes, with some surprise, the Earl as being without a crounet, and he dwells more on the splendour of the other tombs. It is also more probable that the Hospitallers would take care of the Duchess in preference to the Countess of Derby, as they would know the former well (by tradition at least), but the latter they could not know much of. This monument may, however, be Maud, wife of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, the founder of the hospital, and who was a daughter of Sir Patrick Chaworth; but if so it would have been there in Leland's time, and he says nothing of it. I will conclude with pointing out what Leland shows us of the Collegiate Church. His description of the tombs indicates that there was a quire, a chancel, with side aisles, and tombs under canopies on either side. On the south side was the Chapel of St. Mary, or Lady Chapel. There were transepts, with aisles arranged in chapels, and a nave with side aisles; and the ceiling was vaulted, and the bosses at the intersection of the vaulting ribs were gilded.

[In part confirmation of the opinions advanced in the above Paper by Major Bellairs may be quoted the following interesting "Note" from the pen of a Leicester Antiquary who—shortly after its delivery—under the signature of "F.R.H.S.," wrote thus in the columns of a local newspaper:

"The identification of the lady whose memory the alabaster altar-tomb, near the north-east corner of the

Chapel of Trinity Hospital, was intended to perpetuate, has long been one of the undecided "curiosities of history." The only point connected with it, in which nearly all the writers on the subject agree, is the truth of the tradition that it had been removed, after the dissolution of Religious Houses, from the beautiful Collegiate Church on the opposite side of the Newarke, although Nichols, in his *History of Leicestershire*, has certainly expressed a doubt whether, on the demolition of the church, the monuments which it contained did not also perish with it. This, however, is only the expression of an individual opinion, as opposed to a generally received tradition.

"The enquiry was zealously pursued by one of our local antiquaries of the last generation—the late Mr. John Stockdale Hardy, F.S.A.—who in the year 1836, brought out a learned essay on the subject, which was then privately printed, and which, after his decease, was published in his "*Literary Remains*" (8vo. 1852), in which he proved, to his own satisfaction, at least, that the tomb was that of Mary de Bohun, Countess of Derby, and mother of Henry the Fifth; and indeed, this appropriation of the monument was for a long time generally accepted as the true one.

"An opponent of this theory, and one who now appropriates the monument to another noble lady, has, however, just appeared, in the person of Mr. G. C. Bellairs, who at the last meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society read an interesting Paper on "Trinity Hospital," which was printed in the *Leicester Journal* of the 9th instant, and in which that gentleman has expressed his belief that the monument represents *not* Mary de Bohun, but Isabel, wife of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and daughter of Lord Beaumont. In this opinion I am strongly disposed to concur; but my chief object in this note is to show, in a stronger manner than Mr. Bellairs has been able to do, that the tomb *cannot possibly* be that of "the mother of one of England's most renowned sovereigns—the hero of Agincourt," as supposed by Mr. Hardy. In so doing, I need not reiterate or stop to consider the arguments to that effect brought forward by Mr. Bellairs, although some of them (not all, as will be seen) are indirectly of weight; because there is positive documentary evidence which renders all else of little value in arriving at a conclusion. This evidence was entirely unknown at the time when Mr. Hardy wrote his Essay, and it has escaped the notice of Mr. Bellairs. Attention was, I believe, first drawn to its existence by Mr. Kelly, in

his *Royal Progresses to Leicester* (privately printed in 1854). It consists of the following entry on the Issue Roll of the Exchequer, 1st Henry V. :

‘20 May [1413.] To William Godezer, a citizen and *coppersmith* of London. In money paid to his own hands, in advance, for newly devising and making an image, in likeness of the mother of the present lord the King, ornamented with divers arms of the Kings of England, and placed over the tomb of the said King’s mother, within the King’s College at Leicester, where the mother of the aforesaid lord the King is buried and entombed, £43.’ (*Devan’s Pell Records.*)

“The employment of a ‘coppersmith’ to construct the tomb erected by the King to the memory of his mother clearly demonstrates that the monument of Mary de Bohun—or at least, the ‘image in likeness of’ her, and the ‘divers arms of the Kings of England’ with which it was adorned, were, unlike the tomb in Trinity Hospital—not of alabaster, but of brass or bronze.

“The only tomb at all corresponding with this in the Collegiate Church of the Newarke, as seen by Leland, would be that described by him as follows :—

‘Constance, daughter to Peter, King of Castelle, and wife of John of Gaunt, liith afore the high altare in a tumbe of marble, with an image of (*brasse*) like a quene on it.’

“It is evident from Leland’s account that several of the principal tombs were without any inscription to denote those persons whom they represented (this, at an earlier period, was usually the case), and hence, in lapse of time, it is possible that the tomb erected by Henry the Fifth to his mother’s memory might have been, by mistake, appropriated to Constance, Duchess of Lancaster, from its having this ‘image of brass like a quene on it,’ John of Gaunt having, in her right, assumed the title of ‘King of Castile and Leon.’ And although the Countess of Derby died five years before her husband became King of England, her son, as he had her tomb ‘ornamented with divers arms of the Kings of England,’ might well, also, have had her image represented on her tomb ‘like a queen.’

“Henry the Fifth, both in our national annals and in popular estimation, has been renowned rather for dashing bravery, as a gallant leader of armies, and as ‘The Hero of Agincourt,’ than for gentleness of nature and tenderness of

heart; yet here, in thus causing to be erected, as one of the first acts of his reign, a splendid tomb over the remains of the mother whom he had lost twenty years before, when he was only some five or six years old, we certainly have a touching instance of filial piety and affection.

"It is now, of course, quite impossible to say whether the tomb described as above by Leland as that of the Duchess of Constance was really that of Mary de Bohun (both of whom died and were buried within a day of each other); but, if not, it is certain that she is not represented by the alabaster tomb in Trinity Hospital, and which, if it did not belong to Isabel, Duchess of Lancaster, as believed by Mr. Bellairs, has yet to be appropriated to its rightful owner."]

November 30th, 1874.

MR. JAMES THOMPSON, in the chair.

After the transaction of business in Committee, the following drawings, and antiquities were exhibited:—

By the SOCIETY, Copies of thirty-three sheets of drawings—all to scale—made by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., of the ground plan, elevations, sections, details, &c., of Wyggeston's Hospital, Leicester, made in accordance with a resolution unanimously passed at a meeting of the Society, held on the 25th of May last. (See p. 253 of this volume.) The following list of the sheets will convey an idea of their contents:—

1. Elevation: N. E. Exterior.
2. Ditto S. W. Exterior.
3. Niches outside chapel (Elevation and Section).
4. Plan of Upper Floor.
5. Ground Plan.
6. Details of Upper Dormitory.
7. N. E. Doorway of Domicile: Plan of Porch and details.
8. N. E. Porch, and Doorway of Chapel with details.
9. Windows: Faces, Sections and Plans.
10. Ditto.
11. Doorways into Kitchen with Plan.
12. Section of Cells looking North.
13. Section of Roof of Wing.
14. Section through Entrance passage looking North.
15. Various details.
16. Section through Entrance passage looking N. (larger scale).
17. Wooden Turret, Bell, &c., &c.