

It was upon the death of this Katherine the younger that the dispute arose between the Crown and William Curteys, Abbot of Bury; the Abbot claiming the manor of Iekworth as an escheat, by reason of the failure of heirs of Thomas de Iekworth. The church, notwithstanding Will Dowsing's visit, is still rich in brasses of the 15th century, valuable as illustrations of the Burgher dress of the period. Rubbings of these were exhibited.

After the examination of this church, the party returned to Woodbridge, arriving there in time for the up train.

The following appeared in one of the local papers, and as it refers to objects not included in the programme, it is printed as an Appendix to the notes of the meeting.

"The annual excursion of the Suffolk Archæological Institute took place on Tuesday last, in a district remote from Bury, but rich in antiquarian interest, the eastern town of Woodbridge being the trysting-place. Amongst those who joined the party from West Suffolk were the President, Lord John Hervey, the Revds. Professor Churchill Babington, H. K. Creed, J. T. Hassall, and W. T. Houldsworth; Messrs. R. Almack, G. Thompson, G. J. Oliver, E. M. Dewing (Hon. Secretary), &c. These distant visitors found it necessary to journey to Woodbridge on the Monday, in order to take part in the proceedings on the following day, and we are indebted to one of the number for the following account of their preliminary employment.

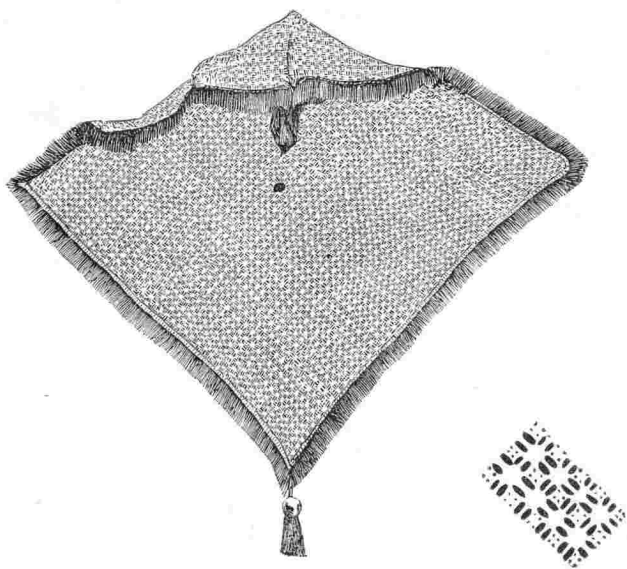
"The Norman castle of Orford has long been an object of attraction for the members of our county Archæological Society, but situated as it is on the seaboard of the county, twelve miles from a railway station, and remote from the head-quarters of the Society, a visit could only be accomplished by the sacrifice of two days on the part of many of the members. Accordingly friends from the west were compelled to assemble at Woodbridge (the point from which the excursion had been arranged to start) upon the day preceding, viz., Monday, July 8th. Not to lose either time or opportunity these western pilgrims started in various directions, each bent upon his or her own special object. The party to which we attached ourselves made the churches of Woodbridge, Wickham Market, Ufford, and Eyke their points. Time was short, for Woodbridge was hospitably inclined, and Mr. Day's kind arrangements must on no account be slighted—but we are anticipating. While the horses were being harnessed we visited the church, whither the Rector had preceded us. Woodbridge church presents but few internal points of interest; a mutilated font, with the seven sacraments in bold relief upon the faces of its octagon bowl, and a 17th century monument in marble, a good illustration of the period, sums them up; externally there is good flint-work, lately repaired; the tower is very fine, the flint-work especially worthy of study. A pair of Mr. Crouch's steeds quickly brought us to Wickham Market, where the church has been recently restored. Restored churches have an interest of their own, but we confess to a feeling of regret whenever we visit a restored church that it had not been our lot to see it in its unreformed condition. Restoration has no doubt its merit, even from an archæological point of view; thus at Wickham Market, in the course of the work, a curious double opening, piercing the south pier of the chancel arch, has been discovered; also an entrance to the bell-chamber, leading out of the nave—the tower, which is of the Decorated period, abuts on the nave—with the original door and its fastenings still *in situ*. This door the Rector (the Rev. W. T. Image), who most kindly welcomed us, has preserved untouched. The gem of the church is the font, a most beautiful specimen of late Decorated work, octagonal, with trefoil panels and crocketed canopies. It has been carefully cleaned, and is quite un mutilated, while sufficient of its original painting remains to convey a clear idea of how the colouring is arranged. We trust that no restoration of the colouring may be attempted. The bellcot of the sanctus or saunce bell still remains on the east gable of the nave, and hanging externally against the spire is a bell (now used as a clock bell) which is reputed to be the original saunce bell. The west end of the nave has a fine doorway with crocketed canopy, two niches with canopies, and a three-light window with good tracery.

"A short drive brought us to Ufford. A glance sufficed; the Western pilgrims were satisfied. Ufford alone repaid all our toil. All have heard of the cover of open tabernacle-work to the font of Ufford; for elegance of design, for excellency of workmanship, it seemed to us unrivalled. Yet the cover is not the only precious relic of Ufford; the stalls are of rare merit. The nave has a tie-beam roof, and the rafters are painted and diapered with monograms, simple, plain, and effective. The chancel has a singularly rich cornice. The lower part of the rood-screen remains; upon the panels are the virgin martyrs, all without emblems, but having the name on each panel.

"From Ufford to Eyke was but a short drive. Eyke was originally a cruciform building of the Norman era, but nothing remains of the early church except the piers and arches of the central tower, with the vaulting and tower up to the roof of the nave.

"Home, that is, the Bull at Woodbridge, dinner, and welcome to pilgrims by later trains succeeded, and then at 8.30 to enjoy the hospitality of Mr. Day, who had invited the members to a conversazione at his house, where he had, with the assistance of his friends, collected a museum of local antiquities. We took no notes; and, if we had, space would not permit us to enlarge. Each exhibitor most kindly explained his own collection, an arrangement which added greatly to the success of the evening. The Rev. E. J. Moore,* of Bealings, exhibited the signet rings of Hyder Ali and his celebrated son Tippoo Saib, and some flint implements, locally found, one of chisel-shaped form of great length and fine chipping. Mr. Lewis brought a collection of Roman coins and antique gems. Mr. Spalding, a case of flint axes polished and unpolished, perforated stone hammers, and bronze celts, fibulae, &c. Professor Ansted, who was unhappily prevented from joining the excursion of the following day, sent a collection of small Greek vases. The Rev. H. K. Creed had a table on which were displayed a collection of mediæval rings and watches, a fine Limoges enamelled casket, and a very beautiful vessel formed out of a nautilus shell set in an elegant framework of silver. Those who might be inclined to muse upon the changes time brings about would not unnaturally compare this work of the 16th century with another relic of far earlier days, exhibited by E. St. G. Cobbold, Esq., viz., an urn, the work of some ancient British artist, of no mean talent, found not long ago in the neighbourhood of Woodbridge, buried at a depth of some twenty feet in a bed of coprolites. Mr. Whincopp, whose name is well known among collectors, was there with specimens of flints, gathered from well known flint implement-bearing localities. The host himself exhibited numerous early books, an illuminated antiphonar, numerous pieces of early lace and embroidery, with a precious relic of Charles I., a tablecloth upon which the martyr's breakfast had been served shortly before his execution. What wonder then if the company lingered, and midnight had passed before the sound of knives and forks ceased, and they sought the rest necessary for the morrow's work. A sacrilegious friend, to whom we were subsequently relating our experiences, asked if the supper-table had been laid with the Royal martyr's table-cloth? Our reply need not be recorded."

*Nephew, we believe, of the writer of *Suffolk Words and Phrases*.



THE SINDON.
FOUND IN THE VESTRY OF HESSETT CHURCH.