

Mr. Wineall of the Church Rate for this Chapel. Mr. White proceeded to point out the priest's doorway in the North wall, which, undoubtedly, communicated with the adjacent Priory, and the Decorated piscina close by having purbeck marble, one of which only now remains. On the south side is a piscina of late date, the adjunct to a side altar that was formerly placed here. A list was given of the Incumbents and Curates and other ministers who acted in the parish. Mr. White read some notes on the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, contiguous to the churchyard of St. Peter's, founded in the reign of Henry II. and suppressed when Wolsey proposed to found a college here. At the dissolution the site occupied six acres. Mr. White's paper concluded with notes on the church plate, bells, &c., and the more modern history of the parish, with quotations of some of the inscriptions on monuments in the parish church; the two following are of special interest:—

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN KNAPP MARCHAT
AND PORTMAN OF THIS TOWNE OF IPSWICH WHO
DIED Y^e SECOND DAY OF MAYE, ANN^y, 1604 AND HAD
ISSUE BY MARTHA HIS WIFE 4 SONES & 8 DAUGHTERS."

This appears on a brass laid on the floor of the south chancel aisle, above which are figures of a man and woman, the former in the Portman's gown, &c. The brasses bearing the coat of arms, and representations of the children are gone. There is a good engraving of this brass in *Cotman's Brasses*. The following singular inscription is on a slab at the west end of the nave: "Hier lieth Interred Adriaen Adriaenzoo Waywell, who when he lived was both Marchand and Master of a Shipp, He deceasen the XXII. of Decemb A^o M.D.C.XX." Mr. H. C. Casley stated that during the restoration of the church a few years ago two doors were found in the east wall, but where the doors led to had never been settled. It had been surmised that the doors gave entrance to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mr. White pointed out that early in the 18th century a vestry was erected on the north side of the chancel and said it was just possible that these doorways may have been erected at the time.

Mr. Sterling Westthorp read some notes made on his visit to Oxford in the year 1879, when he went to the University with a view of obtaining the copy of the portrait of Wolsey, by *Holbein*, now in the Museum. When he asked permission of the Dean of Christchurch, the Dean informed him that he would find in the Chapter-house, then under repair, an interesting stone. Upon inspecting this stone, which was inserted in the wall on the right hand of the entrance to the Chapter-house of Christchurch, Mr. Westthorp found it to be the foundation stone of Wolsey's College at Ipswich, bearing the following inscription— "Anno Christi 1528, et regni Henrici Octavi Regis Angliæ. 20, Mensis Vero Junii 15, positum per Johannam Episcopum Lidensem (Lincoln)." Under this was another stone, inscribed as follows:—"Lapidem hunc e Ruberibus Collegii Wolseiani Gipovicensis erutum, Decano et Canonicis Aedis Christi, supremo Testamento legavit Ricardus Canning, A.M.,

Ecclesiorum de Harkstead et Freston in Agro Suffolk, Rector. A.D. MDCCLXXXIX." From this it appeared that the stone was given to Christchurch by Mr. Canning, and it was on record that the stone was found in two pieces worked into a common wall in Woulfounslane. The translation of the inscription on the foundation stone was as follows:— "In the year of Christ, 1528, and the twentieth of the reign of Henry VIII., King of England, on the fifteenth of June, laid by John Bishop of Lincoln." This was the John Langland who was also employed by the Cardinal to lay the first stone of his college at Oxford. As to the origin and character of Wolsey, it might be interesting to some present to know that there was very early and independent testimony amongst the State papers and MS. of the Republic of Venice. Sebastian Giustinian, Venetian Ambassador in England from April, 1515, to September, 1519, and in constant communication with Wolsey, said in his report on returning to Venice that the Cardinal was of low origin, and that "he ruled both the King and the entire kingdom." On Giustinian's arrival in England the Cardinal used to say to him, "His Majesty will do so and so." Subsequently, by degrees, he went, forgetting himself, and commence, "We will do so and so." Then he reached such a pitch that he used to say, "I shall do so and so." He was about 46 years old, very handsome, learned, extremely eloquent, of vast ability and indefatigable. He transacted alone the same business which occupied all the magistracies, officers, and councils of Venice, both civil and criminal, and all state affairs were managed by him. He was pensive, and had the reputation of being extremely just. He favoured the people exceedingly, and especially the poor, hearing their suits and seeking to despatch them instantly. He also made the lawyers plead gratis for all poor men! He was in very great repute, seven times more so than if he were Pope.

ST. MARY AT THE QUAY CHURCH.

Wolsey's gateway *en route* to St. Mary-at-the-Quay church was inspected. It is in the prevailing style of early 16th century architecture, and consists of a wide well formed arch, with a square hood moulding, above which is a stone bearing the royal arms with supporters, on either side is a trefoil headed niche; this can scarcely have been intended for a principal entrance. The Rev. Evelyn White read lengthy extracts from his published accounts of this church. The most remarkable object of interest was the brass tablet at the east end of the church to the memory of Thomas and Emma Pounder. This, which is one of the best brasses known to be in existence, is in an excellent state of preservation, and probably of Flemish workmanship. An engraving of it forms the frontispiece of Wodderspoon's *Memorials of Ipswich*, and it occupies a prominent position in all standard works on church brasses, &c. Mr. White stated that the chief points of interest in the brass are the two figures of husband and wife, the dress conveying accurate ideas of how our ancestors clothed themselves. The

inscriptions runs, "Here lieth buried Thomas. Pounder, merchant and some time bailiff of Ipswich, which departed in the year 1525, on the 7th day of November, and Emma Pounder, his wife, which departed in the year 15—." The date in the case of the wife had not been filled in, because she survived her husband. Another well preserved brass of a peculiar shape and dated 1590, was in memory of Augustin Parker. In the part of the church known as Tooley's chapel there is a high table or altar with a canopy affixed to the east head, with a brass upon which some quaint lines are engraved. There are many other curious inscriptions. This church anciently afforded the right of sanctuary. The pulpit is a beautiful piece of work richly carved and panelled. It was an excellent specimen of the Jacobean period formerly covered with gilt and paint and had a high desk for the clerk attached. The roof of the nave is very fine, being a double hammer beam roof of handsome construction, without a vestige of colour. It suffered somewhat from rough usage during the time of the Commonwealth. The carved angels which figured at the ends of the hammer beams have disappeared, but the cornice beneath retains some of its elaborate work. The compartment nearest the chancel arch is boarded, not an uncommon thing in roofs of this kind. Just by Tooley's chapel is a squint or hagioscope. It is an opening through the pier of the wall near the pulpit for the purpose of enabling the worshippers to witness the elevation of the Host and other ceremonies once performed at the high altar. The perpendicular font is in a remarkably good state of preservation. There is an Elizabethan chalice marked "M.K. 1583." The Register Books contain many interesting entries.

THE HALF MOON INN.

Leaving St. Mary-at-the-Quay church, the next object attracting attention was the 'Half Moon Inn,' remarkable for the well-known corner-piece of "the Fox and Geese." Similar representations, slightly altered in detail, are not uncommon both in wood and stone, in ecclesiastical buildings and elsewhere. Many of the party entered the house, in the upper story of which two of the rooms, oak panelled throughout, having a handsome old mantle piece, and with oak beams and ornamentation in the ceiling, appear to have been originally one.

THE OLD BLACK FRIARS' REFECTORY.

The supposed remains of the Dominican or Black Friars' Refectory, at the rear of Christ's Hospital School, were next visited. The remains comprise a number of roughly formed arches, and give but a feeble idea of the extensive stretch of buildings which formerly occupied so much space between the old Shirehall and Lower Orwell street. The materials of the ancient buildings were evidently worked into those now standing in the locality, this is specially apparent in Star lane.

THE MALTSTER'S ARMS, QUAY STREET.

In an upper room on the premises was to be seen in a rather dilapidated state, an interesting carved mantelpiece, which had been

purchased by Mr. Felix Cobbold, for his residence at Felixstowe. A portion of the material was of deal, the lower part of stone. Some interesting features were observed in this neighbourhood.

“DRAKE’S CABIN.”—THE NEPTUNE INN—MR. RIDLEY’S PREMISES.

The Jew’s burial-ground and other features of the locality sustained the interest until the residence of Mr. Sheldrake, No. 99, Fore street, was reached. The “notes” read by the Rev. Evelyn White stated that the little that remains here was worthy of special notice. The small room on the ground floor is pannelled throughout with oak, but the centre of attraction is a mantelpiece of exquisite beauty and workmanship. In addition to the ordinary charms which characterise this class of work, three distinct compartments contain paintings—one is a portrait of a gentleman in Elizabethan costume, using a telescope; the other two represent a terrestrial globe and a ship. Beneath the portrait are the lines—

“HE THAT TRAVELS GOD’S WORLD ABOUT
SHALL SEE GOD’S WONDERS IN HIS WORKS,” etc.

It is conjectured, and there is some show of reason for the belief, that Thomas Eldred, who accompanied Cavendish in his far-famed nautical expedition round the world, resided here—some even say died. Although there is much to favour the former, there is but little or nothing in the parish register to confirm the latter statement. The popular belief in the parish was that the panelling formed the cabin of the renowned Sir Francis Drake, hence it was spoken of as “Drake’s cabin.” The similarity of the portrait to well-authenticated pictures of Eldred was sufficient to warrant the supposition that the paintings relate to him and his exploits.

The bold and striking exterior of the “Neptune,” immediately opposite, and the ornamental work of the interior, occupied the party for some little time. The same kind of work is found in a large proportion of the ancient houses in the locality. A move was then made to the premises of Mr. Ridley, higher up the street, characterised by a pargetted exterior, with fine bay windows and ornamental eaves. The mantel-piece in the counting-house is especially good. In the old court yard was a moulded beam running the entire length, upon which is carved “JHON VMERE. 1588;” a date occurring elsewhere in the same street. The points of interest *en route* to St. Stephen’s Church were the Tankard Inn, formerly part of the town residence of Sir Anthony Wingfield, the “Coach and Horses,” on the site of Charles Brandon’s mansion, and some carved house ornamentation opposite.

ST. STEPHEN’S AND ST. LAWRENCE CHURCHES.

Arrived at St. Stephen’s church, the archæologists inspected a little niche close by the north door and opposite the principal entrance, and the curious pillars, believed to be Purbeck marble. The remains of two brasses attracted a good deal of attention. On leaving the church attention was directed to a holy water stoup in the west wall of the

tower, observable from St. Stephen's lane, and the Priest's doorway of which remains exist in one of the south buttresses. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the church is a handsome mural tablet of alabaster, gilt, and painted, to the memory of Robert and Mary Leman, who are represented in a kneeling attitude and in a like posture below are their five children. The inscription is interesting :—

“Beneath this Monument entombed lye
The rare remark of a conivgall tye
Robert and Mary who to show how neere
They did comply how to each other deare
One loath behind the other long to stay
(As married) dyed to-gether in one day.”

At St. Lawrence the handsome and elaborate carving of the outer west door of the tower, and similar work on a second door on the left of the entrance, attracted notice. A curious relic—the remains of brasses on a ground work of stone, with an inscription not satisfactorily deciphered—was believed to have been taken from a tomb. The Rev. Evelyn White stated that the churchwardens' books were of some interest, and read some few extracts from them. On the outside of the east wall an inscription beneath the window reads as follows :—“Pray for the souls of John Baldwyn and his wife Joane, and all Christian souls.” Mr. White remarked that the church gave the idea more of a college-chapel than a parish church. The chancel of the church was built by John Draper, whose trade is indicated by the shears which are carved on the east wall. The remainder of the church was erected by John Botwood, in the 15th century. A church stood on the spot in Norman times. The fine tower, recently rebuilt, was much admired. The programme included a visit to a subterranean chapel on the premises lately occupied by Mr. William Hunt, in Tavern street and Dial lane. This, however, had been recently bricked up. The Rev. Evelyn White stated that it was brought to his notice by Mr. H. C. Casley. The entrance was some feet below the street level, and he thought there was no reason to doubt that there were portions of old English doorways. He believed one door communicated with St. Lawrence church, and the other with a vault lower down the street. There was a feeling at first that the subterranean way communicated with the priory which formerly stood on the other side of the street. Mr. White also alluded to the Priory.

The “Ancient House,” occupied by Messrs. Pawsey and Hayes, having been visited some years ago by the Society, was not included in the programme, but many of the visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the interesting building.

THE LUNCHEON.

At 1.30 upwards of 40 ladies and gentlemen sat down to luncheon at the White Horse Hotel, at which Lord John Hervey presided.

The PRESIDENT having referred in terms of high appreciation to the services rendered to the Institute by the Rev. Evelyn White, and

especially in reference to the immense pains he had been at in making the arrangements in connection with the present occasion, his Lordship proceeded to say that the Institute existed for the purpose of studying and recording the archæology, natural history, and antiquities of the county. They did not wish to confine their operations to West Suffolk, but rather to extend them over the county. It was a long time since they visited Ipswich, and when they came they saw so little of the many objects of interest and historical memorials of the past that he felt they had done wisely in coming again. They had that morning learned a great deal of the religious and social life of their ancestors, still much remained behind. Since the Society visited Ipswich, two things of importance had occurred, viz., the arrangement of the records of the Corporation, and the creation of the new Museum. Besides the creation of the material building, the collection had been admirably housed by the Curator, Dr. J. E. Taylor. He regretted that while they had a good number of new members, they were aware of the loss of an old and valued member, the Rev. Hugh Pigot, late of Hadleigh, author of the history of that Danish town and other writings on Suffolk subjects. His loss left a vacancy it would be difficult to fill.

THE BOROUGH ARCHIVES AND REGALIA.

The afternoon's work was commenced by inspecting the borough archives and regalia, which were displayed in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, the Mayor (John May, Esq.), and other gentlemen being present. The objects inspected included "the loving cup," the silver oar, and the valuable records frequently referred to. Mr. Westhorp read extracts from the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which referred to the flight of "John the Black," with the records in the reign of Henry III. To replace these records 24 bailiffs, in the 19th of Edward III., prepared the Little Domesday Book. Two of these remain in the possession of the Corporation, the third having passed, under circumstances familiar to the townsfolk, to the British Museum. Another volume was the Great Domesday Book—a beautiful specimen of penmanship—associated with the name of Richard Percival, (see pp. 195). The manuscript of Nathaniel Bacon was also very interesting. Bacon, was a great supporter of the Parliamentary party in the time of Cromwell. He (Mr. Westhorp) had lately been obtaining information for a memoir of him, and he appeared to be a most extraordinary man, of indefatigable industry. He was Recorder of Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's, Town Clerk of Ipswich, once representative of the University of Cambridge, and Chairman of the seven associated counties, member in four successive Parliaments for Ipswich with his brother Francis, churchwarden of St. Margaret's, &c. Bacon seemed to have taken great interest in the restoration of St. Margaret's church, and in proof of this fact, Mr. Evelyn White had informed him that his arms appeared in the roof. This remarkable manuscript was compiled from the old records of the borough, and concluded in this remark-

able way:—"The last day of January put a sad period into my pen, and it is in the goodness of Almighty God I have summed up the affairs of the government of this town of Ipswich by bailiffs, who are happy in this—that God hath established their seat more surely than the throne of kings."

The PRESIDENT tendered the thanks of the Society to the Mayor, and expressed regret that other arrangements having been made they were compelled to decline his worship's invitation to luncheon in the Council Chamber. The Mayor replied, and the party inspected the ancient stocks stored in the Police Station. The portrait of Nathaniel Bacon in the Council Chamber—said to have been taken during life—was also examined.

THE TOWN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Proceeding next to the Museum, the party assembled in the Curator's room, where a small collection of antiquities specially gathered for the occasion was displayed. Here the Rev. Evelyn White was to have read his specially prepared paper on "The Old Inns and Taverns of Ipswich," but its extreme length led him to defer it. The paper appears at pp. 136—183. Mr. WESTHORN first read a paper descriptive of the ancient library, stating that it was the same information he had given at the visit of the British Archæological Association a few years since. Reference to the early printers of Ipswich, elicited from the Rev. Evelyn White a statement that Bale's *Britanicorum Scriptorum* printed in Ipswich in 1548 by Joan Overton contained a portrait of Wickliffe many years older than the most ancient portrait of Wickliffe lately exhibited in the British Museum in connection with the Wickliffe Quincentenary. On making this known to the British Museum authorities, the book containing the portrait was at once added to the collection. The Rev. EVELYN WHITE exhibited an ancient steelyard weight (13th century) found in the grounds of Mr. Hale, at Claydon, and read his paper which appears at page 131, &c. Mr. White also exhibited a fine copy of the old Sarum Hours and an illuminated Latin Psalter, in the original pigskin binding (15th century). Mr. Chas. Golding contributed a collection of ancient Suffolk prints and manuscripts chiefly relating to the town. The Rev. J. BECK exhibited and described a very interesting collection of antiquities. The principal feature was a set of ten curious Elizabethan fruit platters or trenchers, purchased for 2s. at a sale at Clare (*see* page 220). A Runic calendar, commonly called a "clog almanck," purchased in Sweden in 1866. It was made of reindeer horn, and was unique, owing to the fact that it extended only to 364 days. Mr. Beck mentioned a legend on the point, and said this was one of the few calendars supporting it. The date of the calendar was believed to be between 1220 and 1250. Gaffes, or cock-fighting spears, a Persian inkhorn, and some remarkable specimens of flint weapons from Narbonne, in France, were included in the case. A very fine Reliquary, sent by Mr. Buchanan Scott, was much admired (*see* page 302). Dr. Taylor read a paper on