

just mentioned. From this accumulated and overlaying material I obtained, first, some very broad-headed nails, used for tying waggon wheels, and also pieces of the iron tyres, both indicating that the wheels must have been very large and broad. An iron stirrup turned up, remarkable for its rude workmanship. In the uppermost part of the road material, a steel "strike-a-light" brought us up to the date of tinder-boxes. No coins whatever were met with in the older beds, and only a few of Anne and the Georges in the later road material. After passing the site of the ancient Westgate, on the outer part of it, in St.

Matthew's, we came upon five human skeletons, at a depth of six feet from the surface. The skull of one was broken into, as though its owner had died a violent death. No metal or coins of any kind were associated with these remains. Continuing the sewerage cutting up to the top of St. Matthew's (where for the present it terminates) we find it ascending higher ground. In the section, the place previously occupied by the virgin soil, and the peat bed, was taken by a layer of wiry peat, very dry, of about 18 inches in thickness. This I found to be almost entirely composed of roots and branches of the common heather. The absence of Roman remains is very remarkable. The ancient history of the town of Ipswich, is very poor in incident, and this chapter in its early physical history may in some measure help us to realize its first beginnings as a group of rude huts, inhabited by as rude inhabitants."

THE CHRISTCHURCH MANSION.

Mr. T. N. Fonnereau kindly granted permission to visit the Christchurch (Elizabethan) mansion, and the large party, on leaving the Museum, proceeded thither at 4.30.

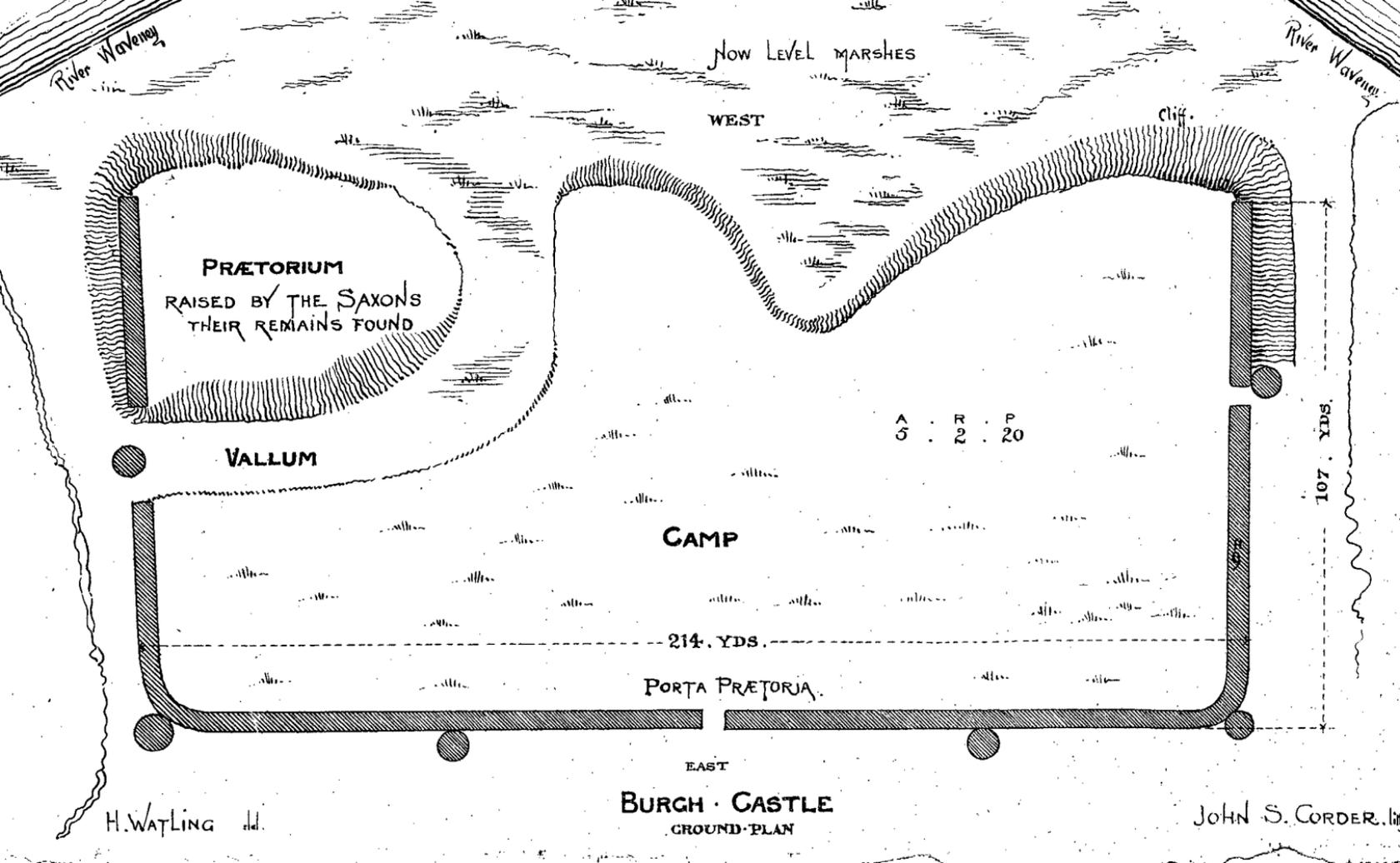
The Rev. EVELYN WHITE read from copious notes in the dining hall. He stated that the mansion occupied the site of the old Christchurch or Holy Trinity Priory, established in 1172—one of the earliest monasteries in the town. It was inhabited by Augustine Canons, but was not large. He invited the company to inspect a fine monumental slab, now used as a door-step outside the conservatory, stating that he had very little doubt in his mind that it formerly covered the remains of the founder of the priory and his wife Norman and Langeline, notwithstanding that the slab only dated from the 13th century probably. Tracing the history of the priory, Mr. White said he had been informed by Mr. Fonnereau that the late Mr. Powell Hunt, a local antiquary, stated with much assurance that remains of a Druid temple were found during excavations on the bowling green. Fragments of tessellated pavement had been discovered at the spot where the ice-house now stands, where there was also a covered well, no doubt used by the inmates of the Priory; fragments of ornamental masonry were constantly being turned out, showing clearly that the mansion was largely made up of material which in olden days formed another building. The date of the mansion (1549) was stated in a stone over the chief entrance, and there are several interesting inscriptions of

this character. The entrance hall is very imposing, and presents some of the best features. It is oak panelled, and overlooked from a gallery on each side, the latter leading to several suites of large and well-proportioned apartments. The hall is richly adorned with portraits, among them being Charles, Earl of Yvery and his Countess, ancestors of the Fonnereau family. Several beautifully-carved and inlaid chests stand in the hall and adjacent corridors. One of the rooms on the ground floor contains a numerous collection of stuffed birds, and on the wall hangs some handsome tapestry work, representing Venus and the Graces, the colours being still bright. In another room a large cartoon, by Edward Smythe, adorns the wall. The subject is Sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen; the hero is depicted at the moment of declining the proffered cup of cold water, and motioning that it be given to the wounded soldiers. All the rooms were unreservedly thrown open to the visitors. The tradition of "confessional" attaches to a small room on the second floor, owing probably to the form of an opening, somewhat resembling a squint, in the wall. The tradition was declared to be purely mythical.

Several members of Mr. Fonnereau's family were present and used every endeavour to interest the large party. Before leaving the mansion, the visitors were invited to partake of refreshments.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

The daylight was fast waning when the remnant of the party visited St. Margaret's Church, and the numerous objects of interest could only be seen by the aid of gaslight. The octagonal font is remarkable for a curious inscription *sal et saliva*, on one of the shields. The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White stated that the inscription referred to the ancient custom of the priest, when baptising the child, putting salt in its mouth and anointing with spittle. The splendid open timber roof, a curious slab in memory of the first of the Withipole's occupying Christ Church mansion, (fixed near the north transept door,) the almost perfect remains of an altar tomb in the Lady chapel, rood staircase with doorway on either side, stone coffin lid with floriated pattern, a curious painting of the Prince of Wales' Feathers (A.D. 1660), and other objects were examined. The register dates from 1536, and is one of the oldest in England. The Rev. Mr. Murray, a former incumbent of the parish, converted the earliest book from a fragment into a well-preserved volume; it is written on paper. The entries include the burial of a female hanged for witchcraft on Bolton Common, a reference to the character and death of Edward VI, etc., etc. The deeply interesting history of the old Priory, and the church, &c., will shortly be published in a volume compiled by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, curate of the parish. With this visit the long, but most pleasant day came to an end, the meeting having afforded the greatest satisfaction to a considerable body of ardent archæologists, who thoroughly appreciated the efforts that had been made to interest them.



River Waveney

NOW LEVEL MARSHES

River Waveney

WEST

Cliff

PRÆTORIUM
RAISED BY THE SAXONS
THEIR REMAINS FOUND

A 5 R 2 P 20

VALLUM

107. YDS.

CAMP

214. YDS.

PORTA PRÆTORIA

EAST

BURGH CASTLE
GROUND PLAN

JOHN S. CORDER. 1881

H. WATLING del.