



THE ARTISTIC

DRAWING SOCIETY

1867

G. R. MACKARNESS: M. A. HON. SEC.

W. F. Francis, Jan 14, 1868.

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The Ham Anastatic Drawing Society.

1867.



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G. R. MACKARNESS MA HON SEC



An English Bishop of the XV century.



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The Ilam Anastatic Drawing Society.

THIS Society was established in the year 1859, at Ilam, in the County of Stafford, for the purpose of collecting amateur Drawings in pen and ink, from all parts of the kingdom, to be printed in an annual volume. The sketches are intended to illustrate the topography of Great Britain and Ireland, the scenery, churches, manor-houses, and monastic ruins of the land—with special *preference* for those subjects of which there exist few, if any, published engravings.

It is obvious that numerous as are the illustrated works on topography and architecture which yearly issue from the press, there are yet thousands of interesting subjects of which no print or engraving can be procured.

This Society's publications, therefore, if well supported, might prove of considerable value to the antiquarian and the archæologist, and usefully supplement the various architectural journals, &c., whose funds do not admit of profuse illustration.

For the sake of reference and appropriate classification, the sketches are arranged according to the respective dioceses in which the sketches are found; and it is thought probable that members will take a special interest in getting as many illustrations as possible of the remarkable and comparatively unknown features of their own particular neighbourhood from year to year.

Eight volumes have now been published, containing more than 250 sketches, principally of views in England, but comprehending also subjects from Wales, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

The subscription is 10s. 6d. annually, for which each member receives the annual volume at Christmas. Those who contribute sketches, which are accepted, will receive also ten copies of each of their own drawings.

It is considered needless here to give any description of the mode of drawing in Anastatic ink. Any one who is desirous of a full and explicit account of the whole process may obtain it, by post, from *Mr. Cowell, Anastatic Printer, Ipswich*, whose little pamphlet (price 6d.) affords all the needful information.

At the request of several members of the Society, foreign sketches are admitted, and will be appended at the end of the volume.

Members of the Society are requested to make the objects of the Society known among their friends who may be interested in such subjects. Non-subscribers' sketches will not be refused, if worthy of insertion.

All communications to be addressed to

REV. G. R. MACKARNESS, Hon. Sec.,
Ilam Vicarage, Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

Dec. 1867.

N.B. The issue of the present volume has been unavoidably delayed, so that it appears some weeks later than usual. Members are requested to send their drawings earlier in the year. The Secretary regrets that a smaller number of sketches were sent in this year than in former years. It is hoped, that the volume for 1868 will shew a marked contrast in its dimensions, the Society having received a considerable accession of members within the last few months.

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1867.

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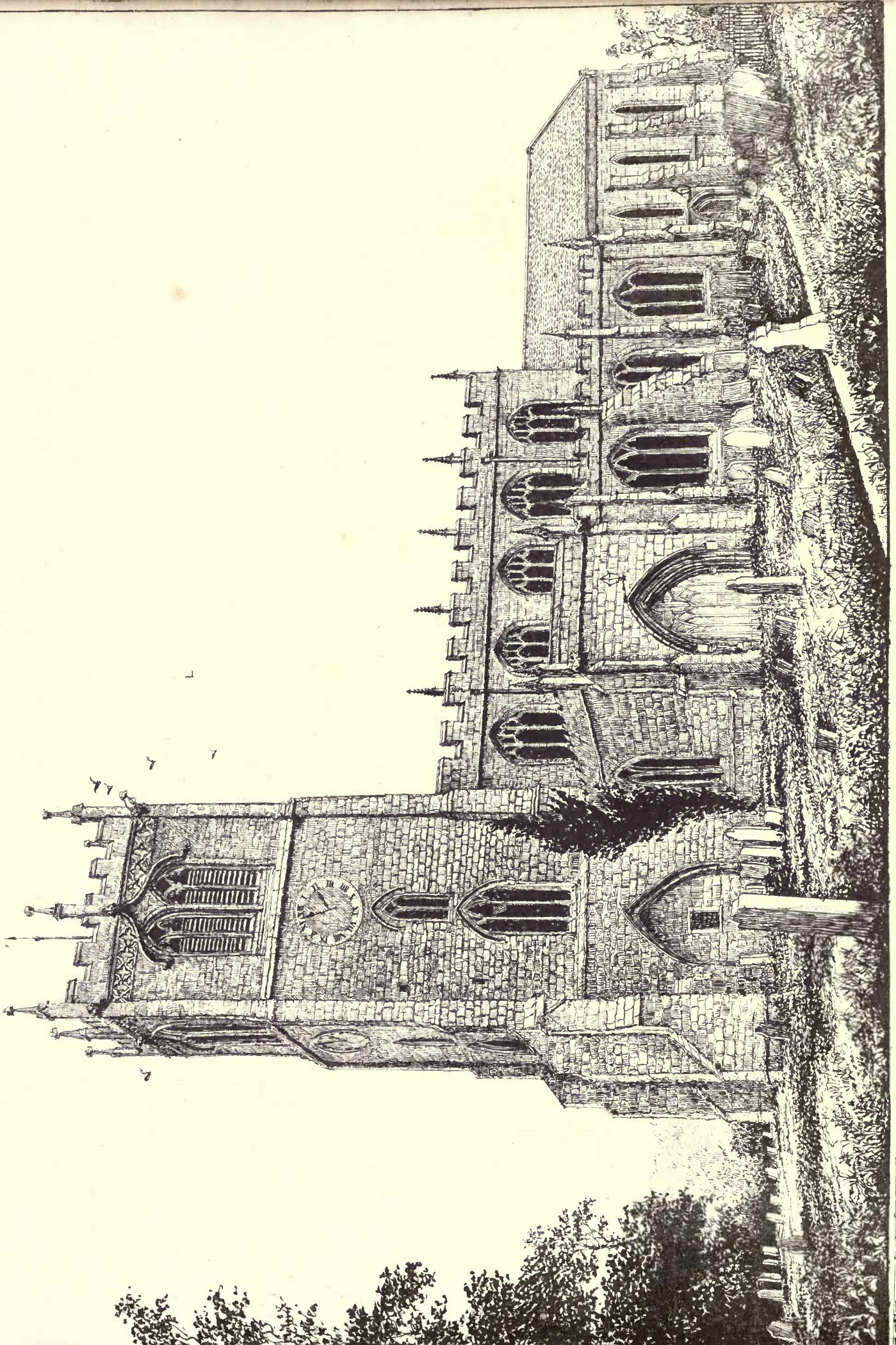
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ECCLESHALL: CHVRCH.

Eccleshall Church, Staffordshire. (Rev. W. F. Francis) This view of Eccleshall church will have a special, though melancholy, interest for many members of the Ham Anastatic Drawing Society, so closely is that fabric connected with the memory of the late revered prelate, Bishop Lonsdale, whose loss has been so deeply felt in the diocese of Lichfield, the diocese in which this Society had its origin, the good bishop himself being one of the earliest supporters of its humble endeavours to illustrate British archæology and topography. In this church alone Bishop Lonsdale ordained 646 Priests, and 567 Deacons during his long episcopate, and he lies buried in the north-eastern corner of the churchyard, close by the pathway which he was so often accustomed to tread on his way from the Palace (Eccleshall Castle) to attend the services of the parish church.

The church is now undergoing a careful restoration by Mr. Street, but it has been thought that this sketch of the exterior, as it was till the last year, may not be uninteresting, as connected with the life and labours of one of the wisest, and most charitable Bishops of this or any other age of the English church.

The architectural history of Eccleshall church is pretty clearly told by the sketch. It is an early English building, with considerable additions in the Perpendicular style.

Besides Bishop Lonsdale, the following prelates are known to have been buried in the church, or churchyard.

Bishop Samson in 1554.

Bishop Bentham in 1578.

Bishop Overton in 1609.

Bishop Wright, who died in Eccleshall Castle, while it was "besieged by rebels under Sir William Brereton," was buried here in 1643.

Bishop Bowstead's remains were laid in the chancel in 1843.

This church is also celebrated as having afforded refuge to Margaret, Queen of the unfortunate Henry VI, in 1459. After witnessing, from the lofty tower of Mucklestone church, the defeat of the royal troops at the battle of Blore Heath, she is said to have escaped on horseback to Eccleshall, and there to have sought sanctuary in the church.



St. Mary's: Stafford:



St. Oswald's: Ashburnham:



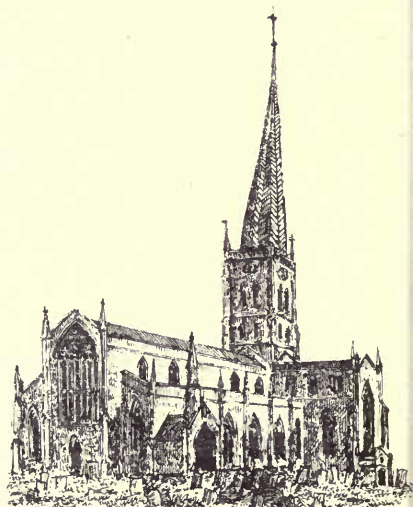
Church of the Holy Trinity: Eccleshall: Staff.



St Peter's Wolverhampton



LICHFIELD: CATHEDRAL: W.F.F.



CHESTERFIELD: DERBYSHIRE:



All Saints: Derby:



The Abbey Church Shrewsbury



Chapel: Derbyshire:



St. John Baptist: Tideswell: Derbyshire:

Remarkable Churches of the Diocese of Lichfield. (Rev. W. F. Francis.) Although the *village* churches of the diocese of Lichfield (comprising Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and a large part of Shropshire), will not, as a rule, bear comparison with those of some other dioceses, as, *e.g.*, with the magnificent village churches of Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, or Somersetshire, yet this ancient diocese has reason to be proud of many of the principal churches of her large towns, which attest the liberality of former generations of churchmen.

An attempt has been made in the annexed sketch to bring together slight representations of a *few* of the most remarkable, and there are many more in the diocese which might well claim to stand with them, if space permitted.

The most cursory notice must suffice :

1. The graceful cathedral, dedicated to S. Chad, at Lichfield, commenced in 1129. Its total length is 379 feet, and the height of its central spire 258. The fabric suffered severely in Cromwell's times, but it was renovated in the episcopate of Bp. Hacket, and re-consecrated in 1669. Recently, in Bp. Lonsdale's episcopate, the interior has been exquisitely restored.

2. S. Mary's, Stafford. It is 178 feet in length. The date of its foundation is unknown, but there is evidence of its existence in the reign of king John. Its lofty spire was blown down in 1593, and has not been restored. The whole church had fallen into a sad state, when, in 1840, it was restored under the superintendence of Mr. Scott, a large proportion of the funds being contributed by one of the members of this Society.

3. S. Peter's, Wolverhampton, a spacious and beautiful structure. It was a collegiate church annexed to the deanery of Windsor, by Edward IV. The first foundation of the college dates from Saxon times. The present church has been thoroughly restored within the last few years.

4. Church of the Holy Trinity, Eccleshall, described in the preceding page.

5. All Saints, Derby, has a fine massive tower, rising to the height of 174 feet, probably built at the close of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. An incongruous nave was added in the 18th century. It was formerly a collegiate church.

6. S. Oswald's, Ashbourne. A singularly elegant building of the 13th century. It was dedicated in 1241. It contains fine monuments of the Cockayne family.

7. All Saints, Chesterfield, is celebrated for its spire, 230 feet high, so singularly twisted, that it seems to lean from whichever side it is approached. It is said to have been dedicated in the year 1232.

8. S. John Baptist, Tideswell. A very fine church of the 14th century. It contains a brass monument of Robert Purslove, (in full episcopal vestments) *suffragan bishop of Hull* in the year 1579—an interesting monument in the present state of ecclesiastical controversy.

9. S. Wistan, Repton. A very ancient church, remarkable for its thin spire, 108 feet in height. Beneath the chancel a curious crypt has been discovered, dating from Saxon times.

10. The Abbey church, Shrewsbury. This fine church, built of red sandstone, was in great part demolished at the dissolution. The nave and western tower now constitute the church of Holy-cross parish.

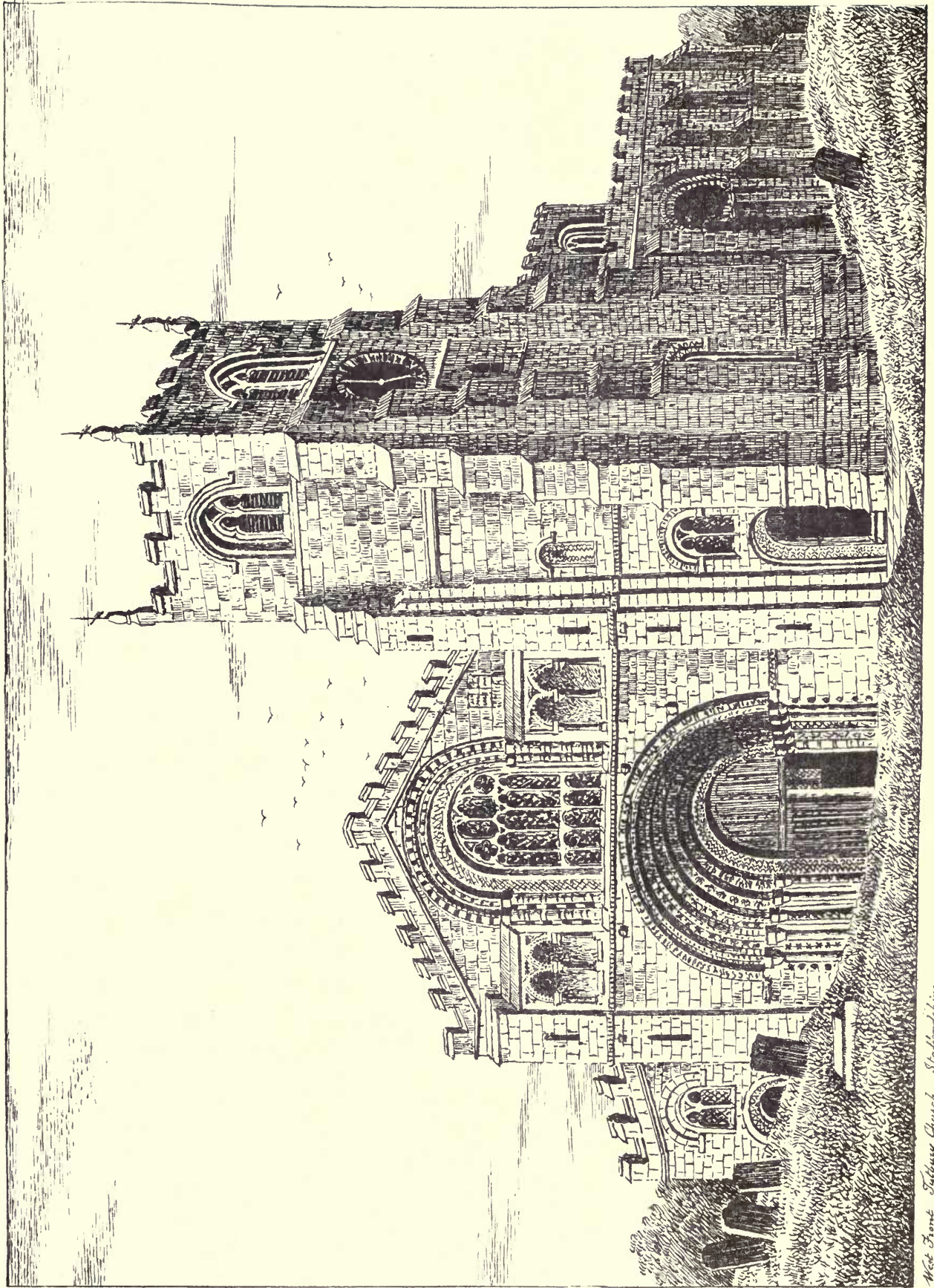
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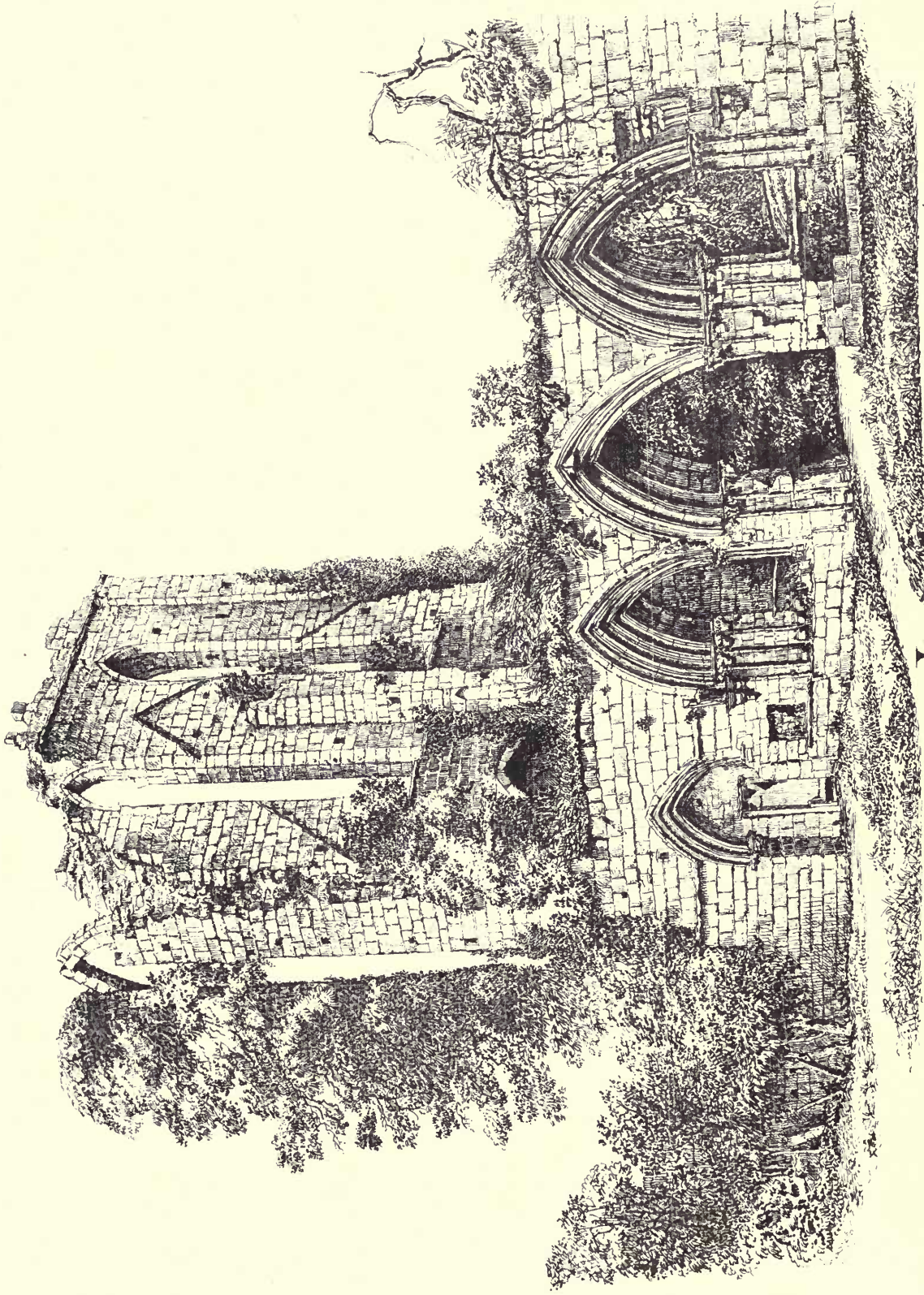


West Front Stubbury Church, Staffordshire.

J. Sedden Engr., October 1867.

Tutbury Church, Staffordshire. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) This fine church, now parochial, is all that remains of the ancient priory of Tutbury. It is situated on the slope of the hill on which still stand the extensive ruins of Tutbury castle, so well known in history as the splendid residence of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and afterwards as the prison-house of Mary, Queen of Scots. The priory was founded in the eleventh century by Henry de Ferrers, for Benedictine monks. At the dissolution, it was surrendered by the last prior, Arthur Meverell, a member of the family of Meverell of Throwley, the ruins of whose venerable manor house still exist in the parish of Ilam. The nave of the abbey church has since that time been used as the parish church of Tutbury, and is remarkable for its magnificent west door of Norman architecture. The old choir perished, but the whole church is now being restored, and a chancel added, under the able superintendence of Mr. Street. A high pointed roof has replaced the flat leaden one, and now almost conceals the low massive tower of the ancient priory church.





*Drawn from a photograph by
W. F. Francis. Sept. 4
1867*



CROXDEN: ABBEY: STAPES:

Ruins of Croxden Abbey, Staffordshire. (Rev. W. F. Francis.) These venerable ruins are very extensive, and deserve far greater attention than they have received from antiquarians and archæologists. They are situated in a narrow valley, watered by a rivulet, in the hamlet of Croxden, about two miles from Alton, in the county of Stafford.

The founder of the abbey was Bertram de Verdun, who, in 1176, gave some Cistercian monks in Normandy a piece of ground to build a house for their order. This was not at Croxden, but three years later they removed to the present site. Bertram de Verdun died and was buried at Acre, in the Holy Land, on S. Bartholomew's day, 1192. A few years later the abbot of Croxden was physician to King John, and attended him on his death-bed, at Newark. Tradition goes on to say that the heart of the unworthy monarch was buried at Croxden.

William de Howton, the sixth abbot, would seem to have been a man of taste and learning, for he greatly adorned the abbey with "polished stones," and "purchased of Master Solomon, archdeacon of Leicester, the whole bible with glossarial notes, for 50 marks sterling." (*Vide* Dugdale's *Monasticon*.)

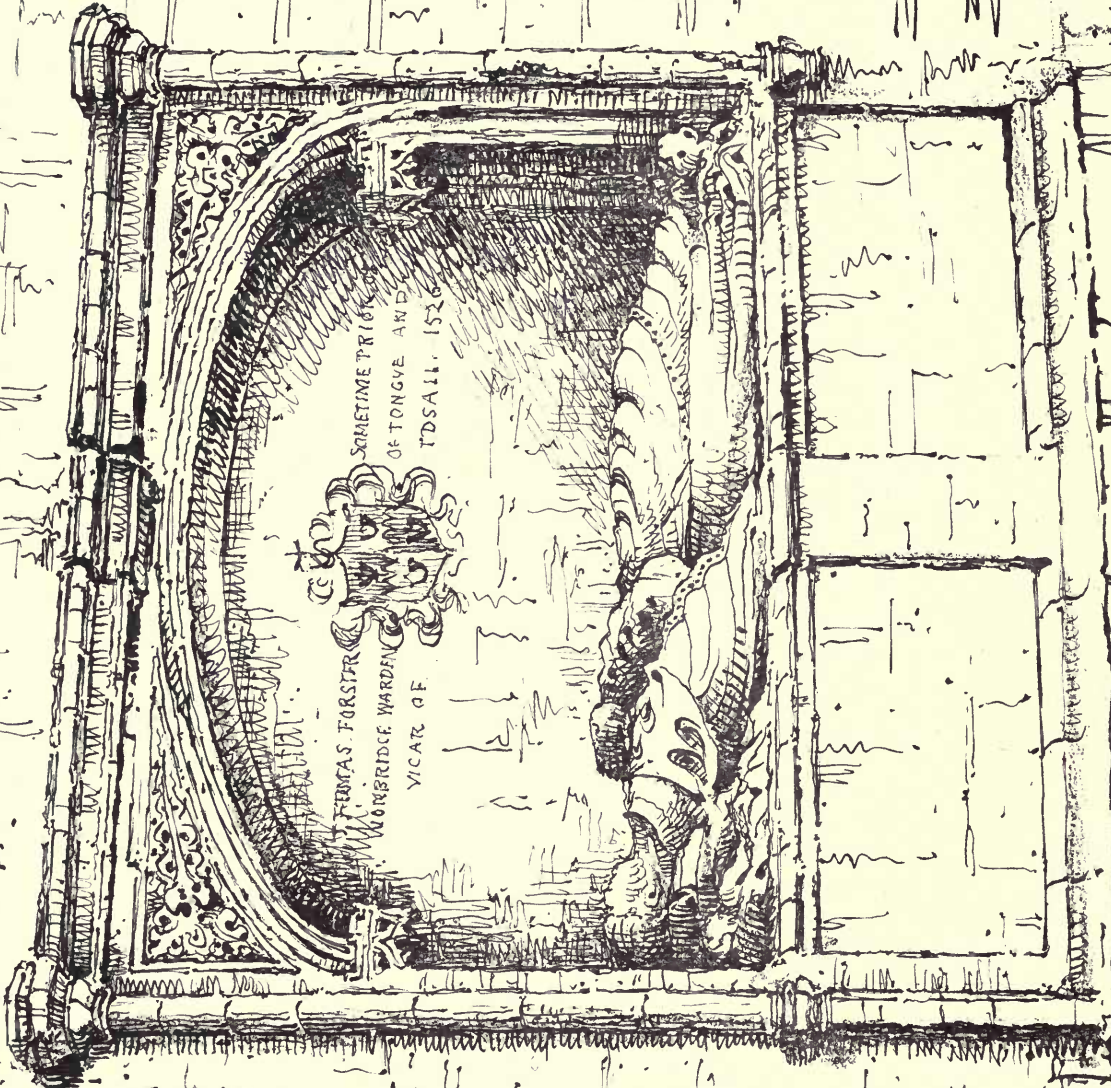
The records of all the religious houses of the middle-ages throw great light upon the history and manners of the times, associated as they were with the social and religious, as well as often the political life of the nation; and Croxden is no exception. After several centuries of varying prosperity and vigour, laxity of discipline and decay, it shared the fate of so many other monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII, and was surrendered, with all its lands, to the spoiler's hands. The west end of the church, with its three lofty lancet windows, is the most conspicuous part of the building which remains, but there are many architectural details, of great beauty, scattered among the pigsties and farm buildings of the adjoining farm-house. In fact the outlines of the ground-plan of the monastic buildings can be pretty clearly traced. The property now belongs to the earl of Macclesfield, of whom it is not too much to hope, that he will do all in his power to save from desecration and decay, what remains of this venerable religious house.

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Tomb of Thomas Forster
1526
Wombrook Ch.

Tomb of Thomas Forster, Shiffnal, Shropshire. (*Rev. J. Brooke.*) This interesting monumental effigy is situated on the north wall of the chancel of Shiffnal church; and, according to the inscription and coat of arms remaining within the arch, is that of Thomas Forster, there described as "sometime prior of Wombridge, warden of Tongue, and vicar of Idsall;" all of which were then existing within a few miles of each other.

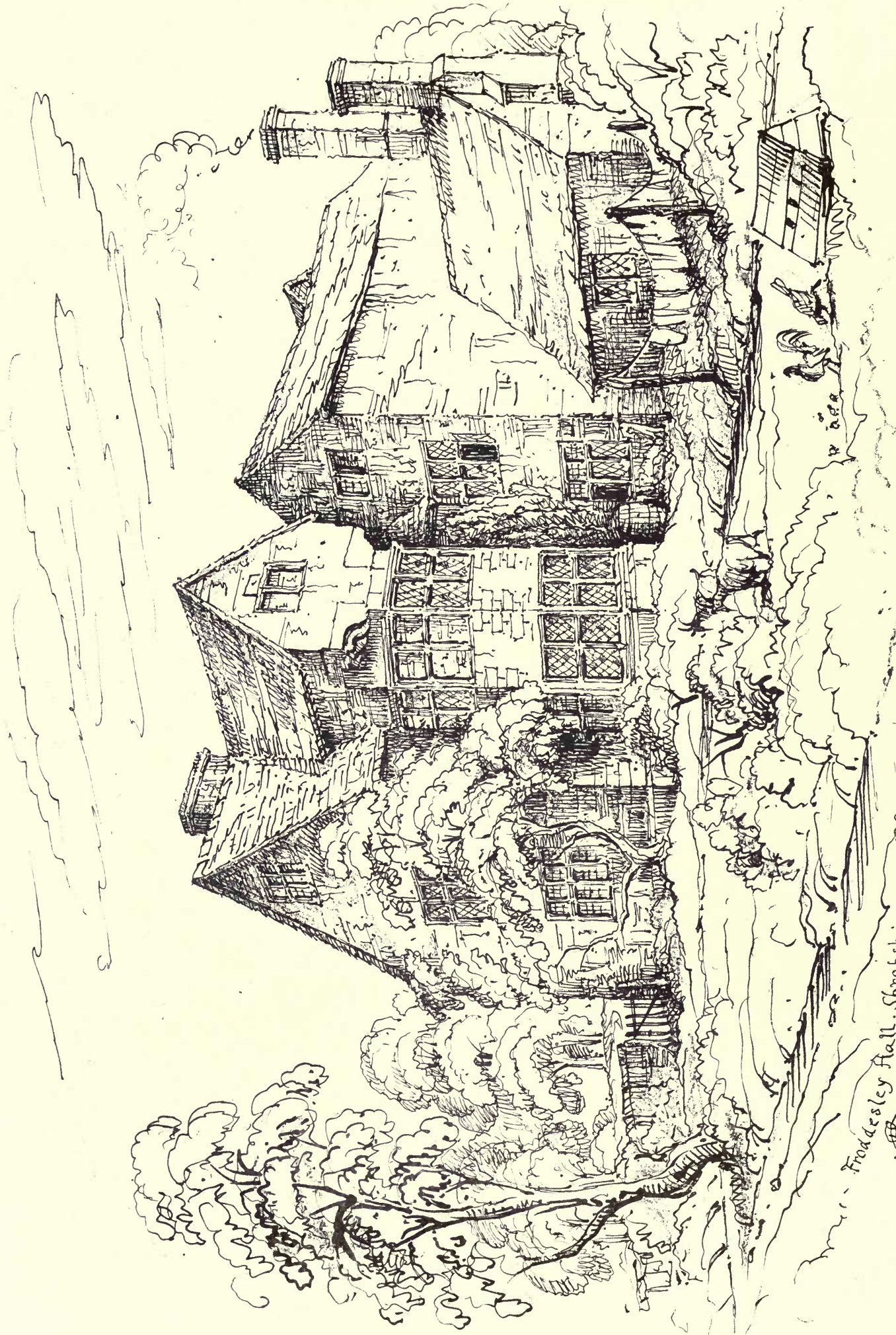
Wombridge was a priory, founded about A.D. 1130, for Augustine Canons, by William de Hadley.

Tongue or Tong, was a college founded A.D. 1411, for a Warden and four Chaplains, the ruins of which still exist near that church.

Idsall was synonymous with Shiffnal, the two names being used indiscriminately. It was endowed as a vicarage A.D. 1436, by the master of Battlefield abbey.

This effigy has a further interest attached to it, from Thomas Forster having been a near relation of Anthony Forster, the notorious "Fire-the-fagot" of Sir W. Scott's Kenilworth. Their paternal estate then lay within the parish of Shiffnal, in the manor of Evelith, or Ivelith, as recorded in Anthony's epitaph in Cumnor church, where he is described as one "qui quondam Iphlethæ Salopiensis erat."

This family of Forster took its name from the privilege attached to it, of being the *Foresters* of the royal forest of Wrekin, the emblem of which, a hunting horn, is conspicuous in their armorial bearings. Thomas Forster was buried here, 1526. Anthony Forster was buried at Cumnor, 1572.



Frodlesley Hall, Shropshire.
1867

Frodesley Hall, Shropshire. (*Rev. J. Brooke.*) This house is situated in the parish of the same name, about 8 miles south-east of Shrewsbury. It is built of sandstone, and the curious bracketing of the corners of the upper storey give it a character, which deserves notice. The manor is one of very early date, being mentioned in Domesday, and was then held by one Siward, under earl Fitz-alan.

The present hall was formerly the residence of Col. Scriven, a staunch adherent of king Charles I. It is now only used as a farm-house.

The Roman Watling Street runs through the parish.

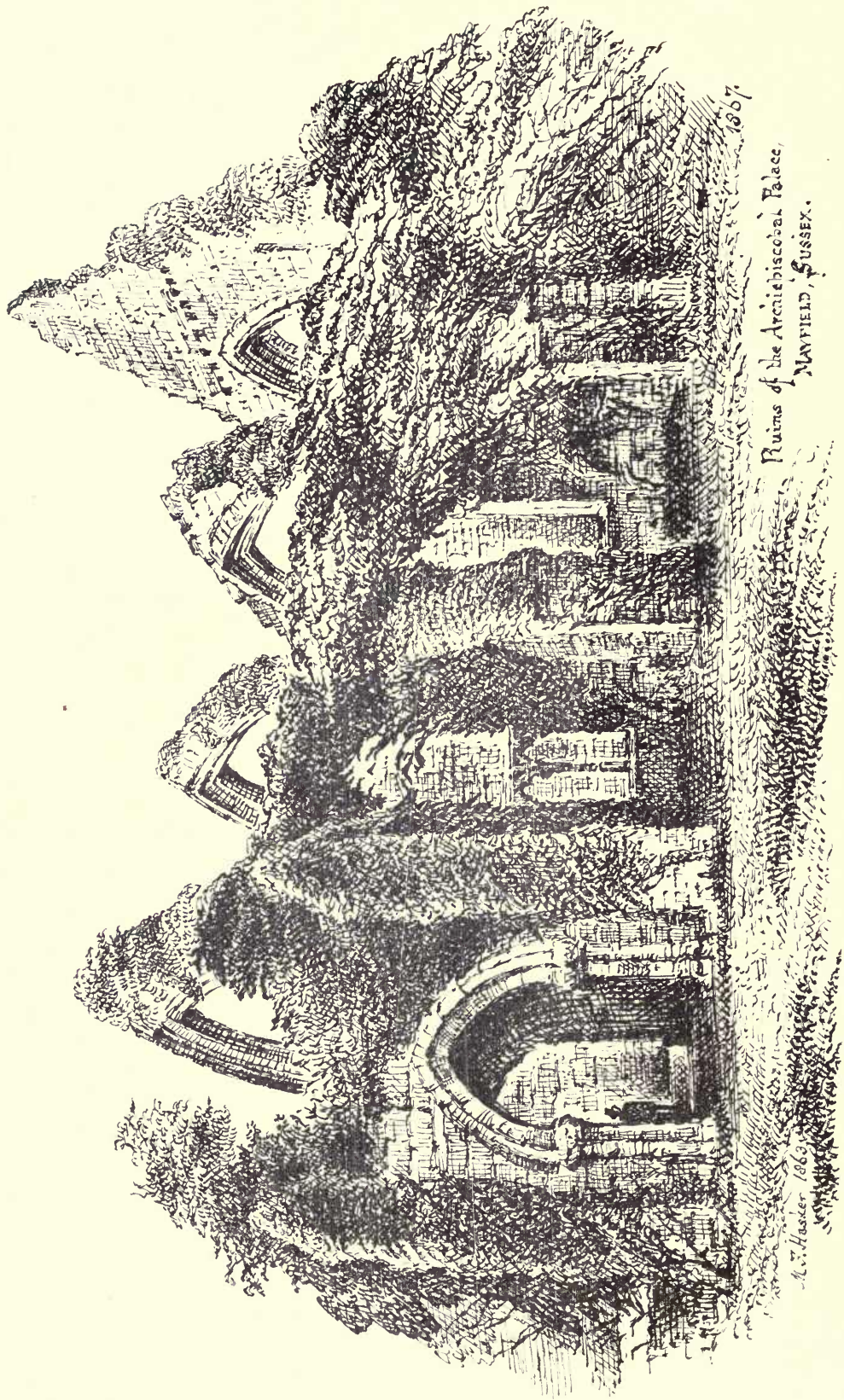


in malling

West Malling Abbey, Kent. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) Between five and six miles from Maidstone Bishop Gundulph founded a Benedictine Nunnery at West Malling in the year 1000, of which a small portion of the church remains. The object represented in the sketch is part of a western tower of rich Norman work, apparently of a much later date than that of the foundation.

Part of the southern transept also remains, and a gateway with some gothic work. The upper part of the tower is an octagon of the latest perpendicular.

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Ruins of the Archbishop's Palace,
MAYFIELD, SUSSEX.

M. Hasler 1869

1867

Ruins of the Archiepiscopal Palace, Hayfield, Sussex. (*Miss Hasker.*) This Palace was one of the earliest residences of the Archbishops of Canterbury. In 1332, a provincial Synod was held here, when a constitution passed relating to holy-days. In the course of the 14th century, at least three Archbishops of Canterbury died in this their palace, namely, Archbishop Meopham, in 1332; Archbishop Stratford, in 1348; and Archbishop Islip in 1366. Archbishop Islip built the "Great Hall" represented in the sketch; it is 68 feet long by 38 feet wide. The three arches which formerly supported the roof are believed to be the only arches of this magnitude in the kingdom, supported entirely from their own springings. The Palace continued in the occupation of the Archbishops of Canterbury till the reign of Henry VIII, when Archbishop Cranmer ceded the whole of the domain to the King, who afterwards granted it by letters patent which bear date January 5th, 1545, to Sir Edward North, chancellor of the Court of Augmentations. Since then, it has changed hands many times, and in 1864, was purchased by the Dowager Duchess of Leeds, who has roofed in the "Great Hall," and converted it into a Chapel for Roman Catholic worship. The ivy which covered the ruins has been much destroyed, and they no longer present the same picturesque appearance as in 1863, when the accompanying sketch was taken.

The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a dense block of text, possibly a list or a detailed report, but the characters are too light to be transcribed accurately. The text is oriented horizontally across the page.



Saint Leonard's Chantry
BRIDPORT.

M. J. Hacker.
1867.

Saint Leonard's Chantry, Bridport. (*Miss Hasker.*) This venerable building, on the east side of South Street, in the town of Bridport, is entered by a high projecting porch. The porch has a room over it. Of late years it has been occupied by the poor.

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Berry Pomeroy Castle, Devonshire. (*H. Carpenter, Esq.*) The view is taken from the top of the ruined west walls, looking down on the great court-yard, the Seymour domestic buildings being in front, the gate tower and S. Margaret's tower on the right.

These buildings are the only portions of the once magnificent structure, which remain in anything like a state of preservation. The castle was originally built by the Norman family of the Pomeroy's; they chose a most beautiful site, for on two sides of it a steep cliff descends into the stream below, and the other sides are surrounded with wooded hills.

The earliest portions are a small round tower at the south-east angle, called S. Margaret's tower, and the south curtain wall. The gate tower is of 15th century work; it has two hexagonal turrets at the external angles, pierced with arrow slits, and a double portcullis. Over this is the guard chamber, communicating with the curtain walls, and the dungeons (this room is shewn on the right of the drawing); it has a curious segmental arcade resting on simple shafts. Over the guard room was the chapel, though only the shattered side walls, and corbels for the floor remain of it.

The estates of the Pomeroy's, who had been concerned in the Devonshire rebellion, in the time of Edward VI, were forfeited, and came into the hands of the Protector Somerset, who at once erected a great pile of domestic buildings comprising banquetting and reception rooms, kitchens, offices, &c.; they were then fitted up and furnished in a most gorgeous manner, and for several years the Seymour family lived here in great state. Sir Edward Seymour, lived here in the reign of James II.

The whole castle has now fallen into decay, and is almost overgrown with ivy. It is still in the possession of the Dukes of Somerset.



Dec. 2. 1867

W. P. Adams

St Mary's and St Edward's Ottery Devon

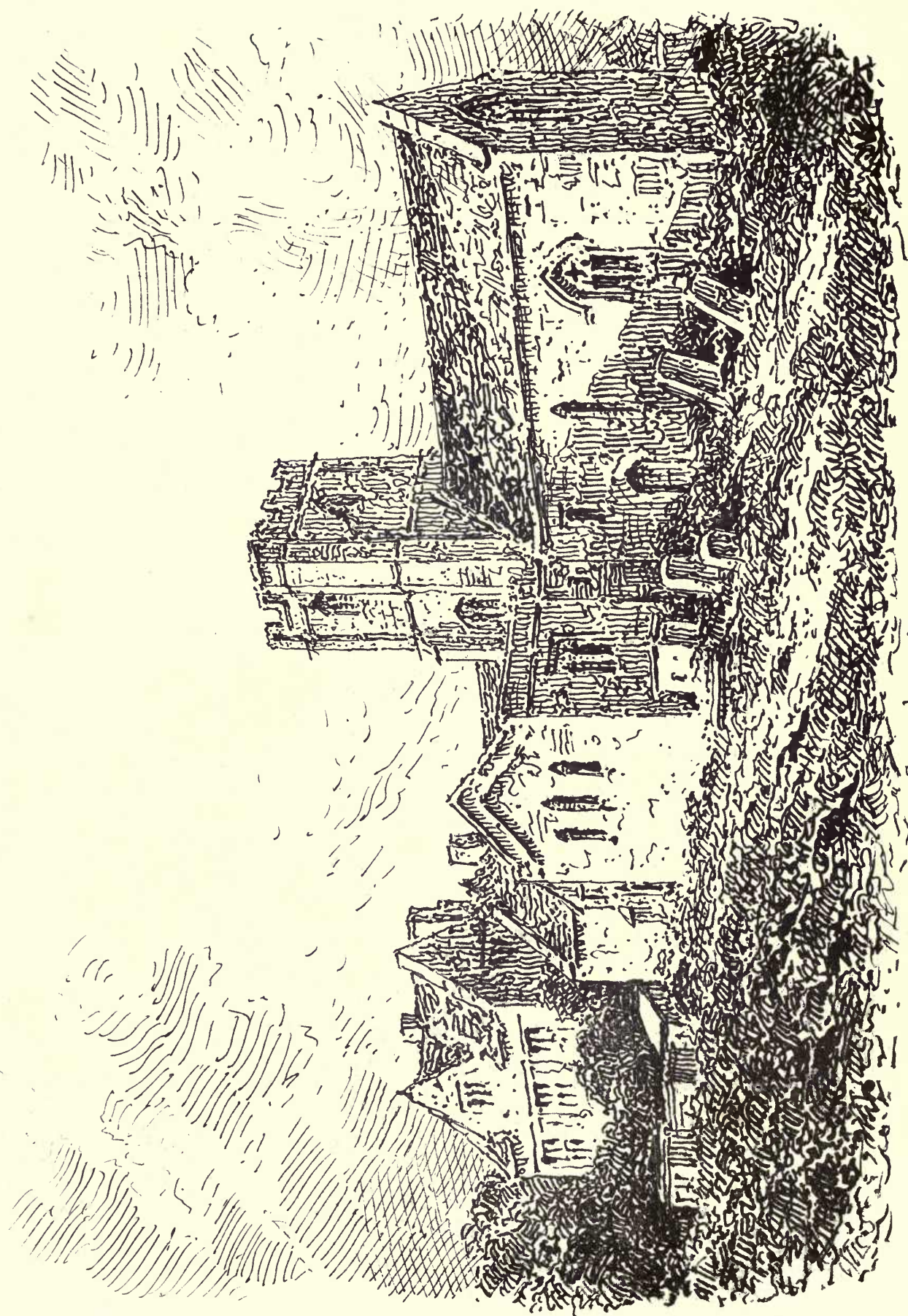


Dec. 3. 1867

W. P. Adams

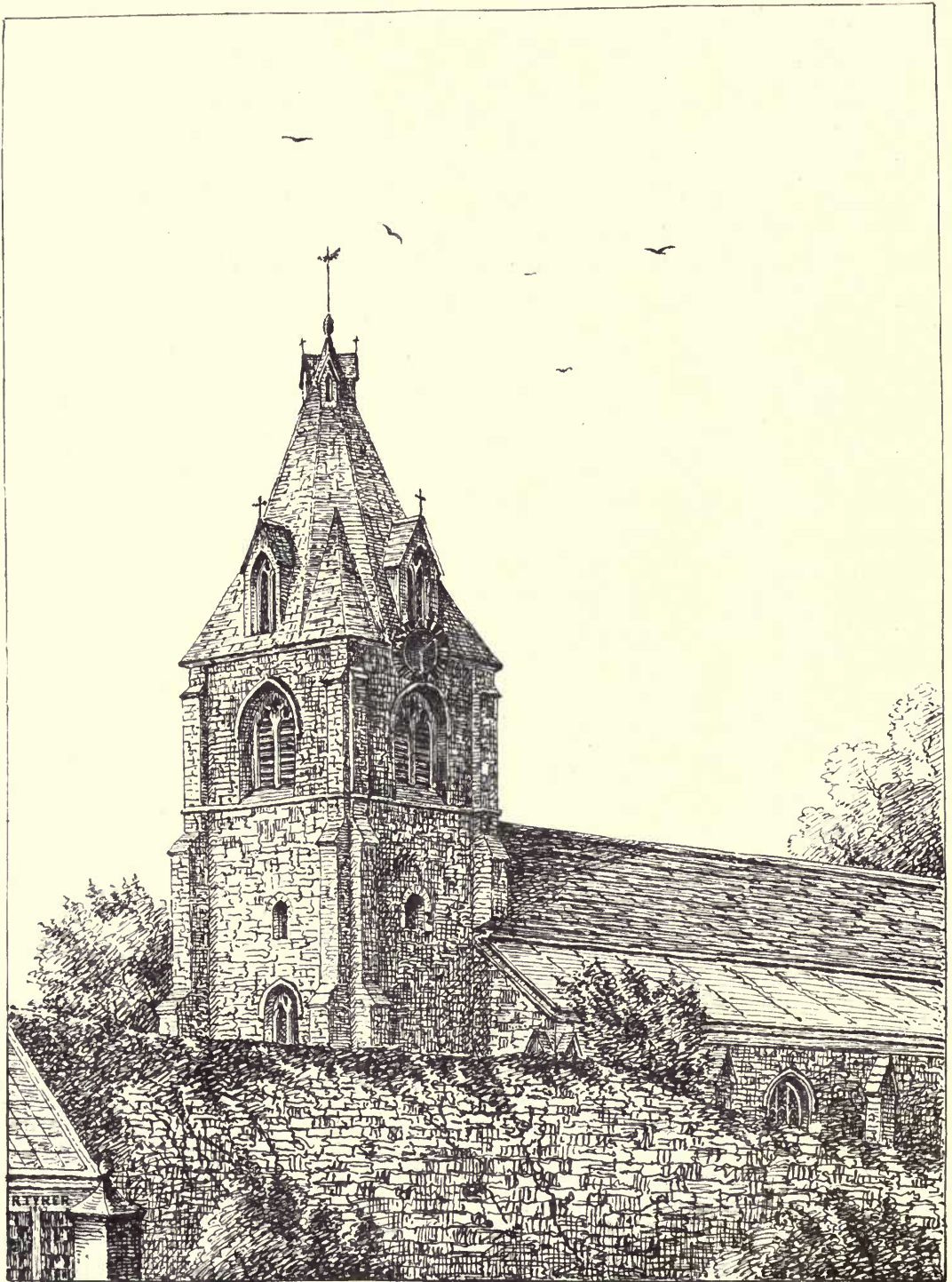
BERRY POMEROY CASTLE DEVON

Ottery Church, Devonshire. (*Rev. W. F. Francis.*) This magnificent church is too well known to require description. The sketch of *Berry Pomeroy Castle*, below, will supply some supplementary details of that interesting ruin, which has been already described on the preceding page.



Sevenhampton -

Sebenhampton Church, Gloucestershire. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) This village is about five or six miles east of Cheltenham. Part of the church is early English, if not of an older date. The tower which is perpendicular, is not of the full width of the south transept, so that the southwestern angle rests on a detached pier which forms a remarkable and very picturesque feature in the interior. There is some good mediæval domestic work in this and the adjacent parish of Whittington.



Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.

R. Tytler, Sep. 1867.

Mansfield-Woodhouse, Notts. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) Mansfield-Woodhouse is situated about a mile and a half to the north of Mansfield. The church, which is dedicated to S. Edmund, was probably built about the year 1304, after the destruction of the village and church by fire. The exterior, with the exception of the tower, has been lately restored, but the interior pillars and chancel arch remain untouched. The tower is chiefly remarkable for its curious octagonal spire. It contains a peal of four bells, and a 'sanctus' bell.

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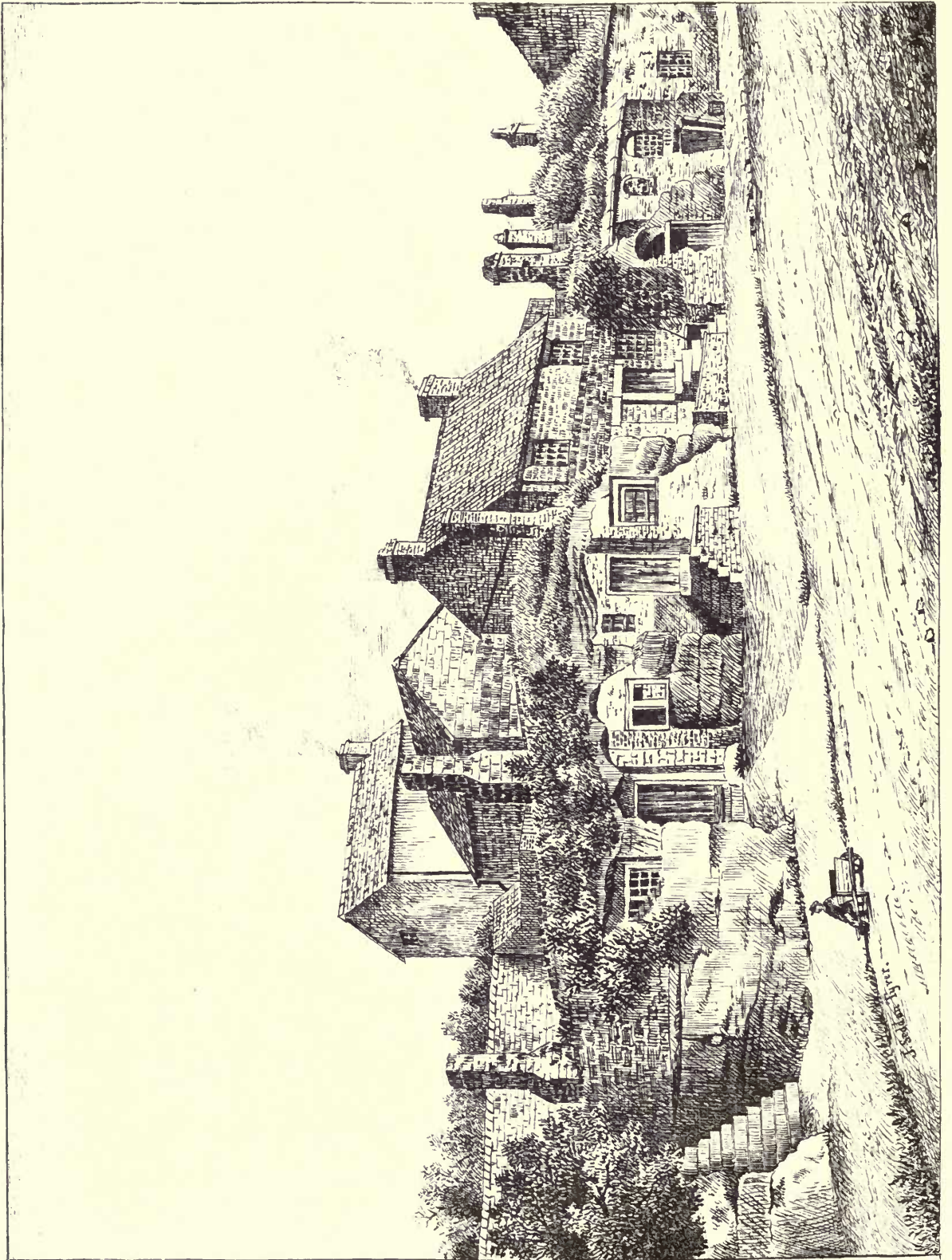


South Door, Teversall Church, Notts.

South Door of Teversall Church. (*R. Tyrer, Esq.*) Teversall is a small village on the western border of the county of Nottingham. The church is a curious ancient structure, and contains some fine wood carving, and monuments of the Molyneux family. The south door, which is of Saxon, or very early Norman date, is protected by an Early-English porch, and is in good preservation. It appears to have been taken to pieces at some time, and the stones placed in different positions from those they formerly occupied. The diagonal carving on the stone running round the arch is curious, the same design being carved on each stone, whatever may be its size.

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Row of Houses at Mansfield. A.D. 1862.

Rock-Houses, Mansfield. (*J. S. Tyrer, Esq.*) These curious dwelling-places lie at the eastern extremity of the town. They are cut out of the sandstone rock, and are in different stages of decay: some few are still inhabited. Rock-houses are found in various parts of the county, particularly at Sneinton. The rock on which Nottingham castle is built, is pierced with passages and chambers.

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ELDREDS: THORN:

GREAT: SAXHAM:



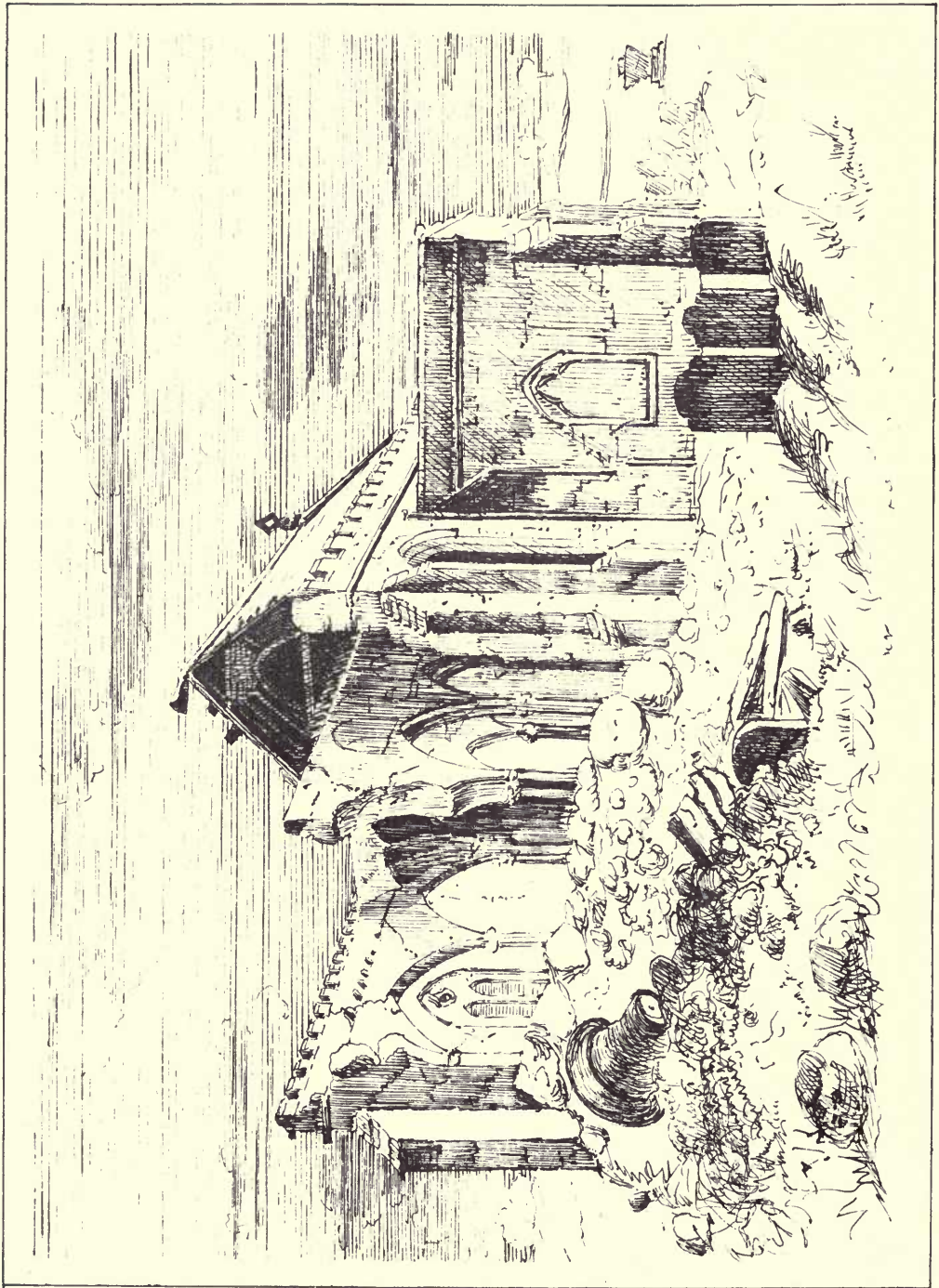
W. P. Francis
Oct. 16. 1867

Eldred's Thorn, Great Saxham, (Rev. W. F. Francis.) This venerable thorn stands at the entrance of Saxham Park, one of its branches overhanging an ancient church path. John Eldred, with whose name it is associated, was an alderman of the city of London, and purchased the manor and advowson of Saxham Magna from Sir Thomas Kytson, in 1597. Eldred was an enterprising Levant merchant, and is said to have been the first who brought nutmegs to England. His voyage to Tripoli in 1583 and his travels thence to Babylon, are described in Hackluyt's Collection of Voyages, tom. 2, fol. 268. He died in 1632, and is buried in the chancel of Great Saxham, where there is a most interesting painted bust of him, supposed to have been taken from life. His estates devolved upon his son and heir apparent, Sir Revet Eldred, created a baronet in 1641.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the Board of Directors of the City of New York, for the year 1898.

Mayor: William W. Taft
Deputy Mayor: John W. Mitchell
Comptroller: John W. Mitchell
Recorder: John W. Mitchell
Clerk: John W. Mitchell
Auditor: John W. Mitchell
Assessor: John W. Mitchell
Surveyor: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Buildings: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Fire: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Police: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Health: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Education: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Public Works: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Parks: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Streets: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Waterworks: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Sewerage: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Gas: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Electricity: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Telephone: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Telegraph: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Cable: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Post Office: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Police: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Fire: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Health: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Education: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Public Works: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Parks: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Streets: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Waterworks: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Sewerage: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Gas: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Electricity: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Telephone: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Telegraph: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Cable: John W. Mitchell
Inspector of Post Office: John W. Mitchell





THURSTON, SUFFOLK.

Thurston, Suffolk. (*Rev. R. S. Fox.*) The Church of S. Peter, at Thurston, 5 miles east of Bury S. Edmunds, was one of the few specimens of the Decorative period in that part of Suffolk.

At midnight on the 18th of March, 1860, the tower fell to the ground, pulling down with it a considerable portion of the nave and aisles. The accompanying view is from a sketch made a day or two after its fall. During the following year the church was rebuilt by subscription, the style of architecture of the ancient edifice, being, with very trifling exceptions, copied in the restored church.





The Church: Before Restoration.



The Court.

FORLETON: HEREFORDSHIRE.

Orleton, Diocese of Hereford. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) The village of Orleton is situated between Leominster and Ludlow. The church of S. George consists of chancel, nave, north porch, and a western tower, surmounted by the characteristic shingled spire of Herefordshire. The original nave was probably of the same width and height as the chancel, the weather moulding of the old roof against the east wall of the tower still remaining beneath the present one. It was rebuilt on a larger scale in the 14th century, and contains some good reticulated windows of that period. The chancel and tower are first pointed, there being two single lancets at the east end.

The nave and spire were thoroughly restored in 1864-65. On removing the plaster and white-wash, several coats of decorative painting were found in successive layers on the walls. In the chancel are several monuments of the Blount family, who still own property in the parish, and formerly resided at the Court, a picturesque timber house, apparently dating from the early part of the 17th century, and containing in one of the rooms on the first floor a good stone chimney-piece. Here was born Thomas Blount, the antiquary; and this was likewise the native parish of Adam de Orleton, successively Bishop of Hereford, Worcester and Winchester. He sided with the Barons and Queen Isabella, and wrote the celebrated letter to the keepers of Edward II, at Berkeley Castle, "Edwardum regem occidere nolite timere bonum est."





“The Lowe” Lindridge ❖



At Wyre: N. Pershore ❖

❖ TIMBER HOUSES: WORCESTERSHIRE ❖

Timber Houses, Worcestershire. (*J. S. Walker, Esq.*) "The Lowe" in the parish of Lindridge, near Tenbury, is a good example of the half-timbered houses once so common in this district. In one of the rooms, now used as a kitchen, is a ceiling with richly moulded beams; and in the upper part of the porch, now considerably out of the perpendicular, the timber framing is more ornamentally disposed than usual. The house was for many generations the residence of an ancient family bearing the same name, one of whom, Arthur Lowe, became Bishop of S. Asaph, in 1433, and died in 1467, Bishop of Rochester, where he lies buried.

The last male descendant died in 1724, and left this clause in his will: "*Item*, I will that my house at the Lowe, wherein I now live, being the ancient seat of my ancestors, be from time to time kept up and repaired by whoever shall be seised of my estate at the Lowe, as need shall require; but by no means to be pulled down or demolished."

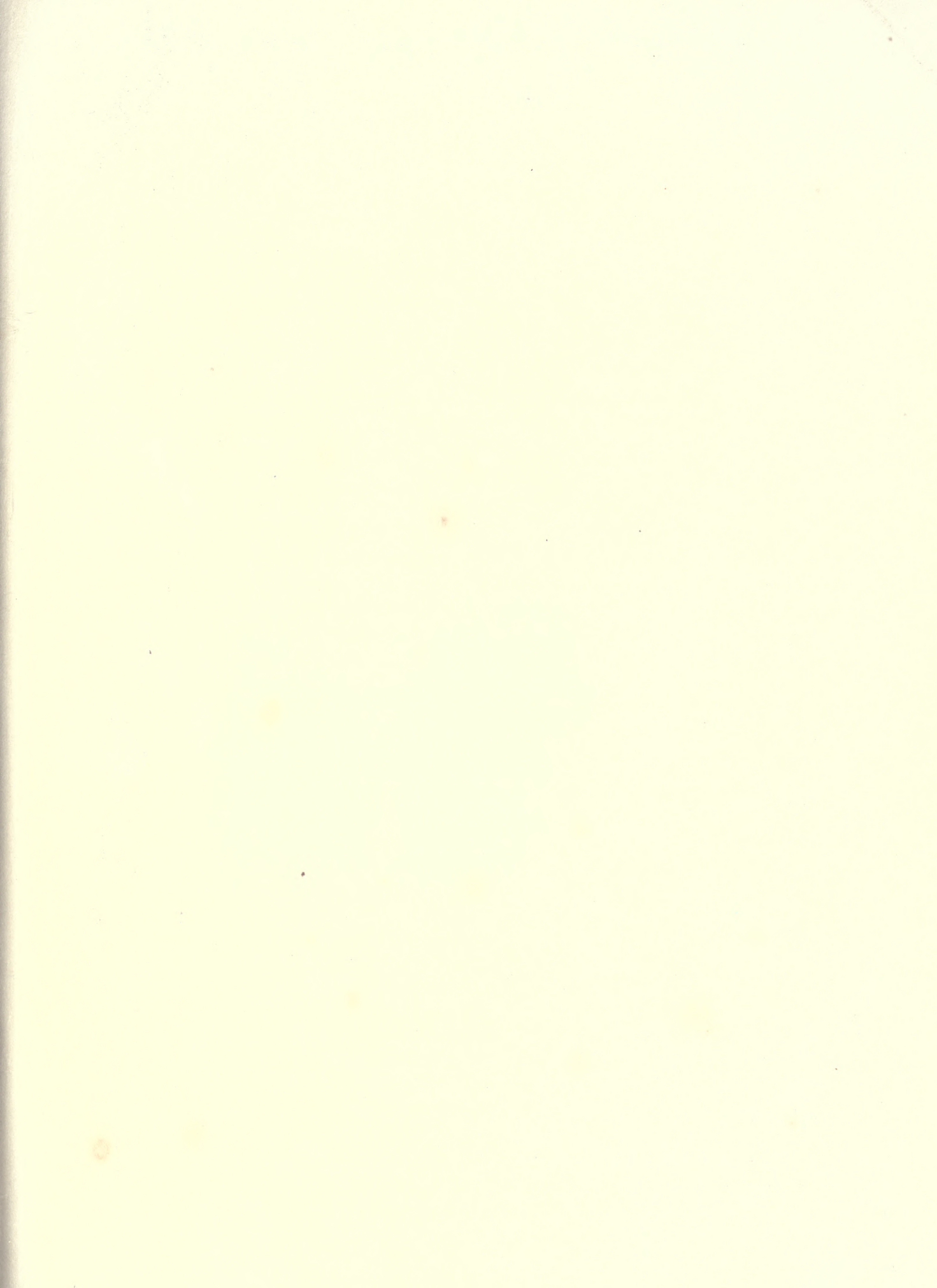
Wyre Piddle is a chapelry in the parish of Fladbury, and situated about a mile eastward of Pershore. The house represented in the accompanying drawing, stands on the east side of the chapel yard, and has been converted into two cottages. Here is a good overhanging gable, and an ogee-headed doorway, now blocked up, similar to the north doorway of the timber nave of Besford church, in the same neighbourhood.

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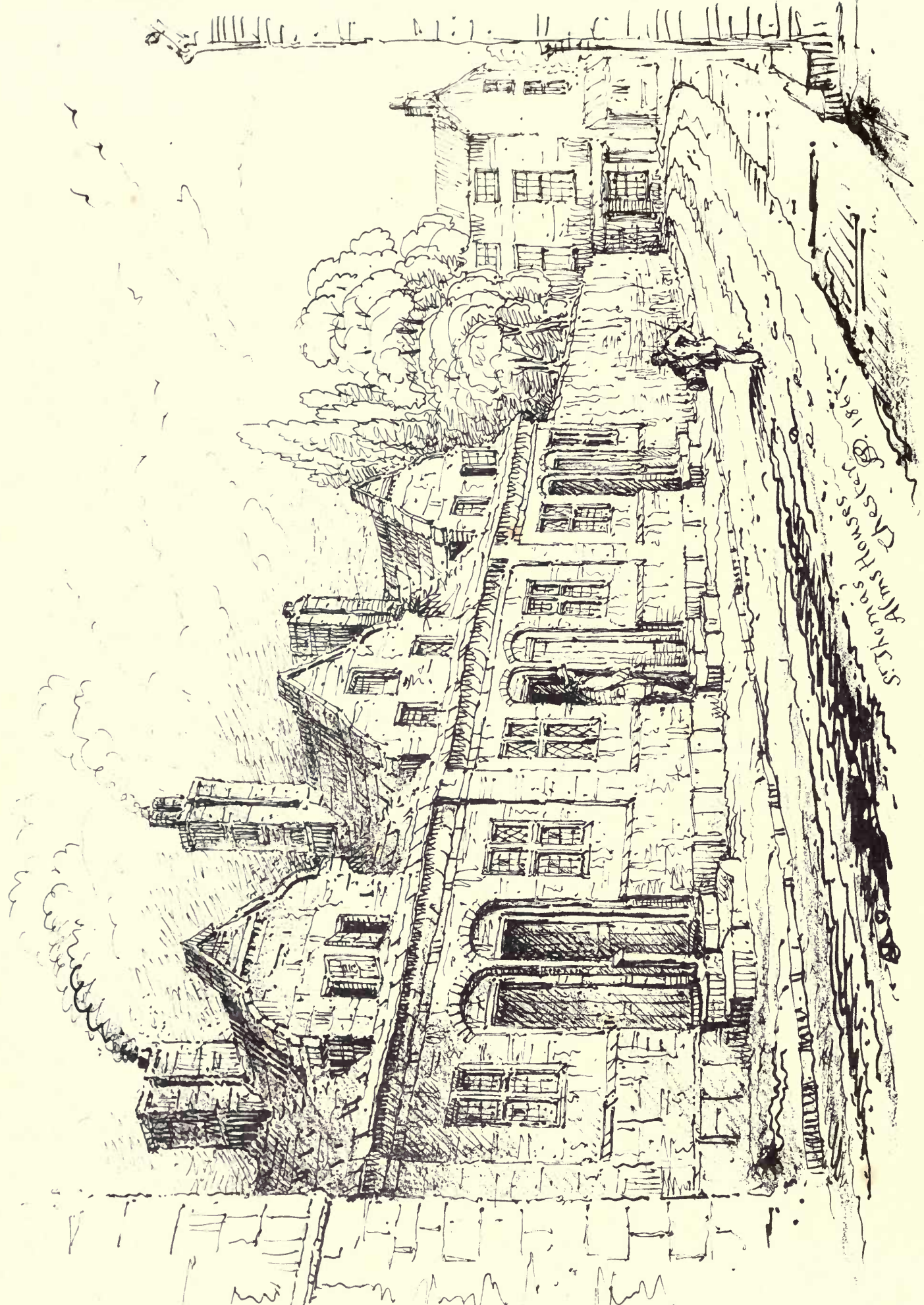


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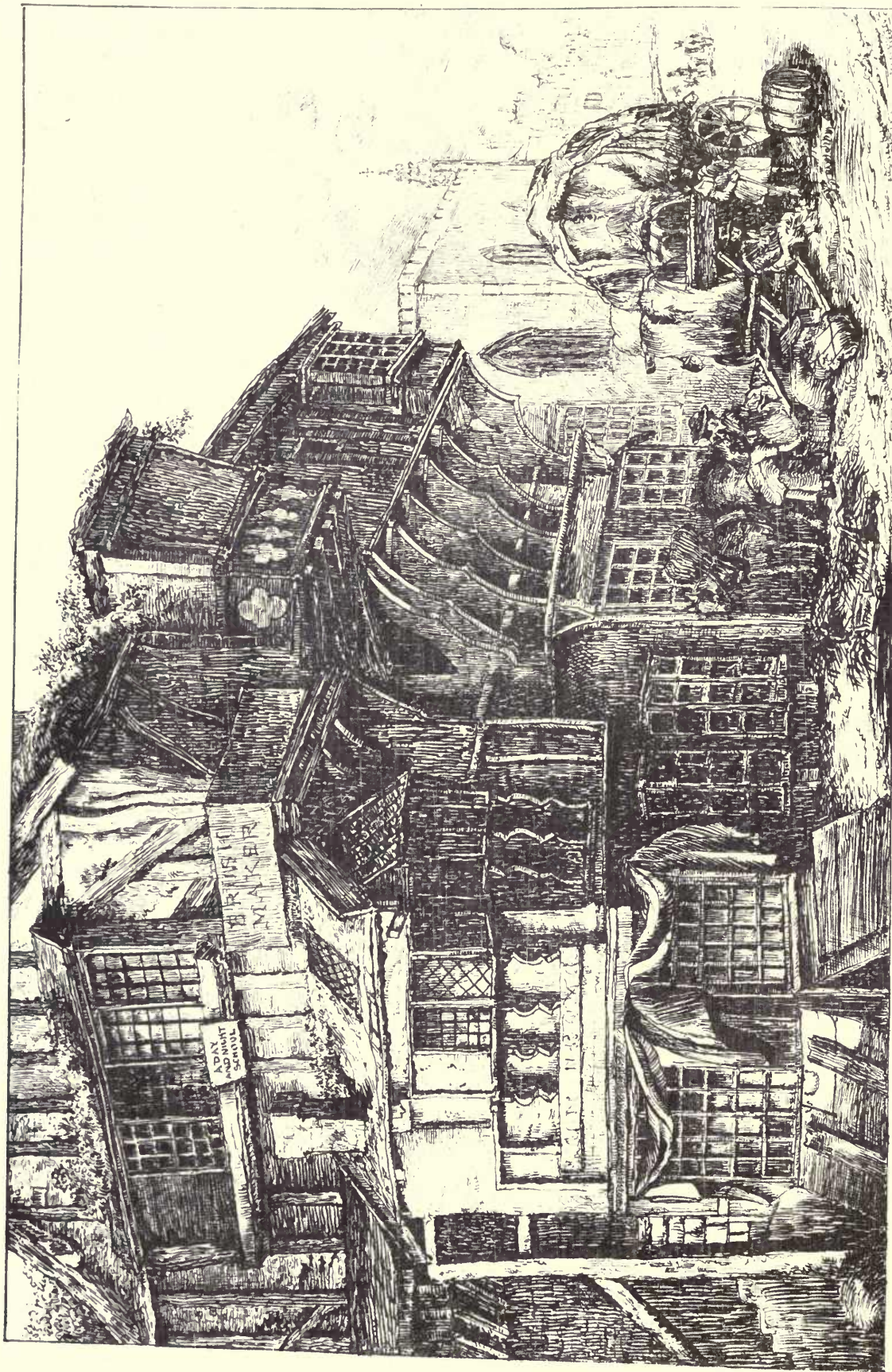




St. Thomas Flowers
Ches. Tenn. 1867

Alms Houses, Chester. (*Rev. J. Brooke.*) This building, although at first sight, perhaps, plain and unattractive, when viewed with regard to its architectural proportions and details, is well worthy of notice, if not imitation, as shewing what can be done with mere red brick, when judiciously disposed. It is situated in Duke-street, in the parish of S. Olave, and was built by one Robert Harvey, mayor of Chester, in 1639, and comprises six almshouses.

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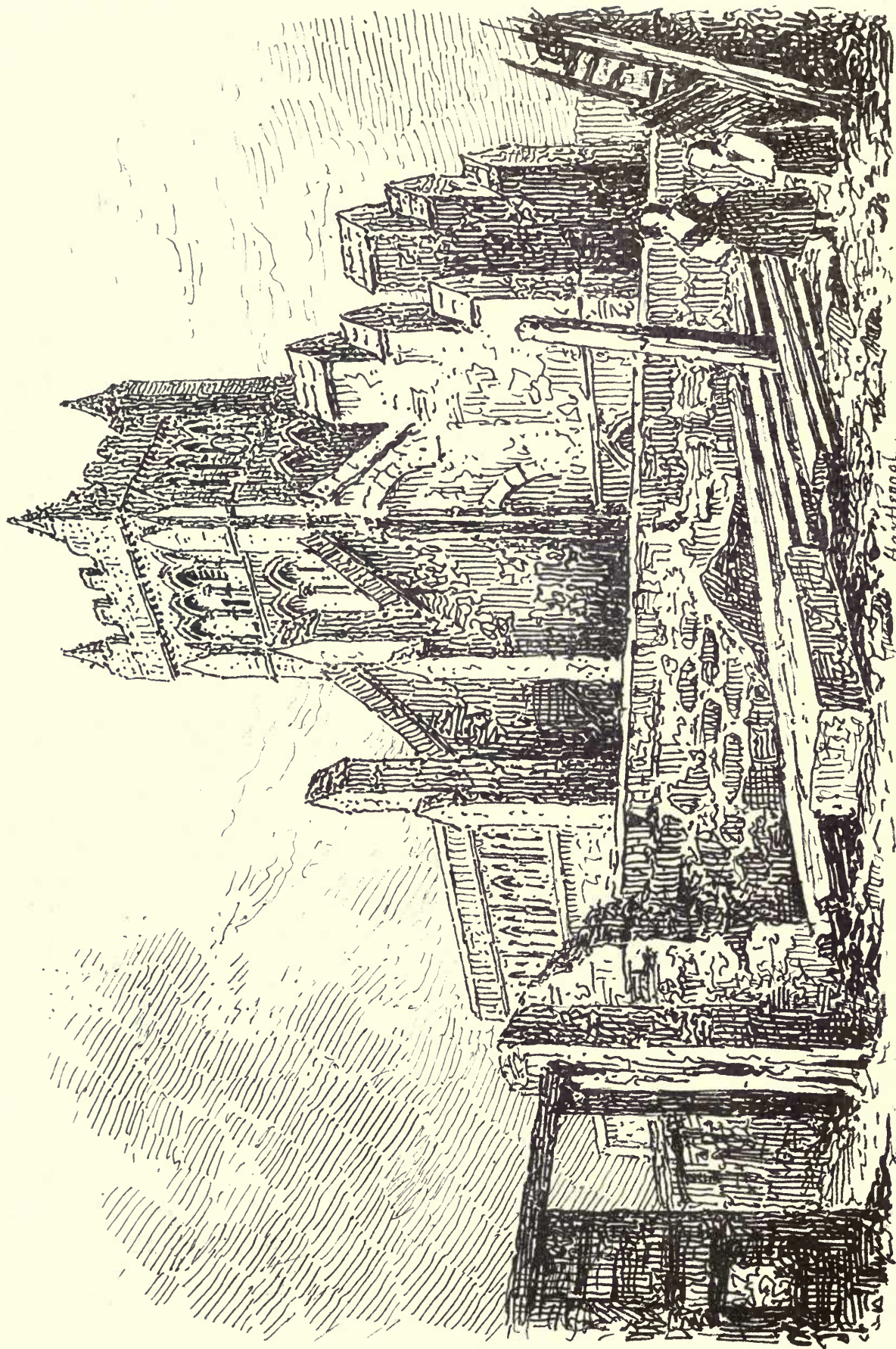


*Old Horse Lamb Row, Chester:
From a sketch taken A.D. 1814.*

*H. S. Francis:
Oct. 14, 1867.*

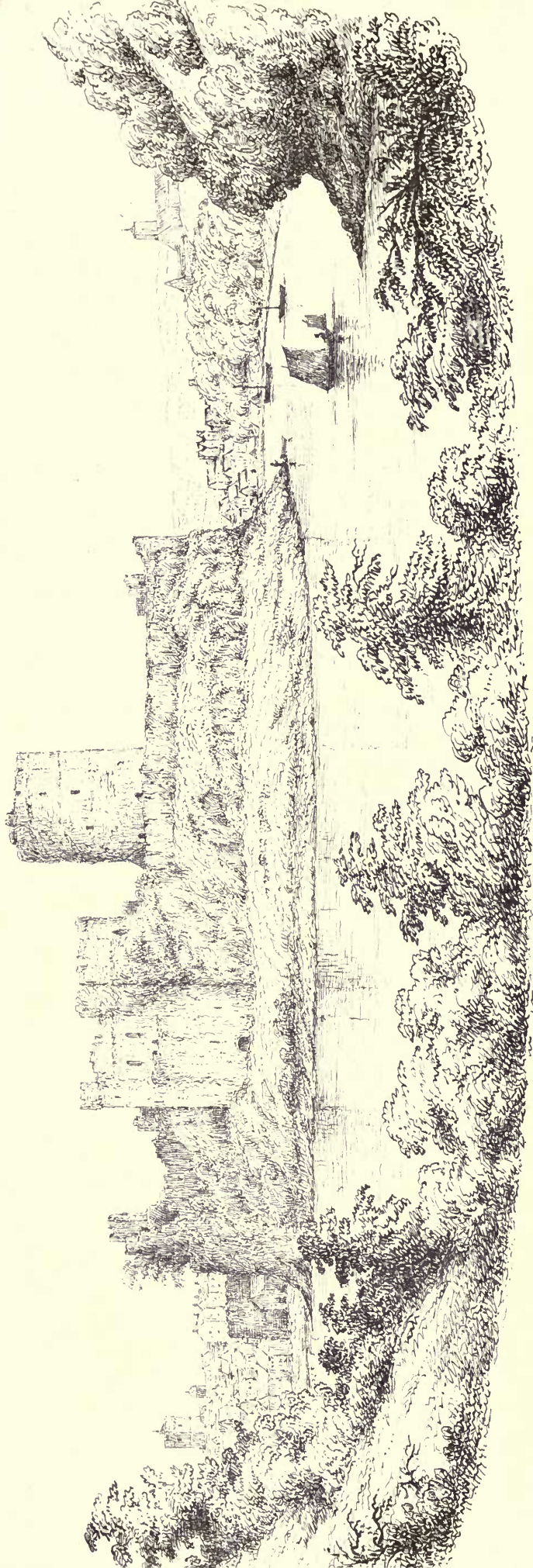
Old Houses, Chester. (Rev. W. F. Francis.) In that curious book, *Martin's Natural History of England*, it is said of Chester: "Its antiquity may still be seen by its wrinkled face, in many particulars." The annexed sketch portrays one of these wrinkles. Year by year they are disappearing before the "improvements" of modern architecture, but the antiquarian will still find much to console him in the streets of the ancient city of Chester.





Haythrop

Hartlepool Church, Durham. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) The sketch represents this fine old church as it appeared nearly 20 years ago. The style is mostly early-English; the large buttresses of the tower add much to the picturesque effect of the building. The church is dedicated to S. Hilda, and occupies an elevated site at the south-east end of the town.

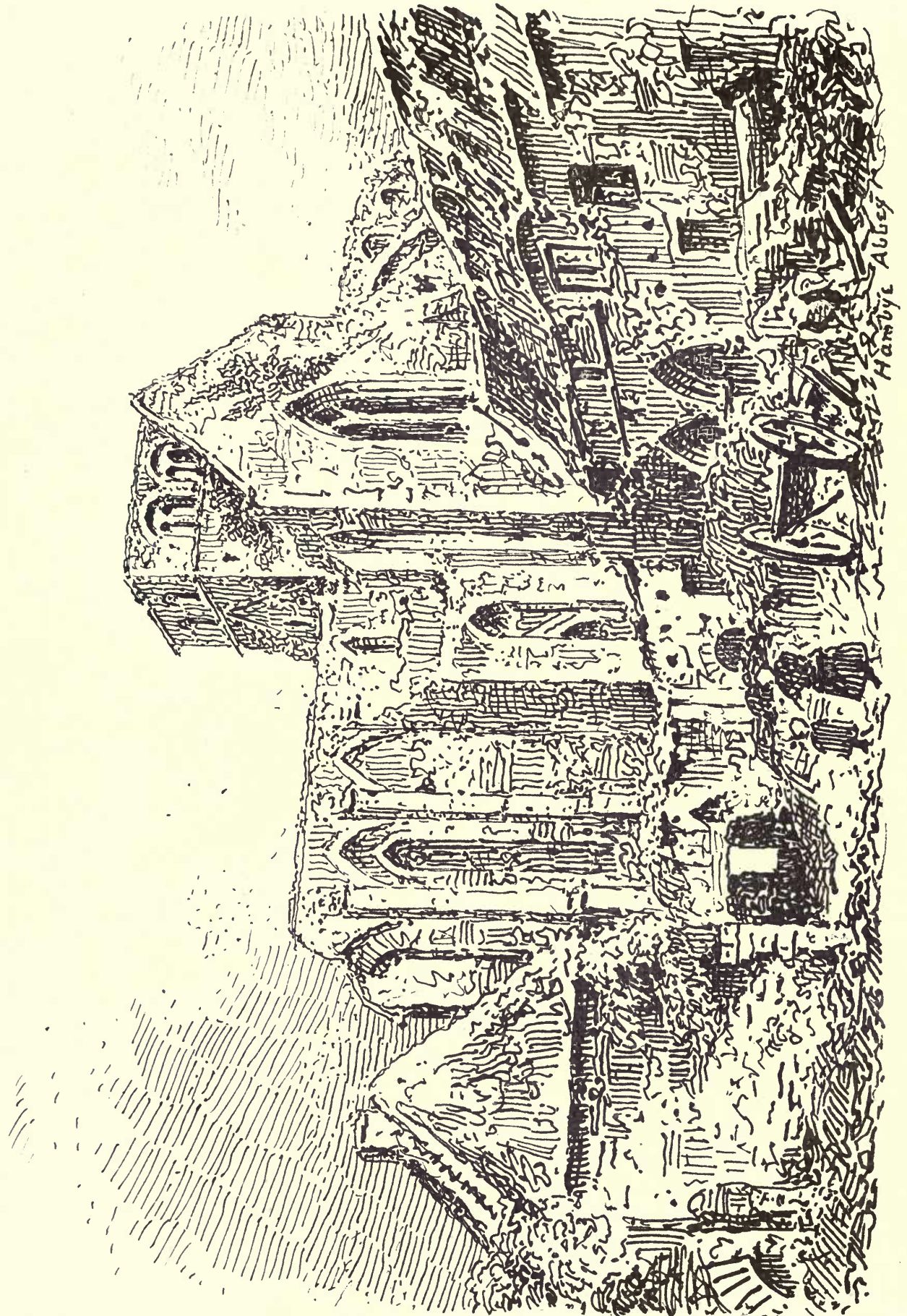


Sketch of Pembroke Castle
(S. Wales)

Pembroke Castle, South Wales. (*Capt. Whitty.*) "This magnificent fortress may fairly take its place among the noblest military structures in the kingdom, and its historic interest, as the seat of the famous earldom to which it gives its name, is fully in keeping with its architectural merit. The grouping of the whole when seen at high tide from the bridge, or from the high ground on the opposite side is inexpressibly grand; the natural position, the rock washed by the winding inlets of the haven, the castle itself growing out of the rock, so that it is hard to define the exact boundaries of art and nature; the windows of the hall, and the entrance to the cavern below, uniting to produce the appearance of an enormous water-gate, and the vast round tower forming the crown of the whole, combine to make a most indelible impression on the mind, and at once suggest a comparison invidious enough in an æsthetical view, with the works of modern defensive art at Pater (Pembroke Dockyard.)" *Vide* Hudson Turner's "Domestic Architecture in England," Vol. 2.

Appendix :
Foreign Sketches.

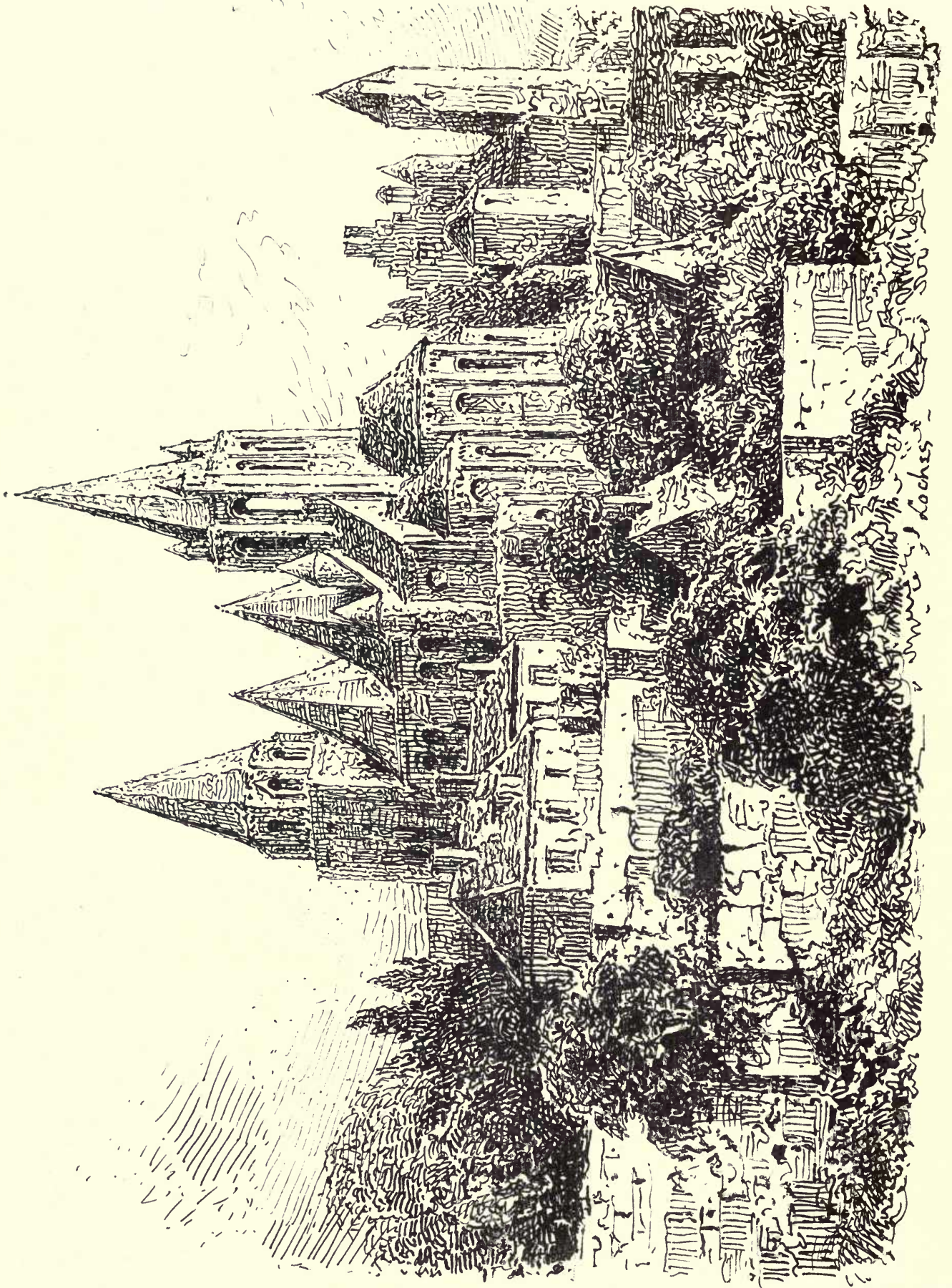




Abbey
Hambye

Gambye Abbey, in Normandy. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) This fine ruin may be visited from S. Lo, or from Coutances ; but the excursion from either would occupy the best part of a day. It stands in a deep wooded valley on the bank of a trout stream, and the road to it is rough and precipitous. It will be seen by the sketch, that a considerable portion of the church still remains, namely the central tower, transept, choir and part of the nave, which appears to have been without regular aisles. The date is probably towards the middle of the 14th century, parts however may be earlier. Some of the monastic buildings also remain and are used for farming purposes.

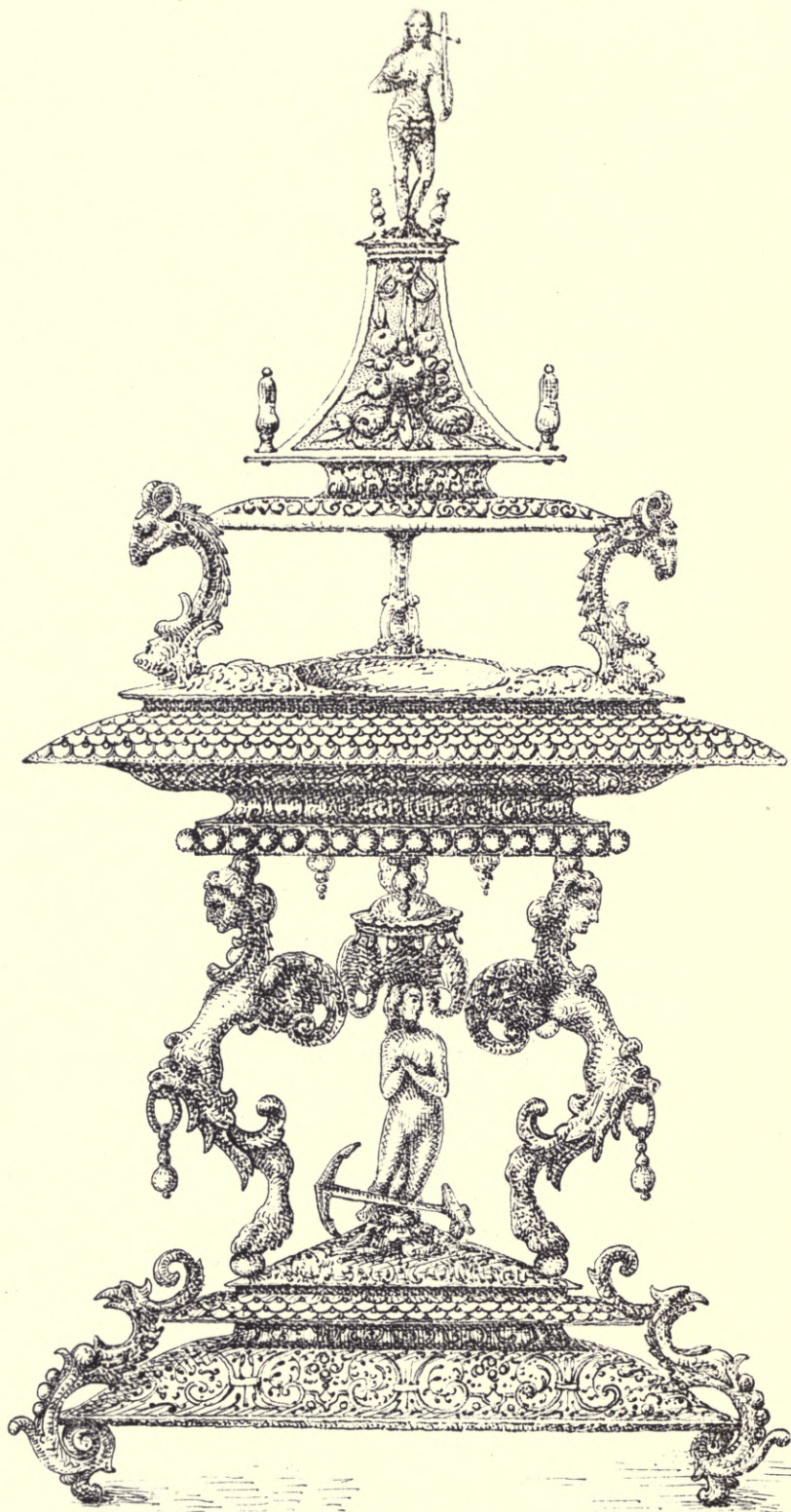




Lockes

Church of S. Ours, Loches, in Touraine. (*Rev. J. L. Petit.*) This building appears to belong chiefly to the 12th century, though there may be earlier portions. Its design and construction are unique; the nave, consisting of two square compartments, is roofed with tall octagonal pyramids of stone, westward of these is a tower with a steeple and western porch; to the east is also a tower with a spire and an apsidal chancel flanked with smaller apses. The transepts are short and have a lean-to-roof. The arches of construction are mostly pointed; those of the doors and windows are round. There is a fine Romanesque western doorway, much enriched with the ornaments of the style; also a font of elaborate workmanship. The castellated building on the right hand of the sketch contains the beautiful recumbent effigy of Agnes Sorel, who was born 1400, in the neighbouring chateau of Fromonteau.

The whole town of Loches, with its castle associated, as it is, with the memory of many dismal tragedies, is one of the most picturesque in Touraine.

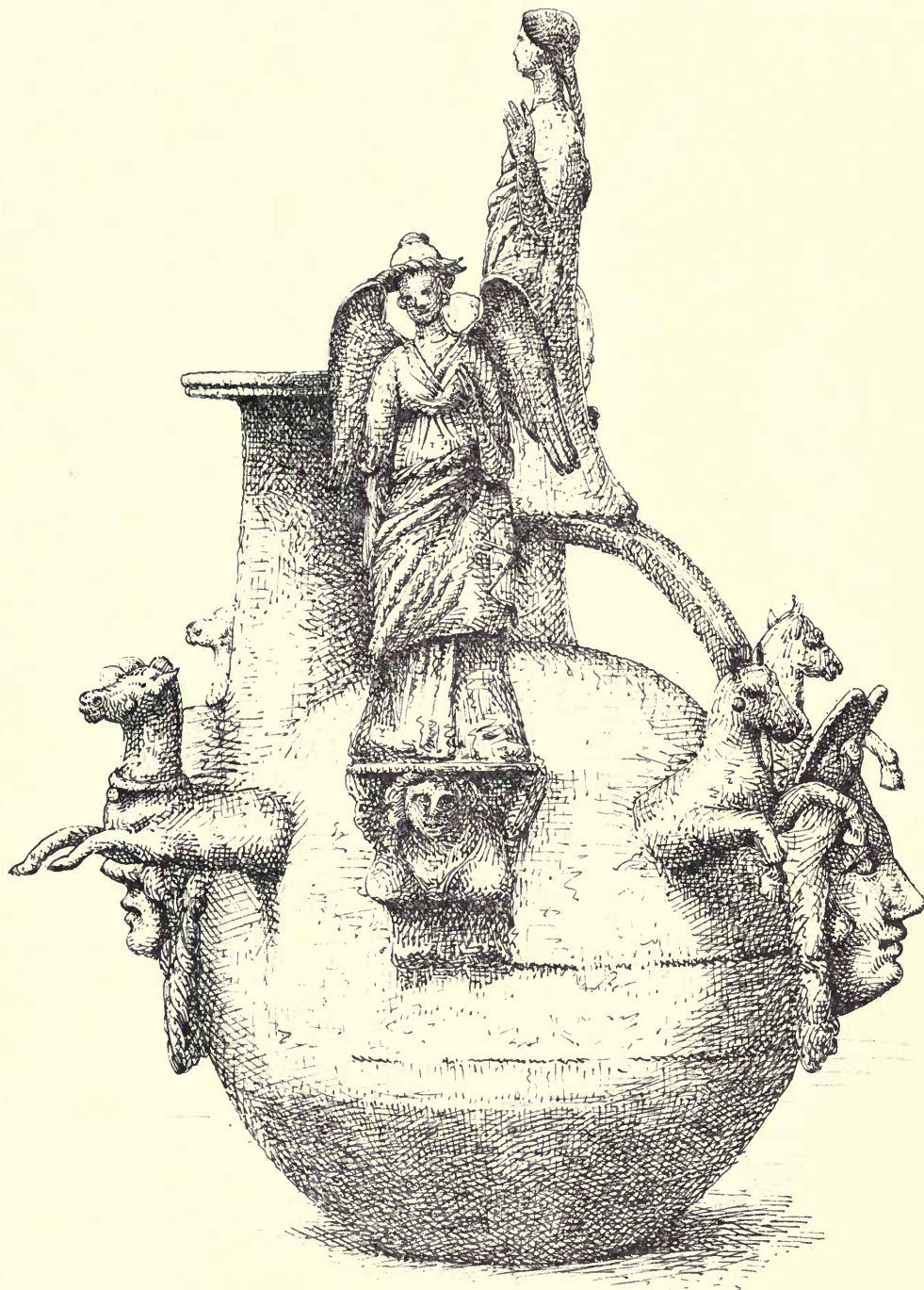


TRIANGULAR SALTCELLAR.

Triangular Salt-cellar. (*Mrs. Beckett.*) This unique piece of plate is in the collection of Mr. John Rainey, Bath. Connoisseurs have considered it the work of Cellini, although it bears the Amsterdam mark, but certainly it is not later than the end of the 16th, or the very beginning of the 17th century. The following description is copied from the catalogue of the S. Kensington Loan Museum, where it was exhibited : "Silver triangular Salt-cellar, of three heights, open at the sides, the horizontal divisions forming elegant canopies ; in the centre of the lower division is a beautiful gilded statuette of Hope kneeling on an anchor ; the summit of this most original and elegant piece is surmounted by a small gilded statuette of Faith. The punch marks are the three saltire crosses of Amsterdam and the letter H. Height 12 inches."



ETRUSCAN VASE. C.S.B.



ETRUSCAN VASE . C. S. B.

Etruscan Vase. (*Mrs. Beckett.*) This remarkable vase of Terra Cotta, now in the Bristol Museum, was found in a tomb at Canosa in Apulia, near the site of the battle of Cannæ, and was purchased from the collection of Raffaele Baroni at Naples. It is of great antiquity, its date being most probably 200 years B. C. The form is that of a wine skin. The drawings were made from photographs taken by the Rev. W. Whiting.

List of Plates.

FRONTISPIECE *Designed and Drawn by Rev. W. F. Francis.*

Diocese of Lichfield.

ECCLESHALL CHURCH, STAFFORDSHIRE *Rev. W. F. Francis*
 CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD *Ditto*
 TUTBURY CHURCH, STAFFORDSHIRE *J. S. Tyrer Esq*
 CROXDEN ABBEY, DITTO *Rev. W. F. Francis*
 TOMB OF THOMAS FORSTER, SHIFFNAL, SHROPSHIRE *Rev. J. Brooke*
 FRODESLEY HALL, SHROPSHIRE *Ditto*

Canterbury.

RUINS OF WEST MALLING ABBEY, KENT *Miss Hasker*

Chichester.

RUINS OF ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE, MAYFIELD, SUSSEX *Miss Hasker*

Salisbury.

S. LEONARD'S CHANTRY, BRIDPORT *Ditto*

Exeter.

BERRY POMEROY CASTLE, DEVONSHIRE *H. Carpenter Esq*
 OTTERY CHURCH, AND BERRY POMEROY CASTLE, DEVONSHIRE *Rev. W. F. Francis*

Gloucester and Bristol.

SEVENHAMPTON CHURCH *Rev. J. L. Petit*

Lincoln.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, NOTTS *R. Tyrer Esq*
 SOUTH DOOR OF TEVERSALL CHURCH *Ditto*
 ROCK HOUSES, MANSFIELD *J. S. Tyrer Esq*

Norwich.

ELDRED'S THORN, GREAT SAXHAM *Rev. W. F. Francis*
THURSTON, SUFFOLK *Rev. R. S. Fox*

Hereford.

ORLETON, HEREFORDSHIRE *J. S. Walker Esq*
TIMBER HOUSES, WORCESTERSHIRE *Ditto*

Chester.

ALMS HOUSES, CHESTER *Rev. J. Brooke*
OLD HOUSE, DITTO *Rev. W. F. Francis*

Durham.

HARTLEPOOL CHURCH *Rev. J. L. Petit*

S. David's.

PEMBROKE CASTLE *Capt. Whitty*

Appendix: Foreign Sketches, &c.

HAMBYE ABBEY, NORMANDY *Rev. J. L. Petit*
CHURCH OF S. OURS, LOCHES, TOURAINE *Ditto*
TRIANGULAR SALT-CELLAR *Mrs. Beckett*
ETRUSCAN VASE (2 plates) *Ditto*

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BY M. HOON, ASHBOURNE.

1867.

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