

## PROCEEDINGS.

**T**HOUGH no Spring General Meeting of the Society was held in 1936, a meeting of the Council took place at Tullie House, Carlisle, on April 21st, for the purpose of transacting the usual business of the Society and to make the preliminary arrangements for the summer and autumn excursions. At this meeting the following new members of the Society were duly proposed and elected:—Mr. J. S. Fletcher, Kendal; Mr. J. E. Healey, Windermere; Rev. C. E. Last, Cartmel Fell; Rev. S. Taylor, Millom; Mrs. C. Thompson, Penrith; Capt. W. G. Thwaytes, Penrith.

### SUMMER MEETING.

The summer excursion was held in the Penrith district, with that town for a centre, on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 7th and 8th, 1936. The local arrangements were in charge of Mr. R. E. Porter, M.C., F.S.A., assisted by a committee composed of Dr. W. Goodchild, Mr. R. Morton Rigg, Mr. C. S. Jackson and Dr. J. E. Spence. Mr. George Aitchison, M.B.E., again undertook the arduous duties of Route Marshal. The attractive nature of the places to be visited and the delightful weather conditions which prevailed throughout both days of the excursion were perhaps responsible for one of the largest attendances seen at our meetings in recent years; and it speaks volumes for the efficiency of the manner in which the traffic was controlled that the whole long programme of the excursion was performed punctually and without a hitch.

### TUESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1936.

The party assembled in charabancs and private cars at Penrith railway station, whence a start was made at 10-30 a.m. after the arrival of the trains from the north and south. Proceeding by way of Eamont Bridge, Yanwath and Tirril, they made their first halt at

### BARTON CHURCH.

Here Dr. J. E. Spence was the speaker, who first reminded his hearers of the enormous extent of the old parish of Barton, comprising as it formerly did within its boundaries Sockbridge,

Yanwath, Pooley, Martindale, Hartsop and Patterdale. The church was dedicated to St. Michael and was extremely interesting and unusual in its internal appearance, owing to the narrow central tower with its curious double arches. When the Society visited the church in 1921, the late Mr. J. F. Martindale expressed the opinion that this was the west tower of a small original Norman church, and that the present nave was a later addition to increase the accommodation, a development similar to that which seems to have taken place at Jarrow. There were no indications to suggest that it had been a central tower of a cruciform church.

Mr. Martindale in support of this view pointed out that the walls of the nave overlapped those of the tower, thus seemingly implying a later date for the nave. On the other hand, the late Mr. C. J. Ferguson, on the occasion of the Society's visit in 1879, expressed the opinion that the tower had always been central. If so, it was curious that the tower should be narrower from north to south than from east to west. Central towers, however, were sometimes found in early transeptless churches, as in the case of the 11th century churches at Barton-on-Humber and Broughton in Lincolnshire. Both these churches had a common feature shared with Barton, in that their tower arches were decorated on their west faces but plain on the east—a feature which would confirm the theory that this tower was always central.

The tower was the earliest part of the present church, its lower portion being Norman, while the upper storey was somewhat later with pointed belfry openings. This narrow tower must have interfered with the view of the altar, and during a restoration of the 16th century an attempt to improve the approach to the chancel was made by cutting away the jambs of the tower arches and inserting the wider segmental arches.

It was doubtful if any part of the original nave remained, and it was possibly rebuilt when the south aisle was added and the transitional south door constructed. Two fragments of early Norman work remained in the church—a capital in the S. chapel, now forming a piscina, and portion of a chevron moulding on a stone built into the outside of the blocked north door. The north aisle was added in the 13th century by taking down the north wall except for a small portion abutting on the tower, and inserting the arcade of three arches, the north door at the same time being re-erected in its present position.

The original double lancet window indicated that the south

chapel was the next addition. It was entered from the chancel by a wide arch on the imposts of which were the de Lancaster arms. In the south wall of the chancel were the remains of the priest's door and a Norman window. Towards the end of the 13th century, the chancel was lengthened and the early traceried east window inserted in the thick east wall strengthened by three external buttresses.

Among the interesting objects in the church pointed out by Dr. Spence was a grave slab in the chancel with a 13th century foliated cross with a sword on its sinister side and a heater-shaped shield on the dexter side, with what appear to be the arms of the de Lancaster family. Round the slab are the remains of an inscription in Lombardic lettering, probably commemorating Christopher de Lancaster, first of the Sockbridge family.

One of the most interesting brasses in the church is that on the east wall of the chancel to Francisca, wife of Lancelot Dawes of Barton Kirke, who died in 1673. Below the Latin inscription is another rhymed inscription in English extolling the virtues of the deceased. In the south or Winder chapel is a carved slab of 15th century date, probably part of a reredos. The western portion of this chapel is partitioned off by fine old panelling to form a vestry and organ chamber. In the east jamb of the window of the vestry is part of an incised slab. The font in this chapel was brought to Barton from the chapel at Pooley Bridge. The chapel is the burial place of the Davis family of Winder Hall, the last of whom, William Davis, who died in 1676, married a Hudleston of Hutton John.

Dr. Spence also drew attention to a shield upon the front of the late S. porch quartering the arms of Lowther, Lancaster, Beauchamp and Hartsopp. On the north side of the church are two later buildings—the "hearse house" and the stable, with a ring on the outer wall for tethering a horse and a double mounting block. For further particulars with regard to Barton church, see the article by the late Mr. J. H. Martindale in *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, 134, and the *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Inventory for Westmorland*, 35.

#### BARTON KIRKE.

After our President, Professor R. G. Collingwood, had expressed in suitable terms the thanks of the Society to the vicar, the Rev. C. Hudson, for his kind permission to visit this most interesting church, the party, before resuming its journey, had time to inspect the exterior of Barton Kirke, last visited by our Society in 1920.

This old house of the Dawes family has over its hall a decorated plastic ceiling placed there towards the end of the 16th century and similar in style to those at Yanwath and Gerard Lowther's House in Penrith. The most distinguished of the Dawes family was Dr. Lancelot Dawes, fellow of Queen's College and vicar of Barton in 1608. He was the builder of the old vicarage near by, over the door of which is a stone inscribed with his initials and the words "*Non mihi sed successoribus.*" (See M. W. Taylor, o.s. iv, 399 and J. H. Martindale, N.S. xxi, 137).

#### SOCKBRIDGE HALL.

At this ancient residence of the de Lancasters where the next halt was made, Mr. W. T. McIntire prefaced his description of the hall with a brief account of the manner in which that family, mention of whose name was to occur so frequently during the course of the excursion, came into possession of Sockbridge. The name of de Lancaster was adopted by William, son of Gilbert, holder of lands in Kentdale and Furness under the lords for the time being. This William acquired from King Stephen Warton and Garstang, and from Roger de Mowbray all his lands in Lonsdale, Kentdale and Horton in Ribblesdale, about 1150. His successor, William de Lancaster II, died without male heir in 1184, leaving all his vast possessions to his daughter, Helwise, who married Gilbert the son of Richard Cœur-de-Lion's steward, Roger-fitz-Reinfred, and to him Richard, in 1189, granted, for £100, a wide estate in Kentdale and in the wastes above to the bounds of Copeland and the barony of Westmorland. Holding these lands, direct of the king, Gilbert-fitz-Roger-fitz-Reinfred was thus first baron of Kendal. At his death he left an ailing son, William de Lancaster III, who shortly afterwards died, and the inheritance of the de Lancasters was divided between his two sisters, Helwise and Alice. A Roger de Lancaster, however, perhaps an illegitimate son of Gilbert, seems vigorously to have asserted his claims, and to have forced William de Lancaster III to grant him the manor of Barton and Patterdale along with other lands in Westmorland. John, his grandson, inherited Howgill Castle and Milburn, while John's younger brother, Christopher de Lancaster, received the manor of Barton. His branch of the family settled at Sockbridge and continued there for many generations in the direct male line until the reign of James I, when it became extinct in daughters, and the manor was acquired by marriage by the Lowthers with whom it still remains.

The present building at Sockbridge Hall seems to date in its



oldest surviving portions from the 15th century. An earlier pele tower, which Machel described in 1678 as "a little tower opposite the old entrance where you go into the halle", was pulled down about 1830 and the materials used to build Buckham Lodge in Lowther Park.

The central and older block of building has a frontage of 67 feet, and contains the hall, a room 27 feet long and 18 feet wide. It is entered directly by the outer doorway, which has a square-headed moulded architrave. The hall is lighted by a single wide window divided into three lights with mullions and transoms, above which is a square drip-stone. The chimney has a wide flat segmental arch of 13 feet span. A passage out of the hall leads to the buttery and kitchen. Its doorway has a Carnarvon arch. In the thickness of the wall on the inner side is a tunnel for the passage of the oaken draw-bar with which it was once closed. Behind the hall was the chapel, now used as a domestic office. The walls of this central part of the building are about three feet in thickness.

About 1575, or later, some hundred years after the construction of the above-mentioned hall, a wing was built at its south-east corner extending eastward, to meet the corner of the now vanished pele tower, thus with it and the hall enclosing a courtyard on three sides. Perhaps the remaining side of this courtyard was enclosed by a curtain wall. This later building is about 50 feet long and 20 feet wide, and its basement is pierced in its centre by an archway and covered passage, giving entrance to the courtyard. The upper storey consists of one large apartment which served as the dining room of guest chamber of the hall. It is approached by an external flight of stone steps at its western end. Its fine oak wainscot has fallen almost entirely to pieces. It was of excellent workmanship, in plain panels with moulded rails and styles rising to the height of 7 ft. 9 ins. In Machel's time were still to be seen in plaster the arms of Lancaster quartering Hartsop and impaling Tankard. Lancelot Lancaster married a Tankard from Yorkshire early in the reign of James I, and this part of the hall may possibly date from that period. The coat-of-arms mentioned by Machel as existing in various parts of the building in his day have now disappeared.

More detailed description of Sockbridge Hall will be found in *Taylor*, 64 and in o.s. ii, 33.

#### HIGH STREET.

Before the party quitted Sockbridge Hall, our President,

Professor R. G. Collingwood, after thanking the tenant of the hall on behalf of the Society for permission to view it, pointed out the line of the ancient road, known as High Street, running through an adjacent field. Referring to a discussion which had arisen recently as to its Roman origin, he dealt with the evidence available upon the subject and suggested a possible reason for the construction of a road along so extraordinary a route as that followed by High Street. His paper forms part of Article I of the present volume.

From Sockbridge Hall the journey was continued to Askham, where, after an interval for lunch amid the pleasant surroundings of the village, the party reassembled at

#### ASKHAM HALL.

Mr. W. T. McIntire was here the speaker, and basing his remarks upon the article by the late Rev. F. W. Wragg (N.S. xxi, 228), briefly traced the history of the successive owners of the manor of Askham. The manor was acquired in 1280 by Sir Thomas de Helbeck, one of the most powerful noblemen in Westmorland of his day, and it continued in possession of his descendants until about 1314, when it passed by marriage to the Swynburn family. We learn from an Inquisition taken in 1326 that the "*capitale messuagium de Ascome*" had been partially burnt by the Scots, but it is uncertain whether the mansion thus referred to was a timber building or a pele tower. In 1375, Edmund de Sandford and his wife. Idonea, the daughter and rich co-heiress of Sir Thomas English came into possession of Askham, and it is to members of this family, who held the manor for nearly 350 years, that the present hall owes the construction of nearly all its buildings.

That there was an original 14th century pele tower is hardly open to doubt. The only question which arises is whether the western end of the present main block with its vaulted basement, its newel staircase, until lately blocked up but now re-opened, and its pointed arched entrance, still visible upon the ground floor, represents this original pele tower. The late Mr. J. F. Curwen, on the occasion of the Society's last visit to Askham in 1921 put forward several arguments against such a theory. (See N.S. xxii, 438). A relic of this 14th century pele tower is the stone, probably taken from over the original doorway and now built into the kitchen wall nearly opposite the 1574 gateway. This stone has two shields carved upon it which seem respectively to bear the arms of Sandford and Helbeck, while below the shields

are represented what appear to be the badges of Musgrave and Lancaster.

The main block of building, which dates from about 1450, now divided into an entrance hall and dining room, formerly contained a fine hall measuring 44 feet by 23 feet. The whole block measures 78 feet by 34 feet with walls  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness. There are corbelled square turrets at each angle. A straight mural staircase runs up the north wall, and garde-robe chambers are hollowed out of the N.W. and S.E. angles. The building, the height of which is 43 feet to the battlements, has three storeys. The solar at the western end of the hall has the high barrel vault referred to above. The original entrance from the courtyard on the northern side has a double-V mason's mark carved on each stone of the doorway.

Behind the central block, projecting northwards, is the 15th century chapel with a priest's house attached. These now form part of the kitchen buildings.

The next great building period at Askham was in 1574, when Thomas Sandford converted the fortified 15th century hall into an Elizabethan mansion. He added rooms above the hall and by the erection of wings enclosed a courtyard to the north of the central block some 80 feet north and south and 64 feet east and west. Over the entrance gateway in the middle of the west wing he placed a sunk panel containing a shield quartering the arms of Sandford, Crackenthorpe, Lancaster and English, surmounted by a crest and mantling. On either side are the initials T.S. and A.S. for Thomas and Anne Sandford, and below is the well-known rhymed inscription referring to the date of the re-construction of the hall. The whole is framed in a curious cable moulding.

The windows in this part of the building are square-headed with mullions and dripstones, but there are two small pointed windows apparently of 13th century date and probably removed from either the tower or the chapel.

The basement of the building to the right of the entrance was probably the new dining room, while the open timbered room above seems to have been a dormitory. The shields built into the walls of the court yard bearing the arms of English and Swynburn are still to be seen.

Between 1655 and 1659—these dates are scratched upon window sills in the wings—the façade of the hall was remodelled in accordance with the Renaissance spirit. The windows were altered and a new doorway broken through the front.

In the 12th generation the line of the Sandfords of Askham ended in daughters, and the property was sold to the Lowthers

in 1680. In 1828 the hall became the rectory house for the parish of Lowther, and only recently became the residence of Mr. Anthony Lowther.

In expressing the thanks of the Society to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Lowther, for their permission to visit the hall and their kind help in the examination of its apartments, our President complimented our host and hostess upon the loving care they had devoted to the restoration and maintenance of this fine old Westmorland mansion.

#### LOWTHER CHURCH.

A short drive through the beautiful park of Lowther Castle brought the party to Lowther church, where Dr. J. E. Spence was the speaker. He described the building, drastically restored by John Lord Viscount Lonsdale at the close of the 17th century, as interesting not so much on account of its fabric as on account of the interesting memorials it contains. These monuments fall into two types widely separated in form and date. The earliest is a group of pre-conquest stones, consisting of three hogback tombstones standing near the south entrance to the churchyard and three fragments, at present lying in the vestry, which were discovered last year by Mr. Chambers in the mound near the hogbacks. This site, on which fragments of the old building were deposited when the church was restored in the 17th century, might yield further interesting remains, if excavated.

Describing these hogbacks, Dr. Spence said that these grave-stones were found only in Anglo-Danish and Norse districts, and that they showed variations in their ornamentation in accordance with the style of carving of the standing crosses in those areas.

Of one of these styles, that which has at either gable end the head and forepaws of a bear climbing on to the roof, there are numerous examples in Yorkshire, notably at Brompton, but only two west of the Pennines; one a stone of the 11th century at Heysham and the other here at Lowther. Both these places were on routes which might be used in the 10th century by travellers from the Danish kingdom of York to Ireland, and their presence in an area of Norse settlement might thus be accounted for.

The Brompton type of hogback in this churchyard has badly weathered bears at either end, and on its sides three raised panels, the central ones bearing a conventionalised foliage which led our late President, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, to suggest the early part of the 11th century as its date. One of the lateral panels on either side is filled with an interlacing pattern, and the other

lateral panel on one side appears to represent wattle work, while that on the other side has carved on it a cock similar to one on a cross-shaft at Brompton, which suggests a close connection of this stone with the hogbacks of that school of carvers.

The largest hogback has on the dexter part of one side a viking boat containing eight men with their shields, while below is a fish, and on the sinister side of the central figure with an upraised hand is a row of ten warriors, bearing some resemblance to the carving on one of the Gosforth hogbacks. On the other, which is badly weathered, can be distinguished two female figures with long pleats of hair.

The third stone, which is only a fragment, has on it what the late Mr. Calverley considered to be part of a representation of Christ's descent into Hades. The three stones referred to above are described by the late Mr. W. G. Collingwood in *N.S.* vii, 152.

Dr. Spence described also two pieces of a red sandstone cross, probably of the late 10th century, unearthed last year and now in the vestry, also another stone which is probably part of a flat tombstone of the same date.

The south transept of the church, referred to by Bishop Nicolson as "the dormitory of the Lowther family," is interesting as containing the tomb of Sir Richard Lowther, with a recumbent effigy in plate-armour of the 16th century. On the east side is a monument to John, first Viscount Lonsdale, and on the wall are busts of other members of the family who died in the 17th century. In the north transept are memorials to later members of the family, including some good examples of modern brasses.

Of the early church only the north arcade of four Norman arches on circular piers remains. The piers of the central tower are Early English, while the south arcade is of the Perpendicular period. The sanctuary rails date from the later part of the 17th century, as apparently do the font with its curious cover and the pulpit. In the churchyard are the base and part of the shaft of the churchyard cross, which has been cut down to hold a sundial, while at the east end of the church is a double mounting-block.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are a number of churches in the diocese dedicated to this saint which contain 10th and 11th century monuments, a fact which would suggest that his cult was adopted by the converted Norse settlers in Cumberland, as well as by their kindred in the Isle of Man and the south-western coasts of Scotland where the name Michael is common. The dedication and the pre-conquest monuments

may be accepted as evidence of the existence of a church on this site in early times, but of its fabric no trace remains.

#### YANWATH HALL.

The first day's excursion concluded with a visit to Yanwath Hall, perhaps the most picturesque of our local pele towers, of which Machel in the 17th century wrote—"it hath a delicate prospect when you are at it, and hath the grace of a little castle when you depart from it."

An architectural description of the building was given by Mr. R. Morton Rigg, L.R.I.B.A., who described the hall upon the occasion of the Society's last visit in 1921. He described this picturesque manor house as built round a courtyard, of which the south side was occupied by the tower, hall and kitchen; on the east and north were the granary barns and bakehouse. The ancient gate was at the north-east angle, with guard chambers beside it and a watch-tower above. There is a walk for the watchman provided with a parapet corbelled out from the wall, leaving intervening openings through which missiles could be thrown down upon any possible assailant. Machel describes a chapel as existing in his time near this tower. The present entrance to the courtyard on its east side is modern.

The entrance to the dwelling-house is through an arched doorway, with round, hollow mouldings. It was secured by an oaken draw-bar running in a tunnel in the wall.

The pele-tower at the west angle was the oldest part of the house, built probably in the middle of the 14th century. It has a vaulted basement and two storeys above, of which the middle storey was the solar or lord's chamber, and the upper one the ladies' chamber; these two upper storeys were reached by a newel staircase. The tower was provided with battlements and with watch-towers at each corner. The floors are of oak, and the ceiling of the ladies' chamber a fine example of mediæval woodwork with carved tie-beams framed and panelled. Mr. Rigg also drew attention to the fine octagonal chimney, and explained how the problem of carrying the flue past the parapets of a defensible building had been solved.

To the tower, on its eastern side was afterwards added the dining hall and kitchen, with the usual offices. The hall has unfortunately been divided into smaller rooms, and its timber roof concealed by a plaster ceiling.

At the west end of the hall were the screens and above the loft of the minstrels' gallery has been found. The windows show

the transition from the Decorated to Perpendicular style, and many alterations were made by the Dudleys in the 16th century.

Mr. W. T. McIntire then gave a brief summary of the history of the hall. The manor of Yanwath or Yanwith, unlike the other manors of the ancient parish of Barton which belonged to the barony of Kendal, was part of the barony of Westmorland and thus had for its lords the Cliffords, of whom it was held for a long period of its history by the barons of Greystoke.

The site of Yanwath Hall, commanding as it did the ancient ford of the Eamont was one of importance for the defence of the district, and the pele-tower was built to defend the passage about 1322, according to Parker's statement in his *Domestic Architecture*, by John de Sutton. There seems to be no record of the date of any licence to crenellate.

In the reign of Edward I, we find the manor being held in two moieties of the barons of Greystoke as mesne lords. Of these moieties one was held by the Threlkelds and the other by the Lancasters. About the same time, Henry Threlkeld obtained a grant of free warren in the manor of Yanwath, and in 1367 William Threlkeld paid relief for a moiety of Eanwath.

It was probably about the year 1375 that the Threlkelds, finding their quarters in the old pele-tower of the Suttons too small for their requirements, built on to the east the dining hall and kitchen, using the middle storey of the pele, now connected by a doorway with the hall, as a solar or lord's retiring room. About 1498 the Lancaster moiety of Yanwath came to the Threlkelds, the four daughters and co-heirs of Sir John de Lancaster of Howgill Castle parting with their rights to Sir Henry Threlkeld for the consideration of the sum of £20 paid to each of them.

The Threlkelds continued to hold Yanwath Hall until the death, without male heirs in 1520, of Sir Lancelot Threlkeld, who married the heiress of the de Vescis, the widow of the famous "Black Clifford," and protected her son, subsequently "the Shepherd Lord," when he was in hiding from his Yorkist enemies. It was Sir Lancelot Threlkeld who is popularly supposed to have boasted that he had three noble houses; one for pleasure at Crosby Ravensworth, where he had a park full of deer; one for profit and warmth, wherein to reside in winter, at Yanwath; and the third at Threlkeld well stocked with tenants to go with him to the wars.

His daughter, Grace, brought Yanwath to Thomas, Lord Dudley, and he in the time of Henry VIII rebuilt and enlarged the hall. Further alterations were made by the Dudleys during

the Elizabethan period. Machel records three coats of arms which existed in his time upon the ceiling of the solar, with the date 1586. These are now gone, but in the same room still remain the Royal Arms of Queen Elizabeth over the mantelpiece. The oak wainscotting of the hall is apparently of about this date.

The Dudleys continued in possession of Yanwath until 1654, when Christopher Dudley sold the reversion to Sir John Lowther for £2,000, but it did not pass to the purchaser until 1671, when he describes the hall as being left very ruinous. Since then the hall has remained the property of the Lowthers.

Members who were present much appreciated the privilege kindly granted by the tenant of Yanwath Hall, Mr. Moffat, to enter and inspect this beautiful and interesting manorial hall. After thanks had been conveyed to him by the President, the party returned to Penrith for the night.

#### GENERAL MEETING.

A well attended general meeting of the Society, over which our President, Professor R. G. Collingwood, presided was held in the evening at the George Hotel, Penrith, the headquarters of the excursion.

The Editor of the *Transactions*, Mr. W. T. McIntire, reported that the whole of the matter for vol. 36 of the *Transactions* was now in type, and that it was hoped to circulate the volume to members at an early date.

Mr. F. G. Simpson, Director of the Cumberland Excavation Committee, reported that the work of that committee at Birdswald was to be resumed in a few days time.

Dr. J. E. Spence, Secretary of the Committee for Prehistoric Studies reported several recent finds.

Mr. C. S. Jackson, Secretary of the Parish Registers Section of the Society, reported that the printing of the Lamplugh register was now in hand.

It was announced that the headquarters of the forthcoming autumn meeting would be at Harrogate, and that excursions would be made therefrom to York, Aldborough, Ripon and Fountains Abbey. The dates fixed for the meeting were September 16th and 17th.

The President reported that, including the sixteen new members elected at the present meeting, the membership of the Society was one less than at the same time a year ago. While realising how fortunate the Society had been not merely to maintain its membership but actually to increase it during a series of years



which had been difficult for many learned societies, be urged that efforts should be made to maintain and, if possible, increase the present number of members.

The following new members of the Society were duly proposed and declared elected:—The Rev. W. Baker, Milburn; Mrs. Barber, Kendal; Mr. A. L. Beswick, Penrith; Mr. M. P. Charlesworth, Cambridge; Capt. P. T. Denis de Vitre, Caton; Col. J. Bris, Lancaster; Col. W. J. Hutchinson, Brighton; Miss M. G. Clegg, Windermere; Mrs. Matthews, Stanwix; Mr. F. W. Moorhouse, Warton; The Rev. J. T. Pedder, Buttermere; Mrs. Esme Rowley, Glassonby; Mr. F. C. Scott, Windermere; Mrs. H. M. Stavert, Wreay; Mrs. Tolson, Pooley Bridge; Mr. J. F. Whitehead, Appleby.

The following papers were read or submitted, and it was directed that they should be published in an early volume of *Transactions*:—"The Carving in the Entrance to Fergus McIvor's Cell at Carlisle Castle," by F. J. Field (Art. II). "Sella Park," by Mary C. Fair (Art. III). "The Early Royal Charters of Appleby," by W. T. McIntire. "Three Interesting Sites in Cumberland," by Thomas Hay (Art. VIII). "Explorations in West Cumberland," by Dr. J. E. Spence. "Horn Childe and the Battle of Stainmore," by T. E. Casson (Art. IV).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1936.

There was no diminution of the number of members and friends who took part in the excursion on the second day, when the party set out from Penrith at an early hour in order to get through the round of visits upon the programme and return in time for the late afternoon trains home.

The first stage of the journey was a short one, for at Eamont Bridge a halt was made to inspect

#### KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE AND MAYBOROUGH.

Here Professor R. G. Collingwood described these much discussed monuments. Speaking of King Arthur's Round Table, he referred to the accounts given of the site by early archaeologists. In the notes to Camden's *Britannia*, it is described as "a large round entrenchment, with a plain piece of ground in the middle, and a passage into it on either side" and the conjecture is hazarded that it might be "a Justing-place."

The eighteenth century descriptions of Stukeley and Pennant supply evidence that more was to be seen on the site and in its immediate neighbourhood in their day than has survived to our

time. Pennant, for instance, writing in 1772, mentions two entrances to the "Round Table" and another circle consisting only of a ditch about 100 yards away. The neighbouring "Little Round Table," a ring-mound of some 60-80 yards diameter, which formerly stood a little to the west of Lowther Bridge, was destroyed about 1880, while other prehistoric remains in the vicinity are described in articles in our *Transactions* (O.S. x, 271 and xi, 187; N.S. xii, 147). Most of these remains were now gone, and "King Arthur's Round Table" itself had suffered damage when the present road to Pooley Bridge was constructed.

Speaking of the possible purpose for which this great ring-fosse was constructed, Professor Collingwood compared it with Arbor Low in Derbyshire and similar circles in Britain. Merely as a suggestion, he hazarded the theory that we might have here "a miniature Avebury," and that excavation might possibly reveal the former existence upon the site of a stone circle or of a wood circle of the early Bronze Age similar to that at Bleasdale. He strongly urged that this work of excavation should be undertaken by our Society.

Time was allowed for members of the party to pay a short visit to Mayborough, the great ring-mound of cobbles near "King Arthur's Round Table." Though only one great standing stone remains within its periphery, Clarke (*Survey*, 10) recorded, in 1785, that some years earlier there had been two standing stones at the entrance and two more within the ring. (See also O.S. vi, 444, 492; xi, 187; N.S. xii, 146).

#### CLIFTON BATTLE FIELD.

Another short run brought the party to Clifton where a halt was made on Clifton Moor, the scene of the skirmish which took place between the Duke of Cumberland's forces and the rearguard of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's retreating army on December 18th, 1745. This stubborn encounter—"The last battle fought upon English soil"—was described by Mr. W. T. McIntire, who based his account of the engagement upon the contemporary descriptions of Lord George Murray, the Chevalier Johnstone, and the Quaker, Thomas Savage, whose house in Town End close to the battlefield he pointed out to his hearers.

He described the perilous position in which the highlanders found themselves about 5 o'clock on the evening of December 18th, hard pressed by the Duke of Cumberland's main forces in the rear and with Bland's column attempting to get in front of them by the side roads on their west flank, while Oglethorpe with

Ligonier's dragoons was making a similar attempt upon the east. Prince Charles Edward himself with the main body of his army had reached Penrith and pressed onwards towards Carlisle, and it became necessary for Lord George Murray to make a stand with his force, consisting of four companies of the Duke of Perth's regiment and the Macdonalds, in order to save his artillery and to give the long straggling column of the Jacobite main army time to reach temporary safety at Carlisle.

He posted his men along the hedges which at that time crossed Clifton Moor in the line of the side road beside which the party was now standing. The Duke of Cumberland drew up his forces on the upper part of Clifton Moor in two lines, the first composed of Bland, Kerr and Cobham's men, the second of Montagu's and Kingston's. The battle began with an exchange of musket shots, and then Cumberland sent forward his dismounted cavalry to the attack. The highlanders offered a stout resistance, and in the failing light had a small advantage due to the visibility of the buff belts of the king's forces. Colonel Honeywood of Howgill who was in command of the dismounted squadrons of Bland's troopers received three sword-cuts in the head—he had already received twenty-five wounds at Dettingen—and was taken prisoner. Finally, after half an hour's fighting the highlanders were forced to retire, but Lord George Murray accomplished his object in enabling the whole Jacobite army to reach Carlisle in safety. Conflicting accounts are given of the numbers of slain and wounded on both sides. In the register of Clifton church are recorded the burials of ten dragoons, viz., six of Bland's, three of Cobham's and one of Mark Kerr's regiment, also a private in Bland's regiment who died a few days later.

Mr. McIntire pointed out the "Rebel Tree" where the bodies of five highlanders, found dead upon the field, were buried. Thanks to the public spirit of our member, Dr. Goodchild, the spot is now marked by a monument with an inscription.

#### HACKTHORPE HALL.

The next place to be visited was Hackthorpe Hall, where Mr. R. Morton Rigg described this interesting Elizabethan manor house. The manor of Hackthorpe, Mr. Rigg said, was at the time of the conquest in the hands of Gamel, an Englishman, but it subsequently came into the possession of the de Stirklands, who held the neighbouring lands at Strickland. Hackthorpe continued in the possession of the Stricklands of Sizergh until 1535, when it was purchased by the Lowthers. It was

Sir Christopher Lowther who, in the reign of James I, built, as his son Sir John Lowther relates, the present hall as a dower house for his second wife. Sir John himself was born there and lived at the hall till his father's death and his succession to Lowther Hall.

The building is an oblong block in two storeys with attics. It has long, low, horizontal windows divided by mullions into four lights, transomed, and provided with hood mouldings. There is over the main doorway the usual square porch-tower of the period, with a little square room on the upper floor. Similar porch-towers are to be noticed at Hornby Hall, Barton Kirke and Kirkbarrow Halls. Over the doorway were the Lowther arms.

The ground plan of Hackthorpe Hall is very similar to that of Hornby Hall—a hall of moderate dimensions with a lord's chamber. These rooms are lined with good late seventeenth century panelling. A wing was added on the west side of the house early in the eighteenth century and an L-shaped block of outbuildings at the north end in the later part of the seventeenth century. Like so many of our old manorial halls, Hackthorpe Hall is now a farmhouse.

From Hackthorpe the party followed a picturesque route by side roads which led through Great Strickland, Morland and Temple Sowerby to

#### NEWBIGGIN HALL,

where Mr. R. Morton Rigg described the architectural features of this old manorial hall of the Crackenthorpe family. Most of the present building at Newbiggin, he informed us, was the work of Christopher Crackenthorpe, who, as the inscription upon the panel now re-set in the west wall tells us, built the hall in 1533. It is built upon the normal mediæval plan with a hall-block and cross-wings carried up as towers at the eastern and western ends. The western tower, which had become ruinous, was taken down in 1844 and rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Salvin, but the eastern one was untouched. This tower measures 45 feet north and south and 30 feet east and west, with walls  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. The basement has a stone barrel vaulting with steps leading from it to the north-west corner of the room above. The first floor is now divided into two rooms but was doubtless originally a single hall. The upper floors are modernised. A lower wing, called Jerusalem, built on to the north face of this eastern tower, between the dates 1585-1624, contains a newel staircase leading to

the rooms of the main building and the roof. Round the top of the tower runs a moulded string course carrying the overhanging battlements.

There are square turrets and watch-towers at each angle, also battlemented. On the south front of this tower, about six feet above the ground are two projecting corbel-stones about a yard apart, and, immediately above them, are to be seen in the masonry the vertical jambs of a doorway, so that it would appear that there was an external entrance here at one time to the first floor. One of the merlons above the parapet of the tower is pierced with a round gun-hole, splayed externally. Another unusual feature, for a hall in this district, are the two effigies of men in armour on the battlements.

The central block uniting the towers formerly contained the old hall or dining place. It fell into a state of neglect during the non-residence of the family in the last century, and when repaired was cut up in its interior arrangements, while the old windows were destroyed and modern substitutes inserted. The present doorway dates from the period of William III and Mary. Later additions were built on in 1891, the architect being the late Mr. C. J. Ferguson.

Mr. Rigg drew the attention of the visitors to the interesting 16th and 17th century panelling in the Hall, to the remains of a sixteenth century fireplace, to two small surviving 16th century windows, and to the numerous coats-of-arms, recording the marriage alliances of the Crackenthorpe family.

Mr. W. T. McIntire then gave a resumé of the history of the hall. The earliest known mention of the manor of Newbiggin dates from the reign of King Stephen, when it was granted by Gamel, the son of Whelp, to Robert of Appleby, the grant being afterwards confirmed by Waldeve, Gamel's son, to Laurence, the son of this Robert. This Laurence fitz Robert, the seneschal of Newbiggin, is mentioned in the register of Holm Cultram abbey as, about the year 1179, granting to the abbey his share of the marsh between the monks and him, within the dyke made by the monks with his consent between Newbiggin and them. Also common pasture for 360 sheep, 20 cows, one bull and 30 oxen in the field of Newbiggin.

The descendants of Robert of Appleby, who took the name of de Newbigginge, held the manor until the failure of their male line, in 1332, when the heiress, Emma, by her marriage with Robert de Crackenthorpe, a member of a family probably of Scandinavian origin, brought it to the Crackenthorpes, who had

already acquired a third part of the manor of Brougham. Robert's successors still further enriched the family by marriages with the families of Brisco, Blencow, Leyburn and Musgrave. In the reign of Henry VI, one of the younger sons of the family married the heiress of the last Lancaster of Howgill, and the Crackenthorpes subsequently held Howgill Castle for three generations.

They suffered during the Wars of the Roses for their loyalty to the house of Lancaster. Two of the family were slain at Towton in 1461. With the advent of the Tudors their fortunes recovered, and Christopher Crackenthorpe rebuilt the manor house on an ambitious scale. He acquired from the crown parts of the confiscated estates of the religious houses—among them Hale Grange, the manor of Hardendale at Shap, and lands in Kirkby Thore and Appleby. He married a Blenkinsopp of Hellbeck. The subsequent history of the Crackenthorpe family can be followed in any of the county histories. An article upon Newbiggin Hall, by the late Mr. J. H. Martindale, will be found in N.S. xxi, 158. See also Curwen, *Castles*, 386.

After the President had cordially thanked Mr. Crackenthorpe on behalf of the Society for the kind manner in which he had thrown open the hall to the visitors, the party spent some time in examining the hall and its beautiful grounds, partaking of a picnic lunch in the village before the journey was resumed to Howgill Castle and Milburn.

On the way a halt was made at a spot close to the line of

#### THE MAIDEN WAY,

where Professor R. G. Collingwood gave an account of what is known of this interesting Roman road in the light of recent research. The substance of his address forms part of Article I of the present volume. He made the suggestion that the purpose of the construction of this road from Kirkby Thore to Carvoran was for the transport by pack horses of the products of the Alston mines. He referred to the article by Mr. I. A. Richmond about to appear in the forthcoming volume of *Transactions*, in which our member explains the leaden seals of Roman origin found at Brough, as a kind of custom-house mark for the silver ingots obtained from the ore at Alston, by which they might be checked before being forwarded on. See N.S. xxxvi, 104.

#### HOWGILL CASTLE.

After the somewhat difficult approach to Howgill Castle had safely been negotiated by the numerous vehicles conveying the

party, Mr. W. T. McIntire described this ancient seat of the lords of the manor of Milburn.

After the conquest of "the Land of Carlisle," by William Rufus, in 1092, this manor fell to the share of the de Stutevils, and it afterwards came to the great family of the de Lancasters. As explained at Sockbridge Hall on the previous day, Howgill was granted along with other lands by William de Lancaster III to his robustuous illegitimate brother, Roger de Lancaster. Roger died in 1291, leaving three sons, John, William and Christopher.

From Christopher, the youngest son, were descended the Lancasters of Sockbridge, while John, the eldest, was the ancestor of the Lancasters who reigned at Howgill till 1438, when the descent ended in four daughters. In the partition of the family estates, Howgill fell to one of these daughters, Elizabeth, who brought it in marriage to John Crackenthorpe of Newbiggin. After three generations of Crackenthorpes, the male line of descent failing, Howgill came by the marriage of Anne, the eldest daughter of Robert Crackenthorpe, to Sir Thomas Sandford of Askham, an event recorded in the fine coat-of-arms carved above the gateway at Askham Hall, set up by their son, another Thomas Sandford. The Sandfords continued in possession of Howgill until the beginning of the 18th century, when their heiress brought it by marriage to the Honeywoods of Marks Hall, Essex, one of whose members, Colonel Honeywood, had already been mentioned that day in connection with the battle of Clifton. The property is now comprised in the Appleby Castle estates.

It was probably during the later years of the 14th century that the earliest portions of the present building at Howgill was begun by the Lancasters. In plan it consists of two oblong rectangular towers, united by a central block 40 feet in length, recessed some 9 feet from the faces of the two parallel towers. These towers, each of which measures 64 feet by 33 feet, are of equal height. They are built of sandstone rubble with walls of enormous thickness—9 to 10 feet. They are now covered externally with rough-cast.

Each tower has a vaulted basement, with two upper floors, and formerly a battlemented roof. They have no plinths or other projections except a string-course to help to support the battlements. The only relic of these battlements are the remains of a merlon and two embrasures at the back of the east tower.

The west tower communicates by a pointed arched doorway with the central block. Its vaulted basement, divided by a cross-wall into two cellars, retains in the northern chamber the

original narrow window loops. These are very widely splayed; one is blocked but the other is open with an ascent of several steps up to it from the floor.

The east tower basement is now a kitchen with a fireplace surmounted by a semi-circular arch of 11 ft. 8 ins. span. In both towers are narrow flights of stairs leading to the first floor, with narrow arched doorways. The ascent is further carried by newels to the roof.

The central block originally contained the hall, but seems to have been taken down and partially rebuilt late in the 17th century, when the old windows were replaced by the present stiff vertical ones, and the semi-circular pediment and pilasters were added to the entrance door.

The upper story is reached from the hall by a fine oak balustered staircase of three flights, evidently part of the 17th century re-construction. The upper floor is occupied by the state chamber, a fine room 40 feet long and 24 feet wide with an ornate marble fireplace.

At the back of the house are still to be seen some of the old Tudor windows, while on the face of the west tower is a tablet which shows the remains of some carved design, now almost obliterated.

After the President had expressed the thanks of the Society to the tenant for permission to visit the hall, the last stage of the journey was performed to the picturesque village of Milburn.

#### MILBURN.

Here a halt was made upon the village green, while Dr. W. Goodchild described the interesting plan of the village, a plan shown by Mr. F. C. Mears (Town Planning Institute, 1923) to be almost in its original form. Despite changes in the houses, this plan had been so closely retained that it afforded a clue to the original "lay-outs" of many large cities. Dr. Goodchild went on to say that the essential point of this plan, which perhaps dated from the 12th century, was that the houses were built in a rectangle about the village green.

At the four corners were narrow entrances which were walled-up every winter. This walling-up took place as recently as 1826.

Outside the houses were gardens and garths (see plan in Dr. Goodchild's article "Milburn: Archaeological Notes," n.s. xxxii, 114). Outside these again was a continuous lane. Access to this lane, when the entrances were walled-up, was by "throughgangs"—ways that existed between every few houses.



Some of these "throughgangs" had fallen into disuse in recent years, even part of the back lane itself had gone. Outside the lane were the crofts, and then other fields in groups according to the soil. Dr. Goodchild drew the attention of the visitors to the maypole still standing on the village green and spoke of life in Milburn in the pack-horse days. Under his guidance many of the party walked down the back lane to which he had referred, and were able thus to realise the function which it fulfilled. Dr. Goodchild expressed regret that this rare survival of town planning should be mutilated, as he feared was the case. A paper upon Milburn was read by the late Mr. J. G. Goodchild, at Carlisle, in 1882 (o.s. vi, 481).

#### MILBURN CHURCH.

At Milburn church, last visited by our Society in 1921, the speaker was again Dr. Goodchild who referred to descriptions of the church by the late Mr. J. G. Goodchild (o.s. vi, 481), the Rev. R. S. E. Oliver (N.S. ix, 202) and the late Mr. Daniel Scott (N.S. xxii, 442). That an early church existed at Milburn is shown by the presence of the early dials built almost into the old doorway. Two of these were described by the late Rev. W. S. Calverley (o.s. viii, 220), and a third, low down at the east side of the doorway, was discovered by Dr. Goodchild himself in 1894, during the restoration of the church. These dials are in an inverted position, and seem to have been employed by the builders of the Norman church without any regard to their use as time measures. It therefore seems likely that they were taken from an earlier building and used merely as building materials. There are remains of other dials built into the Norman masonry.

The S.W. doorway is of the late Norman period, and masonry of this period can be traced along the lower courses of the stonework round most of the building, breaking off where the later chancel was built on. A stone carved with a diaper pattern was built into one corner of the west window, which had been built up during the time when the entrance to the church was at the west end. In 1894, this entrance was closed and the ancient one at the S.W. re-opened.

Dr. Goodchild mentioned also the stone built into the west wall of the church carved with a combination of curious wheel crosses, and a mutilated 15th century effigy discovered by the Rev. W. D. Tyson. This may be possibly the effigy of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John de Lancaster, who brought Howgill Castle to the Crackenthorpes by her marriage to Robert Crackenthorpe,

or of Anne Crackenthorpe, who by her marriage to Sir Thomas Sandford brought the manor to the Sandfords of Askham. The Sandfords of Howgill long had an aisle on the south side of the church, which was in a ruinous state when Bishop Nicolson visited it in 1703.

Milburn was originally a chapelry of Kirkby Thore, and the deed by which Robert de Veteripont in the 13th century acquired the advowson of its church was recorded by Dr. Burn as still in existence at Appleby Castle. The earliest mention of its dedication to St. Cuthbert is in a Carlisle will of 1354. The church was repaired in 1770 and restored in 1873.

The wall surrounding the churchyard is divided into portions known as "daws," "dolts" or "douts," and certain inhabitants and property owners are responsible for the upkeep and repair of each his own portion.

Dr. Goodchild mentioned, also, a broken cross-socket of red sandstone at the gate of a neighbouring field. This socket measures 24 by 24 by 17 inches and is of the type belonging to the mediæval high crosses.

After the President had conveyed the thanks of the visitors to the vicar of Milburn, for his kind permission to visit his church, the party returned to the conveyances, and a vote of thanks to Mr. R. E. Porter, the Hon. Excursions Secretary, having been carried by acclamation, departed for Penrith in good time to catch the homeward trains.

#### AUTUMN MEETING.

The autumn meeting of the Society was held in Yorkshire, with Harrogate as headquarters, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 16th and 17th, 1936. Arrangements for the excursion were in the hands of Mr. R. E. Porter, M.C., F.S.A., Excursions Secretary, who was assisted by a local committee consisting of the Rev. Canon Harrison, F.S.A., Dr. C. H. Moody, C.B.E., F.S.A., the Rev. Angelo Raine and Dr. J. E. Spence.

The programme of the excursion proved a most attractive one, and, despite the long distance from home of the place of meeting, there was a large and gratifying attendance of members and friends who thoroughly enjoyed their round of visits in the York and Ripon districts.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1936.

Leaving the Hydro, Harrogate, at 9 a.m., on Wednesday morning, the party proceeded by motor coach and private car

direct to York, where they assembled at 10 a.m. outside the south entrance of the Minster and forthwith proceeded to

#### THE MANSION HOUSE.

At the Mansion House, built in 1726, from designs by the third earl of Burlington, on the site of the old chapel of the Guild of St. Christopher, the visitors were received by the Lord Mayor of York, who was thanked by Professor Collingwood for his kind words of welcome to our Society. The city regalia and plate were then inspected by the party. The regalia comprise two swords of state, a cup of maintenance, the great mace, other maces, gold chains for the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, staff, two sheriff's chains and badge, three livery collars and badges, porter's staff and common and other seals.

Of the swords of state, the most interesting is perhaps that given to the city by the Emperor Sigismund in 1439. The armourer's mark on the blade is Lombardic. A sword given by Richard II is lost, but a third given by the famous goldsmith, Martin Bowes, still belongs to the Corporation. The present mace, according to the mention of its purchase in the city chamberlain's accounts, dates from 1647. A lesser mace, made in 1581, has disappeared. The mayoral chain of office was given by Sir Robert Walton, and that of the mayoress by Marmaduke Rawdon of London in 1672. The common seal is of the 13th century and the mayor's seal of 14th century date. Among the plate, special interest was taken in the gold loving cup with the inscription—"Gift of Marmaduke Rawdon sone of Lawrence Rawdon late alder. of this citty. An<sup>o</sup> 1672." Older than this cup, however, are the rose-water basin and ewer given by James Hutchinson in 1647.

#### YORK MINSTER.

From the Mansion House, the party proceeded to the Minster which they were fortunate enough to visit under the guidance of the Rev. Canon F. Harrison, F.S.A., Chancellor and Librarian of the Minster, and a well-known authority upon the archæology and history of that magnificent cathedral. Limits of space preclude a full description of Canon Harrison's entrancing account of York Minster, and readers who require further details than can here be given must be referred to the numerous excellent textbooks upon the subject. A mere summary must suffice here.

The visitors assembled first in the beautiful Chapter House which dates from between the years 1280 and 1342, and were there able to inspect the manuscripts and illuminated books

preserved in its cases. Canon Harrison then gave a history of the evolution of the Minster from the wooden church erected for the baptism of King Edwin in 627, to the present day. An early stone church was replaced by a later one, commenced by King Edwin and finished by King Oswald between 635 and 642. This church which had become ruinous was restored by the energetic Bishop Wilfrid between 669 and 675 and again rebuilt or restored by Archbishop Aethelbeht before 780.

In 1069, during the troubles caused by the rising in the north against William the Conqueror, Aethelbeht's church was destroyed by fire, and almost immediately afterwards a Norman church was built to replace it by Archbishop Thomas. To this church a new choir and crypt were built by Archbishop Roger between 1115 and 1181.

The next stage in the evolution of the cathedral was the rebuilding of the S. transept, before 1241, by Archbishop Gray, and that of the N. transept, about 1265, by the treasurer of the cathedral, John Romanis, who later, as archbishop, rebuilt the nave from 1291 onwards. The Chapter House and lobby were added between 1280 and 1342 and the choir rebuilt during the last twenty years of the 14th century. Shortly afterwards the great central tower was remodelled, and, in 1432, the S.W. tower was built by John Berningham. The N.W. tower was added about 1470. In relating the subsequent history of the Minster, reference was made to the two destructive fires, of 1829 and 1840 respectively, which wrought such terrible damage to the building.

The crypt was then visited and the remains of the Norman work of Archbishop Roger were pointed out. After the fire of 1829 it was discovered that Bishop Roger's crypt had extended as far west as the central tower, though most of it had been abandoned and filled up with earth at the close of the 14th century, when the present choir was built. Successive alterations, many of them of the Perpendicular period, have obscured the original plan of the crypt. Perhaps the most interesting object in the crypt is the ancient well, traditionally supposed to be the site of King Edwin's baptism and the nucleus from which the whole building developed.

Finally, in the choir, Canon Harrison showed the beautiful carving of the stalls and spoke upon the subject of the stained glass in the windows for which York is famous.

After our President had conveyed to Canon Harrison the warm thanks of the Society, an adjournment was made for lunch, after which the party re-assembled at the entrance to the Museum

Gardens. Here they were met by the Rev. Angelo Raine who kindly acted as guide for the rest of the visit to York.

#### ST. LEONARD'S HOSPITAL.

The ruins of St. Leonard's Hospital, near the entrance of the gardens, are supposed to be those of the infirmary hall and chapel and their sub-vault. These remains apparently date from the middle of the 13th century, when John Romanus, Treasurer of the Minster, is said to have restored the hospital.

This important institution owes its foundation to a grant of twenty sheaves of corn out of every carrucate of corn-land in the diocese of York, made to the canons of the Minster by King Athelstan in 937, upon his victorious return from the battle of Brunanburgh. This grant was to assist the canons in their work of almsgiving, and they employed it to found St. Peter's Hospital, for which a church was afterwards built by William Rufus. The hospital was rebuilt by King Stephen, who changed its dedication to St. Leonard's. At the dissolution the establishment was valued in the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*" at £367. 17s. 9½d.

From a survey of 1280 we learn that at that time besides its staff the hospital was supporting 229 sick men and women. The arrangement seems to have been that usually followed in a medieval hospital, the sick being placed in rows along the walls of the great hall, open to the chapel at one end.

The hospital was surrendered to Henry VIII's commissioners on December 1st, 1540, by its last master, Thomas Magnus, whose brass is to be seen at Sersay church in the N. Riding.

#### THE MULTIANGULAR TOWER.

The next object of archæological interest to be visited in the Museum Gardens was the Multiangular Tower, which projects from the western angle of what was once the rampart of the Roman fortress. In plan, this tower is a polygon of thirteen sides, of which two are open at the gorge. The lower portion, to the height of about sixteen feet is of Roman origin, and is built of rubble, faced with ashlar. About half-way up is a bonding course of red brick. This tower was filled with earth until about 1831, and, in consequence, the inside masonry is better preserved than that of the exterior. Internally, the tower was divided into two storeys, of which the upper one has two loops with inner splays, through which the guard could command an adjacent section of the wall. The upper twelve feet of the tower is a medieval addition, probably of the late 13th century. To the

S.E. of the Multiangular Tower is a short length of Roman wall, showing the same brick-band.

#### THE MUSEUMS.

Time was available for a short visit to the collections of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, housed in the Yorkshire Museum and the former "Hospitium" of the Monastery. Here the chief objects of interest were the rich collection of Roman remains found in York itself, the fragments of sculpture from St. Mary's Abbey, and, above all, "The Ormside Cup." This beautiful cup, found in 1823 in Ormside churchyard, and described by the late Mr. W. G. Collingwood in *O.S.* xv, 381, was examined somewhat wistfully by some of the party, who lamented its loss to our own locality.

#### ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

Naturally the beautiful ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, a religious house intimately connected with the history of our own district, was of more than ordinary interest to the visitors.

Setting aside confusing statements in the pages of Florence of Worcester, it would seem that this important abbey was founded by Stephen, a monk of Whitby, by the bounty of Alan, Earl of Richmond, who granted the new foundation the church of St. Olave at York. The first stone church of the monks, upon a more convenient site than its wooden predecessor, was begun in 1088 or 1089 by William Rufus. This church was partly consumed by fire in 1137, and in the latter part of the 12th century there was considerable rebuilding. To this period must be referred the very beautiful but, alas, scanty remains of the Chapter House.

The great period of reconstruction was at the close of the 13th century, when the rebuilding of the church was undertaken by Abbot Simon of Warwick, probably one of our own local family of that name. The chancel was begun in 1271 and, in 1278, and an indulgence towards the completion of the central tower granted by Archbishop Giffard. This tower perished by fire after being struck by lightning in 1376.

Of the church, with the exception of foundations, little is left save part of the west front, the outer wall and N. aisle of the nave, a fragment of the wall of the N. transept and a pier of the central tower. The style throughout is a very beautiful type of Decorated. Excavations, conducted during 1902, have revealed not only the ground plan of Abbot Simon's chancel but the

apsidal eastern termination of the Norman church of Abbot Stephen. There were evidently seven apses, two to each transept, one to each aisle, and one larger one to the chancel.

The house belonged to the Benedictines, and it is to be remembered that owing to a quarrel after which a band of monks left the abbey in 1132, to practise a sterner discipline, it gave birth to the great Cistercian abbey of Fountains.

#### THE KING'S MANOR.

Leaving the Museum Gardens, the party, still under the guidance of the Rev. Angelo Raine, visited the King's Manor. This beautiful building incorporates the remains of the former Abbot's House of St. Mary's Abbey built by Abbot Sevier in the 15th century. On the dissolution of the abbey, in 1538, this house became the official residence of the Lord President of the Council of the North, and continued so to be used until 1641, when that council was abolished.

Little is left of the old residence of the abbots except a few fragments of masonry at the N.E. corner of the quadrangle round which the present buildings were constructed by successive Presidents. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, built the N.E. portion in Tudor style about 1572. The rooms to the S.E. were built by Lord Sheffield about 1616, and the whole west side by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford between the dates 1628 and 1641.

The main entrance to the quadrangle is through Lord Sheffield's building. It is adorned with caryatids and the royal initials I.R. with the arms of England above, commemorating the fact that James I was here entertained by President Lord Burleigh on his way to Scotland in 1599. The house is now occupied by the Yorkshire School for the Blind, founded as a memorial of William Wilberforce in 1833.

#### THE CITY WALLS.

A walk was then taken along the city walls from Bootham Bar to Monk Bar. During a halt in this perambulation Mr. Raine gave a most interesting and lucid explanation of the results of recent research with regard to the origin of the walls and the relative dates of the various surviving remains. The portion of the walls along which the party had walked was built above Roman foundations, and probably represented the N.E. and N.W. sides of the Roman fortress. There had perhaps been an extension in Roman times upon the N.E. side. The sites of the original gates had been located, and though those on the S.E. and N.E.

sides (now destroyed) were 234 yards respectively from the angle at each end, the gateways on the N.W. and S.E. sides whilst only 234 yards respectively from the W. and S. angles were 306 yards respectively from the N. and E. It would thus appear that the original plan had been a square of 468 yards, but that this had been enlarged by the addition of a breadth of 82 yards on the N.E., thus increasing the area enclosed from about  $46\frac{1}{2}$  acres to  $52\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Mr. Raine went on to describe the expansion of the city in later times, the Saxon walls, the earth rampart and the later 14th century walls. The excavations at the east angle of the Roman fortress were also described.

#### ST. ANTHONY'S HALL.

Mr. Raine finally conducted the visitors to St. Anthony's Hospital in Peaseholme. This hospital was founded about 1446 by the Fraternity of St. Martin of York, its chapel being consecrated by John, titular bishop of Philippopolis in 1453. Unlike other religious houses this hospital survived the Reformation and was finally dissolved only in 1627. It was afterwards used as a prison, a survival of which employment is a small barred window on the west side of the hospital. The chapel, though mutilated and divided into three rooms, still retains its ancient roof, and a blocked western doorway, on each side of which is a niche, now empty. Above, in another niche, is a mutilated statue, probably of St. George. The hall, on the first floor of the building, was originally a nave with two aisles, divided from the nave by wooden columns. These aisles are now cut off by partitions, but the original roof of the nave and the flat ceilings of the aisles are still to be seen. These roofs show carved shields and angel corbels. On one of the tables in the hall is inscribed "This done at the charges of the Joyners and Carpenters. A.D. 1603."

After a hearty vote of thanks had been accorded to Mr. Raine, upon the motion of our President, a return was made to the S. entrance of the Minster, where the conveyances were waiting to convey the party back to Harrogate for the night.

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

In the evening the Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the Hydro, Harrogate, when our President, Professor R. G. Collingwood presided over a very satisfactory attendance of members.

After the Editor of *Transactions*, Mr. W. T. McIntire, had reported that the printing of Vol. xxxvi of *Transactions* was now



almost completed and that that of Mr. Field's *Armorial for Cumberland* had been commenced, the President, in the absence of the Director of the Cumberland Excavation Committee, reported as chairman upon the work of that Committee.

During the past year the Committee, he said, had been investigating a problem of great interest in relation to the Vallum. For a long time it had customary to believe that the Vallum dated back to an earlier period than the Wall itself, but last year it was found that instead of running straight past the High House milecastle, it made a definite bend south to avoid it. Excavations disproved the theory that the detour was made round an earlier work than the castle, and they were therefore obliged to say that the Vallum was constructed at no earlier date than the wall. If the two were contemporary, this raised the question of what was the purpose of the Vallum.

The Committee decided that this revolutionary discovery could not be allowed to rest on a single milecastle site, and investigations at Wall Bowers castle were made. These revealed similar features, but the situation which at first looked somewhat perplexing and alarming had now been substantially cleared up, and they could say that the results of that year's work confirmed those of the preceding year; that the Vallum is no earlier than the wall, but apparently contemporary with it and belonging to the general scheme of frontier works.

It was proposed to proceed with the excavations a little longer during the forthcoming year, and sufficient money had been found to enable the work to be carried on for a short time.

For the Committee for Prehistoric Studies, the Secretary, Dr. J. E. Spence, reported several important finds in south-west Cumberland. Some of these finds are reported in the Addenda Antiquaria of the present volume of *Transactions*.

In referring to this report, the President drew attention to the fact that the Society had obtained permission to excavate at King Arthur's Round Table, and it was hoped to do some work on that site during the forthcoming summer. It should be a work of some importance, and it was hoped to find that this was a monument of the Avebury type.

Mr. C. Jackson, Secretary of the Parish Registers Section of the Society reported that the Lamplugh registers were now in type. Crosby Ravensworth registers would be printed next year, to be followed by the Penrith registers, the printing of which would probably occupy four years.

The Treasurer (Mr. R. E. Porter) presented the balance sheets

of the various funds of the Society for the year ending June 30th, 1936. These showed the following balances in hand:—

General Fund	.. .. .	£276	16	5
Capital Account	.. .. .	12	4	1
Research Fund, No. 1 Account	.. .. .	61	6	6
Roman Wall Special Account	.. .. .	9	2	1
Records Publication Fund ..	.. .. .	61	3	8

It was resolved that this statement of accounts be received and adopted.

On the recommendation of the Council, it was resolved to add Miss K. S. Hodgson to the Council and to re-elect all other officials of the Society.

It was further resolved that Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., H.M. Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments; Professor Eilert Ekwall, Professor of English in London University; and Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., Archæology Officer of the Ordnance Survey, be invited to become Hon. Members of the Society.

The following 15 new members of the Society were duly proposed and declared elected:—Mrs. R. D. Burton, Lazonby; Mr. S. H. Cole, Caldbeck; Mr. E. J. Fairer, Penrith; Miss B. Fell, Haverthwaite; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Groves, Windermere; Mrs. E. Morse, Lancaster; Mrs. T. B. Nelson, Langwathby; Miss J. F. Scott, Windermere; Mrs. P. M. Shannon, Kirkoswald; Miss D. Squance, Grasmere; Miss L. Thompson, Carlisle; Dr. E. M. Wilson, Crosthwaite; Lady Ashton, Kendal; Miss E. Broadbent, Penrith.

A paper by Dr. Francis Villy on a supposed Roman Road running N.W. from Overborough to Kendal was read, and the same directed to be published in a forthcoming volume of *Transactions* (Art. vii).

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1936.

Leaving the Hydro, Harrogate, at 9 a.m., the party followed the picturesque road to Kirk Hammerton where the first halt of the day was made to examine the remarkable church of that little West Riding village.

#### KIRK HAMMERTON CHURCH.

The church was described by Col. E. W. Staynforth, C.B., T.D. who described the building as one of the most interesting ecclesiastical edifices in the West Riding. It is described by Professor Baldwin Brown as belonging to the period 950-1066. The original church consisted of a west tower, a nave and a

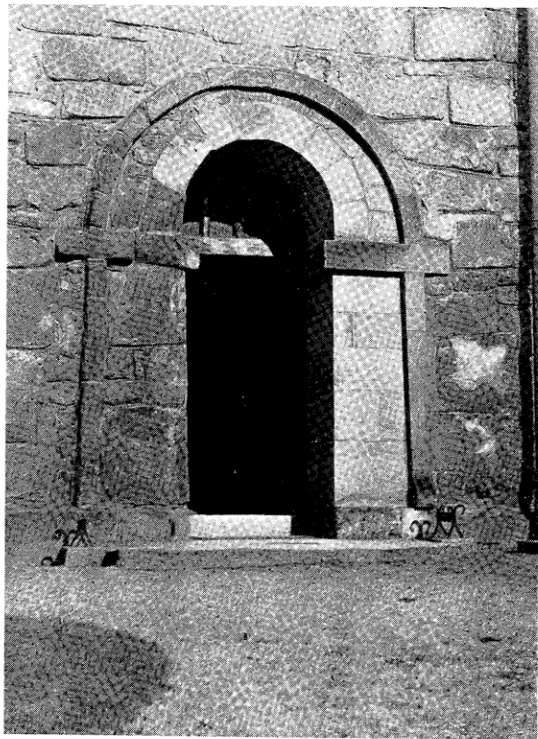
chancel of small dimensions. In the thirteenth century, however, a north aisle was added to the original pre-Norman building, the north wall of the church being pierced to form the arcade of this aisle. In the 19th century, this Early English aisle was removed and a church erected in its place, so that the original church and choir are now little more than an aisle to the enlarged building. The original south wall of the church, built of enormous blocks of stone, still remains. The old nave has a curious W. door which shows a lack of symmetry in its capitals and shafts. Its voussoirs and jamb stones are apparently of the same thickness as the wall. This doorway shows traces of a former coat of red plaster. The S. doorway of the nave has pilaster strips projecting externally and a corresponding hood. The eastern half of this doorway is a modern reconstruction. An early blocked doorway with pilaster strips on each side is visible in the interior of the church a little to the east of the doorway described above. The chancel arch has been partly rebuilt; it retains a curious capital on its south side. On the south of the chancel is a small round-headed window, and eastwards from it a pointed slit. Between these windows can be seen from the inside of the church traces of a window which probably belonged to the earliest building. The east window is a late 14th century insertion. There is a piscina and a niche which appears to have served for sedilia.

The tower in its lower stage has only small rectangular slits for windows, but in its upper part, divided from the lower stage by a string course at a considerable height from the ground, is lighted by a two light window, divided by a shaft not very deeply recessed.

Professor R. G. Collingwood thanked Colonel Staynforth on behalf of the visitors for his lucid description of this most interesting church, and the journey was resumed to

#### ALDBOROUGH.

Here the remains of the Roman city of Isurium were described by Miss M. Kitson Clark. After mentioning references to "the tessellated pavements of Isurium" by Leland in 1534 and by Drake in his *Eboracum* of 1730, the speaker paid a tribute to Mr. Andrew Lawson who, in the first half of the 19th century, was the first to make a really systematic collection of the coins, pottery, urns and other objects of Roman origin found upon the site. In 1864, the Museum was opened, and up to 1913, the late Mr. Andrew Lawson carried on excavations at intervals. These researches showed that the city walls surround an area of about



South Door.

*Photo. by J. E. Spence.*



KIRKHAMMERTON CHURCH.

*Facing p. 208.*

60 acres, and contained a densely populated city with houses in close proximity to each other. In 1924, through the kindness of Mr. S. C. Barber, assisted by Mr. G. A. Ridley and Mr. G. F. Dimmock, excavations were carried on in the northern part of the city. The north gateway was then discovered and the remains traced of a road leading northwards across the Ure to Catteractonium (Catterick). This section of the road contained large cobble-stones carefully laid together, forming a causeway about 30 feet wide, and having a decided camber from west to east.

The evidence supplied by the objects found upon the site shows that Isurium was a residential city and not a fortress like Eboracum. Its walls, of which little now remains to be seen were from 12 to 16 feet thick and 20 feet high. On their outer side in places have been found traces of a ditch. At the N.E. corner the wall is built upon six feet of enormous cobble-stones pitched in blue clay.

The earliest coin found upon the site is of the Emperor Claudius (A.D. 41-54), and examples of coins of nearly all succeeding emperors have been found down to Valentinian II (A.D. 383-392).

The best tessellated pavements in Isurium have all been found on the west side of the city, and it would appear that this is the quarter in which the wealthy inhabitants dwelt. Among these pavements is one which comes from a building which has been described as a basilica, though the late Professor Haverfield was of the opinion that it was more probably a Roman villa. The remains of some public baths have also been found in Aldborough Manor kitchen garden, but these are temporarily reburied to await satisfactory examination and preservation.

After Miss Clark had been accorded a vote of thanks by the visitors, time was left for the examination of the collection of Roman objects from the site preserved in the museum, and some of the party were able to inspect the Roman pavements to be found on various private premises in the village. The journey was then resumed to Ripon, where an hour was spent in the cathedral.

#### RIPON CATHEDRAL.

Here our guide was Dr. C. H. Moody, C.B.E., F.S.A., who first gave a summary of the history of the cathedral. In c.660 a house of Scottish monks was founded at Ripon by Alcfrith, under-king of Deira. These monks, Bede informs us, were removed from Ripon by Alcfrith in 661, their new abbot Wilfrid probably

regarding them as schismatical. In their place he instituted the Benedictine rule, rebuilding the abbey upon another site in 669. Of this building the remarkable crypt of the cathedral is a surviving relic.

Wilfrid's church was ruined when Eadred ravaged Northumbria in 950, but was repaired by Archbishop Oswald and adorned with a shrine to hold the relics of St. Wilfrid in the last decade of the 10th century. This Saxon church was entirely rebuilt by Archbishop Roger de Pont l'Evêque shortly after 1154, and the oldest parts of the existing fabric, excluding of course the crypt, must be referred to his period. Archbishop Roger's church was not completed at his death in 1181, and it is to the great builder, Archbishop Walter Gray, that we must attribute, though there is no documentary evidence to prove the statement, the erection of the Early English western façade of the cathedral. The aisleless nave was enlarged during the opening years of the 16th century.

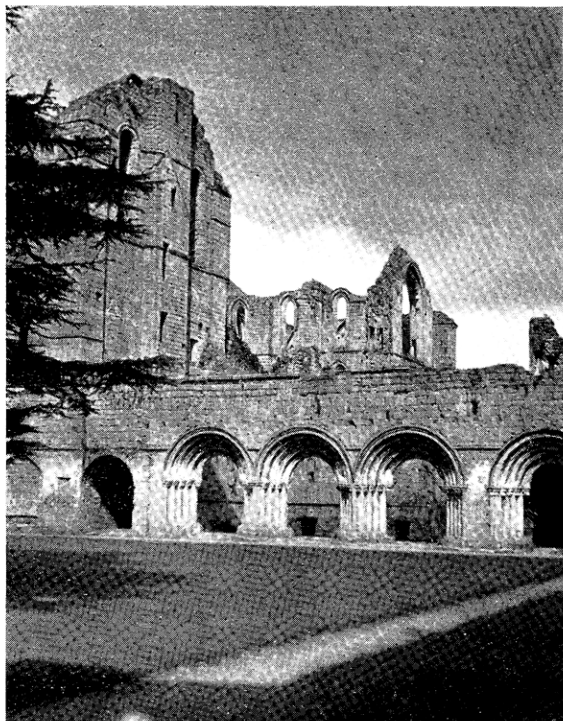
Dr. Moody proceeded to describe the existing fabric of the church. Of the eight bays of the nave the two western and the eastern, with a few later alterations, constitute what survives of Archbishop Roger's 12th century church. The other five bays are Perpendicular work of the early part of the 16th century. Originally the arcade consisted of alternating broad and narrow bays. The nave was lighted only from its topmost storey by a window in each alternate bay. It was probably the need felt for more light which induced the canons of the 16th century to make such sweeping alterations in the nave.

In the early years of the 13th century, the old W. end of the church was replaced by the present façade with its tiers of lancets and a tower was erected on each side of the W bay, which was adapted to form the inner sides of the two towers, a beautiful Early English arch being cut from the nave into the base of each tower. The aisles were added between the years 1502 and 1530. Among the objects of interest in the nave are an octagonal font of the 15th century with concave sides, the mutilated bowl of a Transitional font, an altar tomb in the S. aisle, a late Jacobean pulpit, with shell sounding board, and a monument to Hugh Ripley—last Wakeman of Ripon (d. 1637). Bishop Roger's work survives in the N. and S. transepts, though these have been mutilated at different times. The heraldry of the various altar tombs within the transept is of interest, among the arms depicted being those of Mackenfield, Roos, Middleton, Scrope, Neville, and Slingsby.



Narthex at west end.

*Photo. by J. E. Spence.*



East Walk of Cloisters.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY.  
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*Facing p. 211.*

Passing through the crossing of the cathedral, the clumsy mingling of styles in which, not to mention its incompleteness mars to a considerable extent the architectural effect of the interior, the chancel is entered through a good Perpendicular screen. The architecture of this part of the building is somewhat complicated, owing to the repairs necessitated by the fall of the central tower in the middle of the 15th century. The three W. bays on the north are Transitional in style; the three eastern bays of the Decorated period and the three western bays on the south Perpendicular. This composite building is based upon the original aisled chancel of Archbishop Roger. Two peculiar features of this choir are the glazed windows of the triforium, and the double plane of tracery to the Decorated clerestery windows.

In the chancel are thirty-four misereres adorned with canopies and tabernacle work. These suffered from the fall of the spire in 1660, and those of the eight easternmost stalls were reconstructed in 17th century style, only to be replaced by Sir Gilbert Scott by reproductions of 15th century design. Each aisle has at its eastern end a curious stone bench—that in the N. aisle with a piscina at its south end. This is the supposed site of the reliquary of St. Wilfrid.

On the south side of the choir is a curious structure, the two lower storeys of which seem to date from Archbishop Roger's time. The lower storey forms a crypt terminating in an apse to the east. It is vaulted in two aisles from a row of central pillars. Of the upper storey, divided into two parts by a partition wall, the western portion is the chapter house, and the eastern chamber a vestry.

Those of the party who wished to examine the remarkable crypt of St. Wilfrid's church, had time to do so before an adjournment was made for lunch, after partaking of which they reassembled in the picturesque market square of the town, and remounting their vehicles made the short journey to

#### FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

Here again Dr. Moody kindly acted as guide, and after the party, having entered past Fountains Hall the beautiful grounds of Studley Royal in which the abbey stands, had assembled in front of the western façade of the ruined church, gave an epitome of the history of a religious house which on account of its former relations with Keswick is of special interest to a Cumberland and Westmorland Society.

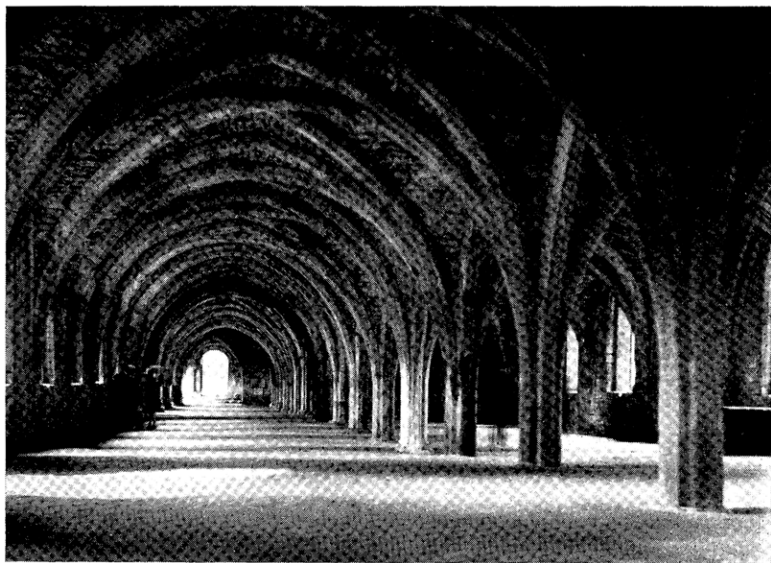


Dr. Moody first briefly related the story of the first foundation of the abbey by the thirteen monks who, in 1132, seceded from the great Benedictine abbey of St. Mary's at York, desiring a sterner discipline than that which prevailed there. Favoured by Archbishop Turstin, these monks were granted a site for their new monastery by the waters of the Skell, and after suffering many hardships, were enabled by the help of a few rich benefactors to complete their first abbey church by 1147. The conventual buildings were in that year destroyed by the supporters of William Fitzherbert, elected by the chapter to the vacant see of York, who thus strove to wreak their vengeance upon the Cistercian monk, Henry Murdac, whose claims to the archbishopric were supported by the monks. This disaster was repaired by the building of the existing chapter house, the restoration of the monks' dorter, the erection of the first guest-house, and other reconstructions. A third great building period was that of the rule of the three successive abbots John of York, John Pherd and John of Kent, which lasted from 1203 to 1247. To John of York must be attributed the building of the beautiful "Chapel of the Nine Altars"; and to Abbot John of Kent that of the Infirmary and the "xenodochium pauperum."

To these three periods of building activity may be added a fourth, when the great tower of the north transept was erected by Abbot Marmaduke Huby, whose abbacy lasted from 1494 to 1526.

Dr. Moody then conducted the visitors over the ruins of the church and monastic buildings, entering by the western door. The western façade of the church was originally plain, with a single central door in five orders. The severe simplicity of the façade was marred in the 15th century by the insertion of a great perpendicular window, probably by Abbot Darnton whose rebus, with the date 1494, is carved above it. In front of the western façade are the ruins of what appears to have been a narthex porch or Galilee. The great nave of 11 bays appears to date from the first building period (1134-1147). The nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches resting on single circular piers. The windows are all round-headed. The transepts, which are aisleless, each had three chapels. The church was originally completed by a very short aisleless chancel, but this was enlarged in the 13th century and the beautiful chapel of the nine altars added.

The original north end of the north transept was entirely removed when Abbot Huby erected his magnificent tower, thus violating the old Cistercian rule of simplicity. It is possible,



FOUNTAINS ABBEY.  
Undercroft of Lay Brothers Dormitory.



ALDBOROUGH.  
Roman pavement.

*Facing p. 212.*

however, that Fountains, like Kirkstall, had from the very first a low central tower of stone.

Dr. Moody pointed out the various doorways—those leading to the cellarium for the use of the conversi or lay brethren, that to the cloister and that to the monks' dorter. He explained also the ceremonial uses of these doorways. He then conducted the visitors round the cloister, explaining the remains of the various conventual buildings grouped round the cloister garth—chapter house, parlour, undercroft of the monks' dormitory, warming house, refectory, kitchen, undercroft of the lay brothers' dorter, rere dorter, etc.

The buildings to the east of the church were then visited—the misericorde, the monks' infirmary, infirmary chapel, infirmary kitchen, and cellar.

Lastly, the buildings to the west of the abbey were inspected—the guest-house, lay brethren's infirmary and gatehouse—a full description of which is, of course, impossible in a brief summary such as the present.

After a very hearty vote of thanks had been accorded upon the motion of the President to Dr. Moody, the visitors returned to their conveyances for the return journey to Harrogate which was reached in good time for the mid-afternoon trains.