PROCEEDINGS.

THOUGH in accordance with the practice followed in recent years no Spring General Meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society was held in 1938, the usual meeting of the Council took place at the Public Library, Kendal, on March 24th.

The ordinary business of the Society was transacted, and preliminary arrangements were made for the forthcoming summer excursion in the Furness District. The following new members of the Society were duly proposed and declared elected:—Mr. J. D. Buchanan, Lancaster; The Rev. A. H. Ransome, Penrith; Mr. B. Crewdson, Limpsfield; Mr. W. F. Robertson, Windermere; Mr. A. Robinson, Carlisle; The Rev. D. Fleming, Carlisle; Mrs. J. M. Somervell, Windermere; Miss F. M. Dawes, Windermere; Mr. J. A. Tomb, Lancaster.

SUMMER MEETING.

The summer meeting of the Society was held in the Furness district, with Ulverston as a centre, on June 30th and July 1st, 1938. Arrangements for the excursion were in the hands of the Hon. Secretary for excursions, Mr. R. E. Porter, M.C., F.S.A., who was assisted by a local committee consisting of the Hon. Marjorie Cross, Mr. W. T. McIntire, Mr. Paul V. Kelly and the Rev. S. Taylor. Mr. George Aitchison kindly acted as Route Marshal.

Fortunately the weather, which during the week preceding the date of the excursion had been unusually cold and rainy, took a turn for the better at the end of June, and the numerous party of members and their friends who attended the meeting was favoured by two days of brilliant sunshine.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1938.

Setting out from Ulverston Railway Station at 11-45 a.m., immediately after the arrival of the trains from the north and south, the party proceeded by motor coaches and private cars direct to Broughton, where the first halt was made, and by the kind permission of Sir Robert Rankin, M.P., who was present personally to welcome the Society, a visit was paid to

BROUGHTON TOWER.

This early stronghold of the de Broughton family was described by Mr. W. T. McIntire, who before dealing with his subject alluded to the regret which all members of the Society must be feeling at the absence through illness of their president, Professor R. G. Collingwood, to whom at the speaker's suggestion a message of affection and condolence was sent, with wishes for his speedy recovery. Later in the day, a telegram was received from Professor Collingwood wishing the Society a successful meeting and regretting his inability to be present.

In speaking of the Tower, Mr. McIntire mentioned the fact that though the place-name Broughton had sometimes been taken to imply the existence of a very early fortress, the spelling Brocton, found in Feet of Fines of 1196 and 1235, seemed to point to the origin of the name being " the homestead by the brook." Early in the 13th century William de Lancaster III confirmed to Ailwarde de Broughton the possession of his lands in Broughton, and his descendants are frequently referred to in the Coucher Book of Furness Abbey as witnesses to charters making grants to the abbey soon after its foundation. Any stronghold built by these early de Broughtons upon the site of the present tower was probably destroyed by Robert Bruce and his Scottish followers during the course of their disastrous raid of the Furness district in 1322. The strong pele-tower which now occupied the site was evidently of 14th century origin and built soon after the accession to the English throne of Edward III and the restoration of English influence in the north country. Broughton was one link in a chain of towers extending down the west coast, these links being Muncaster, Irton, Millom, the Piel of Fouldry, Broughton, Dalton, Wraysholme, Arnside, Hazelslack, Dallam, Beetham, Levens and Sizergh. Broughton Tower was a massive building, with walls varying from seven feet to five feet in thickness. It had a double-vaulted basement and three storeys above. Its external measurements were 54 feet by 44 feet, with the long axis east and west. The height was about 60 feet. The entrance was to the basement by a doorway with a pointed arch, defended outside by an iron grille. A spiral staircase to the upper storeys of the tower runs up in its south-east angle, with a small mural chamber opening upon it at the second storey.

Here the Broughton family held sway until the reign of Henry VII and the fall of Sir Thomas Broughton. He, an ardent partisan of the house of York, remained true to his allegiance after

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the battle of Bosworth Field. Henry VII seems to have tried to gain his support by granting him the manor of Witherslack, but Sir Thomas, induced by the persuasion of the Duchess of Burgundy, sister of the late King Richard III, threw in his lot with the fortunes of the ursurper, Lambert Simnel, who pretending that he was the young earl of Warwick, landed at Piel Castle, in 1487, with an army of Irish kerns and German mercenaries under the command of Martin Schwartz. Sir Thomas Broughton shared in the adventures and final defeat at Stoke of this unfortunate expedition, and probably was slain at that battle, but a local tradition asserts that he escaped from the battle-field and lived in disguise for several years, concealed by his former tenants at Witherslack, where his reputed grave was pointed out in later years. Broughton Tower and his other forfeited estates were granted to Thomas Stanley, afterwards first earl of Derby, whose descendants conveyed the manor in fee, in 1657, to Edward Leigh. Leigh in turn conveyed the manor to Roger Sawrey, whose descendants the Gilpin Sawreys and Mr. Sawrey Cookson effected the various changes and successive enlargements which have converted the pele-tower of the de Broughtons into a modern mansion. For a fuller description of Broughton Tower, see Curwen, *Castles*, 259.

After the thanks of the Society had been duly accorded to Sir Robert Rankin for his kind permission to examine the pele tower, many members of the party spent part of the interval allowed for lunch in visiting

BROUGHTON CHURCH.

Here our member, Mr. Wilson Butler, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., pointed out the items of interest. The south west wall was considered by the late Rev. F. A. Malleson as Saxon. Our member, Dr. Spence, considered that the same with the south doorway and font were early Norman.

Other features of interest were the old piscina and Roger Sawrey's ("Praying Sawrey" of the Baptist Community of Tottlebank) Bible, together with the pewter plate. In the churchyard are the remains of an early cross now converted into a sundial. Many of the tombstones are old. One flat one of the Waters family recalls that members of that family lived to the age of over 100 years. Another interesting tombstone bears the following inscription to the memory of Major Gilpin:—" This Monument is dedicated to the Memory of Martin Gilpin, Esq., a Magistrate of the County, and Brigade Major in the service of

the Hon'able East India Company, who died at " Broom Hill " on the 13th Dec., 1824, in his 82nd year.

Having served with zeal his King and the India Company more than 27 years and having distinguished himself, particularly during the Mahratta War in suppressing the Rebellion of Rajahs, Chezy Sing and Bulbuddu Sing, and in capturing at Fyzabad the Begums of Oude, of whom he had the custody until the troops were withdrawn by the Nabob Vizier, when he received the thanks both of the unfortunate Princesses for his benevolent disposition towards them, and of his Excellency the Nabob for the strict discharge of his duty. He was called home to give evidence before the House of Commons on the events which embraced two of the principal charges in the memorable impeachment of the Governor General, on whose acquittal he honourably retired to his native place." Another very remarkable tombstone is let into the wall of the church near the chancel door, in memory of one Thomas Ashburner, a Bachelor, who died in 1732, aged 91 years; his epitaph, now undecipherable, formerly read as follows:

A Man of Sorrow &
Adversity
Under This Little Stone
Doth Lie
Who pray'd for all good
people Heartily
Fear Thou Thy God
Honour ye King, Love Peace it is a
Comely Thing

My Christ, This is My
Groan and Cry
Let Me Lean on Thee
Live, or, Die.
Fœlix quem faciunt
Aliena pericula Gaulum
Jam Deniel Tacito
Curva Senecta pede
Friends Farewell.

Other stones are erected to deceased captains, such as Captain Robinson, Captain Kirkby, etc. These were the masters of the little flat-bottomed boats which came up the Duddon before the present viaduct was made, delivering merchandise and taking away iron from the Duddon furnace and slates from the adjoining fells.

At 2 p.m. the journey was renewed to Millom for the purpose of visiting the Castle and the church of the Holy Trinity.

MILLOM CASTLE.

This ancient abode of the Hudleston family was described by Mr. W. T. McIntire, who referred his audience to the comprehensive account of the castle and its owners, given by Mr. H. S. Cowper upon the occasion of the visit of our Society to Millom in 1923 and published in *Transactions*, N.S. xxiv, 181-234. The manor of Millom, he continued, was granted about the middle of

the 12th century by William le Meschin, lord of Egremont, to
Godard de Boyvill.   Legend had given a fanciful explanation of
the reason for that grant in the story of " The Horn of Egremont,"
immortalised by Wordsworth, and the Hudlestons, successors of
the de Boyvills, explained the hatrel or scalp of their crest by
asserting that it commemorated the freeing of the betrayed
brother of the usurping lord of Egremont from his Paynim captors
by a maiden who cut or tore off his scalp by which his barbarous
enemies had secured his head to a beam.   About 1250, the
male line of the descendants of Godard, who had assumed the
name of de Millum, came to an end, and by his marriage with the
heiress, Joan de Millum, John Hudleston, the son of a Yorkshire
family came into possession of Millom, where his descendants held
sway for sixteen generations.   Though there are indications of
the previous existence of a 12th century fortress of the motte and
bailey type, the oldest surviving part of the castle buildings dates
from the 14th century, a period of vigorous building activity after
the evil days of Edward II.   In 1335, John de Hudleston, fourth
lord of Millom, received a licence to crenellate his mansion at
Millom and to surround it with a moat.   Part of this moat remains
to the west and south of the castle.   Of the 14th century castle
the surviving portions are the ruined gatehouse, the chapel, the
great hall to the north-west and a range of buildings to the east.
The hall appears to have been altered at a subsequent date; for
the kitchen, partly rebuilt, occupies a position at the east end of
the hall, where, from the higher level of the windows, was ap-
parently the original site of the daïs.   This hall seems to have been
supplemented or partly replaced by the two-storeyed building
raised on the eastern side of the castle.   This building had a
vaulted basement and a very interesting smoke-hole high in its
outer wall instead of a chimney for its fireplace.   It had an upper
storey containing a fine room which probably was used as the
" great chamber " of the castle.   Curiously enough this 14th
century castle does not seem to have had a tower, but this was
added, apparently late in the 15th century, by Henry de Hudles-
ton, 7th lord of Millom, whose effigy with that of Mary his wife is
to be seen upon his tomb in Millom church.   This tower is a
massive structure on a plan almost square, with sides measuring
50 feet in length externally.   The tower, which is 43 feet high,
has walls seven feet thick, and has a double-vaulted basement
with four storeys above.   The original entrance was to the
western chamber of the basement from the north or hall side of

the tower. The most striking feature of the interior is the magnificent court room on the second storey. Its wide fireplace has over it the Hudleston coat-of-arms, carved in the 17th century. The rooms in the tower have been altered to accommodate the fine 17th century oak staircase. The roof was formerly battlemented. Mr. McIntire went on to describe the alterations made to the castle in the 17th and 18th centuries, some of which are shown in the engraving published by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in 1739. He also gave a summary of the later history of the Hudlestons and related the story of the sufferings of Colonel Hudleston, a staunch supporter of the royal cause in the Civil War. He concluded by expressing on behalf of the Society its thanks to the tenant of the castle for his kind permission to visit this interesting fortified mansion.

MILLOM CHURCH.

The ancient parish church of the Holy Trinity, adjacent to the castle was then visited. Here an interesting description of this remarkable building was given by the Vicar, our member, the Rev. S. Taylor. After referring his hearers to previous accounts of the church by the Rev. W. S. Sykes (*Transactions*, N.S. xxiv, 235-241) and Miss Mary C. Fair (*ibid.*, N.S. xxxvii, 89-97), Mr. Taylor proceeded to trace the architectural history of the building. Though it is impossible to state that there was a pre-Norman church upon the site, some of the stones built into the present western wall may possibly be remains of monuments from the churchyard of a pre-Norman timber building. Traces of a Norman church, which was pulled to pieces in the course of later reconstructions, are to be seen in the north doorway, and in the rebuilt north wall of the nave are voussoir stones, a window head and other fragments of the Norman masonry of Gerard de Boyvill's church. There are, moreover, remains of a round-headed south doorway built into the present south wall of the Hudleston chapel.

The next development in the growth of the building took place in the 13th century, perhaps about 1228, when a narrow south aisle was added to the Norman church. Mr. Taylor drew attention to the arcade of the south side of the nave and pointed out the difference in the arches of this later addition. Later, the old narrow Norman chancel arch was widened and the chancel itself rebuilt. It would appear that the east window with its bar tracery is of late 13th or early 14th century construction.

With the advent of the 14th century a general impulse was given

to the work of building chantries and of enlarging and beautifying our parish churches. At Millom the south aisle was widened by forming an additional gable-end and roof-tree to that of the nave, a beautiful east window being inserted beneath the gable, while at the west end a remarkable Vesica Piscis window was added. In this enlarged south aisle was established the Hudleston chapel. The whole arrangement bears a striking resemblance to that of the same period at Brigham church.

Mr. Taylor then described some of the points which were noticed during the restoration of the church in 1930. It was found that the north and south chancel walls had been rebuilt in rather a careless fashion, perhaps in haste after the misfortunes which overtook Millom during the time of the Civil War. He mentioned the monuments in the Hudleston chapel. Of these, that on the north side is attributed to Sir John de Hodelston and Anne Fenwick his wife, while the alabaster monument on the south side of the chapel may be that of Sir John Hudleston with his wife, Joan Fitzhugh (see Mr. H. S. Cowper upon the subject in *Transactions*, N.S. xxiv, 200-201).

The font of red freestone is octagonal in form and ornamented with quatrefoils and shields, one of which is charged with the Hudleston fret with a label of three points. Another shield shows a crozier on a pale, the arms of Furness abbey. The date of this font would appear to be about the first quarter of the 14th century.

Finally, Mr. Taylor referred to the sundial in the churchyard. The octagonal head of this is of light-coloured sandstone while the shaft is of red sandstone. The four shields carved upon its head are now almost illegible, but one of them shows the Hudleston fret with a label of three points, and this shield like that on the font may refer to Sir Adam de Hodelston who was taken prisoner at Boroughbridge in 1322.

In thanking Mr. Taylor for his kind permission for the Society to visit the church and for his admirable description of its architectural features, Mr. McIntire, congratulated him upon his enterprise in collecting and housing in his vestry a library of books and documents relating to the history of his church and of the parish of Millom. It is an example which might well be followed in many other parish churches.

KIRKBY OLD HALL.

From Millom the return journey was made to Ulverston, with a halt at Kirkby Old Hall, where Mr. W. T. McIntire gave a

description of that ancient home of the Kirkby family. The manor of Kirkby Ireleth was in 1199 held of the abbey of Furness by Roger, lord of Kirkby, who married a daughter of Gilbert fitz Roger fitz Reinfred, first baron of Kendal. For ten generations the Kirkby family continued to hold the manor, having constant disputes with their overlords the abbots of Furness. One of Roger de Kirkby's sons, Alexander, probably the founder of Kirkby Ireleth church in 1227, continued the main branch of the family, his younger brother, John de Kirkby, becoming an illustrious member of the legal profession and the author in 1284 of the " Inquest of Yorkshire." Perhaps it was resentment caused by former disputes between the Kirkbys and Furness abbey which prompted one John Kirkby in 1368 so to persecute the then abbot of that religious house by " distraining goods and chattels belonging to his abbey in various counties (the house being at that time greatly burdened with debts) that he was glad to give up possession of a portion of his estates to another party, rather than be subject to the constant annoyance of Kirkby." In 1532 Roger de Kirkby did homage to Roger Pyle, the last abbot of Furness, for his lands at Kirkby Ireleth, entering the abbot's chamber upon his knees and with his head uncovered, and placing his hands within those of the abbot, while he swore homage and fealty to him.

Of later members of the family, Mr. McIntire mentioned Colonel Roger Kirkby, a great supporter of the cause of the king in the Civil War, and his son Colonel Richard Kirkby who as a justice incurred general odium by his harsh treatment of Margaret Fell, George Fox and other Quakers. The manor of Kirkby remained in the hands of the Kirkbys till 1719, when owing to financial difficulties in which the then head of the family was involved, it fell to the Duchess of Buckingham. She bequeathed it to Lord Mulgrave, who in 1771 sold it to Lord George Cavendish in the hands of whose descendants it remains. Among curious customs connected with the manor was that by which tenants were obliged to keep a horse and harness for the service of the king, the horses maintained for this purpose being known as " summer nags." Thirty of these nags were stalled at Kirkby.

Mr. McIntire then gave a brief description of the hall, formerly known as Cross House or Kirkby Cross, from the fact that upon the green in front of it formerly stood a cross. This cross was partially demolished at the reformation by Archbishop Edwin Sandys, and has since entirely disappeared. Of the house, which formerly surrounded a quadrangle, the east wing is the oldest part, dating perhaps from the 15th century, though subsequently

altered. The hall in between the wings and the west wing are of the 16th century. On the ground floor is a fine embayed window of the Stewart period, and though the great hall has been sadly marred by being divided up into separate rooms, vestiges of an ample fireplace are still visible. Unfortunately most of the carved oak panelling with which the house was adorned was removed to Holker Hall, where it is to be feared it perished in the great fire of March 10th, 1871. One of the most interesting rooms in the house is the chapel, with mural paintings showing the arms of the Kirkbys, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and several scriptural texts, painted in red and black letters with ornamental borders. This chapel has a closet at its far end, probably intended to preserve vestments, books and vessels, and behind this is a very small apartment, perhaps a secret room for the chaplain in the days when the penal laws against Catholics were in force. Unfortunately these rooms are difficult of access, and owing to the fact that their windows have been blocked extremely difficult to examine.

In the garden is a small cubical stone, perhaps part of a sundial. On two sides of this stone are the Kirkby and Lowther arms, while on one of the remaining sides are the initials of Roger Kirkby and his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir John Lowther, with the date 1639, and on the last side the initials of their eight daughters and five sons. In concluding his account of the hall, Mr. McIntire conveyed the thanks of the Society to Mr. and Mrs. Coward, the tenants, for their kind permission to visit the hall and for help generously afforded. For a fuller account of Kirkby Old Hall see article by Mr. H. S. Cowper in *Transactions*, o.s. xiii, 271ff.

Through the kindness of the vicar of Kirkby Ireleth, Mr. Gibson, some members of the party before returning to Ulverston for the night had the opportunity of visiting the church of St. Cuthbert. This church, first mentioned in 1227, was dedicated to St. Mary according to documentary evidence of the 14th century. It retains a doorway and east window from an earlier church of the 12th century, while the south windows of the nave bear witness to a re-construction of the 14th century. The north aisle or Lord's chapel is an addition of the time of Henry VIII. This chapel was founded by Henry Kirkby who died in 1523. It contains the tomb of William Kirkby of Kirkby Hall who died in 1730. It bears the arms of the Kirkbys: Argent, two bars, and on a canton Gules, a cross moline Or. Near this tomb is a red-sandstone cross-slab of the 13th century, conjectured to be part of the tomb of the Alexander de Kirkby mentioned in the

description of Kirkby Old Hall. Other features of interest are a hagioscope, an ancient font and a 15th century bell. The tower was rebuilt in 1829 and the church thoroughly restored in 1885.

GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of the Society was held in the evening, at the Sun Hotel, Ulverston, and was attended by a very satisfactory number of members. In the absence of the president of the Society, Professor R. G. Collingwood, the chair was taken by Mr. W. T. McIntire, who after expressing on behalf of the members present the regret which they must all feel for the absence of the President and their hope for his speedy restoration to health, read the telegram to which reference is made above in this report of proceedings.

After the minutes of the last general meeting had been read, confirmed and signed, the following reports were received:—

The Editor of *Transactions* (Mr. W. T. McIntire) reported that the printing of Vol. xxxviii of *Transactions* was well forward and that he hoped the volume would be ready for issue early in September.

Miss K. S. Hodgson reported upon the work recently carried out by the Cumberland Excavation Committee.

For the Committee for Prehistoric Studies, the secretary (Dr. J. E. Spence) reported that a certain amount of work had been carried out at Ennerdale and Kinniside. He hoped to present a report upon the results of this work at the September meeting of the Society.

The Excursions Secretary (Mr. R. E. Porter) reported that owing to lack of suitable accommodation in the district it had not been possible to arrange the September excursion in Northumberland. It was therefore decided to hold the autumn meeting of the Society in the Scarborough district. The dates would be September 15th and 16th.

Mr. H. Hornyold-Strickland placed before the meeting a volume containing illuminated copies of the arms of the High Sheriffs of Westmorland. He stated that if a hundred copies of this Armorial were printed in colour and bound full cloth, the price per copy would be three guineas. It was resolved to defer action pending further enquiries.

The following sixteen new members were duly proposed and declared elected:—Mr. J. C. L. Bailey, Silverdale; Mr. W. Bretton, Grimethorpe; Mr. R. A. H. Coombes, Bolton-le-Sands; Mrs. W. B. Dykes, Broughton-in-Furness; Miss A. Greg, London;

Dr. George Harrison, Brampton; Mrs. S. A. Hodgson, Milnthorpe; The Rev. H. B. Horne, Broughton-in-Furness; Mr. S. H. Jackson, Ulverston ; Mrs. W. T. Jenkins, Heversham ; Major W. G. Pearson, Barrow; Mrs. Ross, Ulverston; Mrs. M. Sharp, Silverdale; Dr. Paget-Tomlinson, Greenodd; Mr. Stanley Walton, Gilsland.

The chairman read a letter from our member the Rev. W. S. Sykes in which the writer regretting his inability to be present at the excursion submitted the following note upon the Well of the Holy Trinity at Millom:—

FONS SANCTA TRINITATIS.

In *Transactions*, N.S. xxvi, 144 I quoted a reference to the Furness *Coucher* ii, p. 554, in which Henry de Millum granted as a marriage gift with his daughter Aliz to William fitz Waldeve— elsewhere called William de Asmundirlaw—two plots of ground. Both were in the vill of Millum; one near Lairpul not far from the present day Helpa Bridge, Kirksanton, and the other 300 yards from Low House or about the same distance from the Castle. The latter is described as ' a one acre field near the Spring of the Holy Trinity as the way goeth towards Thuaites, the field that is close to the Marsh side Rock.*

When I was Curate of Millom Church in 1895 the place was a pretty bit of country road and the spring, known as Deer Leap Well or sometimes Penny Pot Well, was a favourite resting place of the parish clerk between services. Unfortunately the rock and spring and some old oak trees have all been swept away to widen the road for modern traffic and all that remains is the trickle of water which can still be heard passing under the road even after many weeks of dry weather.

Quite recently an unknown resident has sent an old photograph of the exact spot and a friend in Birkenhead made for me a coloured sketch which now by the kind permission of the Vicar, the Rev. S. Taylor hangs in the vestry of the church. Another pen and ink sketch—differing perhaps in some minor details— is presented with these notes in the hope that it may be preserved among the records of our Society.

The suggested date in the Furness *Coucher* is 1183-1216, but this could perhaps be narrowed down to c. 1200, because John, the Rector of Bootle was one of the witnesses.

* For the word Calc meaning Stone vide Furness *Coucher* ii, page 654. A quarry of Calke-stone in Borrowdale, A.D. 1542-4. A similar word was used near my old home, Settle in Yorkshire for an ice borne boulder.

Site of Fons Sanctae Trinitatis.

In the *Transactions* N.S. xxv, it is shown that the Church dedication, Holy Trinity was established in England by Thomas Becket in 1162. The Church of Millum is not so named before 1225 and the feast of Holy Trinity not until 1234, but it seems probable that within the margin 1162-1200 the dedication of the church and the Festival and the Fons Sanctae Trinitatis had become familiar features of the parish history. It was hoped that during the restoration of the church in 1930 some new light might be thrown upon its early history, but although a cross head and part of the shaft of another cross were found, no conclusive date seems to have been assigned to them. Our member Miss Fair in a recent article states that Godard probably founded the original Norman Church; to this I would add that it seems permissible to think that Godard's grandson Henry carried out needful repairs and perhaps also an enlargement in view of the fact that the very ancient Sancta church of Kirksanton was receding into the position of a capella within the larger and more important parish of Millum.

I would like to suggest that some alteration was made between 1180 and 1200 and was the occasion for the dedication of the church in the name of the Holy Trinity. A photograph of this interesting site was supplied by Mr. Sykes to be preserved among the papers of the Society at Tullie House.

The following papers were also submitted, and the same directed to be published in an early volume of *Transactions*:—" Wymund," by T. E. Casson, B.A., B.Litt. (Art. I); " Ancient Remains in Ennerdale and Kinniside Parish," by Dr. J. E. Spence, F.S.A. (Art. IV); " Some Leaden Spoons from Eskdale," by Miss Mary C. Fair (Art. XVIII).

Friday, July 1st, 1938.

Leaving the Sun Hotel, Ulverston, at 9-30 a.m., the members of the party made their first halt at

Furness Abbey.

Here the speaker was Dr. J. E. Spence, F.S.A., who, after referring his audience for a history and description of the monastic buildings to an article by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (*Transactions*, o.s. xvi, 221) and to an address given by Sir Charles Peers on the occasion of a former visit to the Abbey by the Society in 1928, devoted the remainder of his remarks to an interesting account of the daily routine of monastic life in relation to the church and conventual buildings. He pointed out the position of the presbytery, which with its high altar and monk's quire was the most

important part of the church so far as monastic life was concerned. Situated under the crossing and extending westwards into the two eastern bays of the nave, the quire was enclosed at either side by a screen, and divided from the nave by another screen with a central doorway. Over the screen across the nave at the third pair of piers was the rood screen and in front of it stood the altar of the nave, on either side of which were doorways through which processions passed into the quire. The space between the rood screen and the quire screen was usually roofed over, forming the pulpitum, on which the organ stood and from which the epistle and gospel were read on certain occasions. The space below the pulpitum formed a vestibule to the quire, and in some houses was occupied by infirm monks during certain services. In the centre of the quire stood the great lectern from which the lessons were read, or from which the cantor or his assistant directed the singing. Dr. Spence then proceeded to describe the arrangement of the stalls and pointed out the reconstruction which had taken place at the eastern end of the church in order to provide for the increasing community and for further altars required by the increasing elaboration of the ritual. Unlike Fountains, Furness had no additional aisles to its presbytery, nor had it an eastern chapel similar to that of the Nine Altars at the great Yorkshire. religious house, to provide an ambulatory round the east end. On the other hand, at Furness, four chapels were provided west of the screen in the 13th century.

An account of the processions on Sunday and fast days was then given. On Easter Day, Ascension Day and at Pentecost and the Assumption the pomp and pageantry of these processions was intensified, shrines and relics with banners and lights being borne, while the vergers carried their maces and the brethren were arrayed in embroidered copes. These formal processions left the quire by the north side, passed on into the north transept, behind the high altar, through the south transept and out into the cloisters by the east door, whence they visited all the conventual buildings in turn, asperging and sprinkling with holy water. They then returned to the church by the west door of the nave. The monks took up their stations in the nave in two lines, through which the abbot passed to his stall in the quire, followed by the monks in order of seniority.

Dr. Spence then described the daily life of the monks. Their day was originally divided into periods of three hours marked by the recital of Prime, Tierce, Sext, Hours and Vespers. In addition there were the night offices of Matins, Lauds and the Masses.

Matins commenced at midnight, the monks entering the church down the night stairs into the transept, a junior, carrying a lantern, leading the way. Lauds followed as a rule immediately after matins and the monks then retired to complete their night's rest. At 6 or 7 a.m. the monks were again roused to attend Prime, a brief office followed by an early mass which was intended chiefly for the conversi or lay brethren and the servants of the religious house. After repairing to the lavatory to perform their morning toilet, the senior priests prepared to say their private masses while the juniors passed their time in reading and study in the cloisters until the morning or chapter mass, immediately before which they partook standing of a light meal called the mixtum. After the conclusion of mass the chapter meeting was held, during which period all doors were locked to prevent the intrusion of strangers. The hour of Tierce was said either before or after Chapter Mass, and then followed the most important of the daily services, High Mass, which began about 10 a.m. It was before this office that the processions mentioned above took place. Dinner was then partaken of in the refectory and was sometimes followed by Nones. The monks had then several hours until 5 p.m. in winter or 6 p.m. in summer, to devote to manual labour, study or recreation, until Vespers, after which except on vigils or fast days, supper was taken. The community then attended the evening Collation or reading in the chapter house, and was afterwards called to the quire for Compline, the last service of the day.

Dr. Spence then described the work performed in the cloisters on the north side of which were the carrels or compartments in which reading and writing went on, while at the south end of the east walk was held the school of the novices, who were under the charge of a senior brother known as the master of the novices.

The various parts of the buildings—Chapter House, Refectory, Dorter, house of the Conversi, kitchens, warming room, infirmary and Abbot's lodging—were also pointed out and the uses to which they were put duly explained.

RAMPSIDE HALL.

The journey was then continued to Rampside, where the party halted to inspect Rampside Hall. Here Mr. W. T. McIntire described this early 17th century mansion of the Knype family. The earliest mention of a member of that family living at Rampside is of a William Knype, born in 1553, and a cousin of Francis Sandys, of Hawkshead. To this William Knype in 1583-4

Queen Elizabeth granted Rampside Wood. It is probable that this William Knype lived in a house built on the site of the present Rampside Hall or a little to the north-west, on the spot where an old farmhouse stood until it was demolished some years ago.

William Knype's descendants, who suffered both for their adherence to the Catholic faith and afterwards for their loyalty to the cause of the king in the Civil War, continued to live at Rampside till late in the 17th century. There is a reference to Rampside Hall in 1634 when John Knype, aged 26, and his wife, a Thonburgh of Cartmel, were living there.

The hall itself is apparently a building of the 17th century though some moulded red sandstone fragments built into one of the attic walls may have been part of an earlier building of the 16th century. In plan the house is a simple rectangle, built of rubble with sandstone quoins. It has three main floors and an attic. A curious feature of the building is a massive interior wall dividing the house into front and back portions. Originally each floor of the front portion contained only one room, but those of the back half are divided into two apartments by a fine staircase, having two flights of steps and a half place landing for each floor. It is built on the open newel plan and extends the whole height of the house. There are remains of fine open fireplaces, and one of the most remarkable features of the house is the row of twelve great chimneys which crown its roof. These chimneys are known locally as " The Twelve Apostles ", and it is said that it was the custom to have all these chimneys smoking on Christmas mornings when the owner was in residence.

Evidence of the earthquake, felt at Rampside on February 15th, 1865, may be seen in cracks in the west wall of the hall. In the yard at the back of the hall is the stone of an old cheese press with the inscription " R . . . 1724." A full description of this interesting hall by Mr. C. P. Chambers and Mr. Harper Gaythorpe will be found in *Transactions* N.S. x, 288-297.

PIEL CASTLE.

From Rampside, Piel Castle the ancient stronghold of the abbots of Furness is full in view. Unfortunately, owing to difficulties of transport, it was impossible to make arrangements for the party to be taken across to the island upon which its ruins stand, but a short description of the fortress and an account of its history was given by Mr. W. T. McIntire. Detailed descriptions of the castle by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and by Mr. J. F. Curwen will be found respectively in *Transactions*, o.s. xiv, 152 and N.S. x, 271.

In 1403, when John de Bolton, abbot of Furness " threw down and annulled his castle called the Pele of Fotheray," allusion is made in the Coucher book of Furness Abbey to the fact that Stephen Count of Boulogne had granted at its foundation to the abbey certain lands on Walney Island upon condition that they built and maintained a castle there for its defence. This duty, probably alarmed by the Scottish invasion of 1138, the monks were not slow to perform and on a little island probably in the 12th century connected with Walney Island by a strip of shingle, they built a castle to serve as a protection for their harbour and to afford protection to the ships which carried their wool from the depredations of Scottish raiders or the pirates who ranged the adjacent seas. This castle was probably destroyed by Robert Bruce in his terrible raid through Furness in 1322, and all traces of it are lost though perhaps some of its materials were built into the existing fortress. This castle was built in the 14th century, the licence to crenellate being dated 1327. It comprised a massive keep or central tower of three storeys, the surviving walls of which have a thickness of seven feet. The basement was vaulted but the upper storeys had timber floors. This tower is built of boulders and pebbles from the beach grouted together, but the quoins and arches of the gateways, doors and windows are of red sandstone. The tower, which is divided in all three storeys by cross-walls into three separate compartments, had corner turrets and was machicolated. The entrance was through a vaulted passage with doorways defended by a portcullis. There were two wards about the keep, surrounded by walls with towers at intervals; the wall of the outer ward has largely disappeared. There were two moats, and access was gained to the castle by a drawbridge across the outer moat. Its abutments were still visible when West wrote at the end of the 18th century.

As mentioned above, the castle was dismantled in 1403, but in 1487 was sufficiently repaired to harbour Lambert Simnel, who landed there with his 2000 Flemish mercenaries under the command of Colonel Martin Schwartz on his ill-fated expedition to usurp the English throne. At the dissolution, Furness abbey was plundered and made a ruin by the notorious Holcroft, who left only its shell standing.

Once more the castle appears in history, when in 1643 a parliamentary fleet anchored at Piel, and its sailors, landing, joined the Roundhead troops at Hawcoat. They were defeated by the Royalists and chased " to the very sides of their ships." Sir Henry Slingsby, a Royalist Yorkshire baronet, in his account

of the affair tells us that his party had thought of refortifying the castle and holding it, but that upon examination it proved to be so ruinous that it was not considered worth while persisting in the intention.

Some alarm was caused in 1665 by the appearance of some Dutch " capers " or privateers off the coast of Walney. From Sir Daniel Fleming's correspondence we learn that young Joseph Hudleston, a trained band captain under Sir George Fletcher, raised the neighbouring countryside to resist a possible landing at the Piel. In 1667 the government surveyed Piel for a harbour of refuge, and in the Domestic Series of State Papers (Charles II) is an interesting report supplied to Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, by Edward Tyldesley, accompanied by a very crudely drawn chart of the fortress and its surroundings.

From Rampside the party proceeded to Aldingham, where Aldingham Motte was described by Mr. J. C. Dickinson.

ALDINGHAM MOTTE.

This prominent earthwork consists of a flat-topped mound some 100 feet in circumference rising 15 feet above a ditch some 10 feet deep and 210 feet in diameter. It stands on a cliff which has suffered from erosion so that the seaward side of the ditch and a small part of the mound have disappeared. For long antiquaries differed as to the purpose of the earthwork, but it is now accepted that it represents the remains of a Norman motte and bailey castle. Of its history we have no direct evidence, but it was probably erected by William le Fleming who acquired the manor of Aldingham from the Crown between 1098 and 1115 (*Transactions* N.S. xxxi, 29-32). The building on the mound and its defences were doubtless only of wood and have left no obvious trace. The surface of the surrounding area has been disturbed so the area and nature of the outer works cannot be discerned. There must have existed a large outer bailey or adjacent court but its extent cannot be deduced from the earthern banks and deep, abruptly-ending ditch which lie to the north of the mound. Of the history of the motte's occupants little is known, but in 1194 William le Fleming lord of Aldingham and his brother Daniel " the clerk " (V.C.H. VIII 326, n. 49) were fined for supporting the revolt of count John. Probably during the course of the thirteenth century the motte and bailey was abandoned for the more spacious accommodation of the moated grange lower down the hillside. Of this there remains the grassy platform some ninety feet square. It is surrounded on three sides by a wet moat now much silted up, some

thirty feet wide at the top and six to eight feet deep; on the west side it is enclosed by boggy ground. Here also the buildings and fortifications have left no clear traces; they were doubtless removed or quickly perished when in the first half of the fourteenth century the medieval lords of Aldingham made their third and final home at Gleaston Castle (*Transactions* N.S. xxiv, 271-77; J. F. Curwen, *Castles and Fortified Towers*). After an interval for lunch the party re-assembled at Aldingham Church where Mr. Dickinson was again the speaker.

ALDINGHAM CHURCH.

Of the parish churches of Furness that at Aldingham is the most interesting, the wealthiest and possibly the oldest. Its origin is uncertain. Legend long ascribed it to a visit from the monks who fled from Durham with the body of St. Cuthbert after the great Danish raid of 876; but Professor Hamilton Thompson has recently shown (*Trans. Arch. Soc. Durh. and Northumb.*, vii, Pt. II, 1936, 151-77) that this story rests only on a mistaken interpretation of a 15th century list of churches dedicated to St. Cuthbert. Yet the name of Aldingham belongs to the earliest stratum of Anglian place-names (*Transactions*, N.S., xxiv, 290) so it is by no means impossible that a church existed here even before the time of the Scandinavian invasions. But we have no documentary evidence or archaeological evidence for the existence of a place of worship here before the last quarter of the twelfth century. The first known vicar is Daniel son of William le Fleming who is mentioned in various documents dateable to round about the late years of Henry II (V.C.H. VIII, 326, n. 49, and *Furness Coucher*, 782). To this date belong the earliest parts of the present church, the fine south arcade, the large font bowl with its twenty scalloped sides and possibly parts of the walling of the south aisle and the western end of the chancel. The original church seems to have consisted of a nave with south aisle and a small probably rectangular chancel. Traces of the original priest's door can be seen in the wall slightly to the west of the present one and the position of the old people's door in the south wall of the nave is marked by two lines of stones in the rough cast. If this church was the first one on the site it may well have originated (as the late Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite suggested) as a result of the failure of the lords of Aldingham to vindicate their claims to the church of Urswick against the Abbot of Furness in the late years of Henry II.

In the last years of the thirteenth century—about the time the

X

manor passed from the le Flemings to the de Cansfield's—the chancel was remodelled. The present chancel arch with its pleasantly carved head corbels was inserted together with a lancet in the north wall (now converted into a vestry door) the present priest's door with its trefoil head and detached dogtooth ornament, and—to the west of it—a large two light window the base of which was cut off by a transom to form a lowside window. At the same time the east wall of the chancel may have been removed a little further east and the present east window and squint inserted. In the fourteenth century extensive repairs were undertaken. The chancel was extended to its present length and the south aisle given its present form (though the present tracery is all modern except for that in the east window of the aisle). Later, perhaps about 1400, the present western tower was added. In recent times the only important structural alterations came in 1846 when the north aisle was added and the west door of the tower unblocked to replace the ancient south door which was unhappily destroyed and replaced by a window.

At the south end of the north aisle is a small *musée lapidaire* which includes a thirteenth century graveslab inscribed *Hic jacet Goditha de Scales*, a small Transitional capital and a few portions of small clustered capitals said to have come from Furness Abbey. Also worthy of notice are the Jacobean altar rails and the arms of the Harrington family in the fifteenth century window on the north side of the sanctuary—the only surviving piece of ancient stained glass in the church (V.C.H. VIII, 324-8).

In conveying, on behalf of the Society, the thanks of its members to the Bishop of Barrow for his kind permission to visit this interesting church and to the churchwardens and others who had helped to make their visit a success, Mr. McIntire took the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Dickinson on making so successful a début as a speaker at our excursions, expressing the hope that we should have the pleasure of listening to him on many future occasions.

GLEASTON CASTLE.

The party then resumed its journey to Gleaston Castle, where Dr. J. E. Spence, F.S.A., described this ancient seat of the le Fleming and Harrington families. Aldingham and Gleaston, he said, were both mentioned in the Domesday survey, in which " Glassertun " is described as a portion of the manor of Hougan in which there were two carucates of land. He gave a summary of the early history of the manor of Muchland, the land of Michael
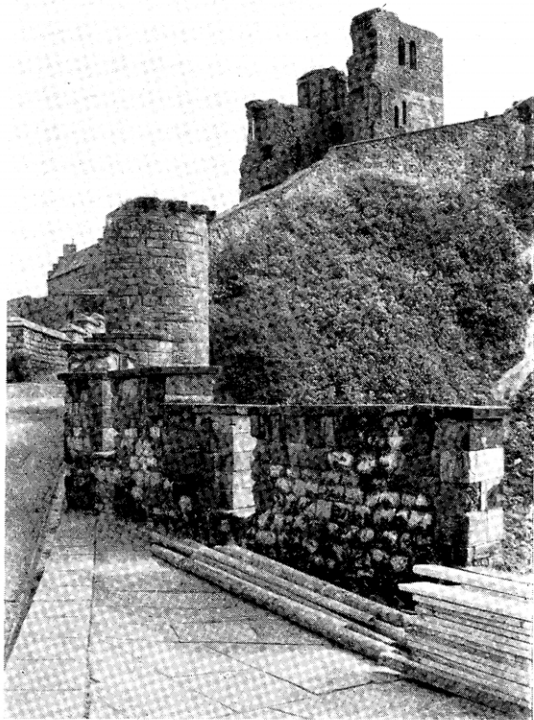
Scarborough Castle.
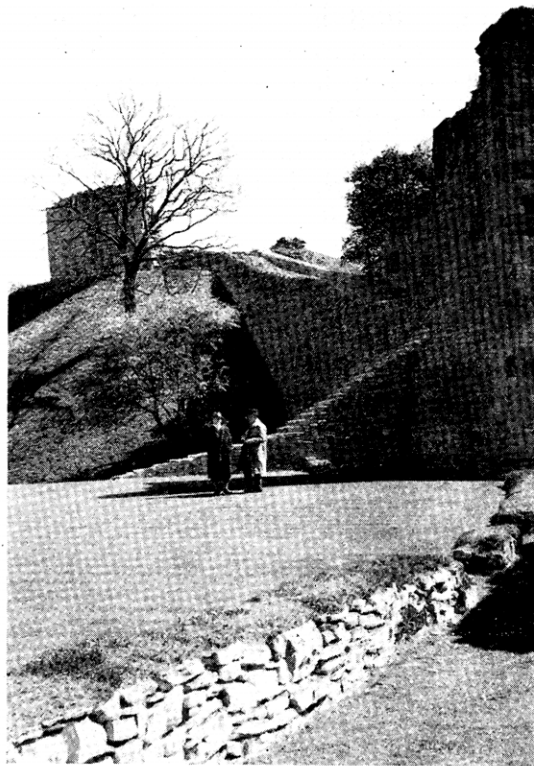
The Motte, Pickering.

Photos. by Dr. J. E. Spence.

le Fleming, excepted from the grant of lands made to Furness Abbey at the foundation of that religious house by Stephen, Count of Boulogne.

A Sir Michael le Fleming, probably the fifth of the line of the le Fleming family was drowned in the Leven in 1269, and the manor was conveyed to his sister and heiress by marriage to Richard Cauncefield of Tunstall. The male line of the Cauncefields failed, and the estate passed to Sir Robert Harrington by his wife, the daughter of Richard Cauncefield. With the Harrington family the manor remained until the reign of Henry VI, when the heiress married Lord Bonville of Somerset. The second generation of the Bonvilles had only a daughter who married Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorset, and was grandmother to the Duke of Suffolk who with his daughter, Lady Jane Gray, was beheaded by Queen Mary. The manor and castle were forfeited to the Crown, and afterwards were granted separately.

The early history of Gleaston Castle is vague. Tradition asserts that when Aldingham was swallowed up by the sea, its lords were compelled to build Gleaston further inland. It is possible that the encroachment of the sea led to the abandonment of Aldingham motte. Part of the eastern curtain wall at Gleaston probably dates from the 13th century and may be the work of the last Michael le Fleming mentioned above or the first of the Harringtons. After the great Scottish raids of 1316 and 1322, the curtain wall of the castle was reconstructed, and about the middle of the 14th century the large residential tower at the N.W. angle was built, probably by Sir John Harrington. After the property passed to the Bonvilles, it seems to have ceased to be used as a residence and was dismantled and allowed to fall into decay.

The area enclosed by the curtain walls is an irregular quadrilateral, 240 feet long from north to south and 120 to 150 feet wide from east to west. It is not protected externally by a moat, and the only entrance to the courtyard was in the west curtain wall near the north-west tower. It had no barbican or portcullis, and was closed by a stout oak door, probably reinforced by an iron grille as in many pele towers. There was no well within the enclosure. These features all indicate the purpose of the stronghold, namely a protection against sudden raids, a place into which cattle could be driven into safety, while the tenants manned the curtain walls until the danger had passed.

The principal tower at the N.W. corner stands on the highest part of the site, and being the place of residence, is the largest of the four. It was entered from the courtyard by a door which led

into a hall, 30 feet by 20 feet, with apartments at either end. This may have been the main hall, but it is more probable that this apartment was over the first floor, approached by a straight stair on the north side. The second storey would provide accommodation for the private apartments of the family. The S.W. tower is the smallest and highest of the four; it has four storeys, each of which forms a single room. It is entered by a door from the courtyard, and a stair in the wall gives access to the first floor. The arrangement of the upper floors is unusual, as these cannot be reached from the ground floor, access being by means of an external flight of steps. The parapet is reached by a mural stair from the upper floor. The S.E. tower is a two-storey building entered by a doorway in the west wall. The first floor is reached by a straight mural stairway. This is the only tower which has direct access to the parapet wall of the curtain wall. The N.E. tower is similar in style to the S.E. tower; it was probably never higher than the curtain wall, which was about 30 feet high.

Leland refers to Gleaston as " a ruine and wawlles of a Castle," and no doubt since his day its decay has steadily progressed, the disintegration being assisted by the growth of ivy and other vegetation on the walls.

BARDSEA.

Here, where the last halt of the day was made before the final return to Ulverston, Mr. W. T. McIntire gave a short account of the history of the time-honoured route across the sands of Morecambe bay from Hest Bank to Kents Bank and onwards over the estuary of the Duddon. He quoted several early references to the use of this hazardous route, and described the parts played by Furness Abbey, Conishead Priory and Cartmel Priory in the provision of guides and other assistance to travellers. He concluded by alluding to some of the old traditions connected with the crossing of the sands and quoted the experiences of several travellers of the 18th century, with special allusion to the old coaching days.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Mr. R. E. Porter, the Excursions secretary, to the route marshals, and to the committee responsible for the arrangement of the programme of the excursions. This concluded the meeting, and the return journey was made to Ulverston where members of the party arrived punctually to the scheduled time and were able to catch the trains indicated in the programme for their respective destinations.

AUTUMN MEETING.

The second excursion of the season was held in the Scarborough district on Thursday and Friday, September 15th and 16th, 1938, the headquarters of the Society for the meeting being at the Pavilion Hotel, Scarborough. Arrangements for the excursion were in the hands of a committee consisting of Mr. R. E. Porter, F.S.A., Excursions Secretary, Mr. W. T. McIntire, F.S.A. and Dr. J. E. Spence, F.S.A. There was a large attendance of members and friends of the Society, and as weather conditions, until the last hour of the second day of the excursion were all that could be desired, the outing was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part in it..

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1938.

As the party had arrived at Scarborough overnight, it was possible to set out for the first day's round of visits at 9-30 a.m. and to devote an hour to the examination of Scarborough Castle and the Roman Signal Station upon the Castle promontory.

SCARBOROUGH CASTLE.

At Scarborough Castle, Mr. W. T. McIntire was the speaker, who, after drawing attention to the admirable defensive possibilities of the site proceeded to give an epitome of its early history including an account of the visit of Harold Hardrada and his viking host, when the raiders destroyed Scarborough by fire, hurling down firebrands from the cliff into the town at its foot. The builder of the first castle upon the site was William le Gros, Earl of Albermarle, whose marriage with Ciceley, daughter of William fitz Duncan, brought him into connection with Cumberland as lord of Allerdale. Of this early castle we have an account by William of Newburgh, written about 1190. This castle, commenced about 1127 and finished about 1136, was constructed partly of stone and partly of timber. It extended only as far as the present barbican and all that remains of it is part of the south curtain wall with its great ditch probably initiated by William le Gros, between the promontory and the tower.

After the troubles of Stephen's unfortunate reign, Henry II seized the town and castle hill of Scarborough and noting the decay of the fortress of William le Gros " commanded a great and brave castle to be built upon the same spot." He built the great keep between the years 1158 and 1168, at a time when doubts were already beginning to be entertained as to the advisability of retaining the square keep, with its vulnerable corner staircase. Scarborough Keep is thus in a way a survival of a system of

defence which was rapidly becoming obsolete (see Braun, *The English Castle*, 44-46). Originally this keep was about 100 feet high with turrets at the four corners. It is 55 feet square and its walls are 11 feet thick. Internally, it consisted of a basement with three storeys above. The basement was not vaulted, and the entrance was to the first floor on the south side. The staircase to this doorway was protected by a fore-building similar to those at Newcastle and formerly at Carlisle. The first storey consisted of one apartment only, but Mr. McIntire pointed out the piers which formerly supported an arch spanning this room from north to south and carrying a solid wall which divided the two storeys above each into two apartments. A staircase 12 feet in diameter in the middle of the west wall led up to all the upper storeys and in this same wall were small apartments used as kitchens, garderobes, etc. The history of the development of the castle was then described. It seems to have attained the culmination of its strength about the close of the 13th century. Entering by the main gateway with its twin towers through a doorway guarded by a massive oaken door and a portcullis, the visitor had then to cross the huge ditch which defended the S. side of the castle by two drawbridges, one on each side of a massive tower, itself defended by a strong door and portcullis. Even after passing this obstacle he had still to pass through another gate and portcullis before entering a triangular courtyard overlooked and commanded by the Keep. Passing through this courtyard by another gate he entered the inner ward, the bailey or " ballium," an enclosure measuring 112 yards north and south and 73 yards east and west. In this inmost ward stood the keep.

Mr. McIntire then described the walls surrounding the various wards and the well in the bailey. He pointed out the sites of the hall built in 1397, variously known as " Morsdale Hall " and the " King's Hall." He briefly summarised the history of the castle mentioning the visit of King John after the signature of Magna Carta, the surrender of the Castle by Piers Gaveston in 1312 after he had been besieged there by the Earl of Warrenne, Lord Henry Percy and the army of the Barons; the siege in 1536 when the castle was attacked by Sir Robert Aske and his followers at the time of the " Pilgrimage of Grace " and the famous siege in 1645 when Sir Hugh Chomley who held the castle for the Royalists was compelled to surrender to Sir John Meldrum and the Parliamentary army. An account of the imprisonment within the castle of George Fox from April 26th, 1664 to September 1st, 1666, was also given. Allusion was made to the fact that in 1745 the

castle was made into an ammunition store much to the detriment of the keep, and finally the damage wrought by the shells of the German fleet which bombarded Scarborough on December 16th, 1914, was pointed out.

THE ROMAN SIGNAL STATION.

The party then proceeded to the site of the Roman Signal Station upon the edge of the cliff on which the castle stands. Here we had the benefit of the guidance of our member, Mr. F. G. Simpson, Hon. F.S.A.(Scot.), under whose direction this interesting site was excavated for the Scarborough Corporation, with the active co-operation of H.M. Office of Works. The task was one of considerable complexity, for before the construction of the Roman Signal Station the site had been occupied by a settlement of men of the Bronze Age, and in later times by no fewer than three chapels, one earlier and two later than the Norman Conquest, all three surrounded by graveyards.

The Signal Station was one of a chain of such towers stretching northwards along the Yorkshire coast at least as far as the mouth of the Tees. There was probably one on Flamborough Head; the next was at Filey, on the headland of Carr Naze, the next was at Scarborough and the chain was continued by stations at Ravenscar, Goldsborough and Huntcliff, close to Saltburn.

The purpose of these stations must have been to give warning of the approach of Saxon fleets. They were within sight of one another, and messages might be passed on all along the line by means of fire or smoke signals. Their date, according to the evidence of urns found in them, must have been from about 370 to about 395. In arrangement these stations resembled one another, varying only in small points of detail. In the centre was a square tower, which, to judge from the massiveness of its foundations, must have been of a considerable height. This tower stood in a square open courtyard about which was a wall, perhaps a dozen feet high; its four corners were rounded and a small bastion projected from the middle of each corner. Outside this wall was a ditch, and on the landward side was a gate. At Scarborough, owing to the erosion of the cliff, the northern wall and its ditch have disappeared. The tower would house a garrison sufficiently strong to defend the ramparts of the courtyard, but the purpose of these stations was not defence but the maintenance of a watch.

After indicating the remains of the Roman station, Mr. Simpson briefly described those of the three chapels which successively were built upon its site. The first of these, a pre-Norman building

was built within the partly-ruined walls of the Roman tower, three of which were used as its two ends and north side. This chapel had a chancel, 12 feet square, and a nave 20 feet long by 17 feet wide internally. Its churchyard was enclosed by the Roman outer wall. It was probably destroyed at the invasion of Harold Hardrada referred to in the account of the Castle.

Later, between 1150 and 1170, when a stone castle replaced the earlier earth and timber castle upon the headland, the ruins of the Roman fort were cleared away and a new chapel, mentioned in 1189, built upon the site. This chapel was 73 feet long and of the same width as that of the pre-Norman nave. Close by was the "Well of our Lady," the water of which was supposed to have miraculous properties. This second chapel may have been destroyed when Pier Gaveston surrendered the Castle in 1312. It was replaced by a third chapel, some 15 feet shorter than its predecessor and provided with a small attached house for a resident priest. After the Reformation, this chapel was converted into a dwellinghouse. To this period belongs a paved circular track for a horse-mill, to be seen on the site of the former chancel of the chapel. This third chapel was destroyed after the great siege of 1644-45, and the site remained vacant till the erection of the Coastguard Station about 40 years ago. This was damaged by the German bombardment in 1914, and in 1921 the Admiralty consented to rebuild it in a new place, in order that the site might be excavated. (For further details with regard to the site see *The Roman Signal Station on Castle Hill, Scarborough*, by R. G. Collingwood).

WHITBY ABBEY.

Leaving Scarborough, the party travelled by the delightful road over the moorlands to Whitby where they first visited the Abbey. Dr. Spence, who was here the speaker, after summarising the story of the establishment of Christianity in the north of England and tracing the course of events which led up to the dispute between the followers of the Celtic and Roman forms of worship—a dispute decided in favour of the Roman point of view at the Synod of Whitby in 664—proceeded to the history of Whitby Abbey.

The monastery of Streaneshalch or Whitby was one of the twelve religious houses founded by Oswy, king of Northumbria, as a thank offering for his victory over his heathen foes Penda and Cadwallon at Heavenfield. Under the wise guidance of St. Hilda, its first abbess, this monastery became one of the most famous schools in England, producing five bishops, while in
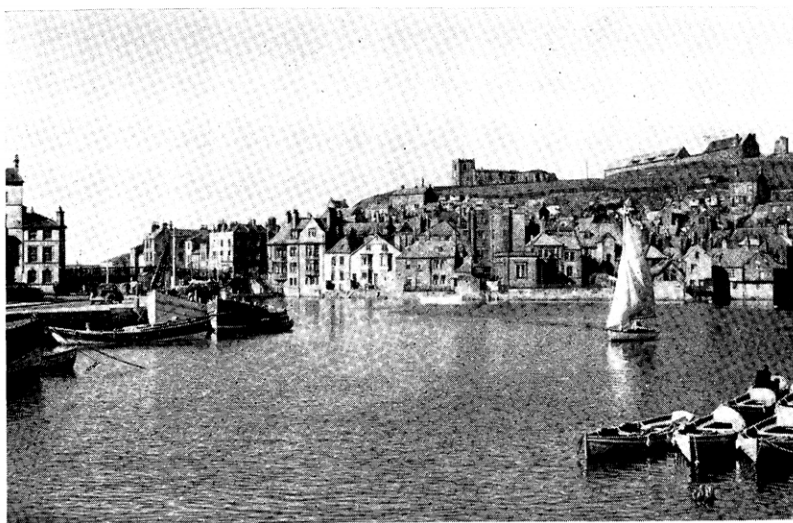
Whitby Harbour.

Kirkdale Church.

Photos. by Dr. J. E. Spence.
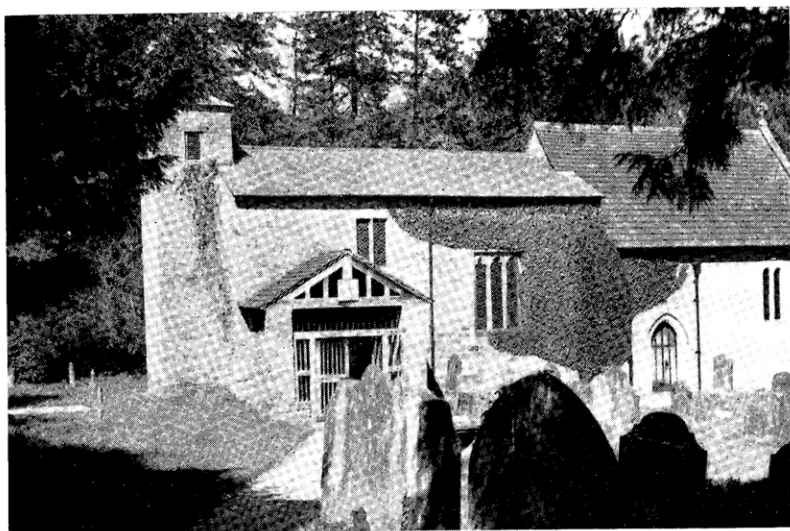
addition, Caedmon, the father of English poetry was an inmate of the abbey. It is not to be wondered at that medieval tradition narrates so many miraculous legends of this great abbess. Little is known of the history of this monastery after the death of St. Hilda in 680. No doubt the house continued to flourish until 870, when it was destroyed by the Danes, and the site remained desolate until the house was refounded in 1078. Foundations of buildings and remains of wattle and daub, found on the N. side of the Abbey during the recent excavations carried out by the Office of Works, probably belonged to this early religious house, of which the first timber huts were replaced, possibly in St. Hilda's time, by stone buildings. When the monastery was refounded by Reinfred there survived on the site about 40 cells or oratories, bare and roofless, the last remnants of the Saxon buildings destroyed by the Danes. A series of tombs was also uncovered during the operations of the Office of Works referred to above. The Saxon foundations have been covered up, but many of the carved stones then found are preserved in the museum. Of the Norman building of Reinfred's foundation, with its apsidal east end and apsidal transeptal chapels nothing now remains above ground, but its plan has been recovered and marked out on the grass, while a number of carved capitals and other stones from this Norman building are preserved in the museum. It was probably completed by Serlo de Percy and was destroyed by fire during a raid on Whitby by the king of Norway, between 1148 and 1175. The present choir was erected by Abbot Roger between 1220 and 1235. His successor, John de Staingrave, continued his building by adding the transepts, the crossing and the eastern portion of the nave, in the richer and more developed Early English style of architecture. After the completion of the transepts and the eastern portion of the nave the monastery was heavily in debt, and building ceased for an interval of about 50 years, when the work was resumed by Abbot Thomas de Malton, during whose abbacy (1308-1322) most of the remaining part of the nave and the west front were completed. Alterations were made to the building in the 15th century, when the large west window was inserted and a perpendicular window put into the south transept.

After the dissolution, the abbey became a quarry for building stones; the monastic buildings have been entirely removed, and much of the material therefrom was used by Sir Hugh Chomley to erect the adjacent Abbey House in the reign of Charles II. Dr. Spence then called the attention of the party to the modern cross erected through the instrumentality of the late Canon

Rawnsley to the memory of Caedmon, the poet of whose story he reminded his hearers.   The Cross, which on its west face, has the figures of Christ, David, Hilda and Caedmon, has rich interlacing patterns of leaves, flowers, fruit and birds, in imitation of the best Anglian work, no doubt the design of, or at least inspired by, our late President, Mr. W. G. Collingwood.

WHITBY CHURCH.

Before leaving the hill on which the abbey and cross stand, members of the party had the opportunity of visiting Whitby Church, the Rector, the Rev. Canon F. M. Sykes, kindly acting as guide.   This church, dedicated to St. Mary, presents several extraordinary features.   Originally a Norman building, as is clearly shown by interesting fragments remaining on the exterior of its south wall, and afterwards enlarged in the 13th century, the interior has been treated in what might be styled a barbaric fashion and presents at the present day a strange appearance with its assemblage of posts and galleries.   There are several monuments in the church, the most interesting of these, perhaps, being that to the memory of General Lascelles, a native of Whitby, who served in Spain in the reign of Queen Anne, and in Scotland in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745.   The curious pulpit with its speaking-tube and some of the furniture of this strange church are also of interest.

After Mr. McIntire had thanked the Vicar for his interesting account of his church, the party descended into Whitby for luncheon, time being allowed for a stroll through the picturesque streets of the town and harbour.

In the afternoon the journey was renewed over the moors to Pickering with a halt amid the beautiful scenery of the heather-clad hills.

PICKERING CHURCH.

At the parish church of St. Peter, the speaker was the Vicar, the Rev. H. P. H. Austin.   Although no part of Pickering Church is earlier than the 12th century, there is a fragment of a cross-shaft of the 10th century, an indication that a pre-Norman church existed on the site.   Mr. Austin also drew attention to the round headed arches of the nave, which with the lower part of the tower is of Norman date.   The transepts were originally of the Early English style of the 13th century, but were rebuilt in the 14th century, to which period also belong the upper part of the tower and the spire which crowns it.

The Vicar also drew attention to the Bruce chapel, designed

originally as a chantry chapel and priest's dwellinghouse, but altered in 1860 when the floor of the upper chamber was removed. It has been used at different times as a school and a vestry. The opening between it and the chancel was originally a window, the tracery head of which remains and near it is a blocked " low side " window. Of the tombs, that with monuments of a knight and his wife in the dress of the early 15th century, commemorates Sir David Roncliffe, of Lewisham and Dame Margery his wife, while the figure in armour, with a shield bearing a saltire engrailed, is probably William Bruce of Pickering, who fought at Borough-bridge, in 1322. There is a third much mutilated effigy of a knight. The outstanding feature of interest in the church is the series of mural paintings in the nave. These were discovered in 1851 during some repairs. By an almost incredible act of vandalism these paintings were again covered over with white-wash, and when again uncovered in 1878, were found to be so much damaged that restoration was necessary. This was carried out in an admirable manner, care being taken not to " improve upon " the original work. The style of the dress and armour depicted in these paintings would indicate a date about the middle of the 15th century.

The subjects represented are St. George and the Dragon, St. Christopher bearing the infant Christ, Herod's feast and the death of St. John the Baptist, the martyrdom of St. Thomas Becket, the martyrdom of St. Edmond, and, above, the crowning of the Virgin.

On the opposite or south wall are the story of St. Catherine of Alexandria, the seven corporal acts of mercy, the Passion and the descent into Hades. Above in the clerestory is a painting much damaged which probably represents the Assumption of the Virgin.

After Mr. McIntire had expressed the thanks of the party to Mr. Austin, a visit was paid to

PICKERING CASTLE.

Here the speaker was Miss Fox, to whose excellent handbook to the Castle the reader is referred for further details with regard to this remarkable fortress. Pickering Castle stands upon an eminence to the north of the town, and with its inner and outer courts covers a space of about three acres. The heart of the whole system is the remarkable 12th century motte rising in its centre, and crowned as a later development with a shell keep. This motte was surrounded by a bailey or base court, originally

fenced by a palisade which was afterwards replaced by stone walls. Entrance is obtained to the outer ward through a gate-tower, now in ruins, a modern doorway replacing the ancient gate. A second wall and moat divides this outer enclosure from the inner ward. In this inner ward are the remains of 14th century residential buildings and a chapel. On the walls are towers, the principal one of which is known as " Rosamond's Tower " from a local tradition that Fair Rosamond, the beautiful and unfortunate mistress of Henry II was once a prisoner in it. It is three storeys high, and a staircase, communicating with the different apartments, leads to the roof. Other towers are the " Devil's Tower " and the " Mill Tower." Only the basement storey of the shell keep, the oldest building in the castle, remains upon its lofty artificial mound. Its walls are pierced with openings for windows and narrow arrow slits.

The earliest documentary mention of the castle is in the reign of Henry III. It was subsequently, in 1399, one of the places of imprisonment of the unfortunate Richard II. Two interesting surveys of the Castle have been published, one taken in the reign of James I and the other in the time of the Commonwealth. The Castle was dismantled when it was taken after a siege by the Parliamentarians during the civil war.

After Mr. McIntire had thanked the speaker on behalf of the Society for her interesting description of this fine motte and bailey castle, some time was spent by members of the party in examining its remains; and after tea in Pickering, the return journey was made to Scarborough by Hackness and the beautiful Forge Valley.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

In the evening the annual general meeting of the Society was held at the Pavilion Hotel, Scarborough. At the opening of proceedings the chair was taken by Mr. R. E. Porter, who spoke feelingly of the sorrow which all members of the Society must feel at the resignation, owing to ill-health, of its president, Professor R. G. Collingwood.

In reference to Professor Collingwood's resignation of office, the following resolution was passed unanimously and directed to be recorded in the minute-book of the Society:—

" That the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society desire to place on record their appreciation of the eminent services rendered by Professor R. G. Collingwood, not only to that Society, but to the cause of Archaeological Studies in general; that it is with deep regret they

accept his resignation of the office of president—an office he has filled in so distinguished a manner—and that to this expression of their gratitude and affection they add their earnest good wishes for his recovery to health.''

It was also resolved unanimously that Professor Collingwood be invited to accept honorary membership of the Society.

Mr. Porter then proposed from the chair that Mr. W. T. McIntire be appointed president of the Society. This motion, which was seconded by Mr. F. G. Simpson and supported by Dr. Hughes and other speakers, was carried unanimously, and the newly-elected president then took the chair of the meeting, expressing his thanks to the Society for the honour they had been pleased to confer upon him and the diffidence he naturally felt in accepting an office which had been held by such distinguished predecessors.

The ordinary business of the meeting was then resumed. The Editor (Mr. W. T. McIntire) reported upon the progress made with Vol. xxxviii of *Transactions*, regretting that delay in receiving reports of some of the committees had made it impossible to publish the volume earlier. All material was now to hand and he hoped to be able to let members have the volume without further delay.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. R. E. Porter) reported that with the Council's consent prices of some of the Society's publications had been drastically lowered in an effort to reduce the stock. His action was approved.

The Hon. Secretary to the Committee for Prehistoric Studies (Dr. J. E. Spence) reported that in response to a circular sent out to members in reference to a proposed excursion to Avebury next year, forty-six replies, covering approximately ninety members had been received. In view of this, it was resolved that instead of being an incidental excursion, it should become the summer excursion of the Society for 1939. The arrangements for this excursion were left in the hands of a committee composed of Mr. R. E. Porter, Mr. O. S. G. Crawford, Mr. W. T. McIntire, Dr. J. E. Spence and the Hon. Marjorie Cross, with power to co-opt from the South.

The Hon. Secretary of the Parish Register Section of the Society (Mr. C. S. Jackson) reported that the Crosby Ravensworth Register had been completed, and that Vol 1 of the Penrith Register was almost ready.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. R. E. Porter) presented a financial statement of the Society's accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1938. The balances in the various funds were:—

General Fund	..	..	..	..	£434 14 8
Capital Account	..	..	..	..	28 10 6
Records Publication Fund ..		..	..		4 16 8
Research Fund No. 1 Account		..	..		15 17 2
Roman Wall Special Account		..	..		38 14 10

The balance sheets would appear in the forthcoming volume of *Transactions*.

It was resolved that the accounts be received and adopted and that a vote of thanks be accorded to the Society's hon. auditors (Mr. N. F. Wilson and Mr. G. Aitchison, M.B.E.).

On the recommendation of the Council, Mr. H. Valentine was elected a vice-president of the Society, Mr. J. C. Dickinson and Mr. G. M. Bland, F.S.A. were elected to vacant places on the Council, and all other officers were re-elected *en bloc*.

The following new members were duly proposed and elected:— Miss Maude Cardwell, Carlisle; Mrs. Ashburner, Waverton; Miss Ashbridge-Thomlinson, Dalston; Mr. W. F. A. Perry, Hale, Milnthorpe; Mrs. M. G. Parkin-Moore, Portinscale; Mr. R. O. Bagot, Levens Hall; Lady Amos, Ulpha; Mrs. Dorothy Pattinson, Windermere.

In reference to the book of High Sheriffs' Arms, discussed at the previous meeting, it was reported that Mr. Groves, its owner, had given permission for the original volume to be exhibited in the Kendal Public Library, and that this would be done when leave had been granted by the Kendal Public Library Committee.

A report on Excavations in Askerton Park, by Miss K. S. Hodgson (Art. VIII) was read and directed to be published in an early volume of *Transactions*. Among the objects of interest exhibited at the meeting several exhibits from the site were shown. Some of these are depicted in the illustrations accompanying Miss Hodgson's article.

A paper was read by Mr. Thomas Hay on "Walls and Trackways" (Art. II).

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1938.

The second day's excursion included visits to Lastingham, Kirkby Moorside, Kirkdale, Helmsley and Rievaulx Abbey. Scarborough was left at 9-30 a.m., and the first halt was made at Lastingham where Dr. J. E. Spence described the remarkable parish church and the interesting pre-Norman cross-fragments to be seen within its walls.

LASTINGHAM CHURCH.

The story of Lastingham Church goes back, Dr. Spence informed his hearers, to the foundation of a monastery upon the site by the

great missionary bishop Cedd, who had been granted land by King Ethelwald and chose this spot on account of its secluded position and its fitness for a solitary life of prayer and contemplation. The date of the foundation of this religious house is given by Bede as 660 and must have been between the years 654 and 664. After appointing a superior to rule his monastery, Cedd returned to his bishopric in London, but returning in 664 to take part in the Synod of Whitby, came back to his foundation of " Leastingaeu " and died there of the plague. He was buried in the churchyard among his brethren, but his body was afterwards translated to a grave in the south side of the altar of the new stone church which as Bede records replaced the original wattle and daub building of the first foundation before 735, the date of the great ecclesiastical historian's death. Some of the cross fragments in the crypt appear to date from the 8th century and to be relics of this early stone building. After Cedd's death little is known of Lastingham. It was probably there that the beautifully illuminated copy of the gospels, now in Lichfield Cathedral and known as St. Chad's gospel was made. No doubt the abbey was destroyed during the Danish raids towards the end of the 9th century, but in 1078, Stephen a monk of Whitby, afterwards the founder of St. Mary's Abbey, York, commenced to rebuild it. St. Mary's Abbey continued to hold the patronage of Lastingham until the dissolution.

The work completed at Lastingham by Stephen consists of the crypt, which is pure Norman work and has remained unaltered except for the substitution of stairs in place of a trap door in the floor of the nave of the church above, the sanctuary, choir and nave which was intended to constitute the esatern limb of the church, together with four massive columns which were to support the central tower. It was not until 1228 that the church became parochial and Stephen's work was adapted to that purpose. The west end was then closed with a wall between the great Norman piers of the proposed central tower, and the monastic choir became the nave of the parish church. The wide Norman arches of the arcade were divided by piers of four clustered columns and Early English pointed arches inserted. The aisles were widened in the 14th century and the tower then added. Dr. Spence described the damage done to the church in 1831, when the apse was mutilated to accommodate a copy of Corregio's " Agony in the Garden," by Jackson, a local painter.

The crypt was then visited. It is the only example of an apsidal crypt, complete with chancel, nave and aisles. It is still

used for celebration on certain occasions. The altar slab is part of the old mensa of the high altar, which for many years after the Reformation formed part of the nave pavement.

In the crypt are a number of interesting fragments of carved stone. One fragment is the centre and arm of the great church-yard cross, the supposed base of which is still to be seen outside the church. From the style of carving, this cross has been assigned to the 8th century. There is also part of a cross-shaft four feet seven inches long with interlacing serpents and a key pattern, Danish in style and probably dating from the 10th century. Another cross fragment, more elaborately carved, is probably of a date slightly later. Among other pre-Norman fragments are a part of a hogback tombstone, and two very finely carved pieces of stone, which may possibly have been door jambs from the first stone building of the late 7th or early 8th century. These stones were drawn and described by the late Mr. W. G. Collingwood in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* for 1907. Another interesting stone is a small Roman altar which may have come from Cawthorne, on the moors a few miles to the east of Lastingham. Two grave slabs are also deposited in the crypt, one of which has a cross and monogram and another a floriated cross, the memorial of John de Spaunton. There is also a large and rude medieval cross, the Ainhow Cross, one of the many dotted over the moors to guide travellers.

Dr. Spence concluded by telling an amusing anecdote of a former assistant priest of Lastingham, the Rev. Jeremiah Carter, who eked out his stipend of £25 a year, on which sum he had to support a wife and thirteen children, by fishing in the streams, and renting the village public house which his wife managed. When called to account by the ecclesiastical authorities, he defended himself by pleading the facilities which his house offered to parishioners who attended the services from a distance and also the moral influence of his presence in the house to prevent over indulgence.

The Vicar of the Church was thanked by Mr. McIntire on behalf of the Society for his kind permission to visit the building, and the journey was renewed to Kirkdale, a short halt being made at Kirkby Moorside, where Mr. W. T. McIntire made a brief reference to some of the historical associations of the little town, including an account of the death of George Villiers, second duke of Buckingham, who, in 1687, when in residence at the neighbouring Helmsley Castle was overtaken while hunting by his final illness, and was brought to die according to Pope's well-known lines " in the worst
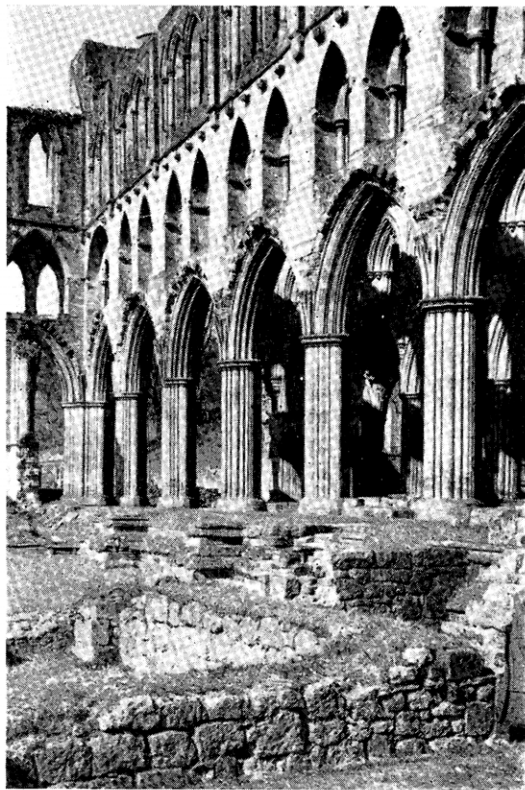
The Quire, Rievaulx. S. side.
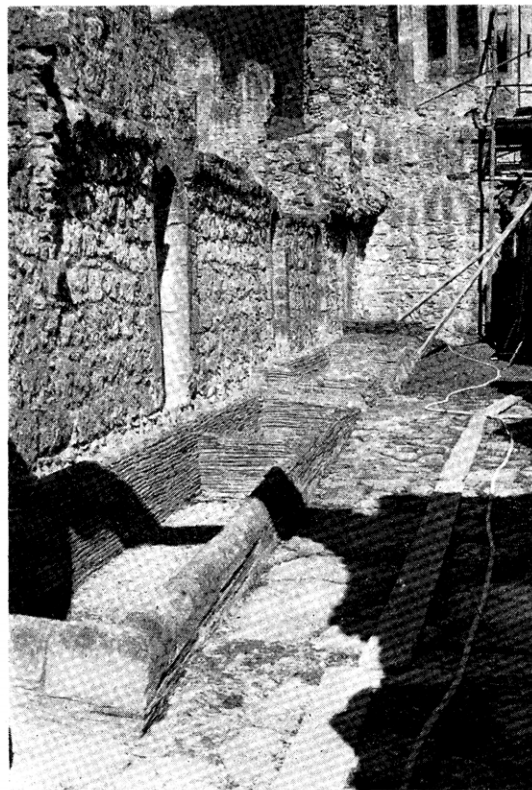
The tanning troughs, Rievaulx.

Photos. by Dr. J. E. Spence.

inn's worst room." Though this statement is an exaggeration, Buckingham, who had squandered his possessions, was in a state of destitution at his death.

St. Gregory's Minster, Kirkdale.

At this much discussed ancient church, the Vicar, the Rev. Maurice Beard Shaw, kindly pointed out some of the monuments for which it is famous. Of these monuments none has aroused keener controversy than the grave slab of early date and Anglian in type, upon which Father Haigh in 1870 thought to decipher an inscription in Runic characters naming " Cyning Ethilwald." Basing their argument upon the fact that King Ethelwald granted lands to Cedd to build his monastic establishment in the 7th century, many writers have contended that it was at Kirkdale and not at Lastingham that Cedd founded his abbey. Another pre-Norman grave slab, found built into the church wall, is by supporters of the above contention held to be the coffin cover of Bishop Cedd's tomb. Both these stones have been drawn and described by the late Mr. W. G. Collingwood in the *Journal* of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society. The first he ascribed to the Early Anglian period, about the beginning of the 8th century. The second, he stated, is an imitation of early Anglian work but is poorly executed and much later, possibly as late as the 11th century. The site of Kirkdale fits in admirably with Bede's description of the spot selected by Cedd for his abbey, and the discovery in 1821 of the Kirkdale cave on the opposite side of the Hodge Beck, and its excavation by Dr. Buckland show that the place was indeed a haunt of wild beasts.

Besides the two monuments mentioned above there are other relics of a pre-Norman church on or near the site. Built into the south wall of the nave is a cross-shaft, five feet three inches long, on which is carved a representation of the Crucifixion. This cross is possibly work of the 9th century. The shaft and head of another cross of the same century are built into the west wall near the tower, and in the south wall of the nave is a much defaced wheel-head cross, probably dating from the 10th century, and in the east end of the church is a fragment of a shaft with an interlacing pattern which may be late 10th or early 11th century work.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that a pre-Norman church existed on the site, and with closing years of the 11th century we are on surer ground. Over the porch, the vicar pointed out the sun-dial with its well known inscription, the longest extant

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inscription of the Anglo-Saxon period. It was discovered in 1771 and apparently occupies its original position over the south door. The inscription reads:

" Orm, son of Gamal, bought St. Gregory's Minster when it was completely broken and fallen down and caused it to be made anew from the ground to Christ and St. Gregory, in the days of Edward the King and Tosti the Earl. And Howard built me and Brand priests." Above the dial is the inscription:—" This is the days' sun-marker at every hour."

The inscription shows that the church must have been rebuilt between the years 1055 when Tosti became earl of Northumbria and 1065 when he was banished for his crimes, including the murder of the Gamal, Lord of Kirkby Moorside, mentioned in the inscription.

An interesting feature of the dial is the marking of the hours. The horizontal and vertical lines radiating from the centre of the gnomon which mark the hours of 6 a.m., noon and 6 p.m., as well as the intermediate lines which indicate the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., each have a small cross line towards the end. Between them are intermediate lines which do not mark the hours, but which divide the three-hour periods into equal parts. The line marking 7-30 a.m., however, has a cross on it. The dial has thus been divided not to indicate each hour but the hours at which the offices of Prime, Tierce, Sext, Nones and Vespers were due to be recited.

Early in the 13th century the church was re-modelled. The chancel was rebuilt, and the lowside window belongs to this period. The arcade was then cut through the north wall, and the aisle with its stone bench was constructed. The font is also of this date. The tower is a recent addition, but the arch leading to it is the original west door of the late Saxon nave.

In thanking the Vicar for his interesting address upon this truly remarkable parish church, Dr. J. E. Spence dealt with some of the controversial points mentioned above, pointing out the weakness of the case for the ascription of the coffin cover to Bishop Cedd and the improbability of Kirkdale being the Laestingaeu of the chronicler and the site of Cedd's early monastery.

From Kirkdale the party accomplished the next short stage of its journey to Helmsley, where after an hour's interval for lunch its members re-assembled at the Castle.

HELMSLEY CASTLE.

In describing this ancient stronghold of the de Roos family, Mr. W. T. McIntire first drew attention to its position upon an

outcrop of rock in the valley of the Rye, the flat summit of which had been further isolated from the valley beneath by a ditch and an earthen rampart within it. There was nothing to show at what date the site was first fortified or if a castle of the usual Norman motte and bailey type had existed upon it. The earliest masonry remaining seemed to be of a date not earlier than the end of the twelfth century, but it was possible that Walter Espec, lord of Helmsley and founder of Rievaulx and Kirkham abbeys may have had a stone castle upon the site. The oldest part of the present buildings, comprising those within the inner ward, the lower storeys of the keep, the lower portion of the curtain walls with the north and south gateways and three of the four angle towers must have been the work of Robert de Roos, lord of Helmsley from 1186 to 1227. To the middle of the 13th century must be ascribed the building of the barbican on the south and the bridge head at the northern entrance. At the end of this century or the beginning of the 14th, the keep was heightened by the addition of another storey, the west tower was re-modelled and the walls of the inner wall built higher. The great hall of which the foundations only now remain, was built early in the 14th century while the kitchens, buttery and other domestic buildings appear to be later, and date probably from the 15th century. The chapel is known to date from 1246. Finally, towards the end of the sixteenth century, the domestic buildings were partly rebuilt by Edward Manners, third Earl of Rutland.

The castle of which these buidings were the constituent parts consisted of an inner and an outer ward each surrounded by ditch. The outer ward was protected by earthern ramparts probably surmounted by a palisade; the inner ward had a curtain wall with a rampart walk about it. This inner ward is roughly rectangular, measuring 100 yards from north-west to south-east and 70 yards from north-east to south-west. It has a round tower at each of its four corners. Mr. McIntire drew special attention to the elaborate barbican constructed in the 14th century in front of the south or principal entrance. The keep, in the middle of the east wall of the inner ward, was built about the end of the 12th century. It shows an interesting variation from earlier keeps in its plan which instead of being rectangular has an apse on its east side— the side projecting into the moat. Its basement, the entrance to which was from the inner ward upon the south side, by a doorway and descending steps, was originally vaulted, with a central pillar. There were additional entrances to this basement from the berm to the north of the keep, and from the parapet wall of the curtain

wall to the first storey.   The large room on this first floor was lighted by three lancet windows on the side facing the ward. Early in the fourteenth century the keep was heightened, and this room on the first floor was reduced in height by being divided into two floors.   It had originally a gabled roof, the walls of the keep rising some height above it to the wall walk at their summit.

The west tower was then pointed out.   It probably dates from the same period as the keep and has a ribbed barrel vault to its basement.   It was largely rebuilt in the 14th century.

Mr. McIntire then proceeded to describe the remains of the domestic buildings, pointing out the sites of the fourteenth century hall and the later buttery and pantry.   The party also visited the range of buildings to the north of the western tower.   These were considerably altered in the sixteenth century by Edward Manners, third Earl of Rutland, who owned Helmsley from 1563 to 1587, his ancestor, Sir George Manners, of Etal in Northumberland, having acquired the property through his mother, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas, Lord Ros.   This building is adorned internally with plaster friezes, oak panelling and enriched ceilings of the 16th century, the arms of Edward Manners occurring in the ornamentation of one of the friezes.

The only remarkable event recorded in the history of Helmsley Castle was its siege by Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1644.   After holding out for three months, Sir Jordan Crosland who held the fortress for the king surrendered, and the castle was afterwards slighted by the Parliamentarians.   It was afterwards the scene of the retirement of its owner, the second Duke of Buckingham, who came there just before his death in 1687.   He had inherited Helmsley from his father George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, who had married Katherine the heiress of the Manners family in 1632.   At the death of the second Duke, Helmsley was purchased by Sir Charles Duncome, the ancestor of the earls of Feversham its present owners.

Unfortunately during the visit to Helmsley, the weather which up to that time had been all that could be desired, began to change for the worse, and the remainder of the excursion was somewhat marred by a continual drizzle.   The last place to be visited was Rievaulx Abbey where Mr. J. C. Dickinson was the speaker.

RIEVAULX ABBEY.

The beauty of its site and architecture, its interesting planning and important associations with the spread of the Cistercian order in England combine to make the abbey of Rievaulx one of the most fascinating monastic ruins in England.

The abbey was founded in 1131 by Walter Espec on a narrow piece of land at the east side of the valley of the Rye. It seems to have been chosen as a missionary centre for the spread of the order in northern England, but was the third English Cistercian house, having been preceded by Waverley (1127) and Tintern (1131). Though it was some time before the house gained any considerable endowments, its prestige in the twelfth century was enormous. Within a few years daughter houses had been established at Warden (1135), Revesby (1142) and Melrose (1136), and according to a contemporary, by the time of St. Ailred, the fourth abbot (1147-67), there were then no fewer than 140 monks and 600 lay brethren and labourers at the abbey. But Rievaulx never became as wealthy as such houses as Fountains and Furness and its history in the later middle ages was uneventful. At the dissolution in 1538 its net value was £278. 10s. 2d.; there were then twenty-two monks.

The importance of the abbey in its early years is shown by the spaciousness of its buildings and the speed with which they were erected. Construction however was difficult on the very cramped site alone available at a time when the Rye ran much closer to the western side of the valley than at present; this necessitated orientating the church north and south, and the erection of vast undercrofts for the greater buildings on the south side.

The nave dates from c. 1140 and is the earliest aisled Cistercian nave known; its massive square piers, unrelieved by carving, illustrate vividly the austere architecture demanded by primitive Cistercian ideals. The great aisled chancel with its five eastern chapels together with the transepts were rebuilt in the second quarter of the thirteenth century and rank among the most beautiful examples of early Gothic in the kingdom. After an unsuccessful attempt to erect the cloisters on the sloping ground to the south, they were finally laid out in the late twelfth century on an artificial terrace much below the level of the church. The buildings of the eastern range follow the usual Cistercian arrangement, but the chapterhouse is worthy of more than passing notice. It terminates in an apse and has at its entrance an interesting thirteenth century shrine; this contained the relics of abbot William whose cult seems to have attained at least local celebrity though little is known about it. Beyond lie the handsome remains of the so-called dayroom which like most of the southern buildings was somewhat modified in the later middle ages. On the south side the imposing thirteenth century refectory, situate between the remains of the warming house and the kitchen,

remains up to the roof-level though the undercroft has lost its vaulting; in its west wall can be seen traces of the pulpit and kitchen hatch. The western range is much ruined and was surprisingly small by Cistercian standards: probably the lay brethren had additional accommodation in the lower stages of the south range.

The infirmary court retains its twelfth century plan but in the later middle ages the reredorter was curtailed and in early Tudor times the imposing infirmary hall on the east was subdivided, a new upper storey being made there to serve as the abbot's hall. The detached building east of this is thought to have been the abbot's chapel.

In one of the undercrofts on the south side were recently discovered some curious tiled tanks probably used for tanning in post-Reformation times. To the south are the scanty remains of some unidentifiable buildings. West of the church can be seen the remains of the great gatehouse and conduithouse also the *capella extra portas* now enlarged and re-roofed to serve as a church.

V.C.H. Yorks III, 149-53; V.C.H. North Riding, I, 494-502; Antiquaries Journal, 1921, 271-82; Office of Works guide to Rievaulx; F. M. Powicke " Ailred of Rievaulx," in John Rylands Library Bulletin, 1921-2, p. 310-51, 452-521; Rievaulx Cartulary, Surtees Soc., Vol. 83.

With the visit to Rievaulx the excursion came to an end, but before the members of the party dispersed, the President congratulated all concerned in the arrangements for the meeting upon the success of their labours and a hearty vote of thanks was, accorded to Mr. R. E. Porter, our Excursions Secretary, and the Committee who assisted him in drawing up the itinerary.