

# PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

## THE SUMMER MEETING AT YORK<sup>1</sup>

9th to 18th July, 1934

### MEETING COMMITTEE

*Patrons* : His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York ; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. ; the Rt. Hon. Lord Deramore ; the Hon. Geoffrey W. A. Howard ; the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of York (Councillor H. E. Harrowell).

*Members* : The Very Rev. the Dean of York ; the Sheriff of York (H. L. Creer, Esq.) ; Roger Lumley, Esq., M.P. ; the Ven. Archdeacon A. C. England ; Gen. Sir Alexander E. Wardrop, K.C.B., C.M.G. ; the Town Clerk (Reginald Anderson, Esq.) ; Charles E. Elmhirst, Esq., J.P. ; R. J. A. Bunnett, Esq. ; Kenneth Ward, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

*Hon. Local Secretary* : Dr. Walter Collinge, F.S.A.

### PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING

Professor Sir Charles W. C. Oman, K.B.E., LL.D., D.C.L., F.S.A., F.B.A., M.P.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—In the preparation of the present Report, the Editor gratefully acknowledges the assistance rendered by Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, V.P.S.A., F.B.A., Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., Sec.S.A., the late Sir Harold Brakspear, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A., Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Mr. Philip Corder, M.A., F.S.A., Miss M. Kitson-Clark, B.A., Miss A. J. Newbigin, M.A., Miss V. M. Dallas, Miss M. T. Cruso, and H.M. Office of Works.

### SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Monday, July 9th, 9 p.m. Reception at the Mansion House by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Tuesday, July 10th. York : Treasurer's House, St. William's College, the Minster. Guildhall, Castle, Monk Bar, Merchant Venturers' Hall, Kirk Collection. Evening Lecture.

Wednesday, July 11th. *Joint day with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.* Harewood Castle and Church, Otley, Ilkley. Bolton Priory, Bardonia. Evening Lecture.

<sup>1</sup> The Institute has met twice previously at York, in 1846 and 1903.

Thursday, July 12th. Skelton, Gilling, Helmsley. Rievaulx, Byland, Coxwold.

Friday, July 13th. York: Holy Trinity, All Saints, St. Mary's Bishophill Jrn., St. Martin's. Reception by the Yorkshire Philological Society, the Yorkshire Architectural and York Archaeological Society, and the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society. Multangular Tower, St. Mary's Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital, Museum. Evening Lecture.

Saturday, July 14th. Nunmonkton, Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Knaresborough, Spofforth.

(Sunday, July 15th. Service at the Minster, 11 a.m.)

Monday, July 16th. Sheriff Hutton, Castle Howard, Old Malton, Pickering, Kirkham. Evening Lecture.

Tuesday, July 17th. Bishopthorpe, Selby, Brayton, Hemingborough, Wressle, Howden.

Wednesday, July 18th. Beverley. Returning to York 1.20.

## PREFATORY NOTE ON YORK

### I. ROMAN

The foundation of York marks the second phase in the Roman conquest of Britain. The first phase had been brought to a close within a few years of the landing of A.D. 43 by the establishment of a fortress at Lincoln to serve as a temporary base for the right or northern wing of the army of invasion. There a legion, the Ninth Spanish, had been stationed and had, we may suppose, carried out the normal routine of road-building and exploration in readiness for the next step. Northwards it had prepared the passage of the Humber and had, as Mr. Philip Corder's recent excavations suggest, secured it by building a fort at Brough upon the Yorkshire shore. This period of preparation had not been without incident; for in the year 61 the Ninth Legion, hurrying southwards under Petilius Cerialis to crush Boudicca's rebellion, was cut to pieces. *Victor Britannus quod peditum interfecit*, says Tacitus; the unhappy infantry were slaughtered, whilst the general and his cavalry fled the scene.

This successful cavalry-manoeuvre did not pass unrecognised when, in the year 69, a relative of the discreet general ascended the imperial throne. Ten years after the Boudiccan incident, Petilius Cerialis returned to Britain as governor of the province, and he found his old legion once more in the forefront of affairs. This time its objective was the Brigantes, the turbulent tribe which occupied a large though now ill-defined area north of the Humber ('Cumberland and Durham, Lancashire and Yorkshire,' Haverfield infers, *P.S.A.Scot.* xxxviii, 456). The well-known episode of the Brigantian war has recently been placed in its archaeological setting by Miss M. Kitson-Clark (*Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xxxi, pt. 123, p. 326). After a

period of ostensible friendliness, the anti-Roman party amongst the tribesmen had prevailed and the friendly Brigantian queen Cartimandua had appealed to the Romans for help. Between 69 and 74 that appeal was more than answered by the Roman conquest of the Brigantes, and the credit for the successful issue of the enterprise must be ascribed in the main to Cerialis, who was in command for the greater part of the time. Lincoln, now far behind the front line, became a civilian 'colony,' and at York, Eboracum (Ptolemy) or Eburacum (Antonine Itinerary), the Ninth Legion built for itself a new headquarters on the northern bank of the Ouse.

Thus began the history of York. Thereafter, that history during the Roman period was essentially the history of the northernmost frontier of the empire. With the details we are not here concerned, but a few salient points may be noticed. The complete disappearance of the Ninth Legion at some moment after 108, with its replacement by the Sixth Victorious Legion within a few years of 117, is attested (positively or negatively) by inscriptions and has been interpreted as evidence for a further and disastrous uprising of the Brigantes about the latter date. Other inscriptions (*P.S.A.Scot.* xxxviii, 454) imply further trouble in the Brigantian area about 158, but York is concerned only by inference in these and other episodes. The fortress does not enter the full light of history until a February day in the year 211, when the emperor himself lay dead within it, broken by the combined ills of age, gout, the Scottish climate and a quarrelsome family. Septimius Severus, last of the sturdy emperors of the 'old school,' was burnt upon a pyre at York, and his ashes were carried to Rome in a little golden urn. Therewith went the last hope of a completely Roman Britain; York was doomed to remain a frontier-citadel, and Hadrian's Wall a monument of failure.

In the time of Severus, Britain was divided into two provinces, an Upper and a Lower. The dividing line was probably the Watling Street; anyway, York was the principal fortress and city in the Lower Province. A century later, in 296, the two provinces were replaced by four: Prima, Secunda, Flavia Caesariensis and Maxima Caesariensis. The position of all these districts, save only Prima (which is known by an inscription to have included Cirencester), is uncertain; but Haverfield was inclined to ascribe some weight to the tradition preserved about A.D. 1205 by Giraldus Cambrensis that Maxima Caesariensis (grouped as a 'consular' province by the *Notitia Dignitatum*) was the province of York (*Archaeologia Oxoniensis*, 1892-5, p. 224). There, too, we may place the headquarters of the *Dux Britanniarum* who, in the latter days of Roman Britain, commanded the troops of the northern garrisons.

At that time the northern garrisons included the greater part of the armed forces of the multiple province. York must therefore, in effect, have been the military headquarters of the island, and its subsequent prestige as an ecclesiastical metropolis paradoxically enough derives from that fact. But it is worth recalling that Roman York, if primarily a barracks, was also a city of distinction. Sometime, probably long before 237, when it was classed as a 'colony'



on an inscription found in 1921 at Bordeaux (*J.R.S.* xi, 101), it had received the high honour of 'colonial' rank; and it is with this aspect of the life of Eburacum that we must associate the early creation of the see which was represented at the Council of Arles in 314 by the Bishop Eborius, in company with the bishops of London and (perhaps) of Colchester. Where the Roman cathedral of York stood we do not know, but the 'colony' lay for the most part opposite to the fortress, i.e. to the south of the river, where the railway station now stands. Hereabouts, the ill-recorded discovery of walls and mosaics attests to buildings of the usual well-to-do civilian type.

In the last century of Roman Britain, York must more than once have felt acutely its responsibility as the northern bulwark of the Empire. It will suffice here to recall one moment in that troubled period. In 305-306 there was an excessive liveliness amongst the Picts and Scots, and Constantius, emperor of the West, was busily at war with them. His health was failing, his son Constantine was a prisoner in all but name at the court of his colleague and rival Galerius. Constantine, as usual, rose to the occasion. He evaded his host, commandeered the imperial post-horses, escaped his pursuers, and arrived in northern Britain in time to witness his father's victory and death. On the day that the emperor Constantius died at York in the summer of 306, the troops proclaimed the youthful Constantine as emperor in his place. Thus it was at York that began the career of an emperor whose reign was to become synonymous with an epoch.

## 2. SAXON

History fails to tell us of the fate of Roman York. In 402, according to Claudian, Stilicho withdrew for the muster against Alaric in Italy 'the legion that protects the further Britains, the legion that curbs the fierce Scot and scans the patterns tattooed on the dying Pict.' This vague statement has been variously interpreted, but is best explained as a reference to the withdrawal of a considerable body of troops from the northern frontier. The flank of that frontier may already have fallen; excavation has suggested that the signal-stations along the Yorkshire coast—at Saltburn, Scarborough, Filey and elsewhere—were stormed and abandoned before or not very long after 400. The way lay open to Anglo-Saxon invasion and, although archaeologists refuse to agree even approximately upon the dating of Anglo-Saxon things, it is clear that the invaders were not long in taking advantage of the opening. 'All that we know about the [Anglian] cremation burials in the immediate vicinity of York goes to indicate an early epoch. . . . On the south-west of the city the Roman road from Tadcaster approaches it over a sort of raised ridge of gravel known as "The Mount," and here Anglian urns were found in such close conjunction with Roman funeral objects that there is no doubt about the continuous use by the settlers of the older cemetery.' On the other side of the city, at Heworth, is a second cremation cemetery, likewise early in character. The geographical conditions, moreover, 'are quite favourable for the establishment of an Anglian principality at an early date in Deira with its centre at York, for the stream of the

Ouse offers an open waterway to the northern capital.' Thus Professor Baldwin Brown; and there, with a reference to the important collection of Anglian objects in the Museum of the York Philosophical Society, the archaeology of Dark-Age York must be left. Statements by Geoffrey of Monmouth that in the Arthurian period the metropolitan see was held successively by Samson, Pyramus (Piran) and Thadiocus would scarcely deserve mention, but that they appear to receive some slight support from a surviving dedication to St. Samson amongst the York churches.

History is resumed in the seventh century, with the reign of Edwin, king of Northumbria (617-633), whose early struggles for Deira included the conquest of the Celtic kingdom of Elmet, in the neighbourhood of Leeds. That a Celtic administrative unit should have survived into the seventh century in the immediate vicinity of important Anglian settlements is a significant fact, and reflects vividly the very unequal character of the Teutonic colonisation of sixth-century Britain. In 625 the marriage of Edwin to Aethelberg, sister of the Christian king of Kent, opened the doors of Northumbria to Christianity; and in 627 the high priest of the Deiran court girt a sword about him, mounted the king's own horse, rode up to the pagan temple, and cast a spear within it, thus marking the official end of paganism in the north. Thereafter, a wooden church was built at York and dedicated on April the 12th, 627, to St. Peter the Apostle. Paulinus, the papal envoy, who had come from Kent with Aethelberg, became the first bishop of the revived see.

It is of interest to recall Bede's account of the building of the early minster. The first church was built hastily of timber for the occasion of the baptism of the king. 'But as soon as he was baptised, he took care, by the direction of Paulinus, to build in the same place a larger and nobler church of stone, in the midst whereof that same oratory which he had first erected should be enclosed. Having therefore laid the foundation, he began to build the church on all four sides, encompassing the former oratory.' The new church, unfinished at the death of king Edwin, was completed by his successor, king Oswald, the head of Edwin being placed there in the porticus of St. Gregory. No remains of the building have yet been identified.

To Paulinus belongs the credit of the pioneer, but it is to the long though interrupted tenure of the see by Wilfrid between 669 and 705 that must be ascribed that great implantation of classical art and learning which, quite suddenly, transformed Northumbria from a barbarian wilderness into one of the most flourishing provinces of European Christianity. At Otley, Ilkley, and elsewhere, some of the remarkable monuments of this naturalised Mediterranean culture will be seen during the meeting, and it will suffice in the present context to recall the attention which has been drawn to them in recent years by W. G. Collingwood, J. Brondsted and A. W. Clapham.

We pass by two centuries during which Eboracum, now become Eoforwic, may be said to have maintained its eminence in ecclesiastical rather than in secular affairs. By the middle of the ninth century, the political and military decline of Northumbria was well advanced;

and when the Vikings, rebuffed in south-eastern England, attempted to turn the flank by a more northerly attack, the northern kingdom was in the throes of civil war. In 867 Eoforwic became Jorvik; Deira lay beneath the heel of the Danes and from its Yorkshire base the heathen army was able to strike southwards into the English midlands.

With the historical incidents relating to York in the Danish period, we are not here concerned. They are now easily to be found in Mr. T. D. Kendrick's *History of the Vikings*. It will suffice to observe that the actual hiatus in the history of the see was a short one and that, soon after the Treaty of Chippenham and the organisation of the Danelaw in 878, an archbishop was re-admitted to York under the Danish king. Even the secular control of the foreigner was short-lived. In 920, Ragnvald, king of York, submitted to Edward the Elder, and the scheme already afoot for a great Viking kingdom which should include Ireland and Northumbria came to nought.

### 3. POST-CONQUEST

The Scandinavian element retained not a little of its influence in the development of Northumbrian culture during the last pre-Norman phase. It also doubtless left a permanent impress upon the Northumbrian character, and may have contributed to that spirit of independence which gave the Duke William an uncommon amount of bother in the early years of the Conquest.

After the first submission of the north, there were two risings, speedily suppressed, and William raised two castle-mounds on opposite banks of the Ouse to hold the city of York. The final rising of 1069, aided by a Danish army, led to that harrying of the north which was a sufficiently terrible vengeance, even if its effects have been somewhat exaggerated. Several hoards of William's earliest coinage have been found on Beacon Hill, hidden no doubt by the Norman garrison before being slain by the insurgents.

In 1190 the citizens of York rose against the Jews and massacred some 500 of them; the city was heavily fined as a consequence. During the Scottish wars of Edward I, York became the temporary capital, and the Courts of the Exchequer and King's Bench sat here for seven years. In 1319 the city was threatened by a Scottish army, and Archbishop Melton venturing to engage the invaders was defeated in the fight known as the Chapter of Myton (on Swale). York was involved in the rebellion of Archbishop Scrope in 1405 and for a time lost its privileges. It was again involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536) with the same result.

During the Civil War York was besieged by the Parliamentary troops and the Scots under Fairfax and Leslie (1644). It fell after the battle of Marston Moor but was preserved from serious harm no doubt through the influence of Fairfax. After the Restoration the city had the reputation of being one of the most factious towns of the kingdom and the appearance of James II's catholic vicar, James Smith, in 1688, led to a riot and the addition of his captured crozier to the Cathedral treasury.

The medieval city is one of the few in the country retaining almost the full circuit of its walls, and the only one retaining all its important gates.

The principal gates were provided with projecting barbicans of which that of Walmgate still survives. Within the walls, besides some thirty parish churches, there were houses of all four orders of Friars and the Benedictine Priory of Holy Trinity; outside the walls were the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, a priory of nuns of the same order, and the Gilbertine priory of St. Andrew. Many of the parish churches were of early origin; the dedications of St. Samson, St. Denis, St. Helen and St. Gregory are probably all early, and pre-Conquest stones have been recovered from St. Mary Bishophill, Senior and Junior, St. Mary Castlegate, St. Peter's Hospital, St. Denis Walmgate, St. Crux and Holy Trinity Micklegate.

The Minster and churches of York contain the largest amount of stained glass to be seen anywhere in England. Its immunity during the Reformation period may be partly due to the greater respect for the old religious tradition which survived in the north, as compared with the southern districts; and in any case its preservation became a matter of local interest or pride, and it is said that Sir Thomas (afterwards third Lord) Fairfax, himself a Yorkshireman, took steps to provide for its safety when the city surrendered to the Parliamentary army in 1644. This interest did not die out after the Restoration, for towards the end of the seventeenth century a local antiquary, James Torre, took the trouble to record the contents of all the Minster windows; while early in the eighteenth century Thomas Gent, in his guide to the city, thought it worth while to describe the chief remains of glass both in the Minster (of the east window he also published an engraving) and the parish churches.

The existence of such a large quantity of painted glass, in which all periods are represented, implies that there was an important York School of glass painting. Its history and characteristics, especially after new life had been infused into it at the beginning of the fifteenth century, have been traced by Mr. J. A. Knowles, F.S.A., in a series of papers in the *Journal of the Society of British Master Glass Painters*, and elsewhere. It is a remarkable fact that this school did not die out with the Middle Ages, but had a more or less continuous existence till the eighteenth century, when William Peckitt (1764-95), some of whose work may be seen in the Minster, was the most important glass-painter of his time. In fact the tradition was only extinguished by the Gothic Revival of the nineteenth century.

Apart from references in well-known books on stained glass (especially Westlake's *History of Design in Painted Glass*), complete accounts of all the glass in the city have been published by Mr. G. Benson for the Yorkshire Philosophical Society (1914), and by the Rev. F. Harrison, F.S.A. The volume by the latter—*The Painted Glass of York* (S.P.C.K., 1927)—is a useful, comprehensive, and well-illustrated guide, which may be recommended to those who are interested in the subject.

Many of the numerous churches in York cannot be included in the official visits, but the following notes may be found of use<sup>1</sup> :—

#### ALL SAINTS, PAVEMENT

This church is a fifteenth-century structure, largely rebuilt in the middle of the last century when the chancel was destroyed to widen the street. The pulpit is dated 1634 and there is a good scutcheon with knocker on the N. door.

#### ST. CUTHBERT, PEASHOLME GREEN

A small aisleless late fifteenth-century building with a good open roof. The font, disused for many years, is thirteenth-century work. The windows contain the remains of fifteenth-century glass ; among the fragments are the arms of England, York and Neville.

#### ST. DYONIS OR DENNIS, WALMGATE

The nave of this church was destroyed in 1798 and the chancel forms the present church. At the time of the alterations the S. doorway, which is elaborate twelfth-century work, was removed from the nave and built up without shafts in its present position. The tower-arches and the N. arch of the chancel are also twelfth-century work. Some good fifteenth-century glass is preserved, including the remains of a Jesse tree in the window N. of the altar.

#### ST. HELEN, STONEGATE

This building is mainly of the fourteenth century and has a remarkable octagonal lantern at the W. end carried upon an external arch over the W. window ; the detail of this work has been much injured by scraping and restoration. (Some original glass, fourteenth- and fifteenth-century) remains in the W. window. The font is late twelfth-century work with arcading, the original round base having been mounted upon a fifteenth-century plinth.

#### HOLY TRINITY, GOODRAMGATE

The work in this church is mainly of the fourteenth century. There is a thirteenth-century arch on the N. side and the tower is fifteenth-century in date. The windows of the aisles are square-headed fourteenth-century work ; the chantry-chapel on the S. side is of the same date and contains some heraldic glass, and there is some good glass of c. 1450 in the chancel.

#### HOLY TRINITY (OR CHRIST CHURCH), KING'S COURT

This church is also mainly work of the fourteenth century. The aisles extend W. of the tower : the eastern part of the church was destroyed about 1840 for street widening. The E. window, clear-storey and roof are of the fifteenth century, and there is a large fifteenth-century E. window in the N. aisle.

<sup>1</sup> The glass in the York churches is described by Philip Nelson, *Ancient Painted Glass in England* (1913).



## ST. JOHN, MICKLEGATE

The greater part of the work in the church belongs to the fifteenth century. The arcades are thirteenth-century work, and the doorway in the S. aisle and the E. window are of the fourteenth century. All the other windows date from the fifteenth century and contain some glass of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

## ST. MARGARET, WALMGATE

The most notable feature in the building is the twelfth-century porch with a deeply recessed and richly ornamented doorway. Round the arch of the door are the twelve signs of the zodiac and between the signs are small groups of figures representing the labours of the months. A twelfth-century gable-cross is built into the wall of the present vestry, which may have been a chantry-chapel.

## ST. MARTIN-CUM-GREGORY, MICKLEGATE

The earliest work in this church is preserved in the two thirteenth-century arches on each side of the nave. The windows of the S. aisle and the E. window of the N. aisle are fourteenth-century work and contain the remains of some fine glass of that period. The rest of the church is work of the fifteenth century, except for the upper part of the tower, which was rebuilt early in the nineteenth century. There is a fine late seventeenth-century bread-cupboard, and the font-cover is of the same century.

## ST. MARY, BISHOPHILL, SENIOR

The church has undergone extensive alterations. The S. doorway is late twelfth-century work. On the N. side are three thirteenth-century windows with foliated circles in the heads. The E. window is of the fifteenth century, and the brick tower was built in 1659. An early grave-stone, possibly of the twelfth century, is built into the S. wall; the altar-slab has also been used for a grave-stone and bears the date 1699.

## ST. MARY, CASTLEGATE

The pillars and arches of the nave are in part late twelfth-century work. The windows belong to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, while the tower and spires are also of fifteenth-century date. The font, with its wooden cover, dates from the Restoration period, as also does the altar-cover of stamped leather and crimson and gold flock. Some Elizabethan pews remain and other old woodwork.

## ST. MAURICE, NEAR MONK BAR

This is a small church with a fifteenth-century S. aisle. The W. window is a good example of work of the end of the twelfth century. Over it in the gable is a small contemporary window. There is a fifteenth-century combined cross and finial on the E. gable of the nave-arch.

## ST. MICHAEL-LE-BELFRY

This church is said to have been rebuilt in 1535-45. Over the W. window is a stone traceried arch supporting the base of an octagonal bell-cote. There is some good contemporary painted glass in the S. windows and the E. window of the aisle. The glass in the E. window of the nave is partly of the fourteenth century. There is also a handsome monument with standing figures of Robert Square and his wife, 1709; and a royal arms of Queen Anne after the Union.

## ST. MICHAEL, SPURRIERGATE

This church dates mainly from the fifteenth century, but has been shortened at the W. end. The piers and caps of the nave-arcades are of late twelfth-century date. In the N. arch is a chalice-brass of William Langton, rector, 1466. There is an altar-covering of stamped leather of the Restoration period.

## ST. OLAVE, MARYGATE

A thirteenth-century church with the arcades probably raised and rebuilt in the seventeenth century. The font is Restoration work and the church was probably rebuilt at the period. The E. window contains some much mutilated fifteenth-century glass, and there is a small piece of sculpture of the crucifixion over the S. chapel-arch. There is a good fifteenth-century niche over the N. door.

## ST. SAMPSON

This church was rebuilt early in the nineteenth century.

## ST. SAVIOUR

This church was largely restored early in the nineteenth century. There is a good tower of the late fifteenth century, and some ancient glass remains in the E. window.

## TOWN-WALLS OF YORK

Considerable stretches of the walls date from the twelfth century, and to this period also belong parts of the structures of Bootham Bar and Micklegate. Other portions of the walls date from the thirteenth century, but the whole of the defences were apparently brought up to date in the latter half of the fourteenth century. The arms of Edward III and Richard II appear on Micklegate and Monk Bar. The latter incorporates re-used twelfth-century material. Walmgate was largely rebuilt after the Civil War.

## PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 9th July

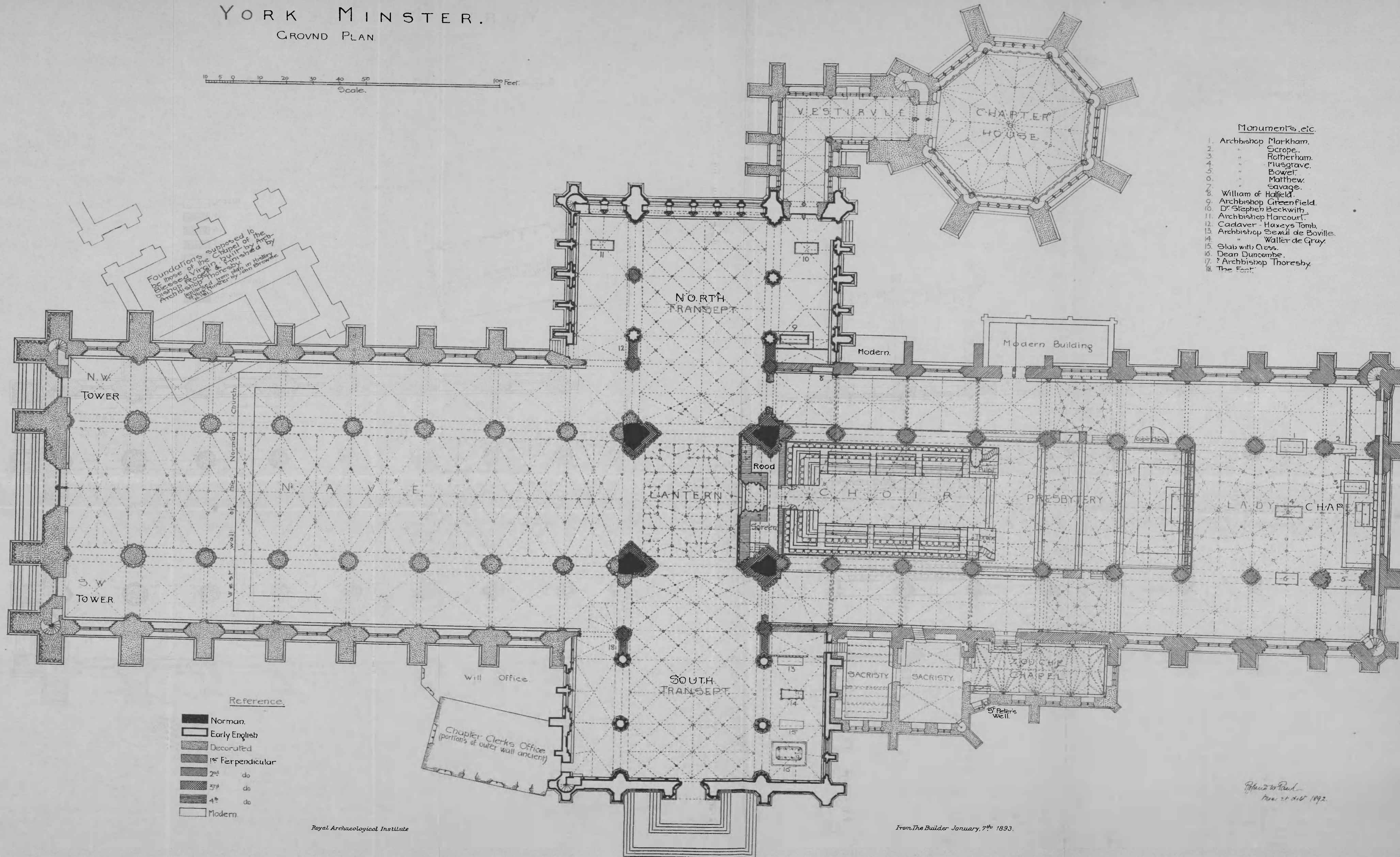
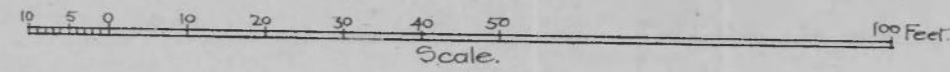
About 70 members and their friends were received at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor (Councillor H. E. Harrowell). The municipal plate was described by the Butler.





# YORK MINSTER.

## GROUND PLAN



Foundations supposed to be those of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin built by Archbishop Roger & finished by Archbishop Thoresby. (copied from plan in History of the Minster by John Browne 1818)

### Monuments, etc.

1. Archbishop Markham.
2. Scrope.
3. Rotherham.
4. Musgrave.
5. Bowet.
6. Matthew.
7. Savage.
8. William of Hatfield.
9. Archbishop Greenfield.
10. Dr Stephen Beckwith.
11. Archbishop Harcourt.
12. Cadaver - Haxey's Tomb.
13. Archbishop Sewall de Boville.
14. Walter de Gray.
15. Slab with Cross.
16. Dean Duncombe.
17. ? Archbishop Thoresby.
18. The Font.

### Reference.

- Norman.
- Early English
- Decorated
- 1st Perpendicular
- 2nd do
- 3rd do
- 4th do
- Modern.



Tuesday, 10th July

At 10.0 a.m. the members visited the Treasurer's House under the guidance of Lieut.-Col. J. C. R. King and Professor A. Hamilton

**TREASURER'S HOUSE, YORK** Thompson, V.P.S.A., F.B.A. The Treasurer's House, now the property of the National Trust, was the residence of the canon and dignitary in whose charge were the relics, plate and vestments of the church, and who was ultimately responsibly for the care of the fabric and its fittings. The name is now given to the later portion of the house, the older part of which is embodied in Gray's Court, entered from the narrow street called Ogleforth. The entrance hall of Gray's Court, with columns of the late twelfth or early thirteenth century, is the north half of the substructure of the original house, and now has a beautiful seventeenth-century gallery on the upper floor. To this building a block was added at right angles late in the fourteenth century, containing a spacious hall filling its height, with an upper floor at either end. The dignity of treasurer was suppressed under Henry VIII, and the house was granted to Archbishop Holgate. It passed later into the hands of a son of Archbishop Young (1561-1620), in whose time the present garden-front was added. The two portions of the house were divided in the eighteenth century, to which period belongs the inner hall with its handsome staircase. The side adjoining Gray's Court has much good late seventeenth-century brickwork. The house has been carefully restored and contains a collection of furniture appropriate to its various periods, some fine Jacobean embroidered curtains, and some Netherlands glass of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

At 10.50 a.m. the company proceeded to St. William's College and was addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. In addition

**ST. WILLIAM'S COLLEGE** to the collegiate body of dean and canons, there were two minor corporations of priests in connexion with the Minster. The college of vicars choral, founded in 1252 and incorporated by royal letters patent in 1417, occupied buildings known as the Bedern, near Goodramgate, of which the disused chapel and some other traces remain. St. William's college, for the chantry-priests of the Minster, was founded by letters patent in 1453; but the licence, granted to the third earl of Northumberland, Archbishop William Booth and the dean and chapter, seems to have had no effect, and the actual establishment of the college was the consequence of a second licence granted by Edward IV to George Neville, bishop of Exeter (afterwards archbishop of York), and his brother, Richard, earl of Warwick (the 'king-maker'), in 1461.

The buildings, begun soon after this date, surround a quadrangle a little distance to the south-east of the Minster, and have suffered many vicissitudes. The entrance-arch and most of the original structure remain; but the magnesian limestone from Huddlestone, near Tadcaster, of which it was built, has greatly decayed, and the details of the doorway are now almost indistinguishable. The



college was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI, and subsequently the building was divided into dwelling-houses. It was used in 1642 as the royal printing press, and to this part of its career belongs the handsome doorway, now much weathered, which covered the earlier access to the hall, and the fine staircase to the upper floor. Later, the college became a series of poor tenements, but was rescued from that condition in the present century and converted into a place of meeting for the Northern Convocation and for diocesan bodies. Its original arrangement has thus been greatly altered ; but one of the smaller rooms upstairs contains considerable remains of early sixteenth-century painting on the walls.

At 11.30 a.m. the members proceeded to York Minster (Pl. ii), where they were met by the Dean (the Very Rev. H. N. Bate) and were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson, Mr. J. A. Knowles, F.S.A., and Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A.

**YORK MINSTER** The temporary wooden oratory in which King Edwin was baptised at Easter 627 was superseded by a stone church begun by Edwin and completed by his successor Oswald. Of this and of the larger building completed in 782 no certain structural traces remain, and the date of the earlier remains in the crypt below the choir is highly problematical. After the destruction of the Saxon church by fire in 1069 a new cathedral was begun upon its site by the first Norman archbishop, Thomas of Bayeux. The foundations of an apse below the floor of the crypt and some walling with herringbone work at its west end appear to belong to this building, and the springing of the apsidal chapel east of the north transept also is visible below ground. The nave was approximately of the same length as at present, and portions of its triforium remain *in situ* behind the triforium openings of the east bay.

The choir and crypt were rebuilt in the time of Archbishop Roger of Pont-l'Évêque (1154-1181), with a rectangular ambulatory and row of five chapels at the back of the high altar, and small eastern transeptal chapels projecting from the aisles. The piers and the lower courses of the north aisle-wall of the crypt survive, testifying to the beauty of this structure, which was probably finished not long before Roger's death.

In 1226, indulgences were issued by Archbishop Walter Gray (1215-1255) on behalf of the fabric of the Minster. This marks the beginning of that series of operations which transformed the whole upper part of the church. The south transept was finished by 1240-50, when Gray founded his chantry in the chapel of St. Michael on its east side, where he lies buried : the north transept, to which the chief benefactor was John le Romeyn, treasurer *c.* 1249-1256, and in the end wall of which is the group of lancets known as the Five Sisters, was probably not begun until the completion of the south transept. Both transepts have east and west aisles, but were not designed for high vaults, and throughout the church the high roofs have always been of wood.

The rebuilding of the nave upon a scale equal to that of the broad and lofty transepts was begun in 1291 and continued, with occasional

intervals, until 1338, when the west window was glazed. The new nave was much of the same length as the old, but the aisles were wider, which led to the transposition of the narrow thirteenth-century arches between the old aisles and the transepts with the adjoining arches of the west transept-aisles : this device was followed on the opposite side of the transept, when the choir was rebuilt. The clearstory and triforium of the new nave were combined in one design by continuing the mullions of the clearstory windows down to the string-course above the arches. In the spandrels of the arches are the arms of magnates who contributed to the work, and above the west door externally is the statue of a seated archbishop, probably William Melton (1317-1340), with figures of knights, probably a Vavasour and a Percy, on either side.

The chapter-house and the vestibule by which it communicates with the north transept are contemporary with the nave, but were probably begun and finished rather earlier. Like the almost contemporary but smaller chapter-house at Southwell, the York chapter-house is an octagon without a central pier. No vault was attempted : on the other hand, it was intended to vault the nave, and the springers for the ribs remain, while attachments for flying buttresses were provided externally. The present flying buttresses are modern, and the wooden ribbed ceiling of the nave took the place of that destroyed by fire in 1840.

In 1361 the eastern part of the present choir was begun, and its building was greatly furthered by the benefactions of Archbishop John Thoresby (1352-1373). Meantime Archbishop Roger's choir remained standing and was not taken down until the new choir was well advanced. The west bays of the choir, with the transepts formed by the omission of the combined clerestory and triforium in one of the bays, show some change of design. The completion of the whole work is usually dated by the contract made with John Thornton of Coventry for the glazing of the east window in 1405. Most of the glazing of the choir windows, however, belongs to the time of Archbishop Bowet (1407-1423) : the great window in the south-eastern transept, representing the acts and miracles of St. Cuthbert, was given by Thomas Langley, formerly dean of York and bishop of Durham from 1406 to 1437. This and the opposite window, the gift of members of the house of Ros of Helmsley, were designed to increase the splendour of the high altar and the feretory behind it containing the shrine of St. William, whose history and miracles the second of these windows represents.

The recasing of the piers of the central tower and the building of the new tower above them, which was probably intended to have an upper stage and was left incomplete, followed close upon the completion of the choir. The west towers, for which provision had been made in the design of the nave, were built during the fifteenth century, and we know that the south-west tower was begun during the treasurership of John Bermingham, who died in 1457.

On the south side of the choir, adjoining the thirteenth-century vestries to the east, is the chapel founded by Archbishop Zouche

(1342-1352), for the construction of which he gave the stonework of the ruined archiepiscopal manor-house at the Sherburn-in-Elmet. This was joined up to the wall of the south choir-aisle during the rebuilding of the choir. Earlier, the rebuilding of the nave with wider aisles had brought the north wall of the church close to the collegiate chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels (known as St. Sepulchre's) which had been founded by Roger at the Palace gates, and a doorway, blocked after the suppression and destruction of the chapel in the sixteenth century, was made into it from the Minster.

The latest structural addition to the church was the choir-screen, made by William Hindley of Norwich, master-mason from 1474-1505, with niches containing large statues of kings of England upon its west face. It should be mentioned that the construction of the high altar and feretory in the new choir led to the remodelling of the east part of the crypt below, with ingenious re-use of old material.

Of the very numerous tombs and mural monuments the most interesting are those of Archbishop Gray in the south and of Archbishop Greenfield (1306-1316) in the north transept, the latter a canopied tomb with a brass upon its table. In the north choir-aisle is the tomb of William of Hatfield, the infant son of Edward III, who died at York. South of the altar of the Lady Chapel, at the east end of the church, is the handsome canopied monument of Archbishop Bowet, without an effigy. Apart from these and a few more, most of the monuments in the church, including several of archbishops with effigies of varying merit, belong to the post-medieval period and to modern times.

#### GLASS IN THE MINSTER<sup>1</sup>

The most important decoration of the interior is the painted glass which more or less fills 109 windows, some of them of great size. All periods are represented, but perhaps nowhere else can the art of the fourteenth century be studied more completely. The remains of the earliest period are naturally small: the chief fragment is a panel (no doubt from the old cathedral) from a Jesse Tree of the twelfth century, now in the second window from the west in the north clerestory of the nave. The so-called 'Five Sisters' window in the main north transept is the grandest example in existence of the purely decorative or 'grisaille' treatment characteristic of the thirteenth century. The glass is suffering from constitutional decay, and has had to be made up with modern material; but even so the general effect remains unimpaired, and it is the most impressive example of this system of decoration that we possess.

The fourteenth-century glass which fills most of the windows in the nave is full of interest from the details and the personal and heraldic records which they contain. The Bell-Founders' Window in the north aisle (second from the west), given by Richard Tunnoc (*d.* 1330), may be specially noted. As these windows were the gifts of individuals who chose their own subjects, there was little or no

<sup>1</sup> The systematic releading of the Minster windows has been in progress since 1920.

attempt to carry out a uniform scheme. The clearstory windows, however, contain a continuous series of heraldic shields which have been connected with the assembly at York in 1314 of the leaders of the ill-fated expedition which ended disastrously at Bannockburn. Attention must also be called to important early fourteenth-century glass in the Chapter House and the Vestibule leading to it.

The eastern part of the church contains three fifteenth-century windows of outstanding importance. The great east window (one of the largest in existence) is a landmark in the history of English painted glass, for we still possess the contract, dated 1405, between the Chapter and John Thornton of Coventry, for its execution. The subject is the beginning and the end of the world, illustrated by twenty-seven scenes from the Creation to the death of Absalom in the upper part, and eighty-one scenes from the Apocalypse in the rest of the window, which is finished at the bottom by a series of English kings and saints, with coats of arms. Unfortunately the panels have suffered a good deal from unintelligent releading, but the general effect of the mass of richly toned glass is unsurpassed.

The St. William window and the St. Cuthbert window in the two minor or choir transepts are the largest biographical or hagiological windows that have come down to us, and they contain a wealth of detail about contemporary medieval life and its surroundings that is unequalled.<sup>1</sup> The former (north side), as may be inferred from the family of the donors, the Lords Ros of Hamlake (Helmsley), who kneel at its base, was put up before 1421, and contains in 100 scenes the life of St. William from his election as archbishop in 1140 to his death in 1154 (lower half), followed by the translation of his body in 1284 and the miracles which took place at his shrine in the Minster and elsewhere. The corresponding window of the south transept was given, as an inscription shows, by Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham (1406-38), previously Dean of York, who naturally chose as the subject the life and miracles of St. Cuthbert. He is accompanied at the bottom of the window by the contemporary archbishops of York (Bowet and Kemp), and by the heads of the house of Lancaster, from John of Gaunt to Henry VI. Well-known lives of St. Cuthbert provided ample material for the biographical scenes which fill nearly all the panels, leaving only a few miracles to be represented at the end.

Among much interesting glass of the late fourteenth and early fifteenth century in the choir aisles, a fine Jesse Tree in the south aisle may be mentioned, though it is doubtful whether it originally belonged to the Minster. Another immigrant is part of an interesting Te Deum window (fifteenth century) in the west wall of the main south transept.

The fires of 1829 and 1840, which destroyed the internal wood-work, fortunately had little effect on the glass. Much of it, however,

<sup>1</sup> These two windows were the object of elaborate illustrated papers by James Fowler and the Rev. J. T. Fowler in the *Journal of the Yorkshire*

*Archaeological Society*, vols. iii and iv. Mr. J. A. Knowles has prepared a fresh account of the St. William window, but it has not yet been published.

had been restored by the York glass-painter William Peckitt, in the eighteenth century, examples of whose original work may be seen in the south transept.

After luncheon the company assembled at the Guildhall and was addressed by Mr. A. W. Clapham, C.B.E., F.S.A. The Guildhall, erected in 1445 by the guild of St. Christopher, is a fine perpendicular room with a council-room at its further end. The hall is divided into a nave and aisles by two rows of octagonal wooden pillars with moulded caps and bases and four-centred arches. The roof is of good open timber-work with arches across both nave and aisles; the walls are of stone. The W. window is filled with modern painted glass.

The Great Council of the North, which was established by Henry VIII and continued until the reign of Charles I, held its sittings in the Justice-room at the back of the hall overlooking the Ouse, and here also the Scots were paid £200,000 for assisting the Parliament against Charles I.

The dignity of Lord Mayor was conferred by Richard II when he granted to the city its first corporate charter. With it he bestowed on the Mayor, William of Selby, his own sword, adding afterwards a mace and a cap of maintenance for the sword-bearer. The sword still exists, but the cap of maintenance was replaced in the fifteenth century. There is also a large loving-cup.

A long vaulted passage, on the west side of the Guildhall, leads to the river and opens on a river-gate, which seems earlier than the hall, and was probably defended. Within the passage is a boat-chamber.

The members then proceeded to Clifford's Tower (see also above, p. 296) under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. William I founded a castle at York on the occasion of his first visit in 1068. In the following year he returned to quell a revolt and built a second motte. Both castles were burnt by a force of English and Danes upon the conqueror's withdrawal and remained derelict until 1069, when William returned once more, ravaged the plain of York, and rebuilt both mottes. One of these is at the present site; the other is on the opposite bank of the Ouse and is now known as Old Baile Hill.

It is uncertain which of the two castles is the earlier, but it is clear that the one on the left bank was soon considered the more important. It was of the usual mound and bailey type entirely surrounded by a wet moat filled with water from the River Foss, the level of which was raised by means of a dam. The line of the original bailey-bank is now no longer visible, but a portion of it with one of a series of post-holes for the uprights of a palisade was found within the nineteenth century Prison area during excavations supervised by Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A., on behalf of H.M. Office of Works in March, 1935. It was also ascertained that on the side facing the motte this earth-and-timber defence was repaired and



enlarged perhaps early in the fourteenth century and was never, in the Middle Ages, replaced by a stone wall. Elsewhere during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries a curtain wall was erected to supersede the palisade and a short length of this is still visible behind the Debtors' Prison.

The wooden tower on the motte appears to have remained intact until the time of the massacre of the Jews in 1190, when it was burnt. In the following year it was reconstructed in wood and probably at the same time the mound was enlarged to its present dimensions.

The existing tower<sup>1</sup> is of a considerably later date. The Chapel in the forebuilding contains a fine arcade, which might be dated to the middle of the thirteenth century, but there is evidence that it has been rebuilt in its present position. The rest of the detail in the building is of late thirteenth or early fourteenth century character and the building of the Tower may be ascribed to the period 1300-10. This matter is discussed in detail above (pp. 296, ff.). Apart from its quatrefoil plan, in which respect it may be compared with Pontefract and Étampes, both earlier structures, the building is notable for openings of an unusual character. They have a lower portion which is a simple loop, and an upper part in the form of a window, either square-headed or with a shouldered arch.

Cracks in the masonry, which are still very evident, developed at an early date and most of the original fore-building collapsed. Moreover, all the battlements and the original wall-walk appear to have been removed by a self-seeking gaoler, Robert Redhead, c. 1596. The destruction was stopped and the fore-building rebuilt in the seventeenth century in stone and brick. The plaque bearing the Royal Arms and those of the Cliffords appears to have been inserted at the Restoration.

Flanking the courtyard S.E. of the tower are three buildings: the Debtors' Prison, 1701, the Assize Court, 1773, and the Female Prison or Bridewell, 1777, which are interesting examples of eighteenth-century design.

At 3.30 p.m. the company proceeded to the Monk Bar and was addressed by Mr. Clapham. The four gateways by which main roads entered York through the city wall remain practically entire. These are Bootham Bar (N.W., from Thirsk and the North), Monk Bar (N.E. from Malton and Scarborough), Walmgate Bar (S.E., from Beverley and Hull) and Micklegate Bar (S.W., from Tadcaster and the Great North Road). Apart from remains of twelfth-century work in Bootham and Micklegate Bars, they are in the main fourteenth-century erections with upper stages through which the rampart-walk of the walls is carried and which contain rooms for warders. Each bar had angle-turrets to the field, and the entrance was protected by a barbican, which remains at Walmgate Bar. All except Walmgate Bar retain their medieval upper storeys.

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that the name Clifford's Tower does not occur until 1596. Hitherto the building had

always been known as the King's Tower in the Castle of York.

Monk Bar, the loftiest and most imposing of the four, is also the only one of which the gate-passage is vaulted. There are traces of a porter's lodge; but a modern archway has been cut through the adjoining wall on this side. On the opposite side a narrow stair mounts to the rampart-walk and gives access to the vaulted upper rooms. The battlements were crowned with figures of 'defenders' for purposes of ornament.

The members then visited the Merchant Venturers Hall under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. The site of the Merchants' Hall in Fossgate was acquired in 1356 by representatives of a fraternity of merchants which received incorporation in the following year. Their original scheme was extended some years later by the foundation of a hospital under the auspices of their gild in honour of our Lord Jesus Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary. The original building seems to have been of timber, but its place, as the resources of the fraternity developed, was taken by a building of which the lower stage, containing the hospital and chapel, was of stone, with the timber hall upon the upper floor. The date of this reconstruction is approximately fixed by a licence for the celebration of mass in the chapel granted in 1411. In 1420 the fraternity adopted the designation of the gild of the Holy Trinity, while the hospital kept its old dedication, though it became popularly known as Trinity hospital. The gild, originally a charitable and religious organisation, developed into an important cloth-trading company, the craft or mystery of mercers, which, alone among the craft-gilds of York, received incorporation by royal licence (1430). Its new charter in 1580 gave it the name of the merchant venturers' company under which it survives to-day.

The hall, hospital and chapel form one of the most interesting survivals of English civic life in the past, and have been restored from the neglected state into which they had fallen. The ground-floor, retaining considerable traces of its fittings while formerly in use, has been lighted by the clearance of neighbouring buildings, and a partition separating it from the chapel has been taken down. The rooms on the upper floor contain much good sixteenth- and seventeenth-century panelling. The low entrance from Fossgate was made late in the fifteenth century, and the outer stair and porch of the hall are Elizabethan.

At 4.30 p.m. the company was entertained to tea in the City Art Gallery by the City Art Gallery Committee, and was addressed by the Lord Mayor.

After tea the Kirk Collection of Bygones and the Evelyn Collection of pictures and prints of York were inspected in the Gallery under the guidance of Miss Anne Welsford, B.A. The collection of bygones has been assembled by Dr. KIRK  
COLLEC-  
TION John L. Kirk, F.S.A., during the past quarter of a century, the bulk of the objects coming from the farms and villages

near Pickering. In its wide variety the collection illustrates almost every aspect of the changes which have come over Yorkshire life since the Industrial Revolution. Old agricultural implements, horse-brasses, truncheons, firemarks, the Pickering fire-engine, laundry and lighting appliances, wooden and pewter vessels, needlework and spinning-wheels—these are some of the headings under which the bygones are grouped. A cobbled street of old shops has been reconstructed as far as is possible in the temporary exhibition. Much of the bulky material is still at Dr. Kirk's house in Pickering.

At 9.0 p.m. a lecture on 'The Danish Kingdom of York, 876–954' was given by the President in the Tempest Anderson Hall. It has been printed in Part I of the present Volume.

Wednesday, 11th July

At 9.30 a.m. the members departed by coach for Harewood House, where they were joined by 130 members of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, who shared the excursion for the remainder of the day. The church of All Saints was visited under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. It was given to the prior and convent of Bolton in 1353 by Sir John de l'Isle of Rougemont, and was appropriated by them. The gift provided for the maintenance of six chantry priests at Harewood and Bolton by the prior and convent. The present church is entirely of the fifteenth century, large and plain, but contains a remarkable series of alabaster table-tombs which illustrate the complicated descent of the manor of Harewood in the early fifteenth century. The identity of the effigies is somewhat conjectural, as the inscriptions have not been preserved, but the transcript of one which remains records that the effigies on one tomb are those of William Gascoigne, chief justice of the King's Bench under Henry IV (*d.* 1419), and his wife Elizabeth. For a detailed account of the effigies in the church see *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xxii (1913).

The castle (visited by kind permission of the Earl of Harewood, K.G.), not far from the church, is a tower of the fourteenth century, a good example of a type very rare in Yorkshire, with angle-turrets and the unusual feature of a contemporary annexe upon the west side. Intended definitely as a strong defensive fortress at a time when Scottish raids in the north were frequent, and occupying an excellent position which commands the valley of the Wharfe, it was at the same time planned as a comfortable dwelling-house. In the interior there is a considerable amount of heraldry, including shields of members of the Aldborough family and their connexions, and the beautiful recess under an ogee arch in the hall is a singularly fine example of a medieval sideboard.

At 12.40 the company reached Otley, and inspected the pre-Conquest carvings under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. Of the numerous fragments of pre-Conquest carved stones in the church, nine formed part of a very fine and early cross-shaft, perhaps dating from late in the seventh century. This shaft has a very delicate design of vine-scroll with birds and beasts on one side, a double vine-stem design on the second side, a series of busts under arches, with an angel below, on the third, and a double vine-stem design in panels on the fourth side. The figures may be compared with those on the cross at Easby. A fragment of Anglian cross-head with vine-scroll perhaps belongs to this cross.

OTLEY  
CROSS-  
SHAFT

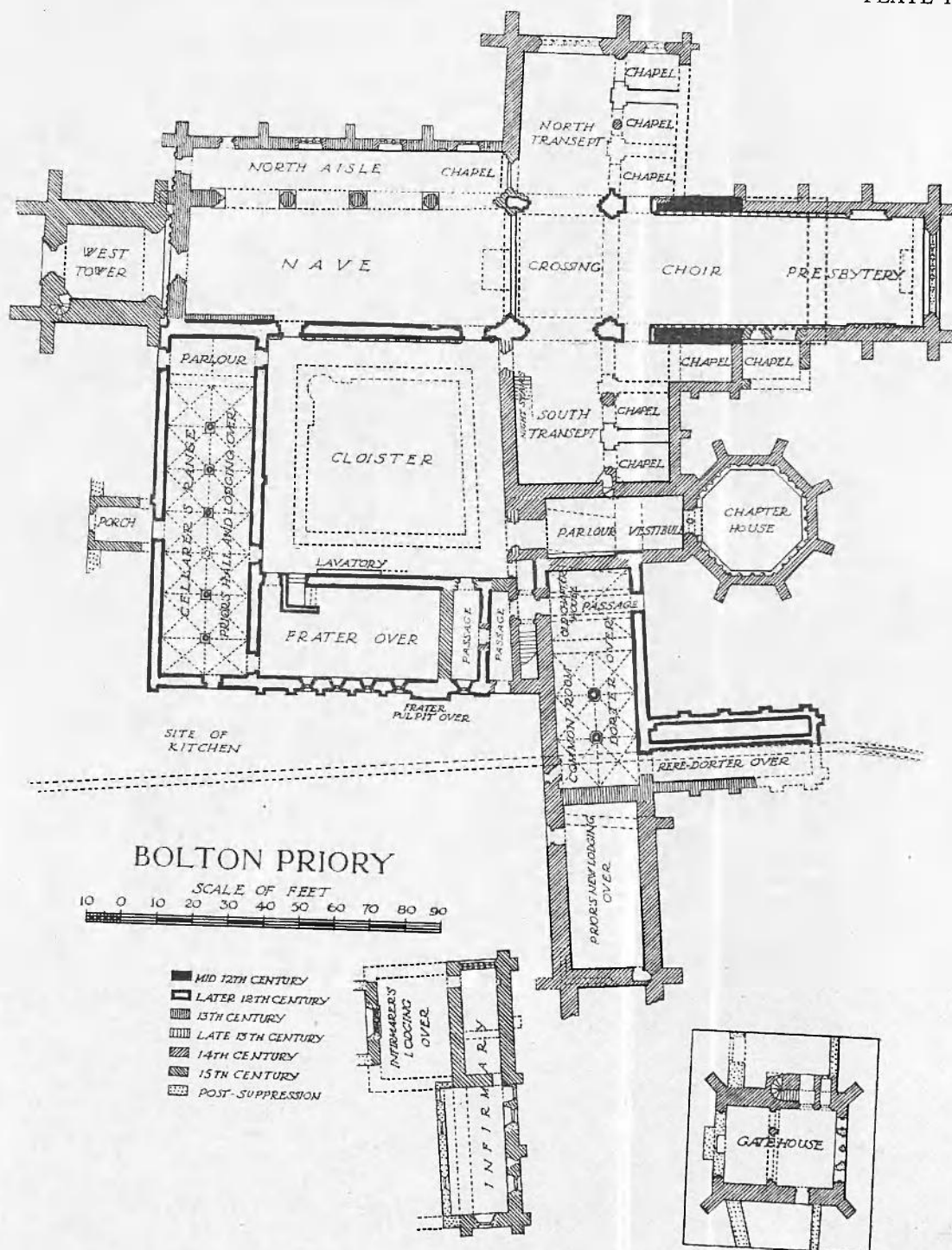
A second shaft with large monsters in panels and small human busts below is probably of late eighth-century date. There are also a few fragments of cross-heads of various dates, a fragment of a ninth-century shaft, the base of a tenth-century shaft showing Danish influence, and the head of a slab with Ringerike ornament.

After luncheon at Ilkley, the party reassembled at the parish church and were addressed on the Roman fort at Ilkley by Miss Mary Kitson-Clark. The fort is small (roughly  $2\frac{3}{4}$  acres) and occupies a plateau between two becks that flow towards the Wharfe on its northern front.

ILKLEY  
ROMAN  
FORT

It has suffered severely: a medieval church, a sixteenth-century house and other buildings have been constructed inside it, the east rampart has been entirely removed and the northern defences damaged by modern roads. The north gate, north-west angle, commandant's house, a granary, and part of the headquarters-building were excavated in 1919. Evidence was found of a normal first-century fort (certainly part of the early military occupation of the county) with clay and timber defences, which were subsequently remodelled at least twice in stone. A lost inscription (*C.I.L.* vii, 210) testifies to rebuilding under Virius Lupus after the serious disaster now dated to A.D. 196 (see *Cumb. and West. Trans.* xxx). But the excavators found reason to believe that the stone wall of the fort was erected before the middle of the second century; if so, the rebuilding by Virius Lupus would be the later work of which there is evidence. There is also evidence that in the third century the internal buildings were altered for civilian purposes; in the later fourth century part of the site was re-occupied for military purposes, and the defences seem to have been reconstructed. The fort was garrisoned for a time by the Second Cohort of the Lingones (*C.I.L.* vii, 208, confirmed by bricks found during the excavations).

Ilkley is a good example of R. G. Collingwood's dictum that we are here in 'a district where the Romans were not a civilising influence altering the face of the country by their skill in the arts of peace, but an armed force dividing and dominating a country enclosed in the meshes of a vast net, whose knots were little fortified posts and whose cords were military roads' (*Roman Britain*, 1923, p. 43). It is at the junction of one important road from York to Ribchester (via Elslack fort), with a second to Aldborough across the Wharfe, through





1947-1948

1949

the Pateley Bridge mining area, and with yet a third to the Wensleydale fort of Brough-by-Bainbridge (see the Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain, and Raistrick, *Y.A.J.* xxxi, pt. 123, 1933).

The civil settlement extended for at least half a mile from east to west outside the fort; and it is probable, though not proven, that Ilkley is Ptolemy's *Olicana*. Among the inscriptions from the site was a dedication to Verbeia, identified with the River Wharfe. There is a collection of finds from the fort in the Free Library. For Dr. A. M. Woodward's full account of his excavations, including all the inscriptions, illustrations and plans, discussion of the name of Ilkley, bibliography, etc., see *Y.A.J.* xxviii, 1926, 137-322.

The company then inspected the three pre-Conquest cross-shafts in the churchyard, under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. They all probably date from late in the eighth or early in the ninth century. The tallest (8½ feet) has debased vine-scrolls on two sides, beasts of Anglian type in interlace with a seated and nimbed figure at the top on the third side, and four composite human-beast figures of the evangelists on the fourth side.

The second shaft (5½ feet high) has two sides with rather better vine-scrolls of the ivy-type; the third side has pairs of Anglian beasts or birds in four panels; the fourth side had single beasts and birds of similar type, but most of the face has been destroyed.

The third shaft (4½ feet high) has beasts with interlace on three sides, one of which has a robed figure holding a book in addition; the fourth side is almost entirely defaced (*Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xxiii, 185).

In the fourteenth-century church of *All Saints* is an effigy of Sir Peter Middleton, 1336 (?), and some re-used Roman stones.

The more active members then proceeded to the cup-marked stones in the neighbourhood under the guidance of Miss A. J. Newbigin, Miss Kitson-Clark and Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A. The cup-and-ring sculptures of Ilkley were published by Romilly Allen in 1879 and 1882, and more fully described by him in *The Reliquary* in 1896, nor have subsequent accounts added much to his material. The sculptured rocks lie along the crest of Rombald's Moor, overlooking Wharfedale, between the 600 and 1,100 ft. contours, where the gentle slope of the gritstone strata provides the typical situation, on high land but below the hilltops.

The markings are of the complex type that occurs widely on live rock in the sandstone hills of Northumberland, and in Argyllshire, Forfarshire, Kirkcudbrightshire and elsewhere in Scotland. They consist of cups with one or more rings, sometimes with grooves leading from the central cup, or traversing the whole figure; groups of cups surrounded by a long groove; elaborate patterns of converging grooves and linked figures. There are also local peculiarities such as the 'ladder-markings' on the Panorama Stone, and the swastikas at Woodhouse Crag and Graining's Head.

The rocks fall into three groups: in the first, a mile south-east of Ilkley, are the Hanging Stone, near the Cow and Calf Rocks; a rock above Pancake Ridge, a quarter of a mile south; cup-marks on Pancake Rock; an elaborate rock 150 yds. west of this, with groups of multiple-ringed cups linked by a pattern of converging grooves and a channel running round the whole pattern; a rock below Green Crag with simple cups and encircling groove. Three other insignificant rocks complete this group. Remains of an oval earth-work nearby deserve note.

Group two,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles south of Ilkley, comprises a stone east of Silverwell Farm; the Neb Stone, to the south of it; a rock above Willy Hall's Spout; Graining's Head, with multiple-ringed cups, grooves bisecting the circles, an unusually deep cup and channel, and an ill-defined swastika.

Group three begins at the Panorama Stone, a mile south-west of Ilkley, and extends westwards along the cliff to Addingham's Edge. Near the Panorama Stone were the three rocks with the celebrated ladder pattern—a series of double grooves linking the cup of one figure to the outer ring of the next, the space between the grooves being filled with 'rungs.' Though no exact parallels are known, the double groove is common enough in Scotland, sometimes linking the figures in series, or in more elaborate variations. Half a mile west is Woodhouse Crag, with its double-lined swastika pattern, paralleled by a rock carving at Tossene, Sweden. Another half mile brings us to Piper's Crag, where there are double- and treble-ringed cups. A boulder below the Noon Stone has simple cups; and some cup-shaped hollows on the Doubler Stones may possibly be artificial. An isolated cup-marked rock is reported from the moors four miles southward; and cup-and-groove patterns exist five miles south-east on Baildon Common, and in Shipley Glen.

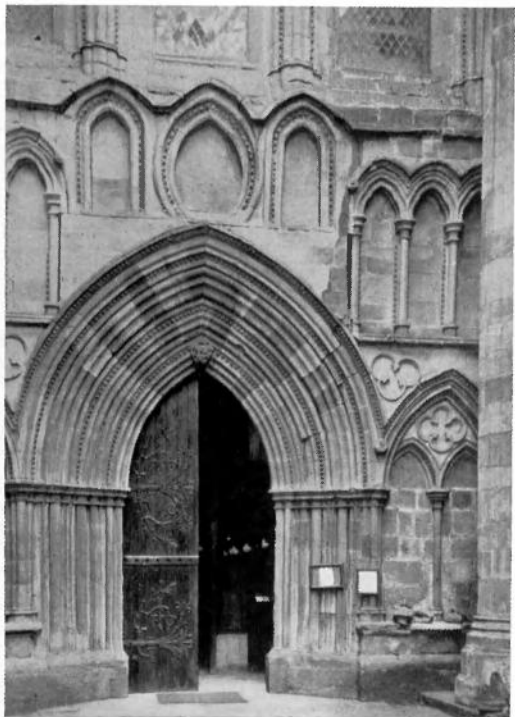
Except for the swastika, the affinities of the Ilkley group (in design, position, and geological formation) are with the rock sculptures of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Scotland; the recently discovered cup-marked rock at Gainford, Co. Durham, may perhaps provide a link in the distribution. The cup-ring-and-groove sculpturing found on the under side of cist covers, occasionally with Bronze Age food vessels, offers a more datable analogy; while the single cups found on stones forming part of cairns probably belong to the same tradition.

These markings have been variously interpreted—as religious symbols, as astronomical figures, as shepherds' games, as 'ghost-houses' for the souls of the dead. Some of them may well be sun-symbols, as has frequently been suggested.

The company then motored to Bolton Priory (Pls. iii and iv), where Professor Hamilton Thompson acted as guide. The priory of

**BOLTON  
PRIORY**

St. Mary and St. Cuthbert was originally founded for Augustinian canons in 1120 at Embsay, near Skipton, by William Meschines and his wife Cecily Rumeli, through whom he and his heirs acquired the honour of Skipton. The monastery was removed by his daughter Alice Rumeli to the present



A. BOLTON PRIORY : WEST DOOR

*Photo : F. Coston Taylor, F.S.A.*

To face page 368.

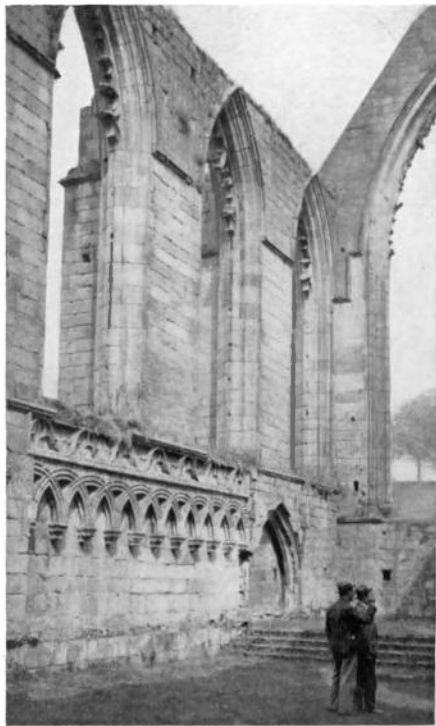
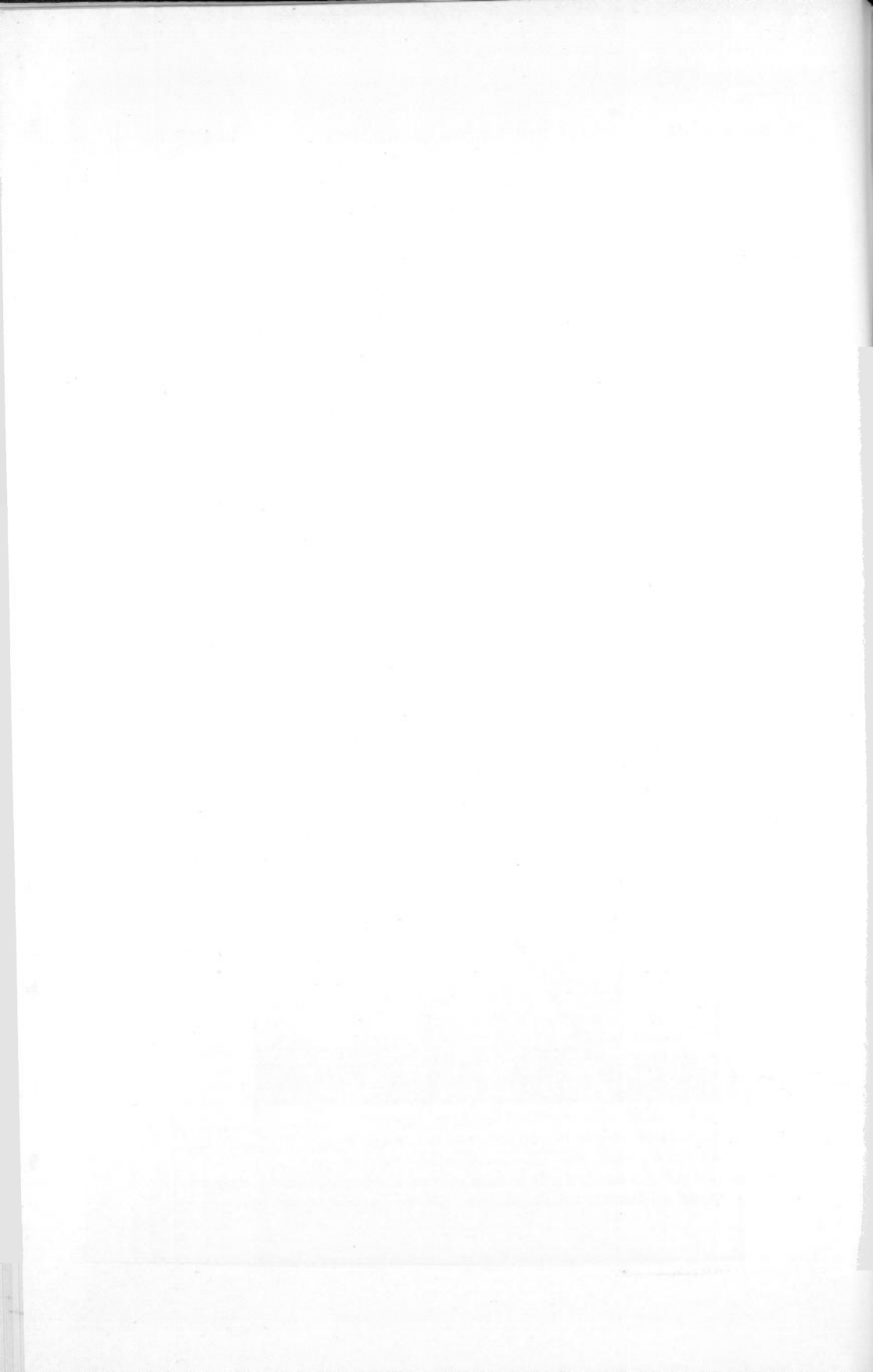


PLATE IV.

B. BOLTON PRIORY: NORTH WALL OF  
CHANCEL

*Photo : F. Coston Taylor, F.S.A.*





site in or about 1151. In the chancel of the church there are some remains which may belong to an earlier chapel on the site. After the suppression of monasteries the site and possessions of the priory came to the Cliffords of Skipton castle, the hereditary patrons, and so descended through intermarriages to the present owner, the Duke of Devonshire.

The priory church consists of aisleless chancel, transepts, each with two eastern chapels, and nave with north aisle. The nave, completed about 1240, is used as a parish church. The chancel, lengthened and almost entirely rebuilt about 1330, contains late twelfth-century wall arcades, of which the eastern portions were reset in the fourteenth century. The capitals of the shafts show interesting foliage of a very varied kind. A recess for the founder's tomb and mutilated sedilia remain in the east bay of the chancel, which is entirely of the later work. On the south is a small fifteenth-century chantry chapel, with a table-tomb below an arch. The transepts were also rebuilt in the fourteenth century. The nave mainly belongs to the thirteenth century, with a beautiful west front and lofty transomed windows in the south wall. The north wall of the west cloister building projects into the nave. In 1520 a west tower was begun, which was intended to communicate directly with the interior of the church. It was not completed, however, by the time of the dissolution, and the old west front has in consequence been preserved.

The remains of the cloister buildings are little more than foundations, and their arrangement was somewhat cramped owing to the occupation of most of the east side of the cloister by the south transept. The original chapter-house, within the east range of buildings and entered by a very narrow vestibule at the south-east corner of the area, was superseded in the fourteenth century by a large octagonal chapter-house to which access was obtained through the original slype or parlour. The base of the dorter-stairs remains, as also a portion of the doorway leading to the night-stair. The foundations and lower courses of the frater walls are left, as well as those of the inner cloister walls and the west building, which had a vaulted cellar on the ground-floor and probably the prior's lodging above. There are also foundations of post-suppression buildings on the west side of the cloister. The present rectory house, south of the site, is a picturesque building founded as a school by Robert Boyle in 1700. There are remains of outbuildings of the priory in its neighbourhood, and upon the east side are the remains of the infirmary. Bolton Hall, west of the church, consists of the priory gatehouse with modern north and south wings. The ground-floor of the gatehouse, with its outer doorway blocked, is now a dining room; but the interior archway and postern-doorway and vaulting remain. The archway opening into the outer court of the priory contains a doorway which is in all probability that of the chapter-house, removed here some time in the eighteenth century. The gatehouse, as a whole, is very little altered and its newel-stair to its battlements still forms the principal stair of the house.

The members then proceeded to Barden Tower, where they were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. Barden Tower, in a beautiful situation above the right bank of the **BARDEK TOWER** Wharfe, is a large tower-house, the building of which is attributed to Henry, tenth Lord Clifford (*d.* 1524). It was repaired and largely rebuilt in 1658-9 by Anne Clifford, countess of Dorset and Pembroke and Montgomery, daughter of George, third earl of Cumberland: this is recorded in a long and interesting inscription above the principal entrance in the south wall. The building is now a mere shell. The chapel, still in use, with a small house attached, is on the slope of the hill to the south-east; it contains old woodwork, and the principal room of the house has a sixteenth-century timber ceiling.

On the death of the countess Anne in 1676, the Clifford estates in Wharfedale, including Bolton and Barden, passed to her second cousin Elizabeth, countess of Cork and Burlington, daughter of Henry, fifth earl of Cumberland, whose great-grandson, Richard, earl of Burlington and Cork, famous as an amateur of architecture, died in 1753 without male issue. The property was inherited by his daughter Charlotte, wife of William, marquis of Hartington and afterwards fourth duke of Devonshire, through whom it descended to its present owner.

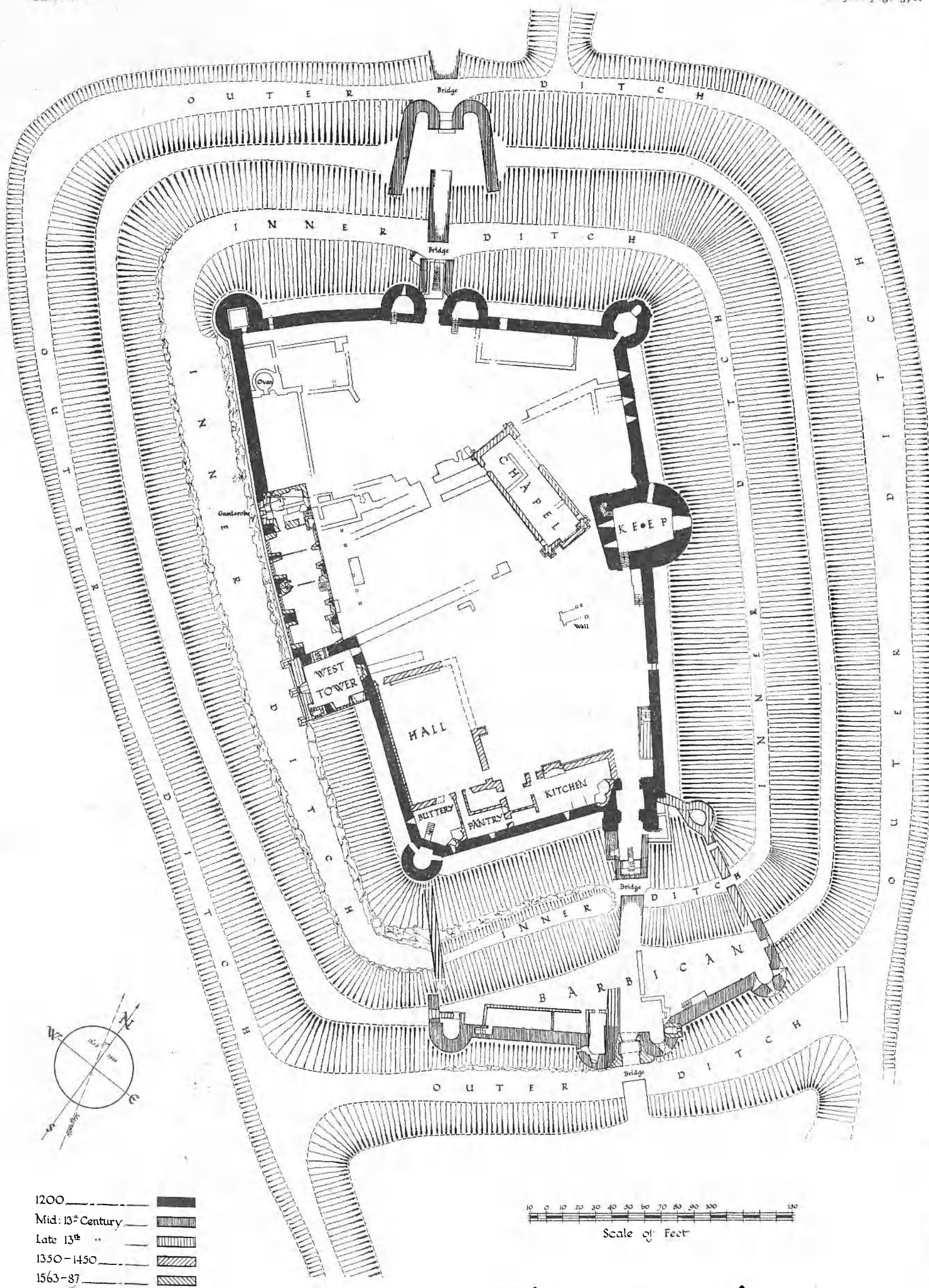
At 9.0 p.m. a lecture on 'The medieval glass of York' was given by T. A. Knowles, F.S.A., in the Tempest **LECTURE** Anderson Hall.

#### Thursday, 12th July

At 9.30 a.m. the party motored to Skelton, and was addressed in the church by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The church of **SKELTON CHURCH** All Saints was a peculiar belonging to the treasurer of York Minster. It is of great interest as a small village church entirely of *c.* 1240-50, although it has been subject to considerable restoration. It consists of chancel, nave and aisles, the nave and aisles being covered with a single high-pitched roof. Details throughout are admirably executed and the designs of the east wall and the west wall with its bell-cote are admirable. The capitals of the arcades are decorated with nail-head ornaments. The south doorway is an elaborate feature somewhat out of scale with the rest of the church, and the contemporary cross on the east gable deserves notice.

The members proceeded to Gilling Castle, under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. The oldest part of the house known as Gilling **GILLING CASTLE** Castle is the tower-house or large peel built by Thomas de Etton or his father late in the fourteenth century. The upper part was largely rebuilt and the bay-window and turret added by Sir William Fairfax in 1585. The castle came into the possession of the Fairfax family in 1489, and they held the property until recent times. The Castle is now the preparatory school to Ampleforth. The W. front was remodelled and





Royal Archaeological Institute.

# HELMSLEY CASTLE

Plan by H.M. Office of Works.



the rest of the house built early in the eighteenth century by the architect William Wakefield. The tower-house has a vaulted basement forming six equal apartments. On the first floor is the Great Chamber from which magnificent fittings of 1585 have recently been removed, revealing incidentally an elaborate black-and-white renaissance painting of c. 1560. The former fittings included an elaborate plaster ceiling, rich panelling with its painted frieze of the arms of the gentry of Yorkshire, the overmantel with a quartered achievement of Fairfax and a display of Fairfax heraldry in the windows.

The members then motored to Helmsley, where they lunched, and afterwards inspected the castle (Pl. v) under the guidance of

Mr. Clapham. Though an earlier building no doubt stood on the site, the existing Castle of Helmsley with its earthworks belongs very largely to the end of the twelfth century and was no doubt erected by Robert de Roos, Lord of Helmsley (1186-1227). To this period belong the main defences, including the great keep on the N.E., which had an apsidal outward face, now fallen. The barbican works of the S. and N. are additions of the middle of the thirteenth century and the surviving main building in the courtyard was largely reconstructed by Edward Manners, third Earl of Rutland, in the second half of the sixteenth century. It contains an inlaid wooden overmantel of 1582, and his arms appear on the plasterwork. The castle was besieged and taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1644, and subsequently 'sighted.' The castle passed from the Monners to the Villiers, Dukes of Buckingham, and eventually to Sir Charles Duncombe in 1689.

The finest feature of the ruins is the lofty keep, which is largely intact on the inner side; it was heightened in the fourteenth century and vaulting inserted, but the lines of the gabled roof of the original building can be seen within. The foundations of the chapel dedicated in 1246, have been uncovered. The domestic building on the S.W. retains fireplaces, plaster ceilings and panelling of the sixteenth century. The castle is a national monument vested in H.M. Office of Works. (*W. Guide*, 1932.)

The party then proceeded to Rievaulx Abbey (Pl. vi), and was addressed by Sir Harold Brakspear, K.C.V.O. The Cistercian abbey of Rievaulx, second only to Fountains for the extent of

its remains, originated in a colony of monks sent out by St. Bernard of Clairvaux; to whom Walter l'Espee, in 1131, granted nine carucates of land in Griff and Tileston to found an abbey there. The abbey so prospered that within twelve years of its foundation the daughter houses of Melrose, Warden, Dundrennan and Revesby had been colonised.

The river Rye formed the division between the lands of Walter l'Espee and Roger de Mowbray, and the latter in 1142 gave the land almost opposite Rievaulx to a colony of Savignian monks to found an abbey that was called Byland: but the proximity of the two monasteries became so irksome that the newer foundation had to be removed.

RIEVAULX

The third abbot Ailred (1147-66) was afterwards canonised, and during his time it is stated that there were 140 monks and 600 conversi in the monastery.

When the abbey was first founded the river flowed down the east side of the dale. About 1145 an agreement was made between the abbots of Byland and Rievaulx for the latter to cut a channel for the river close against the west side of the dale which gave them the meadow land from Penny Piece to opposite the abbey. This was followed by a second grant of land by Hugh de Malabestia, from the first channel to Oswaldeshenges, also to alter the course of the river. A still further grant was made by Richard de Malabys of the land from the second grant to Brockhill for the same purpose, so that the monks then possessed all the valley. These grants have been claimed to be in connexion with making canals for the case of transporting building materials from their respective sources to the abbey by water, but if this was the case the old river must have been used for the canal.

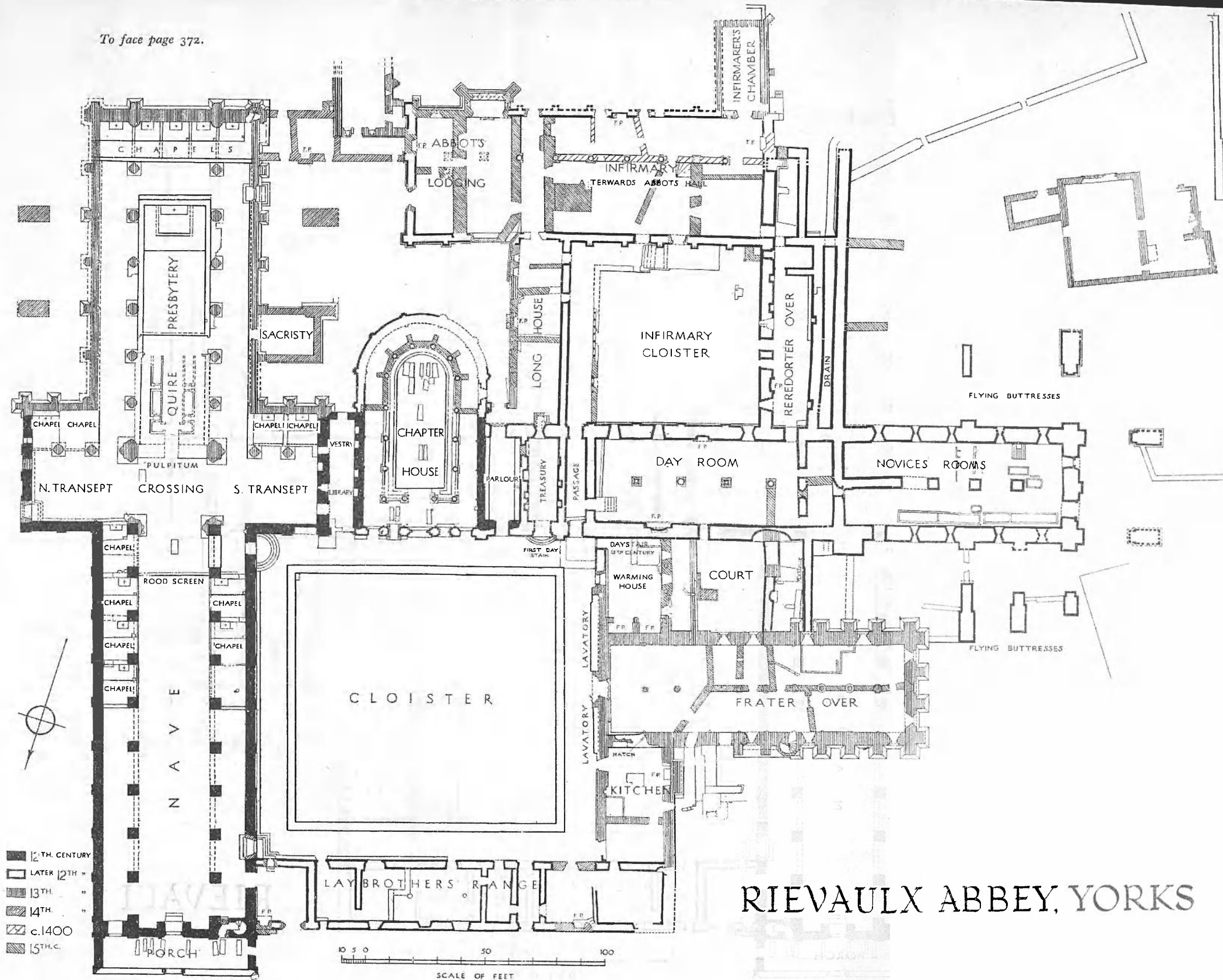
In 1291 the abbey was worth £241 14s. 6d., which income did not much increase by the time of the suppression, when it was £278 10s. 2d. in the clear. There were then twenty-two monks in the abbey.

There remain extensive accounts in connexion with the demolition of the abbey and the disposal of lead and other materials. In 1539 the site was granted to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and through Catharine, the daughter and heir of Roger, Earl of Rutland, it became the property of her husband, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, whose son sold it to Sir Charles Duncombe. In 1918 the ruins were placed under the charge of the Office of Works.

The buildings were set out from the first on the lavish scale in which they still remain, but the site was so contracted that the church was built north and south. Old references to the buildings describe them as if the orientation was normal and this course is continued in this account.

The original church was presumably of the usual plan and of this building a considerable part of the north and south transepts remain complete. The west walls are of the same design as Fountains. The nave has been much ruined but it consists of nine bays with aisles, a western doorway and a galilee porch. The arcades were of the severest character, having square piers which carried chamfered arches and these were carried across the aisles as barrel-vaults. The western part of the nave was the quire of the lay-brothers, and in later days the eastern bays of the aisles were parted off to form chapels.

The original presbytery was replaced in the thirteenth century by the beautiful building, which still remains with the exception of the aisle walls. It shows a feature unusual in Cistercian churches—a large triforium. The presbytery is of seven bays with aisles, and there were five chapels against the east wall. The building was vaulted both over the aisles and the main span, and the thrust of the latter endangered the side walls so that in the fourteenth century enormous flying buttresses were erected, two on each side.



RIEVAULX ABBEY, YORKS



The high altar was between the second pair of piers, and the quire occupied the two western bays.

The eastern sides of the transepts were rebuilt at the same time as the presbytery and, as the arcade and triforium of the new work was as high as the original walls, the clearstory has been added on the top of them, but there was no vaulting over the main span. The crossing was also rebuilt and surmounted by a low tower, of which the eastern side yet remains.

The complete church is 340 ft. in length.

The cloister is on the south side of the church and is 140 ft. square. Next the transept is the usual book cupboard and vestry. The chapter-house is unique, for a Cistercian example, as it had a large eastern apse and an aisle completely surrounding the building. The west end had five arches, of which those on either side the middle one did not go down to the ground, and in that on the north are the remains of a remarkable shrine of the thirteenth century to St. William, the first abbot. The outer aisle of the apse was done away with in the fifteenth century. Next the chapter-house was the parlour and then the treasury, which seems to have been formed out of the original day stair to the dormer. Next is a passage to the infirmary, after which the range extends for 200 ft. to the south.

The dormer was over this subvault, but owing to the peculiar arrangement of the chapter-house, it could not have extended to the transept, though there was a passage over the western aisle of the chapter-house to the night-stair in the church.

The frater in the first place was placed east and west, but in the thirteenth century it was removed and the present building was erected in the usual manner, but over a subvault, with the warming-house and kitchen on either side.

The western range was usually the habitation of the conversi but here it is so small that it could hardly have been intended for that purpose, especially as the number of lay-brothers is recorded to have been so great.

On the east side of the dormer range is a second cloister, for the use of the infirmary, and the great hall of that establishment was on its east side. On the south was the reredorter of the monks and on the north was a building that was later called the 'long-house.' The infirmary, its chapel, and kitchen yet remain to be traced; but the north end of the hall seems to have been made into the abbot's house.

In addition there are remains of the gatehouse chapel, the inner gatehouse, and fragments of other buildings to the west of the church.

After tea, the members visited Byland Abbey (Pl. vii) under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. The early history of

BYLAND ABBEY colony of monks that were ultimately settled at Byland is extraordinarily adventurous. In 1134 the Savignian abbey of Furness, in Amoulderness, sent out a colony of monks to occupy an abbey at Calder, in Cumberland, under the charge of Gerold as abbot. Four years after this abbey was founded it was plundered by the Scots, and the monks not appreciating the wildness of the country returned to Furness. The abbot, not



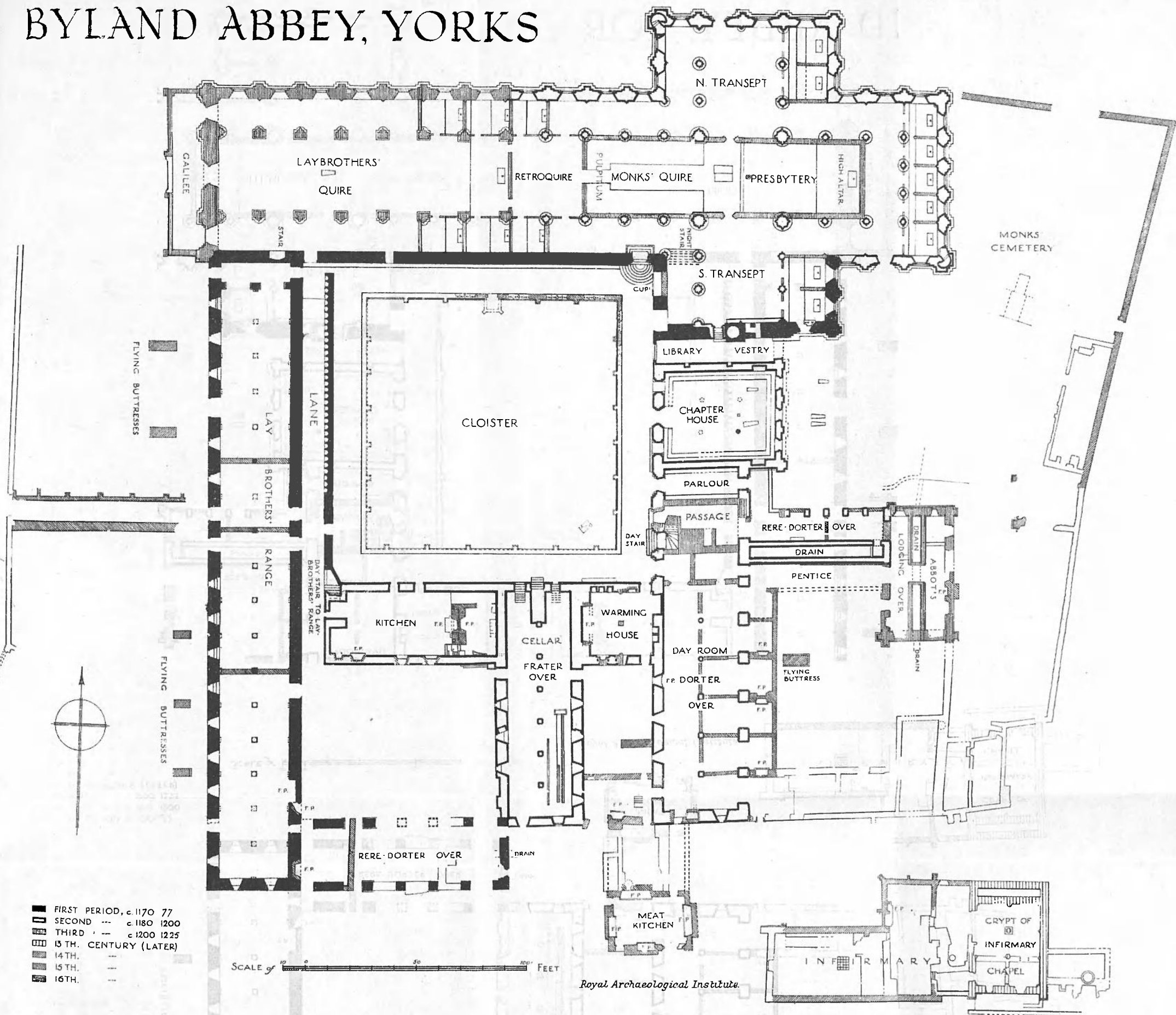
willing to become an ordinary monk, caused friction and he and his monks determined to go to Thurstan, the archbishop of York, who was well known to be in sympathy with the reformed orders of Benedictines. Coming on their way to Thirsk they were kindly received by Gundreda d'Albini, mother of Roger of Mowbray, who settled them at a place called Hood, where there was a hermitage, and here they remained until 1143; but they had so increased in numbers that they found the place unsuitable. Whereupon they applied to Gundreda to solicit her son Roger to give them a larger site, which he did, assigning them the vill of Byland, in which they selected a suitable site on the river Rye where they took up their residence. This place was so close to Rievaulx that the constant ringing of their bells so disturbed both convents that the same could not be endured, and the newcomers then removed themselves, in 1147, to a place under Blakhow, called Stocking, where Roger de Mowbray gave them two carucates of land to accommodate their monastery. Here the monks built a stone church, a cloister, and other offices and remained for thirty years. Again the monks were discontented with their site, but the reason is not stated, whereupon 'they began manfully to root up the woods and by long and wide ditches to draw off the abundance of water from the marshes and when dry land appeared they prepared for themselves an ample, fitting and worthy site in the eastern part of that land between Whiteker and the foot of the hill of Combe that is next Burtoff and Bersely, on which they built their fair and great church as it now appears . . . and so they removed from Stocking on the eve of All Saints in the year of our Lord's Incarnation, 1177.'

At the suppression the abbey was worth £238 9s. 4d. in the clear and there were therein twenty-five monks and the abbot. The site was granted in 1540 to Sir William Pickering, in whose family it remained till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it passed to the Stapletons and ultimately to the Wombwells.

As in the similar case of Jervaulx, the lay-brothers' building was the first to be erected so that they could be on the spot to do whatever work was allotted to them. The rest of the buildings was set out at one time and they were continued gradually to their completion. Unlike Rievaulx, little except the west end of the church, some of the aisle walls and the end of the south transept remains standing, but the church and most of the buildings around the cloister have been cleared by excavation.

The church, which is 330 ft. in length, consists of a presbytery, of three bays with aisles and an eastern aisle containing five chapels; north and south transepts of three bays with double aisles; a nave of twelve bays with aisles and a galilee porch. The aisles throughout have round-headed windows and were vaulted: the main arcades had pointed arches, the triforium had a low wall arcade of pointed arches, the clearstory had a wall passage of pointed arches with two lancets in each bay and there was no vaulting over the main spans. The high altar was in line with the first pair of piers and the quire occupied the three eastern bays of the nave. There was a nave altar

# BYLAND ABBEY, YORKS





at the fifth pair of piers, and chapels had been made in the fourth, fifth and sixth bays of both aisles. There were three doorways at the west end, one in the north transept, one on the south side of the presbytery communicating with the infirmary, the procession doorway to the cloister, and the return doorway at the end of the lane. The night stairs occupied the west aisle of the transept.

The cloister is on the south side of the nave, is 145 ft. square and considerably below the level of the church. Next the church is the usual book-cupboard and vestry.

The chapter-house is of normal type, is three bays in length, vaulted into three aisles. The stone block for the lectern remains and at the west end is the entrance flanked by open windows.

Next the chapter-house is the parlour with seats on either side, the next is an irregular shaped room that has the day stairs to the dorter at its west end.

The remainder of the eastern range has not yet been cleared, but a portion of the reredorter, which projected on the east side opposite the day stairs, has been exposed.

On the south side of the cloister is the warming house with a wide fireplace in the west wall. Next is the frater, placed north and south and like that at Rievaulx had the unusual Cistercian feature of a subvault. The kitchen occupied the remainder of the south side of the cloister, but had not yet been properly cleared.

Between the cloister and the western range is a very narrow lane, which is generally supposed to be the cloister for the lay-brothers and here in the east wall are thirty-five wall-recesses for seats.

The western range was of ample proportions, was vaulted to a centre row of columns, and the day-stairs are curiously arranged in the west wall of the kitchen.

The cloister alleys were rebuilt in the fifteenth century. †

To the south-west lies the infirmary, which retains the crypt of a thirteenth-century chapel but is otherwise of the fourteenth century.

The inner gatehouse remains in a ruined condition, to the west of the church, but there are no signs above ground of the chapel and outer gatehouse.

The party then went to Coxwold, and visited the church under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. The church of St. Michael, which was appropriated with its chapels to Byland Abbey, is an aisleless fifteenth-century building, with chancel, nave and octagonal west tower. The parapets and buttresses of the nave and the belfry stage and parapet of the tower are good examples of the work of their date, and give an excellent effect to the exterior of the church. Internally, the interest lies in the eighteenth-century furniture and monuments. The chancel, rebuilt for the most part at the end of the eighteenth century by Henry, Earl Fauconberg, contains monuments of the Belasyse family, owners of Newburgh priory from the sixteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The best of these is the monument of Sir Wm. Belasyse (*d.* 1604): the pompous monument

#### COXWOLD CHURCH



of Thomas, second Viscount and first Earl Fauconberg (*d.* 1700), and his eldest son, who died early, is chiefly interesting because Lord Fauconberg married as his second wife Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. The arrangement of the altar-rails is unusual, and is due to the narrowness of the chancel, which is considerably impeded by the large monuments. The furniture of the nave is chiefly of the eighteenth century; but the tracery of the windows is full of fifteenth-century glass, consisting of figures of saints and angels.

Friday, 13th July

At 10 a.m. the members assembled at Holy Trinity Priory (Fig. 1), where they were addressed by Sir Harold Brakspear and by Mr.

Harvey Brook, who had carried out excavations on the site of the presbytery. The church of Christ or the Holy Trinity was in the possession of secular canons who seem to have been ejected in the troublous times of the Conquest, and the church and lands were in secular hands at the time of the survey. These seem to have been acquired by Ralph de Paynell, a follower of the Conqueror, and he in the time of King William II (1089)

"having in the city of York, of the fief of the King, a certain church constructed in honour of the Holy Trinity formerly adorned with canons and rents of farms . . . but now by sins which cry for vengeance almost reduced to nothing in the desire of refunding it in the service of God has delivered it to the blessed Martin of Marmoutier and to his monks to be in their possession for ever."

For the support of the monks the founder gave the church with three crofts appertaining to it, the churches of St. Helens, All Saints, North Street, St. Bridget, and the chapel of St. James in York and lands and churches in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

The value of the foundation in 1291 was £60 10s. 5d.

Though one of the regular cells of Marmoutier it apparently became denizen before the suppression of alien houses, for at the time of the general suppression its receipts were worth £196 17s. 2d., and the clear value was £169 0s. 10d. The site was granted to one Leonard Beckwith.

The church seems to have been begun immediately upon the refoundation, and of this building the western arch of the crossing and the two western piers remain. The character of the eastern end is not fully known as it is covered by a grave yard, but the original eastern termination was apparently rebuilt in later years, as fragments of walls which seem to have been of aisles or chapels remain. Mr. Harvey Brook's excavations showed that the north transept had both eastern and western aisles. The same excavations revealed remains of an early building, possibly Saxon, under the south aisle of the presbytery. Further east were traces of a Roman building.

Whether the nave of the original church was ever completed is

# HOLY TRINITY PRIORY, YORK.

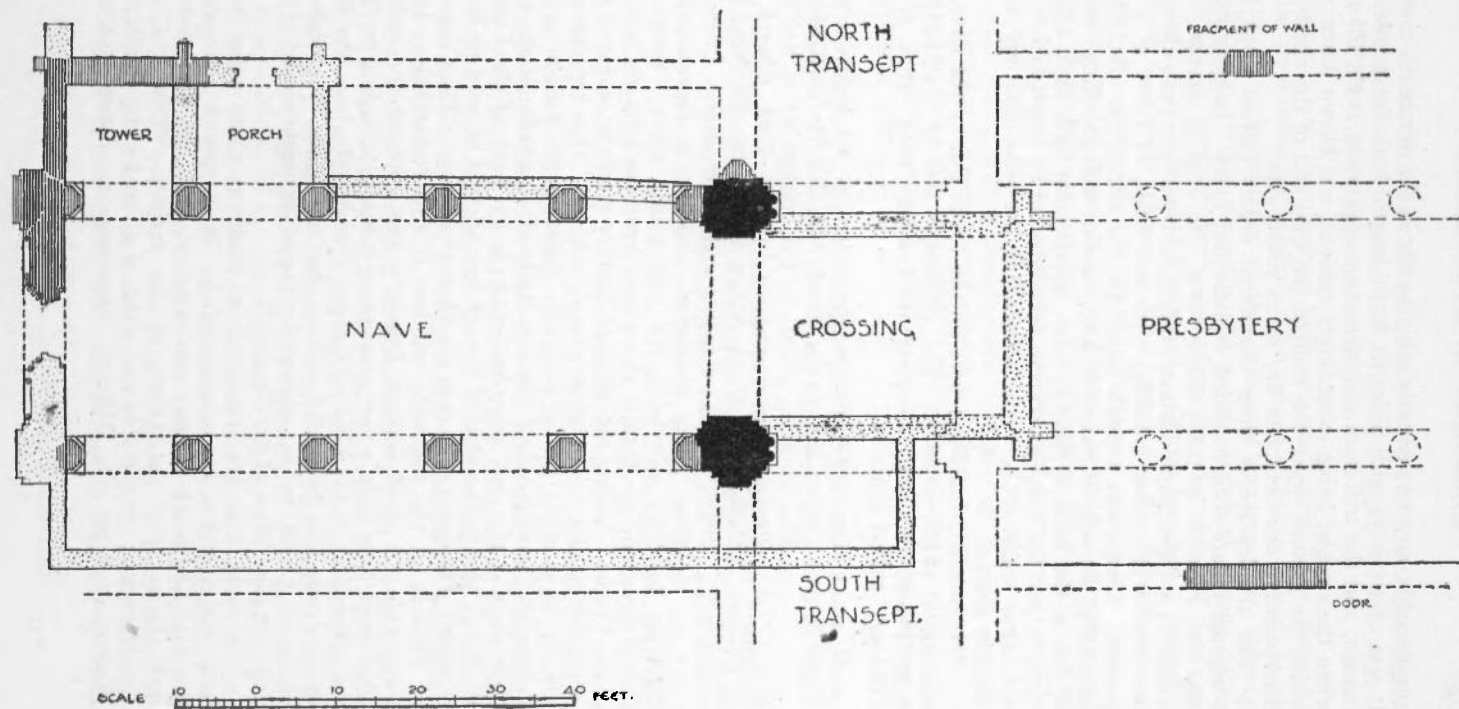


FIG. 1



questionable, as it was entirely rebuilt early in the thirteenth century. It was of six bays with aisles 81 ft. in length, both the arcades still remain, and the triforium and clerestory apparently stood till 1561, when the steeple, being exceedingly ruinous, was blown down, after which the present tower was built at the west end of the north aisle incorporating one complete bay in its south side.

The arcades are of three chamfered orders carried upon large octagonal pillars with moulded capitals and bases. Judging by the bay that remains in the present tower the original design had a triforium of three pointed arches on detached columns and a clerestory of three large arches enriched with nail-head, in front of a wall passage. There was a single lancet for the clerestory. Beneath is, externally, the unique feature of a continuous wall panelling—similar to that at the back of the triforium, which must have been exposed to view, and the aisles must have been covered by lean-to roofs with low outer walls. There are remains of the west doorway and a window above.

The monastic buildings were on the south side of the nave, but nothing of them remains. The gatehouse was of the thirteenth century and remained complete until about 1865 when it was ruthlessly pulled down.

At 10.45 a.m. the company proceeded to All Saints church, North Street, under the guidance of Mr. G. McN. Rushforth.

ALL  
SAINTS,  
NORTH  
STREET

The church, which is the subject of a handsome illustrated monograph (*An Old York Church, All Hallows, in North Street*, edited by the Rev. P. J. Shaw, 1908), contains much peculiarly interesting glass. The fourteenth century is represented by the east windows of the north and south aisles. Both have Crucifixions, and the former also scenes from the Life of Christ and of the Virgin. Among the fifteenth-century windows, some of those in the north aisle have rare or unique subjects. One represents the Fifteen Signs of the end of the world, based on the version in 'The Prykke of Conscience,' of Richard Rolle of Hampole (about 1325). Next to it is the only complete example we have of the Corporal Works of Mercy (the plan of the window allowed of only six instead of seven), a frequent subject in the fifteenth century. The Confession of Thomas in the following window is also remarkable. In the south aisle the third window from the east contains the wreck of what must have been a very interesting subject (according to Gent), the procession of the Gild of Corpus Christi. Perhaps the fourth window was also connected with it, for among the fragments is a vision of Christ to an unidentified saint-archbishop saying mass (it is not the 'Mass of St. Gregory').

To those who are interested in medieval glass, visits to the following churches are recommended. St. Saviour: remains of a fine late fourteenth-century east window, with the Passion in the main lights, and the Doom in the tracery. Trinity Church, Goodramgate: remarkable east window given by the Rector, John Walker, in 1470. St. Michael, Spurriergate: remains of a fine

Jesse window, and part of an interesting set of the Nine Orders. St. Michael-le-Belfry (near the Minster): glass of the time of Henry VIII with Renaissance elements.

At 11.30 a.m. the members were addressed at St. Mary Bishophill Junior by Professor Hamilton Thompson. This, a church in the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter, was, although within the walls, the parish church of a large district west of York, including the chapelries of Copmanthorpe and Poppleton. Its architectural interest is confined to its west tower, a typical example of the eleventh-century towers, of which several are in Yorkshire and many more in Lincolnshire, and which may be attributed to the period now known as the 'Saxo-Norman overlap.' The characteristic features are the angles with small-stone quoining and without buttresses, the offset below the belfry stage, and the double belfry openings divided by mid-wall shafts with through-stone imposts or cubical capitals. The date of this tower is probably about 1050, and the herringbone masonry in the walls, composed of courses of small and rather thick stones, is exactly similar to that in the west part of the walling of the Minster crypt.

The company then proceeded to St. Martin-le-Grand, under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson and Mr. G. McN. Rushforth. The church of St. Martin, Coney Street, was one of the numerous York churches in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter. It was entirely rebuilt in the fifteenth century and consists of nave without structural division from chancel, north and south aisles, and tower over the west end of the south aisle. Externally, the buttresses on the south side are noticeable, with pinnacles joined to the wall by short flying attachments. The interior is plain, with piers and arches, as in several other York churches, unbroken by capitals. There is, however, much stained glass of the fifteenth century, with some fragments from the earlier church. The large west window, representing the life of St. Martin with a figure of the saint in the middle, was given by one of the vicars, Robert Semer: a broken inscription indicates the date as 1437, which probably also marks the completion of the church.

There is some interesting fifteenth-century glass in this church, notably the west window, with a figure of the patron saint surrounded by thirteen scenes of his life and legend, given by the Vicar, Robert Semer, in 1437. Most of the glass, except the west window, may be dated between 1470 and 1480: the figures are of a characteristic local type, and should be compared with those in the east window of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and the north-east window of St. John's, Micklegate. In more than one window a marten is represented as the rebus of the patron, a curiosity for which it would be difficult to find a parallel. There is a remarkable window in the north clerestory (third from the west), showing the Four Latin Doctors with the Four Major Prophets above them, represented in their martyrdoms.

There are many interesting fragments in the south aisle, but the windows are disordered and confused.

There is a seventeenth-century font-cover, and the clock at the east end of the church in Coney Street is attached to the wall by singularly fine wrought ironwork.

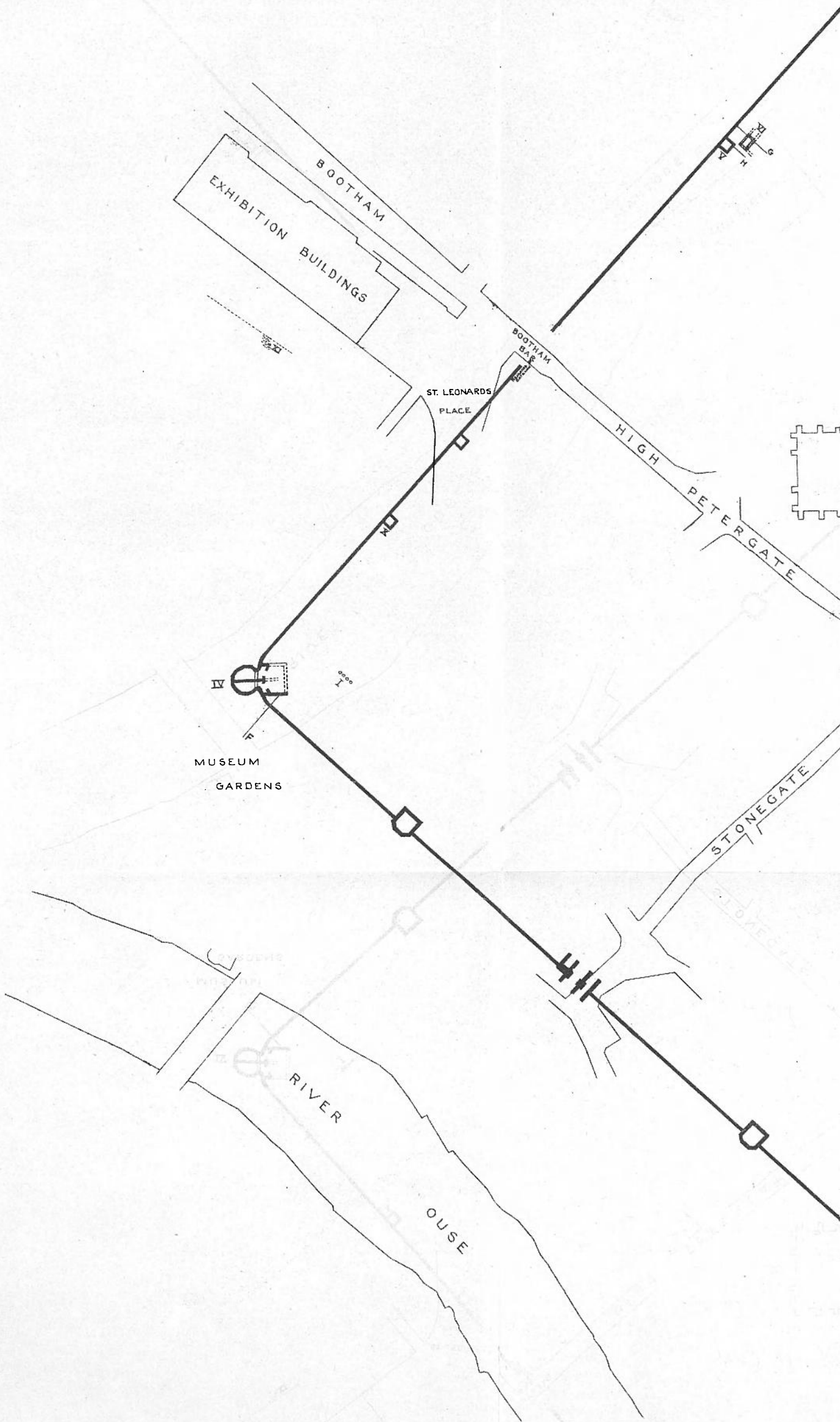
After luncheon the members re-assembled at the Hospital of St. Peter, otherwise St. Leonard (Fig. 2), and were addressed by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. The great ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL hospital at York, dedicated to St. Peter, is one of the earliest of such foundations in England, being founded and endowed by King Athelstan. The site was near the minster for the benefit of which it was given. It was enlarged by Thomas of Bayeux, archbishop of York, and William II is credited with building a church for the hospital. King Stephen also built a church dedicated to St. Leonard and seems to have reconstituted the hospital under this dedication when he added his new foundation to the old one.

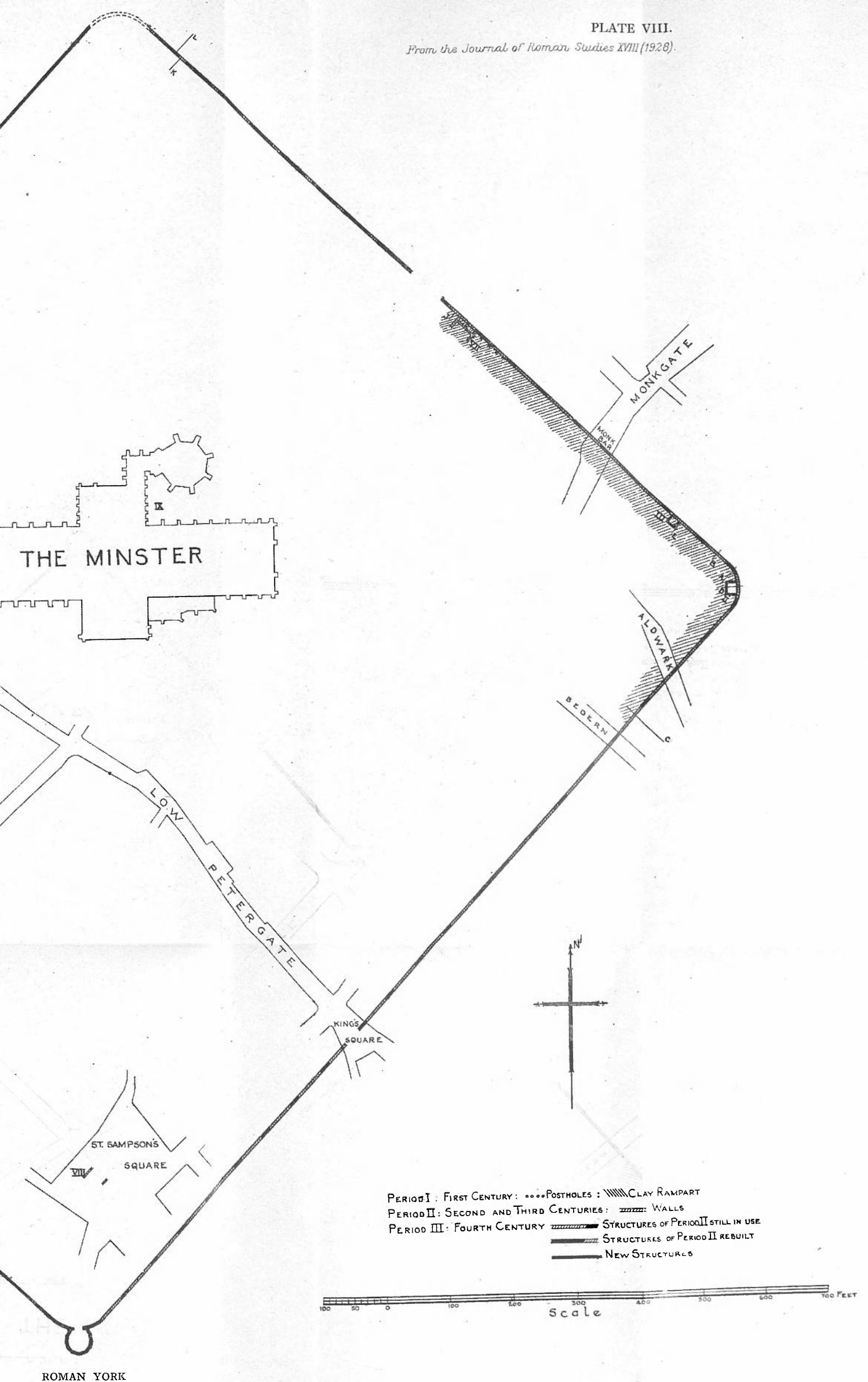
There must have been considerable buildings on the site shown on the accompanying plan (Fig. 2). Beside the fine vaulted undercroft which now exists there was another of similar character but earlier date (twelfth century), destroyed to make way for the theatre. They were, no doubt, both the basement storeys of large infirmary halls, and the existing one has an eastern projection that supported a chapel, perhaps that of 'St. Katherine in the Sick Hospital,' or 'St. Michael in the Infirmary,' two of the three chapels in the Hospital.

The establishment included sisters and brothers, the latter, if possessed of learning, having 'to study at his desk in the cloister,' an orphanage which sheltered twenty-three boys in 1280, and a school with two masters for grammar and music. The hospital possessed burial rights. In the fourteenth century its income exceeded £1,300 a year and its inmates were in the neighbourhood of 200. Although the institution was a gift of more than one sovereign to the minster, it was claimed by the Crown, and in spite of a decision of a jury of 1246 in favour of the Dean and Chapter, the king regained possession. It was dissolved in 1539. A survival of its charity is the 'cremitt money' still paid to thirty-one poor. Its seal bore the royal arms.

The company then visited the Multangular Tower under the guidance of Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler. The Multangular Tower marks the western corner of the surviving Roman walls of York (Pl. viii). It was examined in the course of the excavations carried out in 1925-7 by Mr. S. N. Miller, who summarizes his results as follows :—

'The first fortress at York, the headquarters of the Ninth Legion, was probably established by Petillius Cerialis between 71 and 74, and it must have served as one of the bases from which Agricola laid out his system of forts over the Brigantian territory in 79. It had a clay rampart and timber barracks (Site 1, on Pl. ix). Its extent is unknown. In the early part of the second century stone gateways and towers were erected, linked up by a stone wall built, for a considerable







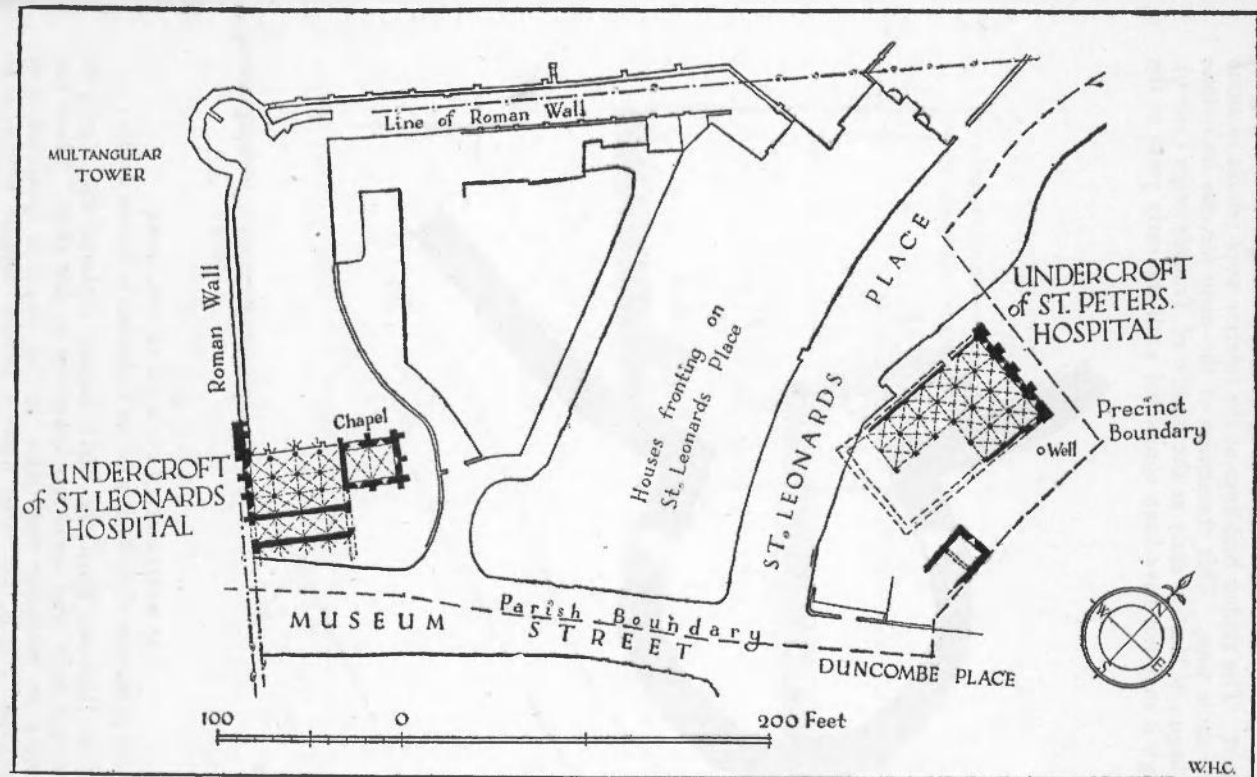


FIG. 2

part of its course at all events, along the outer margin of the original rampart. The timber buildings of the interior were rebuilt in stone at the same time. This translation of the early fortress into stone was begun at least as early as the middle of Trajan's reign (108-9), though it may not have been completed until the early years of the

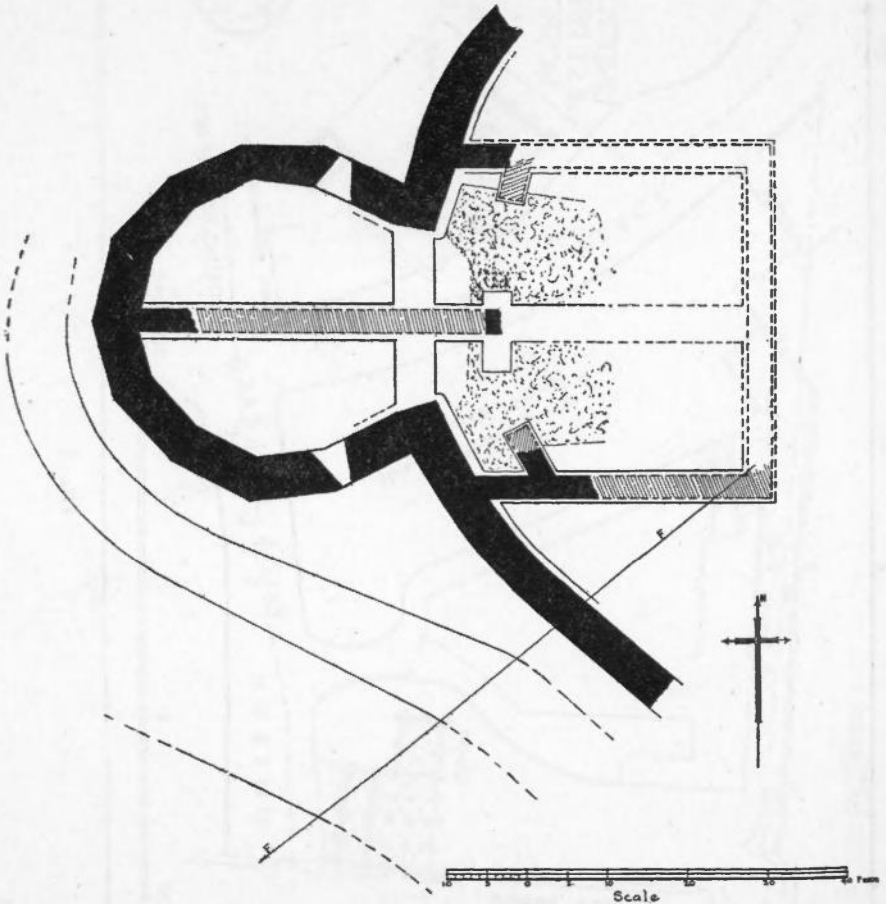
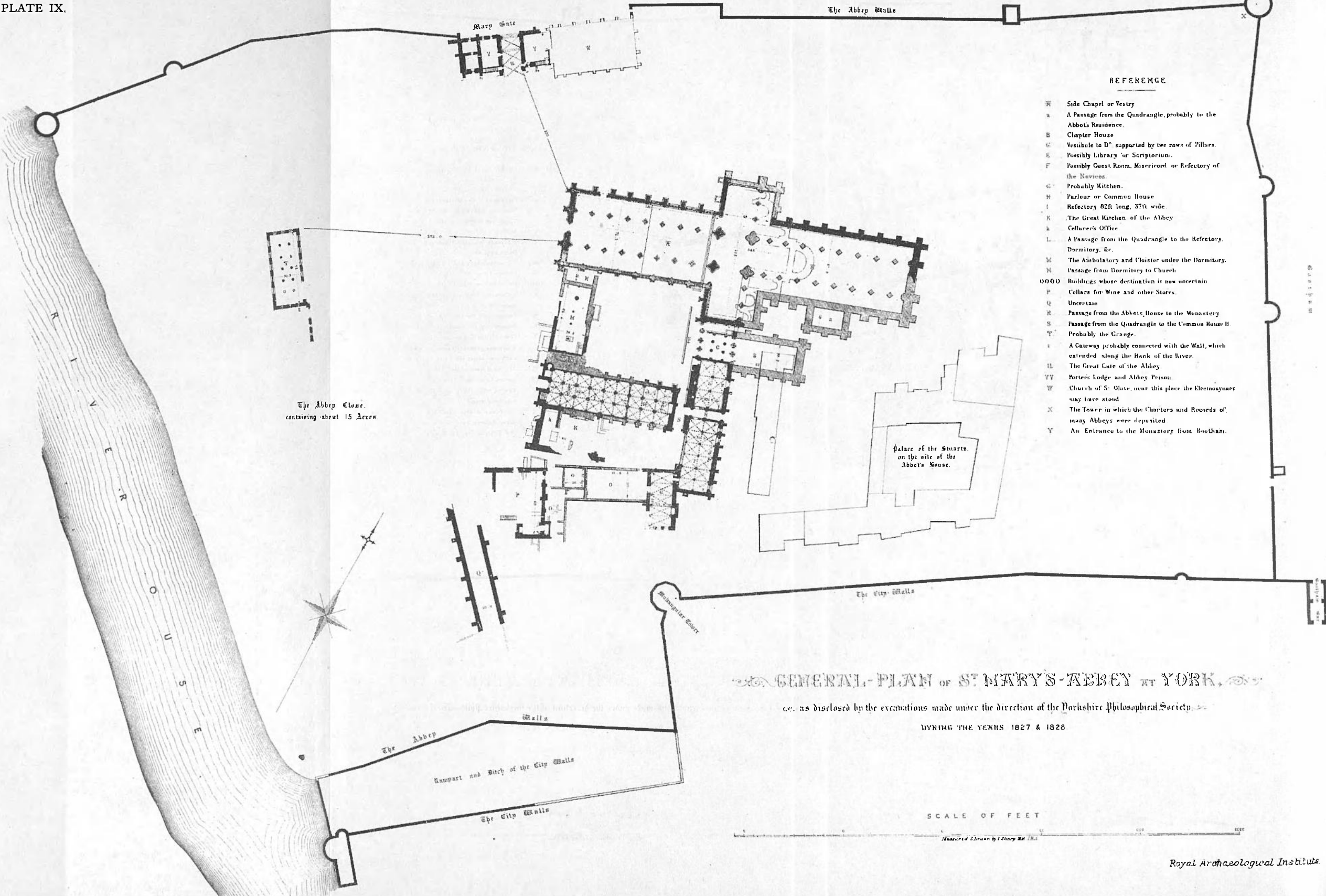


FIG. 3.

THE ROMAN MULTANGULAR TOWER, YORK

(By permission of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies)

reign of Hadrian, when the Sixth Legion replaced the Ninth, or there may have been some reconstruction at that time. There was certainly an extensive restoration in the reign of Commodus or Septimius Severus, following upon a serious disaster which is no doubt to be connected with the troubles that broke out at the accession of Commodus and led to the abandonment of Scotland (*c.* 182). So



far as we can tell, this restoration did not mean any change in the outline of the fortress, but that outline is known to us only along part of the north-east and south-east sides. Of the other sides we know nothing, except that on the north-west the defences in the second and third centuries probably lay further out than in the fourth century. For nearly a hundred years after the death of Severus no further changes can be recognized as due to external causes, but in the disorders that marked the closing years of the third century the defences of the fortress were again largely destroyed. Their reconstruction is probably to be connected with the activity of Constantius Chlorus in Britain in the early years of the fourth century. Along part at least of the south-east front and along the north-east front as far as the gateway the existing wall was in a condition to be re-used. Between the north-east gateway and the corner it had to be rebuilt. On the north-west side the fourth-century builders marked out a new line, and a new line was also probably followed along the river-front, where the defence now took the form of a curtain-wall connecting two large corner-bastions, with smaller projecting towers between. On the north-west side, if not on both, the change apparently meant a reduction in the size of the fortress, but the area enclosed was still fifty acres.' (*Journal of Roman Studies*, xviii, 98.)

The Multangular Tower, one of the later corner-bastions referred to in this summary, is of one build with the adjacent stretches of wall and with the defensive ditch which, as revealed here by excavation, bends outwards to avoid it. The ditch contained pottery of the late third and the fourth century, to which the structure may be roughly dated. The tower consists of a ten-sided projection bisected by a wall doubtless intended to support the upper floor and the large catapult which was probably posted here. At the back was a rectangular fore-building, across or through which the rampart-wall was carried upon a double arch. Against the sides of the fore-building butted the rampart itself, which, as was shown by the rough facing of the walls covered by it, formed an integral feature of the scheme.

At 3.0 p.m. Mr. Clapham addressed the party on the site of St. Mary's Abbey (Pls. ix and x). The origin of this, the richest

#### ST. MARY'S ABBEY

A religious house was founded here before the Conquest, for Ingulph recorded that in 1056 the active earl of Northumberland, Siward, died and was buried in the cloister of the monastery of St. Mary, without the walls, that he had built, and this was repeated by Hoveden, who stated that the duke of Northumberland died at York and was buried in the monastery of Galmanho that he himself had built. The first abbot, after the conquest, Stephen of Whitby, stated that in 1078 he became a monk of Whitby under Reinfrid, that William de Percy, a Norman baron, by whom that abbey had been patronized in the first place, drove out the monks who fled to Lastingham, whence the same Percy again threatened to eject them. This condition was reported to Alan, Earl of Bretagne, who

gave them a church near the city of York, dedicated in honour of St. Olave, and four acres of land adjacent upon which to build offices for their habitation.

In 1088 William II, being at York, visited the new monastery and found it so cramped that he projected a large one and with his own hand opened up the ground to lay the foundation of another church. A document found by Dugdale dated the foundation of the church in 1089.

In 1132 certain of the monks of St. Mary, dissatisfied with the laxity of the rule observed in the abbey, determined to leave the monastery and adopt the Cistercian rule. This defection met with strong opposition, but after obtaining the help of Archbishop Thurstan, twelve of them, with Richard the prior at their head, left the abbey and ultimately became the founders of Fountains.

In 1318 the convent obtained licence to crenellate, with the result that a strong wall was built around the precinct.

During the abbacy of Simon of Warwick the great church was rebuilt, the foundation stone of the eastern part was laid in 1270, and that of the body of the church in 1276.

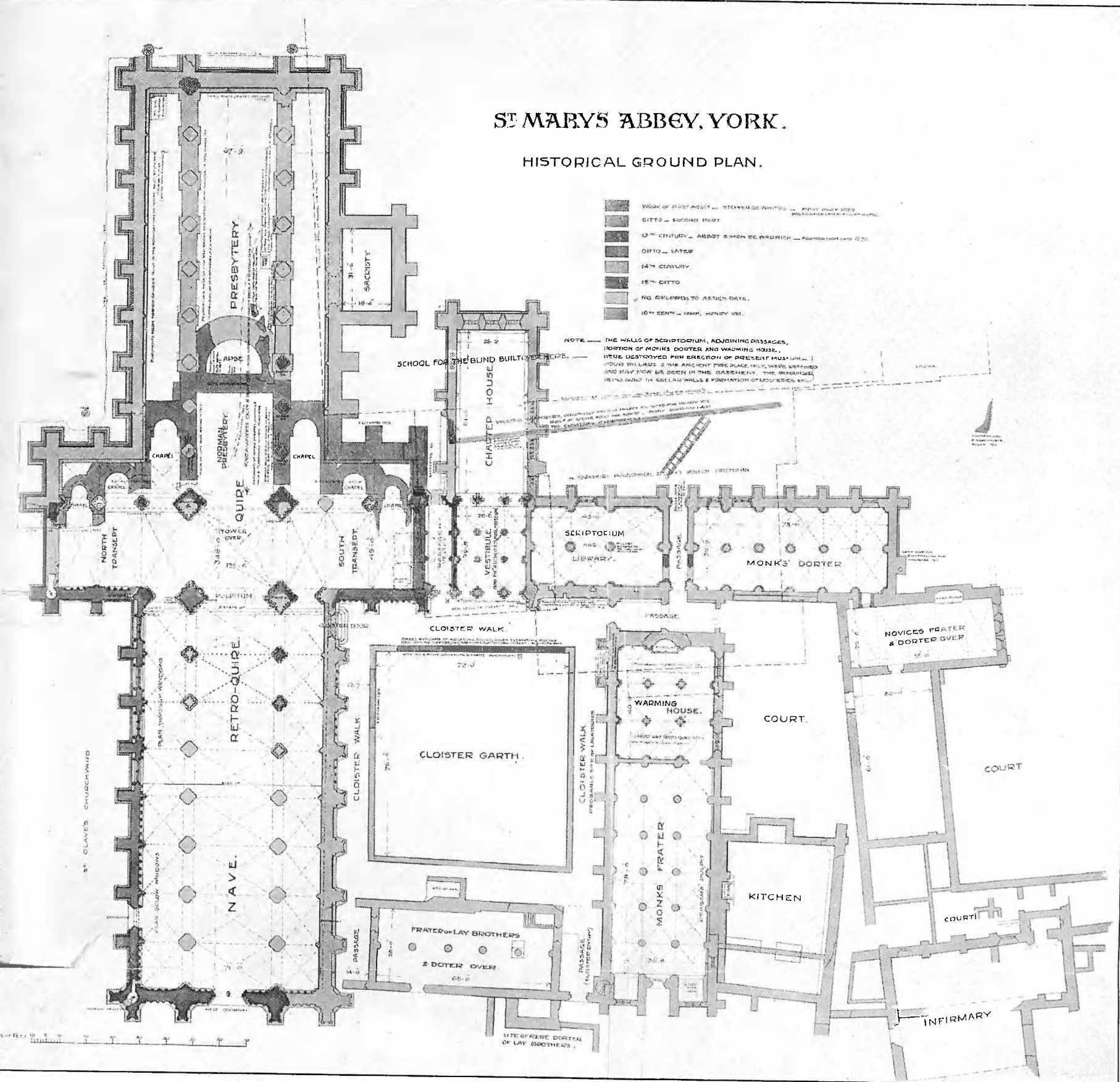
At the suppression there were fifty monks in the house, and the yearly income amounted to £2,091 4d. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., but the clear value was £1,650 os. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The site was retained in the King's hands, the abbot's house was converted into a palace for the Lord President of the North and received the name of the King's manor. In 1827 three acres of the old precinct, embracing the site of the principal buildings, was granted by the Crown to the newly-founded Philosophical Society and their building was erected over the eastern range.

The church, of which William II laid the foundation, had a transept of the same length as the later building: to the east was a short presbytery with an apse, on either side were chapels with apses internally but square without; beyond were another pair of chapels with apses, and beyond these again a pair of smaller chapels, also with apses. Most of this original termination has been traced by excavation, and the eastern angles of the transepts remain incorporated with the later work.

Abbot Simon's new church must have been one of the finest in the kingdom, it was 350 ft. in length, and consisted of a presbytery of nine bays with aisles; north and south transept each of three bays with chapels in an eastern aisle; and a nave of eight bays with aisles. Of this church there remains a fragment of the east end of the north aisle, the north-west pier of the crossing with the arch over the north aisle, the whole of the north wall of the nave aisle and part of the west end. The windows of the north aisle are of two lights and three lights alternating, and beneath them is a lofty wall panelling upon a bench table. There is a doorway in the seventh bay: but none at the west end of the aisle. The main west doorway was divided into two openings and the whole of the west front was covered with wall panelling.

The cloister was on the south side of the nave, roughly 117 ft. square. Next the transept was the passage to the cemetery. Adjoin-





FROM THE PLAN BY E. PIDSDALE TATE, 1912, BASED ON PLANS BY G. T. ANDREWS AND R. H. SHARP, 1827-8

ing this to the south was the vestibule to the chapter-house, one of the most ornate examples of late twelfth-century work ; it had three open arches from the cloister, elaborately enriched and resting on detached jamb shafts. There were similar arches into the chapter-house. For some reason, not obvious, the vaulting which is of three alleys of three bays each, was renewed in the fourteenth century, and it is interesting to note that the templates of the moulding of the wall piers are exactly like those in the canons' buildings of Watton, showing that the same masons were employed at both places.

Beyond the vestibule little remains of the rest of the buildings above ground, but they were traced by excavation when the museum was built.

The chapter-house itself was a rectangular building of six bays projecting eastward beyond the line of the eastern range. The subvault of the range contained next the vestibule an apartment of four bays vaulted to a middle row of pillars, then a passage through the range and then a second apartment of six bays. The upper floor would contain the dormer of the monks, but no trace of the stair seems to have been found.

On the south side of the cloister was, next the eastern range, the usual dark passage ; then came a subvault of three bays and three alleys with a large fireplace at the east end, which was doubtless the warming-house ; and to the west the subvault continued for six bays, at the west end of which was an entrance doorway and a vice at the north-west angle. Over the subvault was the frater, and to the south was the kitchen.

The west side of the cloister was covered by a range over a subvault with columns down the middle and it is not certain if the outer parlour was at the north or south end.

Two other monastic buildings remain. The one, the gatehouse, which retains some late twelfth-century work, stands to the north of the west end of the church adjoining the church of St. Olave. The other, the so-called hospitium, to the west of the church, has the lower story of stone and the upper of half timber. In this building is preserved an important collection of Roman remains from York.

At 3.30 p.m. a Garden Party in honour of the Institute was given by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the Yorkshire Architectural and York Archaeological Society, and the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society. During the Garden Party, the Museum of the York Philosophical Society was inspected under the guidance of the Keeper, Dr. W. E. Collinge, F.S.A., and of Mr. Harvey Brook.

At 9.0 p.m. a lecture on ' Prehistoric Yorkshire ' was given by Miss M. Kitson-Clark in the Tempest Anderson Hall.

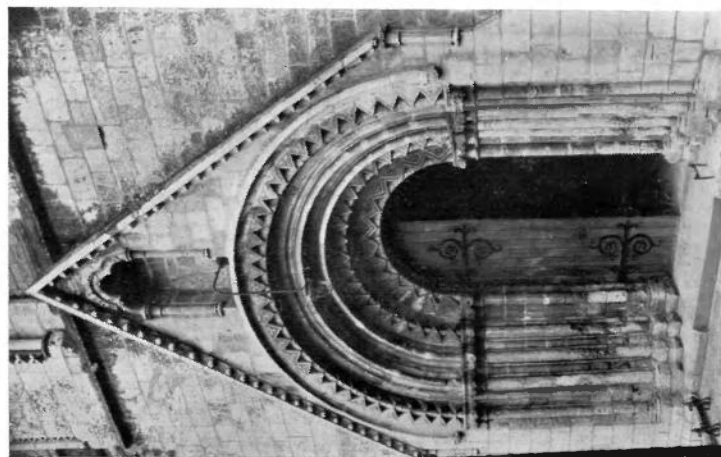
Saturday, 14th July

At 10.0 a.m. the members departed for Nunmonkton where, after inspecting the church (Pl. xi) under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson, they were entertained at the house by Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth. The priory of Nunmonkton was founded for Benedictine nuns by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife about the middle of the twelfth century. The church is a small aisleless building of about 1190-1200 with a round-headed west doorway with late Romanesque ornament and with simple and excellent early Gothic detail. The internal passage along the sills of the windows and the construction of the small belfry inside the west end of the nave are features which call for special attention. Upon the south side of the church, the site of the cloister and nunnery buildings is covered by a beautiful house of c. 1690, a fine combination of brickwork with stone dressings. The gardens go down to the bank of the river at the point where the Nidd meets the Ouse, and contain some remains of a building on the water-side.

The company then proceeded to Aldborough, where it was received by Lady Lawson-Tancred and was addressed by Miss M. Kitson-Clark and Mr. J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A. Aldborough is identified with Isurium Brigantum, the cantonal city of the Brigantes, and hence centre of civil government for the North as opposed to the military centre at York. It is also the most northerly Roman town in Britain, save for the semi-military towns at Corbridge and Carlisle. There was possibly a fort here, where the Roman Great North Road crossed the river Ure, for there were forts at its other crossings, in the civil district—Catterick (Swale), Piercebridge (Tees), Newton Kyme (Wharfe)—but none has ever been found. Aldborough is significant, however, as the edge of the lowland and civil area.

The tour of the city is usually begun just inside the presumed south gate, with the small but interesting museum, and the other remains preserved by the initiative of the Lawson family in the grounds of Aldborough Manor. These remains include part of a pre-Norman cross-shaft, probably of the eighth century, from Cundall, Yorks (Pl. xii). The walls enclose sixty acres, but many remains, including what seem to be kilns, have been found outside them. Buildings have been found over most of the area between the walls, particularly on the western side. The enceinte can be traced for its full extent, although the actual masonry, including interior rectangular turrets, can only be seen at the south-west corner, in the grounds of Aldborough Manor. It should be noted that the curious re-entrant north-west angle, shown on all recent plans, has been disproved by Mr. Myres's recent excavations, which have incidentally suggested a second-century date for the town-wall.

The walls are built of local red sandstone, 8-12 ft. thick, on a foundation of blue clay and cobble. The picturesque quarry at the



A. NUNMONKTON CHURCH : WEST DOOR  
*Photo : J. Charlton*



B. NUNMONKTON CHURCH : THIRTEENTH  
CENTURY FIGURE IN NICHE ON WEST FRONT  
*Photo : M. T. Cruso*



ANGLIAN CROSS-SHAFT FROM CUNDALL,  
NOW IN THE GROUNDS OF ALDBOROUGH  
MANOR



south-west corner is probably not Roman; the mound near it is certainly modern.

The site of the north gate was uncovered in 1924, and pivot stones of the east and west gates are preserved at Aldborough Manor. In 1934 a stretch of the town-wall near the N.W. corner was uncovered under the direction of Mr. J. N. L. Myres, and was inspected by the Institute during its visit.

The fame of Aldborough has long stood firmly on its mosaic pavements. Leadman (*Y.A.ſ.* xii, p. 427) collected notices of twenty-five (figured by Leadman, *op. cit.* and Ecroyd Smith, *Reliquiae Isurianae*, 1852). They show a luxury, and even culture, considerable for so northerly a site. One visible in the grounds of the Aldeburgh Arms Inn depicts a panther or leopard under a tree; another, in a cottage garden on the same side of the road, the remains of figures and a Greek inscription. Romulus and Remus were shown on yet another, now in Leeds Museum.

The remains of a set of baths can be seen just inside the western wall. Burials have been found along the approaches to the town, but the main cemetery does not seem to have been tapped.

Inscriptions from the town have been few, and not specially significant (see Aldborough Museum); they include tombstones, a dedication to the Mothers, and two milestones of Decius. Notice also the sculptures of Mercury.

The city slopes steeply from south to north, towards the river; the south gate is just below the highest point of the hill. Overlooking the south-east angle is Studforth Hill, an artificial mound which marks the site of the amphitheatre. From below, the earthwork resembles the motte-and-bailey castle which Mrs. Armitage, and before her, Leland, took it to be. (Armitage, *V.C.H. Yorks* 11, 1912, p. 45, full references Leland also in *Y.A.ſ.* x, 1889, 335.) A castle of *Vetus Burgus* certainly existed, and the position is favourable. The whole site has been under plough. (Ecroyd Smith, *Rel. Is.* p. 23; Gough's *Camden*, iii, 60.)

The so-called Stadium is a level platform between Studforth Hill and the south-east angle of the city; it is covered with furrows belonging to a field system obviously preceding the present one, and it may be nothing more than an old field.

The known coins from Aldborough extend from Claudius to the late fourth century, well supported by the evidence of pottery; but little else is known of its history. A bronze bar (Aldborough Museum) and a horned head (York Museum) from Aldborough are plainly Celtic, but we do not know if these are heirlooms, or strays from a genuine pre-Roman level—in other words, we do not know if Aldborough city was a Roman creation or no. It has been suggested (Haverfield, *P.S.A.Scot.* xxxviii, 1903, 4 s., vol. ii; Collingwood, *Arch.* 1930) that the 'home rule' of the Brigantes was taken away from them after their rising, c. A.D. 155; if so, we should expect to find Aldborough dwindling in importance after the mid-second century, but we have no evidence either for or against this hypothesis.

The name Isurium and the name Ure are supposed to be derived from the same Celtic river name.

A pair of girdle-hangers, a possible thread box, and a bone carving (Aldborough Museum) are evidence of early Teutonic invaders.

The charm of the place will make its own appeal. There is a maypole and a fourteenth- to fifteenth-century church. Attention is drawn to Lady Lawson-Tancred's admirable guide to the Antiquities of Aldborough and Boroughbridge at the Museum. In addition, see Ecroyd Smith, *Reliquiae Isurianae*, 1852; Lawson, *Brit. Arch. Ass. Journ.* xx, 1864, 39; Leadman, *Y.S.J.* 1893, xii, 413-428; also Drake's *Eboracum*, 1736, 28-9; Leland, fol. 102, reprinted *Y.A.J.* x, 1889, 335; *Gent.'s Mag.* 1787, ii, 564-5; 1811, ii, 312; Gough's *Camden* iii, 58-60; *C.I.L.* vii, 260-3; and for recent excavations, *J.R.S.* xiv, 1924, 221-2, 246.

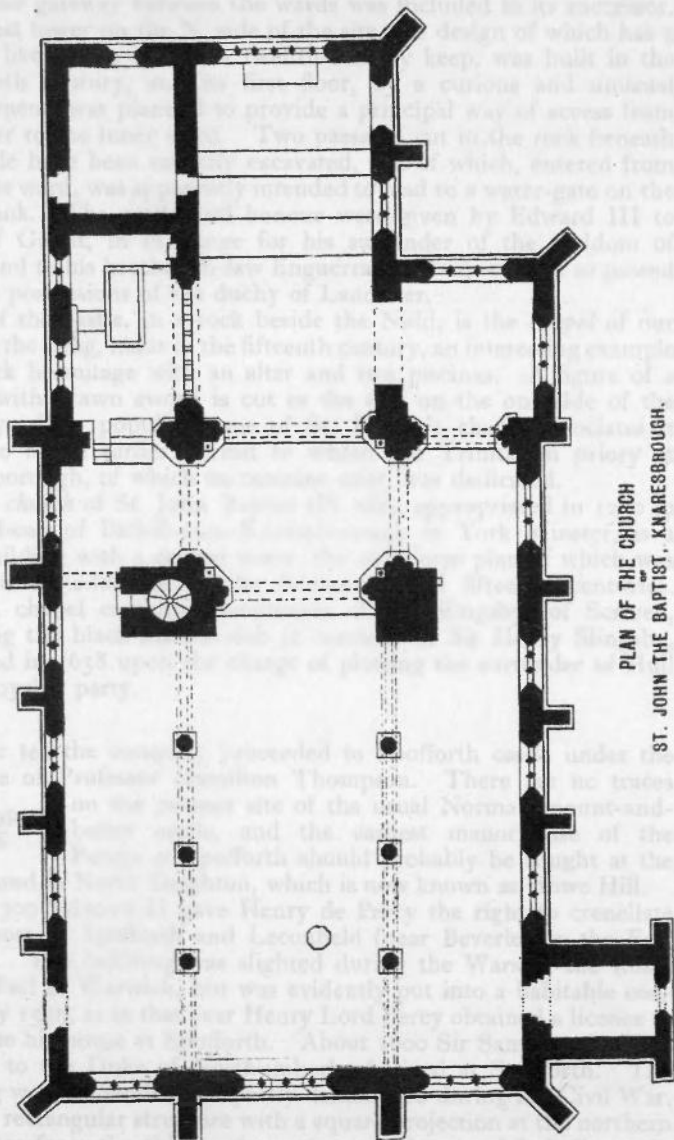
At 1.0 p.m. the Devil's Arrows, Boroughbridge, were visited under the guidance of Mr. Hawkes. The Devil's Arrows, N.W. of and close to Boroughbridge, stand on a N. and S. line, the central stone (height  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ft. by 18 ft. perimeter) separated by 200 ft. from the northern and 370 from the southern, the latter being less in height. They are all of gritstone, probably brought from Knaresborough, seven miles S.W. Millstone grit breaks into very large pieces, and is used for many standing stones on the moors of Yorkshire, and indeed is conveyed in one instance to Rudston in the middle of the East Yorkshire Wolds (chalk country).

The Devil's Arrows have appeared in literature for at least four centuries. Leland reports four stones in describing a visit sometime between 1534 and 1546 (Hearne's edition, reprinted *Y.A.J.* x, 1889, p. 334). Camden (Philemon Holland's edition, 1610, p. 701) states that one of the four 'was lately pulled down by some that hoped, though in vaine, to find treasure.' The missing stone seems to have been smaller than the others, standing very near the middle one.

The stones show an apparent alignment to a crossing of the river Ure, and lie on a recognisable N. and S. prehistoric route. They may date from the Bronze Age. On the other hand, few monoliths are so regularly squared as these.

For references, see Elgee, *Archaeology of Yorkshire*, 1933, pp. 87, 253.

After luncheon the members proceeded to Knaresborough and were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The castle of Knaresborough, the head of an honour belonging to the Crown, was founded, probably in the later years of the eleventh century, upon a promontory above the left bank of the Nidd. The enclosure, a rock-fortress like Richmond, Ludlow and Bamburgh, must have been surrounded by stone walls from the first. The site of the outer ward has been encroached upon by buildings, and the fragments of the inner curtain-wall which



PLAN OF THE CHURCH  
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, KNARESBROUGH.

remain, including portions of a S.E. gatehouse, belong to an early fourteenth-century reconstruction of the inner ward. A fragment of the earlier gateway between the wards was included in its successor. The great tower on the N. side of the site, the design of which has a general likeness to that of a twelfth-century keep, was built in the fourteenth century, and its first floor, by a curious and unusual arrangement, was planned to provide a principal way of access from the outer to the inner ward. Two passages cut in the rock beneath the castle have been recently excavated, one of which, entered from the inner ward, was apparently intended to lead to a water-gate on the river bank. The castle and honour were given by Edward III to John of Gaunt, in exchange for his surrender of the earldom of Richmond to his brother-in-law Enguerrand de Coucy, and so passed into the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster.

S. of the castle, in a rock beside the Nidd, is the *chapel* of our Lady of the Crag, made in the fifteenth century, an interesting example of a rock hermitage with an altar and two piscinas. A figure of a knight with drawn sword is cut in the cliff on the one side of the doorway. The popular name of St. Robert's chapel associates it with the much earlier hermit to whom the Trinitarian priory at Knaresborough, of which no remains exist, was dedicated.

The *church* of St. John Baptist (Pl. xiii), appropriated in 1230 to the prebend of Bichill-cum-Knaresborough in York Minster, is a large building with a central tower, the cruciform plan of which was disguised by additions in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The N. chapel contains monuments of the Slingsbys of Scriven, including the black marble slab in memory of Sir Henry Slingsby, beheaded in 1658 upon the charge of plotting the surrender of Hull to the royalist party.

After tea the company proceeded to Spofforth castle under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. There are no traces on the present site of the usual Norman mount-and-bailey castle, and the earliest manorhouse of the Percys at Spofforth should probably be sought at the fine mound in North Deighton, which is now known as Howe Hill.

In 1309 Edward II gave Henry de Percy the right to crenellate his manors of Spofforth and Leconfield (near Beverley in the East Riding). The building was slighted during the Wars of the Roses by the Earl of Warwick, but was evidently put into a habitable condition by 1559, as in that year Henry Lord Percy obtained a licence to crenellate his house at Spofforth. About 1600 Sir Sampson Ingilby, steward to the Duke of Northumberland, lived at Spofforth. The building was dismantled and partly demolished during the Civil War. It was a rectangular structure with a square projection at the northern end, dates from the thirteenth century and later and is built partly on an outcrop of rock. There are the remains of a fine hall, 75 ft. long by 36 ft. broad; two of its windows are complete. The lower storey of the projecting building is a vaulted room in a good state of preservation.

Monday, 16th July

At 9.15 a.m. the members motored to Sheriff Hutton under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson and Mr. Clapham.

**SHERIFF HUTTON** The *Castle* (Pl. xiv) is said to have been first built by Bertram de Bulmer on a site S. of the church. The later castle was built after 1382, when John Nevill had licence to enclose a plot of his own ground to build a castle there. Leland in 1534 records that he 'saw no house in the north so like a princely logginges.' It passed from the Nevilles to the crown and here Henry VIII's natural son held his court. It had fallen into

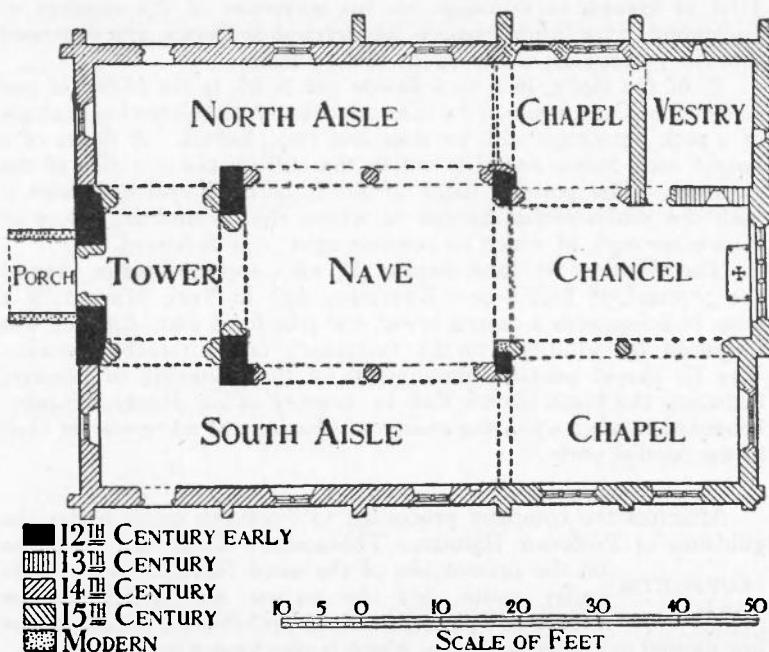
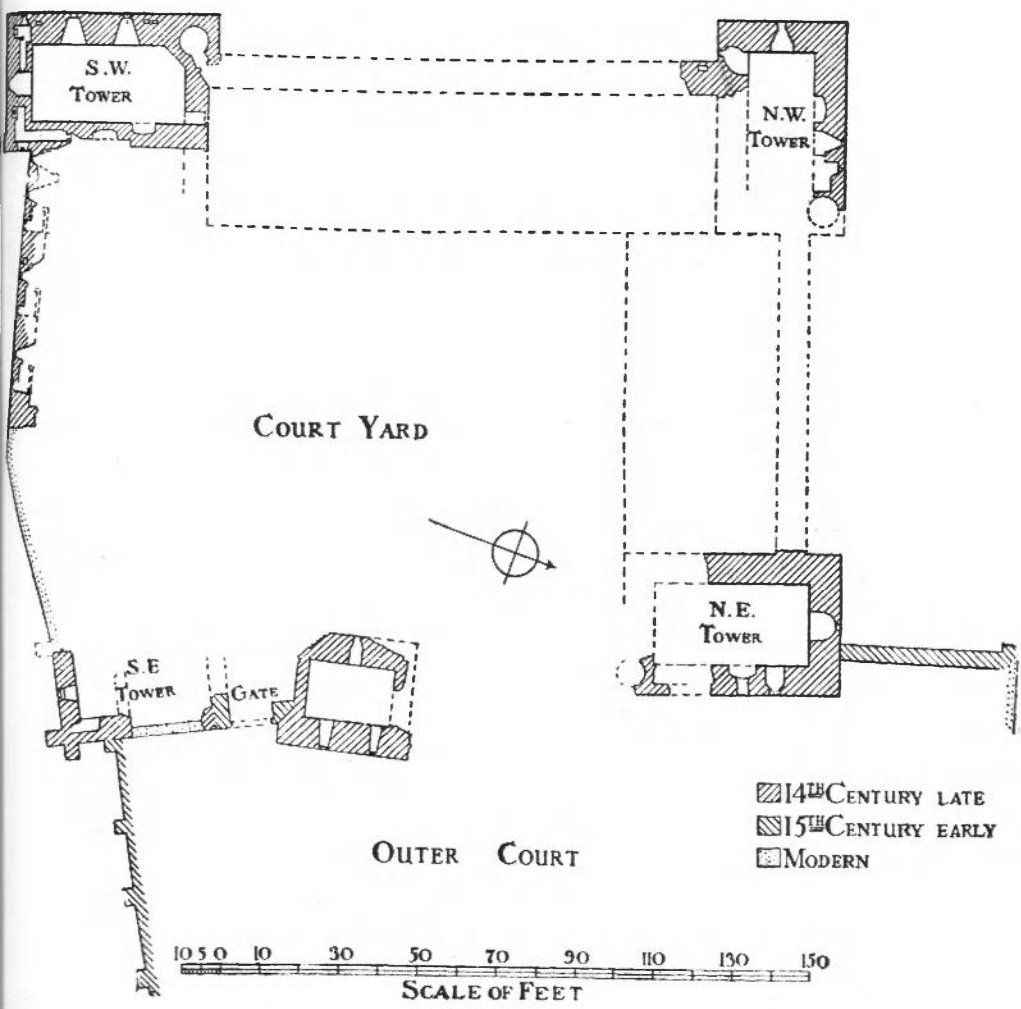


FIG. 4. SHERIFF HUTTON CHURCH

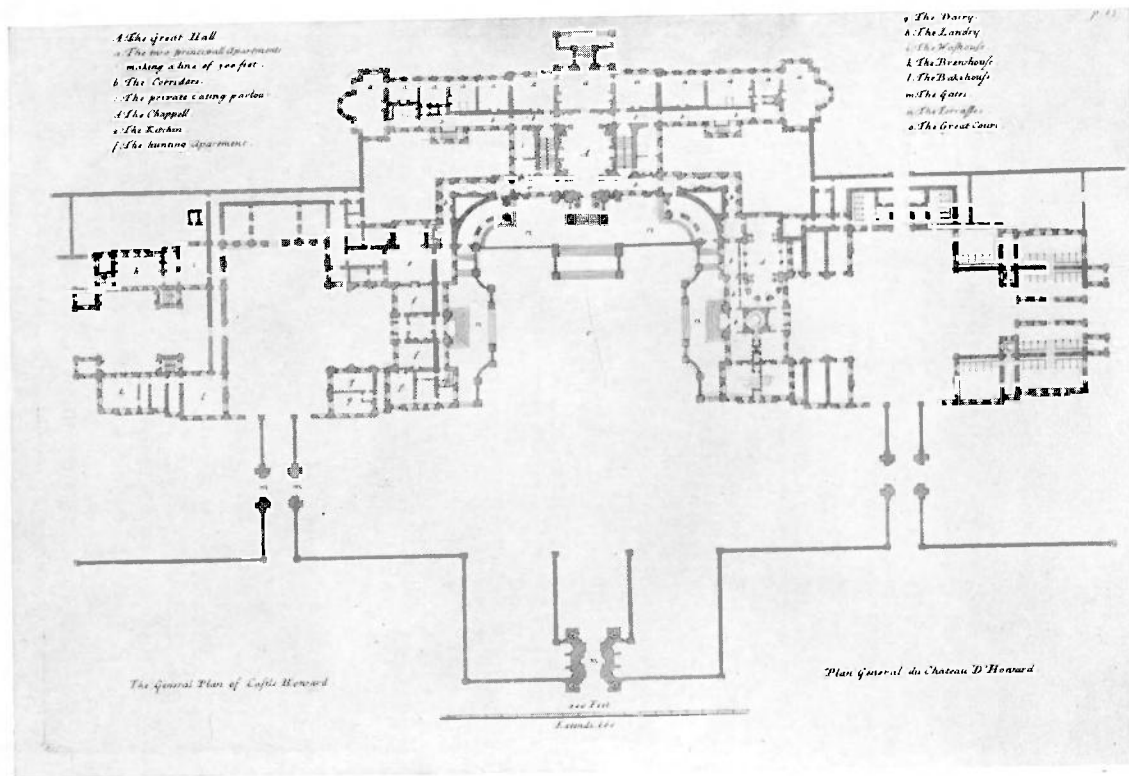
(From the *Victoria County History*)

complete decay by 1618. The castle stands on the edge of a ridge and must have been one of the largest of that northern type of castle which consisted of four ranges of building round a courtyard with square towers at the angles. Three towers of the original building still stand in part, together with part of the outer wall of the S. range. The tower and gateway at the S.E. angle seems, however, to have been a fifteenth-century structure, and the gate itself is of later date than the tower. Above the archway are four shields relating to Ralph Nevill, first Earl of Westmorland, and accompanied by the Garter, which he received in 1402.





PLAN OF SHERIFF HUTTON CASTLE  
(From the *Victoria County History*)



PLAN OF CASTLE HOWARD  
 (From Campbell, *Vitruvius Britannicus*)

The *Church* (Fig. 4) of St. Helen and Holy Cross has the remains of a small nave and W. tower of the twelfth century. The chancel was rebuilt in the thirteenth century and the aisles added in the fourteenth century. Much of the eastern part is of the following century and the clerestorey is still later. In the N. chapel are two monuments, one an effigy of an armed man of *c.* 1300, perhaps John de Thweng, with heraldry; the second is a small effigy of alabaster which has been conjectured to represent Edward, the only son of Richard III. A brass of Thomas Witham, 1480, records the building of the chapel and vestry. There are other brasses of minor interest and some remains of painted glass.

At 11.0 a.m. the party reached Castle Howard and was addressed by Mr. Lucas Luckhurst and Mr. Clapham. Castle Howard was built between 1701-31 for Charles Howard, third  
 CASTLE HOWARD Earl of Carlisle, from the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, who died before the completion of the work. The general arrangement of the building is shown on the accompanying plan (Pl. xv). The N. front has a central cupola painted internally with the fall of Phaeton and the four elements by Pellegrini. The pediment of the garden front has a large quartered shield of Howard. The grounds have numerous groups of statuary in stone and lead and several subsidiary buildings including the Mausoleum, a work of Nicholas Hawksmoor, and a temple of the Ionic order. The house replaced the castle of Henderskelf, which was a square four-towered building of the Yorkshire type.

After luncheon the party visited Malton Priory and was addressed by Mr. Clapham. St. Mary's Priory, Old Malton, was founded by  
 MALTON PRIORY Eustace Fitzjohn in 1150 for canons of the Order of Sempringham or Gilbertines. Unlike many of the houses of the order it was for canons only, the charge of nuns being replaced by that of three hospitals. Though Malton was one of the richer Gilbertine houses it was valued at the dissolution at only £104 17s. od. a year. William Todde, the prior, was involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace, but the house was not surrendered till 1539 by the last prior and nine canons. The remains of the priory consist only of the nave of the church and an undercroft of the adjoining house. The church was built in the latter part of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century and was evidently a cruciform building with a central and two western towers. Of the former only the two western crossing-piers remain, but the S.W. tower of early Gothic character is still standing, together with ruins of that on the N.W. Between them is a rich late Romanesque doorway. The arcades of the nave have been blocked and the clerestorey removed. The arcades themselves are mainly of the end of the twelfth century but the piers of the N. arcade were reconstructed *c.* 1500; an inscription on one of them refers to Prior Roger Bolton whose name occurs in 1517. The church was purchased intact at the dissolution, but the central tower was pulled down in

1636 and the chancel in 1734. A rich Romanesque doorway with beak-head ornament has been re-erected in the N. aisle.

The company then proceeded to the Malton Museum under the guidance of Mr. Philip Corder, passing the Roman fort *en route*.

**ROMAN** The Roman Fort at Malton<sup>1</sup> is situated about half  
**MALTON** way between the legionary fortress at York and the Yorkshire coast, on a tongue of land forming the eastward extremity of the Howardian Hills, dominating the Vale of Pickering to the north, and having the River Derwent on the south and east. A road leads direct from Lincoln, across the Humber at Brough,<sup>2</sup> and thence along the western edge of the Wolds.

Excavations directed by Dr. John L. Kirk from 1927 to 1930 ascertained the nature of the defences, and thoroughly explored the north-east gate and the buildings within the N. corner of the Fort.

The earliest occupation of the site consisted of an extensive camp, probably established by Petilius Cerialis about A.D. 71. Three hundred feet of its ditch was traced in 1931 E. of the railway. A permanent fort of about 8½ acres, with a rampart of sandy clay river silt, 30 ft. wide, succeeded this, probably under Agricola. This rampart later received a revetment of stone, 10 ft. thick. Except for a period in the second century, this site was continuously occupied throughout the Roman occupation, and in the late fourth century became the principal base for the system of signal stations erected by Theodosius on the Yorkshire coast.

The Roman Malton Museum contains all the finds from the excavation of the fort, together with other material from the neighbourhood, such as the pottery from the kilns at Crambeck, Castle Howard,<sup>3</sup> five miles from Malton beside the modern Malton-York road, excavated by Mr. Philip Corder in 1926-7, and from the Langton Villa<sup>4</sup> about four miles S.E. of Malton, excavated in 1929-30 by Dr. John L. Kirk and Mr. Philip Corder.

The party then proceeded to Pickering and was addressed by Dr. Kirk, Mr. Clapham and Mr. Rushforth. The *castle* (Pl. xvi)  
**PICKERING** commands the pass leading from the N. into the vale of Pickering. The earthworks are of the motte-and-bailey type and were probably erected early in the twelfth century. The enclosure is divided into two unequal portions by the keep and cross-wall, the northern or smaller portion forming the inner bailey. The keep stands on a circular mound near the centre of the site and is encircled by a ditch, which is continued along the outer face of the cross-walls connecting the keep with the outer curtain. Three periods

<sup>1</sup> *The Defences of the Roman Fort at Malton*, by Philip Corder. (Yorkshire Archaeological Society.)

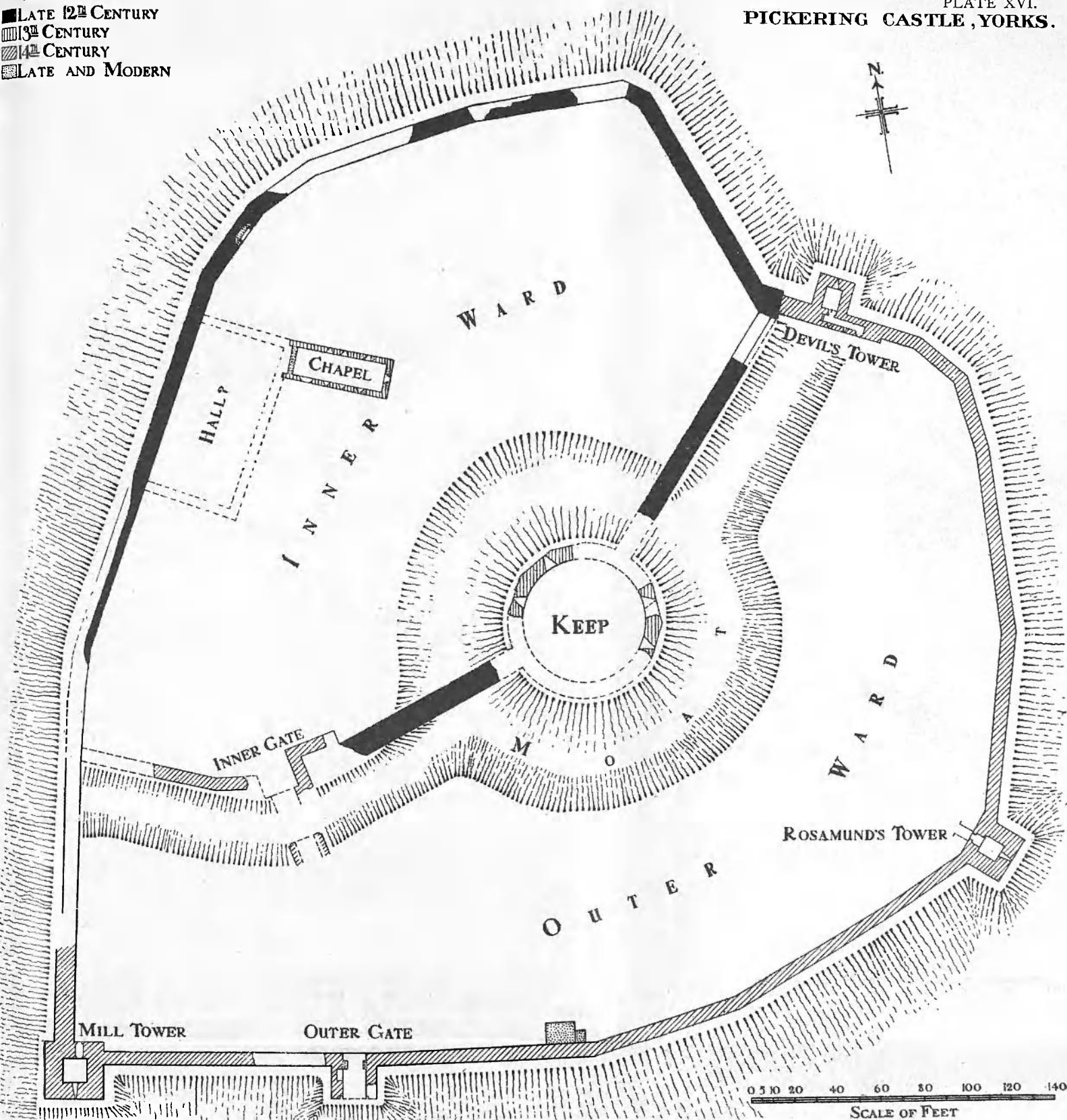
<sup>2</sup> *Excavations at the Roman Fort at Brough-on-Humber*, by Philip Corder. (Brough Excavation Committee, University College, Hull. 1/-.)

<sup>3</sup> *The Roman Pottery at Crambeck, Castle Howard*, by Philip Corder. (Yorkshire Archaeological Society.)

<sup>4</sup> *Roman Villa at Langton, near Malton, E. Yorkshire*, by Philip Corder and John L. Kirk. (Yorkshire Archaeological Society.)

■ LATE 12<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY  
 ▨ 13<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY  
 ▩ 14<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY  
 ▧ LATE AND MODERN

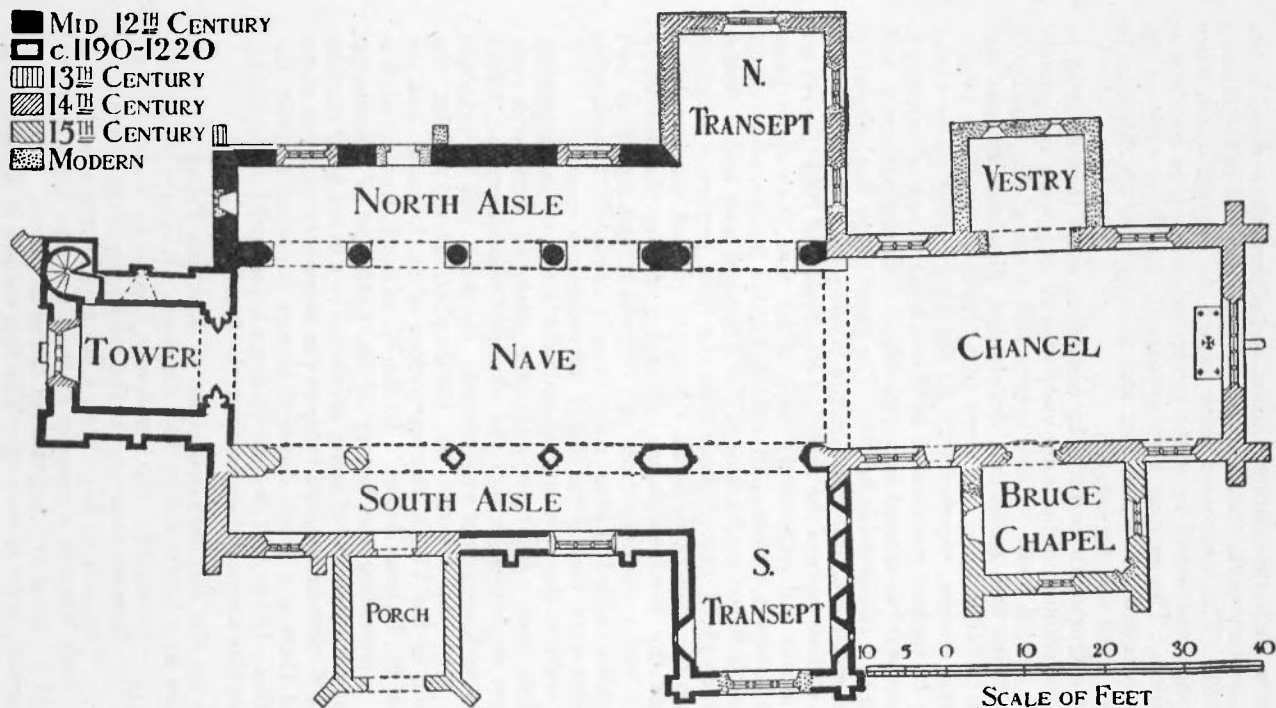
PLATE XVI.  
 PICKERING CASTLE, YORKS.



(From the *Victoria County History*)



- MID 12<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- c. 1190-1220
- ▨ 13<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- ▩ 14<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- ▧ 15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- ▦ MODERN



PLAN OF PICKERING CHURCH

FIG. 5.

(From the *Victoria County History*)

are discernible in the existing remains, and of them the earliest, or late twelfth-century work, occurs in the N.W. curtain and in the massive cross-walls. The inner ward alone formed the original castle, when the arrangement would be of the motte-and-bailey type common at that period. The existing keep appears to date from early in the thirteenth century, to which date also the chapel of St. Nicholas in the inner ward may be assigned.

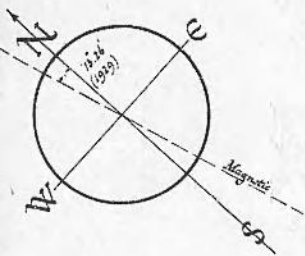
In the fourteenth century the castle was more than doubled in size by the addition of the outer ward with all its towers, the gateway and the curtain wall. Three towers still remain, the Devil's or Postern tower with traces of a drawbridge, Rosamond's tower and the Mill or Milne tower, the lower part of which was once a prison. Two other towers, together with 'Logginges yn the ynnere Court thet be of timbre' mentioned by Leland, have now disappeared. The outer ward is entered by a gate-tower, a ruined structure still standing to a considerable height. The inner bailey was entered by a second gatehouse, also of fourteenth-century date.

The earliest parts of the *church* of SS. Peter and Paul (Fig. 5) are the N. arcade and aisles of the nave, which date from about 1140. There is, however, a cross-shaft preserved in the S. aisle, which points to a possible Saxon predecessor. The S. arcade, aisle and W. tower were added about 1190. Since then the most important additions have been the chancel, S. porch, the upper part of the tower and spire and the window tracery, all added during the fourteenth century; and a chantry chapel and clearstorey and the upper part of the tower added during the fifteenth century. Considerable restorations were done at the end of the nineteenth century.

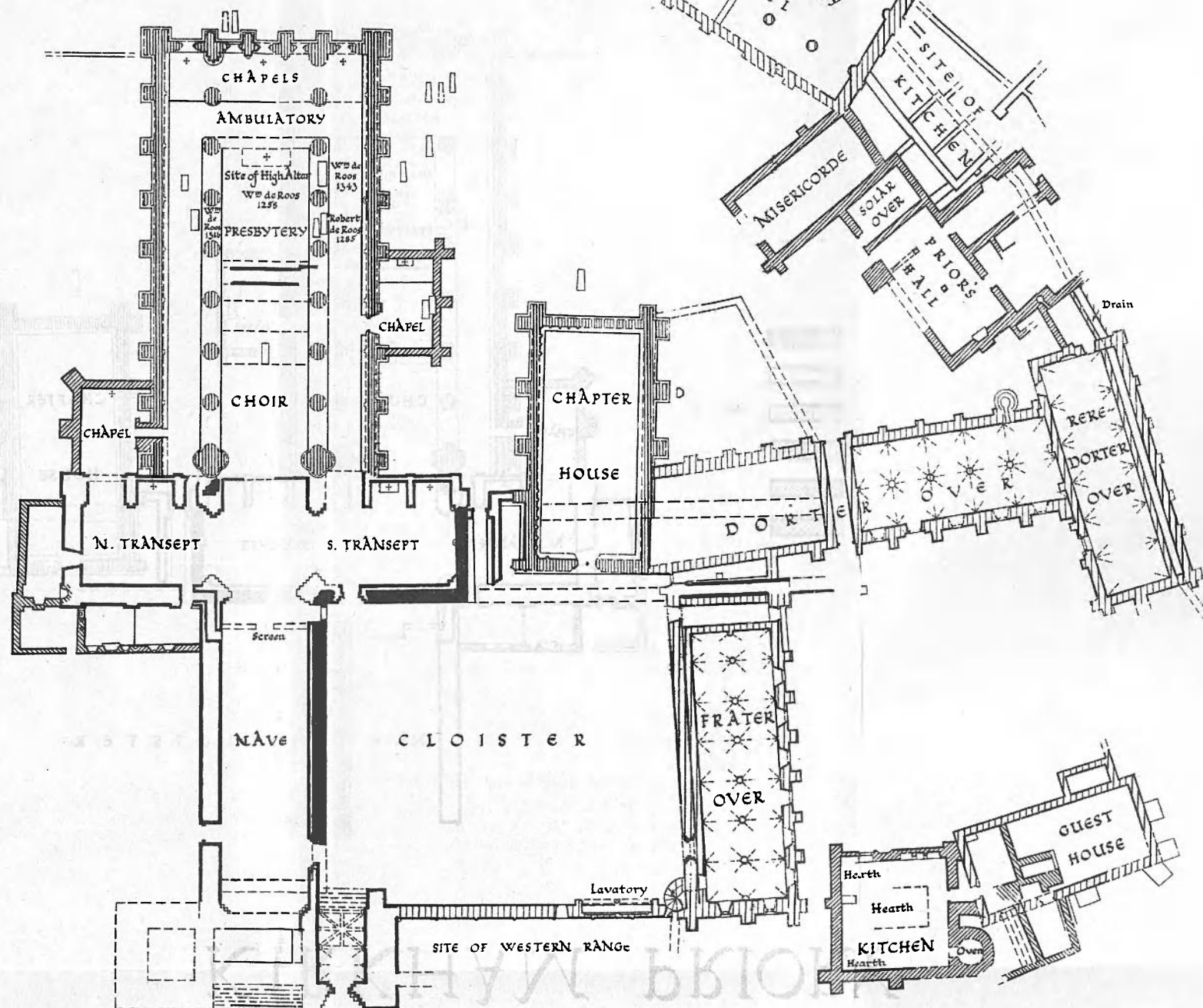
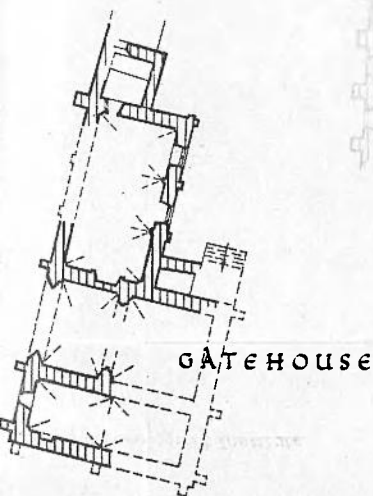
The walls of the nave are covered with a fine series of frescoes. These date from 1450-1460, and were preserved with whitewash. They were discovered in 1851 and promptly re-whitewashed, but in 1878 they were uncovered and restored. On the N. side the principal subjects are:—St. George, St. Christopher, Herod's feast, the Coronation of the Virgin, the martyrdom of St. Edmund, and the murder of St. Thomas Becket. To the W. of the S. transept-arch is a series representing the history of St. Catherine of Alexandria. The seven corporeal acts of mercy are shown in a broad band running above the S. nave-arches, and between the clearstorey windows above this band there is a much damaged picture supposed to show the Assumption. In the next clearstorey-space is the burial of the Virgin, and below this a series of scenes from the Passion.

After tea the members proceeded to Kirkham Priory (Pl. xvii) where they were addressed by Mr. Clapham. Kirkham Priory was founded for Black or Austin Canons by Walter l'Espece between 1122-30. In the early years of the priory there appears to have been a strong movement within the monastic body towards a transfer to the Cistercian order and the erection of a 'minority' Augustinian house at Linton. The movement, however, came to nothing. The first church at Kirkham was a small, aisleless, cruciform building, which was enlarged towards the E. c. 1180, when an unusual towered façade was built also at the

KIRKHAM  
PRIORY



1140	—	■
1180	- - -	▨
1230	—	▩
Late 13 <sup>th</sup> Century	—	▨
14 <sup>th</sup> Century	—	▩
15 <sup>th</sup> " and later	—	▨



0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
Scale of Feet

# KIRKHAM PRIORY

Plan by H.M. Office of Works.

W. end. In the first half of the thirteenth century, as in several other Yorkshire houses, the presbytery was rebuilt on a much larger scale and though but a fragment of this work is still standing it may be compared with the largely complete structures at Rievaulx and Whitby. The church was the burial place of the powerful family of Roos of Helmsley. The priory was suppressed among the greater houses in 1539 when the revenue amounted to £269 a year. The site is now a national monument, vested in H.M. Office of Works, who have completely uncovered the foundations.

The chief surviving buildings are (a) the fine late thirteenth-century gatehouse bearing the arms of Scrope, Roos, Forz, l'Epec, Graystock, Clare, England and Vaux, and figure-sculpture, (b) the thirteenth-century double-bay lavatory in the W. wall of the cloister, and (c) the fragment of the E. end of the church.

The curious dislocation of the planning of the E. range is due to the intention of rebuilding the whole transept further E., a scheme which appears never to have materialised. An unusually complete infirmary plan has been uncovered. (*O. of W. Guide*, 1932.)

At 9.0 p.m. a lecture on 'Roman York' was given by the Rev. Angelo Raine in the Tempest Anderson Hall.

## Tuesday, 17th July

At 9.30 the members motored to Bishopthorpe and were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The history of this manor-house of the archbishops of York begins in 1240-1241 with the grant of the dwelling-house and its appurtenances to the dean and chapter of York as trustees of the property of the see. The beautiful chapel of the house is of this date; but most of the building was rebuilt during the eighteenth century in the fashionable neo-Gothic style of the time, of which it is an extremely interesting example. This work and the gatehouse were due to Archbishop Drummond (1761-1776). The north wing of the house, a picturesque gabled building, is seventeenth-century brickwork. The dining-room, looking out upon the Ouse, and the drawing-room contain a fine series of portraits of the archbishops of York.

At 11.30 the party reached Selby, and was received at the Abbey by Canon J. Solloway and addressed by Mr. Clapham. The Benedictine Abbey of Selby (Pl. xviii) took its rise from the cell and chapel of Benedict, an anchorite, and first abbot in 1069. The chapel occupied the site of the later chapel of the town and the site of the abbey was moved to its present position in the time of abbot Hugh de Lacy early in the twelfth century. His church consisted of a presbytery of the three-apse type, transepts with apsidal eastern chapels and an aisled nave with western towers

(never completed). The first work extended only to the E. bay of the nave, the rest of the nave being completed at a leisurely rate extending through the twelfth century and well into the thirteenth.

The new presbytery was begun c. 1280, outside the earlier E. end. The earliest work is the N. aisle and arcade; this was followed by the sacristy, S. aisle and arcade, and the work was completed after 1330 by the completion of the superstructure, the main E. wall and the portion erected after the destruction of the twelfth-century presbytery. The fifteenth century is represented by the Lathom Chapel (founded by the will of John Lathom, 1476), the W. window of the nave c. 1413 and the N. window of the transept. The abbey was dissolved in 1539, when it was valued at £719 a year. The central tower fell in 1690, carrying with it much of the S. arm of the transept and the W. end of the S. choir, aisle. The ruined parts were patched up and so remained until the rebuilding of the S. transept and central tower in recent years. The disastrous fire of 1906 destroyed the whole of the timber-vaulting of the choir, the nave and transept roofs and the wooden fittings of the church, besides doing much damage to the carved stone-work of the choir. The glass of the great E. window was not severely damaged. The Last Judgement, in the tracery, is mainly old as are many of the figures in the main lights, which include a Jesse tree.

The monuments in the church included two incised slabs with figures of abbots in pontificals (Lawrence Selby, 1504, and John Barwic, 1526), a third slab to John Shireburn, 1407, much damaged, and a coped slab of Abbot Alexander, 1221. There are also three effigies: (a) a lady of the Hammerton family, c. 1290; (b) a knight of the same family, c. 1300, and (c) an alabaster altar-tomb and effigy of John Lord Darcy, 1411.

The monastic buildings lay to the S. of the church, but have been entirely demolished. There are, however, some remains of the great barn to the S.W. of the church at the end of James Street.

At 12.20 the company visited Brayton church under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. The church of Brayton was constructed about 1140, and originally consisted of an aisleless nave, of which only the four angles remain, and a chancel possibly terminating in an apse. The remains of twelfth-century date are the chancel-arch and western part of the N. and S. walls of the chancel, the tower and tower-arch, and the S. doorway with its four richly ornamented orders, including beak-heads and medallions with armed figures.

During the thirteenth century the aisles were added and the end of the chancel lengthened; the chancel windows are insertions of the same period. The clearstorey and spire with an octagonal lantern are fifteenth-century additions. There is a tomb in the S. wall of the chancel to George, Lord Darcy (*d.* 1558) and his wife. The effigies have been badly damaged, both heads having disappeared. (*York Archaeological Society, July 22nd, 1897.*)

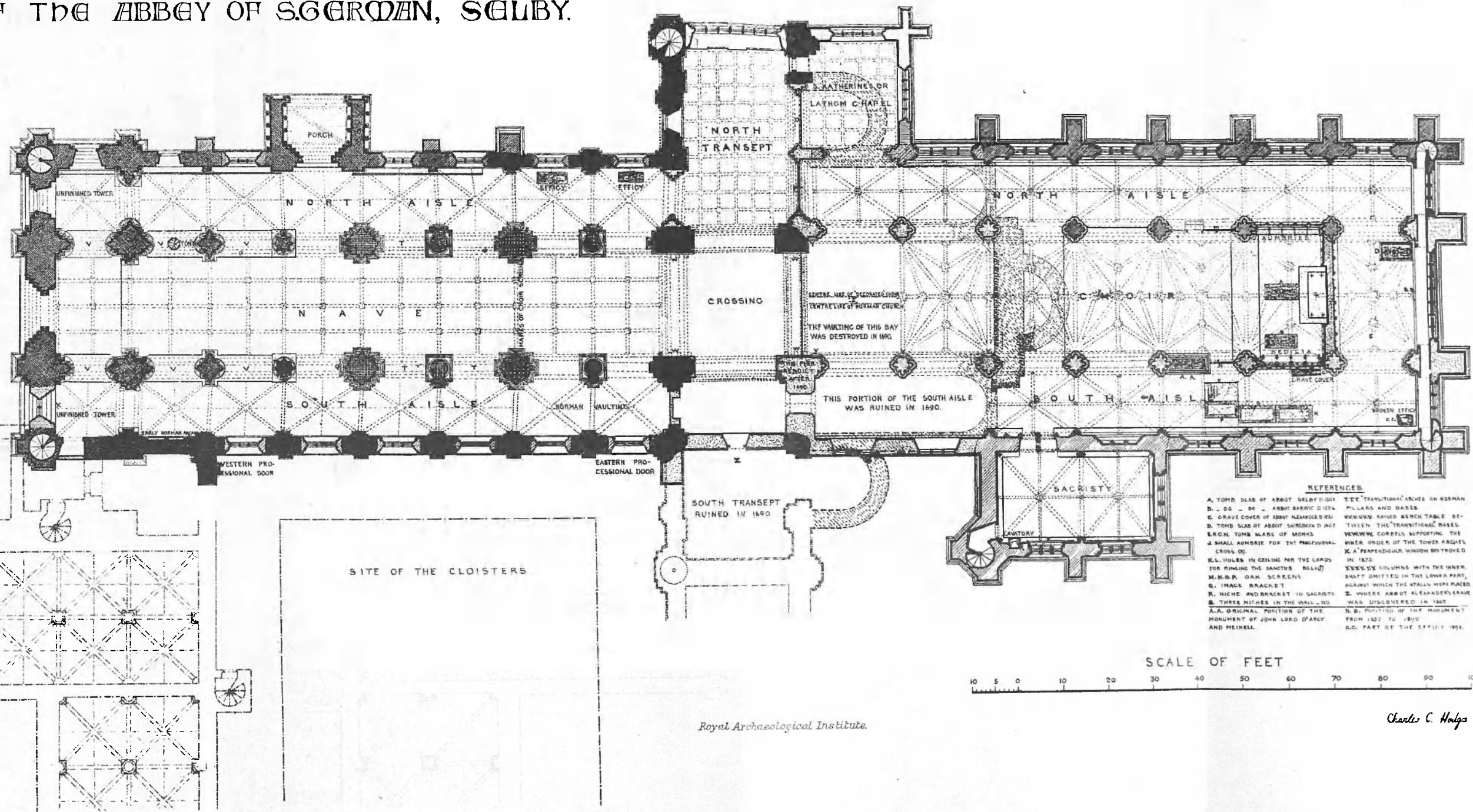


A PLAN OF THE ABBEY OF S. GERMAN, SELBY.

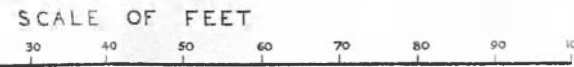
EXPLANATION OF THE SHADING ETC

- FIRST NORMAN WORK IS SHADED THUS [diagonal lines]
- SECOND DO---DO---DO---DO [horizontal lines]
- THIRD DO---DO---DO---DO [vertical lines]
- TRANSITIONAL DO---DO [cross-hatch]
- FIRST DECORATED WORK DO [stippled]
- SECOND DO---DO---DO---DO [horizontal lines]
- THIRD DO---DO---DO---DO [vertical lines]
- FOURTH DO---DO---DO---DO [cross-hatch]
- PERPENDICULAR DO---DO [stippled]
- MODERN DO [white]

- BUILDINGS DESTROYED ARE LINED THUS [dashed line]
- NORMAN FOUNDATIONS REMAINING DO---DO [dashed line]
- VAULTING AND CEILINGS DO---DO [dashed line]
- FOUNDATIONS UNCOVERED IN 1890-1 [dotted line]



- REFERENCES
- A. TOMB SLAB OF ABBOT SELBY D. 1034
  - B. DO - DO - ABBOT BARNY D. 1074
  - C. GRAVE COVER OF ABBOT NEARBY D. 1074
  - D. TOMB SLAB OF ABBOT GURNEY D. 1074
  - E. TOMB SLAB OF MONK
  - F. SMALL ALMSBAG FOR THE PROCESSIONAL CROSS (13)
  - G. HOLES IN CEILING FOR THE LORDS FOR RINGING THE SANCTUS BELL (13)
  - H. N.B.D. OAK SCREENS
  - I. IMAGE BRACKET
  - J. NICHE AND BRACKET IN SACRISTY
  - K. THREE NICHE IN THE WALL DO
  - L. ORIGINAL POSITION OF THE MONUMENT OF JOHN LORD D'ARCY AND HEINELL
  - M. TRANSITIONAL ARCHES ON NORMAN PILLARS AND BASSIS
  - N. RAISED BENCH TABLE BETWEEN THE TRANSITIONAL BASSIS
  - O. VENERABLE CORBELS SUPPORTING THE INNER ORDER OF THE TOWER ARCHES
  - P. A PERPENDICULAR WINDOW DESTROYED IN 1873
  - Q. SEVEN COLUMNS WITH THE INNER SHAFT OMITTED IN THE LOWER PART, AGAINST WHICH THE STALLS WERE PLACED
  - R. WHERE ABBOT ALEXANDER'S GRAVE WAS DISCOVERED IN 1847
  - S. POSITION OF THE MONUMENT FROM 1837 TO 1873
  - T. PART OF THE EFFIGY 1854



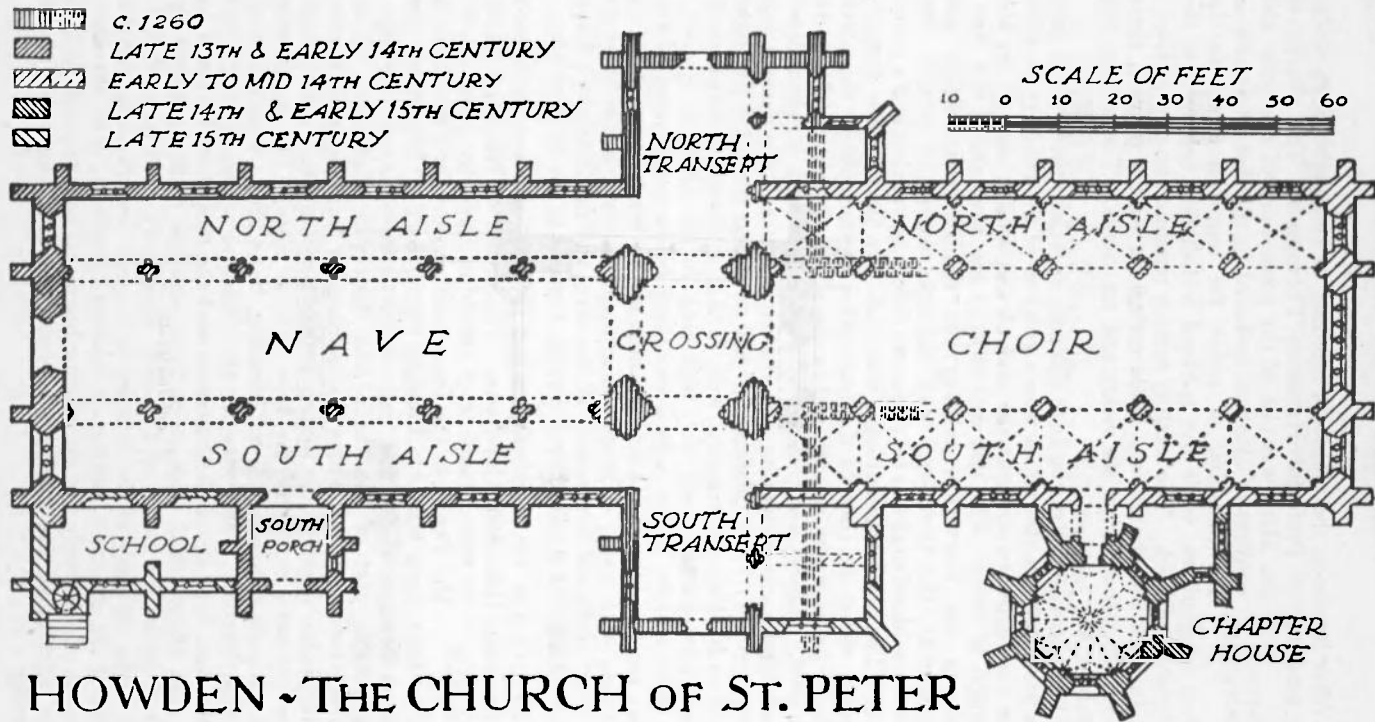
Royal Archaeological Institute.

Charles C. Hodgkin del. 1892

After luncheon the members motored to Hemingborough under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. The church of St. Mary was one of the possessions of the prior and convent of Durham included in the district known as **HEMING-BOROUGH** Howdenshire, of which the temporal lord was the bishop of Durham, while the spiritual jurisdiction belonged to the archbishop of York. The wealthy rectory remained unappropriated ; but in 1426 the church was made collegiate, with a provost, three canons or prebendaries, six vicars and six clerks. The college was dissolved in 1548.

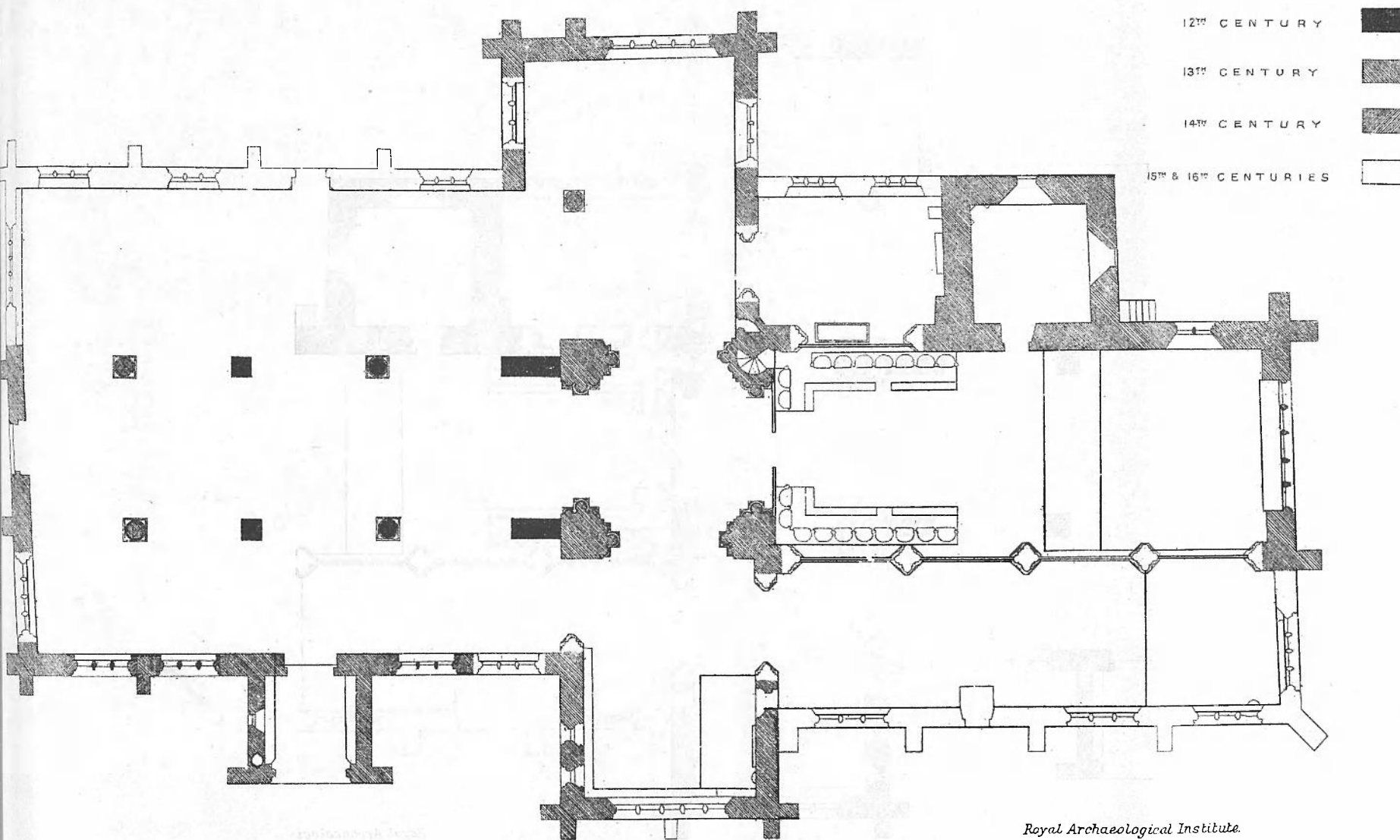
The two E. bays of the nave probably represent the aisleless nave of a pre-Conquest church, of which portions of the masonry survive. This was enlarged towards the end of the twelfth century by the addition of aisles. The two east bays of the nave are of this date. Early in the fourteenth century the chancel was rebuilt and lengthened ; the tower-arch and transepts were also rebuilt, two bays were added to the nave, the south aisle was widened and a porch made. The north transept has a west aisle. In the fifteenth century, possibly about the time of the foundation of the college, the north aisle of the nave was rebuilt, and in the sixteenth century the south side of the chancel was covered by a wide aisle with a four-centred arcade, and a chapel was built in the angle between the chancel and north transept. The clearstory of the nave and the large five-light windows in the south transept were further additions of this period. The tower and tall spire were also built in the fifteenth century : the washing-tubs in the hollow moulding below the parapet of the tower are the rebus of John Wessington, or Washington, prior of Durham, 1416-1445. The church contains much fine woodwork in the choir-stalls and bench-ends of the nave, and the indent of a large brass, possibly that of the first provost, remains in the chancel floor.

At 3.15 p.m. the members reached Wressle, and were addressed by Professor Hamilton Thompson. The manor of Wressle appears **WRESSLE** to have passed from the Mowbrays, by purchase, to the Percys in the fourteenth century, and the castle is said to have been built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, the younger brother of the first earl of Northumberland, in 1380-90. The greater part of the castle was destroyed 1648-1650. The fourteenth-century castle was a quadrangular building with towers at the angles, much of the same type as Sheriff Hutton, Bolton, and other northern castles of the later Middle Ages. The south side with its angle towers is still left standing, but a fire in 1796 rendered it uninhabitable. This contained the principal rooms, with the hall on the first floor above the basement and the chapel in the tower to the east, above which appears to have been the room described by Leland under the name of Paradise, apparently used as a library. The ashlar masonry of the building is in good preservation, and the whole of the structure, with good traceried windows, is an excellent example of a strongly fortified manor house. There are some traces of an outer moat, and the Derwent runs near to the west side of the building.

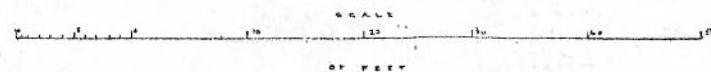


HOWDEN • THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER

GROUND PLAN OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HEMINGBOROUGH



Royal Archaeological Institute.



At 4.0 p.m. the company reached Howden under the guidance of Mr. Clapham. The church of St. Peter at Howden (Fig. 6, and *Pl. xx B*) was given at the Conquest to the Prior and HOWDEN convent of Durham, and large gritstones in transept and nave are perhaps taken from a pre-Conquest church. In 1267 Archbishop Giffard made the church collegiate with five prebendaries. The prebends were Howden, Barnby, Thorpe, Skelton and Saltmarsh. A sixth prebend of Skipwith was created in 1279. The college was of the clear value of £61 2s. 10½d. in 1535, and was suppressed under Edward VI.

A new church was begun at Howden about 1260, the choir being built at the cost of John, one of the canons (*d.* 1272). The first work included an aisleless choir, transepts with an eastern aisle of three bays and a crossing. The aisled nave was begun c. 1280 and finished in the first decade of the fourteenth century. The S. porch was added shortly after. The aisleless choir was replaced by the existing structure in the first half of the fourteenth-century and the transept aisles were altered by the extension of the former middle bay eastwards. (Foundations of this arrangement have been found E. of the S. transept.) The beautiful chapter-house was added by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham (1388-1406) and the small adjoining chapel was added by the same bishop. The central tower was partly built by Skirlaw, but the upper stage is a late fifteenth-century addition. The extension of the chapel in the S. transept and the school on the S. side of the nave are works of the same or slightly later period. The choir of Howden fell into ruins in 1696, and the church is now confined to the transept, crossing and nave. Under the E. arch of the crossing is a fine late fifteenth-century stone pulpitum, and the doorways into the choir-aisles belong to the same work.

The church contains two monuments of interest; (a) a crossed-legged knight of c. 1300-10 with a shield of the Saltmarsh arms, and (b) a knight and lady of about the same date under a canopy with the arms of Metham.

To the S.E. of the church are some remains of the manor-house of the Bishops of Durham. These include a house representing Bishop Skirlaw's great hall with its vaulted porch on the N. side and the doors opening into the offices on the W. The gateway, further W., is the work of Cardinal Langley (1406-1437) and bears his arms (*Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xxii).

Wednesday, 18th July

At 10.0 a.m. the members left by train for Beverley, where they visited the Minster under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. St. John of Beverley, bishop of York (*d.* 705), BEVERLEY MINSTER founded a religious community at the place called Inderawuda, which was probably on the site of the present Minster. This community developed on secular rather than on monastic lines, and during the later Saxon period there seemed to



have been at Beverley seven canons with equal shares in the common fund and with a common lodging known as the Bedern. The church and its buildings were an object of interest with the archbishops of York in the first part of the eleventh century, under whom they were enlarged and adorned. After the Conquest the chapter became a wealthy corporation with rights and privileges which it maintained constantly against the claims of its patrons the archbishops. To the seven original prebends an eighth was added, but it was long before its holder was recognised as a member of the chapter, and a ninth prebend held by the archbishop was not recognised as entitling him to take part in the deliberations of the canons. At the head of the establishment was a provost who looked after the finances of the church and was sometimes, but not by virtue of his office, one of the canons. During the Middle Ages the church was regarded as the mother church of the East Riding, and as one of the secondary cathedral churches of the diocese of York, but after the dissolution of the chapter in the reign of Edward VI it became merely a parish church.

Of the Saxon building, most of which probably existed till the fourteenth century, there are no remains, and it does not seem that after the Conquest the church received any important additions, although fragments of twelfth-century stonework are built up in the later walls. The present building was begun in the second quarter of the thirteenth century with the choir and east and west transepts. The date of the beginning of this work is fixed by an indulgence granted by Archbishop Gray in July, 1232. The nave did not follow until the next century, when the beautiful design of the choir was taken as its model with such differences in detail as the fashion of the age required. The use of Purbeck marble throughout the eastern part of the church disappears in the nave. Owing to the existence of the older building while the new nave was in progress, there was a slight error in the setting-out which was not rectified until the west bays were reached. These, with the towers and north porch, were not completed until the fifteenth century: the south-west tower encroached upon a chapel in the churchyard, of which a portion is still visible, forming the foundation of the tower. In the same century the north aisle of the choir was prolonged by a chapel which covered the north wall of the Lady Chapel at the east end of the church.

The vault of the choir is continued over the Lady Chapel, in which a large east window, which retains much old glass, was inserted in 1419. The high altar and presbytery were greatly beautified in the second quarter of the fourteenth century when the altar screen was made and the famous Percy tomb erected. These additions are masterpieces of fourteenth-century sculpture. There is a fine effigy of the same period in the north-west transept, probably that of Nicholas Hugate, provost and canon, who died in 1338. The sedilia on the south side of the altar are of wood, and the fine series of stalls was made at the end of the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The organ screen is modern. There is a Jacobean font with cover.



A. HEMINGBOROUGH CHURCH: EARLY 16TH-CENTURY PANELLING  
IN S. TRANSEPT



B. HOWDEN PRIORY: CHAPTER-HOUSE,  
LATE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

*Photos: J. Charlton*

Of the collegiate buildings nothing is left : the octagonal chapter-house on the north side of the choir has disappeared, but the thirteenth-century stair to it, beautiful in design and detail, remains.

At noon the company proceeded to St. Mary's church, again under the guidance of Professor Hamilton Thompson. This church was a parochial chapel attached to the prebend of **ST. MARY'S, BEVERLEY**, St. Martin's altar in the Minster, between the prebends in which the cure of souls in Beverley was divided. It is a large cruciform building with central tower, which developed gradually from a twelfth-century aisleless church with transepts. There are remains of the earlier buildings in the north transept. The church, however, in the main was rebuilt in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The choir with its aisles belongs to the first half of the fourteenth century. On the north-east side is the beautiful Lady Chapel, with a sacristy above : this chapel is remarkable for the beauty and originality of its detail, especially as regards the design of its vault and wall-shafts. The north transept, with a large east chapel upon a substructure, is of more than one date. The south transept, with its east aisle, was rebuilt early in the fifteenth century. The tower, nave and south porch were also rebuilt during this period. The detail of all the fifteenth-century work is excellent, and the whole church is one of the most noble parish churches in England. There is a fifteenth-century screen in the east arch of the tower, and the flat wooden roof of the chancel has interesting panels representing the kings of England from the ninth to the sixteenth century.

Close to the church is the North Bar, a brick gateway built in 1409-10, by which the town was entered on this side. Two other gateways still remained in the sixteenth century, but have been destroyed : the town, however, was never walled.

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks to Dr. Walter Collinge and Lieut.-Col. B. S. Browne for the successful arrangements of the meeting was passed by acclamation.

## OTHER MEETINGS OF THE INSTITUTE

### A. SPRING MEETING AT DORCHESTER AND EWELME, OXON

Saturday, 26th May, 1934

The members assembled at mid-day at Dorchester Abbey, which was described by Mr. J. N. L. Myres, F.S.A. After luncheon the members proceeded to Ewelme where the church, almshouses and school were described by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

### B. AUTUMN MEETING AT HAM HOUSE AND KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

Wednesday, 26th September, 1934

In the morning the members visited Ham House, by kind permission of the Earl of Dysart, and Petersham church. After luncheon the members inspected Lovekyn's chapel, the parish church of All Saints and other ancient houses in Kingston-upon-Thames. Mr. W. E. St. Lawrence Finny, M.D., F.S.A., acted as guide during the day.

### C. MEETINGS IN LONDON

Wednesday, 7th February, 1934

The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. M. R. Holmes read a paper entitled 'Some hafted weapons of the Middle Ages,' illustrated with lantern-slides.

The Chairman, Dr. J. F. Nichols, F.S.A., and Major H. D. Barnes, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 7th March, 1934

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., Editor, in the chair.

Two short papers, illustrated with lantern-slides, were read on 'Recent Excavations on Early Iron Age Sites in the West of England.' The papers were by:—

Mr. H. St. George Gray, F.S.A., on Meare Lake Village; Mr. G. C. Dunning, on Salmonsbury Camp, Bourton-on-the-Water.

The Chairman, Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A., Dr. G. C. Brooke, F.S.A., and Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 11th April, 1934

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the chair.

Mr. Iorwerth C. Peate read a paper entitled 'Archaeology and Welsh Folk Culture,' illustrated with lantern-slides.

Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., Professor V. G. Gordon Childe, F.S.A., Mrs. T. V. Wheeler, F.S.A., Mr. C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., and Mr. Ernest Woolley, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 9th May, 1934

Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

Dr. H. O'N. Hencken, F.S.A., read a paper entitled 'The Second Harvard Archaeological Mission in Ireland: the Excavation of the cemetery-cairn of Knockast and of the Ballinderry Crannogs,' illustrated with lantern-slides.

The Chairman, Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A., Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A., and Dr. Graham Clarke, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 6th June, 1934

Annual General Meeting, held in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W., at 4.30 p.m.

The President (Sir Charles Oman) in the chair.

1. *Report of the Council*

The adoption of the report of the Council for the year 1933, which had been circulated, was proposed by Mr. Ernest Woolley, F.S.A., seconded by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., and carried unanimously.

2. *Balance Sheet*

The adoption of the balance sheet was proposed by Lt.-Col. B. S. Browne, seconded by Colonel J. W. R. Parker, F.S.A., and carried unanimously.

3. *Retirement of the Council*

It was announced that the following members of the Council retire by rotation :—

A. R. Martin, F.S.A.

G. McN. Rushforth, F.S.A.

Colonel J. W. R. Parker, C.B., F.S.A.

W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A.

G. C. Dunning.

The Council recommended the election of the following in the vacant places :—

E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.

Olwen Brogan.

P. K. Baillie-Reynolds, F.S.A.

C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A.

W. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A.

All of whom were duly elected.



In the place of the senior retiring Vice-President, the Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester, who becomes an honorary Vice-President, Colonel J. W. R. Parker, F.S.A., was proposed and elected Vice-President; and Mr. Ernest Woolley, F.S.A., was reappointed Hon. Auditor, Messrs. Francis Nicholls and White continuing to act as auditors.

In place of the late Sir George Duckworth, C.B., F.S.A., Mr. H. L. Bradfer-Lawrence, F.S.A., was proposed and elected as Treasurer.

The ordinary meeting followed the business meeting at 5 o'clock, when Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., read a paper entitled 'The Bishop's Palace of St. David and Lamphey,' illustrated by lantern-slides.

The President, Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., and Mr. W. H. Godfrey, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Wednesday, 7th November, 1934

The Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

Miss K. E. M. Murray, B.Litt., read a paper entitled 'The Chancery Court of the Cinque Ports.'

The Chairman, Dr. Rose Graham, F.S.A., and Dr. J. F. Nichols, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.

Tuesday, 11th December, 1934

Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, V.P.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

Professor V. Gordon Childe, B.Litt., F.S.A., read a paper entitled 'Celtic Forts and Duns in Scotland' illustrated with lantern-slides.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, F.S.A., Dr. H. O'N. Hencken, F.S.A., and Mr. Christopher Hawkes, F.S.A., contributed to the subsequent discussion.