

REPORT OF THE SUMMER MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT YORK, 1948

I. PREFACE, AND SUMMARY OF THE MEETING

The Summer Meeting of the Institute in 1948 was held at York from Thursday the 24th to Wednesday the 30th of June, in association with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and the Yorkshire Architectural and York Archaeological Society. The first four days of the Meeting coincided with the Summer Meeting of the Council for British Archaeology, and for these days the programmes of the two Meetings were concerted. The Officers and Council of the Institute desire to place on record their thanks, on behalf of the whole body of participants, to the President (Sir Cyril Fox, Ph.D., F.B.A., P.S.A.), Secretary (Miss Kathleen Kenyon, M.A., F.S.A.), and Executive Committee of the Council for British Archaeology for this act of collaboration, and for the privilege of taking part in the events on their programme that are indicated below, and equally their gratitude to the authorities of the Yorkshire societies associated with the Institute for the Meeting, especially to the Chairman of the Local Committee, Mr. J. B. Morrell, J.P., and to its Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. M. Waterman, of the Department of Archaeology in the Yorkshire Museum, who excited general admiration and satisfaction by his discharge of his exacting duties.

Patrons of the Meeting comprised the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor of York (Alderman W. Dobbie, C.B.E., M.P.), the Lord Archbishop of York (The Most Rev. C. F. Garbett, P.C., D.D.), the Dean of York (The Very Rev. E. Milner-White, D.S.O.), and the Earls of Feversham and Scarborough; and members of the Local Committee were Mr. T. C. Benfield, Town Clerk of York; Mr. J. L. Brockbank, M.A.; Mr. H. Hess, Curator of the City of York Art Gallery; Mr. J. A. Knowles, F.S.A.; the Rev. Angelo Raine, M.A., City Archivist of York; Mr. J. Scholes, Curator of the York Castle Museum; Mr. J. Stuart Syme, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; Mr. Geoffrey Thompson, M.A., F.S.A.; and Mr. R. Wagstaffe, Keeper of the Yorkshire Museum.

The President of the Institute, Miss Joan Evans, D.Litt., D.Lit., V-P.S.A., was present throughout, and there attended in all 73 persons, 52 being Members and 21 guests, members and guests of the three Yorkshire societies, and participants in the Meeting of the Council for British Archaeology. The Lord Mayor received the company on the Thursday evening at the Mansion House, where were displayed the City plate and pictures, and on subsequent days visits were paid both to the York Castle Museum and to the Yorkshire Museum, which was also the scene of the evening and Sunday morning meetings made free to the Institute by the Council for British Archaeology.

The series of visits and excursions made is set out in the following synopsis, with the names of the party's guides, and page-references to the accounts of the buildings and sites which follow below, reprinted or expanded from the illustrated Programme issued as usual for the Meeting. A Plan of the City of York will be found opposite to p. 77.

		PAGE
Thursday, June 24th	York Minster (The Rev. Chancellor Harrison)	
	(with plan)	75
	York: church of St. Martin-cum-Gregory (The Rev. D. D. Haw)	76
Friday, June 25th	Skipsea Brough (Mr. P. K. Baillie Reynolds)	86
	Bridlington Priory (Sir Alfred Clapham) (with plan)	82
	Boynton Church (Mr. A. R. Dufty) (with illustrations)	85
	Rudstone, the Prehistoric Monolith in the churchyard (Mr. Baillie Reynolds)	72

		PAGE
	Burton Agnes Old Hall (Miss M. E. Wood)	87
	Burton Agnes House (Mr. Dufty) (with illustration)	87
	Burton Agnes Church (Mr. Dufty)	84
	Evening Meeting at York with the Council for British Archaeology: lectures by Dr. I. A. Richmond and Prof. Stuart Piggott on 'The Iron Age in Yorkshire'	73
Saturday, June 26th	York: The Treasurer's House (Miss E. Brunskill) and the Merchant Adventurers' Hall (Miss E. M. Dunsford)	78
	York: All Saints', North Street (Mr. J. A. Knowles) ..	77
	York: The Assembly Rooms (Miss Brunskill)	80
	York: The Yorkshire Museum, Hospitium Museum of Roman Antiquities, and Multangular Tower (Mr. D. M. Waterman and Dr. Richmond)	73
	York: St. Mary's Abbey (Sir Alfred Clapham)	78
	Evening Visit to York Castle Museum (Mr. J. Scholes)	77
Sunday, June 27th	Morning Meeting at York with the Council for British Archaeology: lectures by Dr. Waterman on 'Viking and Early Medieval York', and by the Rev. J. S. Purvis, M.A., D.D., F.S.A., on 'Discoveries in York Diocesan Registers'	74, 76
	York: The King's Manor (Mr. J. Stuart Syme and Mr. R. J. A. Bunnnett)	79
	Tour of the Walls of York (Sir Alfred Clapham)	77
	Merchant Taylors' Hall, and the Norman House in the Stonegate, York (Miss Wood)	78
	Evening Meeting with the Council for British Archaeology: lecture by Miss I. P. Pressley on 'Georgian York' ..	80
Monday, June 28th	Ebberston Lodge (Prof. Geoffrey Webb)	87
	Hackness Hall (Prof. Webb)	88
	Hackness Church, and Pre-Conquest Crosses (Sir Alfred Clapham)	82
	Scarborough: Exhibitions of the Civic Plate and Charters and of Antiquities from Scarborough and district (Mr. T. L. Gwatkin and others)	72
	Scarborough, Early Iron Age Settlement-site and Roman Signal-Station (Mr. Baillie Reynolds)	72, 74
	Scarborough Castle (Mr. Baillie Reynolds)	86
	Scarborough Church (Sir Alfred Clapham)	82
Tuesday, June 29th	Beverley: the Minster and St. Mary's Church (Sir Alfred Clapham) (with plan)	80, 81
	Hull: Holy Trinity Church (Mr. F. W. Brooks)	84
	Burton Constable House (Prof. Webb) (with illustration)	
	Hull: Wilberforce House (Mr. J. B. Fay) and the Georgian Architecture of the City (Col. R. A. Alec- Smith)	89
Wednesday, June 30th	Rotherham: the Church and Bridge Chapel (Sir Alfred Clapham)	84
	The 'Roman Rigs' (Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil)	73
	Wentworth Castle ¹ (Prof. Webb)	88
	Conisborough Castle (Mr. O'Neil)	86

¹ The visit to Wentworth Woodhouse announced for this day in the Meeting Pro-

gramme had unavoidably to be cancelled, owing to the death of Lord Fitzwilliam.

Thanks are due to the guides for their expositions, and particularly to the Chairman and members of the Library, Museum, and Art Gallery Committee of Scarborough for their Exhibition of the Civic Plate and Charters at the Town Hall, and of Antiquities at the Public Library, where they most kindly received the Institute on the 28th with tea. Thanks for permission to make the various visits are due to the Lord Mayor of York, to the Dean of York and the incumbents of the various churches, to the Ministry of Works in respect of the monuments in its ownership or guardianship, and to the proprietors and tenants of buildings visited, namely the National Trust, the Yorkshire School for the Blind, Capt. M. Wickham-Boynton, J.P., Brig. R. C. J. Chichester-Constable, D.S.O., J.P., D.L., the Lord Derwent, Major R. de Wend Fenton, and the Urban District Councils of Barnsley and of Conisborough; also to the Hull Corporation Museums Committee and Mr. J. B. Fay, and to Col. R. A. Alec-Smith for his exposition of the Georgian architecture of Hull. Appreciation should also be recorded of the meals served on the various excursion days at the Spa Café, Bridlington; the Bell and Blue Bell Hotels, Driffeld; the St. Nicholas Hotel, Scarborough; the Paragon Street Restaurant, Hull; the Whitehall Restaurant, Rotherham; and the Danum Hotel, Doncaster; and of the motor-coach service provided by the Pullman Bus Company, Ltd., of York.

The Institute first held a Summer Meeting at York in 1846 (Report, *Arch. Journ.*, iii, 270, and in full in special volume published in 1848), and last in 1934, under the Presidency of the late Sir Charles Oman. Of this last Meeting there are still available copies of the Programme (*price 2s. 6d., post free 2s. 10d.*), and of the Report, offprinted from its place in *Arch. Journ.*, xci, 347-401 (*price 5s., post free 5s. 4d.*), which may be obtained through the Office of the Institute, Lancaster House, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Offprint copies of the present Meeting Report may be obtained likewise, *price 5s., post free 5s. 4d.* (and see further inside cover). In preparing it, the Editor has had assistance for which he wishes to put his gratitude on record, both from the named contributors to it, in their articles and notes, and also from the Hon. Secretary and Assistant Secretary, from Mr. Waterman as Hon. Secretary of the Meeting, from Mr. O'Neil as Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, from Mr. W. H. Godfrey as Director of the National Buildings Record, from Mr. M. R. Apted, for photographs, and from his son Mr. C. N. Hawkes.

2. PREHISTORIC, ROMAN, ANGLIAN AND ANGLO-DANISH ANTIQUITIES

Prehistoric archaeology made no great part of the business of this Meeting. However, the visit to the *Yorkshire Museum* on the afternoon of the 26th June, under the guidance of Mr. Waterman, gave an opportunity of viewing its prehistoric collections; and on the 25th, in the East Riding of the county, Mr. Baillie Reynolds demonstrated the evidently prehistoric *Rudstone monolith* (Pl. IX), perhaps the tallest standing-stone in England (25 feet 6 inches): it is of grit, the nearest outcrop of which is over 10 miles away, in the cliffs and scars of Cayton and Carnelian Bays. It stands in Rudstone churchyard, on the N.E. side of which is a smaller stone, also grit; near this is a cist of sandstone slabs, of uncertain age but presumably ancient, and the churchyard seems to occupy the site of a spot sacred in prehistoric times.¹

On the 28th Mr. Baillie Reynolds also spoke on the site of the *Early Iron Age Settlement on Scarborough Castle Hill*, attested by the numerous pits disclosed in the excavations by Mr. F. G. Simpson mentioned below: the pottery found in them shows this to have been established by immigrants apparently from the Low Countries at the very beginning of the period, probably within the fifth century B.C.² The exhibition of antiquities from Scarborough and district seen on the same day, as above recorded, ranged from prehistoric

¹ F. and H. W. Elgee, *The Archaeology of Yorkshire* (1933), 86-7, 189, and for the comparable Devil's Arrows near Foroughbridge, *ibid.*, 87, and Frontispiece.

² R. A. Smith in *Archaeologia*, lxxvii (1927), 179-200; F. Elgee, *Early Man in N.E. Yorkshire*

(1930), 175 ff.; R. E. M. Wheeler in *A History of Scarborough*, ed. A. Rowntree (1931), ch. i, section III, 19-33; C. F. C. Hawkes in *Archaeology in England and Wales, 1914-31* (1932), 149-51: cf. *Arch. Journ.* c (1943), 188 ff., 191-2, 199 ff., 216-20 (comparison with the Fengate settlement at Peterborough).



RUDSTONE (YORKS E. RIDING) :
PREHISTORIC MONOLITH IN THE CHURCHYARD

Height 25 ft. 6 inches

(Photo by M. R. Apter)



into later times. Unfortunately time did not permit of any inspection of the remarkable *Scambridge Dykes* and other linear earthworks of the N.E. Yorkshire moorlands.³

The Iron Age Occupation of Yorkshire formed the subject of the two lectures given as noted above on the evening of the 25th at York, Dr. I. A. Richmond speaking on 'The Sites and their Historical Setting', and Prof. Stuart Piggott on 'Metalwork of the North British Iron Age' in Yorkshire and beyond it.

Lastly, when in South Yorkshire on the 30th, the Institute had its attention drawn to the 'Roman Rigs' or Ridges, a series of linear earthworks, lately much studied by Mr. F. L. Preston, on which Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil has commented as follows:—'These earthworks exist or are known to have existed continuously from the river Don just north of Sheffield in a north-easterly direction as far as the low-lying country near Mexborough. At the south-western end of this line the work is single, but elsewhere and for the greater part of its length it is double. The ditch is always on the south, i.e. towards the river Don; the bank is in places as much as 13 feet high. On general grounds the "Roman Rigs" have been regarded as a work of the Dark Ages, indeed as a boundary of the British kingdom of Elmet in the time of its co-existence with the Anglian settlement of the regions to the east and south. At one point on the line, however, there may be located a former find of early Roman coins, which, though ill-recorded, does suggest a different date. The adjacent Roman fort at Templeborough, on the south side of the Don, is known to have been a foundation of the early Roman period, perhaps even as early as the governorship of Ostorius Scapula (A.D. 47-51), who fortified the Severn-Trent line as a military frontier in 47-8; and it may well be that the 'Roman Rigs' are in fact the remains of a frontier work erected against the Roman advance from that line by the native Brigantes of the district.'⁴

Of *Roman York* the Institute on the 26th, in the grounds where stand the Yorkshire Museum and the Hospitium of St. Mary's Abbey, and with Dr. Richmond and Mr. Waterman as guides and speakers, viewed the surviving western angle of the walled legionary fortress. This, named *Eboracum* and founded in the governorship of Petillius Cerialis between A.D. 71 and 74, was rebuilt in stone early in the second century, and underwent two subsequent stone rebuildings: one, after the disastrous native incursion of 197, under Septimius Severus, and the second after that of 297, under the Caesar Constantius Chlorus, to whom then may be ascribed its most striking visible feature, the famous Multangular Tower (*Arch. Journ.*, xci (for 1934), 380-3, with plan). The Museum collections of Roman material preserved in the Hospitium are of outstanding importance; they come mainly from York itself, and notable from the site of the great cemetery discovered during the building of the main-line Railway Station, on the west bank of the Ouse. This lay immediately north-west of the Roman *colonia* of York, the civic foundation discussed fully by Dr. Richmond in his article 'The Four *Coloniae* of Roman Britain' in *Arch. Journ.*, ciii (for 1946), 74-84, with general plan of Roman York (at p. 75), and illustration of some of the exceptional discoveries from this cemetery.

Outside York, in the East Riding, the Institute on the 25th passed the site of the *Roman Villa at Rudstone*. This was excavated for the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in 1933-35 by Messrs. A. M. Woodward and K. A. Steer. There are traces of a first-century occupation, but the main building appears to date from the early third century and to have lasted until the later fourth century. It is most notable for its mosaic pavements, of which the most striking is that showing Venus at her toilet, between panels containing human and animal figures, in a muddled and deformed classical style which is

³ For these see R. E. M. Wheeler in *A History of Scarborough* (op. cit.), 34-9; F. and H. W. Elgee, *Arch. of Yorkshire*, 228-36; and for the whole prehistory of the district, this and F. Elgee, *Early Man in N.E. Yorks.*, passim. Dr. Frank Elgee died in August 1944; with the memorable obituary notice written by Mrs. H. W. Elgee in *The North-Western Naturalist*, xix (Dec. 1944), 264-72, with portrait, pl. XII, will be found a full bibliography of his published work.

⁴ A complete survey of the Roman Rigs by Mr. F. L. Preston will appear in the *Transactions of the Hunter Archaeological Society of Sheffield*, of whose Research Sub-Committee Mr. Preston is Secretary (31 Rossington Road, Sheffield 11). See also P. Hunter Blair, 'The Northumbrians and their Southern Frontier', in *Arch. Aeliana*, 4 ser., xxvi (1948), 98-126.

assignable to the fourth century without much doubt.⁵ On the 30th, again under Mr. Baillie Reynolds' guidance, the party was shown the emplacement of the *late Roman Signal-Station at Scarborough*, which is near the edge of the sea-cliff on Castle Hill, on the site of the prehistoric settlement noticed above: excavated in 1925-28 with this (and with the buildings mentioned on p. 86 pertaining to the Castle) by Mr. F. G. Simpson, its remains are now in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works. It consisted of a square stone structure, with internal wooden posts, usually interpreted as a high stone tower, within a bastioned curtain-wall, berm, and ditch, and belonged to the series of such signal-stations well known as having been built along the Yorkshire coast in the later fourth century, to give protection against Anglo-Saxon and other sea-raiders to the countryside of which York was the military capital inland.⁶

The Yorkshire Museum's material from *Anglian Cemeteries* may be dated from the middle years of the fifth century onwards, and among them those at Heworth, at Sancton, and on The Mount at York (where was a Roman cemetery already) are notable as consistent with the view, much discussed in recent years, that the city never ceased to be inhabited between the end of Roman rule and its first emergence into recorded English history.⁷

The first *English church* on the site of York Minster, founded at the baptism of Eadwine of Northumbria by Paulinus in 627, will be noticed below with its successors. The foundation of Beverley Minster (p. 80) dates likewise from the seventh century, as does that of the famous abbey of Whitby, the parent of the church of Hackness to be mentioned below with its two fragments of eighth-century sculptured cross-shafts (p. 82). The havoc brought to the Christian foundations of Anglian Northumbria by the Danes in the ninth century is well known. On the ensuing period of *Viking and Early Medieval York* the Institute heard Mr. Waterman lecture, as noted above, in the morning of 27th June. York became the seat of a Danish Viking kingdom,⁸ and not till the middle years of the tenth century did Northumbria pass finally within the united English realm. Thereafter its eleventh-century history as an Earldom culminated first in 1066 at Stamford Bridge, and then, when after Hastings it had twice revolted, in the Conqueror's 'Harrying of the North', which he concluded by keeping the Christmas of 1069 at York, in the city that he had devastated.

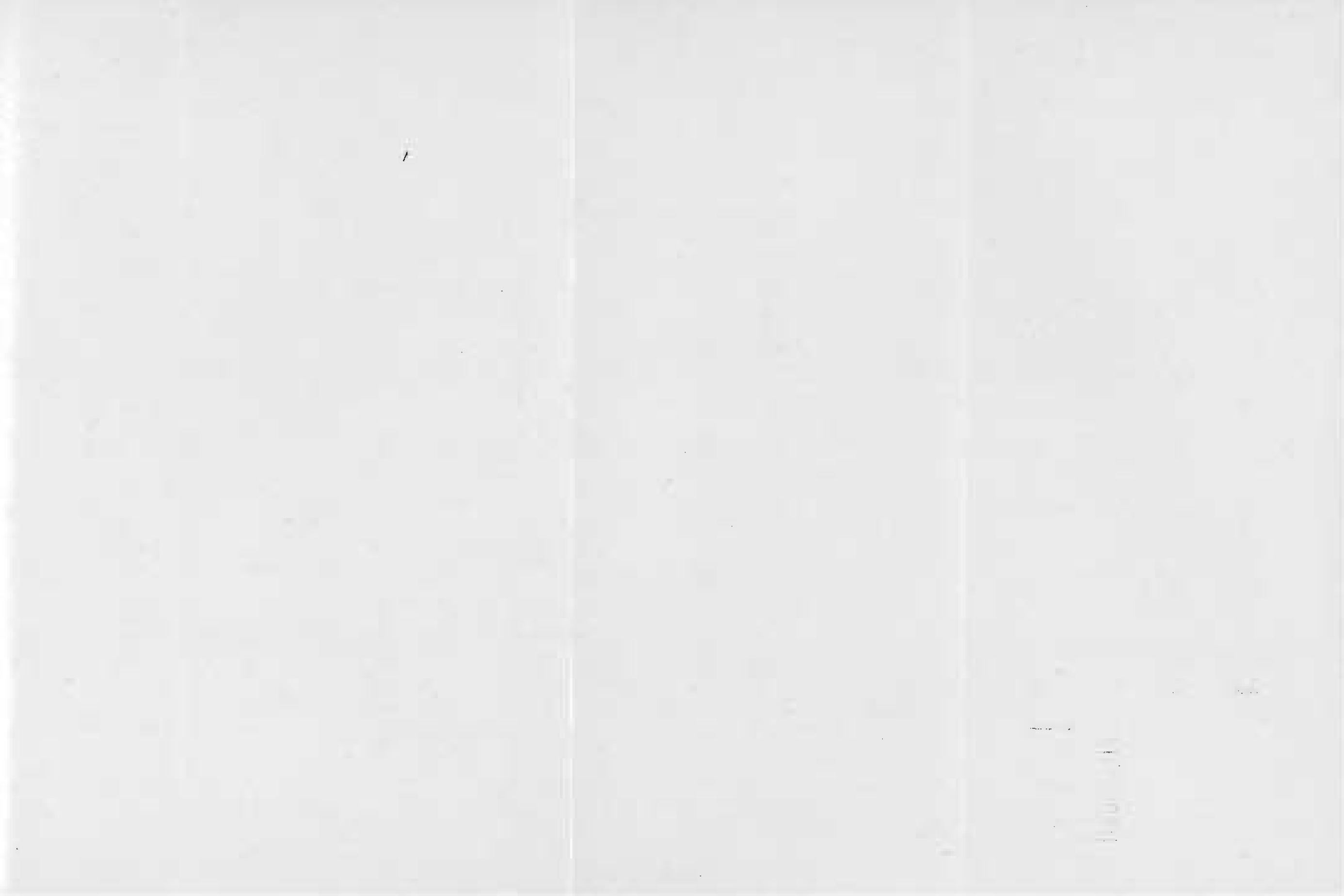
⁵ Excavation-reports: *Yorks Arch. Journ.*, xxxi, 366 ff.; xxxii, 214 ff.; xxxiii, 81 ff.; and there is a separate pamphlet on the pavements, illustrated, by Dr. I. A. Richmond.

⁶ R. G. Collingwood in *A History of Scarborough*, ed. A. Rowntree (1931), ch. ii; on the similar station at Goldsborough near Whitby, see W. Hornsby and J. D. Laverick in *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxix (1932), 203-19; and on the

pottery and chronology of all these signal-stations, M. R. Hull, *ibid.*, 220-53.

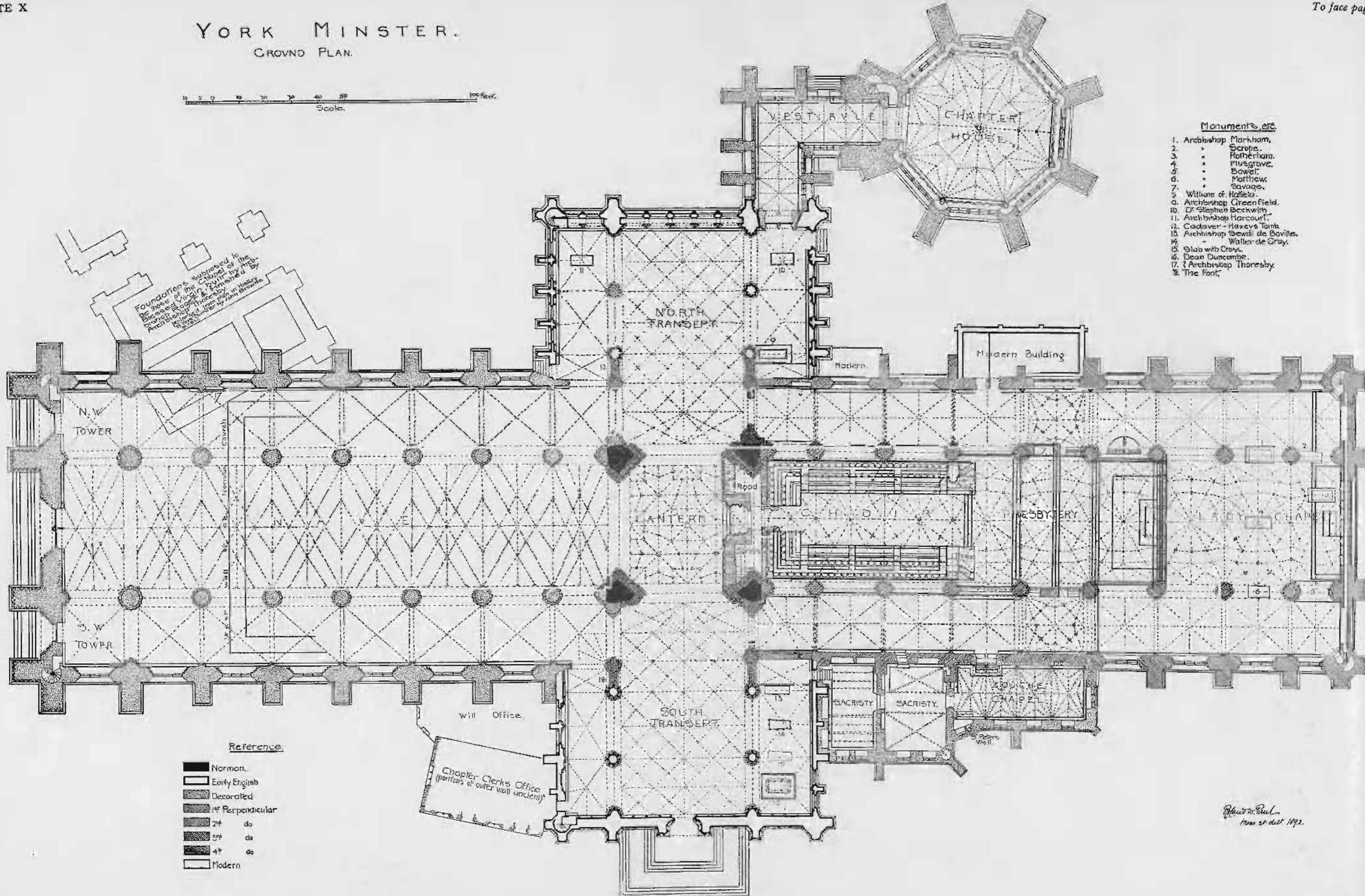
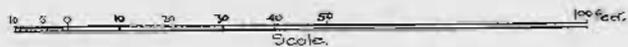
⁷ See e.g. P. Hunter Blair, 'The Origins of Northumbria', *Arch. Aeliana*, 4 ser., xxv (1947), 1-51 (a paper first read before the Institute in London on 3rd April 1946).

⁸ See Sir Charles Oman, 'The Danish Kingdom of York', 876-954, in *Arch. Journ.*, xci (for 1934), 1-21.



YORK MINSTER.

GROUND PLAN.



- Monuments, etc.**
1. Archbishop Markham.
 2. " Scrope.
 3. " Rotherham.
 4. " Plusgrave.
 5. " Bowel.
 6. " Matthew Savage.
 7. " William of Hales.
 8. Archbishop Greenfield.
 9. Dr Stephen Beckwith.
 10. Archbishop Harcourt.
 11. Cadaver - Haxey's Tomb.
 12. Archbishop Sewal de Bovilla.
 13. " Walter de Gray.
 14. Slab with Cross.
 15. Dean Duncombe.
 16. Archbishop Thoresby.
 17. The Font.

Reference.

- Norman.
- Early English
- ▨ Decorated
- ▩ 1st Perpendicular
- ▧ 2^d do
- ▦ 3^d do
- ▤ 4th do
- Modern

will Office.

Chapter Clerks Office
(part of outer wall undrawn)

*Edited by Paul
from ed. alt. 1892.*

PLAN OF YORK MINSTER
(1891: reproduced by permission from *The Builder*)

3. YORK MINSTER

AND THE CHURCHES AND OTHER NOTABLE BUILDINGS SEEN IN YORK

YORK MINSTER

BY THE REV. CHANCELLOR F. HARRISON
Canon Residentiary and Librarian

(Plan, Plate X)

Five buildings adorned the site of York Minster before the present church was built, the first being the Headquarters Building of the Roman legionary fortress. This, a rectangular structure of the earlier second century, was surrounded by a colonnade, the base of one of the columns of which was discovered in 1930 underneath the pavement of the eastern crypt, where it can still be seen. The building fell into decay when the Romans left York. Of the four earlier churches on the site, the *first two*, mentioned by Bede, who may have seen them, probably lasted for more than a century from the year 627. Their dedication is unknown. *The third* built in the time of Albert (or Ethelbert, archbishop 767-780), was described in a poem of Alcuin as a massive, vaulted church, dedicated in honour of Alma Sophia, and containing thirty altars. The foundations discovered in the year 1930, and the remaining north and south walls, convey an idea of the size and the impressiveness of this, the largest of all pre-Conquest churches in this country. Professor Willis, not having seen these foundations, did not believe that the church so described was on this site. It was the foundations of the north and south walls of this church that provided the foundations of the piers of the central tower of the *fourth* (Norman and Transitional) church, built between the years 1070 and 1100, and altered when its small choir was demolished and a transitional choir (c. 1154-1181) was built with a crypt underneath it, remains of which can be seen to this day in the present crypt. It was this church that set the scale of the present church, the span of which (46 feet in the nave and almost the same in the choir) proved too wide to be vaulted with stone. It was described by Hugh the Chanter (d. 1144) and later by Thomas Stubbs, a monk, who lived long enough to see the foundations of the four most easterly bays of the present choir laid by John Thoresby (archbishop 1351-1373).

For the building of the first four churches on this site, and for the erection of the present Lady Chapel, there is evidence either documentary or in the building itself. In this respect, no building could have been more fortunate.

The granting of indulgences in A.D. 1226 by Archbishop Walter Gray on behalf of the fabric of the Minster marks the beginning of the building operations which preceded the present Minster. The south transept was finished by 1241-42, when Archbishop Gray founded the chantry in which he is buried in the chapel of St. Michael on its east side. The north transept, with the famous group of lancets known as the Five Sisters, was probably not begun until the completion of the south transept, and was not finished before 1255.

The rebuilding of the nave was begun in 1291, and the west window inserted in 1338. It is of the same length as that it replaced, but the aisles are wider. The wooden vault was completed not long before the Black Death; it is possible it had been originally intended to vault the nave in stone. The present flying buttresses are modern, as is the wooden ceiling of the nave, which replaces that destroyed in the fire of 1840. The chapter house and the connecting vestibule are approximately contemporary with the nave.

The east end of the present choir was begun in 1361, the previous choir being allowed to remain standing until work on the new one was well advanced. Its completion is probably marked by the contract for the glazing of the east windows dated 1405. The glazing of most of the rest of the choir windows dates to the next twenty years.

The completion of the choir was followed by the recasing of the piers of the central tower, and the building of the new tower then. It has been suggested that it was intended to have an upper stage, and it was left incomplete, but this is not certain. The west towers were built during the fifteenth century.

The latest structural addition was the choir-screen, which is of the late fifteenth century. In its west face are niches containing statues of the Kings of England.

The most interesting monuments are those of Archbishop Gray (1215-1255) in the south transept; the canopied tomb of Archbishop Greenfield (1306-1316) in the north transept; the tomb of William of Hatfield, infant son of Edward III, in the north choir aisle, and the tomb of Archbishop Bowet (1407-1423) south of the altar in the Lady Chapel. The later memorials, in the eastern aisles of the choir, are worthy of notice.

The figure in relief of the Virgin and Child, now in the crypt, has of late years been the subject of controversy regarding its date, which some scholars have placed as late as the middle twelfth century. Sir Alfred Clapham, who was to have spoken on the subject to the Institute when visiting the crypt, adduces considerations in favour of an appreciably earlier date. These conclusions he has now expanded into a separate article, which is printed in this volume above, pp. 6-13.

The medieval glass of York Minster has had more enemies than time, for two disastrous fires, the one in 1829 and the other in 1840, did irreparable damage to the glass in the choir and the nave respectively. From those disasters the glass has never recovered. When, during and after the war of 1914-1918, about eighty windows were removed for 'preservation'—not restoration—all that was possible was to renew the lead and to fill the holes with plain, stippled glass. The mistakes of the years after the fires were thus repeated. Nothing else could be done. As the only surviving link between the two removals and replacements, the writer realizes more than anybody else that the work which is now being done would not have been possible without the work of 'preservation' of the years from 1922 to 1935. The opportunity is being taken, as far as is possible or practicable, of rearranging the glass, where this can be done, so as to restore as many panels as possible to their original state. The process is slow and expensive, and the funds of the Dean and Chapter are strained to their very limit. Already one-half of the east window has been replaced, in addition to other windows, with results which are entirely satisfactory. When the whole of the east window is finished and replaced, the result will be a complete vindication of the undertaking, which is in the hands of the Dean and his skilled team of glaziers. Indeed, the venture will be the most notable event in the history of medieval glass in modern times.

The Institute ended its visit in the Chapter House. Further reference may be made to the account of the whole Minster, and its glass, in the Report of the York Meeting of 1934: *Arch. Journ.*, xci, 358-62. On Sunday morning, June 27th, the Institute heard a lecture by the Rev. J. S. Purvis on 'Discoveries in York Diocesan Registers'.

THE CHURCHES AND OTHER NOTABLE BUILDINGS SEEN IN YORK

(Plan of the City, Pl. XI)

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-CUM-GREGORY, MICKLEGATE

NOTE BY THE REV. D. D. HAW

The church of Saint Martin-cum-Gregory is not nearly so well known as many of the other city churches in York and yet it is undoubtedly the most interesting of them all. The fabric—which is not without distinction—shows a continuous development from c. 1230 to 1480, and has fortunately been spared the attention of the restorer. In ten of the windows there is usually to be seen a collection of glass of the thirteenth and fourteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. An almost complete series of Renaissance fittings and ornaments makes the church additionally interesting. The Registers and the Churchwardens' Books, as well as the memorials, ledger-stones and grave-stones, recall the names of many men and women well known in the history of York.



The church of Saint Martin-cum-Gregory is the epitome of the well-to-do city church ; and even though it does not possess any one feature of outstanding merit, what it does possess—and possesses in such profusion—marks it out as of special interest.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, NORTH STREET, AND THE OTHER ANCIENT CHURCHES OF THE CITY

The church of All Saints, North Street, which is the subject of a handsome illustrated monograph (*An Old York Church, All Hallows in North Street*, ed. P. J. Shaw, 1908), is famous for its medieval glass, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This was described to the Institute in the church by Mr. J. A. Knowles. There was opportunity also for informal visiting of other of the many ancient churches of York, among which St. Michael's in Spurriergate, St. Michael-le-Belfry, St. Saviour's, and Trinity Church in Goodramgate, are of particular interest also for their medieval glass.

Notes on all the churches of the old city will be found in the Report of the York Meeting of 1934, in *Arch. Journ.*, xci, pp. 354 ff., 376 ff.

THE CASTLES OF YORK, CLIFFORD'S TOWER AND THE YORK CASTLE MUSEUM

Of the two original Norman castles at York (Pl. XIV), both ascribed to William I, the Old Baile on the west bank of the Ouse is the earlier, and remains now only in its mound, Baile Hill ; upon the mound of York Castle on the east bank, near to the beginning of the fourteenth century, was built the stone structure known as Clifford's Tower, which was described in *Arch. Journ.*, xci (for 1934), 296-300, by Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, and is in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works.

York Castle was subsequently converted to prison use ; but the building thus used for Female Debtors has in recent years been wholly reconditioned as a Museum illustrating the Folk Life of Yorkshire, mainly from the region of Pickering, where the bulk of the collection was formed early in the present century by the late Dr. J. L. Kirk. The Museum was visited on the evening of June 26th by the Institute, under the guidance of the Curator, Mr. J. Scholes.

THE CITY WALLS AND GATES OF YORK, AND ST. MARY'S ABBEY

BY SIR ALFRED CLAPHAM

The following note relates to the Institute's proceedings on the afternoon of Sunday, June 27th, when a perambulation was made of the circuit of the City Walls of York (for plan, see Pl. XI).

The Roman fortress and *colonia* of York have been dealt with recently by Dr. I. A. Richmond (*Arch. Journ.*, ciii, 74), who calls attention to the possibly Roman date of a town-wall underlying the existing town-wall towards the station. The town-enclosure in the early Norman period¹ seems to have followed the existing lines, except on the S. side, where the enclosure ran to the N.W. of the two castle-sites. Except where the Roman walls may have survived, the defences till the thirteenth century seem to have been of earth and timber only. The two castles are both ascribed to the Conqueror, that on the west side of the Ouse—the Old Baile—being the earlier ; that on the east, on which Clifford's Tower was built early in the fourteenth century, has been already mentioned above. A substantial grant by Henry III in 1221 for the fortifications may indicate the beginning of the walling in stone, but that the gates were already in this material is

¹ T. P. Cooper, *York, The Story of its Walls, Bars and Castles* (1904).

indicated by still existing twelfth-century remains in Bootham and Micklegate Bars. At Bootham Bar the lower part of the main structure is of early Norman date, with wide joints and no portcullis groove. At Micklegate the lower part of the main structure and the outer archway are of the twelfth century. The lower part of Monk Bar may perhaps incorporate earlier work, but was probably all rebuilt in the fourteenth century.

Murage grants are fairly continuous from 1284 to the end of the fourteenth century, except for a break at the time of the Black Death. The gates were re-conditioned and greatly strengthened in the early years of Edward III, to guard against the Scottish menace. The Walmgate quarter was enclosed by a bank for the first time in 1215 by Geoffrey de Nevill and part of the gate dates from this period; the stone wall seems to have been first built in 1346. The wall N. of Walmgate Bar stands partly on an artificial bank, and is built on a series of foundation-arches of which the crowns appear above the ground. The same structural feature is to be seen in the bailey-wall of the castle of Southampton, though there the bank has been removed and the arches stand open. The precinct of *St. Mary's Abbey* was protected by a wall in 1266; for the Abbey, see pp. 73 (Hospitium) and 79 (Abbot's house), and the full description in *Arch. Journ.* xci, 383-5. The walls of York were repaired from time to time down to the end of the seventeenth century, and John Leland has a careful account of their lay-out in his day. The barbicans of three out of the four main gates were removed between 1825 and 1831.

During its perambulation the Institute was able to view the *Merchant Taylors' Hall*, and also the *Norman house* by the Stonegate, which was described by Miss M. E. Wood.

THE NORMAN HOUSE ADJOINING THE STONEGATE

NOTE BY MARGARET WOOD

This Norman house stands in an alley off the Stonegate. It was discovered in 1939 during demolition work in Church Passage, having previously been hidden by a brick outer wall. The chief feature is a window of two round-headed lights, with foliated capital to the mullion and a semi-circular rear-arch; it presumably lit a first-floor hall or solar. In the adjoining wall is a rectangular cupboard. These features, together with the masonry in squared blocks, resemble characters of 'King John's House' at Southampton, which is of the middle twelfth century.

THE TREASURER'S HOUSE, AND THE MERCHANT ADVENTURERS' HALL

These were visited successively on the morning of June 26th. *The Treasurer's House* stands to the north of the E. end of the Minster. Its older portion is now embodied in Gray's Court: the entrance-hall of this, with columns dateable about 1200, is the north half of the substructure of the original house, which now has a beautiful gallery of the seventeenth century on the upper floor. Late in the fourteenth century there was added to the house a block containing a spacious hall, with an upper floor at either end. The present garden front was added in the sixteenth century, and the two portions of the house were divided from each other in the eighteenth century, to which period belongs the inner hall with its handsome staircase. The house has belonged since July, 1930, to the National Trust, and was described to the Institute by Miss E. Brunskill.

The Merchant Adventurers' Hall, in Fossgate, was built early in the fifteenth century, replacing an older building probably of timber. The chapel and hospital on the lower floor, and the timber-built hall above, have been well restored; the outer stair and porch of the hall are Elizabethan, and the upper rooms contain much good panelling of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The building was described to the Institute by Miss E. M. Dunsford.

THE KING'S MANOR

BY R. J. A. BUNNETT AND J. STUART SYME

The group of buildings known as the King's Manor stands within the enclosure of St. Mary's Abbey (Pl. XI) and the earliest remains to be seen among them are those of the house of the Lord Abbot, being of the period c. 1271 when the Abbey was reconstructed by Simon de Warwick. Though scanty, they suffice to furnish an indication of the plan of the building of that date, and of the impressive scale on which it appears to have been designed. The house was almost entirely rebuilt towards the end of the fifteenth century during the abbacy of William Sever, 1485-1502, and a good deal of his work is still in evidence.

In 1538 St. Mary's Abbey shared the fate of the other Monastic Institutions, and within a few months of the Dissolution the King granted it to the recently-formed Council of the North, with the Abbot's house as headquarters and as a residence for the Lord President, the royal style and title of 'The King's Mannour' being conferred upon it.

The first Lord President was Robert Holgate, Bishop of Llandaff, afterwards Archbishop of York; he was succeeded in 1549 by Francis Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury, who was followed successively by Henry Manners, 2nd Earl of Rutland, and Thomas Young, Archbishop of York—notorious for providing for himself and his family out of the properties of the Church. Upon his decease (1568) Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, assumed the Presidency, and found the buildings incommodious and much dilapidated, and it seems that repairs and additions were made. Sussex retired in 1572, and was succeeded by Henry Hastings, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon, who held office for 23 years. It is generally assumed that during his presidency the buildings on the north-west side of the Abbatial House were erected, namely about 1578: in this wing is an exquisite chimney-piece and some interesting modelled plaster-work.

Huntingdon died at the Manor in 1595 and for the next four years the presidential duties were discharged by Matthew Hutton, Archbishop, who lies buried in the Minster. He was superseded by Thomas Cecil, Lord Burleigh, who received King James at the Manor on his accession, during his journey to London. Edward, Lord Sheffield (afterwards Earl of Mulgrave) held the position after Burleigh for 16 years, and during his term many important additions, including the insertion of two fine doorways, were made to the buildings, it being probable that since Huntingdon's death they had been much neglected. In 1624, five years after Sheffield had relinquished office, the accounts showed an expenditure in repairs and building of £3,301 4s. The chief interest concerning the term of Emanuel, Lord Scrope, afterwards Earl of Sunderland (1619-28), was in that he had as private secretary James Howell, the author of that entertaining work 'Epistolae Ho-Elianae'. In 1628, Thomas, Viscount Wentworth, afterwards the great Earl of Strafford, assumed the Presidency of the Council, residing at the Manor with his family for a considerable part of his first four years of office. Five years later King Charles stayed there, during Wentworth's absence. To the building operations of his Presidency are due some interesting examples of the workmanship of the Stuart period, a most notable relic being the sculptured heraldic achievement over the doorway on the west side of the quadrangle. In the spring of 1639, the Lord President being still in Ireland, His Majesty again resided at the Manor for a month. Next year, the turbulences of the Scots having drawn the Court to York, both Charles and Strafford were together at the official residence. The death of Strafford coincided with the abolition of the Council of the North. The manor was now put in the charge of a single officer, styled 'The Keeper of the House within the site of the late monastery of the Blessed Mary near the Walls of the city of York; otherwise called the Pallas, or Manor House, or the Mannor Place'. During the siege of York in 1644, the Manor had a Royalist garrison.

On the accession of James II there was a distinct possibility of the property becoming a Roman Catholic College, but the idea did not materialize.

Later the buildings were mostly converted into separate dwelling-houses, workshops or warehouses, and let, and in 1696 a mint was established in part of the Manor. One of the houses was the residence of Francis Place, the mezzotint artist, and friend of Lister,

Thoresby and Walpole. Early in the eighteenth century a ladies' boarding school was established in one of the houses, and existed for well over 100 years.

In 1833, as a memorial to William Wilberforce, the Yorkshire School for the Blind—the present occupants—was founded and located in the King's Manor.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS

The Institute visited this fine building on June 26th, by permission of the Lord Mayor and under the guidance of Miss E. Brunskill.

Documents preserved by the Corporation show that it was designed in 1730 by the famous Earl of Burlington. It is in his most Palladian manner, being based on Palladio's interpretation of the 'Egyptian Hall' described by Vitruvius, and has been called 'probably the most uncompromisingly classical structure of the first half of the eighteenth century in Europe'.

Dr. R. Wittkower, who published these observations for the first time in *Arch. Journ.*, cii (for 1945), 158, with Pl. VI, 3, has since made a fuller publication of the building, and of the previously unknown documents that bear upon it, which has been printed by the York Georgian Society.

The Georgian Architecture of York was described in general and illustrated in the lecture given at the Yorkshire Museum on the evening of Sunday, June 27th, entitled 'Georgian York', by Miss I. P. Pressley.

The City Plate and Pictures were seen by the Institute at the Lord Mayor's Reception on the evening of June 24th, at the Mansion House, when they were shown and described by the Mansion House Butler, Mr. W. C. Caygill.

4. CHURCHES SEEN IN THE EAST, NORTH-EAST, AND SOUTH OF YORKSHIRE

BEVERLEY, THE MINSTER AND ST. MARY'S CHURCH; HACKNESS, BRIDLINGTON PRIORY, SCARBOROUGH, AND THE CHURCH AND BRIDGE CHAPEL OF ROTHERHAM

BY SIR ALFRED CLAPHAM

BEVERLEY

The market-cross in the town was built in 1714 and repaired in 1769. It replaced a medieval cross. The N. Bar-gate, a structure of brick with stepped battlements, was begun and finished in 1409-10 and the accounts for its erection under the twelve Keepers of Beverley survive. The gate bears the arms of Warton impaling Poulett for Michael Warton, died 1688.¹ A thirteenth-century carved effigy survives from the site of the Convent of the Black Friars.

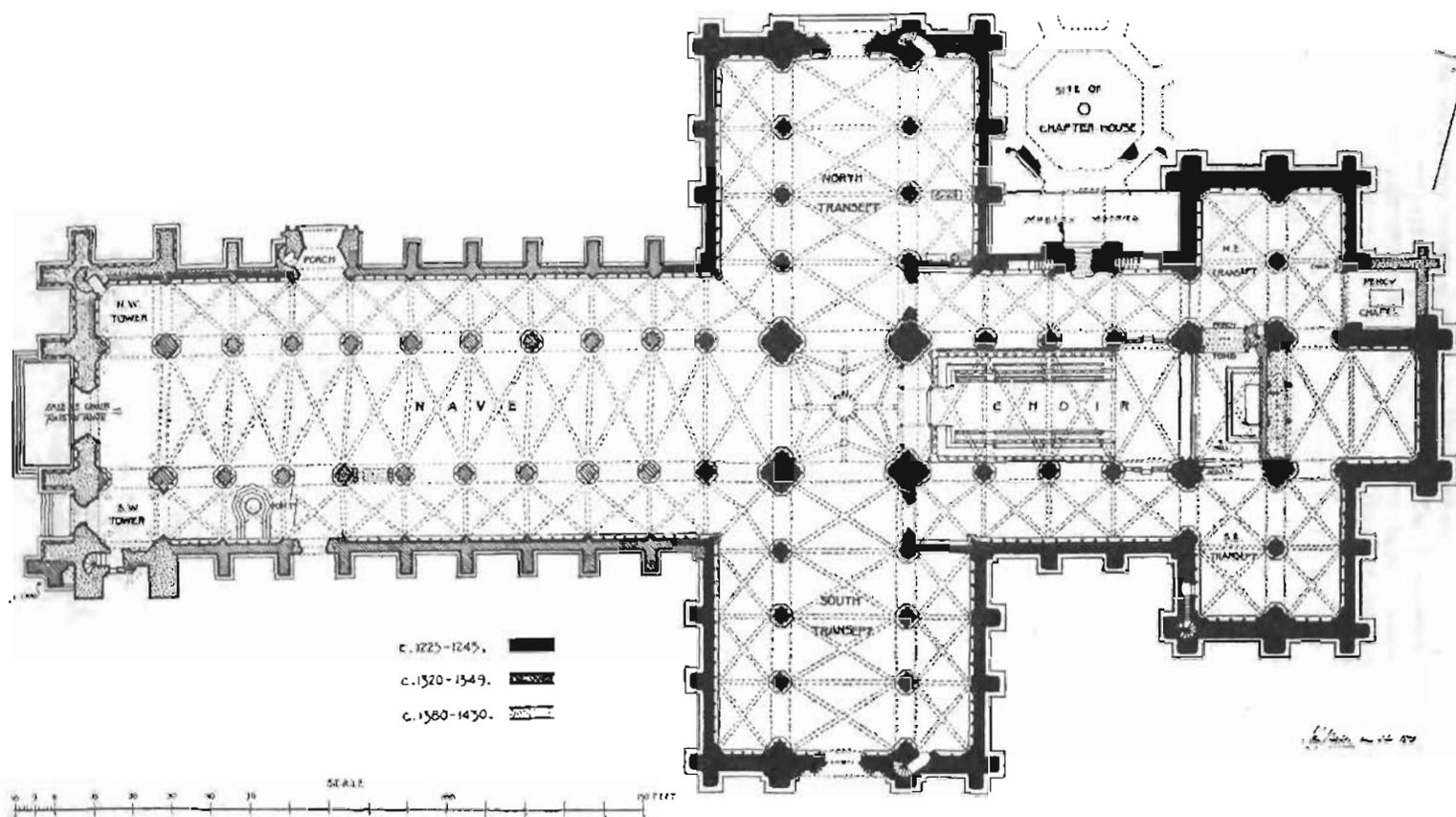
BEVERLEY MINSTER

Beverley Minster² was one of the mother-churches (with York, Ripon and Southwell) of the old diocese of York, and was served, probably throughout its history, by a body of secular canons. Its foundation dates from the seventh century, and John of Beverley, one of the most celebrated saints of the North Country, resigned the See of York and retired here, dying in 721. The church was severely damaged by fire in 1188, and though it was patched up temporarily, a new church was begun from the E. end about 1232 (plan, Pl. XII). The whole of the E. part as far as the first bay W. of the crossing was built in the second quarter of the thirteenth century. After a prolonged pause the

¹ *Trans. E. Riding Antiquarian Soc.*, iv (1896), 26, 38.

² John Bilson in *Dur. and N'humberl'd. Archit. and Arch. Soc. Trans.* iv (1896), p. lvi, and in

Architect. Review iii, p. 197, with plan. For the five canons of Beverley subscribing the Obituary Roll of (St) Bruno, 1101, see F. A. Lefebure, *S. Bruno et l'ordre des Chartreux*, 427.



PLAN OF BEVERLEY MINSTER
(from the *Architectural Review*, vol. iii)

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS IN THE TOWN, NORTH-EAST AND SOUTH OF YORKSHIRE

Thereby and Walslow. Early in the year 1884 a school was established in one of the houses...

...the school was opened in the month of January 1885...

...the school was opened in the month of January 1885...



rebuilding of the nave was resumed early in the fourteenth century, to be interrupted again near the W. end, perhaps by the Black Death. The E. window was inserted about 1416 and the W. front followed later, the N.W. tower being completed in 1450. The church had become dilapidated by 1713 when Nicholas Hawksmoor was called in to survey it. George I granted materials from the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, York. The S. doorway, various doors, the font-cover and a chequer-pavement are of this date, as was the remarkable pseudo-Gothic pulpitum³ destroyed by Gilbert Scott in 1879; its gates are now in the N. choir-aisle. Upon the screen stood an organ by Snetzler of 1767 and against its W. face were two lead figures, of King Athelstan and St. John of Beverley, made in 1781 by W. Collins of Driffield. They now stand in the S. aisle of the nave. Against the S.W. corner of the nave are some remains of the parochial chapel of St. Martin with a 'bone-hole' beneath it. Foundations of the destroyed octagonal chapter-house have been uncovered⁴; it was a two-storey structure of the same date at the E. part of the church and the doorway and steps to it in the N. choir-aisle are an elaborate composition. The undercroft had a central column but the chapter-house was perhaps vaulted in one span.

Although of modest dimensions, the proportions give an appearance of great height to the church, and the W. front is amongst the finest examples of fifteenth-century design in the north.

Amongst the fittings, the monuments include the splendid tomb⁵ of Idoine, widow of Henry Lord Percy, which may date from about 1352, though she did not die till 1365; there is furthermore a remarkable tomb of a priest, with much heraldry, and a fourteenth-century tomb in the nave. The altar-screen⁶ was erected about 1334 when Archbishop William of Melton directed his receiver at Beverley to pay 10 marks towards the fabric of the high altar there. The sculptures are from the legend of St. Theophilus. The screen was much restored and partly rebuilt under Mr. Comins the Minster mason in 1825.⁷ The glass in the W. window is by Hardman, 1864. The stalls were erected in 1524 and have misericords; the late twelfth-century font is of Frosterley marble.

BEVERLEY: ST. MARY'S CHURCH

This was the town church⁸ of Beverley, though it was attached to one of the Minster prebends and only became legally a parish church in the seventeenth century. There are some remains of the plinth of the aisleless twelfth-century chancel and part of the re-set S. doorway of the same period. Transepts were added to the church late in the twelfth and early in the thirteenth century; the arches only of the E. arcades belong to this date. An aisled nave was designed in the second quarter of the thirteenth century and the outer parts of the E. arches of the aisles survive. To the end of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century belong the large chapel E. of the N. transept with its crypt, the S. arcade and aisle of the choir and the outer walls of the nave-aisles. The N. side of the chancel was re-constructed in the second quarter of the fourteenth century, with the vaulted chapels to the N. The rest of the church including the crossing and tower, the reconstruction of the transepts, the nave arcades, the W. front and the S. porch all come between the end of the fourteenth century and the Reformation. The great majority of the work was due to the collapse of the central tower on April 29th, 1520, causing numerous deaths of men, women and children. The nave-arcades, built after this date, bear the names of benefactors on the label-stops, and the figures of the Minstrels on the pillar which they made. The rich font was given by William Leryfaxe in 1530. The stalls

³ A. Vallance, *Greater English Church Screens* (1947), pp. 133-5, Pls. 18 and 19, and *Yorks. Arch. Journ.* xxiv, 111-12. For the metal pulpitum erected by Archbishop Ealdred (1060-9) see *Archaeologia*, lxxviii, 51.

⁴ J. Bilson in *Arch.*, liv, 425.

⁵ The occurrence of the arms of France ancient and England quarterly and also of the arms of Clifford seems decisive upon the date and attribution of this monument. Idoine, daughter of

Robert 1st Lord Clifford, married Henry, 2nd Lord Percy of Alnwick who died 1351/2. The Percy tomb is built against the altar-screen erected about 1334.

⁶ *Yorks Arch. Journ.*, xxiv, 221.

⁷ W. Fowler's print of screen, 23 Sept. 1825.

⁸ A complete account of this church with illustrations and plan, by John Bilson, is in *Yorks. Arch. Journ.*, xxv, 357-436.

date from the second quarter of the fifteenth century. The chancel-ceiling, dating like the clearstorey to 1445, has 40 panels painted with representations of the Kings of England; they were restored in 1863 and largely repainted.

HACKNESS: THE CHURCH AND PRE-CONQUEST CROSSES

Hackness⁹ seems always to have been closely connected with Whitby Abbey, to which it held a subsidiary and somewhat undefined position both during the Northumbrian Kingdom and under the Benedictine Abbey. It was founded under the first abbess, St. Hilda.

The nave of the existing church of St. Mary (30½ feet by 18½ feet) has unusually thin walls on the E. and S. and may well be, in part, the pre-Conquest nave. The Chancel-arch is of the eleventh century, or earlier. The S. arcade is of the first half of the twelfth century and the N. arcade and W. tower of late twelfth-century date. The chancel was enlarged and rebuilt in the fifteenth century and the spire added. The aisle walls are largely modern. The church contains an early sixteenth-century font-cover and repaired stalls with misericords. In the S. aisle are set up the two fragments of pre-conquest cross-shafts, all dating from before the destruction of the parent abbey in 867. These fragments bear the name of Abbess Oedilburga, who may reasonably be equated with the abbess of Whitby who was present at the death of King Aldfrith in 705.

BRIDLINGTON PRIORY

The priory of Bridlington¹⁰ (plan, p. 83) was founded by Walter de Gant for canons regular of St. Austin in the time of Henry I, 1113 being the date accepted at Bridlington. John de Thweng, prior from 1362 to about 1379, performed a number of miracles, was canonized in 1401 and was enshrined behind the high altar. The priors became mitred in 1409. The house had a clear annual value of £524 15s. 8½d. in 1526 and the last prior was executed for taking part in the Pilgrimage of Grace. A dissolution-survey gives a very full account of the destroyed presbytery and the monastic buildings, including the ten-sided chapter-house. Parts of the twelfth-century cloister-arcade have been re-erected in the church. The central tower was high and dangerous at the dissolution and presumably fell soon after, destroying one or both of the transepts. The nave, the only surviving part of the church, was probably always parochial and is a building of ten bays with triforium and clearstorey and two western towers of which the southern has been carried up to some height in modern times. The outer wall of the N. aisle with the N. porch, the N. arcade and part of the S. arcade date from about the middle of the thirteenth century. The N.W. tower and the superstructure of the nave belong to the end of the century except the western bays on the S. of the nave which are of the fifteenth century. To this last date also belongs the rest of the W. front with its vast window of nine lights. Preserved in the church is a remarkable twelfth-century slab carved with beasts and a church. Some stall-ends from the monastic choir at Bridlington, by the Ripon carvers, are now preserved at Leake. The foliage and head carvings in the N. porch are of unusual excellence.

The priory-gate still stands to the W. of the church.

SCARBOROUGH CHURCH

The church of St. Mary¹¹ belonged to the Abbey of Cîteaux, but passed to Bridlington with the confiscation of the property of the Alien houses. The twelfth-century church

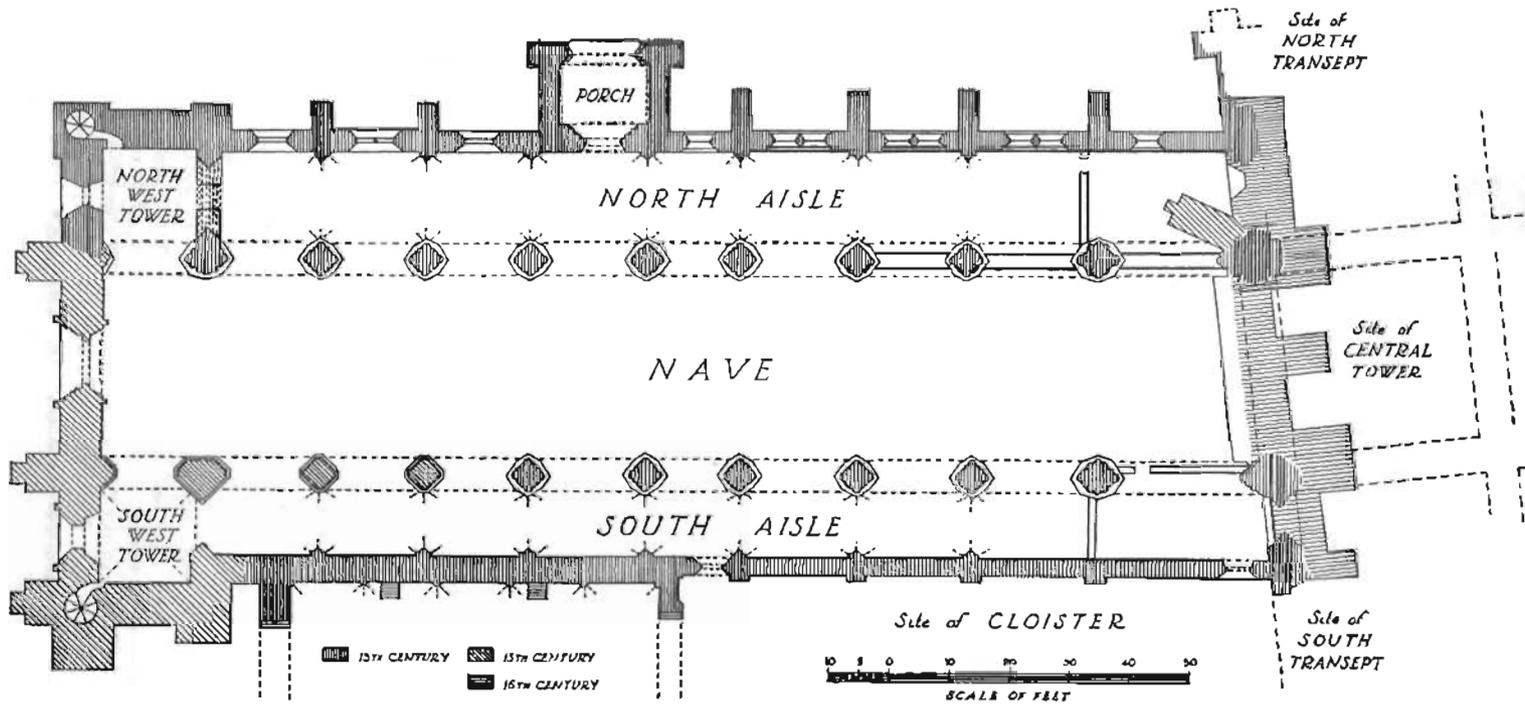
⁹ A. Hamilton Thompson, 'The Monastic Settlement at Hackness', *Yorks. Arch. Journ.*, xxvii, 388-405. See also *V.C.H. Yorks.*, III, 107, and *N. Riding*, II, 530, with plan; *Yorks. Arch. Journ.*, xix, 328-9, and xxi, 278; W. G. Collingwood, *Northumbrian Crosses*, 59-61, figs. 75-77.

¹⁰ M. Prickett, *Description of the Priory Church of Bridlington*, 1831, with transcript of suppression survey (p. 108). See also *Arch.*, xix, 270;

W. Richardson, *Monastic ruins of Yorkshire*, II (1851), 61; *V.C.H. Yorks.*, III, 199-205; *Assoc. Archit. Soc. Rep.*, iii (1854), 40, with plan; *Yorks. Arch. Journ.*, xxii, 238 (cloister-arcade); *ibid.*, xxix, 157 (on the lost choir-stalls).

¹¹ *V.C.H. Yorks.*, *N. Riding*, II, 554, with plan; A. Hamilton Thompson, in *A History of Scarborough*, ed. H. Rowntree (1931), ch. iii, 51-101. See also 'An Inventory of St. Mary's Church, Scarborough' in *Arch.*, li, 65.

BRIDLINGTON PRIORY CHURCH



PLAN OF BRIDLINGTON PRIORY CHURCH

CHURCHES SEEN IN THE EAST, NORTH-EAST, AND SOUTH OF YORKSHIRE

was probably an aisle-less building and a much larger new church was begun around it c. 1180. The W. front, formerly with two towers, is the earliest part of this structure and was followed by the nave arcades of which the arches sit irregularly upon the cylindrical piers. This may mean that the bays and piers were inserted individually in the walls of the earlier nave. The western part of the S. arcade has a thinner wall and a different type of pier of rather later date than the rest. The surviving S. transept was built in the second quarter of the fourteenth century and late in the same century the barrel-vaulted chapels were added to the S. aisle and a second aisle was added on the N. The aisled chancel was rebuilt about the middle of the fifteenth century. It was much damaged in the siege of the castle in 1644 and ruined by the fall of the central tower in 1659; the N. transept also fell into ruin. The present tower was built in 1669 and the outer N. aisle rebuilt in 1848-50. In a detached part of the burial-ground is buried Anne Bronte, 1849.

ROTHERHAM CHURCH AND BRIDGE CHAPEL

The church,¹² as it stands, dates from the fifteenth century, the lower part of the central tower being presumably the bell-tower built anew from its foundations in 1409; this is indicated by the weatherings for the earlier roof, which have no bearing on the present nave. The rest of the church was rebuilt at the end of the century, almost certainly by Archbishop Thomas Scott, of Rotherham, who was baptized in the church, and died in 1500. It is a very handsome and ornate example of its period. It was restored by G. Gilbert Scott in 1875.

The chapel of St. Mary on the bridge was about to be begun in 1483, when a bequest was made to it by the master of the Grammar School. It is one of the three surviving chapels in a like position in England.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HULL

BY F. W. BROOKS

This is a typical large English town parish church, though technically it only attained parochial status in 1661, having previously been a chapelry of Hessle. Its building began towards the end of the thirteenth century, on a site already occupied by a church which was perhaps the 'capella de Myton' over whose tithes there had earlier in the century been a protracted lawsuit between the Priory of Guisborough, as rectors of Hessle, and the Abbey of Meaux. The transepts, which as usual began the building-sequence, are of brick—among the earliest examples of it in England—and have the geometrical window-tracery and the buttress-mouldings of their time. The chancel was built probably between 1320 and 1340, culminating with the great east window: the aisles are brick, with stone-dressed, lavishly-ornamented buttresses, the clearstorey is stone. The fine arcade shows interesting capitals, and the label-stops, delicate little full-length female figures, are of great beauty. The stone nave was built after 1400 and consecrated in 1425, and the upper stages of the tower were added about a century later.

The alabaster tomb in the S. aisle, of about 1350, shows the effigies of a civilian and his wife: he is almost certainly a member of the de la Pole family. Another female effigy is somewhat earlier; and there is a fifteenth-century brass, in the S. aisle of the nave; here also, in what was the chantry of the Trinity Guild, is the scratched drawing of a medieval ship.

BURTON AGNES CHURCH

BY A. R. DUFTY

The church of St. Martin includes a twelfth-century north nave arcade and thirteenth-century south arcade. The north aisle was subsequently altered, probably in 1313 when Roger de Somerville founded a chantry here, for in 1317 he obtained a licence to move the body of his wife Maud to the new aisle. In 1730 the church was 'repaired and beautified' by Sir Griffith Boynton. The Somerville and Griffith monuments are noteworthy, and of

¹² *Yorks. Arch. Soc. Excursion programme*, 1880, with plan.

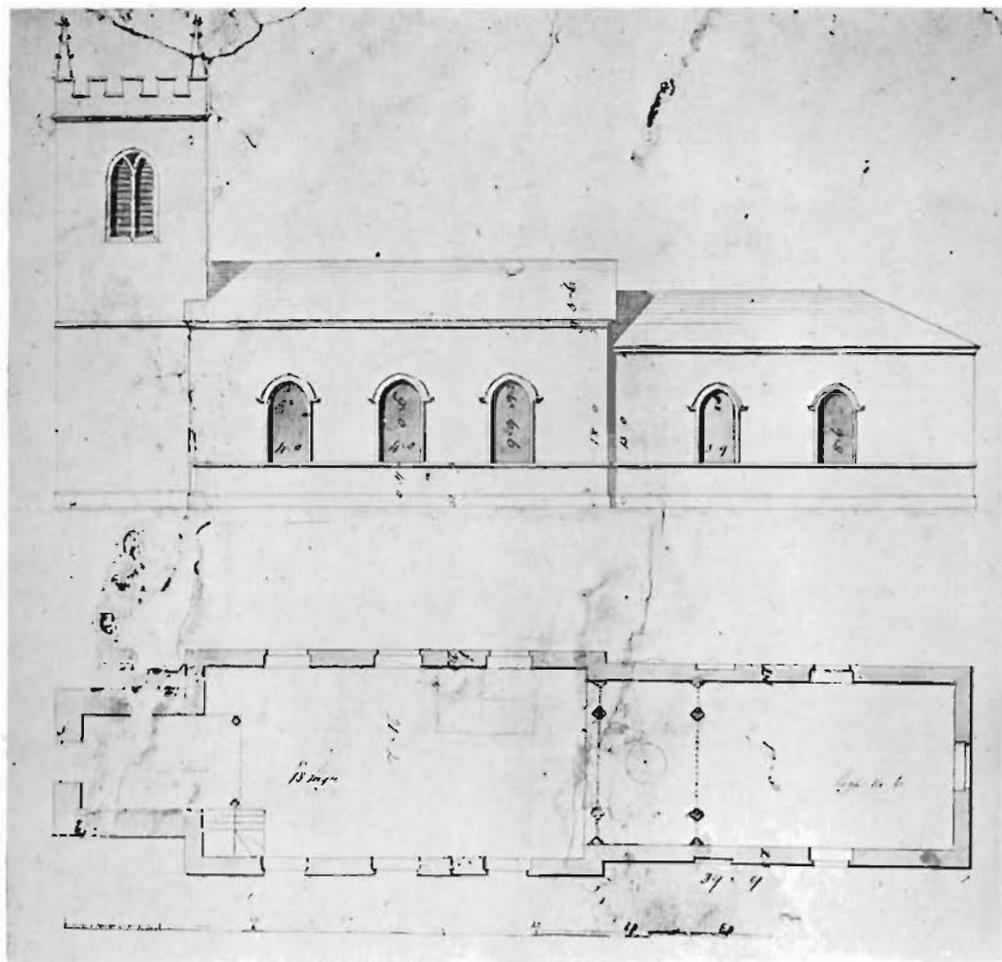


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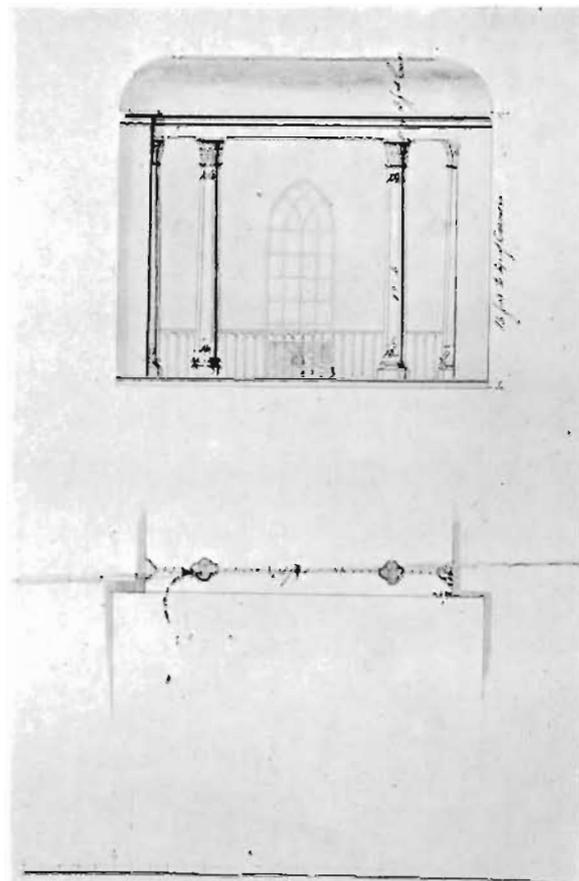
BOYNTON CHURCH (YORKS E. RIDING) :
a, STRICKLAND MONUMENT ON E. WALL ; *b*, INTERIOR, LOOKING E.

(Photos by National Buildings Record)



a, PLAN AND S. ELEVATION

BOYNTON CHURCH (YORKS E. RIDING): CONTEMPORARY COLOURED DRAWINGS FOR THE RE-BUILDING OF 1768-70



b, PLAN AND SECTIONAL
ELEVATION AT
ENTRANCE TO CHANCEL

particular interest in this connexion is the existence of a most decorative pedigree of the Griffiths, compiled by Francis Thynne in 1604, which contains drawings of the monuments, including an unusual brass to Sir Roger de Somerville, 1337, which has disappeared.

BOYNTON CHURCH

BY A. R. DUFTY

The church of St. Andrew consists of chancel, with an organ-recess on the north, nave and west tower. The fifteenth-century tower is the only part remaining of the medieval building; the rest was rebuilt between 1768 and 1770. In the York Diocesan Registry is the petition dated July 20th, 1767, for authority to take down the ruinous parts of the old church which for some time had been too dangerous to use. The petitioners reported that the tower was sound for many years, but the rest they sought permission to rebuild 'upon the old foundations'¹³ The Licence was granted and is dated September 7th, 1767.

In the new church the chancel and nave arrangement of the medieval church was certainly followed, although the proportions of the present plan suggest a prolongation of the chancel, but by an ingenious architectural treatment of the interior the whole liturgical emphasis is transferred away from the east end, down the church to the west end of the chancel. Here, at the entrance to the chancel, columns and pilasters with enriched entablatures form a setting for the altar, thus concentrating attention at this point; for us, interest is further stimulated by the odd confusion of Classical and Gothic styles used in the order (Pl. XIII, *b*). The change in the position of the altar signifies the change from the exclusive and devotional worship which the pre-Reformation church plan was intended to meet to the congregational liturgical worship of the Prayer Book, the needs of which, at the extreme, were met by the auditory church plan.

The vacant space of the chancel to the east of the altar now contains several monuments of the Strickland family of Boynton Hall and an account of 1770 suggests the use to which it was put by referring to the three parts of the church, 'the body of the church', the tower and the 'pew'.¹⁴

Contemporary coloured drawings for the plan, south elevation and section of the new church survive¹⁵ (Pl. XIV), but without signature. There exist, too, accounts and statements for payments on account submitted, for the most part, to the churchwardens and, occasionally, to Sir George Strickland, Bart., and Lady Strickland; again, no one responsible for the design is named in them. An entry in the Strickland household accounts,¹⁶ dated September 21st, 1767, of £17 17s. od. paid to J. Carr, may be in connexion with Boynton Hall and not with the church.

By March, 1768, demolition of the old church had begun. The general builder for the new work was Joseph Armitage, who, with some six or seven men, was responsible primarily for the brickwork and slating. William Ellis and his four men were the masons; one of the latest accounts is for his 'dimond flaging within ye Collumns'. William Scott not only did the structural joinery, centres for arches and bracketing for internal coves and cornices, but made the pulpit, pews, handrails and steps. The fourth craftsman figuring prominently in the accounts is William Greenhough, the plasterer, who, at 2s. 6d. a day, received sixpence a day more than the others. His 'Note of the plastering done—in the finishing of the church—April 21st 1770' is in considerable detail and his work appears to have cost in all £34 2s. 3d. The accounts also include the names of suppliers of materials, and it emerges that the stone was delivered to Bridlington quay where Joseph Armitage had it roughly dressed. Some bricks came from Easton, now in Boynton, and some of the sand from Awburn.

No records of payments have yet been found for refixing the remarkable Strickland monuments (Plate XIII, *a*) in the new church, nor for the glass in the east window, which is dated 1768.

¹³ Register *Drummond*, f. 75.

Drummond, The Church Architecture of Protestantism, 1934, 22-25.

¹⁴ For post-Reformation adaptation of the chancel into a place for a family pew, A. L.

¹⁵ Preserved in Boynton church.

¹⁶ Preserved in Boynton Hall.

The effect of the somewhat exotic qualities of the style, colour and fittings of the interior, which survives largely unaltered from 1770, is markedly pleasing, but Boynton church is of interest for the retention of the traditional plan and its adaptation 'according to Bucer's principles'¹⁷ to the needs of a worship that is both liturgical and congregational',¹⁸ by bringing the altar close to the people in the nave and achieving the difficult task of creating a dignified architectural setting for it in that position. A nineteenth-century photograph shows the arrangement; in the present century, in the tradition of Victorian ecclesiology the altar has been placed further east, leaving the column-framed space empty and so without significance.

5. CASTLES, COUNTRY HOUSES, AND MANSIONS SEEN IN THE EAST, NORTH-EAST, AND SOUTH OF YORKSHIRE

SKIPSEA BROUGH

BY JOHN CHARLTON

According to the Chronicle of Meaux Abbey, Drogo de Bevrère founded this great stronghold soon after William I had conquered the North. As the key to Holderness, it changed hands several times during the next century and a half. Henry III ordered its destruction in 1221, but it was probably not until after the middle of the century that its last master, William de Forz, Lord of Holderness, abandoned it for Burstwick Castle.

To-day the castle's main feature is the motte, which is separated from its bailey by the Mere of Skipsea. The bailey itself, an eight-acre enclosure known as the Bail Welts, is defended, save where bounded by the Mere, by a formidable earthen rampart and a deep ditch.

Part of the bailey, but not the motte, is now in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works.

SCARBOROUGH CASTLE

BY P. K. BAILLIE REYNOLDS

The remains of the Castle dominate the town, and well illustrate the great advance in the scale and skill of castle-building effected during the latter half of the twelfth century. The first ward is entered through a barbican, the second across a bridge which was rebuilt in 1337-38; there was a third ward to the north, and in the innermost, or bailey, stands the square keep, still in part 80 feet high, with three storeys above a basement 55 feet square. South-east of it, excavation in 1888 revealed foundations of a hall with great chamber, kitchen, etc., and in 1921-25, Mr. F. G. Simpson excavated the plan of the chapel and other buildings near the edge of the sea-cliff. The chapel overlies the remains of the Roman Signal-Station, which are exposed, and of the Early Iron Age settlement noticed above (pp. 72-4).

The whole site is now in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works. A full description of the Castle by A. Hamilton Thompson and D. H. Montgomerie is in *A History of Scarborough*, ed. A. Rowntree (1931), chap. v, 141-64.

CONISBOROUGH CASTLE

BY B. H. ST. J. O'NEIL

In Conisborough Castle Yorkshire possesses one of the foremost military works of the Middle Ages. From the time of the Norman Conquest the lordship was part of the possessions of the family of Warren, who were earls of Surrey from 1088 until 1347. Later in the fourteenth century it came into the possession of the dukes of York, being merged

¹⁷ Bucer, *Scripta Anglicana* (Basle, 1577), 457.

¹⁸ G. W. O. Addleshaw and F. Etchells, *The Architectural Setting of Anglican Worship*, 1948.

with those of the Crown upon the accession of Edward IV. James II granted it to Carey, earl of Dover.

Nothing now above ground suggests the former existence of a motte and bailey castle, and it is probable that the present stone curtain is on the site of an early palisade. The cylindrical keep with semi-hexagonal buttresses, which is the great glory of the castle, was built in the last quarter of the twelfth century; it may be attributed to Hamelin Plantagenet, a natural brother of Henry II and husband of Isabel, heiress of William, third earl of Surrey. It is an enlarged copy of the keep which he built at the great castle of Mortémer in Normandy. The stone curtain is later in date than the keep, but only a little later. The small solid towers are bonded into the curtain and are probably the best of their kind in the country.

Since the autumn of 1948 the Castle has been in the guardianship of the Ministry of Works, and an Official Guide is now in preparation.

BURTON AGNES OLD HALL

BY MARGARET WOOD

The Norman manor-house here is concealed within a later skin of brickwork. It apparently consisted of a stone hall over a vaulted basement. The undercroft has two aisles of four bays, with clunch ribs springing from cylindrical columns with sculptured capitals of c. 1180. Above there is a vestige of the original hall entrance, and a blocked later medieval window. In the eighteenth century an extra floor was inserted in the hall, to make a three-storey house, but a fifteenth-century roof still exists, mostly concealed by later plaster.

The Norman work may be attributed to the occupation of the Burton Agnes property by Roger de Stuteville.

BURTON AGNES HOUSE

BY A. R. DUFTY

The early seventeenth-century house at Burton Agnes is not as widely known as its architectural qualities and unaltered condition warrant. It is the residence of Capt. M. Wickham-Boynton, J.P., by whose kind permission it was visited by the Institute on June 25th.

The house is of brick and stone, and was built between 1601 and 1610 by Sir Henry Griffith. The display of heraldry on the porch includes his arms and those of his wife, Elizabeth Throckmorton. The placing of the main entrance in the side wall of the porch, thus concealed in the elevational view of the front, is an arrangement used on occasions in order to present a symmetrical façade whilst retaining the traditional hall-plan with the off-centre entrance to the screens-passage it demands.

Except for minor improvements in the eighteenth century, when sashes were inserted, the house has been little altered. Inside, the elaborate screen, chimney-pieces and woodwork are remarkable (Pl. XV, *b*). The great chimney-piece in the hall is a quarter of a century earlier than the house, having been brought from Barmston, another Boynton property, in the eighteenth century. The walls of the small drawing-room are lined with screens of Chinese lacquer, and notable in the drawing-room is a late sixteenth-century carving of 'Death Triumphant'. The main stair, with continuous newel posts and arcading, is reminiscent of one at Audley End.

EBBERSTON LODGE

BY GEOFFREY WEBB

Ebberston Lodge was designed by Colin Campbell, architect of Mereworth, Burlington House, etc., in 1718 for W. Thompson, Esq., Master of the Mint, whose chief seat was some three miles distant. The building was designed as the main architectural feature of an extensive garden lay-out which included a canal 1,200 feet long and a cascade.

The entrance front and a plan are given in Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*, Vol. III, 1726.

The Institute's visit took place on June 28th, by kind permission of Major R. de Wend Fenton.

BURTON CONSTABLE HOUSE

BY GEOFFREY WEBB

Burton Constable House was visited by the Institute on June 29th, by kind permission of Brigadier R. C. J. Chichester-Constable, D.S.O., J.P., D.L.

The existing house at Burton Constable (Pl. XV, *a*) is an eighteenth-century reconstruction of a house of about 1570. The external work and the long gallery of 1736 are curious examples of an attempt by the Georgian architects to recapture the flavour of the late sixteenth century. The later eighteenth-century internal work includes examples by Wyatt, Thomas Lightoller of York, and Atkinson, the successor of Carr. A remarkable collection of drawings by these and other architects, including Adam and Carr, is preserved in the house.

WENTWORTH CASTLE

BY GEOFFREY WEBB

The Institute's visit to Wentworth Castle took place on June 30th, as above recorded (p. 71).

The earliest surviving part of Wentworth Castle¹ appears to date from about 1670, when the house belonged to the Cutler family whose arms appear on the interior woodwork. The staircase, of the mid seventeenth-century closed string type with panels filled with large acanthus scrolls mixed with amorini, birds, etc., is a fine example, and there are other good examples of chimney pieces and enriched friezes of the same period.

This house was bought by Thomas Wentworth, later created Earl of Strafford in 1708, and a baroque wing was added by him between 1709 and 1715 to the east of the older building. The work of interior decoration was continued till well into the 1720's. No architect is mentioned in the surviving correspondence but Horace Walpole, who knew the family well, gives the name of a German architect—Bott—who, he says, provided designs for Thomas Wentworth, then Ambassador in Berlin. Thomas Wentworth's addition consists of an entrance hall and two suites of state rooms on the ground floor and a long gallery, the main feature of the house, on the floor above.

Further additions were made to the house, probably by Carr of York, and completed by 1768. These formed a new wing to the south of the Cutler building and give a fine return façade from the 1715 front facing south.

The gardens include two examples of rococo-gothic features—a temple and a castellated Belvedere tower. The former was erected in 1759 on the advice of the Strawberry Hill Committee. There is also a full-length figure of Thomas Wentworth by J. M. Rysbrack.

HACKNESS HALL

BY GEOFFREY WEBB

The Institute visited Hackness Hall on June 28th, by kind permission of Lord Derwent.

The exterior of Hackness Hall is a fine example of the later eighteenth-century work of the York school. The House was begun in 1797 and has been attributed both to Carr himself, then a man of 70, and his successor Atkinson. The inside of the house was destroyed by fire early in this century and is almost entirely of that date. The original furnishings, however, have in large measure been preserved.

¹ See *The Wentworth Papers*, 1705-39, ed. J. J. Cartwright, 1883; H. Avray Tipping, in *Country Life*, Oct. 18 and 25, 1924.



a, BURTON CONSTABLE HOUSE (YORKS E. RIDING) :
THE WEST FRONT



b, BURTON AGNES HOUSE (YORKS E. RIDING) :
DETAIL OF WOODWORK AT E. END OF HALL

(Photos by M. R. Apled)

HULL: A NOTE ON WILBERFORCE HOUSE

BY J. B. FAY
Curator of the Hull Museums

Wilberforce House, which the Institute visited on June 29th, has since 1906 belonged to the Corporation of Hull as the Historical Museum of the City, with 'period rooms' furnished as from Elizabethan to Victorian times, and its monument to William Wilberforce the emancipator, who was born here in 1759. It was built about 1590 by John Lister, Mayor and M.P. for Hull, the exterior showing clear Dutch influence, and was much modified internally in the eighteenth century, the main staircase being an interesting example of local rococo, of about 1755.

HULL: A NOTE ON THE GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE CITY

BY R. A. ALEC-SMITH

The Institute's visit to Hull on June 29th, as has been [above recorded (pp. 71-2), enabled the opportunity to be taken of showing some of the leading examples of the Georgian domestic architecture of the city.

Of the Georgian merchants' houses remaining in the High Street, the most important are Maister's House (no. 160), built in 1744, the staircase of which is certainly the finest Palladian work in the City, and Blaydes House (no. 6), also of the first half of the eighteenth century, again with a good Palladian staircase; Etherington Buildings also (no. 50), built in the main in 1673, was largely re-fitted in the middle of the eighteenth century. The form of the Georgian merchants' house in this street varied but little. A noble street door would give access to a covered foot-passage leading to a yard at the rear of the buildings beyond which were the warehouses and wharves. From the foot-passage an inner door served the counting-house, usually on the ground floor, and the family apartments above. Whilst in no case has there been a deliberate attempt at the *piano nobile*, it is obvious in many houses, as in London buildings of the same era, that the first floor is planned to accommodate the principal reception-rooms.

The buildings of the Corporation of the Trinity House of Kingston-upon-Hull are also notable: the frontage of the House to Trinity Lane was built in 1753, and an inner building of about 1770 contains the Court Room and other formal rooms of this ancient foundation.

A pleasing range of smaller houses of about 1700 still exists at 10-13 Bishop Lane.

Many fine old buildings in the City have suffered neglect and demolition, since its history and older architecture have tended to be lost in its modern industrial and mercantile development. Much has suffered also from the heavy enemy onslaughts of the recent war. But the eighteenth-century streets of the 'Old Town' remains discernible, and still show us that the Hull merchants of the past knew how to adorn their houses, and how to live in state.

REPORT OF THE SPRING MEETING AT SAFFRON WALDEN

SATURDAY, MAY 1ST, 1948

The Spring Meeting of the Institute for 1948 was held on Saturday, May 1st, at Saffron Walden. A considerable number of members and their friends took part, travelling mainly by train from London. The programme comprised visits successively to the Parish Church, to the Picture Gallery, and to Audley End House, which was visited by kind permission of Lord Braybrooke.

The party was conducted by Mr. E. A. R. Rahbula, M.C., O.B.E., F.S.A., and by Mr. Oliver Millar, to whom a warm vote of thanks was accorded at the conclusion of the proceedings for their guidance and expositions.