REPORT OF THE SUMMER MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT DURHAM IN 1954

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF THE MEETING

The Summer Meeting of the Institute in 1954 was held at Durham from Monday, July 12th, until Saturday, July 17th.

The Institute has only once previously visited Durham, in 1908; the Report will be found in Volume LXV of the *Archaeological Journal*. In 1852, 1884 and 1925 parts of the area were visited from Newcastle upon Tyne (*Arch. Jour.*, ix, xli and lxxxiii).

The Institute had the privilege of being associated with the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Northumberland and Durham throughout the Meeting, and thanks are due to the Society for much help with the arrangements and for permission to reproduce the plans of Lanchester Roman fort and 'The Castles'. Hamsterley, from the Society's records. Mr. S. D. T. Spittle kindly drew the plan of Durham City for the Institute's use.

In the Report the following abbreviations are used:

A.A.—*Archaeologia Aeliana.*

D. & N. Trans.—*Transactions* of the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland.

S.A.N. Proc.—*Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.

The Patrons of the Meeting were the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham (Dr. A. M. Ramsey), the Lord Lieutenant (The Right Hon. the Lord Lawson, P.C., D.C.L.), the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Durham (Councillor Mrs. Blyth, J.P.), the Most Honourable the Marquess of Londonderry, the Right Hon. Viscount Gort, M.C., D.L., the Very Rev. the Dean of Durham (The Very Rev. J. H. S. Wild) and the Warden of the Durham Colleges (Sir James Duff, LL.D., D.C.L.).

The members of the local Committee were the Rev. Thomas Romans, M.A., F.S.A., E. B. Birley, Esq., M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., G. H. Christie, Esq., M.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C., F.S.A., C. W. Gibby, Esq., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.S.A., H. L. Honeyman Esq., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., and T. Wake, Esq., F.S.A., and the Institute is particularly grateful to the Committee as a whole for their invaluable help and to the individual members, especially to Mr. Birley for much help and advice and to Dr. Christie for undertaking so much of the local organisation for the visit.

The President of the Institute, Dr. Philip Corder, M.A., was present throughout the Meeting and 95 members and their guests with members of the local Society attended. The Headquarters of the Meeting was at Hatfield College and the efforts of the College staff on behalf of those who stayed there were much appreciated.

The present Report of the Meeting follows the sequence of events given in the synopsis of the programme below:

MONDAY, 12TH JULY. Evening Reception by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Durham.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY. Durham Cathedral and Library, Finchale Priory, Durham Castle. Evening Reception by the Council of Durham Colleges, and Lecture.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY. Jarrow Church, South Shields Roman fort, Monkwearmouth Church, Lumley Castle, Chester-le-Street Church.

THURSDAY, 15TH JULY. Escomb Church, Staindrop Church, Barnard Castle, Bowes Museum (or Bowes Castle and Rey Cross), Egglestone Abbey.

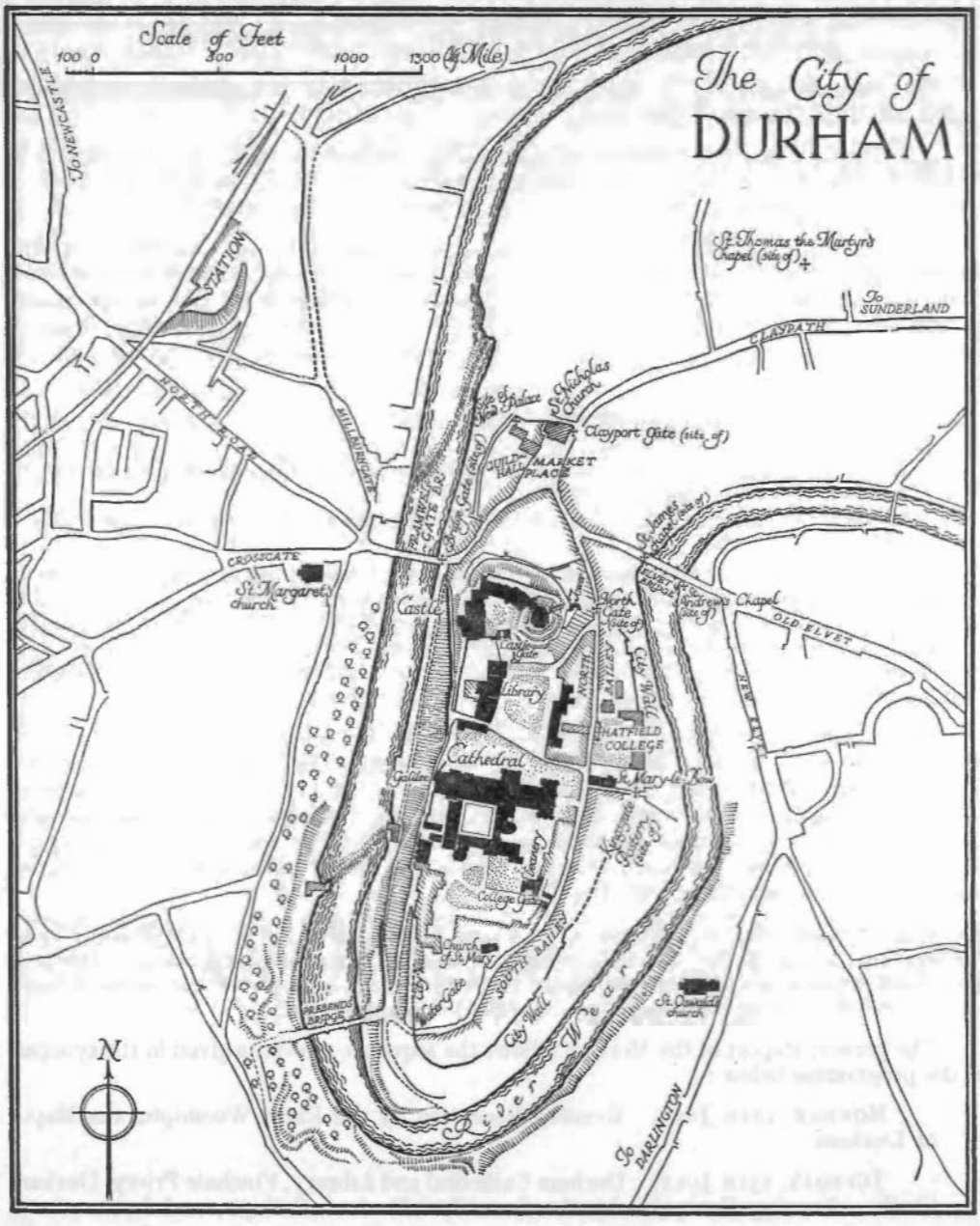
Scale of Feet
100 0 200 1000 1300 (¼ Mile)
The City of
DURHAM
To NEWCASTLE
STATION
NORTH ROAD
MILLBURNGATE
PRINCE BISHOP'S GATE
Site of Bishop's Palace
St. Nicholas Church
Claypport Gate (site of)
MARKET PLACE
St. Thomas the Martyr's Chapel (site of)
To SUNDERLAND
CLAYPATH
St. James' Church (site of)
CROSSGATE
St. Margaret's church
Castle
Keep
North Gate (site of)
Castle Gate
Library
NORTH BAILEY
Cathedral
Galilee
St. Mary-le-Tow
Kitchen (site of)
Dorter
College Gate
Church of St. Mary
SOUTH BAILEY
City Gate
City Wall
PRESBYTERY GARDEN
River Wear
St. Oswald's church
To DARLINGTON
OLD ELVET
NEW ELVET
N

Fig. 1

FRIDAY, 16TH JULY. Gibside, Lanchester Church, Lanchester Roman fort, Brancepeth Church, Auckland Castle, ' The Castles '.

SATURDAY, 17TH JULY. St. Andrew Auckland (South Church), Haughton-le-Skerne Church, Darlington Church.

Thanks are due to the Secretary of the Meeting, Mr. S. D. T. Spittle, to the Institute's Honorary Secretary, Mr. John Charlton, and to the guides and contributors. The Council wish to record their thanks to Mr. Baillie Reynolds, to Mr. Birley especially for writing the prefatory note on Roman Durham and for the lecture on ' The Hinterland of Hadrian's Wall ', to Dr. Christie, Professor Cordingley, Mr. A. R. Dufty, Mr. G. H. Honeyman, Mr. C. A. R. Radford, Professor I. A. Richmond, the Reverend T. Romans, Mr. R. Simms, Mr. T. Wake and Mr. G. F. Webb.

The Institute is also much indebted to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Durham, Councillor Mrs. Blyth, J.P., for the Reception given to members in the Town Hall and for allowing them to view the City Plate ; to the Very Reverend the Dean of Durham and to the Chapter for allowing the visits to the Cathedral and to the Cathedral Library ; to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Durham for permission to visit Auckland Castle ; to the Council of Durham Colleges for the Reception given in the Great Hall of University College and to the Warden who received the members ; to the incumbents of the various churches visited ; and to the proprietors and tenants of the houses and other places visited, namely, the Master, University College (Durham Castle and Lumley Castle) ; the Mayor and Corporation of South Shields who received members at the South Shields Roman fort ; the Trustees of the Bowes Museum and the Curator, Mr. Wake ; the Right Honourable the Earl of Strathmore (Gibside) ; Colonel W. B. Greenwell (Lanchester Roman fort) ; Captain W. Parlour (' The Castles ', Hamsterley) ; and to the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate of the Ministry of Works (Finchale Priory, Barnard Castle, Bowes Castle and Egglestone Abbey).

ROMAN DURHAM. By Eric Birley

Hadrian's Wall has inevitably diverted much of the attention of antiquaries from the Roman sites in the district to south of it, and Roman Durham has until recently received less active study than it deserves. But honourable mention should be made of a number of scholars who have contributed to its study in the past. Christopher Hunter, M.D., of Durham (1675–1757), who incidentally seems to have been the first writer to ascribe the stone Wall to Hadrian, and who was a friend and correspondent of John Horsley, was the real founder of the Dean and Chapter's collection of Roman inscribed and sculptured stones; he was instrumental in saving and in securing for that collection an important series of inscriptions from Lanchester, he devoted considerable attention to the Roman road-system in the county, and he has the credit for recognising the existence of a Roman fort at South Shields. The Rev. John Hodgson (1779–1845), best known as the Historian of Northumberland, spent his first curacy at Lanchester, and in his little volume of *Poems written at Lanchester* (1807) he records, in a characteristic series of footnotes, a great deal of acute observation of Roman finds in that district; and some years later he devoted a paper in the first volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* to a careful description, with a plan, of the remarkable aqueducts which supplied the Roman fort at Lanchester. The Rev. R. E. Hooppell (1833–1897) carried out excavations at South Shields, and subsequently at Binchester, of a standard far in advance of his age, and recorded them in a correspondingly able manner. The county historians, Hutchinson and Surtees in particular, contain a certain amount of useful material, basing themselves inevitably on the observations of John Horsley's *Britannia Romana* (1732), which really inaugurated the study of the subject; and the state of knowledge as it was in 1925 is conveniently summarised in Mr. J. A. Petch's paper on 'Roman Durham' in *A.A.* 4th Ser., i, 1–34.

During the past thirty years all the known major sites in the county have received at least some attention from the spade. At South Shields Professor Richmond has made a fresh study of the fort, in the light of Hooppell's careful report, and since 1949 has conducted further excavations there, on the initiative and with the enlightened support of the authorities of that borough. The Roman fort at Piercebridge has received attention from a special excavation committee, at the instance of Mr. G. H. Richardson and the late J. E. Hodgkin. And Dr. K. A. Steer's series of excavations in the period 1936–1938, with the support of the Durham University and North of England Excavation Committees, involved digging at Chester-le-Street, Binchester, Lanchester and Ebchester; they were undertaken as part of a new survey of the archaeology of Roman Durham, completed in a doctoral dissertation submitted in 1938: but for the war, and the difficulties of the post-war years, Dr. Steer's survey would have been published; meanwhile, it may be consulted in the University Library in Durham, and some of its results are referred to in the present note.

The backbone of Roman Durham is provided by Dere Street, the main eastern trunk-route from York to the Wall and northward into Scotland; its course, and the Roman fort-sites upon it, are agreeably described in Jessie Mothersole's *Agricola's Road into Scotland* (1927). Another road, still imperfectly known, runs approximately parallel to Dere Street but some ten miles east of it, crossing the Tees downstream from Darlington; the only known Roman site on it is Chester-le-Street, whence it continued northwards to Newcastle, throwing off a branch (the so-called 'Wrekindyke') eastwards to South Shields (cf. *A.A.* 4th Ser., xvii, 54–64). Other lateral roads comprise one from Bowes, on the Stainmore route, past Barnard Castle to join Dere Street a mile or two south of Binchester (*A.A.* 4th Ser., xiv, 194–204); one north-eastward from Binchester to Chester-le-Street (*A.A.* 4th Ser., xv, 362–368); and one, attested by the observations of Hunter and of Hodgson but not yet confirmed by modern field-work, connecting Lanchester with Chester-le-Street. Mr. R. P. Wright, F.S.A., has been responsible for the investigation of several of these roads, and references to his careful reports have been inserted in parentheses. But there are undoubtedly other roads still awaiting attention. For example, there seems reason to suppose that a Roman road eastwards from Corbridge crossed

the Tyne at Newburn, and continued close to its south bank to South Shields ; and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that there was a road eastward from Piercebridge to the mouth of the Tees, where there is some reason to postulate the existence of a Roman site, though direct evidence for it is still lacking.

In addition to the forts, to which reference will be made presently, Dere Street seems to have been provided, at least in its northern sector, with a trunk signalling-system comparable to that on the Stainmore route, recently studied by Professor Richmond (*Aspects of Archaeology in Britain and Beyond* (1951), 293–302) ; the early antiquaries record a signal-tower about a mile and a half south of Ebchester, and another north of it, across the county boundary, on the crest of the hill at Whittonstall, whence it could maintain communications with the fortlet at Apperley Dene, excavated by Mr. E. J. W. Hildyard, F.S.A., two or three years ago (*A.A.* 4th Ser., xxx, 223–238). It remains to be seen whether the system was continued south of Lanchester.

Study of the geographical sources has suggested the possibility of a Roman site somewhere in the south-east of the county, and it has already been noted that there is some reason to suspect that it was at the mouth of the Tees. Casual finds of Roman material have been made at various points along the coast, and we cannot exclude the possibility that there was a northward continuation, as far as South Shields, of the system of signal-stations already known in Yorkshire ; but no site of that type has yet come to light in the county.

Brief notes follow on the principal sites, other than those which the Institute visited and on which somewhat more is said later on.

PIERCEBRIDGE, on the north bank of the Tees, is a large fort, nearly 11 acres in size, which has been shown by excavation during the past twenty years to have been built *circa* A.D. 300 ; it is set back a couple of hundred yards west of Dere Street, the intervening space being apparently occupied by an extensive civil settlement. Casual finds include material as early as the Flavian period, but the Flavian fort which we may be justified in postulating here or hereabouts has not yet been discovered. (For a summary of evidence available before excavation, cf. Edward Wooler, *The Roman Fort of Piercebridge*, 1917 ; for reports on the excavations of 1933 and later years cf. *D. & N. Trans.* VII ii, 1936, 235–277 ; IX i, 1939, 43–68 ; IX ii, 1941, 127–138 ; X iii, 1950, 285–309.)

BINCHESTER, north of Bishop Auckland, was a cavalry station, founded in Flavian times, outside which in the later Roman period an extensive civil settlement grew up. Excavations were carried out there by Hooppell in 1878–1880, their results being published in the same writer's *Vinovia : a Buried Roman City* (1891). Mr. James McIntyre, F.S.A., has rescued a good deal of Roman material from the escarpment, where there has been erosion of a portion of the Roman fort-site and external settlement, and it is to his observations that we owe much of our knowledge of the latter's character. Dr. Steer did further digging, supplementing and helping to elucidate Hooppell's discoveries. The fort was nearly six acres in size ; the external settlement may have covered as much as a further twenty-five acres.

LANCHESTER receives a special section below (p. 220).

EBCHESTER, on a shelf high above the south bank of the Derwent, is a cohort-fort established in Flavian times and occupied, with an interruption (it seems) in the Antonine period, until the close of the Roman period. The best account of it in print is by Hooppell in George Neasham's *West Durham* (1883), 113–134 ; Dr. Steer's excavations yielded useful details of internal buildings and established the dates of original construction and of subsequent vicissitudes in the fort's history : it does not seem to have attracted a civil settlement of comparable importance to those at the other major fort-sites in the county.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, like Binchester, was a cavalry station, upwards of five acres in size ; Roman material has come to light, as the result of casual finds, over an area of something like twenty-five acres in all, so that there is reason to think that in the latter part of the Roman period there must have been a small town here, under the shelter of the fort. There has been little opportunity for excavation, but sufficient Roman material has come to light to prove occupation in Flavian times, continuing throughout the Roman period : Dr. Steer's dissertation provides the only adequate conspectus of the evidence. (For a military inscription of A.D. 216, see Mr. R. P. Wright's paper in *A.A.* 4th Ser., xxii, 83–90.)

For SOUTH SHIELDS see Professor Richmond's note below (p. 209).

Other Roman sites in the county have been inferred at JARROW, where Hodgson and others have deduced the existence of a fort some three acres in size (but as yet no decisive evidence for it has come to light, and we should not exclude the possibility that it was the site of a mile-fortlet, comparable to those on the Cumberland coast) ; and at BARNARD CASTLE, which, like Jarrow, has yielded a Roman coin or two, but as yet no structural remains. In addition, Hunter spoke with some confidence of a small Roman fort at Stanley, between Chester-le-Street and Lanchester (Hutchinson ii, 488). But there is also an undoubted Roman structure at OLD DURHAM, between Durham City and Shincliffe, where Mr. R. P. Wright and others have excavated the bath-house and other remains of what seems to have been a civilian establishment, best interpreted as a ' villa ' (cf. *A.A.* 4th Ser., xxii, 1–21 ; xxix, 203–212 ; xxxi, 116-126).

Miscellaneous finds have been noted at various places in the county, as may be seen by reference to Mr. J. A. Petch's paper, already cited. The most exciting of them is the altar to Silvanus, found near Stanhope in the middle of the 18th century, set up by a prefect of the *ala Sebosiana* to commemorate a successful boar-hunt ; the Roman museum at South Shields includes several skulls of wild boar among its exhibits, to remind us that much of the county must in Roman times have been forest, more suited to hunting than to agricultural exploitation : and, but for Hodgson's observations in the Lanchester district, and for the indications that considerable civilian settlements grew up outside most of the forts in the county, it might have been thought that the Romans omitted to exploit its mineral wealth or to develop its economic resources. But though we may have an indication that such development in fact occurred, there is clearly a great deal more research to be done before we can hope to have more than an outline picture of Roman Durham.

PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY

THE RELICS OF SAINT CUTHBERT. BY C. A. R. RADFORD

The relics of St. Cuthbert, now housed in the Cathedral Library at Durham, include objects of artistic merit and of historic interest. The collection, considered in relation to its history, illustrates, perhaps more fully than any other in the country, the medieval cult of saints and of the relics associated with them.

History. In 635 the monastery of Lindisfarne was founded by St. Aidan, an Irish monk, who took part in the conversion of Northumbria.[1] St. Aidan died in 651 and Cuthbert, an Anglian shepherd boy on the banks of the Leader, in what is now Southern Scotland, saw a vision of his soul borne up to Heaven.[2] Acting on this inspiration, Cuthbert embraced the religious life, going first to Old Melrose, where he came under the influence of the Prior, St. Boisil, ' a priest of great virtues endowed with the spirit of prophecy '.[3] After a life of asceticism and missionary effort, St. Cuthbert was consecrated Bishop of Lindisfarne in 685 and died two years later.[4] His biographer records that as Diocesan he ' maintained the dignity of a Bishop without abandoning the ideal of the monk or the virtue of the hermit '.[5]

St. Cuthbert had wished to be buried beside his hermitage on Farne,[6] but in accordance with the general desire his body was laid in a stone sarcophagus on the right side of the altar in St. Peter's Church, Lindisfarne.[7] Eleven years later, in 698, the saint's body was translated and placed in a new coffin, which is described as a light chest set on the pavement of the church.[8] The body was then wrapped in a new cloak, but the garments were not disturbed.[9] The body, still in its wooden coffin, was carried away by the monks, when they fled before the Danes in 875.[10] It was subsequently brought to Chester le Street, where it rested in the old wooden church, and was transported to Durham in the time of Bishop Aldhun (995–1018).[11]

The story of the sacrist, Elfred son of Westou (*c.* 1020–40), shews that the coffin was accessible in the early 11th century, for he placed in it the bones of the Venerable Bede, which he had abstracted from the church of Jarrow.[12] In 1069 the relics left Durham for a time, when the monks fled to Lindisfarne.[13] It was, doubtless, on this occasion that the coffin was covered with the leather wrapping described in 1104.

The building of the Romanesque Cathedral necessitated a further translation of the relics. This was effected in 1104. From that date till the Reformation the relics were housed in a magnificent shrine behind the high altar of the Cathedral. The shrine was destroyed at the Reformation, but the coffin, with the body, was interred in the same place under a large paving slab. In consequence of a local controversy, the remains were exhumed in 1827. The pieces of the coffin, together with fragments of the silken garments and other relics were then removed and placed in the Cathedral Library, the bones being reinterred in the grave.[14]

[1] Bedae Historia ecclesiastica, iii, 3 ; Willelmi Malmesbiriensis monachi de gestis Pontificum (*Rolls Series*, lii, 266).
[2] Vita S. Cuthberti auctore anonymo, i, 5 (Colgrave, *Two Lives of St. Cuthbert*, 68).
[3] Bedae Historia ecclesiastica, iv, 25.
[4] Ibid., iv, 26 and 27.
[5] Vita S. Cuthberti auct. anon., iv, 1 (Colgrave, 110).
[6] Vita S. Cuthberti auctore Beda, xxxvii (Colgrave, 272).
[7] Vita S. Cuthberti auct. anon., iv, 13 (Colgrave, 130).
[8] Vita S. Cuthberti auct. Beda, xlii (Colgrave, 292).
[9] Ibid.
[10] Symeonis monachi Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiae, ii, 6 (*Rolls Series*, lxxv, i, 57).
[11] Ibid., iii, 1 (*R.S.* i, 79).
[12] Ibid., iii, 7 (*R.S.* i, 88–9).
[13] Ibid., iii, 15 (*R.S.* i, 100–1).
[14] Raine, J., *St. Cuthbert : with an Account of the opening of his tomb, 1827*. Durham, 1828.

The Translation of 1104. There are two accounts of this translation. The earlier, which was clearly written by an eyewitness, is probably the work of Symeon of Durham.[1] The later account, by Reginald of Durham, is based on information obtained from the older monks.[2] There are minor discrepancies between the two.

The wooden coffin was found in 1104 wrapped in coarse linen and set in a chest,which in turn was covered with leather and bound with iron. After translation, the wooden coffin was covered with waxed cloth. There is no further account of its opening till 1827 and it is clear that the coffin was not normally accessible after the 11th century. The body was found incorrupt and dressed in Mass vestments. The silken cloths in which it was wrapped were removed and replaced with others, ' the most precious that were available '. It is implicit in the accounts of the translation that the vestments were neither removed nor disturbed ; this would account for the failure to find the pectoral cross, which is not noted at this date. The body in 1104 lay on the bottom, pushed to one side to make room for the relics of other saints, which had been intruded into the coffin. Below the outer covering was an inner lid, which rested on three transverse bars and could be raised by means of two iron handles. On this inner lid lay a Gospel Book. It is here that other relics and records would be placed in earlier days, among them the charter of King Athelstan which was laid ' at the head of St. Cuthbert '.[3] The presence of other relics, which had not remained incorrupt, is stated to have caused staining on the base of the coffin. To remedy this a false bottom, set on four feet, was inserted. The body of St. Cuthbert was laid on this false bottom, the relics of the other saints, except the head of St. Oswald, being removed. Though it is not so stated, this would have involved the removal of the inner lid.

The coffin was sealed in 1104 and had been found sealed before the translation. At an earlier date it was accessible and new relics and vestments, such as the stole and maniple presented by King Athelstan in 934, could be introduced.

The Relics. The relics preserved or recorded include the coffin, fragments of the vestments and silken wrappings of the body, the pectoral cross, the portable altar, chalice and paten of the saint, a comb and two Gospel books.

The Coffin. The carved wooden coffin, exhumed in 1827 in a fragmentary state, is the light chest, in which the body was placed in 698 ; it was recognized as such at the time of the translation in 1104. Reginald describes it as covered with fine carving. The distorted fragments have recently been mounted in their original position and accurate drawings published.[4] The coffin is 65 ins. long overall and tapers from a little over 16 to 15 ins. wide ; its height is 18 ins. On the top Christ is represented with the symbols of the four Evangelists. On one of the long sides the 12 Apostles are seated in two tiers, the order chosen being that in which the names are invoked in the litany of saints in the canon of the Roman Mass. The other long side shews five archangels. The two remaining archangels appear on the head of the coffin, while on the foot are represented the Virgin and Child. The figures are named, some in Roman lettering, others in runes.

Symeon describes an inner lid supported on three transverse bars. He further states that this could be raised by means of two rings, one at the head and the other at the foot. Reginald also mentions these rings, but in connection with the outer lid. One of the iron rings was found in 1827 and the slots in which the three bars rested can still be traced in the wood of the long sides. There was no lock or fastening to the chest and the fact that one of the iron rings was found in 1827 would suggest that Reginald's attribution of these to the outer cover is correct. There are also preserved parts of a board on which is carved a cross of Calvary with rounded angles between the arms and a long shaft set on a stepped base. In addition there are several fragments of wooden strips 7 ins. high, with the base cut into an arcade of round-headed arches. The board with the cross of Calvary has been

[1] Symeonis monachi Opera Historica (*Rolls Series*, lxxv), i, 247–61 ; for authorship ibid., xxvii–xxxii. It is here referred to as by Symeon.

[2] Reginaldi monachi Dunelmensis Libellus de admirandis Beati Cuthberti virtutibus, xl–xliii (*Surtees Society*, i, 84–90).

[3] Historia de Sancto Cuthberto 26 in Symeonis Opera, i, 211.

[4] MacIntyre and Kitzinger, *The Coffin of St. Cuthbert.*

referred to the inner lid,[1] but the form of the cross indicates a date in the 12th century. Reginald describes how the relics of other saints, which had been placed beside St. Cuthbert at various times and not remained incorrupt, had caused stains on the bottom of the coffin. These relics were removed in 1104 and the affected parts of the wood treated with wax. In order to avoid any contact with these parts the monks made ' a wooden board of such a size as exactly to correspond with the bottom of the coffin internally in length and breadth . . . To the lower side of this they affix feet, like tripods, in each of the four corners, their height, together with the thickness of the board being the length of three fingers. This is placed on the bottom of the coffin '. Raine describing the figures on the coffin states, without particularizing, that those on the lid and bottom were of larger size. By a process of elimination the figures on the bottom can only mean the board with the cross and the arcaded fragments. These must therefore be accepted as the false bottom and feet prepared by the monks in 1104.

The Textiles. St. Cuthbert was buried in priest's vestments and his body wrappped in silken cloths.[2] In 1104 the wrappings were replaced with others ' the most costly that could be found ', but the vestments were not removed. Fragments of five textiles are preserved. Three are of early date, the other two of the period of the translation.

The most important of the early group is a figured silk, now badly faded. The design shews large circles, each containing a vase with fruit, ducks and other detail. It is late antique fabric from the east and dates from the 6th or 7th century. It comes from the dalmatic of the saint and is described by Reginald. The other two early fabrics are plain taffetas of the same period. One of these had a narrow floral border. This is almost certainly the cloth given to the saint by the Abbess Verca ; he had refused to wear it in life but desired that it should be used to wrap his body.[3] The second taffeta probably represents the alb. The two later fabrics are eastern silks of the 10th or 11th century. The first has a Saracenic design with riders set in cusped roundels. The second has peacocks and griffins in circles.

In addition to the fragmentary textiles the stole and maniple of the saint are preserved, largely intact. They are not original.[4] The inscriptions shew that they were ordered by Aelfled for Bishop Frithestan of Winchester (909–31) and the 10th century Historia de Sancto Cuthberto records their presentation to the saint by King Athelstan in 934.[5] The renewal of articles and wrappings in the tomb of a saint was not unusual. In addition to the replacement of the wrappings around the body of St. Cuthbert in 1104, we may cite an earlier Northumbrian example, the silken cloak sent by Alcuin for the body of St. Ninian about 800.[6] The stole and maniple of St. Cuthbert are interesting both for the figures with which they are embroidered—Old Testament prophets on the stole and Saints on the maniple—and for the extensive use of the fleshy acanthus ornament, an early example of the adoption in England of this Carolingian motif.

The Pectoral Cross. This was not found in 1104, confirming Reginald's statement that the vestments were not disturbed. The cross was discovered in 1827. It is of gold with an inlay of garnets. There is a small worn loop for suspension. The cross is Saxon work, but Sir Thomas Kendrick has cogently argued that it was not made for St. Cuthbert, but was already an antique.[7]

The Portable Altar. The accounts of the translation record that a chalice and paten and a silver altar, the requisites for the celebration of the Mass, lay on the breast of the saint. The chalice, which is described by Symeon, has gone, as has the paten.

The altar is of wood, encased in silver.[8] On top of the wooden altar are five consecration crosses with an inscription on a band running across the lower part. This reads

[1] Greenwell in *A Catalogue of the Sculptured and Inscribed Stones in the Cathedral Library, Durham*, 155.
[2] Vita S. Cuthberti auct. anon. iv, 13 (Colgrave, 130).
[3] Vita S. Cuthberti auct. Beda, xxxvii (Colgrave, 272).
[4] Kendrick, *Anglo-Saxon Art*, 217.
[5] Historia de Sancto Cuthberto, 26 in Symeonis Opera, i, 211.
[6] Monumenta Germaniae Historica : Epistolarium Karolini Aevi, ii, 432 (Alcuini epistola 273).
[7] Kendrick, *Anglo-Saxon Art*, 72–3 ; *Ant. Journ.*, xvii, 283–93.
[8] Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, vi, 10–7.

IN HONOR(EM) S PETRU. It is cut in Capitals of an angular type, characterized by long hastae, the tops of which rise above the loops of letters such as P and R. Letters of this form are found in Gallic inscriptions from the 6th[1] to the 8th century.[2] Their distribution in this country is Celtic; no other example is found in a Saxon context. Their use on the wooden altar of St. Cuthbert recalls the Celtic background of Old Melrose,[3] where he was first instructed in the monastic life, and suggests that it was made for him when he was ordained priest and began his missionary work in the country around.[4] Wooden altars, though forbidden by conciliar decrees, remained in common use in England throughout the Saxon period.[5] A nearly contemporary instance in Northumbria is the altar found in the grave of Acca, Bishop of Hexham (ob. 740), when he was translated in the 11th century.[6] This consisted of two pieces of wood fastened with silver nails and bore an inscription to the Holy Trinity.

The silver casing was added to the altar. On the upper face was a haloed figure seated, doubtless St. Peter, with an inscription, which may be restored S (PE)TROS A(P)OS(TOL)OS. On the under side the four corners have scrolled designs, surrounding a circle with an inscription, possibly to be restored as (OM)NIA EC (for haec) ERA(NT S PETRI). In the centre of the circle is an added silver plate with a cross and scroll work. This cross is filled with thin wiry interlace. Both this and the other motifs are characteristic of the 9th century, but there is nothing on the original silver which calls for a date later than the 8th century or even the year of the saint's translation in 698. The silver casing of the wooden altar must be regarded as an enshrinement carried out at some time subsequent to his death and designed to enhance the appearance of the relic when it was exposed to the veneration of the faithful. A parallel instance at Lindisfarne is the enshrinement of the famous Gospels carried out by Billfrith, the anchorite, as recorded in an added colophon.[7]

The Comb. A bone comb, short and broad, with teeth on either side of the spine and a large hole in the centre is also among the relics.[8]

The Gospels. Two Gospel Books are mentioned in connection with the relics. The more important is the famous Lindisfarne Gospels, now in the British Museum. This MS. was written by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne (698–721).[9] Its connection with the relics was probably fortuitous and due to the arrangements for the flight before the Danes in 875; in the course of the journey it was dropped in the sea and subsequently recovered.[10]

The smaller MS. of the Gospel according to St. John is now at Stonyhurst. In 1104 it was in the coffin, lying on the inner lid. It is of *c.* 700, with a contemporary leather binding.[11] An attractive theory would identify this as the book studied by St. Cuthbert and his master St. Boisil as the latter drew near to death,[12] but the character of the script and the affinities of the text would suggest a rather later period.

(A full and definitive account of the Relics of St. Cuthbert is in preparation by the Friends of Durham Cathedral and will be published by the Dean and Chapter in 1955.)

[1] An example of 520 may be cited from Lyons (Le Blant, *Inscriptions chretiennes de la Gaule*, no. 663 pl. 528).
[2] R. Conrad, *Niederrheinische Epigraphik*, 8.
[3] Traditionally Melrose was founded by St. Aidan. His disciple Eata was Abbot when Cuthbert entered the monastery and together they left Hexham rather than accept the Roman Easter and tonsure (Plummer, *Bedae Opera historica*, ii, 192).
[4] Vita S. Cuthberti auct. Beda, ix (Colgrave, 184).
[5] Willelmi Malmesbiriensis vita S. Wulstani, iii, 14.
[6] Symeonis monachi Historia Regum, s.a. 740 (*Rolls Series*, lxxv, ii, 33).
[7] E. G. Millar, *Lindisfarne Gospels*, 3.
[8] Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, vi, pl. II.
[9] Millar, *Lindisfarne Gospels*, 3.
[10] Symeonis Hist. Dunelm. Eccl., ii, 11 (*Rolls Series*, lxxv, i, 64).
[11] E. A. Lowe, *Codices Latini Antiquiores*, ii, no. 260.
[12] Vita S. Cuthberti auct. Beda, viii (Colgrave, 182).

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

Descriptions of Durham Cathedral have been published in various County Guides, in books devoted to the subject, and in the periodicals of learned Societies. It has therefore been decided to confine the present account to a select Bibliography. A plan of the Cathedral and Monastery is published in Mr. W. A. Pantin's ' Durham Cathedral ', Lund Humphries, London, 1948.

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FINCHALE PRIORY (Pl. XXXa, b, c.). By P. K. Baillie-Reynolds

In about the year 1110 the hermit St. Godric, prompted by St. Cuthbert in a vision, settled near Finchale after an adventurous life spent largely at sea. His first habitation was about a mile from the site of the Priory, but in 1115 he moved to Finchale itself, and spent the rest of his long life there. He died in 1170 at the age of 105. The stone chapel of St. John Baptist, which had been built for him, was taken over by the Benedictines of Durham, two of whom lived there till 1196. The site was then acquired by Henry Puiset for Augustinian Canons, but after some not un-acrimonious negotiations, he made it over to the Priory of Durham, and a regular Benedictine House was founded on the site as a cell of Durham. The construction of the regular buildings of a Benedictine priory was not begun till about 1237 : the church was so laid out that the site of St. Godric's chapel (which was pulled down) was included in the presbytery. The construction of the claustral buildings continued into the 14th century. The greatest number of monks seems to have been 15, but was usually less. In the latter part of the 14th century Finchale was adapted to the unique rôle of a holiday house for the monks of Durham. The scheme was regulated by statute in 1408. There was a permanent staff of a Prior and four monks, and in addition there were four monks from Durham, who stayed for three weeks. This arrangement led to modifications of the buildings. The church was reduced by the elimination of the

aisles, the arcades being built up, and the south aisle thrown into the cloister. The life of this reduced community seems to have centred on the Prior's House, which is a long 13th-century building running east from the east range, much adapted and altered in the 15th century. The site was transferred to the guardianship of the then Office of Works by the Dean and Chapter of Durham in January, 1916.
(Ministry of Works *Guide*, 1935 illustrated edition out of print ; later edition price 3d. with plan but unillustrated.)

DURHAM CASTLE. By John Charlton

Durham Castle, the principal stronghold of the Bishops Palatine, the guardians of the Shrine of St. Cuthbert, comprised in the Middle Ages the whole of the Durham peninsula. What is now known as the Castle was the inner ward, the space to the south being divided by the Cathedral into north and south baileys—a distinction perpetuated by the names North Bailey and South Bailey which are now applied to the northern and southern parts of the street which traverses the eastern side of the peninsula. The site of the north bailey, or Palace Green, is lined to east and west by buildings mainly of post-Reformation date, among which should be noted ' Bishop Cosin's Hall ', a tall three-storeyed brick building with an elaborate doorway, and the Bishop's Hospital (1666) on the east side and, on the west, Cosin's Library (1668), which contains not only his books, in their original bookcases, but a remarkable series of portrait-heads of learned worthies. The south bailey, beyond the Cathedral, contains the monastic Kitchen and the Deanery and other prebendal residences.

The inner ward or bailey, to which the name ' Castle ' is now restricted, is one of the most interesting and complex buildings of its class, and can claim a period of continuous occupation and repeated change probably exceeded only by the Tower of London and Windsor Castle. A full description is impossible in the space here available and only the barest outline of its history and description can be given.

That the site was fortified shortly after the final translation to Durham of the body of St. Cuthbert in 995 is attested by the fact that in 1006 and 1042 it was besieged unsuccessfully by the Scots. The nature of the fortifications is uncertain ; building in stone probably did not begin until shortly after the Conquest, to which period (*c.* 1075) the remarkable ' Norman Chapel ' in the north range may belong.

The lay-out of the principal buildings was largely the work of Bishop Flambard (1099–1128) and in his day probably comprised a stone keep, a two-storeyed N. range, consisting of chapel and crypt on the E. and bishop's *camera* with store-rooms beneath, on the W. ; along the western side was presumably the great hall, which was probably of timber. Bishop Pudsey or Puiset (1153–95) rebuilt the upper (probably timber-framed) part of the north range and built, along the western curtain, a stone great hall which Bishop Bek (1284–1311) lengthened to the south, retaining Pudsey's basement, but rebuilding, or at least refenestrating, the principal storey. Bishop Fox (1494–1501) turned the S. end of the Norman west range into kitchen and buttery and Bishop Tunstall (1530–59) added a gallery to the south face of the north range and a chapel east of it. Bishop Cosin (1660–72), after a period of neglect, coinciding with the Civil War, carried out extensive repairs and built the famous Black Staircase (between the north and west ranges) and the porch to the Great Hall.

Cosin's successors, in the main, were more interested in their palace at Auckland, which was extensively altered in the 18th century, and their work at Durham was largely confined to essential repairs. But Bishop Butler (1750–52) gave Sanderson Miller a free hand to ' Gothicise ' part of the north range and Wyatt remodelled the gatehouse for Bishop Barrington (1791–1826). Bishop Van Mildert (1827–1836) made over the Castle to the new University of Durham in 1832. In 1841 the Keep, then ruinous, was reconstructed by Salvin on the old foundations to provide rooms for students. The Castle is now occupied by University College.

A. Looking E. to choir

B. Blocked N. choir arcade from S.

C. Capital N. side of choir

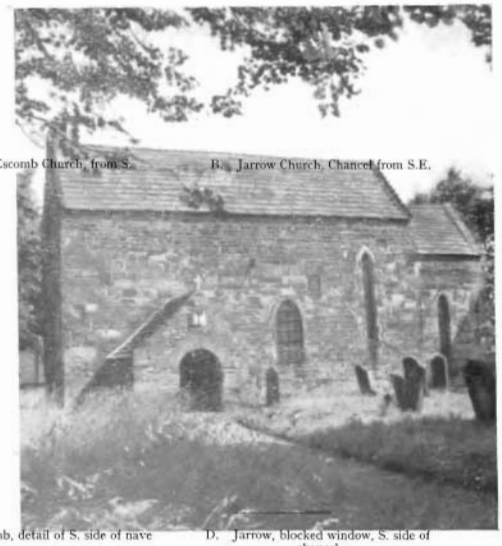
FINCHALE PRIORY

D. E. end from N.W.

E. Nave and S. transept from N.

EGGLESTONE ABBEY

(Photographs by Mary Baldwin)



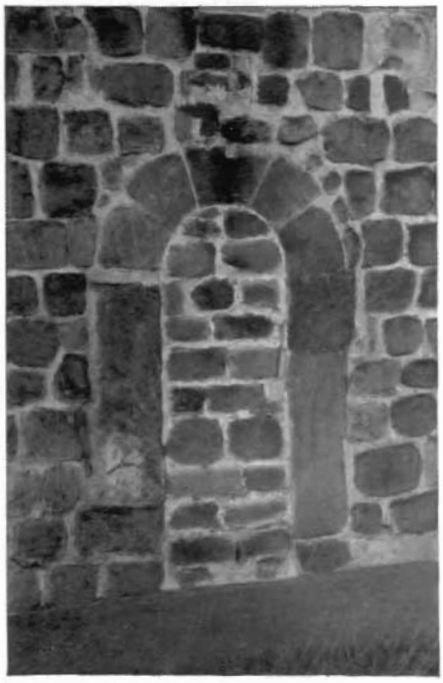
A. Escomb Church, from S.

B. Jarrow Church, Chancel from S.E.

C. Escomb, detail of S. side of nave

D. Jarrow, blocked window, S. side of chancel

(Photographs by Mary Baldwin)



A. Jarrow, blocked N. door of chancel

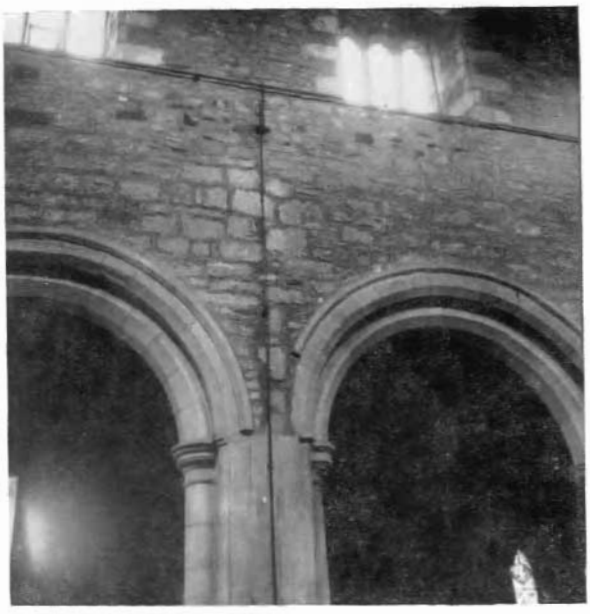
B. Escomb, blocked N. door of chancel

C. Monkwearmouth Church, tower from W.

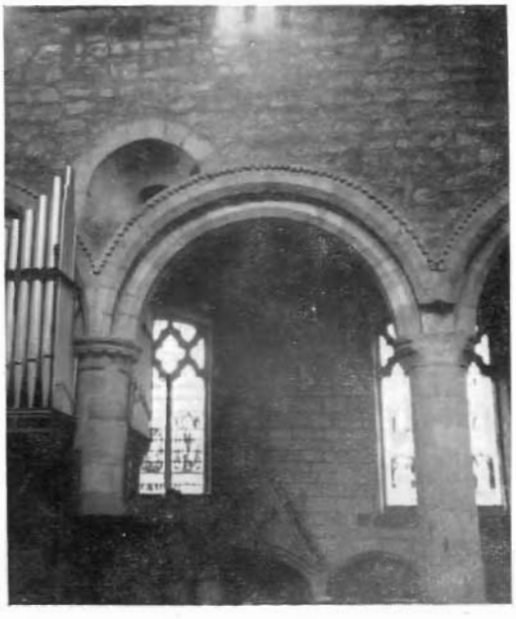
D. Monkwearmouth, detail of W. porch

(*Photographs by Mary Baldwin*)

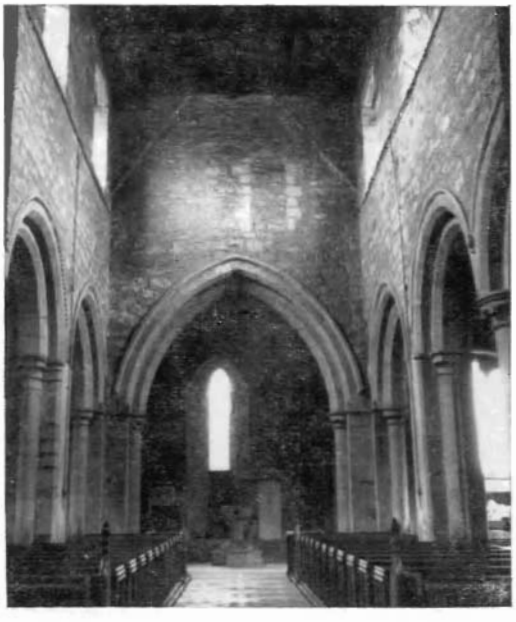
A. Saxon window in S. aisle



B. Early Saxon west wall in section in N. arcade



C. Saxon window above S. arcade



D. Saxon door (blocked) in E. wall of tower

STAINDROP CHURCH

The main entrance is from the south, from Palace Green, through the Gatehouse, which had formerly a barbican and drawbridge. The structure, Norman in origin, was largely remodelled by Tunstall, to whose period the fine gates probably belong, and, by Wyatt, for Barrington, whose arms appear on the south face. The roughly square courtyard has the rebuilt Keep on its mound to the east, the highly remarkable complex group of state apartments and chapels on the north and the Great Hall and its offices on the west.

The early 14th-century Great Hall measures internally 101 ft. by 35 ft. and is entered from the east by Cosin's porch, an imposing though restored opening with a wide semi-circular arch flanked by pairs of Ionic columns ; the tall polygonal buttresses are also mainly his work, as is the diamond flagging of the interior. The south or ' screens ' end of the hall is mainly Fox's work and the doorways are carved with his badge ; his also are the noteworthy kitchen and buttery, the former, its great fireplace openings surmounted by brick relieving-arches and embattled brick parapets, set within the south end of Pudsey's west range ; the latter, little changed since Fox's day, carved with the date 1499.

In the angle between the north and west ranges rises a tower containing Cosin's famous Black Staircase of 1662, one of the largest and most elaborate in the country. All its principal members are richly carved and the balustrade has heavy, pierced foliage in Cosin's later manner. The Tuscan newel-posts are a later addition.

The north range is partly masked by Tunstall's 16th-century two-storeyed gallery. In its basement are remains of the store-rooms of the original structure : low square columns with plain abaci similar to those of the sub-vault of the frater range, and like them intended to carry groined vaults. That the early superstructure was of wood is suggested by the fact that Pudsey seems to have thought it necessary to strengthen them when he built his hall above. Inside it, Cosin's woodwork and the Norman pilasters of Pudsey's range beyond are noteworthy. The first-floor gallery contains, on the north side, the elaborately carved entrance, formerly approached by an external stairway, leading to Pudsey's Hall. This, which was originally the bishop's *camera*, had his bedchamber and garderobe at the west end and his chapel at first floor level to the east. The latter has long been subdivided into smaller apartments, some decorated in the ' Gothic ' taste by Sanderson Miller *c.* 1760, some rather later. On the floor above is the remarkable Constable's Hall or ' Norman Gallery ', which still retains along its south wall the original, unique range of 12th–century windows and window-seats.

The wing which connects the north range with the Keep contains some of the earliest work in the Castle, notably the recently restored Norman chapel of *c.* 1075. This consists of nave and aisles and has arcades of four bays carried on circular columns with somewhat crude, but vigorously carved capitals. The original bishop's chapel must have been on the floor above, the surviving ' Norman chapel ' serving as a crypt or as a chapel for the household or the garrison. In the same wing is Tunstall's chapel at first-floor level. Built shortly after the Reformation it was lengthened eastwards towards the end of the 17th century. It contains fine early 16th-century stalls from the destroyed chapel at Auckland as well as woodwork by Cosin.

The present Keep is of 1841 but stands on the site of an early 12th-century structure. The evidence of Laurence of Durham (I, 367–378) points to a stone structure, probably of Flambard's time. The principal apartment was a hall of some pretension, its floor being supported by four columns with corresponding responds.

Wednesday, 14th July

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, JARROW (Pl. XXXIb.) By C. A. R. Radford

The monastery of St. Paul at Jarrow was founded by Benedict Biscop eight years after Monkwearmouth on an estate of 40 hides given by King Egfrith. The intention was that the two houses should be joined in all matters in a single brotherhood. Jarrow was placed

in charge of Ceolfrid, who brought with him 22 monks.[1] The building of the church of St. Paul was completed in the fourth year from the foundation.[2] The stone commemorating the dedication of this ' basilica of St. Paul ' survives ; it bears a date that may be equated with A.D. 685.[3]

Bede, the historian, was a monk of Jarrow and was buried in the north porticus of the church of St. Paul, where his memorial stood in the 11th century.[4] In the time of Bishop Eadmund (1020–42) Elfred, son of Westou, a monk of Durham and an assiduous collector of relics, was wont to visit the church on the occasion of the anniversary ; finally he managed to abstract the bones of Bede, which he conveyed to his own church and placed in the shrine of St. Cuthbert.[5] In 1069 when Egelwin, Bishop of Durham, fled before the Normans, his first halt was at Jarrow. The church of St. Paul was subsequently burnt during the devastation of the country between the Tyne and the Tees.[6]

In 1073 Aldwine, a Saxon monk, came north with a number of companions to restore the destroyed religious life. After an abortive attempt at Newcastle, they came in 1075 to Jarrow, ' where the ruins barely shewed what had formerly existed '. With the help of Bishop Walcher, they restored the church and erected ' many buildings '.[7] In 1083 they were recalled to Durham to form the cathedral monastery,[8] of which Jarrow became a dependent cell, so remaining till the Reformation. In 1782 the old nave was demolished. The present nave and aisle date from the 19th century. Our knowledge of the earlier building rests on a plan and section dated 1769, now in the British Museum.[9]

The surviving Saxon church, now the chancel of the Parish Church, is a small rectangular building (39 ft. by 15 ft.). Excavation has disclosed the west wall with a central door, shewing that it was originally a separate building. The walls are formed of squared stones and their character shews that these were taken from a Roman building. The side walls have been heightened by about 3 ft., probably in *c.* 1300, when the first of the loftier windows was inserted. The east wall has been largely rebuilt. There are traces of a central opening which might have been the arch into an apse, but the masonry is too disturbed for certainty. The blocking of the gap is medieval, with a renewed window. There are three Saxon windows with monolithic arched heads in the south wall (Pl. XXXIb); two retain the contemporary pierced stone screens. The blocked north door is also original (Pl. XXXIIa). The window above this door is of the late 11th century. On architectural grounds the building should be dated to *c.* 700.

This small church cannot be the ' basilica of St. Paul ' described on the stone recording the dedication. The record of the memorial to Bede shews that this basilica had a north porticus. There is no trace of such an adjunct on the existing chancel. Even had it been a later addition, it could not have been removed without leaving some trace ; the blocked north door is too small for the sole entry into a porticus. Moreover the tablet recording the dedication, now on the west wall of the chancel, was formerly set on the north wall of the old nave. The existing Saxon building must be regarded as a second monastic church, probably dedicated to St. Mary, as at Monkwearmouth.

The 18th century drawing shews the main church with a long narrow nave, two-storied western porch and the remains of a south aisle, divided by screen walls into chapels ; there are indications of a similar northern aisle. The chapels of the south aisle have groined vaults, which spring from piers inserted in the angles (not shewn on the plan) ; they are probably insertions. The elevation of the north wall shews an arcade of four blocked arches, each of 14 ft., springing from piers 5 ft. wide. The eastern part of the wall is solid

[1] *Historia Abbatum auctore anonymo*, 11 (Plummer, Bedae Opera historica, i, 391) ; *Historia Abbatum auctore Beda*, 7 (Ibid., 370). These works are cited respectively as *HAA.* and *HAB.* with a page reference to Plummer in brackets.
[2] *HAA.* 12 (Plummer, 392).
[3] Illustrated in *A.A.*, n.s., xxii, 34.
[4] Symeonis monachi Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiae, i, 14 (*Rolls Series*, lxxv, i, 42).
[5] Ibid., iii, 7 (*R.S.*, i, 88).
[6] Symeonis monachi Historia Regum, s.a. 1069 (*R.S.*, lxxv, ii, 189).
[7] Ibid., s.a. 1074 (*R.S.*, ii, 201).
[8] Symeonis Hist. Dunelm. Eccl., iv, 3 (*R.S.*, i, 122).
[9] B.M., Plan K. 12 (47) b, reproduced in *A.A.*, n.s., xxii, pl. iv.

with a two-light window of the 13th century. The porch has large rectangular windows in the ground stage and a west window on the upper floor, together with an opening into the west end of the nave. Most of these are Saxon, not post-Conquest, features. Assuming that the church was originally apsidal, like St. Peter and St. Paul at Canterbury or Brixworth, the nave and choir would have been some 80 ft. by 20 ft., a reasonable size for the community.

The plan (fig. 2) shews the essential features of the 18th-century drawing projected on to the published plan of Jarrow. There are minor discrepancies and some detail has been omitted. The resulting building falls into place in the series of early Saxon monastic churches; the only feature for which no evidence is available is the apsidal eastern end. The axial planning of the two buildings, as shewn on this reconstruction, is a feature also found at St. Augustine's, Canterbury.[1] Moreover, the cramped plan of the inserted 11th-century tower implies that the builders found the site encumbered on the west as well as the east side and that, following the grander example of Abbot Wulfric at Canterbury, they attempted to throw two small churches together in order to form a single building adequate by their new standards. The tower with its wide western and eastern arches is clearly intended to form a link between the nave and choir, as the two older buildings now became. The detail and form of this tower are typical of the 11th century and it must be attributed to Aldwine.

South of the church are the remains of a cloister with the inner walls of the south and west ranges. The masonry is much weathered ashlar. Two doors survive, round-headed and of two orders, with nook shafts, bulbous bases and cushion capitals, all of severely plain workmanship. The character corresponds to that of the tower, and this cloister must also be the work of Aldwine. A much altered fragment of walling of the same character projects to the south-east. It is probably the corner of the eastern range, for which no other evidence survives. This range must have been demolished by the 14th century when a large window was inserted in the west end of the south wall of the chancel. Probably the three monks, who formed the cell at Jarrow, found the south and west ranges the more convenient for residence and allowed the eastern to fall into disuse.

(Boyle in *A.A.*, N.S., x, 195–216; Savage in *A.A.*, N.S., xxii, 30–60; Hodgson in *D. and N. Trans.*, vi, 131–62; Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, vol. ii; Clapham, *English Romanesque Architecture before the Conquest.*)

TRIAL EXCAVATIONS AT JARROW, 1954

St. Paul's Church stands on the point of a low ridge, which runs down to the west side of Jarrow Slake. To the south the valley of the Don enters this pool. On the north the ridge is defined by a small dry valley. From the church the ground falls away in these three directions, but to the west an extensive churchyard, now laid out as a small park, occupies the greater part of the ridge. On the north and east, where the slope begins to fall away more steeply, the churchyard is bounded by roads. In the north-east corner a rectangular area, some 60 ft. by 45 ft., was formerly occupied by small shops and houses. These buildings were demolished about 25 years ago; the site has since lain derelict and encumbered with the debris left after demolition.

In order to clear the claustral area, which has long been occupied by a dwelling house, now the residence of the Verger, it was decided to build a new house on this derelict area. The site lies only some 65 ft. north of the small Saxon church, now the chancel of St. Paul's. Moreover, local tradition pointed to this area as the site of the cell of the Venerable Bede. It has not been found possible to check the age of this tradition, which is inherently improbable on topographical grounds. It was, however, felt that trial excavations should be carried out before building began. I was invited to supervise this work, which was completed in three days in June, 1954. I am most grateful to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Jarrow, and the Reverend J. Maughan, Rector of St. Paul's, who made all

[1] *Archaeologia*, lxxvii, pl. xxx.

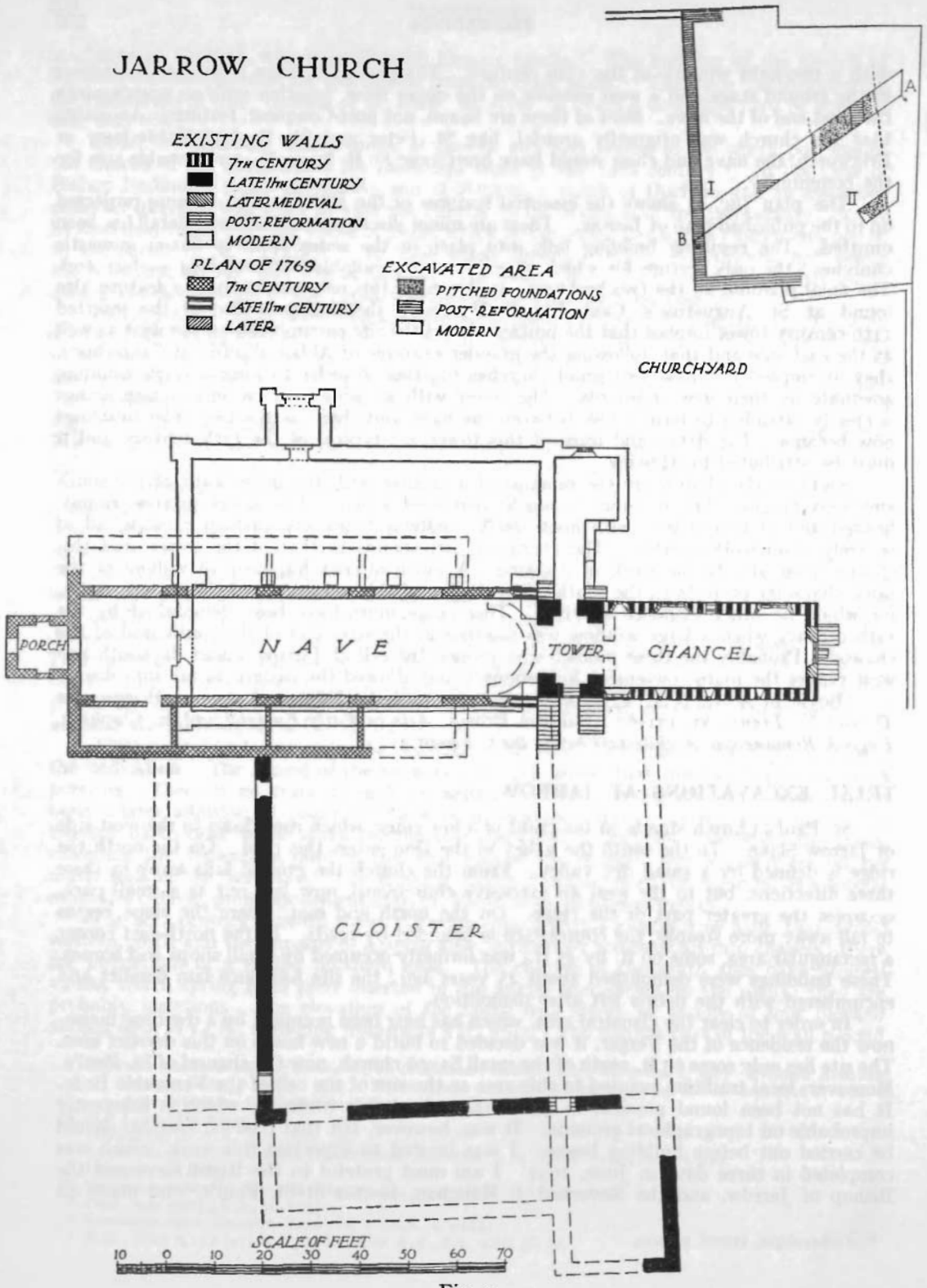

JARROW CHURCH
EXISTING WALLS
7TH CENTURY
LATE 11TH CENTURY
LATER MEDIEVAL
POST-REFORMATION
MODERN
PLAN OF 1769
7TH CENTURY
LATE 11TH CENTURY
LATER
EXCAVATED AREA
PITCHED FOUNDATIONS
POST-REFORMATION
MODERN
A
I
II
B
CHURCHYARD
PORCH
NAVE
TOWER
CHANCEL
CLOISTER
SCALE OF FEET
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Fig. 2

arrangements for the work. Our best thanks are due to the Borough Engineer and his department, which supplied the necessary labour and provided technical assistance with the survey and levelling. Professor I. A. Richmond visited the site in the course of the work and I am grateful to him for the opportunity then afforded of discussing the problems involved.

A trench (I), 4 ft. wide, was cut diagonally across the site from south-west to north-east (fig. 00). Removal of the loose debris disclosed a maze of jerry-built walls, of brick and stone, with which were associated floors of concrete, brick and cobbles. These remains were of several dates, none earlier than the 18th or early 19th century. Removal of these floors shewed two older and more solid walls of good stone construction. One ran north and south, the other east and west. The junction was not uncovered, but the two walls appear to be contemporary ; both were certainly older than the mass of jerry-built structures. At the lower north-east end of the trench a rough cobbled pavement was associated with the wall running north and south. Lying on this pavement and below the concrete floor covering it were fragments of 19th century pottery. The stone wall at the south-west end of the trench, which bounds the site and acts as a retaining wall to the churchyard, is similar in construction to the two older walls and appears to be contemporary. The cobbled pavement at the lower end of the trench rested on a bedding of poor sandy mortar, below which the site had been levelled with soil in which was a scrap of indeterminate pottery, probably of the 16th or 17th century. At the upper end of the trench no contemporary pavement remained, but the offset on the walls shewed that there had been a floor level some 6 ins. higher than the cobbled pavement. It was probably formed of stone slabs, which had been removed and reused, as there were traces of a sandy mortar bedding similar to that beneath the cobbles.

The surface of the subsoil (fig. 3) shewed that the upper part of the trench had been levelled, at the time when the older walls were built. How much had been cut away is uncertain. At the upper end of the trench the present surface of the clay subsoil is about 3 ft. below the ground level of the Saxon church, some 80 ft. away. For a distance of 8 ft. at the north-east end of the trench the natural surface of the subsoil could be followed down the slope with a fall of 1 ft. in 7, but the contours suggest that the ridge was beginning to flatten above this.

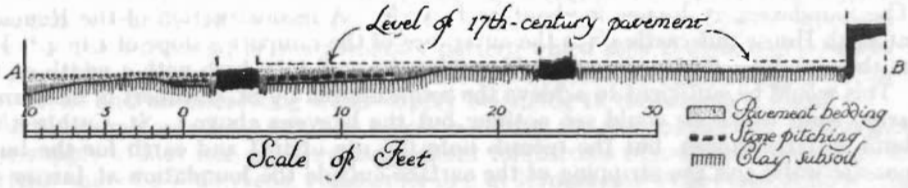


Fig. 3. Jarrow, 1954. Trench I, S.E. face

Cut into the natural surface of the subsoil was a shallow foundation trench 9 ins. deep and extending about 16 ft. along the section. This was filled with a roughly pitched layer of stone, the greater part irregular, undressed slabs of the local sandstone laid flat and set in clay. On the lower side this pitching ended with rather larger slabs carefully laid in a straight line. The other edge was less regular, but this may be due in part to the displacement of stones in order to prepare the bedding for the floor above. The surface of the clay subsoil to the north-east of the foundation had been stripped of turf.

No attempt was made to plan or record the jerry-built remains of the 19th century. They represented the erection and adaptation of small houses and shops, mainly of Victorian date.

Three attempts to locate the walls of the earlier series were foiled by modern disturbances. In addition to the three walls already noted, the south wall bounding the derelict area, which also acts as a retaining wall to the churchyard, must be ascribed to this complex.

These two walls bounding the churchyard are older than the walls enclosing the churchyard towards the two roads, which date from the middle of the 19th century. The two internal walls are older than the late 18th century. The type of construction is post-medieval; this dating is borne out by the fragment of pottery found beneath the cobbled pavement. In view of these conclusions, it was felt that extensive—and probably costly—investigation of this building would not be justified. The remains disclosed suggest outbuildings with a cobbled yard in front and it seems most likely that the remains represent the stables of the post-Reformation Rectory, which is known to have occupied the south-west angle of the medieval cloister.

A second trench (II), 3 ft. wide and 14 ft. to the south-east of I was next cut to trace the pitched foundation. The lower edge was found, also carefully finished with larger stones set in a line. The pitching was traced for a width of 5 ft. and had there been destroyed by the drains of a Victorian water closet. It was clear that this disturbance extended well beyond the probable position of the upper face; work on this trench was therefore suspended.

The only stratigraphical evidence for the date of this foundation is afforded by one of the earlier stone walls, which cut into it. No medieval or earlier objects were found in the excavation.

Cobbled pitching of this type, with larger stones forming a straight edge, is often used for the foundation of a turf rampart or a bank of turves and soil. Such foundations are found in Roman military works. A good example may be cited from Birdoswald on the Roman Wall in Cumberland.[1] On that site the foundation of such a rampart, 11 ft. 6 ins. wide, was discovered beneath the south wall of the fort. It had been cut into at the time when the gateway and the adjacent ovens were built. Both the cobbling and the straight edge of the foundation shew well in the published photographs. But the closest parallel to Jarrow is to be found in the Saxon monastery at Whitby.[2] There the roughly pitched foundation, 17 ft. wide, may be seen bounding the area occupied by the Saxon buildings on the north and north-east sides. A part of the outer face is marked by larger stones set carefully in line, as at Jarrow, but the inner face remains less distinct. This foundation was first explained as a roadway and is so labelled on the plan of the excavations. But a recent examination by the late Sir Alfred Clapham has led to its acceptance as the foundation of the wall enclosing the monastery.[3]

The foundation at Jarrow is about 13 ft. wide. A reconstruction of the Roman turf wall at High House milecastle gives the outer face of the rampart a slope of 1 in 4.[4] Taking this as the standard at Jarrow we could restore the wall 8 ft. high with a width on top of 9 ft. This would be sufficient to achieve the result desired by St. Cuthbert in his hermitage on Farne, from which he could see nothing but the heavens above.[5] St. Cuthbert's wall was built of large stones, but the records note the use of turf and earth for the building of monastic walls and the stripping of the surface outside the foundation at Jarrow shews that turf was being used extensively on the site.

The date of the enclosure wall of Jarrow cannot be directly proved. The type of construction is primitive and is barely conceivable on such a site in the period after the Conquest. The similar structure at Whitby belongs to the Saxon monastery, which was abandoned in 867. At Jarrow we should expect to find the enclosure going back to the earliest period and it may provisionally be ascribed to the time of Abbot Ceolfrid.

The excavations disclosed no trace of the cell of the Venerable Bede, nor indeed of any other building of the Saxon period. If the plan of Saxon Whitby is a guide, the buildings are likely to have been set some distance within the enclosure wall. The area within the wall at Jarrow had been levelled down in the 16th or 17th century and this levelling would have destroyed all save the bottoms of the deepest post holes of wooden

[1] *Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society Transactions*, n.s., xxxiii, 252 and figs. 8–10.
[2] *Archaeologia*, lxxxix, pl. xxxi.
[3] Ministry of Works : Official Guide, *Whitby Abbey*, 6.
[4] *Cumb. and Westmor. Arch. Soc., Trans.*, n.s., xxxv, 222 and fig. 4.
[5] Vita S. Cuthberti auctore anonymo. iii, 1 (Colgrave, *Two Lives of St. Cuthbert*, 97).

buildings. It is unlikely that any remains of these would be found without a very extensive clearance, and in view of the indications of the layout afforded by the parallel plan at Whitby this did not seem to be justified.

SOUTH SHIELDS ROMAN FORT. By I. A. Richmond

The Roman fort at South Shields was first disclosed in 1875, when housing development encroached upon its site. The outline of its defences was recovered and the principal internal buildings were excavated, many of them being exposed to view and incorporated in a small public park. The site was studied afresh in 1934 and, after a period of devastation during the Second World War, was archaeologically examined and set into order at the expense of South Shields Corporation. A new museum was also built to house on the spot relics from the site.

Visible remains comprise part of the defences, a headquarters building, and a notable group of granaries. The headquarters embodies remains of three distinct buildings, two, facing north, belonging to the Hadrianic and later Antonine periods, the third, facing south, belonging to the reconstruction of Severus. The most remarkable feature of the Severan building is its huge strong-room for large regimental funds in transit. The heating system in the administrative rooms for pay and records belongs to the early 4th century. The later 4th century saw the conversion of the cross-hall into granaries and an almost complete demilitarization of the building. The granaries fall into two groups. The two to west of the headquarters belong to the Hadrianic and Antonine periods, the first comprising a great double granary built in magnesian limestone, the second a single granary built of softer local freestone. In the 4th century the double granary became a shed for tile-kilns. The second group of granaries lies to east or south of the headquarters, and is shut off by a cross-wall in a special enclave. These buildings belong to the 3rd century and were associated with large numbers of lead baggage sealings of the period A.D. 197–208. They represent stock-piling at the most northerly port in the Roman Empire for the campaigns of A.D. 209–211 in Scotland. Enough corn could be stocked in the twelve known granaries to feed 24,000 men for three months. In the early 4th century the granaries were converted into suites of three rooms apiece for junior officers, when the fort ceased to be a stores-base and became a transit-centre instead. Later, these suites were converted into dwelling-quarters for the settlement of quasi-military pattern which took the place of a regular unit. These granaries in turn overlie two sets of barracks or workshops belonging to the 2nd-century forts, and an interesting water-supply belonging to the second of them.

The Museum contains interesting relics, including the fine inscription commemorating a water-supply of A.D. 222, and two magnificent tombstones of a Moorish freedman and of the British wife of a Palmyrene, commemorated in Roman and Palmyrene scripts. Among relics should be noted the inscribed tiles of the Fifth cohort of Gauls, the 3rd-century garrison of the fort, the remarkable enamelled belt mountings, and the exceptionally rare pattern-welded sword with inlaid decoration which belongs to the years A.D. 197–205.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, MONKWEARMOUTH. By C. A. R. Radford

Monkwearmouth lies on the north bank of the Wear, above a small harbour once known as the Port of Egfrith. The monastery of St. Peter was founded in 674 by Benedict Biscop, an Anglian noble and officer of King Oswy of Northumbria, who had resigned his secular position to enter the religious life. His foundation enjoyed the special favour of King Egfrith, who endowed the monastery with an estate of 50 hides, which was later increased.[1]

[1] *Historia Abbatum auctore anonymo*, 7 (Plummer, Bedae Opera historica, i, 390); *Historia Abbatum auctore Beda*, 1 and 4 (Ibid., 364 and 367). These works are cited respectively as *HAA.* and *HAB.* with page reference to Plummer in brackets.

Biscop procured masons from Gaul, ' who erected for him a stone church after the manner of the Romans, which ever pleased him '. The church was completed within a year.[1] In 681 the monastery of St. Paul was founded at Jarrow and, on the death of Biscop in 691, the two houses became a single monastery under the same abbot.[2]

In 793 Monkwearmouth was plundered by the Vikings.[3] Its recorded history is then a blank till 1070, when the church of St. Peter was burnt by King Malcolm of Scotland.[4] There is no reason to doubt that the church had continued as a Saxon minster, serving the religious needs of the district, in the troubled centuries between these two disasters. In 1075 the half-ruined church was restored by Aldwine and his companions, who settled at Jarrow.[5] When this community was recalled to Durham in 1083 Monkwearmouth became a dependent cell of the Cathedral monastery and so continued till the Reformation.

It must be assumed that the church of St. Peter was a basilica like the main church at Jarrow (p. 204). Only the west wall of the nave and the tower now remain. The records also mention a second church at Monkwearmouth dedicated to St. Mary, and an oratory of St. Lawrence in the dormitory of the brethren.[6] The porch of entry—the ground stage of the existing tower—was built before 687, when Abbot Eosterwyne was buried in it.[7] An eastern porticus is also recorded ; there was the burial place of Benedict Biscop, and to it Abbots Eosterwyne and Sigfrith were subsequently translated.[8] This porticus may represent a crypt beneath the apse, or possibly a low eastern chapel projecting beyond the apse.

Biscop provided for the enrichment of his church with relics and furniture brought from oversea. The paintings are of particular interest.[9] Pictures of the Blessed Virgin and of the twelve Apostles were set on a boarding which stretched from wall to wall beneath the central arch of the church. This must refer to an arch dividing the nave and chancel, as at Brixworth, so that the pictures on their boarding were used to form a screen in the manner of a later Rood screen. The north wall of the church was adorned with scenes from the life of Our Lord. On the south wall was represented the Apolcalyptic Vision of St. John, foreshadowing the Last Judgment. This series was probably the inspiration of Bede's well-known vision of the Judgment ; it is an early example of a theme, which became immensely popular in English art.

The existing west wall of the nave is the work of Biscop's Gallic masons. The stonework is undressed rubble with megalithic quoins. There are two windows set high in the gable and now partly blocked by the tower. The other walls of the nave have been rebuilt on more than one occasion. The Saxon nave probably occupied the same space as the modern nave (65 ft. by 19 ft.) ; it had the normal high narrow proportions of Saxon work.[10] The large number of baluster shafts found on the site suggests that these were used to frame arches leading from the nave into the north and south porticus in the same way as those still *in situ* in the western porch. A rather later Continental example may conveniently be compared at St. Germigny des Prés (*c.* 810).[11]

The tower is a building of several dates. The lowest stage is not bonded into the nave. The original design had provided a large western doorway leading directly into the church ; the blocked head of the arch can be seen above the present door. The ground stage of the tower, forming a one-storied porch, was added immediately after the completion of the building—certainly before 687. It was about 12 ft. high ; the saddle stone of the gabled roof remains embedded in the wall of the nave at 20 ft. The west door, with its sculptured

[1] *HAB.*, 5 (Plummer, 368).
[2] *HAA.*, 11 and 16 (Plummer, 391 and 393).
[3] Symeonis monachi Historia Regum, s.a. 793 (*Rolls Series*, lxxv, ii, 56).
[4] Ibid., s.a. 1070 (*R.S.*, ii, 190).
[5] Symeonis monachi Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiae, iii, 22 (*R.S.*, lxxv, i, 112–3).
[6] *HAA.*, 25 (Plummer, 396) ; *HAB.*, 17 (Plummer, 381).
[7] *HAB.*, 8 and 20 (Plummer, 372 and 384–5).
[8] *HAA.*, 18 (Plummer, 394) ; *HAB.*, 14 and 20 (Plummer, 378 and 384–5).
[9] *HAB.*, 6 (Plummer, 369).
[10] For plan see Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, ii, 121.
[11] Clapham, *Romanesque Architecture in Western Europe*, pl. vib.

slabs and twin turned baluster shafts (Pl. XXXIID) supporting the abaci, is an original feature. The side doors shew no signs of being later. Read in conjunction with the insertion of all the lower quoins, this suggests that the porch was the central feature of a long western porticus, extending the full width of the building ; traces of scars on the existing side walls of the porch confirm this interpretation.[1] A second storey was next added above the porticus. This had a height of some 20 ft. and was almost certainly covered with a continuous pent roof with its creasing at about 35 ft. It effectively blocked the original western windows of the nave. The first floor was at 11 ft., the level marked by a blocked door on the north side of the existing tower. The west face of the tower is now adorned with a broad sculptured band with its top about 3 ft. above the level of the early first floor (Pl. XXXIIc). The sculpture does not return along the side walls of the tower ; it doubtless continued along the front of the porticus. This band marked the sill level of a series of windows lighting the upper stage of the porticus. Such upper chambers were known as cenacula and Bede records that the Gallic glaziers brought over by Biscop filled the windows of the church, porticus and cenacula.[2] The central part, above the porch, also had a window looking into the nave. The position of these rooms, west of the church, here and at Brixworth, recalls the provisions of the 4th century Syrian Testamentum Domini, which lays down that the hall of the catachumens should be separate from the church, but so near, that those under instruction could hear the service. If this interpretation be accepted it would confirm the early date of of the cenacula, which may on stylistic and historical grounds be assigned to the time of Biscop.

The third building period is represented by extensive repairs. The upper floor of the porticus was demolished and a small square chamber with a gabled roof carried up above the porch. The moulded string marking the spring of the gable is of this period. It returns along the side walls of the existing tower. The band of cut stone patching from 27 to 35 ft. on the face of the nave and the moulded string at 31 ft., marking the spring of the nave gable, are also of the same date. This extensive patching was probably necessitated by damage caused to the façade when the pent roof of the older porticus and its bearers were removed. The work cannot be closely dated on stylistic grounds ; it probably represents a repair after the Viking raid of 793. The small upper chamber over the porch was provided with a south window, the blocked opening of which can be traced. It was excentrically placed near the west end of the wall in order to avoid the pent roof of the one-storey porticus.

Carved stones—apparently forming a Rood—were, at some time, inserted in an original opening in the gable of the porch. They are too damaged for stylistic analysis, but the structural sequence and our general knowledge of such carvings would suggest a date in the later 9th or 10th century.

Finally, the completion of the tower to its present height dates from the 11th century, from the period when Aldwine and his community were responsible for the repair of the damage suffered in 1070. The vault over the ground stage of the porch is of this date, as are the lower quoins, which mark the final disappearance of the porticus. The 11th century builders were also responsible for the patching of the nave wall, including the cutting back of the Saxon moulded string, which is now preserved only within the tower. Further work of this date may be noted at the base of the south jamb of the chancel arch.

Of various Saxon fragments preserved in the church, the baluster shafts have already been mentioned. The most important of the other relics of this date is the memorial stone of Herebercht.[3] This was found covering a grave in the western porch. It dates from the pre-Danish period, probably the 8th century. There are also parts of the early stone benches.[4]

(Boyle in *A.A.*, N.S., xi, 33–51 ; Gilbert in *A.A.*, 4th Ser., xxv, 140–75 ; Colgrave in *D. and N. Trans.*, x, 179–94 ; Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, vol. ii; Clapham, *English Romanesque Architecture before the Conquest.*)

[1] There is evidence of a similar arrangement at Corbridge ; cf. also Brixworth (*Arch. Journ.*, cx, 204).
[2] *HAB.*, 5 (Plummer, 368).
[3] *A.A.*, 4th Ser., xxi, pl. iiiA.
[4] *A.A.*, 4th Ser., xxviii, 1.

LUMLEY CASTLE. By G. F. Webb

Lumley Castle, which stands on high ground above the River Wear, was built by Ralph, Lord Lumley, who was granted a licence to crenellate in 1389 by Bishop Robert Skirlaw and again in 1392 by Richard II. The castle remained practically unaltered until John, Lord Lumley, made some internal changes and renewed some of the windows in the second half of the 16th century. More extensive alterations were made from 1721 onwards by the second Earl of Scarbrough, who employed Sir John Vanbrugh as his architect.

The 14th-century castle consisted of two-storey ranges grouped round a central courtyard with higher rectangular towers at the corners. In form it shows a transition from the square Norman keep with angle turrets to the later type of plan with a central courtyard. The original entrance on the east front is through a gatehouse which has square flanking turrets. High up above the entrance-arch and between the turrets is a multi-cusped arch corbelled out to form machicolations ; the gateway is ornamented with six shields-of-arms with crested helms. Facing the gatehouse across the courtyard is the Hall range which incorporates a second gatehouse with two semi-octangular turrets. Between these turrets are two vertical rows of shields which were added sometime after 1577 by John, Lord Lumley, whose enthusiasm for medievalism and family history also led him to assemble the family effigies at Chester-le-Street. The heraldry traces his descent from the first lord at the time of the Norman Conquest. The kitchen and service quarters are situated in the north range ; the Chapel is in the north-east tower. The southern range houses the state rooms which were remodelled by Vanbrugh who also added a corridor and staircase on the south side of the courtyard. Sash-windows were substituted for most of the earlier windows in the outside walls of the castle at about the same time.

The Hall, which is at first floor level, occupies more than half the west range and is reached by an 18th-century staircase. In the east wall is a large fireplace having a surround of the Roman Doric order and a scroll cresting incorporating the arms of John, Lord Lumley, and his first wife, Jane Fitzallan (d. 1576–7). The 16th-century appearance of the end walls is known from two of the illustrations prefixed to the Inventory of Lord Lumley's works of art as at 1590 (Pl. XXXIVA, B). Of the sculpture shown on the south wall, the two relief heads of philosophers (Plato and Aristotle) survive in the east wall of the courtyard. The equestrian figure of Edward III is still on the south wall and the busts of the sovereigns of the Tudor House are disposed on pedestals about the room, but the six busts of the sons of Edward III are now lost. They appear in the illustration below the equestrian statue with the Tudor busts on a bracket to the right. The screens at the north end of the wall have disappeared together with the heads of rare beasts and the four busts of Caesars which appear in the illustration at the top of the screen. The busts formed part of a set of thirteen mentioned in the Inventory. The lower part of the column which stood before the screen and was itself a lavabo and the pelican in her Piety which surmounted the whole, have both survived but the column itself has gone. The Hall also contains seventeen imaginary portraits, evidence of Lord Lumley's antiquarian interests, and a 16th-century version of the Westminster portrait of Richard II shown presenting a patent of nobility to Sir Ralph Lumley.

In the south-west turret is situated the Ball Room (or Banqueting Room) which was decorated with elaborate plaster-work by the second Earl of Scarbrough in about 1730. The wall-panels contain representations of Roman Emperors in roundels and floral decoration. The ceiling has a deeply coved cornice. An early 18th-century corridor placed axially with the staircase separates the Dining Room from the Music Room in the south range. The Dining Room is panelled with early 18th-century wainscotting and has, like the Music Room, a carved marble fireplace with an enriched overmantel. The ceiling decoration of the Saloon, in the south-east tower, has elaborate scroll and figure decoration and appears to be of later date than that in the Ball Room.

In 1721, while also engaged at Castle Howard and Seaton Delaval, Vanbrugh wrote that he had stayed at Lumley in order ' to form a General Design for the whole, Which

consists in altering the house both for State, Beauty and Convenience . . .' The most characteristic of Vanbrugh's work at Lumley is in the undercroft beneath the Ball Room, where the pillars which divide the area into three aisles are rusticated with exaggerated chamfered cuttings between the courses. The external treatment of the building and the decoration of the state rooms was carried out in a less individual manner.

Country Life, vol. xxvii (1910, June 18), 896.
Walpole Society, vol. vi, 1917–18.

CHESTER-LE-STREET CHURCH. By G. H. Christie

When, in 882, the guardians of the body of St. Cuthbert, under Bishop Eardulph, settled on the site of the Roman station of Concangium, later known as Cunecastor, a wooden church seems to have been erected.

The see was transferred to Durham in 995, but the church survived until *c.* 1042, when it was replaced by a building in stone. Of this building little remains; possibly the lower courses of the chancel walls.

In 1286 Bishop Bek founded a College here, consisting of a Dean and seven Prebendaries, which would simplify the working of the very large parish. The present church of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, consisting of unaisled chancel, nave with north and south aisles and western tower, was built during the 13th century. From the details of the tracery of the surviving windows, it would appear, however, that the church was erected before the founding of the College.

A pause was made during the building of the nave after the completion of the three easternmost bays. Not long afterwards the two western bays and the tower were added, the base of the tower being open to the nave and flanking aisles. About the middle of the 14th century an octagonal stage was added to the tower and surmounted about the turn of the century by a spire rising to some 156 ft.

By the middle of the 14th century an anchorage had been constructed in the north-western angle of the church by walling up the north tower arch and building an enclosing wall across the aisle in line with the eastern tower arch. A squint in the south wall of the anchorage gave a view of the south aisle altar from the upper floor. An extension to the north, of uncertain date, added two more apartments. A curious five-light window in the west wall is constructed from a single stone.

In the 15th century the north wall was pierced with three arches opening to the Lumley Chapel, which was taken down at the close of the 16th century. In the 19th century the Lambton mausoleum and gallery was inserted in one of these arches.

Of particular interest is the series of fourteen effigies placed in the north aisle at the end of the 16th century by John, Lord Lumley, to represent his ancestors. Of these one only may be authentic—the third from the west against the wall, *c.* 1310–15. Two others, nineth and tenth in the series, represent Marmaduke fitz Geoffrey and John fitz Marmaduke, Lords of Horden, *c.* 1300 and 1310 respectively, and were brought here from Durham Cathedral by Lord John in 1594. The remainder were made to order at the time and display curious anachronisms.

Attention may be called to the 13th-century sedilia and aumbry in the chancel; the 15th-century octagonal font; a brass to Alice Lambton (*ob.* 1434) in the Chancel; a headless effigy of a priest at the west end of the south aisle and more recently labelled 'Sanctus Cuthbertus'! Under the tower is a collection of Roman and pre-Conquest stones. The plate-tracery of the original windows remaining in the chancel and the west end of the south aisle is also of interest.

J. R. Boyle: *Comprehensive Guide to the County of Durham*, 417–425.

Thursday, 15th July

ESCOMB CHURCH (Pl. XXXIA). By C. A. R. Radford

Escomb is a very early example of a ' parish ' church, i.e. a church erected to serve the religious needs of an estate belonging to an ecclesiastical or lay landowner. The first English record of such a building occurs in the Life of St. Cuthbert, who, as Bishop of Lindisfarne (685–7), dedicated a church at Ovington on the land of Abbess Aelflaeda of Whitby.[1] Escomb is first mentioned in the 10th century among the possessions of the See of Durham.[2]

The church consists of a nave and small square chancel. The walls are roughly coursed with megalithic quoins and squared stones of various sizes ; many of the stones retain the Roman tooling and one has an inscription of the 6th legion (outside of north wall of nave). The material probably came from the neighbouring Roman station at Binchester. The chancel arch with its plain chamfered imposts is rebuilt Roman work ; the jambs and voussoirs of this opening are all large, passing through the thickness of the wall. The north door of the nave is original with the lintel rebated on to the top of the jambs and a pair of jamb stones bonded back into the masonry. The north door of the chancel, which lacks these features, is an insertion of Saxon date (Pl. XXXIIB). The east jamb of the south door is original, but the opening has been widened and the lintel renewed. There are two round-headed windows on the south side (Pl. XXXIC), a third in the apex of the west gable, and two original square-headed openings in the north wall. All these windows have an internal splay. There is an original sundial, perhaps reset, high in the south wall of the nave. The style and details of the original work indicate a date about A.D. 700.

The upper part of the walls, with many stones of comparatively small size, has been reset, but the megalithic quoins show that the original height has been retained. There is one 13th-century lancet and one modern window in the south wall of the nave. The bell is dated 1577 ; to this date belong the bellcote, the crow-stepped gables of the nave and, in all probability, the porch and the widening of the south door. The east and west windows are of the 19th century. The font is a Roman pillar-base roughly hollowed out. There are fragments of a cross-shaft of *circa* 800 in the nave.

(H. C. Surtees, *Escomb ;* Baldwin Brown, *Arts in Early England*, ii, 136 *sqq.*, and v, 174 ; A. W. Clapham, *English Romanesque Architecture before the Conquest*, 38 *sqq.* with plan.)

STAINDROP CHURCH. By the Rev. T. Romans and C. A. R. Radford

The history of Staindrop, like that of Brancepeth, is closely bound up with the fortunes of the House of Neville. The first record of the Parish is to be found in the account of Canute's pilgrimage to Durham, which is here based on the Historia de Sancto Cuthberto.[3] On that occasion the king gave to St. Cuthbert Staindrop with its appurtenances. The list of these implies a large grant and this is confirmed by the description of a century later, when the Prior and Convent, in 1131, granted Staindrop and Staindropshire to Dolphin, a descendant of the old Earls of Northumberland.[4] It was his grandson, Robert Fitz Maldred who, by his marriage with the Neville heiress, brought the Neville name and land to Raby.

The church, generally known as St. Mary's, was originally dedicated in honour of St. Gregory. This dedication is usually pre-Norman and the extent of the early grant suggests that Staindrop may have been the site of a Saxon minster. The church (Pl. XXXIII) and fig. 4), one of the most interesting in the county of Durham, contains a notable series of monuments of the Neville family.

[1] ' Vita S. Cuthberti auctore anonymo ', cap. x (B. Colgrave, *Two Lives of St. Cuthbert*, 126) ; ' Vita auctore Beda ', cap. xxxiv (*ibid* 262).
[2] ' Historia de Sancto Cuthberto ', 31 in Symeon of Durham, *Opera*, i, 213 (Rolls Series).
[3] Symeonis monachi Historia Dunelmensis ecclesiae, iii, 8 (*Rolls Series*, lxxv, i, 90) and Historia de Sancto Cuthberto, 32 (ibid., i, 213).
[4] Charter in Surtees, *History of Durham*, Vol. iv, 149.

The earliest building of stone, a small aisleless church with a nave about 38 ft. by 19 ft., may be compared with Escomb. Of this building considerable remains still exist above the easternmost arches of the nave arcades and in the spandrels of the chancel arch. On the N. side the W. wall can be seen in section above the third pier from the E. (Pl. XXXIIIB). The wall was about 2 ft. 4 ins. thick with a hollow-moulded string on the outer face about 12 ft. above ground level. There are also two windows (Pl. XXXIIIA, C), widely splayed to the interior. That on the south is the better preserved with the round head of the opening cut from a single slab of stone. This monolithic head and the string, which may be compared with that on the west front at Monkwearmouth, are early features and suggest a date in the 8th or early 9th century.

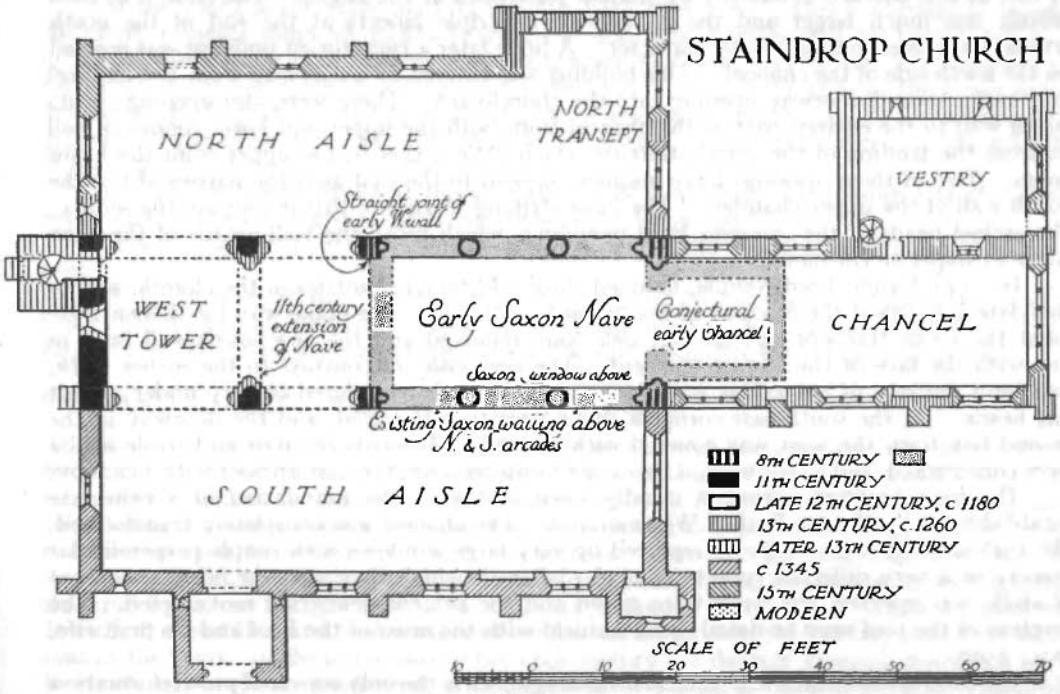


Fig. 4

The early nave was next extended westwards for about 15 ft., beyond which a western tower of the same width was built. The walls above the western bay of the nave arcades and those above the arches of the tower are of this period. The western wall of the tower has been mostly refaced on the exterior, but the eastern quoins as far as the first offset are original. The rubble masonry uses stones rather larger than those of the early nave; it is not closely datable. It has sunk slightly above the 13th century arches on the south side of the nave and tower. This extension is clearly earlier than the three eastern bays of the nave arcades, which were built about 1180, as the old west wall could not have remained standing after the cutting of these openings. The only original detail in the western extension is a blocked door in the east wall of the tower, high above the existing arch. The jambs are formed of small squared stones set alternately as bonders and on edge. At the top of the jambs the flat lintel is carried on two corbelled stones of triangular shape. The detail is of pre-Conquest type and can hardly be later than the 11th century. Only excavation could recover the complete plan of this date, but the fact that the late 12th century builders only carried their arcades along half the length of the nave suggests that there were already porticus of the normal Saxon type, communicating with the nave

through arcades with wide piers and small openings. The second phase of the church is pre-Conquest in type and may be as early as the gift of Staindrop to the church of Durham in the early 11th century.

The Romanesque builders in the last quarter of the 12th century started to pierce continuous arcades. Three bays were built on each side, the western ends being left in an unfinished state for a further extension.

In the 13th century the arcades were completed on each side by a fourth arch, divided from the earlier three by a pier. At the same time large openings were cut through the east wall and side walls of the older tower, which was also raised a further stage forming a belfry. The east end of the church was remodelled on a cruciform plan. The work of this date is marked externally by shallow buttresses at the angles. The church as then rebuilt was much larger and the gable with its triple lancets at the end of the north transept survives to indicate its character. A little later a two storied building was erected on the north side of the chancel. This building was entered by a doorway from the chancel and had a second doorway opening into the churchyard. There were also openings in its south wall to the eastern part of the chancel from both the upper and lower rooms as well as from the landing of the spiral staircase which gave access to the upper from the lower room. Two of these openings have mullions skewed to the east as is the narrow slit in the south wall of the upper chamber. The most striking feature of this period are the sedilia ; the arched heads of the canopies have mouldings which recall the wall-arcade of the Nine Altar's Chapel at Durham.

In 1343 Ralph, Lord Neville, founded three additional chantries in the church, and to this date is ascribed the erection of the present south aisle. To make way for this enlargement the south transept and the old aisle were removed and the new south wall built in line with the face of the former transept. The new aisle, in contrast to the earlier work, was built entirely of cut ashlar with large windows with reticulated tracery under almost flat heads. At the south-east corner a small sacristy was added, and the doorway in the second bay from the west was covered with a porch. Towards the east end triple sedilia were constructed, and to the west of them two tomb-recesses, the easternmost with a canopy.

The next building period is usually associated with the foundation of a collegiate establishment by the 1st Earl of Westmorland. The chancel was completely transformed, the 13th-century windows being replaced by very large windows with simple perpendicular tracery of a very different type to that of 1846 with which they are now filled, a new set of stalls was inserted, the walls were raised and the present nearly flat roof erected. The erection of the roof may be dated, from a shield with the arms of the Earl and his first wife, to *c.* 1390.

The rood screen which has been shorn of its gallery is the only screen of pre-Reformation date to be found in the county. It is certainly earlier than any of the remaining fittings of the chancel ; Mr. Aymer Vallance suggested 14th-century.

To the period of the alterations in the chancel are attributable the raising of the walls of the nave with its clerestory windows and flattened roof and probably the addition of the upper stage of the western tower.

Last of all comes the widening of the north aisle, a very different piece of work to that of the south aisle, the aisle was not—as on the south side—carried out to the full depth of the transept, and as much of the old work as possible was preserved while the new work was of a very rough character.

The Monuments

The earliest of the monuments is a female effigy of the 13th century placed in the plain recess in the south wall. This has been generally attributed to Isabel, the Neville heiress whose marriage to Robert Fitz-Maldred brought the Neville name to Raby. Close by, in a recess surmounted by a richly crocketted canopy, the space between the head of the recess and the finial of the canopy filled with blind tracery, is a well-preserved effigy of a lady in 14th-century costume which has been attributed to Euphemia Clavering, the first wife of

Ralph, Lord Neville, and the mother of the builder of the aisle. By the side of this effigy is placed a small figure of a boy, with a small shield with the Neville saltire on each side of the pillow on which his head rests.

Within an enclosure at the west end of the aisle are three other monuments of the Neville family. The earliest of these, placed between the two large table tombs described below, is an effigy of a lady which rests upon the backs of four lions ; this has been attributed to Margary, the second wife of Ralph, Lord Neville.

On the north stands the alabaster table-tomb of the 1st Earl of Westmorland. The sides and ends are occupied by canopied niches separated by traceried panels. The effigy of the Earl, in richly decorated armour, rests between those of his two wives, Margaret Stafford and Joan Beaufort ; all three wear the Lancastrian S.S. collar.

On the south is the table-tomb of the 5th Earl, died 1564. This is entirely of wood, the cover projects some six inches beyond the sides and is supported by turned pillars ; in the compartments thus formed at the sides are placed figures of the Earl's children, each with his or her name on a label above the head. Around the edge of the cover is an inscription in English ; at the ends are shields of arms and inscriptions, one a bidding for prayer and the other recording the name of the maker. Upon the cover rest the effigies of the Earl and two of his three wives.

In a similar compartment at the west end of the north aisle are a number of 18th and 19th-century monuments to various members of the Vane family.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Butler for three of the photographs illustrating the early work.

(H. C. Surtees, *History of Durham*, vol. iv ; J. R. Boyle, *County of Durham*, 697ff ; Lipscomb, *History of Staindrop Church* ; J. F. Hodgson, in D. & N. *Trans.*, iii, 75ff, and iv, 229ff ; C. H. H. Blair, *Monuments in County Durham* (valuable for heraldry now lost).

BARNARD CASTLE. By P. K. Baillie Reynolds

The town takes its name from the founder of the first castle on the site, Bernard de Bailleul (Balliol), whose father Guy was one of the companions of William the Conqueror in 1066. (The Bailleul in question is that in Normandy). The original castle was no doubt defended by timber palisades, with earthworks on the sides towards the town : on the river side there is a nearly sheer drop of 80 ft. to the Tees. There does not seem ever to have been a motte. The castle consists of inner, middle and outer wards, the last being now largely obscured by houses and gardens. The masonry buildings were perhaps begun by Eustace de Balliol, son of Bernard, and completed by his son Hugh, who successfully held the castle against the Scots. In the latter part of the 13th century the Balliols' interests moved on into Scotland, where John, great-great-great-grandson of Bernard, became King as vassal of Edward I in 1292. The most notable structure in the castle is the strong tower, or small circular keep in the north-west angle. The ground floor of this tower is covered with a nearly flat stone vault of unusual construction. Also on the river side is the Mortham Tower, and between the two were the Hall and Great Chamber, where it was safe to have large windows in the curtain wall. The surviving details are of the 14th century. The main gateway, with a semi-circular arch is in the east wall, but is not now in use, since it leads into a private garden. The present means of access through the yard of the King's Head Hotel is through a breach in the outer curtain, but it leads to the site of the original entrance to the Inner Ward. The Ministry of Works was constituted Guardian of the Inner Ward by Lord Barnard in June 1952.

BOWES MUSEUM. Curator T. Wake

This striking museum building, reminiscent of one of the larger *hôtels de ville*, was built by John Bowes, son of the 10th Earl of Strathmore, to house the large and miscellaneous collections made by himself and his wife, Josephine Benoît, the actress, later Countess Montalbo. It was designed by Jules Pellechet and begun in 1869. Some of the notable pictures from here were exhibited recently in London.

BOWES CASTLE. By R. S. Simms

Bowes Castle, a stone tower 50 ft. in height, built of sandstone, stands adjacent to the main road from York to Carlisle at its eastern approach to the Pennines. Brough Castle stands in a similar position on the western side of the hills defending the vale of Appleby, whereas, Bowes defended the approaches to the Vale of York. The Castle stands within the area of the Roman Fort of Lavatrae.

In the late 11th or early 12th century earthworks were thrown up, but it was not until 1171, when the Scots were threatening invasion, that the construction of the masonry tower was commenced. The building is of three floors ; the basement is at ground level, subdivided by two cross-walls forming three chambers, which were vaulted. It was approached by a well-staircase, leading from the first floor and had no external access.

The first floor had two main chambers and mural wall-chambers. The only entrance to the building was on this floor through a fore-building, the foundations of which were discovered during the work of conservation. The larger apartment on this floor, presumably the Hall, is lit by two windows ; the smaller chamber containing a fireplace was the only structure with heating within the building. The Kitchen, presumably a wooden structure, stood outside the tower.

It appears that the original roof was a low-pitched structure over the first floor and the second storey was added at a later date.

The Castle, which belonged to the Honour of Richmond, was closely associated from its earliest days with the Duchy of Brittany. After the death of Conan le Petit, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond, the land reverted to the Crown, but it was granted in 1232 to Peter de Braine, Duke of Brittany, and remained in the hands of the Dukes until the 14th century, except for a short tenure by Peter of Savoy.

The building was finally dismantled in the 17th century.

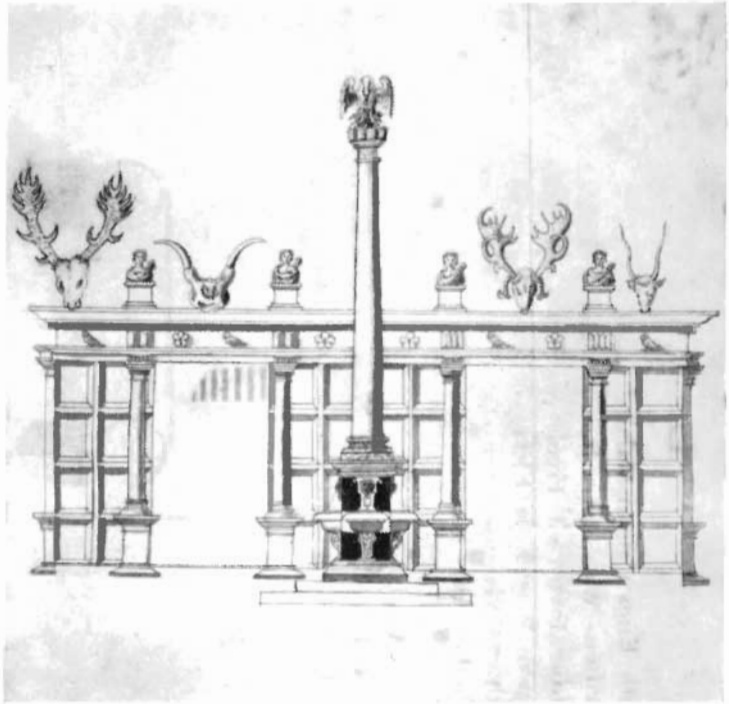
REY CROSS. By I. A. Richmond

This remarkable temporary camp, first published by General Roy, has no less than eleven gates, was intended to be about 1,000 feet square, and was designed to hold a legion on the march. It is earlier than the Roman road, which, overlaid by the modern road, aims for and changes direction at two of its gates. A second similar work, of this highly unusual and early type of design, was noted by Roy, and is still visible, at Crackenthorpe, near Appleby, while a third has been photographed from the air by Dr. St. Joseph, south of Old Penrith. The legion was thus marching from 15 to 18 miles a day into Cumberland along the natural route from York, building its marching-camps as it went. At Rey Cross special features are the ramps (*ascensus*) and traverses (*tutuli*) at the gates, the ditches, dug in soft ground and omitted in rock, and the rampart of upcast or piled stones.

From Rey Cross can be seen Roper Castle and Bowes Moor, two small oblong signal-stations, 60 ft. by 46 ft. over their turf ramparts, which form, with Maiden Castle, two miles to the west, part of a long-distance signalling system with which this trunk road was equipped. The posts are of standard type and size, but the kind of structure which they contained and the sort of signals which they transmitted are not in evidence. Roman resources in visual signalling ran to flags, torch-signals and the semaphore ; and it would be possible to work a large semaphore over the distances here involved. The purpose of the system is thought to be to link Stanwix (*Petriana*), the senior command on Hadrian's Wall, with general headquarters at York.

EGGLESTONE ABBEY (Pl. XXXd, e). By P. K. Baillie Reynolds

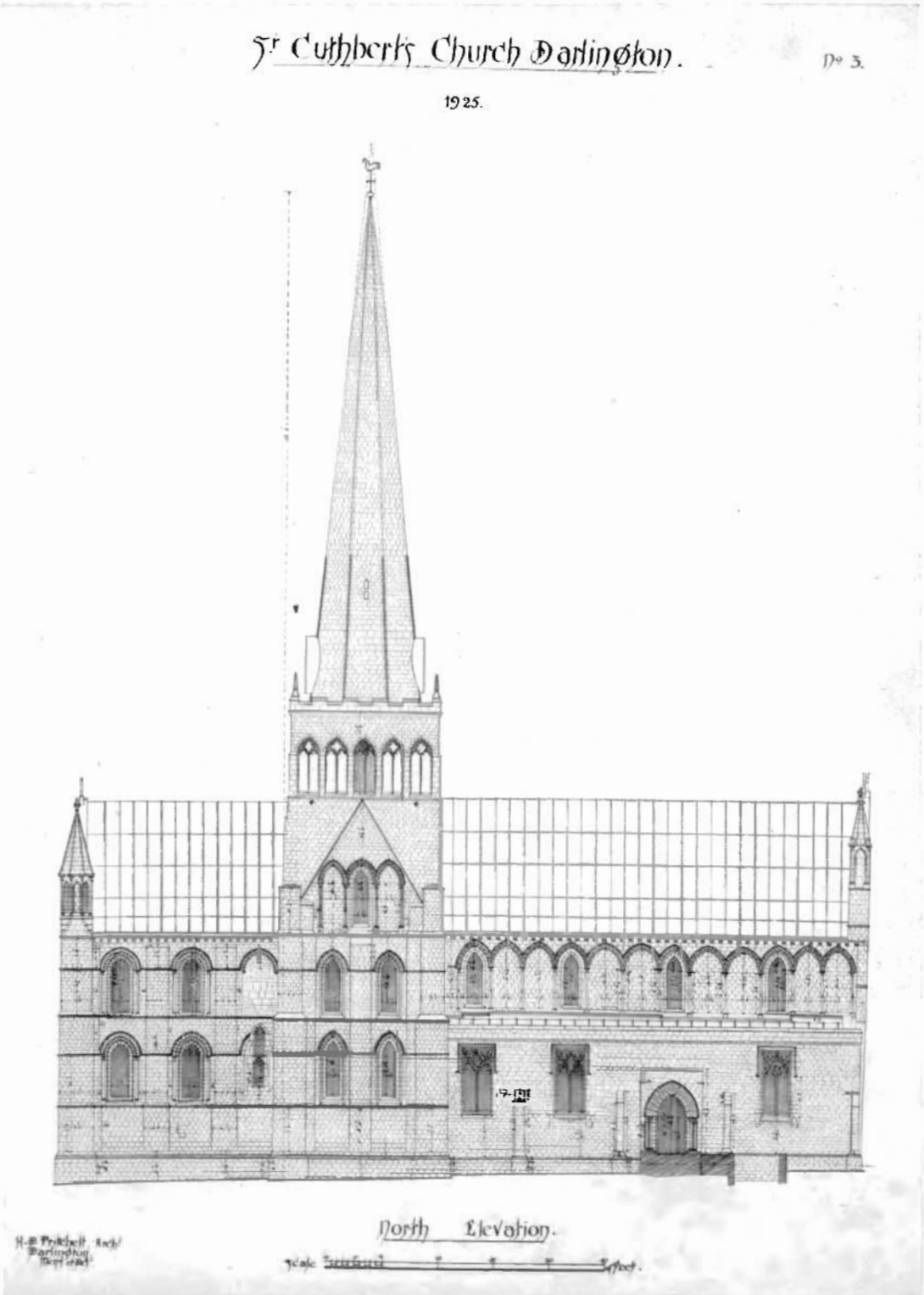
The Abbey of Our Lady and St. John Baptist was founded between 1195 and 1198 for Premonstratensian Canons. It was colonised from St. Agatha's Easby. No foundation charter exists, but there is documentary evidence that in 1198 Ralf Multon had provided land for the original very small foundation. About 1200 Gilbert de Leya gave extra land for the support of nine more canons, and he seems to have been regarded as the real founder.



A (*above*). Hall Screen and Lavabo, Lumley Castle

B (*left*). Sculptures in Great Hall

(*Reproduced from the Lumley Inventories by permission of the Ashmolean Museum, the University of Oxford, and by the courtesy of Lord Scarbrough*)



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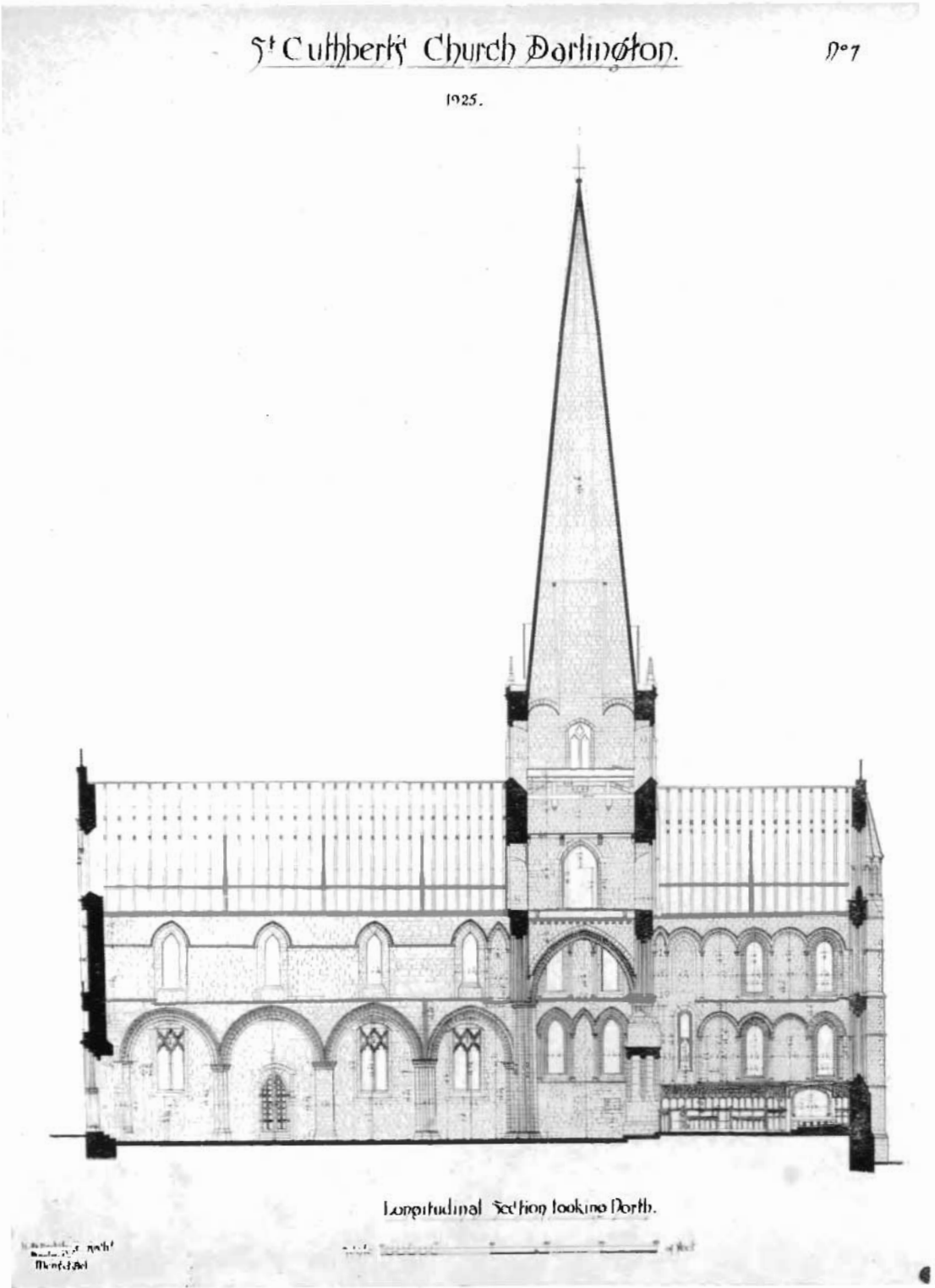

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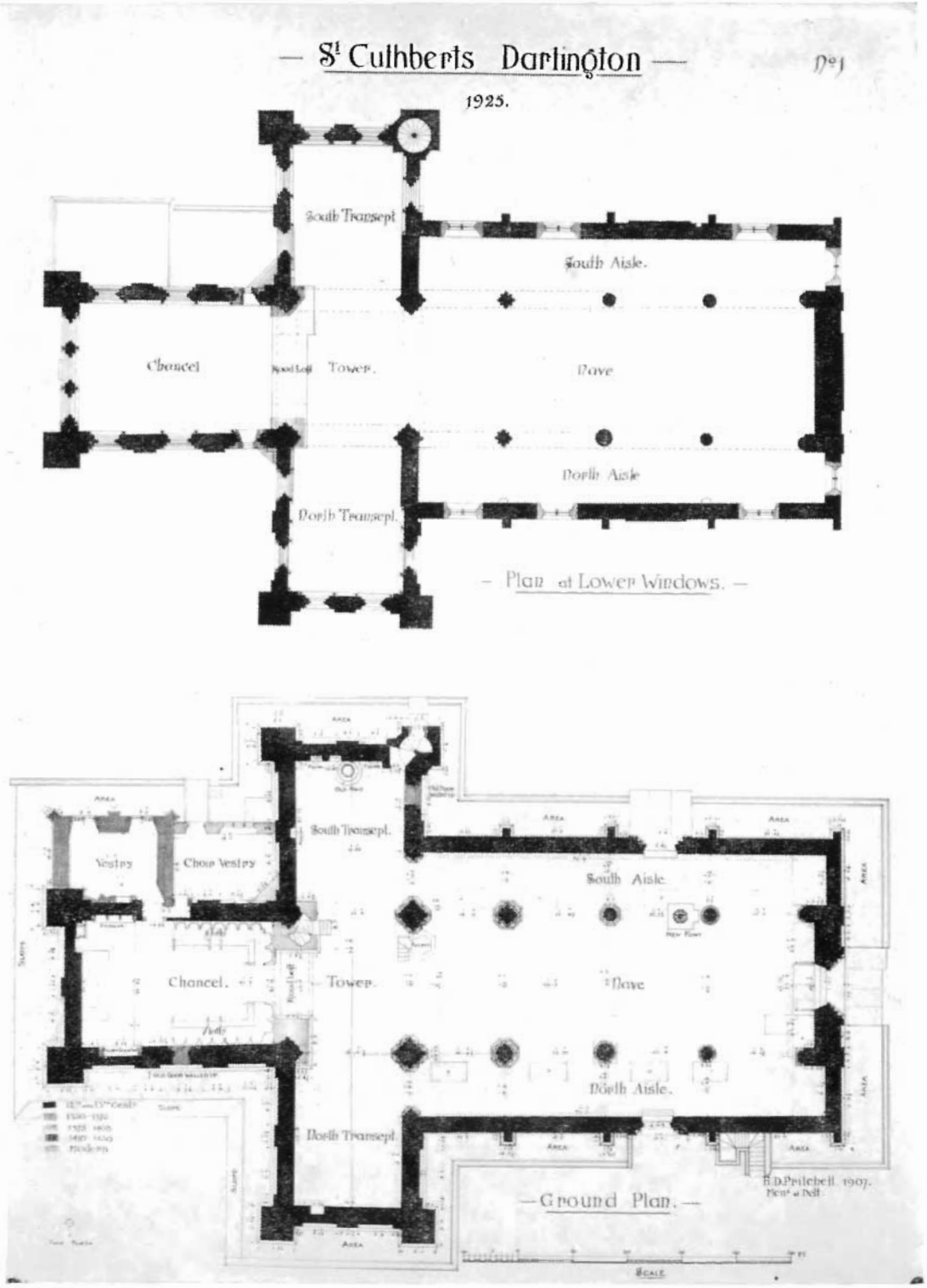

(Reproduced by kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne)

The Abbey stands on a small bluff on the Yorkshire side of the Tees about two miles from Barnard Castle. The cloister is on the north side. The north and west walls of the earliest late 12th-century church still stand, and the east range and rere-dorter seem to be also of that date. But in the first half of the 13th century a systematic rebuilding was begun at the east end of the church. Much of this 13th-century presbytery still stands, and it is wider than the original church. Later in the same century the south transept was also rebuilt on a larger scale, and finally the nave was widened on the south side to conform to the enlarged eastern arm. It is possible that the cloister was also enlarged at this period. The Abbey had an uneventful history. It was scheduled for suppression in 1536, but was exempted, and not finally surrendered till 1540. In 1548 the site was granted to Robert Strelley, and it was probably he who converted the east and north ranges into a house. In 1770 it came into the possession of the Morritts, who, in 1925, handed the ruins over to the guardianship of the then Office of Works.

(Ministry of Works *Guide* forthcoming.)

Friday, 16th July

GIBSIDE. By G. F. Webb and S. D. T. Spittle

The Gibside estate has descended by marriage to the Earls of Strathmore through the families of Blakiston, Marley, and Bowes ; the Marleys held it in 1200 of the See of Durham. In 1713 the estate passed to Sir William Bowes of Streatlam Castle and then in 1767 to the 9th Earl of Strathmore. The house built by William Blakiston in the first quarter of the 17th century was drastically remodelled in 1805, when the south elevation was practically rebuilt. The arrangement of the fenestration and the shallow projecting wings of the Jacobean house may have been retained during this reconstruction, and the south porch, which was rebuilt on the original lines, bears the arms of Blakiston quartering Marley, the Royal arms of James I, and the date 1625. The house was again altered and added to in 1813, 1815, and 1856 ; John Dobson acted as architect on each occasion. Between 1730 and 1760 George Bowes younger son of Sir William, transformed the grounds into an idyllic landscape which was highly praised by early 19th-century writers. The scene was enriched with a ' Gothic ' Banqueting House, a Column of British Liberty 140 ft. high, and a Mausoleum at the end of a mile-long avenue. The Banqueting House, now mostly in ruins, was in existence by 1756. In the same year the Column received its 12 ft. statue, which was carved by Christopher Richardson, who worked on the spot, protected by a wooden shed on the top of the capital.

George Bowes instigated the building of the great Mausoleum in 1760 from the designs of James Paine. Work seems to have proceeded for about seven years by which time only some internal decoration remained unfinished. It was consecrated as a chapel in 1812. The plan is in the form of a Greek cross with apses on three sides and an Ionic portico on the fourth. In the re-entrant angles are four small domed compartments. A dome covers the central area. Beneath the chapel is a large vaulted Mausoleum in which George Bowes is buried. The main structure conforms closely to Paine's designs, but there are variations in the internal decoration, and the niches in the portico and the apses are shown in the sectional drawings as having statuary. The arrangement of the early 19th-century furnishings is a remarkable liturgical survival. The altar, which is surrounded on all sides by rails, is under the central dome and beyond it stands the three-decker pulpit with a double stair. Box-pews are fitted into the side apses and into the four angle compartments.

The house was dismantled in 1920, having been unoccupied for many years. Subsequently the woods which formed the landscape created by George Bowes were felled.

G. W. O. Addleshaw and F. Etchells : *The Architectural Setting of Anglican Worship*. (London, 1948), plan of chapel p. 152, p. 189.

Country Life, Feb. 8 & 15, 1952.

H. M. Colvin : *A Bibliographical Dictionary of British Architects 1660–1840*. (London, 1954), p. 177, 432.

James Paine : *Plan, Elevations and Sections of Noblemen and Gentlemen's Houses (1767).*
J. R. Boyle : *The County of Durham* (London, 1892), p. 595–597.
Hutchinson : *History of Durham* (1787).
R. Gunnis : *Dictionary of British Sculptors, 1660–1851.* (London, 1953), p. 319, 320.

LANCHESTER CHURCH. By H. L. Honeyman

The oldest surviving part of the Church of All Saints (sometimes called St. Mary's), Lanchester, is the north-west corner of its nave, whose massive quoins suggest the presence of a pre-Conquest church of some importance. This church was altered, or rebuilt, in the middle of the 12th century and received the addition of a two-storied chancel, whose elaborate chancel arch still survives, and a south doorway, parts of which were reused in later work. Late in the 12th century the nave, which measures 45 ft. by 20 ft., had its walls pierced by the present arcades, with a circular clerestory window above each monolithic pillar ; a little later the chancel was rebuilt in its present form, 41 ft. by 15 ft., by an architect whose signature-detail was a trefoil rear-arch, and who did much work in the North almost, if not quite, exclusively for clients who belonged to the Baronial and Monastic party against King John.

In 1283 Bishop Bek made the church collegiate with a dean and seven prebendaries, and he introduced new windows and recesses for stalls into the chancel. Architecturally this was a crime, but the details of the new windows are original and deserve close examination, and the door to the vestry, which was then added, is surmounted by one of the most attractive minor pieces of 13th-century sculpture in the County. Later the present stalls were introduced and the aisles of the nave were altered.

Either in the 16th or the 17th century, the date is uncertain, the nave received a new clerestory and its south aisle was rebuilt. This work, to which the western part of the building owes its present dignified appearance, is of very competent design ; unorthodox in detail but consistent, well composed and well built, it is worthy of study.

In the reign of George III, when lead was valuable, the nave roof was stripped and a slated roof, of a very economical type, set on top of the old roof whose boarding remained as a ceiling.

Last century new furniture was introduced, the lower part of the chancel-arch responds, which had been rather roughly cut away, was refaced, and the chancel received a new ceiling. More recently the nave was re-pewed, re-decorated, and its clerestory re-glazed. It was then found that the roofs were in a dangerous state and these have since been secured.

Items of interest in the church include the wrought-ironwork of the south door, the ancient glass panels from the lancet windows in the end window of the south aisle, a fine Royal Arms on the west wall, the vaulting in the western tower, a priest's effigy, the college stalls in the chancel, the piscina, the 17th-century altar-rail, the vestry door, a brass of 1490, and the carved heads of a king and a bishop on each side of the sanctuary, probably to support the ' candle beam ' for a lenten veil. Outside, note the early quoins embedded in the west wall, the much-altered vestries, the fine lancets of the east gable and the interesting late parapets of the nave with their lead down-pipes. Note also the fragments of Norman masonry reused in the south porch and the collection of stone fragments, in particular a Roman altar (see p. 221). The plate, of unusual interest, includes a Roman silver-gilt paten found in 1575.

(R. W. Billings, *Architectural Antiquities of the County of Durham* ; J. R. Boyle, *Comprehensive Guide to the County of Durham* (the most complete account).

LANCHESTER ROMAN FORT. By Eric Birley

The Roman fort at Lanchester is the only one in the county not covered in any part by modern structures ; although it has been considerably robbed to provide dressed stone for farm-buildings and field walls, and its interior has in the past been under the plough, it will one day repay complete excavation. The best account of the site as a whole will be found in *D. & N. Trans.* VII i (1936), 200–215, where Dr. Steer summarizes the observations

of earlier writers and discusses the evidence available, before excavation, for the history of the site ; the same writer published the pottery from his excavations of 1937 and plans of the structures examined in that year (*ibid.*, IX i, 1939, 112–122), and Dr. Brenda Swinbank has recently reconsidered the evidence for the date when the fort was built (*ibid.*, X iv, 1953, 394f.) ; an important series of inscribed and sculptured stones from the site is to be found in the Dean and Chapter's collection in Durham.

The fort seems best assigned to the governorship of Lollius Urbicus, under whom the series of forts on Dere Street was remodelled, Lanchester being built to house a cohort a thousand strong, and the forts at Binchester and Ebchester being left ungarrisoned. In the Severan restoration of the district it seems to have been left vacant, but inscriptions attest its rebuilding in the time of Gordian (A.D. 238–244) ; it has thus distinct possibilities as a key-site for isolating pottery of the middle of the 3rd century, as contrasted with that of the time of Severus and his immediate successors. In that period it was garrisoned by a cohort 500 strong and by a new-style cavalry unit, the *vexillatio Sueborum*, whose fine altar to the Germanic goddess Garmangabis is to be seen in the south porch of Lanchester church. The fort and its external bath-house were supplied with water by two aqueducts, first studied by Hodgson and further investigated by Dr. Steer ; Hodgson's account of the site and of the surrounding district makes it probable that it was a centre of industrial activity in Roman times, with iron-working as its particular industry. Casual finds show that a cemetery stretched some way northwards along Dere Street, and what seems to have been a circular tomb has been recorded rather more than a mile to the north. Pottery and the coin-series show that the fort continued in occupation as late as any site in the district.

BRANCEPETH CHURCH. By T. Romans

Though the present church of Brancepeth contains no feature of pre-Norman date, and though no fragment of early carving has been recorded from the site, yet both the place name and the dedication in honour of St. Brandon suggest that the site is an early one.

Its history, so far as it is known, like that of Staindrop, is wrapped up in the fortunes of the great House of Neville. Originally a possession of the Bulmers, Brancepeth passed by marriage to Geoffrey Neville and then, on the death of his only son Henry in 1227, to his daughter Isabel and her husband Robert Fitz-Maldred of Raby, with whose descendents Brancepeth remained until the attainder of the last Earl of Westmorland after the Rising of 1569.

The present church appears to have begun as a small building with aisled nave and western tower of the mid 13th century. The 14th century saw a considerable enlargement of the early building. The nave extended one bay eastward, the aisles widened and extended to engage the free-standing tower, and north and south transeptal chapels added, and the chancel-arch reset at the entrance to the new chancel. This chancel, however, gave place about 1375 to the present chancel with the vestry on the north side—the date is confirmed by the shield of John of Gaunt as King of Castile which formed one of the armorials with which the east window was formerly filled. Late in the 15th century a chapel was added on the south side of the chancel, the western part of the south wall with its windows and base-course being reset in line with the south end of the transept ; this chapel, until the mid 19th century, was occupied by two large table-tombs. At the same period a clerestory was added to the nave. The last addition to the building took place about 1633, during the Rectorate of Bishop Cosin, who added the north porch and completely refurnished the church.

A notable feature of the church is the wood-work. Of medieval date are the two portions of screens now fixed above the chancel arch ; the heraldry would suggest that the upper had formed part of the coving below the gallery of the original rood screen, whilst the lower, of later date, is said to have come from Durham Abbey. Above the altar the low reredos was formed from panelling which once lined the walls of the south chancel chapel. But the greater part of the woodwork, screen, stalls with their misericords, pulpit and pewing, though much altered in the 19th century, belongs to the Cosin period ; it

is remarkable for its incorporation of much detail derived from medieval design. The lofty font-cover is later, of *c.* 1660. There is also a very well-preserved specimen of the so-called ' Flanders Chest '.

The church contains a number of monuments ; the most important commemorate members of the Neville family. In the chancel are two, placed on either side of the chancel. On the north side a large effigy in freestone of a knight clad in mail, with shield of the Neville arms with a label of five points, has been attributed to Robert, known as ' the Peacock of the North ', who was slain in a Border fray in 1318. The second, on the south side, is of wood and has been grievously mutilated. Originally a tall table-tomb, the sides and ends have been removed and only the base and the covering slab with the effigies remain ; the base shows sufficient of the buttresses which separated the niches on the sides to show that an old drawing of the complete monument figured in Hutchinson's *History of Durham* accurately represents the design. The effigies are of the 2nd Earl of Westmorland and one of his wives (he died in 1484) ; both wear the Yorkist collar of suns and roses, whereas his grandparents at Staindrop wear the Lancastrian S.S. collar.

Beneath the tower is the large plain altar-tomb of Margaret, wife of the 3rd Earl, which originally was placed, as was a similar monument to her only son, in the south chancel chapel.

There will also be found two brasses, (1) a much-worn figure of a knight in bascinet and camail ; the inscription is now missing, but sufficient remained in the 18th century to identify the knight as a member of the Claxton family, and (2) a priest in academical costume, with inscription to the memory of Richard Drax, LL.B., Rector, who died on Christmas Day 1456.

(J. T. Fowler in *D. & N. Trans.*, vol. I, 73ff (a valuable account of the church in 1863) ; J. F. Hodgson in *ibid.* IV, 84ff and V, 86f. ; J. R. Boyle, *County of Durham*, 451ff ; C. H. H. Blair, *Monuments in County Durham* (valuable for account of heraldry now lost or destroyed) ; W. Hutchinson, *History of Durham*, III, 376ff.)

AUCKLAND CASTLE. By J. Charlton

Auckland Castle, the Palace of the Bishops of Durham, has been one of their seats from very early times and, since 1833, when Durham Castle became University College, their principal residence. That they had a house at Auckland in early Norman times—if only a hunting-lodge—is suggested e.g. by *Boldon Buke*, 1183 (the Durham equivalent of Domesday), where certain land-tenures, then well-established, relate to services rendered to the bishops at Auckland as well as Durham.

The present structure which incorporates work of many bishops from the 12th century onwards is now probably only half its former extent. Neglect and even destruction after the Reformation and during the Civil War removed, for example, the chapels, served by a college of canons founded or refounded by Bek (1283–1310) ; the Kitchen-offices too were apparently demolished in the second quarter of the 17th century, though traces of the screens survive. When Bishop Cosin came to the See at the Restoration he turned the Great Hall into a chapel and brought back to the buildings much of their former glory. His successors a hundred years later, however, swept away much of his work, and the present exterior is largely in the Gothic taste of their time. To that period belong the present entrance (1760, Bishop Trevor) and the external stone screen of arches by Wyatt for Bishop Barrington (1791–1826).

The Great Hall converted to a chapel by Bishop Cosin (to replace the two chapels, one above the other, which did not survive the Civil War) has a plan typical of the great aisled halls of the late 12th-century royal palaces. It may be assigned to Hugh Pudsey (1153–95), one of the greatest builder-bishops of the Middle Ages, and one to whom is due the introduction of the ' Early English ' style in the county at a remarkably early date. The hall is of four bays ; its arcades have moulded two-centred arches of marble, which are carried on quatrefoil piers, of which the alternate shafts are of Frosterley marble, the northern equivalent of Purbeck. The capitals are moulded, except in the westernmost

bay, which has water-leaf capitals to the piers and heads in foliage on the responds. The early 14th-century windows (presumably introduced by Bishop Bek) are much restored (Van Mildert, *c.* 1830) and the tall clerestory is the work of Bishop Cosin (1660–72), who also refaced much of the exterior in ' rusticke ashler '. The panelled ceiling is also his work and bears his badge. Cosin himself is buried here, beneath a plain black slab, and there is a monument by Nollekens to Bishop Trevor (1752–71). The woodwork was also made for Cosin and is typical of his later, Baroque, taste, influenced doubtless by what he had seen during his residence in Cambridge. The organ is by Father Smith.

West of the present Chapel is the entrance-hall, which admits to the great staircase, by Wyatt, leading to the Great Room, with an interior by the same architect. There is now little sign (save for its proportions) of the ' exceding fair gret chaumbre ' admired by Leland, or of the fine woodwork with which Cosin later enriched it. Among other rooms may be noted the Dining Room, begun by Ruthall (1509–23), completed by Tunstall (1530–61), and bearing externally the arms of both bishops ; its interior is Palladian. Tunstall was probably the builder of the 16th-century wing known as 'Scotland ' ; it was much altered by Egerton (1771–87) in the Gothic manner.

' THE CASTLES ', HAMSTERLEY. By Eric Birley

This is an enigmatic structure, perhaps best assigned to the sub-Roman period, though direct evidence for its date is still lacking. It is a mile and a half north-west of Hamsterley, in the valley of the Harthope, and some seven miles west of Bishop Auckland. It is a trapezoid in shape, covering just over an acre, with dry-stone rubble walls, averaging 16 feet thick and originally upwards of 11 feet high ; its corners are rounded internally but square externally. There is only one entrance, in the centre of the east side, with a guard-room reminiscent of a circular hut inserted in its south wall ; one observer has suggested that there were further hut-circles in the body of the wall, but the point lacks confirmation. Access to the rampart-walk was provided by a flight of steps projecting, as in a modern stile, from the inner face of the east wall. Trenching across the interior has revealed no traces of other structures or of occupation of any kind.

The first reference to the site, with a remarkably good description of its appearance and character, is in Hutchinson's *History of Durham*, iii (1794), 310 f; some excavations were carried out there by the late J. E. Hodgkin in 1909–1911 and again in 1932, and he also did a certain amount of reconstruction.

(Cf. S.A.N. *Proc.*, 3rd Ser. i, 64–70 : Edward Wooler's description of the site, with plan and half-tones, 1903 ; *ibid.* v, 194f : Hodgkin's account of his excavations ' for the last three years ', with half-tones of the gateway after excavation, 1912 ; *ibid.* x, 146ff : Thomas Ball's observations, 1921 ; *D. & N. Trans.* VII i, 1934, 92–98 : J. E. Hodgkin's final account, with plan and half-tones.)

Saturday, 17th July

ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND CHURCH. By H. L. Honeyman

In Durham and Northumberland the churches of pre-Reformation dedication to St. Andrew all preserve structural or monumental remains of pre-Conquest work. Reminding us that bones of the Apostle rested at Hexham before they were removed to St. Andrews in Fife. St. Andrew's church at South Auckland is no exception, as witness the Anglian sculptures preserved in it, but the present building has obliterated all other traces of its predecessor, made collegiate by Bishop William of St. Carileph to accommodate some of the secular canons ejected from Durham to make way for Benedictine monks, and rebuilt, or enlarged, by them in the 12th century—as some Norman fragments prove.

Very early in the 13th century the site was cleared and the present church, one of the finest in the county, was built. It has a nave, with aisles and western tower (having some resemblance to that of St. Andrew's, Newcastle), north and south transeptal chapels, and a long aisleless chancel which was lit by a fine fenestrade of lancet-windows. Entrance

to the nave is by a magnificent vaulted two-storied south porch, one of the only four two-storied porches which were ever built in the old Diocese of Durham. St. Helen's, West Auckland, Warkworth, and St. Andrew's, Newcastle, were the others; the first three survive.

In the last decade of the 13th century Bishop Bek refounded the college with new rules and new collegiate buildings, still extant and of great interest, and sadly mutilated the church, as he also mutilated Lanchester, by breaking into the noble rows of lancets and inserting windows in the geometrical style, which was then the latest ' contemporary ' fashion.

Cardinal Langley initiated a further scheme of alterations. The tower was heightened in 1416–17, at a cost of £6 13s. 4d., aisles were heightened, clerestories were added, and low pitched roofs, with parapets, replaced high pitched roofs with dripping eaves. Twenty-eight new prebendal stalls were introduced, they still survive, and the Langley arms carved on one of their tip-up seats keep in memory the name of the generous donor.

Lastly, in 1881, the church was restored and the south transept and the chancel arch rebuilt, it is said on their old lines.

Noteworthy features are the south porch, the unusually rich detail of the nave arcades, the pre-Conquest and other fragments preserved in the church, effigies of a knight and a lady, the former of wood, brasses of a priest, of Lancelot Claxton, and of Fridesmond, wife of Bishop Barnes who spent 32s. on having it made in York, inscribed on it a tribute to her chastity and noble birth, and less than a twelvemonth later married ' Jane Dyllycotes, a French woman '. Five of the eight bells date from 1720.

Arch. Ael. 2nd Ser. xx, paper by Rev. J. F. Hodgson, also R. W. Billings *Architectural Antiquities of the County of Durham.*

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE CHURCH. By H. L. Honeyman

This unpretentious little church, not usually open, contains a good deal of interest. The main fabric and some of the ornamental details are of the 12th century, though the dedication to St. Andrew suggests that there may have been a pre-Conquest building on the site. Windows were inserted in the 13th, 15th, 18th and 19th centuries. The tower was heightened probably in the 15th century and the original high-pitched roofs were replaced by nearly flat lead-covered ones in the same period; in the 17th century the interior was grandly adorned with stalls, pulpit, reading desk, and other furniture. The font may also, like its cover, date from the late 17th century, though Boyle accepted it as medieval. The building consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and a western tower which, like the former western tower of Norham, is not on the centre line of the nave. The fittings include a medieval ' alphabet ' bell and two bells made by Smith of York in 1664; several of the monuments and a late Elizabethan brass are of interest. Boyle's *Comprehensive Guide to Durham* contains a detailed description of the church, but the windows have been altered since he wrote.

DARLINGTON CHURCH (Pls. XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII). By A. R. Dufty

The Parish Church of St. Cuthbert, Darlington, is a fine cruciform building almost wholly of the late 12th and first half of the 13th centuries, with a later upper stage and spire to the central tower. Early in the 11th century, according to Symeon of Durham, Darlington was given to the congregation of St. Cuthbert at Durham; this may account for the dedication; on the other hand, Prior Wessington (1416–46) included the church in his list of places where the body of the saint had rested. During the restoration of 1862–5 the foundations of an earlier church are said to have been found under the crossing, but no record of them was made. At the same time two cross-heads were discovered; one of them has been preserved and is in the south transept; it is of *c.* 1000, which would accord with the historical evidence to suggest that the earlier church was perhaps of the date of the gift.

In writing of Hugh of Pudsey, Bishop of Durham 1153–95, Geoffrey of Coldingham (fl. 1214) says ' inter tam multiplicium tempestatum vicissitudines constructione ecclesiae de Derningtona non destitit ',[1] the troubles being crippling exactions to raise the ransom for Richard I in 1192. Wessington repeats that the present church was begun by Pudsey. It is unlikely on stylistic evidence to have been begun very much before 1192 ; the plan-form alone follows earlier convention and may be compared with that of the church of St. Cross, Winchester, built by Pudsey's uncle, Henry of Blois. The eastern end of St. Cross was begun in 1160 and the parts completed within the next thirty years show only tentative excursions from the Romanesque into the Transitional style. Darlington is Gothic with only minor reminiscences of the Transition. Pudsey seems to have introduced the Gothic style into Durham, and Darlington church shares with Bishop Auckland palace the distinction of being his first surviving work to the new pattern. The measure of the change may be judged by comparison of these with his Galilee Chapel in the Cathedral, begun *c.* 1175. It would seem that only the chancel and north transept at Darlington had reached any height, the south transept been begun and an aisleless western arm set out before Pudsey's death or shortly after. The crossing, part of the east bay of the nave, and the south transept followed, provision then being made for nave-aisles.

At this stage, although the greater part of the church was probably completed before the middle of the century, perhaps before the death of Bishop Richard Poore in 1237, there was a pause in the building and a change dictated apparently by the necessity for economy. It will be seen that the greater elaboration of the inside of the nave walls is below a line leading approximately from the east clustered piers diagonally to the west side of the crossing, roughly the extent of buttressing necessary to support the crossing and superstructure. Thereafter the nave was completed in a less elaborate style internally, enrichment being restricted to the exterior.

In the 14th century the upper stage of the tower and the spire were added and the windows of the nave-aisles altered to their present form. These in the Midlands and further south would be dated on stylistic grounds *c.* 1330, but there is evidence of retarded adoption of the ' Decorated ' style in the county by as much as a generation. The upper 50 ft. of the tower was rebuilt in 1750. In 1862 the western piers of the crossing were entirely reconstructed and the inside of the east wall of the south transept refaced in the course of an extensive general restoration ; restoration continued into 1865, when the east end was taken down to the lowest string and rebuilt, reputedly on the original lines.

St. Cuthbert's was a collegiate church of canons ; most of the colleges of canons were early foundations, and this was instituted, or at least completely remodelled, by Bishop Pudsey ; it survived until 1550. The college was small and the existing short chancel was adequate for it. The enormous stone chancel-screen in the east arch of the crossing was built *c.* 1400. Most notable amongst the other fittings are the 14th-century misericordes and the font-cover of the period of John Cosin's episcopacy at Durham, 1662–72 ; craftsmen were sought in Brancepath to make the latter, but were found to be too expensive.

[1] York Minster MS., ' Liber Gaufridi sacristae de Coldingham de statu ecclesiae Dunhelmensis ', cap. cxvi, f. 170. Surtees Society (1839) *Hist. Dun. Scriptores Tres*, 14.