SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, 19th July. Official Reception by the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon.


Wednesday, 26th July. Ailcy hill. Museum and old houses, etc. in Ripon.

The Ripon meeting in 1922 was the third meeting to be held since the outbreak of the war, and was attended by some ninety members and their friends.

The proceedings opened on the evening of Wednesday, 19th July, with a reception by the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon in the town hall. They were attended by the city constables with their staves, and the horn-blower and the bellman, both in curious uniforms.

In his address of welcome the Mayor, Mr. Walter Fennell, referred to the office of horn-blower or wakemen, who, since 1598, had sounded the city horn at nine o'clock every night, and to the town motto which is inscribed over the town hall: 'Except ye Lord keep ye Cittie ye Wakeman waketh in vain.'
Thursday, 20th July.

The serious business of the meeting began with a morning devoted to the Minster, under the guidance of Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A. F.S.A. Mr. John Bilson, F.S.A. and Mr. W. M. l'Anson, F.S.A.

As service was going on in the cathedral when the party arrived, an adjournment was made to the public garden on the south side of the churchyard, where Mr. Hamilton Thompson gave an account of the history and constitution of the church of Ripon from its foundation by St. Wilfrid in the seventh century. Of the character and constitution of Wilfrid's monastery we know little: it disappeared during the Danish invasions of the ninth century. The mediaeval foundation, with the extensive liberties which it enjoyed, is popularly supposed to owe its origin to Athelstan, whose fictitious charter, in rhymed English verse of a much later date, was long quoted, here as at Beverley, in evidence of its local franchises. If the story, however, of the visit of Oda, archbishop of Canterbury, to the ruined church and his translation of the remains of St. Wilfrid to Canterbury is true, there can have been no religious establishment here as late as 956-958. It is possible that a body of clerks was placed in charge of the church by St. Oswald, archbishop of York 972-992: this is at all events the most likely period at which the minster received the organisation on which its subsequent constitution was founded. The vill of Ripon belonged to the archbishops of York, and it was under their protection that the collegiate body grew. The church was the church of a very large parish, over which the clerks or canons, seven in number, exercised cure of souls. Archbishop Ealdred (1061-1069) is said to have assigned prebends to them, which probably means that he regulated and equalised their shares in the common fund arising from the parochial tithes; for, although the church grew in wealth and importance during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and, like Beverley and Southwell, was regarded as the mother church of a portion of the diocese of York, it was not until 1303 that the status of the canons was properly defined. Up to that time, they were simply portioners, i.e. rectors of a church whose fruits were divided between them. In 1303 they were discharged of the cure of souls, and formally recognised as canons with prebends; while the cure of souls was divided between six perpetual vicars who served in the church and quire and were instituted to their benefices by the chapter. Of the seven canons, the prebendary of Stanwick was the president of the chapter, with the office of precentor and the obligation to reside continually; and, as the rectory of Stanwick, which formed his prebend, was at a long distance from Ripon, his vicar lived there and had no part in the services of the collegiate church. The six remaining canons, each with his vicar in the church, held the prebends of Studley, Nunwick, Givendale and Skelton, Thorp, Monkton and Sharow, each called after the place in the parish where the chief source of its revenue lay.

The chapter was dissolved under the chantries act of 1547. Its spiritual jurisdiction within the parish gave it great independence, and the extension of the right of sanctuary from the church to a large neighbouring area was one of its special privileges. This jurisdiction must be distinguished from the temporal jurisdiction of the archbishop, under whose protection, as lord of the manor, the borough grew. Although the line between
the spiritual and temporal, here as elsewhere, is hard to draw, the relations of the archbishop and chapter seem to have been amicable, and the collisions which occasionally interfered with the peace of Beverley were avoided here, where the archbishop had no claim to a prebend in the church.

After 1541, when the neighbouring archdeaconry of Richmond was transferred from the diocese of York to that of Chester, Ripon retained its old connexion with York. After the dissolution of the college, parochial services were maintained with a diminished staff of clergy. Archbishop Sandys (1577-1588) entertained the idea of reviving the college, with the special object of making it a centre of theological study; but it was not until 1604 that it was reconstituted by James I, who gave it a supplementary foundation by charter in 1607. The new chapter consisted of a dean and six prebendaries, while the cure of the parish was entrusted to two vicars choral, an arrangement which still holds good. The see of Ripon was founded in 1836, and by the cathedrals act of 1840 the chapter reached its present form of a dean and four residentiary canons.

Mr. John Bilson gave a detailed account of the architectural history of the building. Of the Saxon church only the famous crypt survives, a small chamber constructed beneath the high altar to contain relics, with stairways and passages of entry and exit, similar in general character to the crypt at Hexham, though differing in details of plan. No part of the existing church above ground appears to be earlier than the rebuilding under archbishop Roger of Pont-l'Eveque (1154-1181). The apsidal chapel with its substructure on the south side of the quire is generally supposed to be part of a reconstruction undertaken in the time of Thomas of Bayeux (1070-1100), or, as Sir Gilbert Scott more reasonably suggested, under Thurstan (1119-1140). Mr. Bilson, however, showed reasons for rejecting this theory, and pointed out that the masonry is of one build with the adjoining wall of the quire aisle, which is clearly Roger's. The whole church was rebuilt at this period, to which belong the western bays of the quire with its aisles, the transept with much of the crossing piers and two sides of the central tower with their supporting arches, and portions of the north and south walls of a broad aisleless nave. Mr. Bilson explained the importance of this work in the development of northern Gothic architecture, and laid stress upon the influence of Cistercian forms upon it, commenting especially upon the similarity of the transept piers to those in the contemporary church at Roche.

The west front, with low towers projecting beyond the walls of Roger's nave, was probably built in the time of archbishop Walter Gray (1216-1255) who issued indulgences to contributors to the fabric in 1237. Subsequently, under archbishop John le Romeyn (1286-1296), the east end of Roger's quire with its aisles was reconstructed, though, owing to the rapid fall in the ground, no great eastward extension was undertaken. In the course of the fourteenth century, the 'Lady loft,' now the library, was built above the chapel and chapter-house on the south of the quire, and a stair to it was made from the south transept.

In the middle of the fifteenth century, the central tower began to show signs of weakness. Works of repair were undertaken in 1450, but were at a standstill in 1465. Three of the piers were cased, and the east and south sides of the tower, with the arches below them, were rebuilt. Although it was doubtless intended to finish the work, as is shown by the complete
casing and shafting of the south-western pier, the north and west sides and arches were left untouched, together with the north-western pier. The stone quire-screen in the eastern arch, with the adjoining walls across the entries to the quire-aisles, were probably made about this time. Later in the century, the fabric showed further signs of decay, and, in the first half of the sixteenth century, the nave was entirely rebuilt, with broad aisles, for which the walls of Roger’s nave were taken down. This reconstruction did not extend to the west front and towers, and sections of the old walls were left at the east and west ends of the new arcades, showing the interesting and unusual elevation of Roger’s church. The beautiful stall-work of the quire belongs to this late period. There is no post-Reformation work of importance; but the restoration by Sir Gilbert Scott involved a somewhat thorough renewal of the west front, and, of recent years, the nave pulpit, designed by Mr. Henry Wilson, and the reredos by Mr. J. N. Comper, which was unfinished at the time of the Institute’s visit, are striking examples of modern ecclesiastical art.

Ripon minster is singularly destitute of memorials. In the eastern aisle of the north transept stands an altar-tomb with effigies, which Mr. W. L’Anson assigns to Sir Thomas Markenfield II, who died about 1425, and his wife. Usually they have been ascribed to a Sir John or a Sir Thomas Markenfield of the time of Edward III; but Mr. L’Anson, working from the evidence of the armour, gives them the later date. There is also a later, much mutilated altar-tomb bearing the effigies of the same man’s great-grandson, which is much inferior to the other.

After luncheon the members proceeded by motor car to Kirkby Hill church, which was described by Mr. Hamilton Thompson.

This church, of Kirby Hill or Kirkby-on-the-Moor, the history of which has been carefully written by the vicar, the Rev. H. Stapleton, stands on the rising ground above the north bank of the Ure, close to the Roman road from Catterick to Aldborough. It is in the small wapentake of Hallikeld in the North Riding, and, with the other Yorkshire parishes in the archdeaconry of Richmond, was included in the diocese of Chester from 1541 until the formation of the see of Ripon in 1836. The church was appropriated to the priory of Newburgh, and the vicars, at any rate in the later middle ages, were usually canons of that house. Its lonely situation on what was then an open heath seems to have made it an undesirable residence, and an early fifteenth-century vicar, John Hovyngham, complained of the assaults of highwaymen. It is probable that other canons who held the cure preferred, as he did, the irregular alternative of living at Newburgh, and left the church to be served by curates.

A large portion of the fabric of the nave, including the south wall, is almost certainly of Saxon construction, and may be compared with the south wall at Kirk Hammerton, which shows a similar use of very large stones in rubble masonry. The east impost of the south door is a stone with Anglian carving of a type usually attributed to the middle of the ninth century. The present arch above the doorway is not of so early a date as this, but traces remain of an arch which may be contemporary with it; and, if so, it is possible that the remains of the Saxon building, as a whole, may be referred to this period. On the other hand, this sculptured fragment may have been reused in its present position at a later Saxon rebuilding.
There are several other sculptured stones preserved in the church and churchyard, but of a later and inferior type. A Roman stone, with carving, is built into the south face of the tower.

The west tower has been much restored: the arch into the nave is simple Norman work. A north aisle was added to the nave in the twelfth century with an interesting arcade, in which the inner order of the arches is carried by shafts detached from the piers. About the end of the thirteenth century a chapel was added on the north side of the chancel, with an arch of communication. The chancel was probably lengthened somewhat earlier. Its chief feature of interest is the small window at the extreme east end of the south wall, the object of which is doubtful, as there is also a low-side window in the usual place at the west end of the same wall.

Subsequently the party drove to Boroughbridge, visiting THE DEVIL'S ARROWS. These great monoliths known as the Devil's arrows. They stand in the fields a quarter of a mile west of Boroughbridge on the Roecliffe road. They are now three in number, but in the fifteenth century Leland says there were 'four main stones.' The material is of millstone grit, which is found within six or seven miles. Two are 22½ feet high and 18 feet in circumference, and the third 18 feet high and 22 feet in circumference. The bases which are buried four to six feet are thicker than the upper portions, and bear marks of rough dressing. The tops and upper parts have been channelled by rain. This remarkable fluting is paralleled in the grit of Plumpton Rocks, except that it is across the bedding at Plumpton and parallel to the bedding at the Devil's arrows. The great monolith at Rudstone on the Yorkshire wolds shows similar though less pronounced markings. Lt.-Colonel Kitson Clark, who described the stones, thought that the position in which they stand seems to bear some relation to the crossing of the river Nidd. The axis through the three is perpendicular to its course and might indicate the direction of a prehistoric route.

A visit was next paid to Aldborough, a rambling village situated on the ground which slopes away from the west bank of the river Ure. Here stood the Romano-British country town, Isurium Brigantium, enclosing within its walls a roughly rectangular area of sixty acres. Of its history nothing definite is known; ancient writers mention it only in geographies and road-books. Possibly it was first a British town of the Brigantes, which the Roman legionary fortress at York was intended, inter alia, to overawe. Its Romano-British life seems to have begun about the end of the first century. A few tiles bearing stamps of the ninth and sixth legions may indicate the presence in early days of a garrison, presumably a detachment from the fortress at York, where the ninth legion was quartered till about A.D. 115 and the sixth legion from about A.D. 120 onwards. But the garrison must have been soon removed and during the second, third and fourth centuries we can trace only the comfortable civil life of a country town. The houses, so far as excavated, seem to have been 'courtyard' and 'corridor' houses of the type common in Britain. They were warmed with hypocausts, adorned with painted wall-plaster, and floored with mosaics, of which interesting fragments survive. One mosaic perhaps represents a Muse seated on Mount Helicon, with the name of the hill inscribed in Greek. Their inhabitants used the

1 Illustrated in Arch. Journ. lxxviii, on plate facing page 391.
ordinary domestic articles of Romanised life; Samian and other pottery, fibulae, glass lamps are in the museum. The inscribed and sculptured stones include an altar to Jupiter and the Matres, and two sculptures of Mercury. Some walls 220 feet long, found in 1770 north of the church, may belong to a forum. The walls of the town, faced with ashlar and strengthened with towers, kept safe the comfortable life within, though perhaps they may not have been erected, or needed, till late in its existence. Without the walls were cemeteries; the museum contains the tombstone of one Felicula, erected by her husband. To the south-east is an unexplained earthwork labelled ‘stadium.’ On the west some uninscribed altars and other relics indicate a suburban house. From Isurium, roads led north to Catterick Bridge and the Wall, south to Castleford and also, though the exact course is uncertain, to York; but no traces remain at Aldborough itself. A milestone of A.D. 250, found three miles south on the Castleford road, is preserved in the village.

The battle of Myton Meadows was fought in 1319 by an army from York under the archbishop and many priests against an invading Scottish force, the result being a terrible carnage of the English.

The battle of Boroughbridge was fought between Edward II and the earl of Lancaster in 1321, the latter being worsted and taken prisoner.

Since these dates Boroughbridge rose to importance as a coaching centre and a port on the inland waters of the York plain.

The principal Romano-British remains were inspected under the guidance of Colonel Kitson Clark and Lady Lawson-Tancred: the latter also kindly entertaining the party to tea at Aldborough Manor.

A brief visit was also paid to the church. It consists of a western tower, nave with wide north and south aisles, chancel, and vestry on its north side. The nave and its aisles date from the second quarter of the fourteenth century, also some fragments of the original painted glass ‘borders of castles and covered cups’ in the windows of the north aisle. The tower, chancel and clerestory of the nave are of the fifteenth century, as also is the vestry door. Against the wall of the north aisle is the brass of William de Aldeburgh, c. 1360, one of the few made after the Black Death, and consequently of special interest as recording the rapidly changing equipment of the period. At the west end of the north aisle, on a good corbel of the end of the twelfth century, is the figure of Mercury, of Roman workmanship. The cross, which has been removed from Boroughbridge, and stands near the church, is shaft-tapered, with an attached shaft at each angle, probably of the second quarter of the fourteenth century.

EVENING MEETING. In the evening Mr. Hamilton Thompson read a paper on the Cistercian order in Yorkshire. The matter of this paper is summarised in the accounts of Jervaulx and Fountains abbeys given below, and is therefore not repeated here.

Friday, 21st July.

The first object visited on the second day was Masham church (fig. 1). This was described by Mr. H. B. McCall, F.S.A., who drew attention to the steeple as the most interesting portion of the fabric. This consists of a massive tower, in date
FIG. 1.
rather earlier than 1150, to which an octagonal lantern and lofty spire were added in the fifteenth century. The tower at first sight might appear pre-Norman, but an examination of its details and dimensions proves that it was added to the western end of a still earlier church, which has now disappeared. The drum or lantern has belfry openings on its four cardinal sides, and the diagonal sides which are borne on squinches are each buttressed from the angles of the square tower, so as to distribute the slight thrust of the spire as equally as possible. These buttresses are of three stages and have pinnacles at the foot in each case. The lantern is crowned by an embattled parapet with pinnacles at each of its eight angles. The spire has no windows or openings and is perfectly plain except that its angles are accentuated by a plain roll-mould. Spires are very much more uncommon in the north country than in the south. Those at Darlington, Hemingborough and Patrington may be mentioned; but as a general rule the churches of the north, whether cathedral or parochial, have belfry-towers only. Of the early church, to which this tower was added c. 1140, but slight vestiges remain. It was replaced c. 1350 by the present spacious erection, and there seems much reason to connect the rebuilding with the name of Sir Geoffrey le Scrope of Masham, who, prominent alike as a jurist, a diplomat and a soldier, obtained a grant from Edward III in 1328 of market and fair at Masham, together with free warren in all his lands. The church consists of a chancel and a nave with aisles on the north and south, the former of which is extended eastward so as to be coterminous with the chancel. The work is plain in character, and seems to indicate a desire to get the utmost accommodation with the funds available. Details are very sparingly introduced; yet on the whole the interior is a very good example of a large, well-arranged area for all the purposes of public worship, although it certainly presents none of the beauties which one usually associates with the former half of the fourteenth century. A sculptured shaft, probably of the ninth century, which has been called the Masham 'cross,' is now considerably weathered. This, with other better preserved Anglian stones inside the church, has been illustrated and described by Mr. W. G. Collingwood in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.* The east ends of the north and south aisles has been appropriated as the private chapels of the Wyvill and Danby families, between which the barony of Scrope of Masham is in abeyance. A monument in the north aisle was erected by Sir Marmaduke Wyvill in 1613 and comprises effigies of himself and his wife with those of their six sons and two daughters in kneeling attitudes on the tomb below; also some good heraldic shields of arms of Jacobean character. Occupying a similar position in the south aisle is a mural monument to Sir Abstrupus Danby of Swinton who died in 1727. A picture which hangs over the chancel arch is the upper portion of a painting of the Nativity by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which was partially destroyed by fire, along with eighteen others, at Belvoir castle in 1816.

From Masham the members drove to Jervaulx abbey, of which an account was given by the Rev. Canon Garrod. Unfortunately rain began to fall as they arrived and continued steadily during their visit.

The story of the foundation of this abbey is told at length in the register of Byland, the narrative from which is printed in *Monasticon.* During the reign of Stephen, Akary FitzBardolf gave land at Fors in Wensleydale near...
Aysgarth to Peter de Quincy and two other monks of Savigny for the foundation of an abbey of their order. Although the project met with the support of Alan earl of Richmond, and Roger de Mowbray, the abbot of Savigny was unwilling to give more than a mere assent to the reception of the new house, known as St. Mary of Charity, and refused to send a body of monks thither. At the general chapter of Savigny in 1146, it was affiliated to the abbey of Byland, and the abbots of Byland and Quarr visited the site to examine its condition and make the transfer of property. The order of Savigny and its monasteries, including Byland, were incorporated in the Cistercian order in 1147; and, at the general Cistercian chapter of 1149, the abbey, now known as Jervaulx, was recognised as a daughter of Byland. On 5th March, 1149-1150, Roger, abbot of Byland, appointed John of Kinstan first abbot of Jervaulx, who set out three days later with the three original monks and nine others, and took possession of the monastery on 10th March. In 1155, however, owing to bad weather and failure of crops, the monks were in such a state of want that for the time being they were obliged to separate and find shelter in other religious houses. The gift, however, in 1156, by Conan earl of Richmond, of a new site near East Witton, some miles lower down the dale, led to the translation of the convent from Fors and its settlement on the level ground on the right bank of the Ure where the ruins now stand.

A full account of these, which on the present occasion were described by the Rev. Canon Garrod, vicar of East Witton, has been given by the late Sir William Hope and Mr. Harold Brakspear in vol. xxi of the "Yorkshire Archaeological Journal." The oldest part of the buildings, which was probably begun before the actual translation of the community from Fors, is the west cloister range, of which the greater part of the walls is still standing. Much of the south transept of the church and the walling of the east and south ranges of the cloister belong to the immediately succeeding period. The church, however, was not completed westward until late in the twelfth century, and the presbytery and north aisle of the nave were rebuilt in the thirteenth, when the presbytery was aisled in four bays, the high altar being between the second pair of piers from the west, with an ambulatory and row of eastern chapels behind it. The lower courses of the walls of the church remain throughout, with the bases and plinths of some of the piers, and its arrangements can be easily made out. Its west front was in advance of the neighbouring cloister range, and the western doorway in the south wall is placed outside the cloister, being reached from the dorter of the lay brothers by a stair between the wall of the church and the west range.

The east range, extended southward towards the end of the twelfth century, was further altered in the thirteenth by the rebuilding of the chapter-house and adjacent parlour, when a room was added on the ground floor at the south end of the range. The infirmary, approached from the sub-vault of the east range by a passage beneath the monks' rere-dorter, was built in the second half of the thirteenth century. In the course of the next century additions were made to the infirmary and the abbot's lodging. During the fifteenth century, as a result of the permission to eat meat on certain days in the week, a misericord or meat-frater was built between the room at the end of the east range and the south-east corner of the frater, and a large meat-kitchen was made between the east range and the abbot's
lodging. A building of this date at a little distance north of the infirmary may have been the infirmarer's lodging.

The great interest of the ruins consists in the excellent preservation of the remains of the group of buildings in the south-east part of the site, including the infirmary, abbot's lodging, meat kitchen, and the south end of the dorter. The south range is very fragmentary, and little of the frater remains. To the south-west of the site are the foundations and drain of the lay brothers' rere-dorter and the foundations of the aisled hall of the lay brothers' infirmary. North of these are the remains of what may have been the guest-house of the monastery.

Mr. Hamilton Thompson added some remarks upon the history of the order of Savigny, to which Jervaulx belonged at its first foundation, and pointed out that it was one of a number of small orders and congregations which shared the Cistercian ideal of a literal obedience to the rule of St. Benedict. As at Citeaux, so at Savigny and Thiron, the inclusion of lay brothers formed an important part of the monastic scheme; and at Thiron in particular the duty of supplying the needs of the monastery by the manual labour of its lay members was given a prominent place. It was, however, the Cistercian order which, thanks to the administrative genius of its early leaders, brought lay brothers into the forefront of its organisation, and succeeded in making them a regular factor in the life of its houses during the early centuries of its existence.

A short journey brought the visitors to Middleham, when luncheon was taken at the 'White Swan.'

MIDDLEHAM. After luncheon, rain still descending heavily, Mr. W. M. Ham Anson led the party to the great castle. He pointed out that there had been three distinct castles at Middleham. First was the mount and bailey stronghold founded late in the eleventh century by Ribald FitzEudo, first feudal lord of Middleham: of this the earthwork remains could still be seen on the hillside at a distance of a quarter of a mile south-west across the fields. This was abandoned by Ribald's grandson, Robert Fitz-Ralph, who, c. 1160-1170, built a rectangular donjon, one of the largest in Europe. This formed the nucleus of the third castle built round it in the fourteenth century by the Nevilles of Raby and Middleham.

The rectangular donjon is divided internally by a cross-wall. The vaulted basement contained the great store-room on the east, the kitchen and cellars on the west. On the floor above was the great hall on the east, with the usual dais at one end and screens at the other, and the withdrawing room and private apartments on the west.

About 1220 the barbican tower was added against the east side of the donjon, strengthening the defence and providing room for a larger chapel. A clerestory was inserted in the hall about 1350, and the barbican was added to at the same date.

From c. 1160 to c. 1340 the donjon practically constituted the entire castle in itself, being merely surrounded by a low curtain wall with a small outer ward on the east side. But at the end of this period Ralph, second lord Neville, set about adapting it to accord with the fashionable ideas of a spacious fortified residence. Instead of demolishing the earlier building,
he enclosed it within the courtyard of an entirely new fortified house. This appears to have been erected piece-meal between c. 1340 and c. 1390.

The earliest portions are the gatehouse (at the north-east angle), the north-west tower, the Prince's tower (at the south-west angle) and the south-east tower. Of these the gatehouse was first completed. The north range of buildings between the gatehouse and the north-west tower probably contained the lodgings of the garrison. The west range between the north-west tower and the Prince's tower contained the private apartments, and in order to facilitate communication between these and the old private rooms in the donjon, covered gangways were thrown across the narrow courtyard in mid-air. The south range, between the Prince's tower and the south-east tower is the latest work, but it appears to have been finished c. 1390.

The castle was the favourite residence of Warwick, the king-maker, and his son-in-law, Richard III, and figures prominently in Lytton's Last of the Barons. Edward prince of Wales, only child of Richard III and Ann Neville, was born and died in this castle.

Proceeding to Wensley church the members were met by Mr. H. B. McCall, who described the building (fig. 2). The interest here consists less in the church itself than in its exceptionally valuable contents. The chancel is the oldest part of the fabric and dates from the middle of the thirteenth century. It presents much pleasing detail in the ornament of the sedilia group and the rear arches of the windows; whilst the east window is an example of plate-tracery, which is rare in the north of England. The nave has evidently been reconstructed with aisles on its north and south sides about the year 1300, but there is nothing remarkable about it; and the tower is uninteresting. Mr. McCall pointed out that the great value of the church, archaeologically, lay in (a) the numerous pre-Norman sculptured stones, (b) the magnificent carved woodwork, (c) the fine range of heraldry, wrought in stone, wood and stained glass, and (d) the memorial brass of Simon de Wensley, c. 1370.

There are nine early sculptured stones, dating from the eighth to the eleventh century, which indicates that Wensley was an important centre, not at one epoch only, but all through what are commonly spoken of as Saxon times. Some of these stones have been built, for their preservation, into later walls both on the outside and within the church; others are preserved in the chancel and in the vestry. All have been described and drawn by Mr. Collingwood in the Yorks. Archael. Journal, xix, 407-8. One of them has the letters EADBERECT disposed between the arms of a cross; and as Symeon of Durham mentions ARUWINI et EADBERTVS under the date 740, Father Haigh, the runic scholar, thought this might be a portion of their tombstone. The chancel stalls, which display some very fine carving, were the provision of Henry Richardson, rector of the church in 1527, as an inscription upon them informs us. There are eight stall-ends, a different animal being carved beside the poppy-head in each case. The eastern bay of the north aisle is probably the site of a chapel for the chantry founded by Richard lord Scrope in 1398; and after the dissolution it was appropriated, as chantry chapels so often were, as a family pew for Bolton castle and hall. It is enclosed for the most part by beautiful gothic screenwork which is said to have been brought from Easby abbey in 1535. From the evidence of the shields of arms and inscriptions carved upon them it is clear that the
screens were first erected at Easby about 1510 by Henry lord Scrope who succeeded his father in 1506. An aumbry with almsbox attached stands beside the north door, and may date from the early years of the fifteenth century. In heraldry Wensley church is unusually wealthy. On the upper part of the buttresses which surround the nave aisle walls are carved the armorial ensigns of the various great families with which the Scropes of Bolton were allied by marriage. These are probably of a date about 1470, and the families represented are: De la Pole, Fitzhugh, Scrope of Masham, Neville, Ros, Neville of Raby and Montacute. In carved woodwork on the Easby abbey screens (c. 1510) there is a further series of shields denoting the Scrope alliances, and in this case greater attention is paid to genealogy, the marshalling of the coats being worked out in greater detail than was possible in stone carving. The arms of the following families are depicted: Scrope of Bolton; FitzWalter; Tiptoft; Scrope of Masham; Fitzhugh; Marmion of Tanfield; Percy earl of Northumberland; Lucy; Dacre; Greystoke; Boteler of Wem; Morvile; and Vaux. Some of these coats appear also on Henry Richardson’s stall-ends, 1527, where they are even more elaborately carved with helmet, crest and supporters. In the east window are four armorial shields in painted glass, viz. France modern and England quartered; Scrope and Tiptoft; Scrope and Dacre; and Scrope and Fitzhugh. The brass of Simon de Wensley, rector from 1361 to 1394, must surely be the finest example of a monumental brass in any parish church in England. It is of the Flemish school of the best period, namely the third quarter of the fourteenth century, but it differs from foreign brasses in general in that the figure stands alone and is not surmounted by a canopy. The ecclesiastic is vested for mass in alb, stole, chasuble, amice and maniple; and his hands are crossed in front of the person, a chalice being depicted upon the breast. The brass has often been engraved, e.g. in Boutell’s *Monumental Brasses*, Macalister’s *Ecclesiastical Vestments*, and lastly in *Richmondshire Churches*, p. 171. Simon de Wensley was a man of eminence, and was one of the witnesses and gave valuable evidence at York in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy, in 1386.

Returning to Middleham, the members were hospitably entertained to tea at Middleham House by Mr. and Mrs. Lupton T. Topham. Here they had the opportunity of seeing the original manuscript of Scott’s *Heart of Midlothian*.

In the evening Mr. Walter Fennell, Mayor of Ripon, in the absence of its author, read a paper by Mr. H. M. Bower on ‘the Horn and Baldric of Ripon.’ He pointed out the peculiarity that the cognisance of the city which appears in various designs, in the stone relief in the minster, on the corporation plate, and elsewhere, is in origin the old wakeman’s horn. Tradition identifies the horn of past times with the horn carried to-day on a blue silver-studded baldric by the serjeant-at-mace in processions. This horn is a bugle-horn, the horn of an ox, and measures 2 feet 5½ inches on the outside curve. It is covered with dark blue velvet, veruled, and linked in silver to the baldric: the latter has become enlarged out of all proportion to its original purpose as a belt or band in order to accommodate the accumulation of silver studs and plates, trade badges, and badges of arms of mayors, wakemen and town-clerks, which have been added from time to time to both horn and baldric.
The primary use of the wakeman's horn at Ripon is obscure. The wakeman held an office of responsibility and possibly dates from Saxon times. The suggestion has been made that the horn was a tenure-horn, a token of a right or service, but whether this is so or not, the custom of horn-blowing by authority at Ripon at nine o'clock each night is of considerable antiquity. From the Towne Booke of 1598 it appears that at that time by ancient custom the wakeman caused the horn to be blown at nine o'clock and immediately afterwards began his watch. He had to make good any loss from house-breaking on the 'gate syde' occurring within the hours of his watch upon proof that he or his servants had failed in their watch at that time.

To-day the city establishment includes a horn-blower who at nine o'clock each night blows four blasts of a horn in the market place and three blasts outside the mayor's house. The horn in use dates from 1865, the ancient horn being reserved for ceremonial occasions.

Saturday, 22nd July.

The proceedings on Saturday began with a drive to Snape Castle, of which an account was given by Mr. I'Anson. The castle is a picturesque castellated mansion on the courtyard plan erected in the middle of the fifteenth century by John Neville, first lord Latimer of Snape, son of the first earl of Westmorland. The house was recast c.1585-1590 by Thomas Cecil, second lord Burghley and first earl of Exeter, son-in-law of the fourth and last lord Latimer. After his death the house was tenanted by agents of the estate, and from 1725 it was allowed to fall into disrepair. The south range of buildings is still in occupation, but the other three are in ruins. The chapel at the south-east-corner, and the east half of the south front, are mid-fifteenth century work, remodelled in the middle of the sixteenth-century. The north-east and south-east towers are mid-sixteenth-century additions and the north-west and south-west towers are the work of the first earl of Exeter. The chapel, restored in the nineteenth century, is the most interesting room in the house; the paintings on its flat ceilings are attributed to Verrio.

A short journey brought the party to Bedale Church (fig. 3), which was described to them by Mr. McCall. The church is mentioned in Domesday, and there must, beyond question have been a small church here, probably occupying the site of the present nave, in pre-Norman times. This was extended on many occasions so that the fabric really presents an epitome of the ecclesiastical architecture of every century from the eleventh to the sixteenth. The nave is relatively small and the first addition to it was a north aisle c.1180, the arcade of which alone remains. The aisle was extended both in length and width c.1345. A broad aisle on the south and carried eastwards so as to be coterminous with what was then the east wall of the chancel may be attributed to Brian Fitzalan who in 1290 founded the chantry of the Blessed Virgin in the church of St. Gregory of Bedale. To effect this it was necessary to demolish the outer walls of a former chapel on the south of the chancel, the arcade of which however remains. The church was now a parallelogram on plan.
SAINT GREGORY BEDALE

PERIODS
PRE-CONQUEST
C. 1180
C. 1220
C. 1290
1320-1345

SCALE OF FEET

FIG. 3.
The addition of a western tower and the extension of the chancel date from c. 1330. The upper or belfry stage of the tower is apparently of the same date as the clerestory of the nave, or say c. 1400. There is no indication that the tower was originally erected to contain bells at all until the upper story was added. On the other hand, the structure is of unusual strength and is provided with living apartments, a fireplace and all the accommodation which might be required in a state of siege. And access to its upper floors could be cut off by a portcullis. It was indeed (as Sir Walter Scott says of Durham cathedral), 'Half church of God; half castle 'gainst the Scot.' The Scots, after their victory at Bannockburn in 1314, overran much of this part of Yorkshire, committing various depredations; and many places in this locality had to be excused the payment of certain taxes in 1318, by reason of the damage done to their goods and substance by the northern raiders. On the other hand, the power of the Scots was broken at Neville's Cross in 1346. So that if, on architectural grounds, we fix c. 1330 for the tower, we see how its quasi-military character is justified by the times in which it was erected. Other semi-fortified church-towers in the Bedale district are those of Thornton Watlass, Melsonby and Spennithorne, all places in the pathway of the Scots' raids.

The church contains five effigies. At the west end and on the north side of the tower arch is the effigy of Brian Fitzalan, soldier and diplomatist, the trusted servant of Edward I, who was lord of Bedale from about 1260 until his death in 1306. In artistic merit it certainly ranks amongst the finest specimens of monumental effigies in the kingdom. It is worked in magnesian limestone, which is found at Tadcaster—not nearer—and the effigy was probably carved at York and brought here. Mr. I'Anson thought that the monument was not fashioned before 1325, although the great man commemorated died in 1306. The representation of a knight bareheaded is by no means common. The armour is entirely of chain mail and the long surcoat is caught round the waist by a girdle, whence it falls over the thighs in graceful folds, reaching almost to the feet. The sword-belt, decorated with leopards' heads, is executed with great spirit; and the method of attaching the shield to the arm by broad belts is well explained. The arms upon the shield—Barry of eight—fix the effigy definitely as that of a Fitzalan, and the question whether it may belong to a later generation does not arise, because Brian left no son. He was succeeded by two daughters, co-heiresses. Beside this magnificent effigy is one of a lady, probably that of Muriel, his first wife, who died c. 1290. On the south side of the chancel arch are two military effigies. One of them is well executed and presents an interesting illustration of the transition from mail to plate armour. The shield, a chevron between three roses, has long been a puzzle to antiquaries. Mr. I'Anson had no hesitation in assigning it to Thomas Sheffield, the second husband of the elder of Brian Fitzalan's co-heiresses, who died c. 1340. The more usual bearing of the Sheffield family was a chevron between three garbs, which played upon the surname—the sheaf-field. The effigy beside that just described has no cognisance and has not been identified. The knight is clad in complete plate and the work is of late date and is poorly executed. In the chapel of St. George is the effigy of a priest, almost certainly that of Brian de Thornhill, rector of the church 1308-1343, the founder of the chantry of St. George. Of the eight bells in the tower
only one remains which has not been re-cast. Its date may be about 1400, and it has the somewhat cryptic inscription ΙΟΥ : EGO CUM FIAM CRUCE CUSTOS LAUDO MARIAM DIGNA DEI LAUDE MATER DIGNISSIMA GAUDE.

After luncheon at the 'Black Swan,' the journey was renewed to Patrick Brompton, where Mr. McCall again acted as guide to the church (fig. 4).

Special attention was drawn to the fine north arcade of the nave to which he assigned a date c. 1180. As at Hornby, so at Patrick Brompton, the character of the ornament seems to have been inspired by the work then recently executed at St. Mary's abbey, York. It belongs to a school of design of which Yorkshire affords many examples, as at Askham, Nun Monkton, Old Malton, Sinningthwaite, and elsewhere; but the architectural affinities are more with Hornby than with the work seen at these other places. Contemporary with the arcade was the planning of a highly enriched south doorway, and the erection of a transeptal chapel on the south side of the nave. The greatest interest perhaps centres in the chancel, which is one of a fairly large family group due to a school of masons working in the first instance at York. The stonemasons who worked under archbishop Romeyn on the nave of York minster developed a York school, whose last great work before 1291 had been St. Mary's abbey. Members of this school gradually spread to other parts, and we get in time evidences of their handiwork in places widely remote from each other. In general arrangements, in dimensions, in the use of elaborate suites of mouldings and the special genius for sculpture, the likeness is so striking that it is impossible to doubt the connexion. The builders of the chancel did not suffer the fact that it had to be accommodated to a very narrow nave to interfere with its due proportions; and we have thus the unusual spectacle of a chancel nearly 6 ft. wider than the nave. Attention was called to an image block in the north wall, carved with a human visage having remarkable wavy locks of hair. A corbel stone in the chancel of Kirkby Wiske is so exactly similar that both must be assumed to be the work of the same sculptor. There is some mediaeval heraldic glass in the vestry window; and the tower contains a pre-reformation bell with the inscription BEATE PATRICI ORA PRO NOBIS.

Mr. Hamilton Thompson said that the attribution of the building of the chancel to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, York, was not borne out by the history of the church. The abbot and convent were patrons of the living, but were not rectors; and, although, in the second half of the fifteenth century, they made arrangements for appropriating the rectory, they did not succeed in doing so. They therefore at no time were responsible for the building and repair of the chancel, and it is much more likely that we owe this beautiful work to one of the rectors, probably John of Heslerton, whose date corresponds most nearly to the architectural features. Possibly the design may have come from a York master-mason, who may also have been the designer of the somewhat similar and contemporary chancels at Ainderby Steeple and Kirkby Wiske. Of the numerous fine chancels of this period in various parts of England, hardly one is to be found in a church which at the time of building was appropriated to a monastery, although one or two were appropriated not long afterwards. Monasteries had enough to do with their funds without building parish churches which had no legal
claim upon them. Mr. Thompson cited the instances of the splendid chancels of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, with which that of Patrick Brompton had much in common. The later chancel at Burneston, not far from Patrick Brompton, was an exception to the rule, as the abbot and convent of St. Mary's were actually rectors there, but it was an unusual instance.

The next church to be visited was Hornby, also under the guidance of Mr. McCall.

This church (fig. 5) consists of a clerestoried nave, a chancel with a spacious chapel on its western side, and a western tower. The last
was probably added at the close of the eleventh century to a pre-conquest church of narrow dimensions. The tower in its three lowest stages bears much resemblance to the early Norman tower of Jarrow-on-Tyne which was erected after the arrival there of the Mercian monks, in 1075, subsequent to the Danish wars. Other features in the church are the arcade of the north aisle, which, like those of Bedale and Patrick Brompton, is a work of c. 1180-1190 and is very elaborately decorated in the style of ornament characteristic of that period. The chancel was built about the same time, but it has been much altered by recent 'restoration.' The north aisle was reconstructed, except as to its arcade, c. 1310, probably by the De Burghs of Hackforth, which is in the parish. The entire work, including a canopied recess for a founder's tomb, is consistent throughout and is evidently one build. The south aisle was added in 1410, and it is valuable since the original contract for its erection is in existence, dated 'xxvij day of Ianuer the zere of or lord Kinge Henry fourt eftir the Conquest the elevent' [1410]. In the north aisle are the effigies in fine grained sandstone of a knight and a lady, the latter being in the costume of c. 1300 or scarcely after 1310. Mr. I'Anson considered the knightly figure to represent Sir Thomas de Burgh, who died in 1322, and that might well be if he survived his wife for some years. On the floor of the Conyers chapel are two fine effigies in Derbyshire marble which are assigned with every probability to Sir John Conyers (d. 1422) and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Anthony St. Quintin. The church also contains fine monumental brasses to Christopher Conyers and Elena his wife, 1443, and to Thomas Mountford and Agnes his wife, 1489.

On leaving the church the drive was pursued through Hornby park, where views were obtained of the castle, the Yorkshire seat of the Duke of Leeds.

Tea was taken at the Black Swan at Bedale, and the members then motored back to Ripon.

Sunday, 23rd July.

On Sunday a service was specially arranged for the members of the Institute in the minster. The Mayor and Corporation attended in state, and the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon on the use and justification of archaeology.

Monday, 24th July.

This day was devoted wholly to Fountains abbey and Fountains hall, under the guidance of Mr. John Bilson and Mr. Hamilton Thompson, the members of the Institute being reinforced by the presence of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

Fountains hall, which was first visited, was described by Mr. Hamilton Thompson.

This beautiful house was built in 1611 by Sir Stephen Procter, who appears to have made use of material from the ruins of the abbey for its erection. It stands a little distance to the north-west of the site of the abbey gateway on terraced ground, with a steep wooded bank rising immediately behind it. In picturesqueness of effect it is surpassed by
no house of the period, the beauty of the design depending entirely upon balance of parts and the distribution of mullioned windows. Apart from
the characteristic early Renaissance treatment of the doorway in the middle
of the principal front, and the balustrade above the projecting entrance
block in which it is set, ornament is avoided: the divisions of the stories are
marked by bold string-courses, and the walls are finished at the top by two
battlements. Above the basement there are three main stories and a garret.
The string-course between the second and third stories is broken in the
middle part of the main front, to admit of the three tall windows of the room
above the hall, of which the middle window is a bow with a parapet following
its curve. This is the most striking feature of the design, and gives it its
individual character. On either side of this upper stage are bold rectangular
projections with crow-stepped gables, and with mullioned windows of five
lights on each of the three principal floors; while at each end of the front
are square towers, with three-light windows in each floor, finishing off at a
level slightly lower than the apex of the adjoining gables. Internally, the
house has been much altered by later partitions. The chamber above the
hall contains an elaborate fireplace, much mutilated by the lowering of the
ceiling, and there is much enamelled heraldic glass in the bow-window.

The abbey of St. Mary of Fountains was the earliest off-
FOUNTAINS spring of the revival of monastic life in the north which had
ABBEY. been inaugurated by the foundation of Rievaulx abbey. On
6th October, 1132, a body of monks, dissatisfied with the imperfect observance
of the rule in their monastery, left St. Mary’s abbey at York with the intention
of settling down in some remote spot where they might devote themselves
to a life of devotion and strict discipline. For a time archbishop Thurstan,
who had supported them against the endeavour of the abbot and convent
of St. Mary’s to prevent their secession, housed them in his palace at York;
and at Christmas, when they went with him to Ripon, he made them the
grant of a site in the valley of the Skell, “a place from all time uninhabited,
overgrown with thorns, bounded on either side by steep hills and jutting
rocks, and better fitted to shelter wild beasts than to harbour men.” Here
they took up their abode in wintry weather, sleeping in the open air beneath
the shadow of an elm which, like a similar tree in the story of the foundation
of Citeaux, retained its summer foliage, and working in the day-time at the
construction of a wooden church and at the planting of gardens to supply
their needs. On their application to St. Bernard for recognition as an
offshoot of Clairvaux, he sent them a monk named Geoffrey to train them in
Cistercian discipline; and they were eventually accepted as a convent of
the Cistercian order on 1st October, 1135. Hitherto they had been entirely
dependent upon the archbishop for outside support, and their poverty was
such that St. Bernard thought of transferring them to one of the granges
of Clairvaux; but the accession of Hugh, dean of York, and two canons of
York, Serlo and Tosti, to their number, together with gifts of property from
neighbouring land-owners, placed them beyond the reach of want. Part of
Hugh’s considerable wealth was devoted to the buildings of the monastery,
which were certainly begun about this time. By the beginning of 1139 the
house had so grown in numbers that it was able to send out colonies to found
the daughter monasteries of Newminster in Northumberland and Kirkstead
and Louth Park in Lincolnshire. Five other monasteries received colonies
from Fountains within the next twelve years, viz. Woburn (1145), Lyse in Norway (1146), Kirkstall and Vaudey (1147), and Meaux (1151).

The third abbot of Fountains, Henry Murdac, previously abbot of Vaucclair, was appointed archbishop of York in 1147, on the deposition of William Fitzherbert by the Cistercian pope Eugenius III. The part which Henry had played in the removal of William was the cause of an attack upon Fountains by the friends of the latter, who set fire to the monastery. The church, however, and its adjoining buildings, though damaged, were not burned down; and William, after his restoration to the archbishopric in 1153, made amends to the house for the indiscreet zeal of his partisans.

The narrative of these events, composed about 1230, tells us little of the growth of the buildings. The east range of the cloister was largely reconstructed during the third quarter of the twelfth century; and the south range, containing the new stair to the dorter, the warming-house with treasury above, the frater and the kitchen, followed shortly afterwards, together with the southward extension and rebuilding of the vaulted substructure of the west range. About 1200 abbot John I began ‘the new fabric of the church of Fountains,’ involving the lengthening and enlargement of the presbytery by the addition of aisles. This was continued under John II, who became bishop of Ely in 1220, and was brought to completion by his successor John of Kent, to whose abbacy the building of the Nine altars chapel at the east end is ascribed. The infirmary hall and abbot’s lodging to the east of the cloister were also built about this time. The two guest-houses and the lay brothers’ infirmary, on the west side of the site, are contemporary with the south and west ranges; and the lay infirmary is united to the west range by the rere-dorter of the lay brothers, which communicated with their dorter on the upper floor of the range.

During the fifteenth century, large windows were inserted in the west front of the church and in the middle of the east wall of the Nine altars chapel. An attempt to build a tower above the crossing necessitated the strengthening of the piers, especially at the south-eastern angle, where a new arch was built within the old arch leading into the aisle of the presbytery. Shortly before the dissolution of the monastery, the fine tower at the north end of the transept was built by abbot Marmaduke Huby. Apart from these additions, the buildings form a remarkable example of the progress of Cistercian architecture from methods of construction imported from its original home, through intermediate stages in which the influence of Burgundian sculpture is strongly marked, to the point in the thirteenth century at which its character becomes purely English.

A full description of Fountains abbey by the late Sir William Hope was printed in the *Yorkshire Archaeol. Journ.* vol. xv, and is familiar to all students of Cistercian buildings. Mr. John Bilson, in describing the church and conventual buildings, commented upon the architectural evidence of the document recording the foundation and early history of the abbey, printed in *Monasticon* and, with a large number of valuable notes, in J. R. Walbran’s *Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, vol. i (Surtees Society, vol. xlii). In particular he discussed the probable extent of the damage caused by the fire of 1147, when, during the dispute arising from the appointment of Henry Murdac, abbot of Fountains, to the archbishopric of York, the partisans of his competitor St. William set fire to the monastery, and gave reasons for concluding
that more of the existing work is anterior to this date than has been supposed. He also demonstrated the foreign character of early Cistercian architecture, showing the close alliance between the twelfth-century work at Fountains and that of the Burgundian monasteries of the same order, from which the common plan of church and cloister was diffused. In plan, construction and detail Fountains shows the clearest marks of Burgundian origin; and the sculpture of the doorways and capitals of the eastern cloister-range, belonging to a period at which the primitive simplicity prescribed by the early constitutions of the order had been somewhat abandoned, reveals the same influence at first hand. In conducting the party through the buildings, Mr. Bilson's minute acquaintance with the architecture of Cistercian houses enabled him to add much supplementary information and comparative illustration to what has been previously said and written about the monastery.

At the end of Mr. Bilson's description, the President offered him cordial thanks on behalf of the bodies assembled. Mr. Hamilton Thompson spoke briefly of the change in the position of the Cistercian frater about the middle of the twelfth century. It was built with its longer axis at right-angles to the adjoining cloister walk in order to bring the kitchen into the south cloister range and so put it in immediate communication, by means of turn-tables in the east and west walls, with the frater of the monks and that of the lay brothers. This, in an order which did its own work, saved the labour which was involved by the usual position of the kitchen outside the cloister buildings.

The members of the party were fortunate in being able to give unusually prolonged attention to the remains of the abbey; luncheon was served in the cellarium, and the party did not leave until four o'clock.

Later in the day Mr. Walter Fennell, Mayor of Ripon, very kindly entertained the Institute at a garden-party at his house.

At eight o'clock in the evening the annual general meeting of the members of the Institute was held in the Town Hall, the President, Sir Henry Howorth, being in the chair.

At this meeting the report of the Council and the accounts for the year 1921 were presented. These will be found printed at page 397. The chairman moved their adoption, and this resolution was carried unanimously.

The formal business meeting was followed by a paper on the mediaeval seals of Yorkshire, read by Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair, M.A. F.S.A. with many lantern illustrations.

Tuesday, 25th July.

This morning the first visit was paid to the little chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, close to the ford across the river Ure and near the railway station. Here the Rev. Canon Waugh gave an account of the building, which was founded by archbishop Thurstan in the twelfth century as a hospital for lepers. The almshouses attached to it were rebuilt some five centuries later but the little chapel remains. Its principal contents are the pre-reformation altar-stone, the Roman tessellated pavement in the chancel, the screen which incorporates some sixteenth-century work, and an iron-bound chest of about the same date.

Canon Waugh observed that although the funds of the hospital have
long been diverted to the upkeep of the adjoining almshouses, it is still required to contribute to the support of the one leper hospital which still remains in England.

Sir Henry Howorth mentioned that the best medical opinion now held that leprosy was due to a poisoning similar to ptomaine, caused by eating putrid fish. If this view were correct it explained the almost complete disappearance of the disease from England in the time of the Tudors, for with the advent of the reformation the general consumption of dried fish in Lent and Advent came to an end.

From the hospital a short motor run, the last part of which was over farm-roads, brought the party to the delightful yeoman's dwelling known as Markenfield hall, which has been described as one of the best surviving examples of a mediaeval manor-house built partly for defence.

The earliest part of the house, which dates from the first quarter of the fourteenth century, is an L-shaped building faced with dressed stone. At the north-east angle it is of three stories. The ground floor consists of the kitchen on the west and the vaulted buttery and pantry to the east. Above the kitchen is the hall (42 ft. 6 ins. by 29 ft. 6 ins.), once approached by an external staircase. Over the buttery and pantry and adjoining the hall on the east is the solar with a large garderobe on the north. To the south of the solar is the chapel 30 ft. by 16 ft. with a three-light window at its east end. The rooms to the south of the chapel were probably the chaplain's chambers. A newel staircase of 6 feet internal diameter, seven-sided on plan outside, and having a conical stone roof, rises from the ground at the south-west corner of the chapel, giving access to all these upper chambers and to the leads. The windows of the hall and chapel have traceried arched heads, most of the other windows having square heads inserted later. The parapet is furnished with a cross-shaped embrasure in each merlon. The foundations of another outside staircase exist on the south side of the hall, and led to a door which has now been converted into the south-west window of the hall.

The outbuildings, stables and gatehouse were built in the sixteenth century of rubble stone, and with the older buildings and wing walls they surround a courtyard, the whole being encompassed by a moat, over which a modern stone bridge gives access to the gate. The main building has been partly modernised internally and is now occupied as a farmhouse.

The party were met by Mr. Sidney Kitson, F.S.A. F.R.I.B.A. who gave much interesting information concerning the place. There is a mention of it in Domesday as belonging with eleven others to an important landowner named Bernulf. The present building was 'a one-man show'—the work of canon John of Markenfield, a man who suffered many vicissitudes. It is refreshing to note how stoutly he built for his own occupation. It was the work of a man of the world, and without anything characteristically local about it (a similarity has been pointed out between the style of this building and the work at the east end of Ripon minster).

The family rose from obscurity through this John, who held many ecclesiastical and other appointments of importance and profit. In 1310, when he received licence to crenellate, he was chancellor of the exchequer. Two years previously he and an elder brother had been granted free warren
HEAD OF EFFIGY OF JOHN GREY OR MARMION (1386-7), WITH COLLAR OF SS, IN TANFIELD CHURCH.
in their demesne of Markenfield. By 1309 John had bought his brother’s share. The house was finished by 1313. Then his troubles began. First came a little matter of maladministering a trust. Next he was accused of abducting a widow from York. John was indicted, but obtained the king’s pardon in 1314 at a ruinous cost. He died in 1333, no doubt a broken and disappointed man. It is uncertain who succeeded him, but the family flourished for more than two centuries. Sir William Markenfield was a prominent figure at Flodden Field, but his son, Thomas, took part in the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536), and his grandson, also Thomas, in the Rising of the North (1569). The Markenfield estates were confiscated and granted to lord chancellor Egerton (1540-1617) whose descendant, the duke of Bridgewater, sold the property to Sir Fletcher Norton (1716-1789), the ancestor of the present owner Lord Grantley.¹

Returning to Ripon, the party had lunch and then set out again by motor for Tanfield. Here they first visited the church (fig. 6). The interest of this church, much of which has been rebuilt, is concentrated in the splendid monuments in the north aisle and chapel, which were described in detail by Mr. I’Anson. Mr. Hamilton Thompson gave a brief sketch of the connexion of the family of Marmion with the manors of East and West Tanfield, which Robert Marmion acquired in 1214-1215 by his marriage with Avice, daughter of Jernegan Fitzhugh. On the death of Robert third lord Marmion of Tanfield, his barony fell into abeyance between his sisters Joan and Avice, the second of whom was then the widow of John lord Grey of Rotherfield. From her the Tanfield property went to her elder son John Grey, also known as Marmion, who died in Spain in 1387. He was succeeded by his niece Elizabeth, who, by her marriage with Henry third lord Fitzhugh of Ravensworth, brought the estate into that family, in which it remained until the death of the seventh lord Fitzhugh in 1513.

The north aisle of the church was the burial-place of the Marmions and Greys and was built early in the fourteenth century, when a chantry for three priests was founded here by the second lord Marmion. The foundation appears to have been completed by his daughter Avice and her husband John lord Grey. There is a low-side window in the south wall of the nave, set in a recess which forms externally a projection from the wall; and on the opposite side, in a piece of wall left at the west end of the chancel and projecting into it, is a small chamber, entered from the Marmion chapel, and lighted by two windows, one looking southward into the chancel, and the other eastward to the high altar. The object of this is not clear, but, small though it is, it may possibly have been an anchorite’s cell, or may have served as a sacristy for the adjoining chapel.

The monuments range in date from about the end of the thirteenth century represented by two effigies of knights, one beneath a fourteenth-century canopied recess, to 1386-7, the date of the splendid detached altar-tomb with alabaster effigies of Sir John Grey or Marmion and his wife Elizabeth St. Quintin (plate 1). This tomb retains its contemporary light iron hearse with an iron standard at each corner bearing a four-leaved pricket for candles.

¹ Plans and elevations of Markenfield Hall appear in Louis Ambler’s Old Halls and Manor Houses of Yorkshire, p. 45, Batsford, 1913).
FIG. 6.
Mr. I'Anson said that he had come to the conclusion that the earliest effigy commemorated Sir Robert Marmion, the first of the Marmion lords of Tanfield, who died in 1266, and suggested that it was erected some fifteen years later by his widow, Avice, who founded a chantry chapel here in 1281. It is of peculiar interest as the only thirteenth- or fourteenth-century effigy in Yorkshire revealing very decided French influence; though the fact that the legs are crossed shows that it was not made in France, where this device to make the figure look graceful and to strengthen the effigy at its weakest point was never adopted.

The mutilated effigy under a recess in the north aisle of the nave he assigns to John second lord Marmion of Tanfield (d. 1336).

Mr. I'Anson had some interesting things to say about effigies in alabaster. This material, a sulphate of lime, is found in great quantities in the red marl of the upper Keuper beds of Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Nottinghamshire, and also at Buttercrambe, between York and Malton. Local schools of alabastermen turned out hundreds of these figures for distribution throughout England and for export to the continent. The earliest example he had met with was that of a cross-legged knight of c. 1310, at Hanbury, Staffordshire; next in date came the lovely effigy of prince John of Eltham (1336) in Westminster abbey. But the overwhelming majority of these alabaster effigies were of post-Black Death period; and although admirable works in their way, they lacked the individuality of those of the pre-Black Death period. The question of portraiture in effigies was a very vexed one, as there was very little reliable evidence on the subject, but one met with such very striking individuality in the faces of the knights of the pre-Black Death era that he could not help thinking there had been in many instances a definite attempt at portraiture. It was, however, quite otherwise in the post-Black Death period down to about the time of Edward IV. The faces of the latter knights bear a striking family likeness, a mild, almost insipid type of face, and it is quite certain there was no such attempt. He felt convinced that the effigy of even so famous a person as the Black Prince was not a portrait. And yet even so late as that of Richard II there seems to have been an occasional attempt.

At the close of his description Mr. I'Anson made an appeal for a more general detailed study of mediaeval military effigies. Up to the present only those in one county in England have been scientifically dealt with. That notable exception is Northamptonshire, where they have been most admirably dealt with by the late Mr. Hartshorn. These monuments form, in his opinion, one of the most attractive branches of archaeological research. To students of armour and arms they are simply invaluable, for they depict mediaeval military equipment with the most painstaking care and the most minute exactitude. Indeed, down to 1460 they form our main authority on armour. To the historian and genealogist they must be equally valuable. Even if no solitary example be an actual portrait, they seem to bring one into closer touch than any other objects with the period. And the artist could not fail to appreciate the extraordinary felicity with which the mediaeval sculptor has adjusted the entire composition.

What ancient glass now remains in Tanfield church has been collected into the most easterly of the windows of the north aisle wall. It is partly
of the fourteenth and partly of the fifteenth centuries, though in some degree made up with modern pieces.

Before leaving the church Mr. McCall said a few words regarding the collar of SS, one of the best preserved examples of which surrounds the camail of Sir John Marmion at Tanfield. The origin and meaning of this knightly ensign has been much debated, and Mr. McCall claimed a part in its elucidation, though he gave to Dr. Skeat the lion's share of the credit of the explanation. Henry IV, before he was king, was in the habit of wearing robes richly ornamented with representations in silver-gilt of his favourite flower, either the forget-me-not or the germander speedwell; the latter is still called 'Remember me' in the county of Durham and in the North Riding of Yorkshire, but in the fourteenth century it had the quaint denomination *souveine vous de moy*. In 1391-2 Henry the goldbeater was paid for 320 flowers of *souviens vous de moy* in silver gilt 'pro 1 slop [robe] domini'; and in 1397-8 Herman the goldsmith provides a collar 'cum esses et floribus de souveigne vous de moy pendentibus et amaill'—i.e. enamelled. These flowers then were interspersed on the collar with *esses*, or gilt letters formed like an S, the initial letter of the name of the flower. Mr. McCall gave many illustrations, among them that of John Beaufort, first duke of Somerset, and his duchess, who were buried at Wimborne minster, and both are represented as wearing the collar of SS. Their figures occur also in stained glass in the east window of Landbeach church, Cambridgeshire, with the words *SOUVENT ME SOUVIENT* beneath. The same words became the motto of Christ's College, Cambridge, founded in 1505 by their daughter, Margaret countess of Richmond; and they appear upon her portrait in the college chapel. In Latin spelling it becomes *Subinde mihi subvenit* (it often occurs to me), a motto the sense of which is incomplete by itself; there is an evident allusion to some other well-known motto. Synthetically, both meanings become clear. 'Remember me' was proclaimed by the emblems of the king; and his collared knights responded by their SS decorations: 'I often remember.'

A few yards from the church stands the Marmion tower, which Mr. l'Anson described as the gatehouse of a manor-house of which all other remains had disappeared.

The original castle of the Marmions, a mount and bailey stronghold, was built about 1170 by Jernegan FitzHugh, in the wood of Tanfield, and is known in documents as the Hermitage castle. It passed later to the Marmions by marriage, and there is now no trace of it above ground. In 1348 the widow of the second lord erected a new house near the church, probably of half-timber work. That too has disappeared. The Marmion tower, an addition to this manor-house, was built about 1410 by the FitzHughes, the successors of the Marmions. Considering that it has not been inhabited since 1570, this gatehouse is in excellent repair. It is almost square, measuring 33 feet 9 inches by 31 feet 3 inches, and consists of a basement and two upper floors, with a vice or well-stair in the north-west angle. In the basement is a passage-way and a guard-room: on the first floor an apartment lighted by a fine small oriel of six lights. There never has been a

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1 *Richmondsire Churches*, 195-6. by Henry Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry
portcullis, the entrance being merely closed by wooden doors. Mr. I'Anson, in his account of the building, hazarded the conjecture that Fitzhugh built this tower as a residence for himself whenever he might happen to visit this portion of his estates.

Tanfield is a favourite pilgrimage of lovers of Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*; but no member of the family ever lived in the so-called Marmion tower, nor were there any Marmions of Tanfield at Flodden Field.

The final visit of the day was to Nosterfield circles, also known as Thornborough circles, though they are at neither place. The Rev. H. C. Topham pointed out the position of the three circles which lie along a straight line running approximately north and south. The most perfect of the three is sheltered by a small wood; the other two, on open ground, have been seriously cut up. In type they are unusual, as the ditch is inside the circle, and consequently they could not be defensive. They have not been excavated and cannot be dated. Mrs. Cunnington compared them to Figsbury ring and the Hutton moor circles. She thought they also bore some resemblance to Arbor Low in Derbyshire.

Retracing their steps to Tanfield, the members had tea and then returned to Ripon.

In the evening Mr. F. G. Simpson, F.S.A. (Scot.) read a paper on the Roman defences on the north-east coast, illustrated by numerous lantern-slides.

Mr. Simpson first dealt with the general system of coast-defence rendered necessary in the closing years of the third century by the appearance of raiding bands of Saxons issuing from the creeks of Lower Germany. To cope with them a chain of great fortresses was built from the Wash to Portsmouth and placed under the command of the Count of the Saxon shore. North of the Wash these fortresses were supplemented at a later date by a chain of signal-stations.

On the Lincolnshire coast no sufficient search for sites has yet been made and on the flat land immediately north of the Humber search would be fruitless owing to the extensive coast-erosion which has occurred since Roman times; but north of Flamborough Head to the Tees, a string of signal stations has been identified: Filey, Scarborough, Ravenscar, Goldsborough and Huntcliff.

Mr. Simpson dealt more particularly with the signal-station on the castle hill at Scarborough, the excavation of which he was conducting, but all the stations so far identified are of uniform design (fig. 7). They consist of a square tower, shown by the scale of its foundations to have been of considerable height. The tower stood in the middle of a square open courtyard which was surrounded by a wall, having a gate in the middle of the landward side and a ditch all round it. The corners of this enclosure were slightly rounded, and from each corner projected a small bastion.

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1 They will be found marked on the 6-inch O.S. map C 11, N.W.
2 The matter of Mr. Simpson's paper has been printed in leaflet form: *The Roman Signal-station on Castle Hill, Scarborough*, by R. G. Collingwood, printed for the Corporation of Scarborough by Dennis & Sons, Ltd. The Institute is indebted to the Corporation for the loan of fig. 7, taken from this pamphlet.
From the evidence of the coins these stations appeared to have existed from about 370 to 395. In some cases, perhaps in all, their end was violent. At Huntcliff and Goldsborough, the excavators found bones belonging to the slaughtered garrison; and at Scarborough there was a general conflagration. But until that happened, the Romans held their posts success-

![Diagram of Roman Signal Station at Scarborough](image-url)

fully; there is no trace, as there often is in Roman forts, of reconstruction following on a disaster during the course of the occupation.

Buildings similar to these in design and purpose, but smaller and less elaborate, were no novelty in the fourth century. Quite early in the history of the Roman empire, we find wooden signal-towers, surrounded by palisades, among the regular accessories of frontier-defence, examples of which are carved on the columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius: and a code of fire
and smoke signals, by which detailed information could be sent, was always part of the equipment of the Roman army.

The Scarborough signal-station, then, existed in order to search the horizon for Saxon fleets, and to send news, doubtless to York as well as up and down the coast, when anything suspect was seen. There was little just here to attract robbers; but possibly the Saxons, like the later Danes, and the Zeppelins, used the cliffs of Cleveland as a convenient landmark, from which they could work down the coast till they found a place at which to land; and a chain of stations like these, apart from fogs, could signal far quicker than any fleet could sail, so the whole coast would be prepared.

Wednesday, 26th July.

The members concluded their week’s visit to Ripon on Wednesday, when depleted numbers attended at the Ripon museum, formerly the Thorpe prebend house, which was presented to the city in 1914. An interesting account of the history of the building was given by Mr. John Whitham, who for many years was clerk to the dean and chapter of Ripon. The whole of the properties belonging to the prebend of Thorpe are stated in an inquisition in 1609 to have been lately sold to George Dawson, gentleman, being then worth £60 per annum. The mansion-house on this site was probably in a ruinous condition, for Mr. Dawson, who was one of the principal laymen of Ripon, erected the present house, and on the night of 14th April, 1617, he entertained there king James I.

After spending a little time in inspecting the museum exhibits, the party paid a visit to the Maison de Dieu almshouses, the Residence, the old grammar school, now used as the cathedral song school; the deanery, Priest lane, the Liberty prison, and Ailey hill.

During the week’s tour, opportunity was taken to express the indebtedness of the Institution to Captain B. H. Cunnington, hon. secretary of the meeting, to whose energy and admirable arrangements the success of the gathering has been mainly due. The Institute has also been much indebted to Mr. J. H. Gough, the town clerk of Ripon, who acted as hon. local secretary.

The Institute is indebted to Mr. H. B. McCall for the loan of the blocks from which figs. 1–6 and plate 1 are taken. These are reproduced from Mr. McCall’s Richmondshire Churches.
THE AUTUMN MEETING AT DARTFORD, KENT.

14TH OCTOBER, 1922.

This one-day meeting, organised by Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, was devoted to churches in the neighbourhood of Dartford, Kent.

The members and their friends reached the town at about half-past eleven, walked to the site of the priory, and thence to the parish church. After luncheon they made a circuit by motor-car, visiting the churches of Stone and Darenth, and returning to London in the late afternoon.

The very scanty remains of Dartford priory lie at a short distance from the station and now form part of a farm. The members were received by Mr. Everard Hesketh who recalled the history of the house and pointed out the fragments which survive. The priory was founded and endowed by Edward III in the middle of the fourteenth century. By 1356 the buildings were ready for occupation by the prioress and thirty-nine sisters who formed the community, and to them, on 19th November, the king formally granted the house, dedicating it to God and to the Virgin Mother of our Lord and to the blessed Virgin Margaret, the priory being placed under the spiritual supervision of the Dominican friars of King's Langley in Hertfordshire.

The advowson of St. Edmund's chapel in Dartford was granted to the community by Edward III, while further benefactions were conferred on them by Richard II and Henry IV, until the establishment acquired a great celebrity and a high reputation as a place of education for the daughters of the great families of the kingdom.

At the dissolution Dartford priory shared the fate of other similar institutions. In this instance the buildings were converted by Henry VII into a manor-house. On his death Anne of Cleves obtained a grant of the house in exchange for Richmond palace, and here she died in 1557, when the premises reverted to the crown. An attempt by queen Mary to re-establish the priory as a religious house was frustrated by her death and the accession of Elizabeth, and at this point the history of the priory may be said to close.

The only structural remains still standing are various portions of walls (in the materials of which a few moulded and carved fragments may be seen here and there) and a brick building of the time of Henry VIII, which incorporates the west gateway of the manor-house and is now occupied as a farm-house. Besides these, however, there is a record of foundations exposed in 1913 during the extension of the adjoining premises of Messrs. J. and E. Hall.

At the parish church the party was received by the Rev. F. V. Baker, who described the building.

The church shows many strongly Kentish characteristics. The lower part of the tower is early Norman, and may have been built by
bishop Gundulf of Rochester. It appears to have been erected outside a chancel already existing. This was rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and the thirteenth-century north wall runs along the south side of the tower. In the thirteenth century a large north chapel was added to the north side of the chancel east of the tower. These large thirteenth-century chancel aisles are a very characteristic feature of Kentish churches. In this case, as in others, it is wider than the chancel itself. The nave with its aisles dates from the fourteenth century. Here again the wide bays, which are only three on each side in a nave 56 feet long, and the wide north aisle, with the absence of a clerestory, are characteristic of Kentish construction. The south aisle of the chancel, or lady-chapel, was built or rebuilt in the fifteenth century, together with a vestry to the east of it with a large room above. In the fifteenth century a west porch was added, and arches were made through the east and west walls of the tower, the top of which was probably built about 1470. The south aisle was narrowed towards the west end in modern times to admit of the widening of the road, and a south porch was added to the lady-chapel obscuring the middle window on the south side.

A considerable portion of the old roof remains on the chancel with traces of ancient colour retouched in the nineteenth century. On the upper part of the blank wall at the east end of the lady-chapel is a splendid fifteenth-century wall-painting of St. George and the dragon, somewhat restored in modern times, though not very recently. There are ten brasses, more or less imperfect, all removed from their original indents. The oldest and finest represents Richard Martyn and his wife (1402) and consists of two figures under a large double canopy. This was removed from the chancel floor at the restoration by Sir Arthur Blomfield in 1862, and is now preserved in the room over the vestry. The indent is believed to be buried beneath the modern floor of the chancel.

The church has lately undergone extensive treatment on the most careful lines known at the present day at the hands of Mr. Robert Marchant, with what is called Dreyfus method for the decaying stone-work of the exterior. There has been a return to the mediaeval tradition of whitened walls inside, and the Victorian deal roofs have also been whitened. The altar in the lady-chapel has been treated in the ancient way so as to harmonise in its style and proportions with its surroundings.

In addition to its historic interest this church has the added importance of showing what can be done to repair an old building on sound lines, and to treat the interior in such a way as to emphasise what is ancient without obtrusive modern furniture and decoration.

Stone lies about two miles east of Dartford and the church stands on a high bank overlooking a reach of the Thames. Mr. F. C. Eeles and the rector, Canon Dalison, described the church, which is a thirteenth-century building of remarkable richness and beauty of detail. Both arcades have clustered shafts. The chancel-arch is remarkably rich, and the chancel contains exceedingly beautiful carved foliage in the spandrils of a wall-arcade, which is equal to the best sculpture of the time.

The church underwent careful restoration at the hands of Mr. G. E. Street, who wrote a full account in Archaeologia Cantiana (iii, 97) in 1860.
The church had previously had its roofs renewed and considerable alteration subsequent to a fire in 1638. Mr. Street found it in bad condition and carried out much renewal: the upper part of the chancel, including the vault, is very largely a restoration by him, in which he used a good deal of old material. The east window and adjacent windows, north and south, are his work, and replace perpendicular windows of about 1640, similar to that still remaining on the south side.

Although Street did much that would not be done now, he did it with an amount of care unusual at the time. In his account of the church, already referred to, he gives reasons for believing it to have been built in the third quarter of the thirteenth century and under the same direction, if not actually by the same masons, as the contemporary work at Westminster Abbey. He pointed out that the details of form, carving, proportions and materials, are some support to this theory.

The bishops of Rochester had a house close to the church, and it is possible that Laurence de St. Martin, 1251-1274, one of the king's chaplains, in whose time St. William was canonised and the church of Rochester became rich, may have had something to do with the creation of this unusually fine parish church.

Leaving Stone, the party crossed the Watling Street and motored southward to Darenth, which lies two miles above Dartford on the right bank of the river Darent. Mr. Eeles described the church and said that it preserves the remains of a Saxon nave and possibly of a Saxon chancel, with thirteenth-century and later additions. To the original chancel a Norman extension, raised on steps, and with a stone vault supporting an upper chamber, has been added eastwards. This vault and upper chamber have been incorrectly compared to the upper story of the chancel of Compton, a church in Surrey. At Compton the upper story is open to the church at the west end and had certainly an altar. Here there is no evidence that the upper story was anything more than a possible living-place such as exists above several other vaulted chancels, e.g. Leckhampton, Gloucestershire. The thirteenth-century tower with a shingled spire was added at the west end of the south aisle which was largely rebuilt in the fifteenth century. A south chancel aisle was prepared for, but perhaps never built. There is a large thirteenth-century consecration cross painted on the north wall of the nave. The font is Norman, of great size and richly carved: its sculptures include an early representation of baptism.
PROCEEDINGS AT MONTHLY MEETINGS OF
THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Wednesday, 1st February, 1922.


Mr. G. C. Druce, F.S.A. read a paper, with lantern slides, on Noah's ark and other tales current in the middle ages and freely illustrated in mediaeval art.

The change in the mode of representing the ark from early Christian times down to the fourteenth century was indicated, the ark being at first literally rendered as a box floating on the waves. Later it assumed the form of the 'house-boat,' and the arks of this type usually seen in toy-shops probably owe their design to the sculptured arks of the thirteenth century.

On the other hand the treatment of Salome dancing before Herod, i.e. tumbling as an acrobat, seems to have remained fairly constant. It is so found on a Greek vase, and is well described in Xenophon's *Banquet*. The same attitude is seen on twelfth-century fonts at Milton and St. Marychurch, sculptured tympana in France, and on misericords here.

The next subject illustrated was the incident in the *Lai d'Aristote* in which Aristotle, tutor to Alexander the Great, is ridden as a horse by the courtesan. This story was immensely popular and is fairly represented in carving both at home and abroad, one of the best being of early sixteenth-century date in Dordrecht cathedral church. Its significance, however, probably varied in different countries, as the French examples are more complete in detail.

Two episodes from *Alexander's Romance* followed, namely his flight into the sky in a chariot to which a team of griffins was attached, and his descent into the sea in a glass vessel. These scenes are well illustrated in the French manuscripts: the flight is represented on misericords, but the descent is hard to find. The former seems to have acquired a symbolic interpretation denied to the latter.

The lesser known legend of the Clever Lass was also international in character, and presents puzzling variations in details. There is an illustration in ms. 10 E IV (B.M.) of early fourteenth-century date, and examples in carving at Worcester and Norwich cathedrals, and at Beverly St. Mary. The story occurs in the *Gesta Romanorum*, with a religious interpretation, which would account for its use in ecclesiastical buildings.

The last subject dealt with was the legend of the three living and the three dead kings, for the illustration of which ms. Arundel 83 and 10 E IV were drawn upon, and paintings at Raunds and Belton. It was a favourite subject for church decoration, having a pointed moral, and lending itself to picturesque treatment. The example in the Campo Santo at Pisa was noted.
Wednesday, 1st March 1922.

Sir Henry H. Howorth in the Chair.
Mr. W. A. Forsyth and Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A. read papers on 'Some recent changes in Ickenham church, Middlesex.'
Plans and lantern slides were exhibited.
In the discussion there spoke the Rector of Ickenham and Mr. Druce.

Wednesday, 5th April, 1922.

Sir Henry H. Howorth in the Chair.
Dr. Nelson read a paper on 'Some unpublished examples of English alabasters,' with numerous lantern illustrations.
This paper will be printed in a subsequent issue of the Journal.

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1922.

Sir Henry H. Howorth in the Chair.
M. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A. F.S.A. read a paper on the church and college of Cotterstock, Northants. It is hoped to print this paper in the Journal.
In the discussion there spoke Mr. F. C. Eeles and the Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell, M.A. F.S.A.

Wednesday, 7th June, 1922.

Sir Henry Howorth, in the Chair.
Mr. E. W. Lovegrove, M.A. F.S.A. read a paper on 'Eleventh-century work in Chester cathedral church,' illustrated by lantern slides.
This paper will be printed in the Journal.

Wednesday, 5th July, 1922.

Sir Henry H. Howorth in the Chair.
Mr. F. C. Eeles read papers on:
(i) The tomb of abbot Hugh, third of that name (d. 1224), at St. Augustine's abbey, Canterbury.
(ii) Petham church, near Canterbury.
In the discussion there spoke Mr. Grant, Mr. L. M. May, F.S.A. and another.

Wednesday, 1st November, 1922.

Sir Henry H. Howorth in the Chair.
Mr. C. H. Bothamley read a paper on Carcassonne, which will be printed in the Journal.

Wednesday, 6th December, 1922.

Sir Henry H. Howorth in the Chair.
Mr. W. H. Ward, F.S.A. read a paper on 'Some Burgundy churches,' with many lantern illustrations.
Mr. Druce also spoke.
EIGHTIETH REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

The Council have the honour to present their report for the year 1921.

During the year the Institute lost seventeen members by death, of whom three had been life-compounders, and fifteen by resignation; on the other hand twenty-five new members and two new libraries were elected; thus making a net loss of five members.

Among those who have passed away the Council especially regret to record the names of Charles Lynam, Gervaise le Gros, J. Wickham Legg and Walter Morrison.

The Council are happy to report that the progress made in overtaking the arrears in the publication of the Archaeological Journal has been well maintained under the editorship of Mr. Hamilton Thompson: volume lxxv (1918) has been published, and the material for the issues for 1919 and 1920 are so well advanced that the Council anticipate their appearance in August and December next respectively.

In 1921 a successful and well-attended summer meeting was held at Gloucester in conjunction with the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, which resulted in a profit to the Institute of £15 os. 4d.

The afternoon meetings in London continue to be well attended.

As will be seen from the accounts, which are attached to this report, the Institute has closed the year with a credit balance of £250 7s. 7d. after making provision for the estimated cost of the publications in arrears.

Although the credit balance is more satisfactory than last year, and the number of members shows no substantial decline, the Council feel strongly that every effort should be made to increase membership, and that existing members should use their influence to induce others to join. It is only by activity on the part of members that the serious effect which the war had upon the Institute can be counteracted; and above everything the readiness of members to supply the editor with material of a solid and substantial kind for the Journal will do more than anything else to lighten his labours in making up arrears.

The members of the Council who retire by rotation are Mr. C. A. Bradford, F.S.A; Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund, M.A. LL.B. F.S.A; Sir W. Martin Conway, M.A. F.S.A. M.P.; Mr. V. B. Crowther Beynon, M.A. F.S.A; Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A; Mr. D. Cory Wright, M.A. F.S.A; The Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. F.S.A; and the Rev. E. H. Goddard, M.A.

To take their places the Council propose the election of Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft, M.A; The Rev. Prebendary W. G. Clark-Maxwell, M.A. F.S.A; Maurice Drake; Dr. A. C. Fryer, Ph.D. F.S.A; Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A; Mr. W. E. Miller; Major-General B. R. Mitford, C.B. C.M.G. D.S.O. F.S.A; and The Rev. Canon A. F. Sutton.

The Council also recommend that Sir W. Martin Conway be appointed a Vice-President in the place of the Rev. F. J. Eld, and that Mr. C. A. Bradford be appointed Hon. Auditor.
THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

SUMMARY CASH ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions for 1920</td>
<td>6 6 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions for 1921</td>
<td>282 9 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions for 1922</td>
<td>3 3 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance Fees</td>
<td>354 18 0</td>
<td>25 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>18 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sale of Publications</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>144 15 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meetings Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus, Gloucester meeting</td>
<td>22 0 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Expenses</td>
<td>7 0 6</td>
<td>15 0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on investments</td>
<td>147 4 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on deposit</td>
<td>32 13 4</td>
<td>179 17 8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>By Publishing Account</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Journal, etc.</td>
<td>227 13 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Working Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, lightning and cleaning</td>
<td>23 2 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>3 3</td>
<td>23 5 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administration and Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, typing and stationery</td>
<td>23 13 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, parcels and telegrams</td>
<td>9 19 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantern</td>
<td>2 12 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress of Archaeological Societies</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>8 15 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>42 19 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Bank</td>
<td>1,395 19 3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>In hand</td>
<td>1 17 0</td>
<td>1,397 16 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>£1,694 14 3</td>
<td>£1,694 14 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Publishing Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Journal, vol. lxxviii, short copies, delivery, postage, and preparation of illustrations (estimated)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, lighting and cleaning</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration and Management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, typing and stationery</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage, parcels and telegrams</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterist</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress of Archaeological Societies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry's</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Carried to Balance Sheet</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Subscription Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions for 1917</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions for 1918</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions for 1919</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions for 1920</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions for 1921</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance Fees</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry's</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Publications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester meeting surplus</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less expenses</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on investments*</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance Carried to Balance Sheet</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Of this sum £8 : 2 : 4 represents Interest on the Bunnell Lewis Trust.

£719 12 7
# Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1921

**The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Publishing Account</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing Journal (estimated), etc.</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>6 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Subscriptions Account</td>
<td>3 subscriptions for 1922 received in advance in 1921</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Surplus per last Account</td>
<td>4,490</td>
<td>8 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add balance from Income and Expenditure Account for 1921</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>7 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>16 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**As Assets.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>By Investment Account</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investments at cost.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,500 Metropolitan Consolidated 2½% Stock</td>
<td>1,298</td>
<td>5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,600 London County Consolidated 3% Stock</td>
<td>1,342</td>
<td>9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500 Queensland 3% Stock</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£500 Queensland 4½% Stock</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>16 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£1,100 War Loan 5% Stock (1929/47)</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>6 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Investment Account</strong></td>
<td>4,616</td>
<td>9 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The market value of these securities on 31st December, 1921, was £3,028 5 0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At Bank</td>
<td>1,395</td>
<td>19 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In hand</td>
<td>1 17 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash</strong></td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>16 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure and Cash Accounts. In our opinion the same are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Institute's financial position, according to the best of our information, and as shown by the books of the Institute.

FRANCIS NICHOLLS, WHITE & CO.


Examined and found correct,

W. E. MILLER,
Hon. Auditor.