PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

NEWCASTLE MEETING.

Meeting Committee: Prof. Sir William Boyd Dawkins, M.A. D.Sc. F.S.A. F.R.S.; Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B. F.S.A.; Prof. A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A. D.Litt. F.S.A.; Rev. J. K. Floyer, M.A. D.D. F.S.A.; Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O.; Major-General B. R. Mitford, C.B. C.M.G. D.S.O. F.S.A.; D. Cory Wright, M.A. F.S.A.; Aymer Vallance, F.S.A.; Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.

Local Committee: C. H. Hunter Blair, M.A. F.S.A.; W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.; W. H. Knowles, F.S.A.; Lieut.-Col. G. R. B. Spain, C.M.G. F.S.A.; Sydney S. Carr (*Hon. Secretary, Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*).

Hon. Secretary of the Meeting: William C. Soden-Bird.

In arranging the reports that follow, the editor has tried to give in full (wherever the authors could supply them) papers whose contents are largely new. Buildings and other antiquities of which other accounts are readily accessible have, as a rule, been more briefly described. This applies particularly to the keep tower at Newcastle.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, 21st July. 10.30 a.m. Reception by Lord Mayor. Cathedral. Castle keep. Blackgate and Museum. St. John's church. Reception by Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Evening meeting. P. 207.

Wednesday, 22nd July. Motor along Roman Wall to Chollerford. Roman bridge at Chollerford. Chesters museum. Cilurnum. Borcovicium. Annual general meeting. P. 211.

Thursday, 23rd July. Rail to Durham, castle and cathedral. Evening meeting. P. 226.

Friday, 24th July. Rail to Hexham, priory and castle. Motor to Blanchland abbey. Return via Minster Acres. Evening meeting. P. 229.

Saturday, 25th July. Rail to Alnwick, church and castle. Alnwick abbey. Hulne friary. P. 235.

Monday, 27th July. Motor to Bothal castle. Brinkburn priory. Warkworth castle. Evening meeting. P. 238.

Tuesday, 28th July. Rail and motor to Bamburgh castle. Dunstanburgh castle. P. 245.

Wednesday, 29th July. Newcastle city walls. St. Andrew's church. Guildhall. Old houses. Rail to Tynemouth, castle and priory. Motor to Seaton Delaval hall. P. 251.

ANNUAL MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.

The annual meeting for 1925 was held at NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, July 21–29, under the presidency of Sir William Boyd-Dawkins, F.R.S.

About 100 members assembled at 10.30 a.m. on July 21st in the Council-chamber of the Town-hall, and were welcomed by the Deputy Lord Mayor, T. A. Lowe. At the cathedral the party was received by the vicar, Canon Newsom. The fabric was described by W. H. Wood, F.R.I.B.A.

The cathedral of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is a great town church, built to hold a large number of worshippers. The original Norman structure has entirely disappeared; this was founded in 1091 by Osmund, bishop of Salisbury, whose part in the work was probably due to the fact that the diocesan bishop, William of Saint-Calais, was then in exile. It was one of the churches in Northumberland which were granted by Henry I to the newly-founded see of Carlisle: the rectorial tithes were subsequently divided between the bishop and the prior and convent of Carlisle, and a vicarage ordained. The church was rebuilt between 1172 and 1178, and of this fabric the spandrels between the nave arches are all that is now visible.

The church was burned in 1216: there is a capital of about this date embedded in the north-west pier of the crossing. The arcades of the nave were inserted in the fourteenth century, and the aisles added. The arcades are extremely plain without capitals, remarkable at the period, though the severity of the style is characteristic of Northumberland. The work of reconstruction and enlargement went on from west to east, the transepts first and then the chancel, which was in course of erection in 1368. The clearstorey to the nave and transepts was built about 1340. The last work was the tower (fig. 1), built or at any rate largely subscribed to by Robert Rhodes, 1430, and is the great feature of the church. The noble crown of central pinnacle with flying buttresses in which it terminates is the finest example of its kind in existence. On the richly groined vault is the inscription: 'Orate pro anima Roberti Rodes.' The font and its cover are both good examples of fifteenth-century work, as is also the eagle lectern. The organ-case incorporates large portions of the fine carved case made about 1676.

The diocese of Newcastle was formed in 1882 out of that of Durham, and the parish church of St. Nicholas became its cathedral. The quire and chancel were then refurnished with the fine stalls, bishop's throne and reredos, designed by the late R. J. Johnson.

The Castle keep (fig. 2) was described by W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.

The existing remains of the castle at Newcastle include the great tower or keep, the Black gate with the Heron-pit, and the south postern with a portion of the adjacent curtain-wall. The first castle on this site was founded by Robert, son of William the Conqueror, in 1080, 'whereby,' as Speed has it, 'the town of Newcastle did afterwards both take her begin-

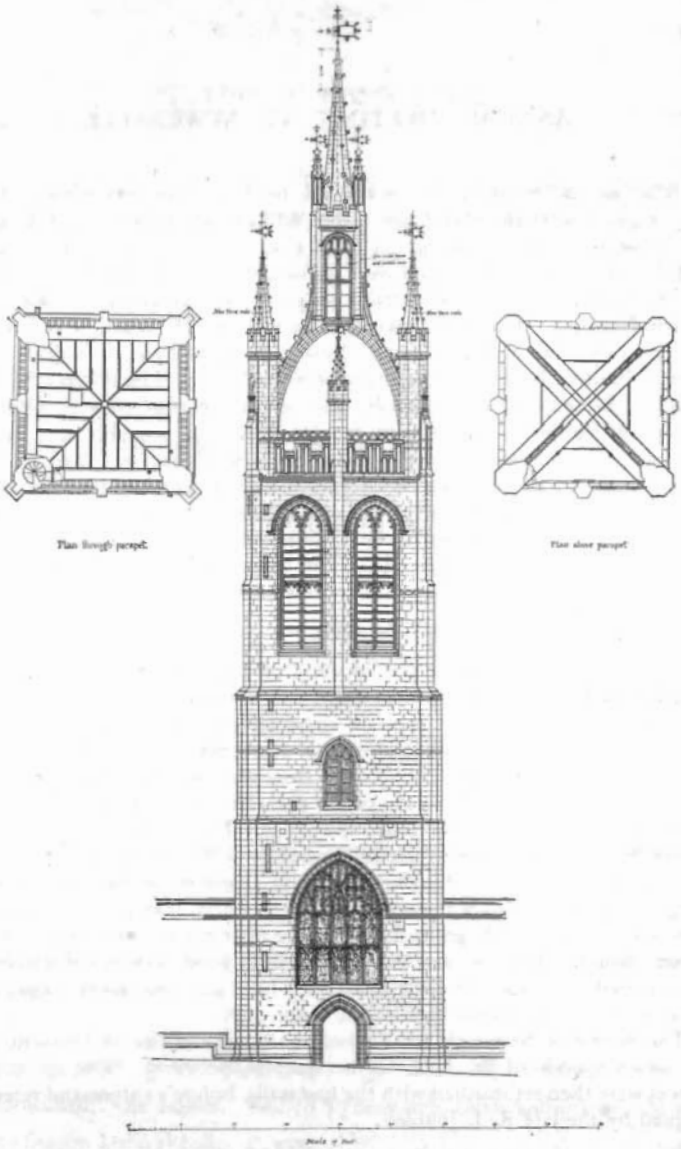
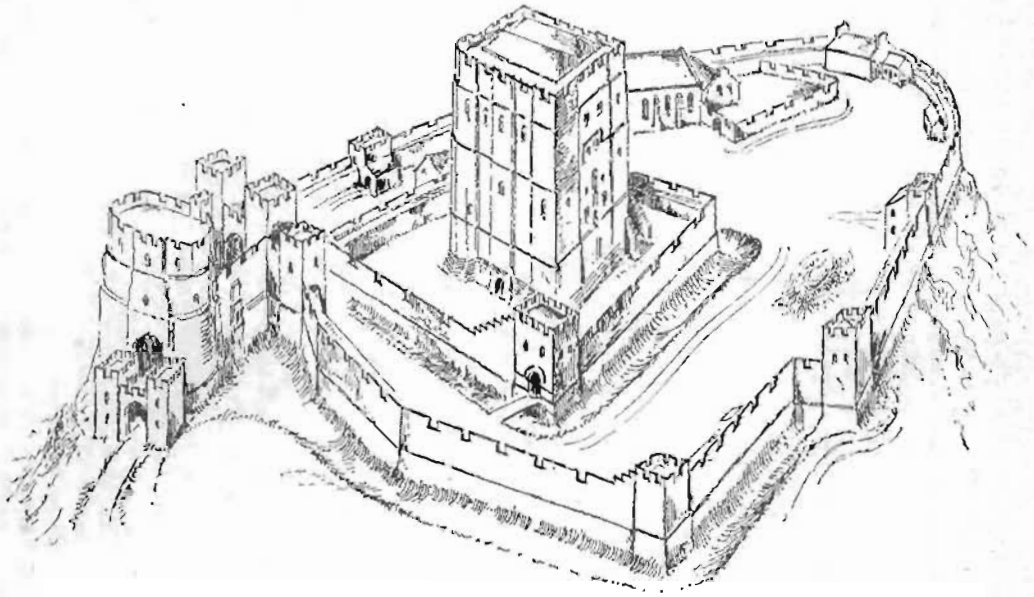


FIG. I. TOWER OF ST. NICHOLAS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
Permission of Soc. Antiq. Newcastle.



[*W. H. Knowles, delt.*

FIG. 2. THE CASTLE OF NEWCASTLE.

Sketch by W. H. Knowles of Ventriss' model, now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ning and her name.' Nothing now remains of this castle, which was of the usual motte-and-bailey type; but part of the mount was still in existence when Ventriss' model of the castle, now in the Black gate museum (fig. 2), was made. We owe the present keep to Henry II; it was begun in 1172 and finished in 1177. It is a typical example of a rectangular keep of the period and remains, with its forebuilding, in a good state of preservation; the top, however, is modern.

The Black Gate and Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne were described by Lieut.-Col. G. R. B. Spain, C.M.G. F.S.A.

The Black gate was built by order of Henry III in 1247, and was the main entrance to the castle. This fine gatehouse was built in advance of the earlier moat and the older gatehouse beyond, and formed part of an extension of the fortifications, which provided the castle with a double line of curtain-wall upon its accessible side, on the principle adopted in the concentric type of plan. The arrangement of the inner moat and drawbridge can still be seen in the shed adjoining the gatehouse, which also covers the Heron-pit, a sunken prison-chamber made in the thirteenth century, which takes its name from William Heron, constable of the castle at the time. The Black gate was heightened and the present mullioned windows inserted in the early part of the seventeenth century, when it was used as a dwelling-house.

The castle is the property of the city and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The keep and Black gate are used by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne as museums. The Black gate contains the unique collection of Roman inscribed stones mostly from the east end of Hadrian's wall.

An excellent guide to the Castle in two parts by Parker Brewis is published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

St. John's Church, Westgate Road, was described by W. H. Wood.

St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was formerly a chapel dependent upon the parish church of St. Nicholas. It was built in the latter part of the reign of Henry I and comprised a chancel and nave without aisles. Work of the twelfth century can still be seen in the north wall of the chancel and within the organ-chamber on the south side. A tower was added at the west end in the thirteenth century and remodelled in the fifteenth. The tower, like that of St. Nicholas, is engaged within the aisles. The arcades of the aisles and the north transept are of the late fourteenth century, and the south transept and south aisle were widened in the fifteenth century. The present oblique western termination of the north aisle is not original, but an alteration due to the modern street alignment.

The vestry is of the fourteenth century and was originally of two storeys, the upper one being occupied by a recluse, the pierced cross in the north wall of the chancel enabling the anchorite to see the altar. There are interesting fragments of painted glass of various periods in the north window of the chancel, above the quire-stalls, and in the east window of the chapel in the north transept.

At 4.30 a reception was given by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the Bolbec Hall. The members were received and entertained to tea by Prof. and Mrs. Bosanquet. At 5.30 in the lecture theatre of the

Literary and Philosophical Society, Professor Robert C. Bosanquet, M.A. F.S.A. read a paper on the Roman Wall which was illustrated by lantern slides. Its purpose was to make intelligible those portions of the great work to be visited next day.

At the evening meeting in the lecture theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Professor G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. F.B.A. read a paper on English art in the Saxon period in the light of its treatment by recent continental writers, such as Heinrich Zimmermann, J. Bronsted and Josef Strzygowski, with lantern illustrations. Certain of the views of these writers are open to criticism, but the continental and near-eastern connexions of a good deal of our Anglo-Saxon work are undoubted facts, and the old idea that our insular art is original and isolated has now to be greatly modified.

The Roman Wall.

On Wednesday, 22nd July, was visited the ROMAN WALL from Newcastle to Housesteads.

The Roman Wall and Vallum stretch from sea to sea, from Wallsend to Bowness, a distance of about 73 miles. The relation of the two is still uncertain, although the evidence points to the priority of the Vallum.

The Vallum consists of a flat-bottomed ditch, running between two banks, separated from it on north and south by a 'berm,' 25 ft. wide. These lines are best seen near Hunnum, at the eighteenth milestone. The Wall lies to the north of the Vallum at varying distances, never nearer than a hundred feet and sometimes five hundred yards away. It was built of concrete faced with small square blocks back and front and was about 8 ft. thick. Though very few courses now remain, it is believed to have been originally about 18–20 feet high. The Wall was protected by a thirty-foot ditch, and a military road ran immediately behind it (best seen at Limestone Bank).

The defence of the wall was served by forts (*castella*) on or near it, 'mile-castles' and turrets. Seventeen forts can be counted. These were permanent quarters for 500 or 1,000 men, with walls and ditches and one or more gates on each side. They vary in area from one to six acres. Some of them are certainly of earlier date than the Wall. Cilurnum and Housesteads are good examples of the larger type. Outside were extensive civil settlements, temples, and bath-houses, which served as a club and recreation-room for men off duty.

The following are the forts passed on the day's excursion :—

		Approximate acreage.	*Distance from last station.*
1	Segedunum (Wallsend) ..	3½	— —
2	Pons Aelii (Newcastle) ..	3½ (?)	3 m. 3 fur.
3	Condercum (Benwell) ..	4	2 m. 1 fur.
4	Vindobala (Rutchester) ..	4½	6 m. 5½ fur.
5	Hunnum (Halton Chesters)	4½	7 m. 2 fur.
6	Cilurnum (Chesters) ..	5¼	5 m. 3½ fur.
7	Procolitia (Carrawburgh)	½	3 m. 2⅛ fur.
8	Borcovicium (Housesteads)	3	4 m. 4½ fur.
		5	

The ' mile-castles ' were spaced about one mile apart, built into the south side of the Wall. They were roughly 50 ft. by 60 ft. with gates on the north and south, and were designed to hold small garrisons. The turrets, recessed into the Wall and spaced at the rate of two to each mile-castle, were about 13 ft. square, and had a door on the south only.

At Heddon-on-the-Wall to the south of the road is a fragment of the Wall with its ashlar facing on both sides.

At Rutchester the ort of Vindobala (4½ acres) is intersected by the road, and the wall of the southern half can readily be traced.

At Matfen Piers is a mile castle.

At Down Hill both Vallum and Wall are well developed.

F. Gerald Simpson spoke on the Vallum and its gaps.

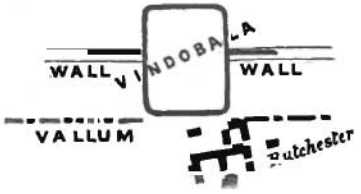


FIG. 3 DIAGRAMMATIC BLOCK-PLAN OF THE ROMAN FORT OF VINDOBALA (RUTCHESTER).
After MacLauchlan.

Reference may be made to *The Purpose and Date of the Vallum and its Crossings* by F. G. Simpson and R. C. Shaw, *Cumberland and Westmorland Transactions*, N.S. xxii.

The Roman bridge across the North Tyne at Chollerford is about half a mile below the modern bridge. It consisted of two land abutments and three piers with cutwaters facing up stream. Presumably the superstructure was of timber. Remains of the massive lower courses of the eastern abutment are accessible in a plantation now about 15 yards from the bank, the river having changed its course since Roman times, but the traces of the piers and the western abutment are slight and usually submerged. Embedded in the platform of the east abutment is one of the water piers of an earlier and narrower bridge.

Chesters Museum.

The CHESTERS MUSEUM was described by Lieut.-Col. G. R. B. Spain, C.M.G., F.S.A.

This museum is a cenotaph to the memory of John Clayton, F.S.A., of Chesters (1792–1890), built by his nephew, Nathaniel George Clayton, and completed in its present form by his widow.[1]

In the inscribed stones of many different kinds beauty of form vies with the grotesque and the amateurish on every side.

The earliest datable inscription in stone is No. 272, a mural tablet with

[1] Mrs. Clayton's death in 1928 was a grievous loss. A grandson succeeds.

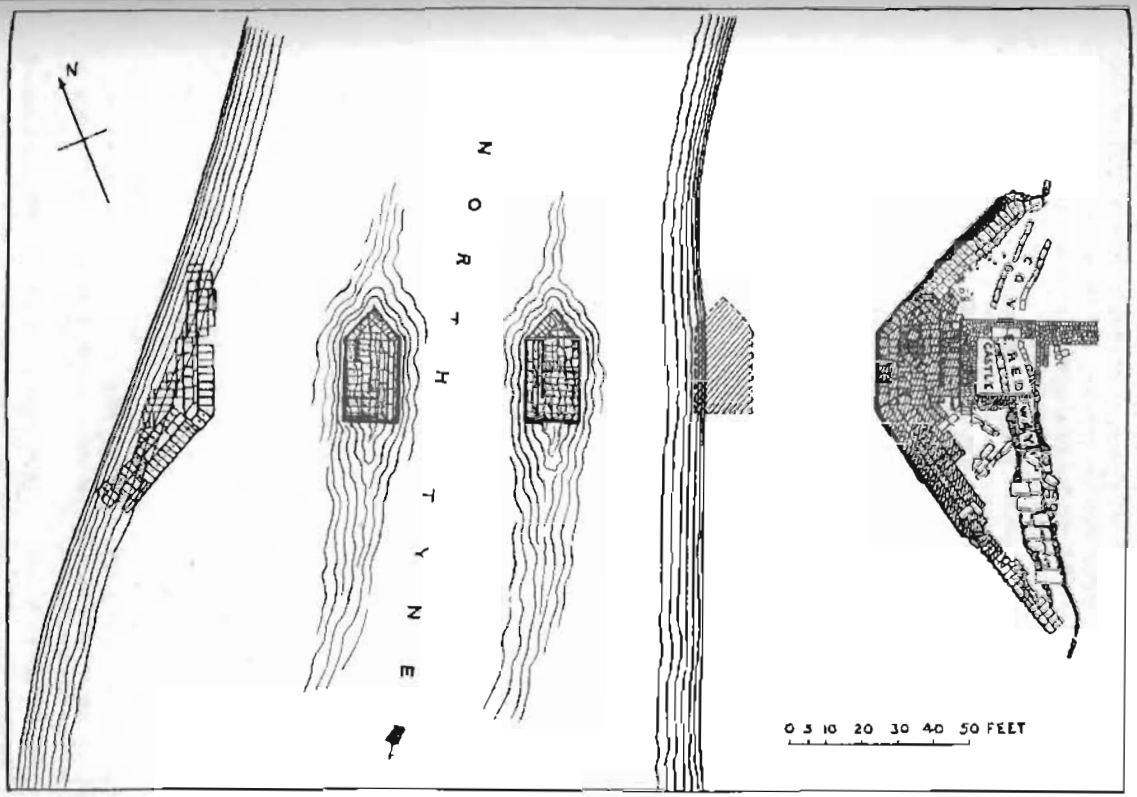


FIG. 4. REMAINS OF ROMAN BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER NORTH TYNE NEAR CHOLLERFORD.
From *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vi, p. 80.

a dedication to the emperor Hadrian, the builder of the Wall, *circa* A.D. 123, reading in English—'To the emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus—father of his country.' Nos. 265 and 147 are part of inscriptions set up by Aulus Platorius Nepos, a legate in the reign of Hadrian (about A.D. 122), who probably had much to do with the planning and the erection of the Wall. His name is associated with the II legion, styled the August, as propraetor on the Hadrianic slabs found on the line of the wall.

Hadrian's successor, Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138–161, is represented by two fragments, No. 10 and No. 59.

The period of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161–177, has an example of a nearly complete slab, No. 36, recording the construction of an aqueduct by the II Ala of the Asturians from Spain, under Ulpius Marcellus, legate and propraetor. The 2nd Asturians were the cavalry garrison of Chesters. During the reign of Commodus, A.D. 177–193, the northern tribes broke through the Wall, and destroyed great lengths of the structure before this justly famous legate, Ulpius Marcellus, was sent to clear up a difficult situation. No. 116, a mere fragment, seems to belong to the reign of the emperor Caracalla, A.D. 211–217. The emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (Elagabalus), A.D. 221, is mentioned on No. 13, portions of an important inscription found at Chesters recording building repairs, and containing nine lines of Latin text. At the end of this inscription is mentioned Septimus Nilus, a prefect in command of cavalry. No. 38 also mentions a prefect, one Septimus Nilus, and it would appear that chance has given us the actual name of one of the Roman commanders of the Chesters fort in A.D. 222–225. Two milestones from Chesterholm, Nos. 257 and 258, are inscribed and dedicated to the emperor Severus Alexander, A.D. 222. The emperor Maximinus, A.D. 237, is recorded on No. 259, a milestone from the Stanegate; and on No. 95, four large fragments of an inscription from Carraw fort on the Wall recording the erection of a building. This slab also mentions the 1st cohort of Batavians, Dutchmen from the mouth of the Rhine. No. 145, a milestone of unusual shape, records the emperor Probus, A.D. 276–282, a common emperor on coins, but this milestone is the only carved record in stone relating to him in Britain. No. 198 is a milestone of the period A.D. 306–337, with a flattened panel on the circular column, dedicated to the emperor Constantine the great, and his son. The last of the chronological series of stones that can be dated is No. 256, another badly damaged milestone set up about A.D. 340 in the reign of Constantine II.

After A.D. 340 the curtain of certainty shuts down, and in the darkness and confusion of the latter part of the fourth century no datable stones are found.

The monumental stones are interesting.

No. 11 with a lady's head from Chesters; No. 199 in the entrance from Housesteads, presents a fine, well set up soldierly figure; while the grotesque No. 144 from Carraw fort is probably a similar type of carving relating to the dead.

Nos. 113 and 115 record burials of soldiers of the 1st Batavians at Carraw. No. 120 is a funereal monument to a lady, 'Aelia Comindus the most dear wife of Nobilianus, she lived 32 years.' Above the inscription is a representation of the table on which were placed the offerings to the dead. This stone, face downwards, was used by the Romans themselves as a floor flag in a late suburban villa floor at Carraw, and it was blackened by the smoke from the

hypocaust fires. Yet the normally fleeting sentiment of the inscription has prevailed over the villa, built in rock and cement!

No. 247 is a very interesting late burial stone recording, in Christian style, 'Brigomaglos iacit,' found at Chesterholm. This kind of monumental stone is very rare in the north; Scotland has produced only one.

The religions of the Roman Wall garrisons are usually revealed by the so-called altars, strange pillars of stone, evolved from an earlier notion of sacrifice into a column, with a capital and plinth. At the top is usually a hollow cup supported by two stone rolls called pulvini, probably evolved from conventional bundles of wood for firing. Burning, and the pouring out of blood and wine were acts connected with the dedication of Roman altars, though what was said or done during the elaborate ritual is lost for ever. On the sides of many of the altars will be found carvings of the slaughtering axe, the knife, the jug, and the flat dish, symbols of the ritual sacrifice. Dedications are usually carved on the front of the column, or die, in an elaborate shorthand of block capitals. Here single letters mean the most abstract of thoughts and ideas, depending entirely upon relative position to convey the meaning of the old sculptors.

The gods of the Wall district are an interesting study, and the Chesters Museum holds records unique in this respect. The familiar Roman gods, Jupiter, Mars, Apollo, Minerva, Aesculapius, Fortune, and the rest, though recorded on many of the early altars, are almost overwhelmed by a strange collection of unknown and uncouth divinities of the third and fourth centuries.

No. 240, from Chesterholm, is probably a typical third-century altar, and it shows how the deities of Rome were fast losing their hold on the cultured Roman mind, and were merely a convention of the past. In English it reads: 'To Jove the greatest and best, and to the rest of the immortal gods, and to the genius of the pretorium. Quintus Petronius, son of Quintus of the Fabian tribe, prefect of the 4th cohort of Gauls (an erasure—probably the title of an emperor) a native of Brixia in Italy. Discharges a vow for himself and his own.' There is a slight suggestion of boredom about this dedication, not exactly respectful 'to the rest of the immortal gods.'

Not only did the auxiliaries from the continent bring with them their own cults, but the local Kelts by marriage and mart were latterly probably very closely in touch with the Wall garrisons, and by this means many remarkable local deities were introduced and worshipped by the people of the wall.

The sacred wood god Cocidius, Nos. 142, 196, 267, is perhaps the most important of these. This deity seems to belong to the western half of the Wall. He is quite unknown outside the Wall country, and cannot be equated at present with any recorded Keltic god, though it is possible that the Gaulish divinity Kernunnos, meaning 'the horned one,' may be akin.

A curious deity spelt on No. 19 Uitris, on No. 139 Huitris, on No. 273 Uiteris, or in the plural on No. 177 Ueteries, on No. 60 Uitiries, seems to be another group of local gods, worshipped during the decline of the Roman empire by those guarding the Wall.

The divine and bountiful mothers, Nos. 335, 340, 342, were a trinity of goddesses, usually shown seated with baskets of fruit and produce on their laps. They were introduced from the continent by the auxiliary troops and worshipped on the Wall. They were styled 'Campestrian,' from which title

it would appear that they were connected with field fertility rites. This trinity of goddesses probably coalesced with a similar Keltic cult in Britain, for long after the departure of the Romans they seem to have continued in agricultural England; indeed, the three witches in Macbeth, very debased supernatural beings, may be the last stragglers in time from a long column. the leaders of which were the three divine mothers. It will be remembered how the witches in Macbeth boiled toads and frogs' feet in their rites, and in No. 25 we have an altar with no inscription, but only the outline of a toad.

The Mithraic stones are important; Nos. 133 and 135 show the Dadopheri, Persian-garbed supporters of Mithras the unconquerable sun god, from the Housesteads Mithraic cave, with raised and lowered torches. No. 254 is a curious stone, sculptured with mystic symbols possibly relating to Mithraism.

The famous Alaisiagae altars, Nos. 194 and 195, found at Housesteads in 1883, record a German tribe from the eastern shores of the Zuider Zee called the Tuihanti, and their neighbours from the same district, the Frisians. The deities, the Alaisaigae, were probably Valkyries and they are associated with Mars-Thincsus, a battle god.

A strange little altar, No. 18, to a goddess 'Rat'; and a figure of a river god, No. 3, probably the North Tyne, are well worth inspection.

The excavations at Carraw in 1877 revealed a spring, lined with masonry, and filled with a mass of coins (nearly 14,000 were recovered by John Clayton), votive offerings, inscribed vases, altars, and tablets, all dedicated to a water goddess. This aquatic deity is spelt variously, on No. 89 Covontina, on No. 90 Covventina, on No. 119 Covetina, No. 87 Conventina, on Nos. 61. 86, 88, 118 Coventina, but the last syllable Tina always persists. The remains of a small temple round the well appeared to show that this centre was of considerable importance from a religious point of view. It is a fact that the site of this sacred spring, in the great fork of the two river Tynes, is the same distance from the North Tyne as the South Tyne, being exactly two and two-thirds miles from both rivers, and lying between them on the wall. It seems reasonable to suppose that a river cult would be centred at a spring so situated, and that here we have the sacred centre for the river Tyne worship.

No. 63, found in the well of Coventina, shows three river goddesses, possibly the North and South Tynes, supporting the central figure Coventina, perhaps representing the main river, the result of the junction of the two streams.

The fine but much mutilated figure of a goddess, usually identified as Cybele, found at Chesters, No. 14, shows the detail of female costume. Cybele was mother of the Roman gods, and, if this figure is Cybele, she is shown standing on a bull—typifying, it has been suggested, the relationship between the sky and the earth whose daughter Cybele was. No. 14* is a pedestal, sculptured with the hoofs of another bull, two of which are seen trampling upon a serpent. At first sight this carving would appear to be the lower portion of No. 14, but it does not fit the feet of the first bull. In the entrance is a new stone found at Housesteads in the south-east corner of the fort in 1911, with a pair of well modelled human feet treading upon a coiled monster; another portion of this slab is still at Housesteads in the head-quarters building, and this second fragment shows that this big carving

formed part of a fountain. The subject was probably Hercules and the Hydra, but the group does not appear to have any counterpart in Gaul or Britain.

There are some remarkable metal objects. A reproduction of the famous 'Chesters diploma,' two inscribed bronze leaves, found in the south gateway of this fort in 1879. These bronze sheets have been copied in electrotype; they are in table case B. The leaves are a document recording the grant of Roman citizenship to a number of veterans of auxiliary regiments, and dates from A.D. 146. The original diploma was presented by John Clayton to the British Museum. The Modius Claytonensis, is an official bronze corn measure of Domitian's reign, *circa* A.D. 81, the earliest inscribed and datable document of the wall zone, found near the fortress of Carvoran on the wall, actually holding 20 Roman pints and marked to only hold 17½ pints! This points to the methods of the quartermaster, and it is to be feared more corn tribute was extracted from the local natives than was originally arranged for.

A fine votive bronze hand from Coventina's well in case C. No. 111. The fingers and thumb are ancient and the rest restored in plaster. The famous bronze purse No. 1703, table case C, designed to be worn on the arm. This purse was found with a hoard of gold and silver coins therein in a quarry near Housesteads, and produced a case of treasure trove of some note in the law courts.

A large number of exhibits, including great quantities of pottery, glass and small objects of all kinds in the cases must remain undescribed.

It is curious to look round this museum and note the remains of a Mediterranean culture imposed on the unwilling northern Kelts some 1700 years ago.

The decline of the empire is well illustrated in the lettering of the inscriptions. The beautiful and simple lettering of the first century passes gradually into the complexities and tied groups of the second and third centuries, and the final stages in devolution are shown by the semi-barbarous script with its splayed Ms, and cursive As and Ls.

Cilurnum.

The Roman fort of CILURNUM (figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8) was described by Prof. R. C. Bosanquet.

Chesters (Cilurnum), the sixth fort or station on the Wall, stands on the bank of the North Tyne and guards the Roman bridge referred to above. The existing fort was built before the wall, which crosses its filled-in ditch on the east and west, probably about A.D. 120, when Hadrian is thought to have marked out a new frontier by digging the great dyke which we call the Vallum. There may have been an earlier fort, but this has yet to be proved. Inscriptions confirm the statement of the *Notitia* that the garrison was the second ala of Asturians, Spanish cavalry. It contains 5¼ acres, an area exceeded in one only of the forts on the wall, Amboglanna. There was a double gate in each face, as was normal in second-century forts, and a subsidiary single gate in each of the long sides, an unusual arrangement found also at Amboglanna and Vindobala (Rutchester). When the Wall was built it was brought up to the south jamb of the principal gates on east and west, and these were then or soon afterwards disused and walled up. All six gates, typical parts of the other defences, and the chief internal buildings were excavated by the great antiquary, John Clayton, who had

his home here during the greater part of his long life, and are maintained with scrupulous care by his successors.

The headquarters building, locally called the 'forum,' 127 by 90 feet, comprises a paved outer court, surrounded by a colonnade of square piers, an inner court with foundations of a small guard-house, and the usual five chambers beyond. The central one had a wide doorway, partly closed by a low parapet, and was the chapel of the standards. The vaulted strong-

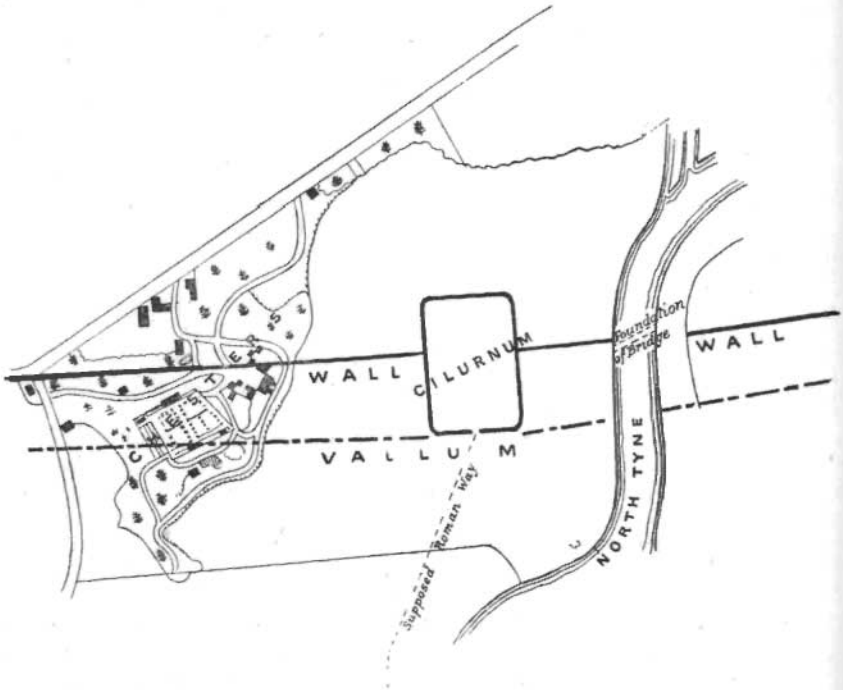


FIG. 5. DIAGRAMMATIC BLOCK-PLAN OF THE ROMAN FORT OF CILURNUM (CHESTERS). After MacLauchlan.

(The foundation of the bridge should be in line with the Wall, not at an angle to it. The baths are between the fort and the river.)

room, a later addition, encroaches on the floor-space of one of the adjoining rooms, which were used as regimental offices. East of the headquarters is the commandant's house, with hypocausted rooms and baths. To the north-east is a well-preserved double block of barrack-rooms with roadway between. Five similar rooms would probably be found on either side of the street if the excavation were prolonged towards the *via praetoria* on the west. This bottle-shaped plan, with narrow exit towards the rampart, is found at Gellygaer in South Wales, and in legionary fortresses abroad.

The bath-house at the riverside is well preserved, some of its walls stand-

ing 12 ft. high. An entrance-hall, 45 ft. by 29, with cupboard-like recesses in its west wall, leads to an ante-room from which the bather could reach the *tepidarium* on the right, *frigidarium* with cold bath beyond on the left, and *caldarium* in front. The latter has an apse lit by a large window; the

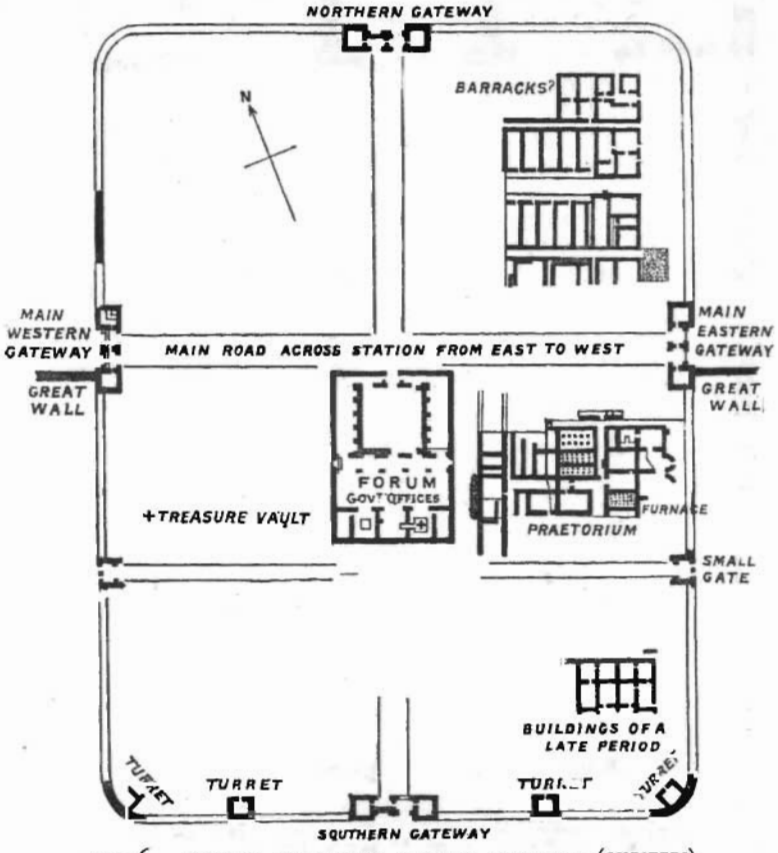


FIG. 6. PLAN OF THE ROMAN FORT OF CILURNUM (CHESTERS).
(Scale about 80 ft. to the inch.)
After MacLauchlan.

raised platforms probably supported hot baths. East of this is a second hot room. In the *frigidarium* stood a laver (fragments found), supplied from a cistern in its north wall. Towards the river the foundations of the entrance-hall have been reinforced with massive masonry resembling that of the later bridge-abutment.

At Limestone Bank there is a well-preserved mile-castle half way up the

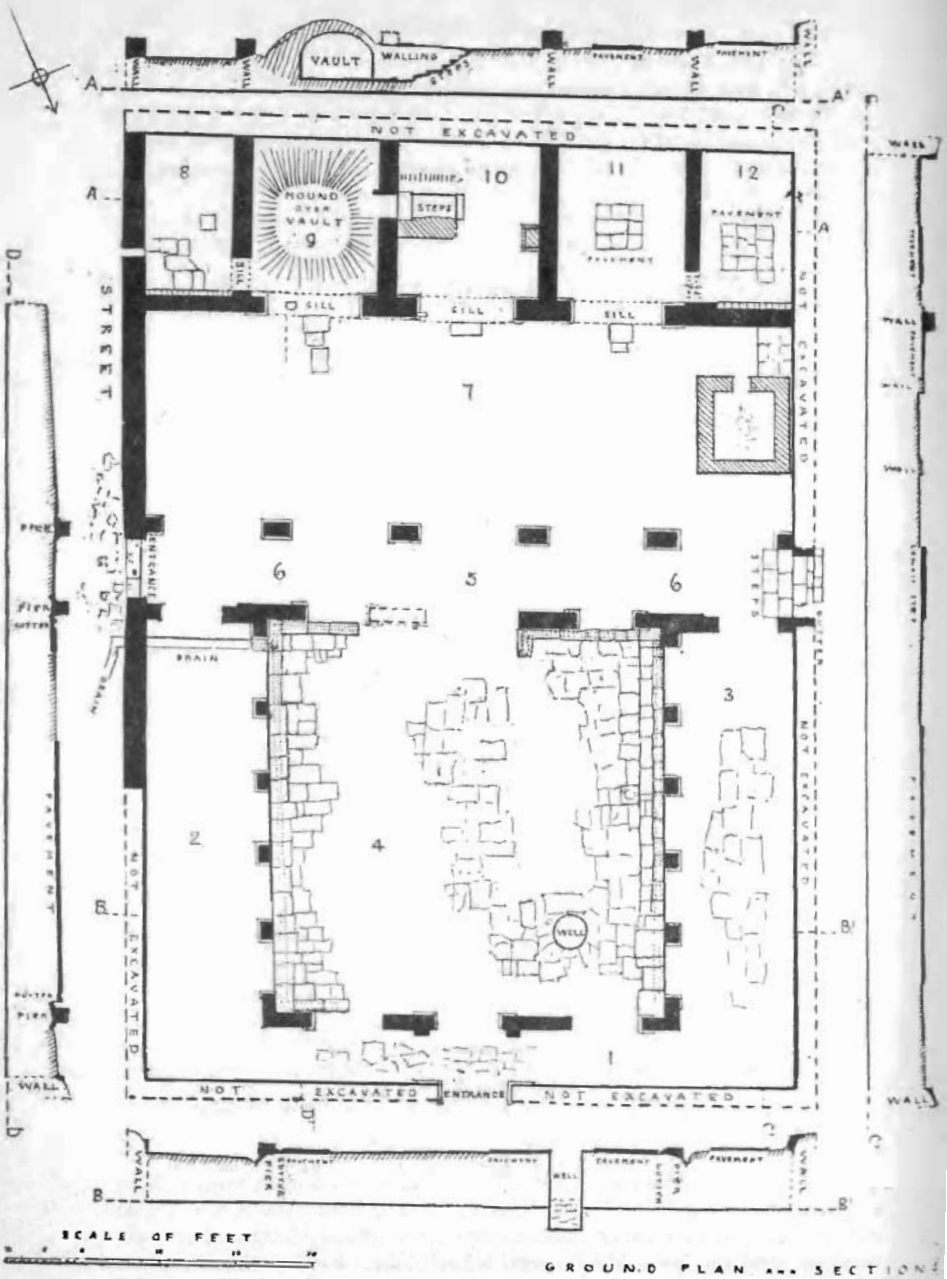
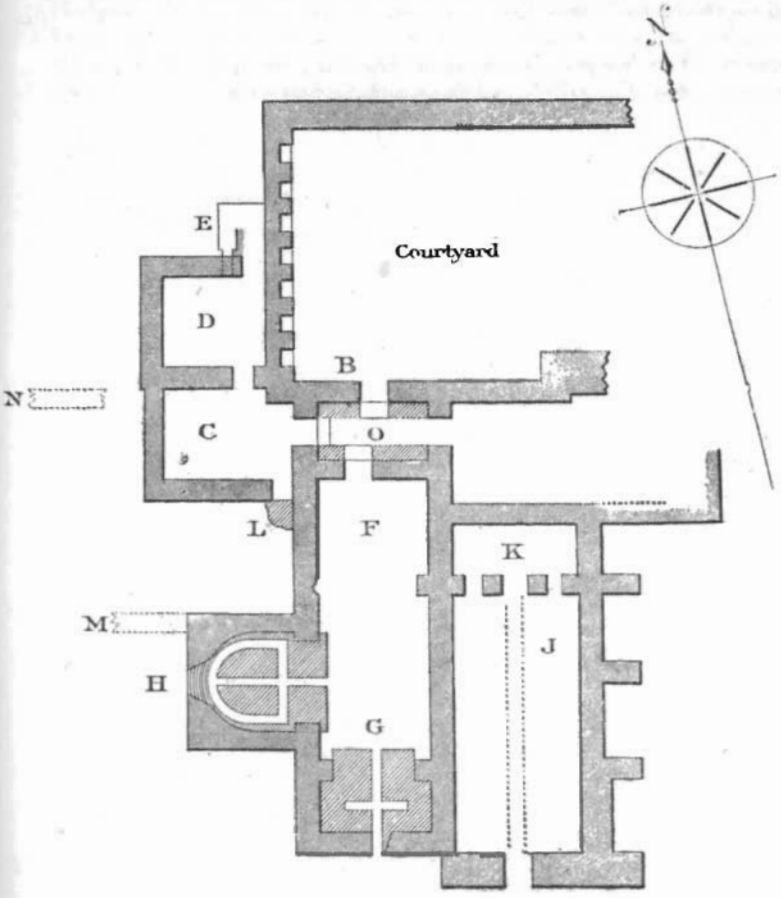


FIG. 7. PLAN OF HEADQUARTERS AT CILURNUM (CHESTERS)
By permission of Soc. Antiq. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



EXCAVATIONS near the RIVER at CILURNUM.

Scale of Feet.

0 10 20 30 40 50 Feet

FIG. 8. REMAINS OF ROMAN BATHS AT CILURNUM (CHESTERS).
By permission of Soc. Antiq. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

hill. On the summit (823 ft.) the ditch has been driven through the basalt and the section is well exposed.

Housesteads mile-castle is exceptionally well-preserved. The north doorway retains both its jambs and the springers of the arch.

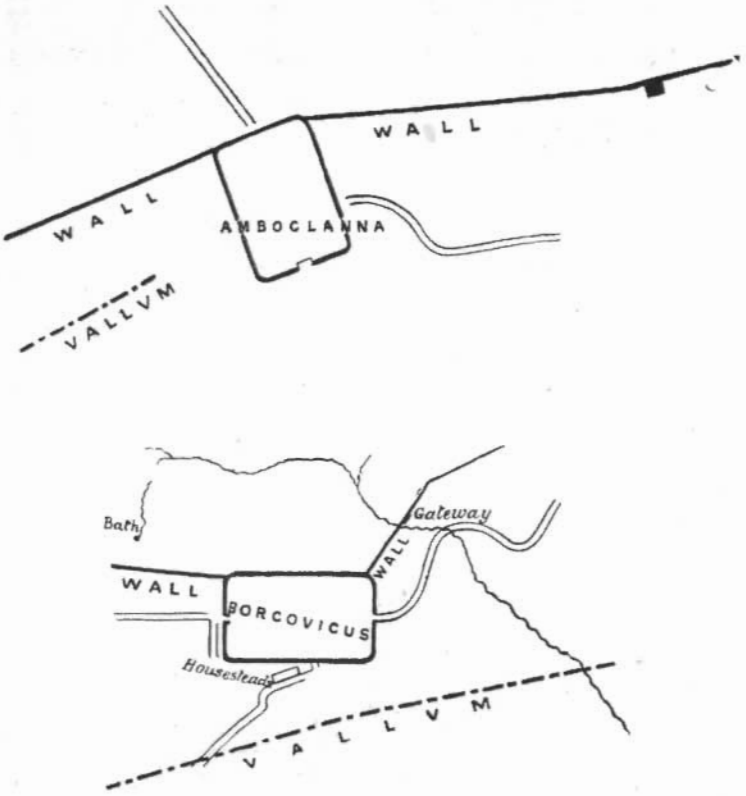


FIG. 9. DIAGRAMMATIC BLOCK-PLAN OF THE ROMAN FORTS OF AMBOGLANNA (BIRDOSWALD) AND BORCOVICIUM (HOUSESTEADS) SHOWING THEIR RELATION TO THE WALL.
After MacLauchlan.

Borcovicium.

The fort of Housesteads (Borcovicium) stands near the 900-foot contour line, higher than any other fort on the Wall. It is the eighth from the east and midway between the two seas. There was no room on the narrow crest of the basalt ridge for a fort of the usual pattern; hence it lies east and west and is long in proportion to its breadth. It measures 610 by 367 ft (compare Chesters, 580 by 430). Long a virgin site, it came under cultivation about 1700, and yielded many inscriptions and sculptures which

excited the wonder of eighteenth-century antiquaries. From 1822 onwards Hodgson, the historian, made some excavations within the fort; previous finds had come from the valley to the south. In 1838 John Clayton became the owner and gradually laid bare the gates and ramparts, which are more completely exposed than those of any similar site. The antiquities discovered in his day and since are at Chesters; those which belonged to the Gibsons, the previous owners, are in the Black gate museum at Newcastle. In 1898 the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries cleared the headquarters building and recovered the ground-plan of the other internal structures. More recently the angle-towers and other details have been examined by F. G. Simpson. The buildings on the slope south of the fort have never been excavated.

As usual the headquarters (10) face the *via principalis*, which runs from the south to the north gate. In front is a huge moulded pedestal, which may have supported a statue; its original position is unknown. Inside, the noteworthy features are the round column-bases in the outer and inner courts, threshold of the central chamber with sinkings for parapets, and the addition of an upper room with heating flues at the north-west angle, over one which was converted into a strong-room. The granaries (8) are normal in plan and position—the corresponding site at Chesters has not been excavated. The flagged floor of one is raised on piers, of the other on sleeper-walls, a precaution against damp. Their doors open to the west on a square in which supply-carts could unload without blocking the main street. The kiln in the southern compartment and the rude steps at its east end are comparatively modern; so too the kiln in the east guard-chamber of the south gateway and the loop-holed chamber attached to the outer wall at that point. On the south side of the headquarters was the commanding officer's house (12). The other buildings in this central part of the fort cannot be identified; one may possibly have been a hospital—the tombstone of a regimental doctor was found in the valley below. The areas east of the main transverse street and west of the secondary transverse street each contained six long narrow buildings, of the proportions of our army-huts. Ten are divided up into barrack-rooms and correspond with the *centuriae* or companies of the garrison, the first cohort of Tungrians; this was an infantry regiment from Lower Germany.

At the north-east angle of the fort there is evidence of an alteration made when the Wall was brought up to it. The original angle-turret was in the normal position, where part of its foundation may be seen; it was pulled down and a new turret substituted where it could enfilade the north face of the Wall. From this angle there is a good view of the heights over which the Wall is carried on the east. The mile-castles on both sides stand on cliffs, and the north gateway of Housesteads itself opens on a steep descent. To overcome this difficulty a passage through the Wall was provided in the valley to north-east of the fort: it was constructed like a fort gateway with flanking guard-chambers and presumably towers over them.

At the south-east are several features of interest. This being the lowest part of the area, the surface-water was brought to it and stored in a large cistern, formed of flags jointed with lead; a second similar cistern, now covered up, adjoins it; these served to flush the latrines, an oblong block, built against the south wall, and the sewer which passes under it. Proofs of rebuilding will be noticed both here and at the south-west angle.

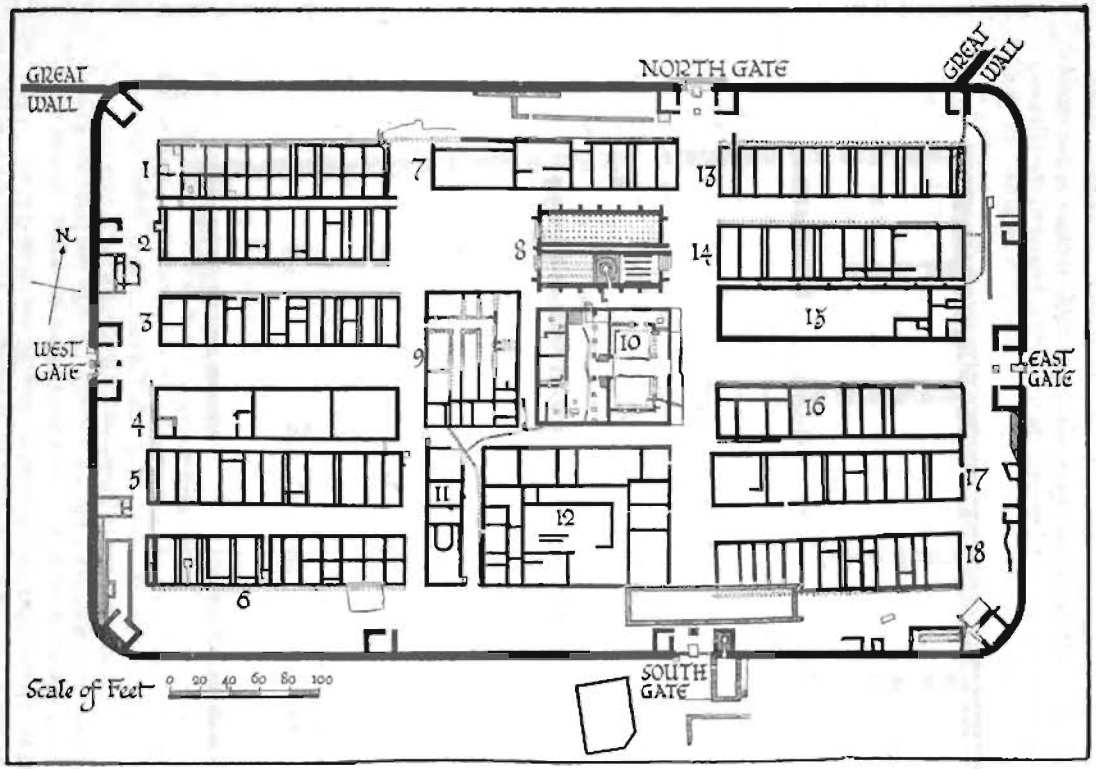


FIG. 10. PLAN OF THE ROMAN FORT OF BORCOVICUS (HOUSESTEADS).

Nos. 1–6 and 13–18 barracks; 8, granary; 10, headquarters (principia) 12, commandant's home (prætorium).
Reproduced by permission from F. Haverfield, *Roman Britain*.

The bath-house stood on the east side of the Knagburn, but only a few foundations can be seen. Opposite to it on the west F. G. Simpson has excavated a Roman lime-kiln. The religious centre of the settlement was a low ridge in the valley to the south, the 'chapel-hill' near which many altars have been found. The site of the temple of Mithras is a hollow further to the west, where a small spring still rises. More important than

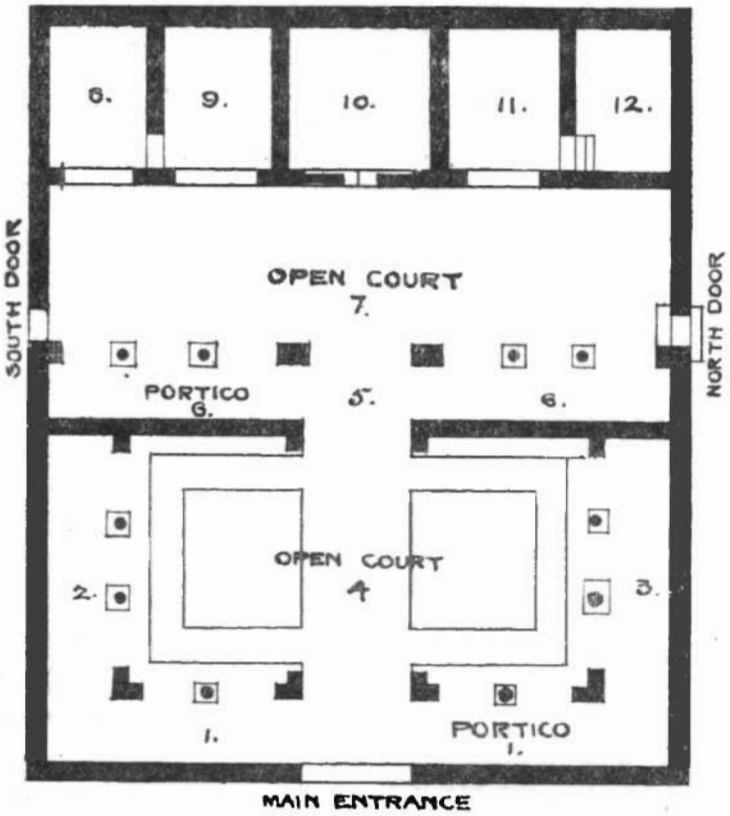


FIG. 11. PLAN OF HEADQUARTERS AT BORCOVICUS (HOUSESTEADS).
By permission of Soc. Antiq. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

these is the well-preserved mile-castle, 300 yards west of the fort; the road leading to it follows the Roman 'military way' Better than any other mile-castle this illustrates the construction of the original arched gateways, and their reconstruction as mere doorways after a period of ruin.

The best general work on the Wall is still *Handlook to the Roman Wall* by the Newcastle antiquary Collingwood Bruce (Longmans, Green, 1927), though it does not of course give the results of the most recent excavations. Much valuable material will be found in Thomas Hodgkin's *Political History*

of England (Vol. 1) and Sir Charles Oman's *England before the Norman Conquest* (Methuen).

In the evening the annual general meeting of the Institute was held in the lecture theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society. F. G. Simpson gave a lecture with lantern slides on the Roman Wall, dealing particularly with the vallum. The report presented was eminently satisfactory. The year 1924 closed with a net gain of 20 members and a money surplus exceeding £300—a splendid testimony to the good work of the admirable secretary, G. D. Hardinge Tyler, F.S.A. (See p. 264.)

Durham.

On Thursday, 23rd July, 1925, DURHAM was visited.

The castle was described by W. T. Jones, F.S.A. F.R.I.B.A.

The castle (fig. 12), the stronghold of the mediaeval prince bishops of Durham, stands upon the neck of the peninsula.

The mound and keep occupy the central position; upon the east side stood the great barbican tower and north gate, upon the west side stands the inner bailey, triangular in plan, the keep forming the apex.

To the north of the above buildings stood a chemise wall skirting the base of the mound, and at the foot of the main slope stood bishop Flambard's 'towered' wall, which together with the north moat enclosed the whole range.

In chronological order the buildings are as follows:

1.—The old chapel, 1071–2, a remarkable example of early Norman work, apparently built within an earlier wall.

2.—The Norman gallery—on the north—built by bishop Puiset (1153–1195). This great structure, much of which was erected upon earlier foundations, is a unique example of the double hall house—one hall above the other, connected together with an internal newel staircase.

The lower hall is now divided up into various compartments and is entered by one of the finest Norman doorways still existing.

In the upper hall there remains a splendid example of bishop Puiset's work—the range of triple arched windows, which originally extended round the hall.

3.—The 'great' or 'white hall'—on the west—built by bishop Bek (1283–1310), extended 32 feet to the south by bishop Hatfield (1345–1381), shortened to its original length of 101 feet by bishop Fox, and restored after the Commonwealth by bishop Cosin (1660–1672), who erected the present porch and the four massive buttresses seen from the courtyard.

4.—The kitchen and buttery—bishop Fox (1494–1502)—converted the old Norman tower of Puiset's period into a kitchen, and erected the present buttery and other servants' quarters adjoining. Between these buildings and the courtyard is the garden staircase, an early building containing much work by bishops Tunstall and Cosin.

5.—The Tunstall buildings—on the north side of the courtyard adjoining bishop Puiset's work—erected by bishop Tunstall (1530–1559) consisting of two galleries one above the other, and entrance tower

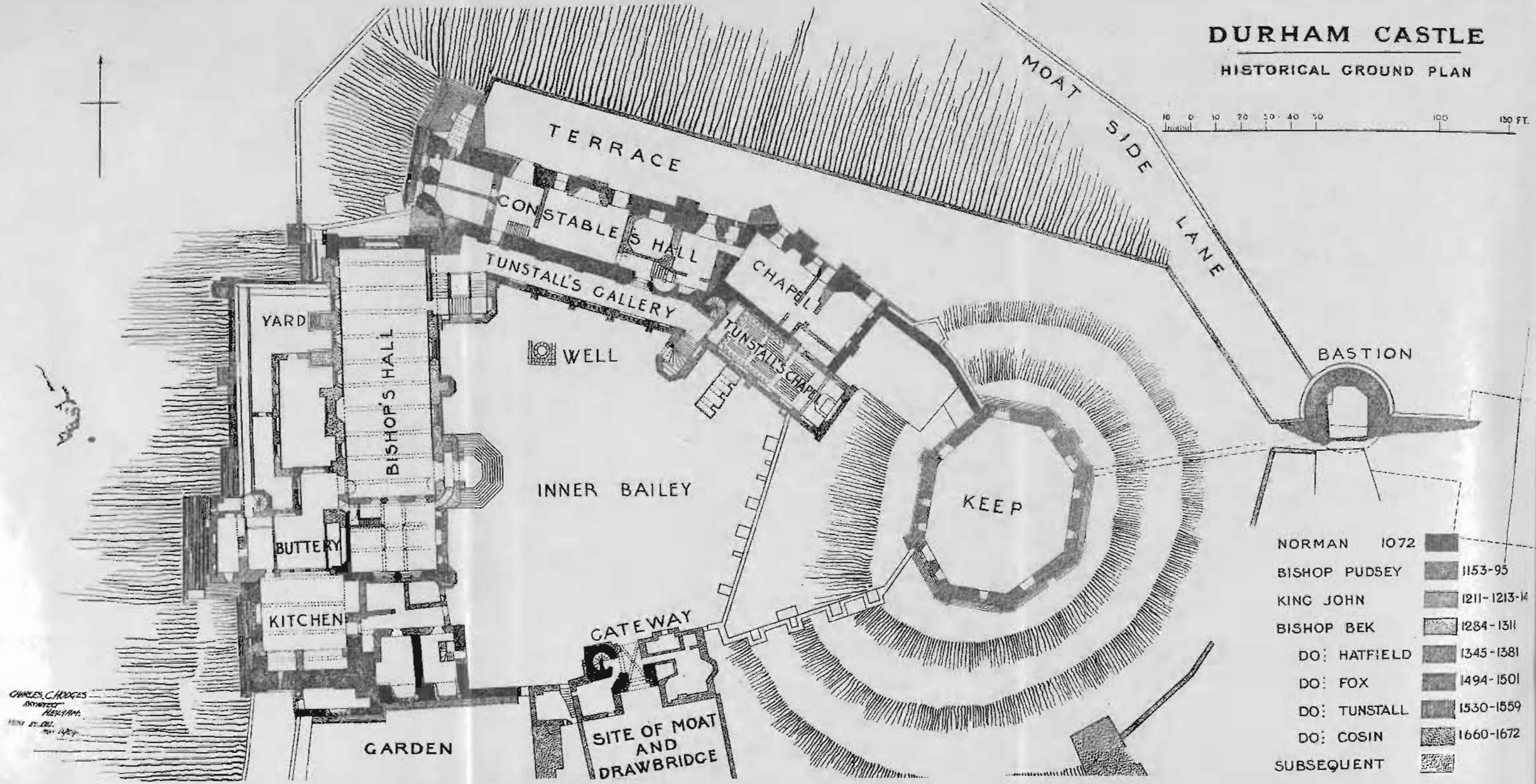

DURHAM CASTLE
HISTORICAL GROUND PLAN
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 100 150 FT.
TERRACE
MOAT
SIDE
LANE
CONSTABLE'S HALL
TUNSTALL'S GALLERY
CHAPEL
TUNSTALL'S CHAPEL
YARD
WELL
BISHOP'S HALL
BASTION
INNER BAILEY
KEEP
BUTTERY
KITCHEN
GATEWAY
SITE OF MOAT AND DRAWBRIDGE
GARDEN
CHARLES C. HODGES
NORMAN 1072
BISHOP PUDSEY 1153-95
KING JOHN 1211-1213-14
BISHOP BEK 1284-1311
DO: HATFIELD 1345-1381
DO: FOX 1494-1501
DO: TUNSTALL 1530-1559
DO: COSIN 1660-1672
SUBSEQUENT

FIG. 12.

DURHAM ABBEY.

Plan showing the ancient arrangements according to existing remains and other evidence

[Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Plan (1861) and that made by John Carter and published by the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1801.]

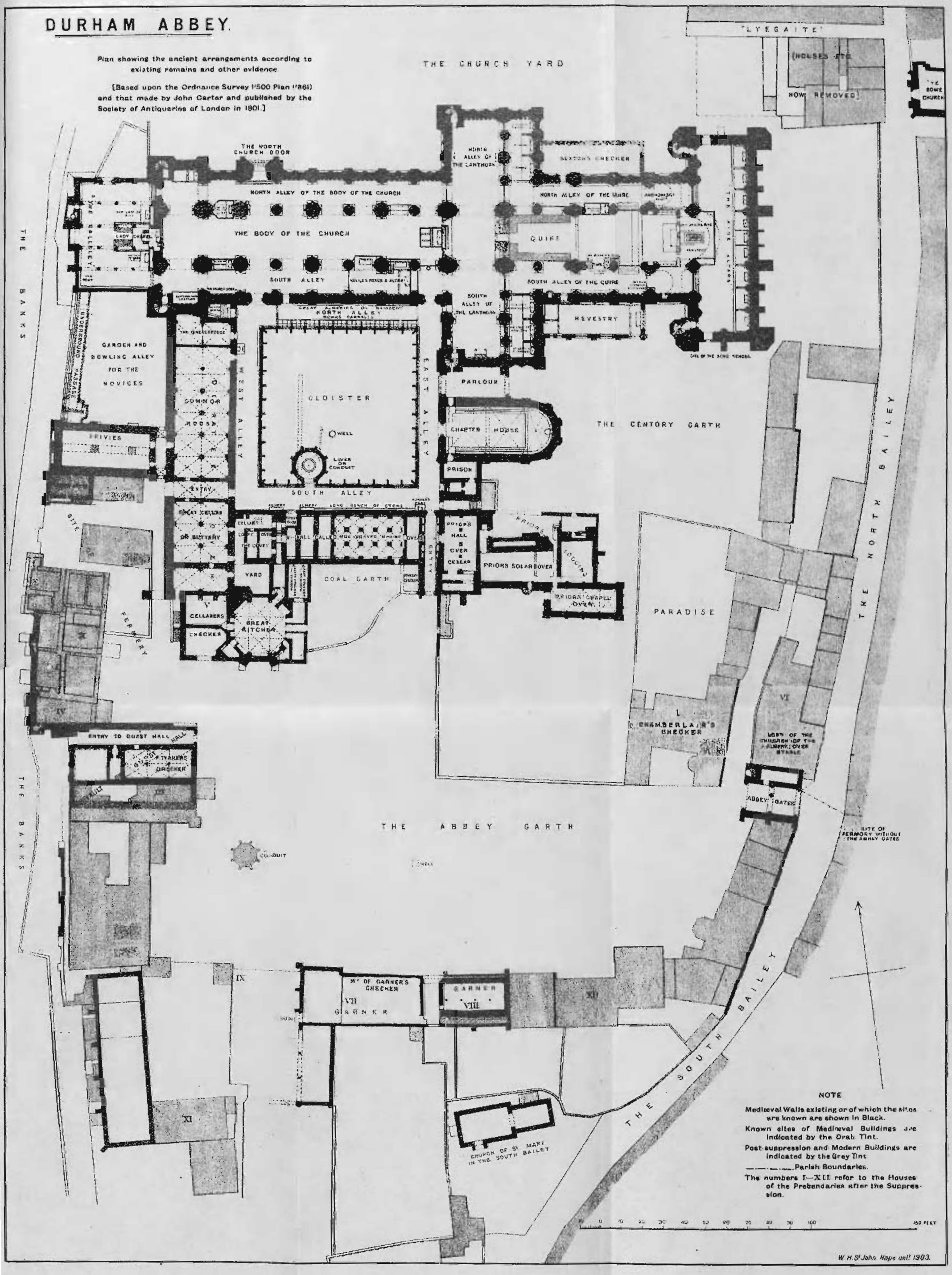


FIG. 13.

and chapel on the east—the latter extended by bishop (lord) Crewe (1674–1720), who re-erected Tunstall's east window.

6.—The great or 'black stair'— situated in the north-west angle of the courtyard, was built by bishop Cosin (1660–1672).

7.—The gatehouse—containing portions of work attributed to bishop Flambard; altered by bishop Tunstall (who erected the existing gates) and again by bishop Cosin (who pulled down the barbican and outer gate towers), and again entirely refaced by bishop Barrington (1791–1826).

8.—The keep—entirely rebuilt in 1842 by the university. It is said to stand upon the foundations of bishop Hatfield's 'shell keep,' which is supposed to have replaced bishop Flambard's fortifications on the mound.

The present keep is only two-thirds the height of Hatfield's building and is entirely modern, planned to house students.

A very special interest attaches to Durham castle from the efforts now (1928) being made to save it from the danger caused by insecure foundations on shale.

At the cathedral (fig. 13), the party was welcomed by the dean, the Right Reverend Bishop Welldon.

Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, M.A. D.Litt. F.S.A. gave a general description of the cathedral.

Of the earlier cathedral church of Durham, dedicated by bishop Aldhun 4th September, 999, no visible traces remain. The present church was begun by William of Saint-Calais, bishop 1081–1096, who in 1083 established the Benedictine rule at Durham in place of the less regular system followed by the congregation of St. Cuthbert. The foundation stones were laid 11th August, 1093, and, at the time of the accession of Ranulf Flambard in 1099, the work had been at any rate partially completed as far as the nave. During Flambard's episcopate (1099–1128) the nave was built gradually *usque testudinem*, i.e. the walls were finished, but the vault was left until later. The vault of the quire appears to have been completed in 1104, when the body of St. Cuthbert was translated from its temporary resting-place in the cloister to the east end of the church: the transept vaults followed, and the nave vault was probably added in the interval between Flambard's death in 1128 and the accession of Geoffrey Rufus in 1133, when Symeon of Durham says that the nave was finished by the monks.

The church thus built between 1093 and 1133 consisted of a presbytery of five bays, terminating in an apse, with aisles of four bays, each ending in an apse squared externally, a transept with an eastern aisle of three bays in each arm, and an aisled nave of eight bays, planned for two western towers. The foundations of the apses, discovered in 1895, may be seen below the floors of the feretory and the adjacent aisles. The high vault of the quire was reconstructed in the thirteenth century, but, with this exception, the original vaults remain, and their development from the quire aisles to the vault of the nave, with the corresponding evolution in abutment, is a remarkable example of the progress of construction in the hands of Anglo-Norman builders, and of the appearance in Romanesque forms of the essential characteristics of Gothic structure.

The Galilee or lady-chapel was added at the west end of the church about 1175, during the episcopate of Hugh Puiset (1153–1195). The western towers were finished early in the thirteenth century. In 1242 the great transept or chapel of the Nine Altars at the end was begun, involving the destruction of the apses and including the re-vaulting of the quire. The quire was sufficiently repaired to be ready for use in 1253, but the whole work was not fully completed until after 1278. After this date, there was no great structural addition to the building, apart from the tower over the crossing. The west window of the nave and the window at the north end of the transept (altered later) were added when John Fossor was prior of the monastery (1341–1374), the south transept window was inserted in the fifteenth century, and the Galilee was provided with new windows and roofs, and with additional pier-shafts during the episcopate of Thomas Langley (1406–1437). The earlier central tower was struck by lightning in 1429: the new one was begun after 1455 and was incomplete in 1474. The upper stage was probably not added until somewhat later.

A full account of the splendid furniture of the church in the later middle ages is preserved in the sixteenth-century tract called *Rites of Durham*. Of this the most conspicuous remnants are the great altar-screen (1380) between the high altar and the platform or feretory on which stood St. Cuthbert's shrine, and the episcopal throne, constructed in the time of Thomas Hatfield, bishop 1345–1381, whose table-tomb and effigy are part of its substructure. Other monuments are the indent of the brass of bishop Lewis Beaumont (1318–1333) in front of the altar steps, the mutilated table-tombs of Ralph, second lord Neville of Raby (d. 1367) and his son John, third lord (d. 1388), beneath the south arcade of the nave, with effigies, and the table-tomb of bishop Langley in the Galilee. Here also is the tomb of the Venerable Bede, whose remains were transferred to the Galilee in 1370. The marble high altar was placed in its present position in the reign of Charles I, and the fine quire-stalls and font-cover were erected during the episcopate of John Cosin (1660–1672). The quire-screen, with the return stalls and the organ-case, was removed at a nineteenth-century restoration of the church, and Cosin's font, now in Pittington church, near Durham, has been superseded by a modern erection.

The cloister is entered from the church by the two customary doorways, both of the later part of the twelfth century. The cloister walks, much modernised, were begun early in the fifteenth century and finished in 1418. On the east side, divided from the south transept by the slype or inner parlour, is the chapter-house, built during the episcopate of Geoffrey Rufus (1133–1140), wantonly ruined in 1796, but restored in 1897. The earlier dorter of the monastery was probably in the usual position on the east side of the cloister, and a blocked doorway to the south of the entrance of the chapter-house marks the position of the stair from the cloister. A crypt, now beneath the entrance hall of the Deanery, was originally the undercroft of the southward extension of the dorter beyond the cloister. On the south side of the cloister, to the west of the barrel-vaulted passage communicating with the outer court, is another vaulted undercroft above which stood the early frater. All the work belongs to the earliest period of Benedictine life at Durham, anterior to the beginning of the church. The frater, however, in its present state was reconstructed by Dr. John Sudbury, dean 1662–1684, who converted

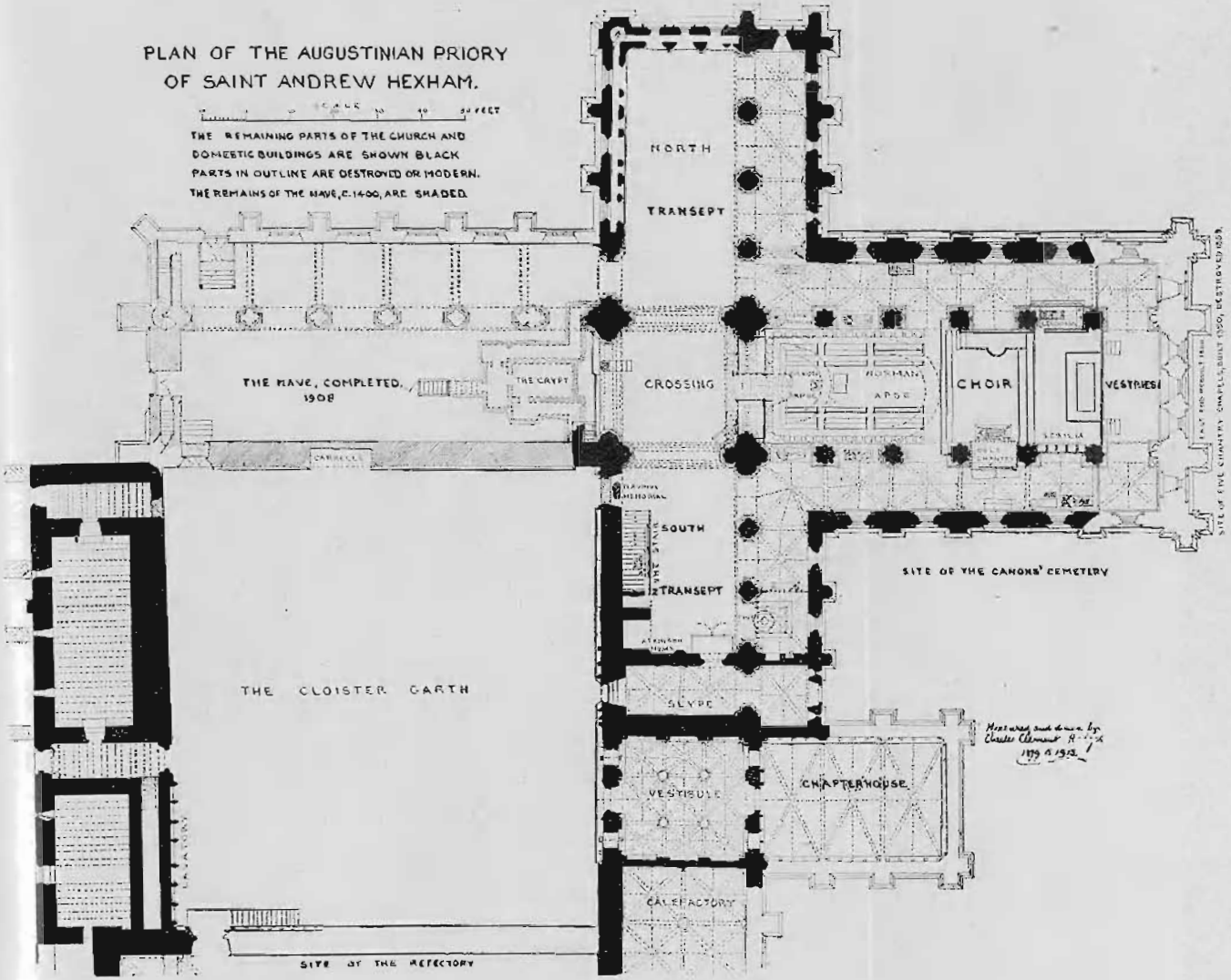


FIG. 14. PLAN OF HEXHAM PRIORY.
By permission of Gibson & Son, Hexham.

it into the library. The doorway which opens to the stair at its west end is of this period, but the screened passage between the frater and the 'loft' on the west side, communicating with the kitchen, still preserves the mediaeval arrangement of the building. The loft, which in the later middle ages became the usual dining-place of the monks, now forms part of the library, together with the great dorter which occupies the west side of the cloister. This was built between 1398 and 1404, but the stair-doorway to its north end, close to the church, belongs to the early cloister buildings, and the vaulted substructure of its southern part was built early in the thirteenth century.

Of buildings outside the cloister, the infirmary was on the west of the dorter, its site being now occupied by one of the residentiary houses. The octagonal kitchen, south-west of the frater, was built in the second half of the fourteenth century and finished in the fifteenth. This remarkable building, with its ingeniously contrived vault, is now used as the kitchen of the Deanery, formerly the prior's lodging, a building of various dates, with a large block of thirteenth-century work, at the south-east corner of the cloister. The outer court of the monastery, lying south of the church and cloister, is entered by a fine gatehouse on its east side, and in some of the houses which surround it are incorporated portions of the guest-house and other offices which occupied the site during the monastic period.

At 8.45, in the lecture theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society, C. H. Hunter Blair, M.A. F.S.A. read a paper on some minor mediaeval monuments in Northumberland and Durham, which included armorials, seals, effigies and coins. It was illustrated by lantern slides.

Hexham.

Friday, 24th July, was spent at HEXHAM. The priory was described by Charles C. Hodges.

The known history of Hexham begins with the foundation of the church by St. Wilfrid under his patroness, queen Ethelthryth of Northumbria, who gave him lands there in the possession of the royal family of such ample extent as to enable the scheme to be carried out on a sumptuous scale. This was in 674, as recorded by Bede and prior Richard of Hexham. Glowing accounts of Wilfrid's church have been handed down, the earliest by his chaplain Eddius, who says 'the foundations were laid with many chambers deep in the earth, built in a wonderful manner with smoothed stones: the church above ground had a multiplicity of parts; it was supported by various columns and many porches, the walls were ornamented and of wonderful length and height, it had lines of passages with many branches, some leading upwards and some leading downwards, communicating with one another by means of winding staircases in towers.' Prior Richard, writing in the twelfth century, gives a longer and more particular account of the buildings and concludes with the words: 'In fact in these days such an one could not be found on this side of the Alps.' The language of these accounts, as well as those of Symeon of Durham and William of Malmesbury, were regarded as inflated and exaggerated; but the excavations made on the site in 1907, when the new nave was begun, revealed the entire plan of Wilfrid's basilica and showed that it had no parallel at the time in England or France (fig. 14).

The crypt or underground oratory with its attendant vestibules and passages was accidentally found in the summer of 1725, when the foundation was dug for the great buttress erected to support the north-west angle of the tower. It is entirely composed of Roman stones, and there can be no doubt that the whole of Wilfrid's buildings were erected with the ready-worked stones carted from Corbridge.

In making an excavation under the floor of the slype in 1881 to verify the statement that another crypt existed there, C. C. Hodges found a large Roman monument of a standard-bearer, now erected in the south transept. The stone lay in the foundation of a wall of Wilfrid's time, which had been covered by later walls of thirteenth-century date, and the supposed crypt was not found on the site.

As well as foundations some valuable remains of Wilfrid's basilica exist above ground. These are the eastern termination, in the form of a small apse, and parts of adjoining walls, in places five courses high, the lower courses of the outer north wall for a considerable length and a small area of the ashlar facing of the west wall. These three sections define the extreme dimensions of the building, and show that it was 165 ft. long externally by 70 ft. wide. A number of carved and moulded details were found, which can be identified as having been parts of the architectural features. Taken together these remains are clear evidence of the great size and ornate character of the structure. A large number of interments in solid dug-out stone coffins and kists built up of stone slabs, and covers in one or more sections, were found in close proximity to the building. Portions of monumental crosses and slabs were also seen and most of them taken up and preserved, but many had to be left as first uncovered. A large number of fragments of carved stones of this period were collected by the late Joseph Fairless of Hexham as they were found, and his collection forms the nucleus of the fine group of Saxon stone carvings in Durham cathedral library. The only adjunct of the Saxon cathedral extant is the far-famed 'frith stol.' Originally made for the seat of the abbot or bishop, it was used during the middle ages as the seat of sanctuary and so escaped destruction. The only other example of approximately the same date is in Beverley minster.

The suppression of the bishopric of Hexham in 821 caused the building to sink to the status of a parish church, but it was never entirely overthrown and was in such considerable evidence on the introduction of the Augustinian canons in 1113 as to be made use of as their church for half a century. The first change in the plan was the building, in 1153, of a new quire of greater length and width than the eastern half of St. Wilfrid's basilica. The object of the extension was to provide space for erecting shrines for the relics of the early saints, and accommodation for the large number of devotees and pilgrims who resorted to them. The foundation of the east end of this new quire, of apsidal form, was uncovered in 1908. A large number of worked stones have from time to time been brought to light which it is clear came from this extended fabric.

The canons of Hexham were soon dissatisfied with their small quire. Within thirty years the present grand eastern arm of the church arose round and beyond it. It was not built entire at one effort, and there is abundant internal evidence of the slow progress of the work. The complete destruction of the muniments of the house, when it was burned by the Scots in 1296,

obliges us to compare Hexham with other northern buildings of known date to arrive at the time when the present church arose. By comparison with the keep of the castle at Newcastle, begun in 1172 and completed in 1177, and with St. Cuthbert's church at Darlington, the eastern portion of which was rebuilt between 1192 and 1195, we may assume that 1180 to 1190 was the decade which saw the new quire in course of erection.

We learn from the chronicle of Aelred of Rievaulx that the Saxon cemetery extended from the east end of the church to the market place, and that there was a great space between them. It was in this area that the east wall of the new quire was laid down. A great amount of its outer walls, around the old quire, would be built as far as they could be before the latter was removed. It is therefore in the east and the aisle walls that we must look for the earliest details, and this is where we find them. The east wall has been rebuilt, but there is ample evidence that in the old wall were details of an earlier character than in the side walls. The presence of the dentil ornament in the hood-mouldings of the arches in the main arcade on the south side is the last lingering trace of the decorative details belonging to the 'transitional' period. All after this may be regarded as fully developed Early English. The work was carried out in sections; there was a pause when the level of the floor of the triforium was reached, and a much longer one at the clerestorey gallery level, for ample evidence was seen in 1908 of a temporary roof having been erected at this height.

The quire finished, the arches of the crossing followed, along with the greater part of the south transept and the eastern range of monastic buildings, including the chapter-house and its vaulted vestibule, the common-room and the dormitory over. The access to the dormitory from the church, called the 'night stair,' to distinguish it from the 'day-stair,' which gave access to the cloister, was made a fine architectural feature. The north transept was the last main section to be added, as St. Wilfrid's nave was not immediately replaced and was standing when the raid of 1296 occurred. That event postponed its rebuilding and the completion of the claustral buildings, but a large part of the south and west ranges had already been erected. The north-east angle of the west range met the south-west angle of the nave of St. Wilfrid's basilica: hence the survival of a small piece of its west front.

It does not appear that the canons made any effort to build the nave for a long period. The peace which followed the defeat of the Scots at Neville's Cross in 1346 gave them a period of security from incursions: and in 1349 they built an aisle across the east front for the accommodation of chantry altars. This building was removed when the present east wall was begun in 1858. It was not until the present century that the nave was completed. This came to pass through the munificence of the late Thomas Spencer of Ryton and the extraordinary energy and application of the Rev. E. S. Savage, the then rector. It was consecrated in 1908.

There is a large amount of interesting furniture in the church. The beautiful wooden quire-screen or *pulpitum* stands in the eastern arch of the crossing, and the old pulpit with painted panels is in the quire. The wooden enterclose of the Ogle chantry-chapel (c. 1410) and the chantry chapel of prior Rowland Leschman (1480–1491), with carved stone base and wooden screens above, were restored to their former positions near the

altars in 1908. The series of painted panels, representing the Dance of Death and several figures of bishops, now in the quire, appear to be the remains of destroyed screens.

The abbey gate stands at the north-west angle of the precincts and is an interesting and early example dating from the third quarter of the twelfth century. It had an inner and outer hall, the dividing wall was removed about 1820: the door to the porter's lodge remains, but the vaulting is all gone. Until quite recently a considerable part of the precinct-wall remained. It was four feet thick, and well built of ashlar. There is a thirteenth-century bridge with a single ribbed arch spanning the Cockshaw burn.

A full account of the priory and church will be found in C. C. Hodges' *Guide to the Priory Church of St. Andrew, Hexham*, and in the more detailed work by C. C. Hodges and John Gibson, F.S.A. entitled *Hexham and its Abbey*, both published by John Gibson of Hexham.

The Tower of Hexham (now usually known as the Manor Office) and the Gatehouse were described by Prof. Hamilton Thompson.

The regality or sovereign jurisdiction of Hexham belonged to the archbishops of York, who were the temporal lords of the district known as Hexhamshire. Much of this district was also within their spiritual jurisdiction and formed an outlying part of their diocese. The Moot hall, on the east side of the market-place, strongly defended on the side towards the town by three pairs of gates and a portcullis, is a fourteenth-century building, containing the hall in which were held the courts of the regality, and, upon its upper floor, the residence of the archbishop's bailiff. This combination of court of justice, dwelling-house and fortified gatehouse is most interesting and, in spite of modern alterations, has been well preserved.

To the east of this is the tower now known as the Manor office, but formerly the gaol of the regality. The order of archbishop Melton for the building of the gaol bears date 30 August, 1330, and it appears to have been finished early in 1332. It is a massive oblong structure, 62 ft. by 37 ft. and about 50 ft. high, with walls 10 ft. thick. A large number of Roman worked stones are built into the walls. The ground-floor is vaulted, and part of the vice which led to the upper rooms remains. The large corbels of the machicolated battlements surround the summit of the building.

The gaol and Moot hall appear to have formed part of an enclosed area which was virtually the castle of the regality. The actual date of the building of the Moot hall is uncertain, but it is probably not earlier than the fifteenth century. It is clear, however, that there were an earlier bailiff's lodging and hall of pleas, which were out of repair in 1355, and there is no reason to suppose that they were on a different site.

It may be noted that in the market-place there are considerable remains of St. Mary's church, one of the chapels dependent on the priory, which took the place of the church, 'ad modum turris erecta,' built by St. Wilfrid. Columns and arches of its nave arcades can still be seen, but are built into later houses and shops, where they are difficult of access.

Blanchland.

At 2.30 BLANCHLAND abbey church and monastic buildings (fig. 15), were described by Charles C. Hodges.

Blanchland abbey was founded by Walter de Bolbec, under Hugh Puiset,

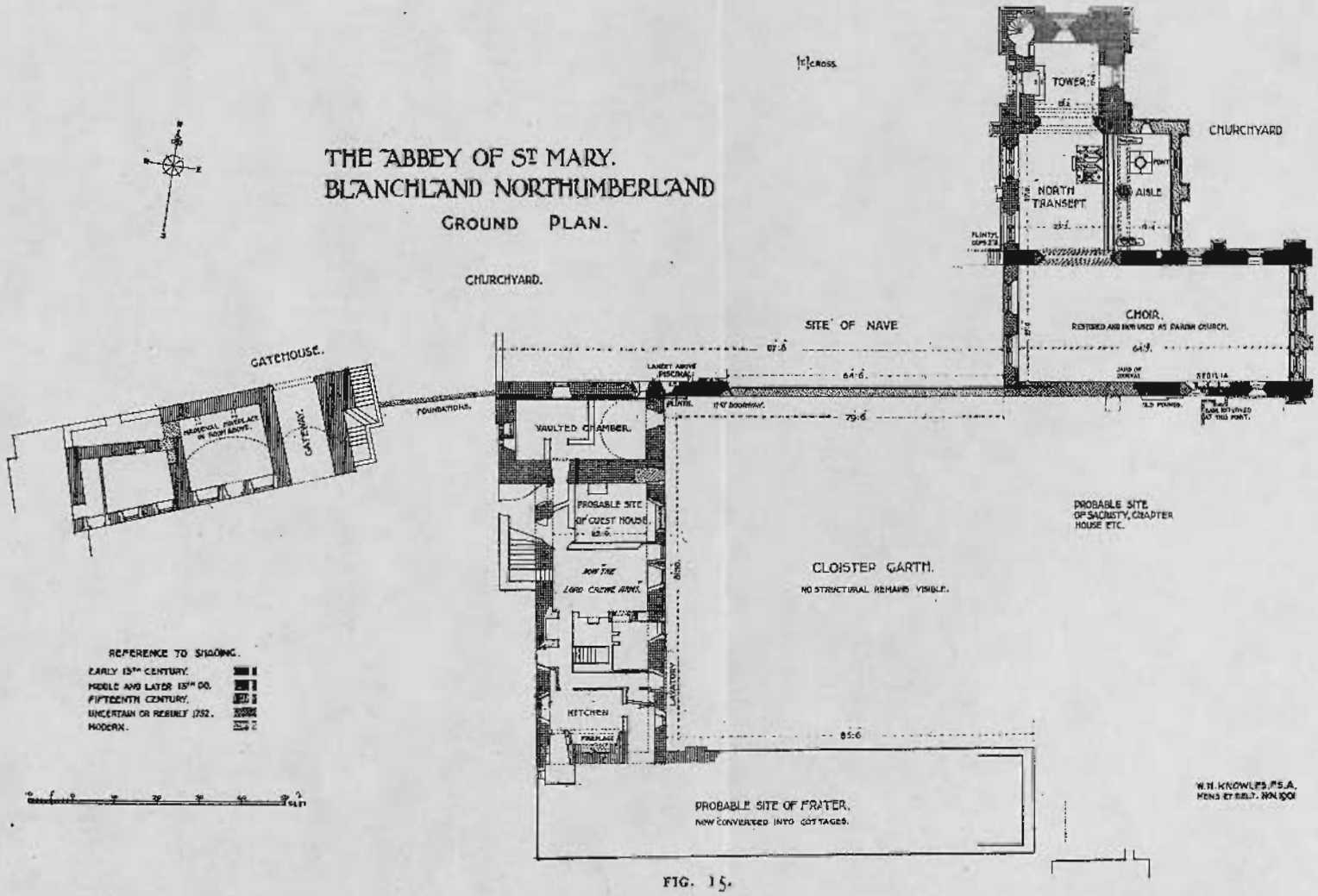

THE ABBEY OF St MARY.
BLANCHLAND NORTHUMBERLAND
GROUND PLAN.
CHURCHYARD.
GATEHOUSE.
FIREPLACE IN ROOM ABOVE.
GATEWAY.
FOUNDATIONS.
SITE OF NAVE
CHOIR.
RESTORED AND NOW USED AS PARISH CHURCH.
TOWER
NORTH TRANSEPT
AISLE
CHURCHYARD
LANCET ABOVE PISCINA
VAULTED CHAMBER.
PROBABLE SITE OF GUEST HOUSE.
NOW THE LORD CREWE ARMS.
KITCHEN
FIREPLACE
LAVATORY
PROBABLE SITE OF SACRISTY, CHAPTER HOUSE ETC.
CLOISTER GARTH.
NO STRUCTURAL REMAINS VISIBLE.
PROBABLE SITE OF FRATER.
NOW CONVERTED INTO COTTAGES.
REFERENCE TO SHADING.
EARLY 13TH CENTURY.
MIDDLE AND LATER 13TH DO.
FIFTEENTH CENTURY.
UNCERTAIN OR REBUILT 1752.
MODERN.
W. H. KNOWLES, F.S.A.

FIG. 15.

bishop of Durham, for twelve canons and an abbot. The Chronicle of Melrose, in recording the events of the year 1165, states that 'the Premonstratensian order came to Blanchelande,' and it is uncertain whether any village existed on this secluded spot before the foundation of the abbey. The name Blanchland is reminiscent of the abbey of the same name on the coast of France, opposite Jersey, which was one of the earliest foundations of the order. The Premonstratensian order of white canons, as they were styled from their habit of undyed wool, was instituted by St. Norbert, who in 1119 established his first monastery at Premontre (*Pratum Monstratum*) in the diocese of Laon. The first house in England was Newhouse in Lincolnshire, founded in 1143, and the only other house in Northumberland was Alnwick abbey, founded in 1147 (p. 237).

The history of the house is meagre in the extreme. It received many benefactions in the first year of its existence, and the churches of Herelaw, Bywell St. Andrew, Heddon-on-the-Wall, and the chapelries of Styford, Shotley and Apperley were granted to it. In 1215, king John confirmed all previous benefactions, and, had it not been for the troubles caused by the Scots, it would have been prosperous. At the dissolution of the smaller monasteries in 1536, it was worth £44 9*s*. 1*d*. It was granted a deed of exemplification, by which it was re-founded owing to its use on the borders, but finally it fell with the greater houses in 1539. The buildings were in ruins from that date until (1674–1722) lord Crewe was bishop of Durham, and held the estates. He caused the remains of the church to be repaired and made it a parish church. In 1815 it was further repaired. In 1854 the late archdeacon Thorp restored the aisle of the north transept to form a baptistery. In 1884 the east wall was rebuilt and the existing lancet windows replaced those of lord Crewe's time. Since 1887 the present pine ceiling has been added, and the chancel refitted.

As there is no evidence of the condition of the remains at the time of their being brought into their present state, the enquirer is greatly hampered in the reading of their architectural history. The oldest remaining portions cannot be earlier than 1190, and are probably about twenty years later. All the ancient remains of the church, except the uppermost stage of the tower, and some parts of the buildings which surrounded the cloister-garth, are of the thirteenth century. Whatever the date of the beginning, it is clear that the work proceeded slowly, but was probably complete when the raid of the Scots occurred in 1296. What remained in 1752 seems to have included the tower and north transept, except the eastern aisle, the north wall of the quire, the full length of all that we see: and the eastern half of the south wall. There were foundations of the remainder of the south wall and a portion of the western end on the same side almost to its full height, and containing one of the side windows of the nave. The west front was wholly gone or was incorporated in the house formed in the western range. The east wall of the quire was down to nearly the ground-level and the gap formed would be used as a cart-hole for leading away stones. The fenestration was a triplet of lancets divided by buttresses, and in this form it has been restored. Only one of the windows of the nave remains: the toothings of a cross-wall to the east of it probably mark the position of the screen at the west end of the quire, and a piscina, half buried in the turf beneath the window, marks the site of an altar on the west side of the screen.

In the third quarter of the thirteenth century, the abbey was in a prosperous state and at that time the church was extended by the building of the transept. This opens from the quire by a wide and lofty arch of three orders, which shows signs of having been partially ruined in 1752, and been made up at that time by replacing the old stones. The transept wall on the west side is largely of the time of the repair, but large portions of the northern windows seem to be original. On the east is a narrow aisle which opens from the transept by two arches. These were built up until 1854.

North of the transept is the tower, which is the most conspicuous and perhaps the most interesting portion of the church. It is a typical border tower, unusually massive, but was never carried out as first intended. The lower part, internally, is more than half the total height. There are doors to the east and west: the former was originally covered by a porch, the weathering for the high roof of which remains, and the west door is the entrance to the church. There remain in the jambs the evidences of the heavy drawbar which could be shot into the slot in the wall, when not in use to hold the door, as may be seen in many remaining pele-towers. The upper stage of the tower is an addition of about the middle of the fourteenth century. The parapet is modern.

The cloister was in the usual position on the south side of the nave. It was of small extent owing to the close proximity of the river, only 250 feet from it, and so was not entirely immune from an occasional inundation. It measured 82 feet from north to south, and 80 feet from east to west. The buildings on the east side are wholly gone, and the site is marked by a sunk fence between the garden of the inn and a field. On this side were the slype, chapter-house and dorter, with the warming-house below. The south range contained the frater, with a floor above it, divided by partitions, and gained by a stone staircase from an entrance near to the kitchen. These features were removed about the middle of the last century, when the cottages on the site were built. Close to the south-west angle adjoining the frater door is a wide moulded arch, under which was the lavatory.

The western range has been continuously occupied. In it were originally the abbot's house and the guest-house. After the dissolution it formed the residence of the Ratcliffes, and afterwards that of the Forsters, and is now the 'Lord Crewe Arms' inn. The north end of the range is a strong tower, with vaulted ground-story, and the upper part crowned by an embattled parapet. At the south end is the abbey kitchen, with a wide and deep fireplace arch having a four-centred head. The gatehouse remains, and contains some interesting mediaeval features. In the church and the inn are some remains of ancient stained glass. In one piece is a valuable picture of a Premonstratensian canon. There are five grave-covers of more than usual interest, which have frequently been drawn and described. The churchyard cross is a monolith of millstone grit, which stands 8 feet above ground. In its head is an iron pricket for a light or an image.

At 8.45 in the lecture theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society, W. H. Knowles, F.S.A. read a paper on the castle at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with lantern-illustrations.

Alnwick.

Saturday, 25th July, was spent at ALNWICK.

The parish church was described by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne, Canon Mangin, M.A.

Alnwick parish church was probably begun about the beginning of the fourteenth century and took the place of an older structure, of which the only remains are a few stones, sculptured in diaper pattern, built into the wall above the chancel arch, and the bases of some round pillars, discovered buried within the church.

Recent restorations have revealed that the ancient church possessed north and south porches, and a nave with north and south aisles, much narrower than at present. The first step in the reconstruction of the building was the enlargement of the north aisle, and the addition of a clearstorey above the north arcade. The middle of the fifteenth century saw the building of the tower and south porch, the enlargement of the south aisle, and the whole of the present chancel. The arches separating the chancel from its aisles spring from graceful octagonal piers, the capitals of which are elaborately sculptured with leaves, fruit, and rich rope mouldings.

In the chancel aisles are three effigies, one being probably that of Isabel, widow of the last baron de Vesci. The other figures are those of a layman and a clerk.

The chantry of St. Mary was founded by Henry, second earl of Northumberland, William Alnwick, bishop of Lincoln, and others, in the reign of Henry VI. The altar was at the extreme end of the south aisle. Connected with it was a turret containing a small chamber, probably used by the priests officiating at the altar.

The chancel was restored by the first duke of Northumberland in 1781. In 1863 an extensive alteration was made by duke Algernon, at which date the beautiful wood carving on screens and stalls was executed by local craftsmen.

In the vestry is a fine fifteenth-century chest, the front of which is carved with dragons and a hunting scene. There are two mediaeval bells.

Alnwick castle (by permission of the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.) was visited under the guidance of Prof. Hamilton Thompson.

The great fortress of Alnwick belongs to the type of early castle, in which, as at Windsor and a few other places, the mount occurs at a re-entrant angle of the *enceinte* between an outer and inner bailey. The foundation of the castle is attributed to the Norman Gilbert Tison, from whom it passed by marriage to the house of Vesci. It is probable that its early timber defences gave place to stonework in the time of Eustace Fitz John, the husband of Beatrice, daughter of Ivo de Vesci. He died in 1157, and the earliest stonework in the curtain-wall, together with the doorways of the gatehouse on the mount, are certainly not much, if at all, later than this date. The masonry shows general evidence that the whole enclosure was walled about this time. It is also probable that from the beginning the dwelling-house of the castle occupied the mount and was built round the open courtyard to which, then as now, the inner gatehouse gave access; nor did a tower keep or any large house in either of the wards take its place.

After the extinction of the legitimate line of Vesci in 1297, the castle and barony were eventually purchased in 1309 from Antony Bek, bishop

of Durham, by Henry Percy, the head of a family whose chief possessions up to this time lay in Yorkshire. By him (d. 1315) and by his son, Henry, second lord Percy of Alnwick (d. 1352), the castle was repaired and largely rebuilt. The towers upon the curtain, where they have not been rebuilt in modern times, belong to this period, with very large portions of the curtain-wall itself. The most interesting portion of the outer defences is the great gatehouse by which the castle is entered from the town. This, of the usual fourteenth-century type, is covered by a barbican which crossed the inner moat and was protected by an outer ditch. The outer corners of the barbican are corbelled out into square turrets, and above its gateway is a sunken panel in which the Percy lion is carved. The ornamental figures upon the battlements were placed there during the second half of the eighteenth century.

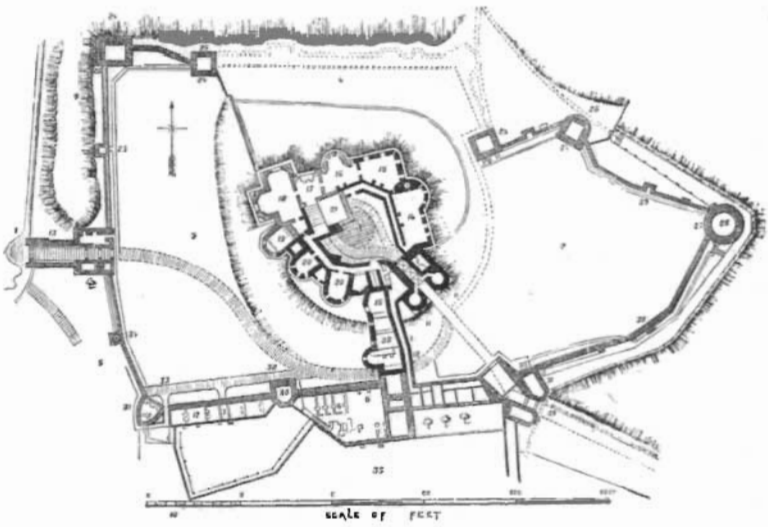


FIG. 16. ALNWICK CASTLE.

The house upon the mount was also entirely remodelled in the fourteenth century. The present house, with its imposing array of towers, although for the most part a nineteenth-century rebuilding, follows the general character of the work of the first Percys, and retains their gatehouse. This, as has been indicated, preserves the earlier gateway: the building, with its half-octagon flanking turrets, closely resembles the gatehouse at Bothal and is of much the same date. Beneath its battlements, as at Bothal, is a fine row of carved shields, and there are some original figures upon the merlons above. In the lateral chambers of the gateway are sunken prison-chambers with trap-doors, as at Newcastle and Warkworth, and, in the right-hand wall of the courtyard beyond the gateway is the triple arched opening of the castle well, a curious and effective piece of design.

The interior of the house underwent a great transformation in the eighteenth century, when, under the first duke of Northumberland, it was remodelled and re-decorated in the taste of the day. The present building, however, is the result of a reconstruction by the fourth duke (d. 1865), who employed Salvin as his architect. At both these periods much was done to the outer walls of the castle: the south and south-west curtains of the outer ward were mostly rebuilt between 1750 and 1786. The domestic buildings and offices on this side date in the main from the later period: the long corridor above the gateway between the outer and inner wards, connecting these buildings with the house on the mount, belongs to Salvin's work. He was also responsible for the stables, riding-school and guest-hall outside the south curtain, and for the Lion gateway through which the gardens are entered upon this side.

The earlier buildings within both wards of the castle were cleared away during the eighteenth-century alterations. The castle chapel stood within the inner ward: Buck's view of the castle shows its gables, but at that date it appears to have been roofless. The present chapel occupies one of the towers on the south-west face of the house.

The town of Alnwick remained unwalled until 1434, in the time of the second earl of Northumberland. The walls then begun appear to have been still in progress in 1445, and the Bondgate tower, at the south entrance of the town, was begun in 1443 and not finished until about 1450. This gatehouse still remains. The entrance to the castle was outside the town wall, which was to the south of the area in front of the barbican and was not extended northward to include the parish church, which thus lay in the suburb between the town and river.

At 2.25 Alnwick abbey and its gatehouse in Alnwick park were described by Prof. Hamilton Thompson.

The abbey of St. Mary, Alnwick, was founded for Premonstratensian canons in 1147 by Eustace Fitz John, and was colonised from Newhouse in Lincolnshire. Of the buildings, only the gatehouse, a quadrangular building of the fifteenth century, remains above ground; but the site was excavated by the late Sir W. H. St. John Hope in 1884. His account of his discoveries was communicated to the Institute during their meeting at Newcastle in that year, and is printed in *Arch. Journ.* xliv, 337–346, and in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2nd ser. xiii, 1–10. The foundations of the cloister buildings are marked out in the turf of the level meadow on the north bank of the Aln where they stood, and reveal a monastic plan of a regular type. The church, like other early Premonstratensian churches, followed the Cistercian type of plan: the quire was aisleless, and there were two chapels on the east side of each arm of the transept, the inner chapels projecting slightly eastward of the outer. A remarkable feature of the general plan was the circular chapter-house, entered through a straight vestibule; no central pillar was found, and the method of its roofing must be left to conjecture.

Hulne.

Hulne Friary was described by Prof. Hamilton Thompson.

The priory of Hulne was founded for Carmelite friars about 1240 by William de Vesci, and was one of their earliest settlements in England. The ruins stand on a hill on the left bank of the Aln, in a picturesque situation

three miles above Alnwick. Still enclosed within their precinct-wall, they afford an unusually complete example of the arrangements of a friary, and excavations by the late Sir W. H. St. John Hope in 1888–9 brought to light many details of buildings which had perished or been transformed by later alterations.

The church and cloister occupied the middle of the area, which was originally entered by a gatehouse in the south-east part of the surrounding wall. The south and west walls of the aisleless church still remain, the present east wall having been built up towards the close of the eighteenth century. To the south of the quire was a vestry, divided from the cloister by a yard and passage serving the stair from the dorter. The latter was on the first floor of the eastern range of cloister buildings. The chapter-house, entered by a vestibule, stood to the east of this range. The ground-floor was originally divided by the vestibule into two chambers, the northernmost of which may have been appropriated to the prior. At the south-east corner of the range a building projected eastwards, with a chamber, probably the warming-house, on the ground-floor, and with the reredorter at its further end.

On the south side of the cloister the north wall of the frater remains standing, and the plan, with that of the adjacent buildings, including the kitchen, has been recovered by excavation. Part of the western cloister building is left, but much of it is covered by a house built on the site in 1776. The cloister extended westward of the line produced from the west front of the church, so that there was a chamber west of the church upon the north side of the area.

The outer court contained a number of buildings and offices: the most important of these was the infirmary hall and chapel, most of which is still left. The fortified tower west of the cloister was built in 1488 by the fourth earl of Northumberland; at this date the precinct wall was also fortified, but its battlements have been destroyed.

Many alterations were made in the buildings when they were converted into a dwelling-house in the sixteenth century. In 1776 the first duke of Northumberland, who built the house on the site of the western range, introduced some details in the taste of the day, including the present eastern and south-western entrances to the precinct, which are remarkable examples of 'Strawberry Hill' Gothic.

Monday, 27th July, was spent at BRINKBURN AND WARKWORTH.

Bothal.

BOTHAL CASTLE was described by Hunter Blair, F.S.A.

The manor of Bothal formed a detached portion of the barony of Bywell. It was probably granted to Guy Baliol, by William Rufus, after the rebellion and consequent forfeiture of Robert Mowbray. Guy's daughter Hawise married William Bertram, lord of Mitford, and took with her as a marriage-portion the manor of Bothal. It was probably soon made an independent fief held in chief of the crown, as in 1166 it was so held by Richard Bertram, a younger brother of Roger Bertram of Mitford. The knoll on the banks of Wansbeck must have been fortified in some fashion by then; but it was not until 1343 that Robert Bertram, the fifth of his race at Bothal, obtained the king's licence to make his manor house there into a castle. This sir Robert's only child Helen married Robert Ogle, the

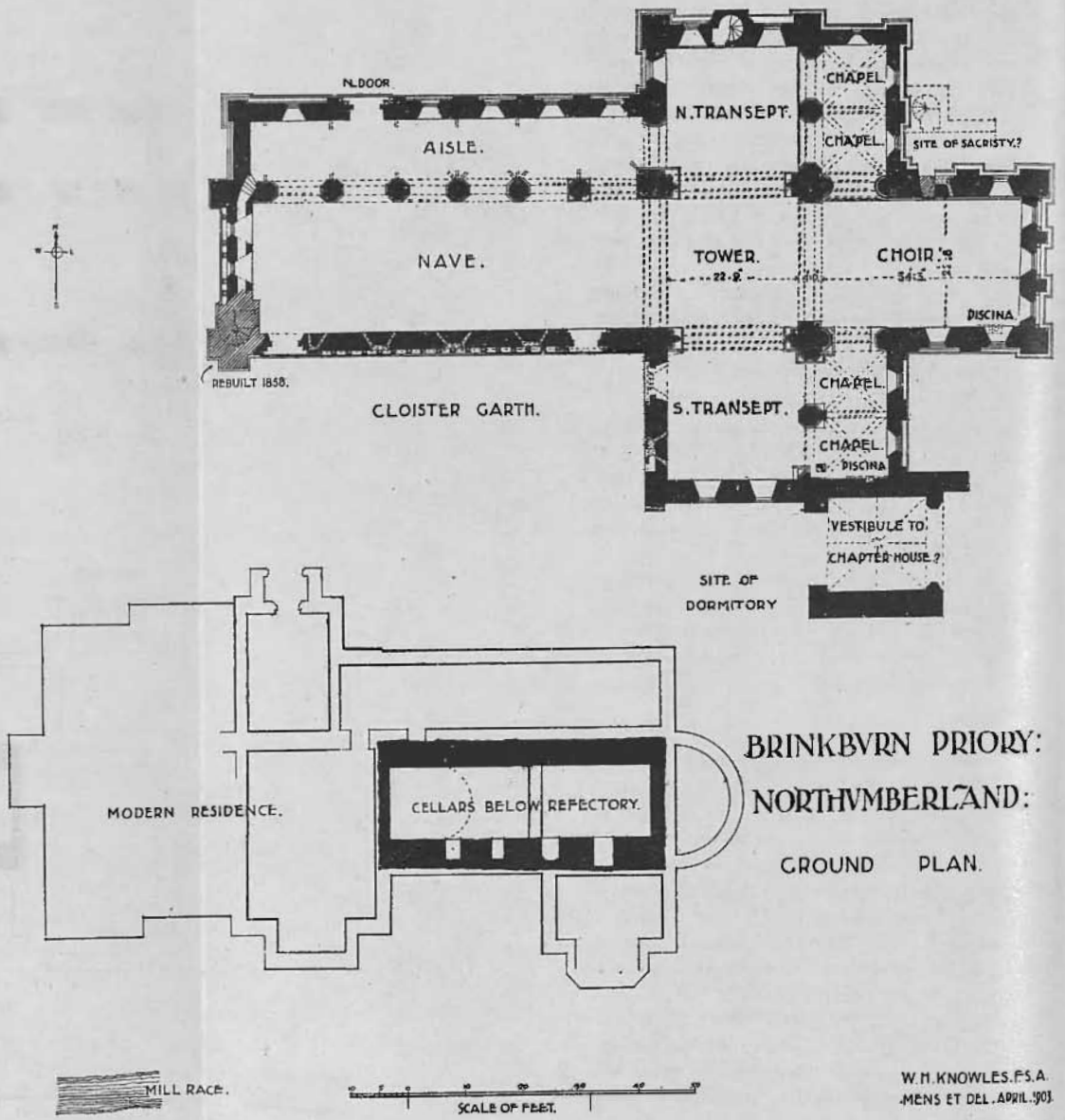

N.DOOR
AISLE.
NAVE.
REBUILT 1858.
CLOISTER GARTH.
N.TRANSEPT.
CHAPEL.
CHAPEL.
SITE OF SACRISTY?
TOWER.
22·2
CHOIR?
34·5
PISCINA.
S.TRANSEPT.
CHAPEL.
CHAPEL.
PISCINA
VESTIBULE TO CHAPTER HOUSE?
SITE OF DORMITORY
MODERN RESIDENCE.
CELLARS BELOW REFECTORY.
BRINKBVRN PRIORY:
NORTHVMBERLAND:
GROUND PLAN.
MILL RACE.
SCALE OF FEET.
W.H.KNOWLES.F.S.A.
MENS ET DEL. APRIL.1903.

FIG. 17.

son of an ancient Northumbrian family. Helen Bertram was married four times, and it was not until the death of her last husband, David Holgrave, in 1405, that her son sir Robert Ogle came into possession of Bothal. He entailed the castle and manor upon his second son John conditionally upon his using on his shield the arms of Ogle and Bertram quarterly. The castle and estate remained with John's descendants, the lords Ogle, until in 1601 the barony fell into abeyance between two heiressess. In 1628 the abeyance was ended in favour of the younger of the two, Catherine and her son, sir William Cavendish, afterwards the celebrated duke of Newcastle: from him it descended through an heiress to its present owner the duke of Portland.

The chief architectural interest of Bothal centres in its noble gatehouse and in the series of armorial shields carved upon it beneath the battlements. The bailey of the castle extends southwards from the gatehouse to the banks of Wansbeck, the curtain following the edge of the acclivity. Around this courtyard were grouped, as usual, the various domestic offices and buildings of the castle. The place was restored about the middle of the last century and replenished partly by the spoils of Cockle Park Tower. Its northward face with its projecting turrets, battlements, shields of arms and stone warriors retains much of its mediaeval appearance, and the old courtyard still maintains its reputation of 1576 for 'fair gardings and orchetts wherein grows all kind of hearbes and flowres.'

The church of St. Andrew at Bothal is a good example of the plain type of thirteenth-century work which prevails in Northumberland, with a well-designed western bell-gable. Originally an aisleless church with transeptal chapels, a north aisle was constructed in the thirteenth century. Towards the end of the fourteenth century, the south aisle was made and the outer walls of the north aisle raised. To this date belongs much of the fragmentary glass in the windows then inserted. The most remarkable feature of the church is the alabaster table-tomb, with effigies, of Ralph, third lord Ogle of Bothal (d. 1513), and his wife Margaret Gascoigne. This is the only tomb of alabaster work in Northumberland: the effigies on the tomb of Sir Ralph Grey (d. 1443) at Chillingham are of alabaster, but the tomb itself is of freestone.

Brinkburn.

Brinkburn Priory was described by Prof. Hamilton Thompson.

The priory of Brinkburn (fig. 17) was founded for Augustinian canons in the reign of Henry I, when William Bertram, lord of Mitford, granted the site to Ralph, a priest of the monastery of St. Mary of the Isle, and his brethren. The actual founder was the mesne tenant, Osbert 'Colutarius,' who was the first builder of the monastery before this grant. The remains situated on the left bank of the Coquet, which here runs through a thickly wooded defile, consist of little more than the church. This, however, is a building of remarkable interest, belonging almost entirely to the closing years of the twelfth century. It consists of an aisleless presbytery of two bays, transept with two eastern chapels in each arm and a low tower above the crossing, and nave of six bays with north aisle. It lay roofless, though otherwise in good preservation, until 1858, when it was restored, and the present high-pitched roofs added: this unfortunately involved the demolition of a sixteenth-century loft or chapel above the presbytery, like that of

which remains survive at Tynemouth. As a fine and imposing example of the work of its period, the church has few rivals in the north of England, and the mingling of Romanesque with Gothic forms throughout it, especially in such compositions as the north doorway and the west front, is remarkable. As at Bolton, Lanercost, etc. no south aisle was added to the church. The tomb-slab of one of the priors, William, bishop of Clonmacnoise, and suffragan of the bishop of Durham (d. 1483), may be noted in the eastern part of the church. A modern house has been built on the site of the southern portion of the cloister, and only fragments of the eastern range of buildings are left, including the slype or parlour adjoining the south transept.

Warkworth.

WARKWORTH CASTLE was described by C. R. Peers, C.B.E. M.A. F.S.A.

Warkworth is situated on the right bank of the river Coquet about one and a half miles from its mouth, and is almost surrounded by a bend of the river. The castle stands astride the narrow neck of land in order to protect the town from an attack on the only assailable side—the high tableland stretching towards the south.

In Norman times the castle was a mount-and-bailey stronghold with timbered defences; the mound was raised at the narrowest part of the peninsula and had a base-court on the level ground towards the south. About 1270 the castle was rebuilt in stone with a hall, kitchen and other domestic buildings against the west curtain-wall. In the south wall is a fine main gateway flanked by multangular towers. Against the curtain-wall to the west of the gatehouse is a chapel with access from the hall, and on the east side a fine tower known as the Grey Mare's Tail: its five external faces are each pierced by giant cross-loops each sixteen feet long and extending through the two storeys of the tower. These defensive openings may be equalled but certainly not excelled elsewhere.

Probably this castle had a shell keep, but about 1400 a new keep was built upon the old mound. It is noticeable in that it combines the features of a fortress and a private residence. On plan it is a square with chamfered angles; from the centre of each side there are semi-octagon projections. The keep contains a second chapel, and stretching across the bailey from east to west are the foundations of a collegiate church, which was never completed. The hall received important additions in the course of the fifteenth century, when the present porch with upper storey was built, and the turret containing a new stair to the great chamber inserted in the south-east angle of the building.

The castle was the home of Shakespeare's famous Percy Hotspur. It has been taken over by H.M. Office of Works, since when the moat has been excavated and much good work done in repairing the fabric.

At 8.45 in the lecture theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. Peers read the following paper on Iona and Northumbria, with lantern-illustrations:

Twenty-four years ago, at the Nottingham meeting of the Institute, I laid before its members a description of a group of churches connected more or less directly with the mission of St. Augustine to Britain. If I were once more to attempt that task, I should, except in the notable case of St. Augustine's abbey at Canterbury, have little to add beyond such corrections as must

necessarily accrue in the course of years. It is therefore with some sense of continuity that after a regrettably long break in what was once a close connexion with the Institute, I come before you again with a paper on some aspects of another Christian mission, that established by Irish influence in Scotland, whence with Iona as a centre it penetrated into Northumbria in the first half of the seventh century.

Two aspects of the story present themselves to us, and the first is summarised by the comment that whereas Augustine came directly from Rome, Columba did not. So it happened that when in 634 Aidan came to Northumbria at Oswald's bidding, he came as a representative of an older order of things than Augustine did when he landed in Kent in 597. Irish Christianity, with its fifth-century origin, had been cut off from the centres of Christian organisation by the waves of northern heathendom which in Britain submerged the relics of the Roman occupation. The barrier was for the time impassable, and Celtic Christianity holding the tradition it had received found, when contact was once more possible, that fashions had changed and that orthodoxy now wore a different garb. To us, after thirteen centuries, the quartodeciman Easter and the tonsure of St. John seem no insurmountable obstacles, but it was otherwise when Wilfrid disputed with Colman at the synod of Whitby in the year of the Yellow Death.

We see that Rome the orthodox must have prevailed over out-of-date provincialisms, but the stout upholders of these same provincialisms against a none too accommodating officialdom felt that their carefully preserved traditions were at stake, and that no compromise was possible. So it happened that a partial secession was the result of the verdict given against them in 664, and *pro tanto* the Irish element in Northumbrian Christianity was weakened. But many who had been trained in Aidan's school accommodated themselves to the change, and that there was nothing like a separation between the Scotic and Anglian establishments is abundantly clear from the records.

The echoes of these disputes must soon have died down, and have left to later ages no visible trace: as antiquaries we shall find little to linger over here. The balance of interest has gone over for us to matters then uncontroversial, of which we may fortunately form our own opinions at first hand. The arts of nations, like their fortunes, rise and fall like waves, and though the causes may be uncertain, the results will speak for themselves and provide landmarks and standards of comparison to illustrate the course of history more surely than any written document. The chronicler may successfully misrepresent his country's history and his own opinions, but with the craftsman it is not so; his hand bewrayeth him.

It so happens that at the period we have to consider the northern nations, in the matter of the arts, were at the crest of a wave. The seventh and eighth centuries, for Scandinavia, Britain and Ireland, were productive of an art which though not of the highest quality must for its beauty of line and decorative sense command our unqualified admiration. It was an adoptive, not an indigenous art, and its sources of origin were not one but many. All its elements were pre-Christian, but in Northumbria its introduction was the direct result of the revival of Christianity, for which Iona was responsible.

As seen on the Northumbrian monuments four factors may be distinguished. Of these the first is that art of flowing curves and trumpet spirals, which

started among the barbarians of eastern Europe, and spreading westwards, came to Britain in the first century B.C. with some Gaulish tribesmen retreating before the Roman advance. The Roman occupation of Britain drove it still further, and it survived beyond the limits of that occupation in Ireland and Scotland. From Ireland again, in its last phases, it returned to Britain with the Christian missionaries and lingered till the end of the eighth century, after which its characteristic forms cease to appear.

Side by side, and closely connected with it, the interlacing ornament which is common to all Mediterranean peoples, and commends itself naturally to the less advanced races by reason of its intricacy and ingenuity, had been brought to a great perfection by the Celtic craftsmen of Ireland, and spread thence to Scotland and Britain generally. Through varying phases it continued as an element of decoration long after the time with which we are dealing, and indeed is still used in our own day, not wholly as a mere revival.

The third element is of more complex origin, being the descendant of the great arts of Greece, strongly tinged with Oriental motives, and from its centres in the Near East gradually spreading over the lands from which the power of Rome had receded before the northern nations. The revival of Christianity in Britain gave it the immediate cause of entry here, and though for its higher forms the conditions were inadequate, certain decorative elements made a lasting impression.

Finally there must be taken into account the arts of the Anglian settlers, and this is a somewhat difficult task. When they came to our shores they can hardly be said to have a distinctive art of their own. Indeed of all the tribes who came to Britain during the period of the Teutonic immigration only one, the Jutes, can be said to rise above mediocrity in this respect—and we have not to do with the Jutes here in Northumbria. But inasmuch as it is to Anglo-Saxon craftsmen that we must owe the bulk of our early monuments, their skill if not their powers of design must be taken into account.

To apply these facts to the matter which I am attempting to put before you, an estimate of the influences of Iona on Northumbria, it will clearly appear that we may assign to her, without reserve, the late-Celtic element with a certain proportion, though not all, of the interlacing work—in fact what we may call the Irish element. To the Greco-Oriental art she can lay no claim, and it need not be said that the Teutonic element is alien to her.

The course of history will suggest that the Irish influence is likely to be on the wane from an early period. The interval between Aidan's coming and the synod of Whitby is only 30 years, and the general trend of events will show increasing intercourse with the European continent and with Rome. The Augustinian mission, though temporarily eliminated from the north at the death of King Edwin in 633, gradually spread northwards again, and in 678 an archbishop of Canterbury, and he Theodore of Tarsus, was in Northumbria. Add to this the influence of men like Wilfrid and Benedict Biscop, and in later days the Venerable Bede, and on the other hand the decline of the arts and of learning in Ireland in the eighth century and the rise of the school of York under Alcuin, and it will readily appear that Rome, for our present purpose embodying the classic tradition, is to prevail against the Celt once more in Britain.

It will not however do to underrate the strength and extent of the first wave of Irish influence. The number of monastic settlements founded in

Northumbria was very considerable, and the energy displayed was great. The external form of these settlements was very different from those to which we are accustomed. A number of small buildings irregularly grouped together, but tending to be set round a central space in which the church stood, offers no great scope for architectural effect, nor indeed does anything lead us to expect that the Irish building tradition was other than the simplest. Mos Scottorum in the seventh century stood for wooden buildings, though plain structures of rough stonework must always have been common. One thing however has remained in witness of their origin, namely, their sites along the coast. Mission stations as they were, their eremitic ideal had its wonted effect, and Coldingham, Tynemouth, Lindisfarne, Hartlepool and Whitby followed in their choice of site the fashion of their Irish prototypes. Architecturally, therefore, we must not look for any marked characteristics to influence Northumbrian masons. And it must further be remembered that the claustral monastic plan was very probably not in existence, even in the country of St. Benedict, at the time, and that monasteries, wherever constructed, would probably consist of irregularly set groups of dwellings. There was on this side nothing to modify or to withstand the influence of Rome.

I must add one more consideration before bringing to your notice such relics as have come down to us from the time and may serve to illustrate its history. It will be seen from the foregoing that the art of Northumbria was an introduced art, and not one that had grown out of the soil. Whether such an art will take root and develop on lines of its own depends on a variety of circumstances. It may improve on its models or it may not. Let us say at once that in Northumbria it did not take root in the full sense. Though such splendid monuments as the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses, and the Lindisfarne gospel book, would seem to contradict such a statement, they do not in fact do so. Their date can be placed with reasonable certainty at the end of the seventh or the beginning of the eighth centuries, and from that time the story is one of progressive loss of skill in design and workmanship. Let any one examine the cross-shaft in Auckland church to see how the Bewcastle model has suffered in the copying. In judging of such monuments as have come down to us, we may safely conclude that the best are the earliest.

Now it happens that in Northumbria the course of events has supplied us with a very useful base on which we may rest our theories. The story of these northern monasteries has one common feature, that they were founded in the seventh century, destroyed in the ninth century, in the Danish invasions, and not revived for more than two hundred years, and then in a very different form. Consequently, where the site of such a monastery can be identified, and where it has the additional good fortune—a much rarer thing—to have remained practically free from later occupation, it may be assumed that what is found on an exploration of the site may claim to belong to a period from the middle of the seventh to the middle of the ninth centuries, the majority of the objects being presumably of the later part of this period of time.

I shall take the bulk of my illustrations from two sites with which I have been personally connected, namely Lindisfarne and Whitby, the former founded in 634, the latter in 657.

In 1833, during the course of digging in a site 150 yards SE. of the church

of St. Hilda at Hartlepool, a number of burials were found lying north and south, not east and west, with flat stones both under and above their heads. Some were inscribed and marked with a cross, and some were plain, and though the accounts differ, it seems fair to conclude that those under the heads were plain and those above inscribed. Only a few of these stones, it seems, have survived, and two of them are in the Black Gate Museum at Newcastle. The majority were plain rectangles, but one at least was circular, and all were carefully dressed on one face and rough on the other.

The ornament on these stones is of a simple character and does not go beyond interlacings. None of the late-Celtic ornament appears on them, but another Northumbrian monument, and one made by Anglian craftsmen, if Aldred's colophon is to be believed, will show this ornament in its full contemporary phase.

Much of the ornament of the Lindisfarne Gospels is too intricate to be suitable for stone carving and it is perhaps not surprising that its forms are of rare occurrence on crosses and the like. The characteristic bird-interlacings, however, do appear as a cross-shaft at Aberlady.

A considerable number of ornamented cross-shafts have been found at Lindisfarne, and provide a suggestive sequence.

At Whitby, curiously enough, nearly all the cross-shafts found are quite plain except for a beading round the edges, and several have had inscriptions on the head. There is however one exception—a fragment of a finely carved animal decoration, which may well be early.

While Whitby has been rather unproductive of carved stones, it has produced a number of metal and other small objects to which Lindisfarne can afford no parallel. And in the first place it may be useful to mention that of some hundred coins found, nearly all of them the small pieces commonly call d stycas struck by the kings of Northumbria, the majority date from the reign of Ethelred II, 841–850, while the earliest is of Aldfrid, 685–705, and the latest of Osberht, 849–867. There are some dozen silver sceattas, which are generally considered to be of the seventh century. The incidence of date in these datable objects may suggest the right assignment of other not dated things found with them.

I foresee the objection 'What had Christianity to do with all this renascence of art, seeing that the heathen Scandinavians, and, to come nearer home, the Scots and Irish, were already producing works of conspicuous merit?' The answer is, little in fact, but much in circumstance. Britain was still suffering from the artistic bankruptcy of decadent and retreating Rome and her resources were dried up and needed external impulse to accumulate once more. The needed impulse came from the Christian West, and paved the way for fuller endowment from the Christian East. Iona is here the forerunner, although she soon had to give place to better equipped influences. Her praise must be that she made the rest possible, and it is not fancy to see in the subsequent course of our arts the fineness and subtlety of her Celtic craftsmen giving a distinction to the Anglo-Saxon design to which it could never have otherwise attained.

[Note. A rather special new interest is given to the above article by the publication in 1927 of W. Douglas Simpson's *The Historical Saint Columba* (Milne & Hutchinson, Aberdeen). The writer seeks to establish, and I think with some success, the facts that Dalriadan (or Irish) and Pictish (or native Caledonian) Christianity were entirely

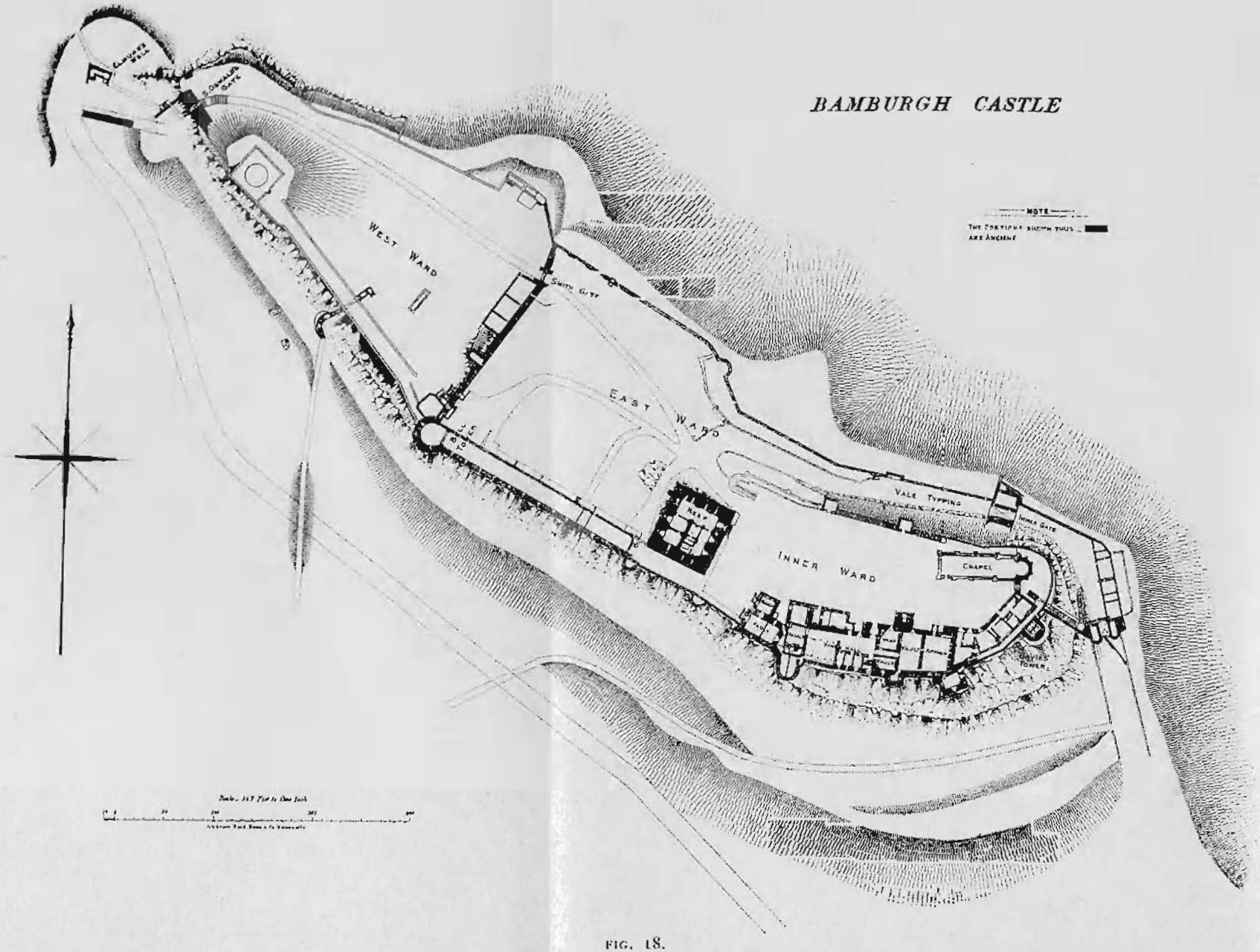


FIG. 18.

Reproduced by permission from the *Northumberland County History*.

distinct, and that St. Columba was almost exclusively concerned with the former—that of his own countrymen in their colony of Dalriada (Argyll). The old tradition that St. Columba was in any real sense the apostle of Scotland as a whole is now shown to rest on a very flimsy foundation. It is emphatically for St. Ninian that such a claim can properly be made. The Picts possessed an art of their own which was distinct from that of the Irish. On English history this has little bearing—no one doubts the influence of Iona toward the south and east—but it makes necessary a very considerable modification of the early church story of Scotland.—IAN C. HANNAH.]

Bamburgh.

Tuesday, 28th July, was spent at BAMBURGH and DUNSTANBURGH.

BAMBURGH CASTLE (fig. 18) was described by Parker Brewis, M.A. F.S.A.

Our knowledge of early man at Bamburgh has been carried back to a remote period by the discoveries of Mr. Francis Buckley, who in 1922 found pigmy flints of the Tardenois type at Budle Crags and elsewhere in the district. These flints are evidence of the earliest occupation of the area by man and date about 10,000 years B.C.[1] Beaker and other Bronze Age pottery have also been found in the neighbourhood of Bamburgh; these may be dated between 1000 and 2000 years B.C.[2]

It is probable that this site was occupied by both the Tardenois and the Beaker people, for Bamburgh castle is built upon a rock which forms a natural stronghold recognised as such from early times. It had steep approaches on all sides but vast accumulations of blown sand on the seaward side of the rock now make the cliff less precipitous.

The first fortress on the site of which we have historic knowledge, indeed the earliest English stronghold mentioned by the chroniclers, is that built at Bamburgh about A.D. 547 by Ida, an English chieftain. Upon this basaltic rock he established a line of English kings, that played a prominent part during a decisive period of our early history. To them we owe our English name, for though the supreme power of the island eventually passed to monarchs of Saxon descent, and the highest ecclesiastical dignitary takes his title from Canterbury, the chief city of the Jutish kingdom of Kent, yet the English name retains the proud pre-eminence won for it by the kings of Bernicia seated at Bamburgh.

The area of the rock is nearly five acres, quite large enough for a town of Ida's time. No doubt the early royal burgh was palace, town and stronghold all in one, but in Norman times the castle occupied the whole area of the rock. In 1095 Robert Mowbray the third Norman earl of Northumberland refused to appear when summoned to the court of the Red King. Rufus besieged Bamburgh but being unable to take it by storm, built a wooden castle, called the Evil Neighbour, to blockade it. Mowbray escaped to Tynemouth, where he was captured, brought back and exhibited a prisoner outside Bamburgh castle which his wife still held. By threatening to put out the earl's eyes if the castle were not immediately surrendered Rufus obtained possession of Bamburgh castle, which remained in the hands of the crown, except for short intervals, for centuries.

Of pre-Norman or Norman castles nothing now remains—the earliest portion of the present structure is the keep, built by Henry II (1154–89). Henry's high-handed resumption of the earldom of Northumberland in 1158 naturally caused him to anticipate resentment on the part of the Scots, and

[1] *Pro. Soc. Antiq. N/C. 3rd series*, vol. x, p. 319.

[2] *Arch. Ael. 4th series*, vol. v, pp. 13-25.

the necessity of increasing the defences of his northern frontier. Among other things he built the keeps of Bamburgh (building in 1164) and Newcastle (1172–1177); the former is rather the larger of the two on plan, being 69 feet by 61 feet against 62 feet by 56 feet for Newcastle, but the keep at Bamburgh is 20 feet less in height than that at Newcastle. The battlements and upper portions of both are modern—moreover in the case of Bamburgh the whole keep has been refaced with ashlar externally and so altered internally that it is frequently difficult to say what is original.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth the governorship of Bamburgh passed into the hands of the Forsters and in the reign of James I (1603–25) they became owners of the castle. In 1715 General Forster, the military leader of the Northumbrian Jacobites, was taken prisoner. According to tradition his sister Dorothy Forster rode to London, obtained the impression of the key of his cell at Newgate gaol and contrived his escape. The Forsters allowed the castle and their estates to fall into decay. In 1704 the castle and estates were purchased by lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, who, dying in 1720, bequeathed it to charitable purposes—hence the Crewe trustees who figure so largely in the later history of the castle.

In 1758 Dr. John Sharp was appointed a trustee of the Crewe estates and found a large surplus of revenues. Part of this surplus he devoted to making the ruins of Bamburgh castle habitable and fit for housing charities which he originated. On account of the exposed position of the castle and the soft stone used, much of his work weathered rapidly and has been mistaken for mediaeval military architecture. It would appear that in the middle of the eighteenth century Bamburgh castle was a mere ruin mainly covered with blown sand, which had choked up the keep. This state of affairs had existed for so long that when, in 1770,[1] Dr. John Sharp removed the sand from the keep and found the well it was regarded as a discovery. Likewise, when, in 1773, part of the upper ward was cleared, revealing the foundation of St. Peter's Chapel, founded by Henry II and claimed to be the site of the first ecclesiastical building in Northumberland, this again was looked upon as a discovery by Dr. John Sharp. It is to the Sharp family as Crewe trustees that the keep owes its preservation, for a letter written by Dr. John Sharp states that in 1757 part of the keep was ready to fall down but that his father, Dr. Thomas Sharp, in that year had it 'supported, merely because it had been a sea mark for ages.'[2] The Sharps as Crewe trustees did considerable work at Bamburgh, but much of it usually assigned to Dr. Thomas Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, son of the archbishop of York, was in reality done by his son, Dr. John Sharp, who also was archdeacon of Northumberland. The Sharps are apt to be confused, for there were not only two who were archdeacons of Northumberland but also two named Thomas of whom one only was an archdeacon. There were three who held the living of Bamburgh and there were three who were Crewe trustees. Dr. Thomas Sharp found the keep a crumbling ruin and buttressed it up to preserve a landmark for navigators. His son Dr. John Sharp, *circa* 1765–70, made the keep into a residence for the Crewe trustees[3] and doubtless it was he who refaced it with ashlar.

[1] Grose, *Antiquities* 1785, iv, pp. 56–8.

[2] *Life of Archbishop Sharp*, vol. ii, App. iii. 269.

[3] Pennant, *Tour in Scotland* 1769. 5th Ed. i, p. 44. Grose, *Antiquities* and Mackenzie's *History of Northumberland*, vol. i, p. 409.

The inscription on the cenotaph in Bamburgh parish church sets out that the Venerable John Sharp, D.D., archdeacon of Northumberland, 'after rendering the ruins of Bamburgh castle habitable, first established a free school and dispensary, and also formed a permanent arrangement for the preservation of the lives and the relief of the distress of shipwrecked mariners.' This Dr. John Sharp had notes and drawings made of the state in which he found the castle and the work he did to it. He died in 1792 and in that year he presented the drawings and notes to a well-known antiquary of the period named King. One wishes it were possible to consult these documents but unfortunately they are lost. King sounds a wise note of warning when he states that 'Bishop Crewe's Charity was applied to make that great change in the whole appearance which now deceives the eye of the antiquary.'[1]

If a quarter of a century after Dr. John Sharp's work was done it deceived the eye of the antiquary, now, after time's softening hand has been at work for one and a half centuries, it also deceives the eye of the modern archaeologist, who mistakes Dr. John Sharp's work *circa* 1770 for mediaeval military architecture. For example, the existing ground floor entrance to the keep cannot be of the time of Henry II. Some archaeologists who admit that the masonry of this doorway is eighteenth-century work yet claim that it occupies the position of the original entrance. In support of this theory they point to the thickening of the wall where the door is and the fact that it is shown on the sixteenth-century plan in the British Museum. Against this theory are the facts that keeps of the period usually had no entrance on the ground floor, that excavations in front of this doorway have revealed no trace of a ditch or other outer defence, and that King states 'that it seems as if there originally was another entrance to this castle (keep), up a flight of steps outside to a door where the large window now is on the south-west side,'[2] i.e. into the armoury.

In 1894 the castle was purchased by the first Baron Armstrong, and he and his successor converted it into a stately residence. Their architect, the late Charles Ferguson, had exceptional opportunities of investigating the structure of the castle. He believed that the whole keep has been refaced with ashlar, thus accounting for the extraordinary plinth surrounding it,[3] also for the 'rather uncertain style of architecture'[4] of the present main doorway into the keep.

The principal historians of the great fortress of Bamburgh are George T. Clark and Cadwallader J. Bates. The reader is referred to their accounts and recommended to regard the present notes as supplementing these earlier records. Clark's account appeared in the *Archaeological Journal* vol. xlvi, pp. 93–113, 1889. Bates's account first appeared in '*Border Holds*,' 1891. *Arch. Ael.*, second series, vol. xiv, pp. 223–282, and was reprinted with some additions in the *Northumberland County History*, vol. i, 1893. Both writers seem to have been puzzled by the base of the keep and various other features. Neither appears to have realised how much of the present masonry was the work of the Crewe trustees.

The finest mediaeval masonry left is a vault with ten chamfered ribs, under the Captain's Hall. The west wall of the Captain's lodging, with two window

[1] King, *Munimenta antiqua*. 1804. iii, pp. 220–24.
[2] ibid.
[3] A section of the plinth is given in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xlvi, p. 107.
[4] *Northb. Co. Hist.* vol. i, p. 62.

openings, also escaped the Crewe trustees' 'restoration,' as did a portion of the base of the inner gate tower, the base of the clock tower and a few other portions, but in most cases only the cores of the walls are mediaeval. The two semi-cylindrical turrets in the curtain south of the keep have been entirely reconstructed, and so also must have been 'the outer gatehouse with slender round towers on either side of the entrance'[1] for, even allowing for artistic licence, they are not as shown in Buck's view of 1728, and a sixteenth-century plan of Bamburgh[2] shows that in the reign of queen Elizabeth the gatehouse was rectangular towards the field.

Buck's view shows the state of the ruins of Bamburgh castle before the Crewe trustees began work on it. Grose's two views, *Antiquities*, New Ed. vol. iv, drawn one in 1771 and the other in 1773, show the state after the keep had been made into a residence. S. H. Grimm's view from the south-east (reproduced in *Border Holds*) was made *c.* 1786 after most of the Crewe trustees' work was done and shows the semi-cylindrical towers flanking the main entrance.

When from reality we turn to romance we find that this rock holds an equally high place in legendary history, for it is claimed that Bamburgh is the fair fortress of 'Joyous Garde,'[3] where Sir Launcelot of the Lake feasted the knights of the round table. There is also a local legend concerning the well, viz. that of the Laidley worm of Spindlestone. It sets out that once upon a time a princess of Bamburgh castle was by her evil stepmother transformed into a loathsome worm that threatened to ruin the North country. The spell could not be broken until some one kissed the worm. Her brother came,

'He met the worm
And gave her kisses three;
She crept into a hole a worm
But out stept a laydie.'

The released princess returned to Bamburgh castle and the evil stepmother was turned into a toad and consigned to the bottom of the well.

The parish church of Bamburgh is dedicated to St. Aidan, the first bishop of Northumbria, 635–651.

We learn from the Venerable Bede that Aidan had a church at Bamburgh; it was probably built of wood and may or may not have stood upon the present site—however, there is no evidence of a pre-conquest church here.

It is remarkable that no fragments of an Anglian grave cross have been found on a site where one would expect so many such memorials to have been set up.

The earliest portion of the present edifice appears to be the south end of the east wall of the north transept which contains an original round-headed window and dates towards the end of the twelfth century. Apparently

(1 Prof. Hamilton Thompson is responsible for the following:
'There was an old fellow named Brewis
Who said "What we've all got to do is
To determine the date
Of this dubious gate
Whose secret is now where Lord Crewe is."')

2 Cotton M.S. Aug. 11. 2. Brit. Mus.

3 Dalzell, *Fragments of Scotish History*, p. 28.

there was a complete stone church of that period. The first addition was an aisle on the north side; it is divided from the nave by an arcade of four bays, the eastern bay being narrower than the other three. The next addition was the south aisle with four bays of equal size; although but little later than the north aisle, it is of inferior workmanship.

A fire occurred in the church 1300–1304, after which the south aisle was restored and widened, the transepts lengthened; owing to this alteration the clearstorey windows are now under the roof of the south aisle.

About the same time as the building of the south aisle, a tower was added at the west end. It opens into the nave and two western extensions of each aisle by arches, the details of which correspond in the main with those of the aisle arcades. The upper stage of the tower is modern, and a good deal of the outside of it and the church has been refaced, thus obliterating all external traces of a doorway, indications of which are visible on the inside, between the two western windows of the north aisle. Most of the window tracery is also modern.

The charm of the church is its chancel. This would appear to have been built about 1230, though the chancel arch is earlier, corresponding in detail with that at the east end of the north aisle.

Bamburgh church was appropriated to the priory of Nostel, Yorkshire, passing into its hands in 1228. Monasteries seldom spent much on appropriated churches, on the contrary usually regarding them as a source of revenue for their own maintenance. The chancel was the only part of the fabric for which the monastery was responsible, the rest of the church being the property of the parish. But, owing to the requirements of the subordinate establishment of the house of Nostel at Bamburgh, the chancel became a stately addition to the fabric, and the prior may be credited with supplying the funds for its erection. It stands upon a contemporary crypt, the purpose of which was the safe custody and exhibition of relics, a great source of revenue.

The crypt was used as a vault by the Forster family—then became filled with sand. It was only rediscovered in 1837. It then contained the remains of the famous Dorothy Forster and of Ferdinando, who was shot by Sir John Fenwick in the streets of Newcastle, and whose helmet, sword and gauntlets hang in the chancel above. Also the remains of General Forster with two dates upon his coffin: the first, 1715, refers to a mock burial which was carried out upon his escape from prison; the second being 1738.

The chancel is lighted by fifteen lancet windows framed in a fine walled arcading. On the north side there are only four, a pair at the east end and a pair at the west; on the south side are eight similarly arranged. Beneath the western pair of lancets were low side windows, but that on the south side has been built up externally. At the east end of the south side is a small piscina, with a three-seated sedilia. There is a door at the centre of the south side, which was probably original, but had been built up and a new one made in the same place about a century ago for the use of the Crewe trustees who had seats in the chancel.

Immediately to the east of this doorway is a monumental recess, of a later date than the chancel. It has a pointed segmental arch with a hood mould which dates about 1320. The recess contains an effigy of a knight in armour partly of chain-mail and partly of plate; on his head he wears an acutely

pointed bascinet from which depends a chain-mail tippet or camil covering the neck and shoulders; the head rests on a pillow held by two kneeling angels; the body armour is concealed by a tight-fitting surcoat charged with a bend diapered, the sword on the sinister side has a disc pommel and upturned quillons, the feet are protected with solarets and rest upon a crouching lion, the spurs have rowels showing that the effigy cannot well be earlier than 1320, the same date as that of the recess. There is no shield and no record as to whom is represented. The legs are crossed and there is a popular tradition that this indicates that the knight had been to the crusades—but like most such traditions it is merely founded upon fancy.

Dunstanburgh.

DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE (fig. 19) was described by G. Hunter Blair.

The castle of Dunstanburgh stands on the northern part of a rugged headland of basalt, forming the eastern end of the basaltic ridge, which, stretching across Northumberland, here ends precipitously at the sea.

Nothing is known of the Anglian 'burgh' or of the Dunstan who gave it his name; the name only remains to tell us that the place was once an English stronghold. Unlike the many other castles, towers and peles of Northumberland, Dunstanburgh was not built as a bulwark of the northern march towards Scotland. Its historic interest lies in its connexion with the two great popular leaders, earl Simon of Leicester and earl Thomas of Lancaster, and in the sieges it sustained as a Lancastrian hold during the Wars of the Roses.

From the time of Henry I, the manor of Dunstan, forming part of the small barony of Embleton or Stamford, was held by a local family called, from their early office of sheriff, le Viscount. The heiress of this family in 1256 sold the barony to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, who had many friends amongst the northern baronage and may possibly have acquired this remote and solitary rock as a place of refuge in case of need. Any plans he may have formed for its fortification were never carried out owing to his defeat and death at Evesham in 1265. His forfeited earldom, including the barony of Embleton with its manor of Dunstan, was granted by Henry III to his younger son, Edmund, called Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, whose son and successor, earl Thomas of Lancaster, began to build a castle upon the rock in the year 1313: it is to him we owe the great gatehouse and the south curtain-wall which still stands magnificent in ruin. The earl must have planned his fortress on a great scale, but his defeat at the battle of Boroughbridge and his subsequent execution put an effectual stop to his plans. His honours, forfeited to the crown, were restored in 1324 by Edward II to the earl's younger brother, Henry of Lancaster, whose granddaughter Blanche carried the duchy and honours of Lancaster to John of Gaunt. The latter seems to have taken much interest in Dunstanburgh, and when he was in Northumberland in 1380, visited the castle and gave personal directions to his constable and master mason as to the work to be done. He turned the gatehouse into a 'donjon' by building up both the entrance archways. He also made a new gateway to the west, complete with barbican, vaulted gatehouse and drawbridge, besides building an inner ward with curtain-wall, gateway, chapel and kitchen. This inner ward was remarkably small, about a quarter of an acre in extent, whilst the castle itself enclosed no less than ten acres. On the accession of Henry IV the duchy of

FIG. 19.

Reproduced by permission from the *Northumberland County History*.

Lancaster, including Dunstanburgh, was vested in the crown. The accounts of the duchy contain very detailed reports of the work done on the castle from the time of earl Thomas onwards; after coming to the crown it seems to have been kept in good repair but no works of any importance were added. During the wars of the Roses the castle was once and again besieged by the Yorkists. After the battle of Northampton in 1260, queen Margaret took refuge there, and the Egyngclough tower at the east end of the south curtain is sometimes called after her. After the battle of Hexham in 1464, Dunstanburgh was taken by storm and the victorious earl of Warwick kept the feast of St. John Baptist within its walls. With the accession of the house of Tudor, the history of the castle becomes merely a record of its gradual dismantling and decay.

To-day the ruins stand nobly on the isolated hill; the great gatehouse forming the later donjon with its two huge circular bows and lofty turrets, the south curtain running eastwards to the narrow cleft in the cliffs, known as Egyngclough, with the tower above it, still bear witness to the splendid work of the masons of earl Thomas.

The new gateway and inner bailey, the work of John of Gaunt, have mostly perished, their foundations alone remaining. The seaward wall on the east is in little better state, but the tower, called after John Lilburn, constable in 1325, still stands four-square guarding the postern gate and the steep western approach.

Newcastle.

Wednesday, 29th July, was spent at NEWCASTLE and TYNEMOUTH.

St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, was described by Harold Oswald.

St. Andrew's, which is traditionally the oldest church in Newcastle, is one of three parochial chapels within the walls which were (and in some ways still are) subject to the parish church of St. Nicholas (now the cathedral), the other two being S. John's and All Saints'.

The building is first mentioned in the chartulary of Tynemouth priory in 1218. The registers begin in 1597 and a silver chalice (still used on festivals) bears the date 1571, though there is a discrepancy between the hall mark on one part of the cup and this date. Perhaps the replacing of a worn lip may account for it.

The building consists of tower, nave with aisles and transepts, south porch, north porch chapel, chancel with small south vestry, besides modern vestries.

The core of the church is transitional (1175) and the nave was from the beginning of its present length and aisled. St. Andrew's is therefore one of the very few parish churches in the north so planned at this early date. Norham was similar. The first chancel was not nearly so long as the present one. It has been extended once, if not twice. The lower stages of the tower are also transitional and formed part of the first church.

The nave arcade on the south side (except at the transept) remains as built, but that on the north side has been tampered with by the cutting away of two bays and the substitution of a pointed arch for a gallery erected over the north aisle in 1788. This was removed and the arcade restored in 1866.

The original aisles were narrow—processional—the inner wall of the south porch defines their breadth. The transepts were probably added:

as two string courses, still in situ, showing that the roof over the north aisle was continued at one time at least as far as the wall of the chancel arch.

The transitional chancel arch has zigzag ornament and banded nook shafts and is very high for its width. From the following facts it seems clear that the arch has been raised to about one and a half times its original height.

1. The middle section of the jamb moulds and shafts on each side are of more modern stone.
2. The walling above the arch appears disturbed.
3. The walling at the sides of the arch appears to have been similarly disturbed.
4. The line of an old roof which is visible on the outside parapet wall above the roof over this arch is at such an angle that the arch as now existing would not have been 'closed in' by a roof of such a pitch.
5. The line of the high pitched roof, evident on a photograph of the east end taken before the 1866 restoration, confirms this.

The old south transept, which had a fine rectilinear south window, was completely demolished and replaced by the present imitation Norman work in 1844 by John Dobson, a local architect.

The north transept is original, late thirteenth-century work of somewhat uninteresting character.

The chancel was lengthened to its present extent probably after the middle of the thirteenth century, as the south window near the altar has tracery of this date. The east window was similar to it.

The east wall of the chancel was rebuilt in 1866 and the new work was a copy of the old, but when it was destroyed one of the evidences of the original pitch of the chancel roof was removed. The side walls were lower than at present, as there was a high pitched roof originally.

There is also a vestry porch on the south side of the chancel which appears to be of early thirteenth-century work.

The chantry of the Holy Trinity, or north porch, was built before 1387, as it was founded by Sir Aymer de Athol, who buried his wife there, and she died before that date. He erected an altar to the Trinity at the foot of her grave. He was buried there after his death in 1403 and the matrix of the brass which was placed over the tomb remains. The last remnant of the brass (Sir Aymer's feet resting on a leopard) is in the castle keep museum. The matrix (11 ft. 3 ins. by 4 ft. 6 ins.) is unusually large and the brass must have been a fine work. (The famous Thornton brass at All Saints' is only 7 ft. 5 ins. by 4 ft. 3 ins.) This chantry has an interesting east window and a well-moulded external basecourse.

Early in the fifteenth century the clearstoreys were added and the aisles widened for the first time, but the north aisle was again widened at a later date when the north clearstorey window was blocked by the roof thereof. The walls of the chancel were probably raised to their present height when the clearstoreys were formed; the line of the present corbels indicates approximately the easing of the old roof. The windows of the north and south aisles were probably insertions of the 1652 restoration, when the church was repaired after the damage it sustained during the siege of 1644. The church was so damaged (the nave being roofless) that no services were held for a year.

[The breach which the Scots made in the town wall at this memorable siege was just outside near the north-west corner of the tower. It is also said that the encounter between Hotspur and Douglas which led to the Battle of Otterburn (or Chevy Chase) in August 1388 occurred at this place.]

The ground floor of the tower has wooden vaulting, though it would appear from the ribbed corbel stones at the angles that it was intended to vault it in stone, similarly to that in the towers of St. Nicholas, St. John's and old All Saint's. It may be that St. Andrew's tower was actually vaulted in stone and destroyed in the siege of 1644, or that the stone vault was removed on account of its thrust pushing out the tower walls.

There were two other chantries in the church besides that of the Holy Trinity, viz., St. Mary and St. Thomas. St. Thomas's chantry was probably in the south transept (demolished in 1844) when a delicately carved fifteenth century piscina was destroyed and where it is reported there were remains of painted figures on the walls.

St. Mary's chantry may have been at the east end of the aisle adjoining the Trinity chantry, where part of the present vestries now stand, and where a 'squint' was discovered in 1905 when they were built.

The wide arches on the north side of the chancel and the east side of the north transept are contemporary and late fifteenth-century work. An examination of the stonework at the north abutment of the latter arch suggests that originally the opening to the Trinity chantry had an arch of lesser span, i.e. of the actual width of that chantry, and that there was another arch alongside it into a north aisle of the chancel. At the east end of this aisle St. Mary's altar may have stood, whilst at the west end there would be the wooden stairs to the rood loft, the doorway to which is a notable feature at the side of the chancel arch.

The font cover is of fifteenth-century workmanship, similar to those at St. Nicholas and St. John's.

The picture of the Last Supper, by Luca Giordano, was presented to the church in 1804.

The exterior of the fabric possesses little interest. The renaissance south porch was built in 1726 without disturbing the old walls next the church.

The town walls, built early in the fourteenth century, were carried round St. Andrew's church for the express purpose of protecting the building. The properties of the old neighbours are now reversed for the wall owes its preservation to the proximity of the sanctuary it once guarded.

The tower is of transitional date (*c.* 1180) and the late Norman corbel course marks the base of the original spire: probably a somewhat flat-pointed pyramid. The belfry lights were of round arched type; the remains of one is still visible on the west face.

The circular stair, which has also corbel courses, looks on that account as if it had been built with the original tower, but it may be a later addition. In the fourteenth century the tower was raised to its present height, a great buttress at the south-west angle built and a new two-light square-headed window introduced to light the ground storey. During the siege of 1644 the tower suffered severely and an ungainly 'petticoat' was added to sustain the circular staircase and later a heavy angle buttress.

In 1818 Newcastle Corporation permitted the parish to pull down part

of the wall from near the north-west corner of the church tower and to take into the churchyard part of the King's Dykes.

The west walls of the city of Newcastle and the Heber tower, in Bath Lane, were visited under the guidance of W. H. Knowles.

The remaining fragments of the town walls of Newcastle may recall those of York, Southampton and Tenby, visited by the Institute during recent

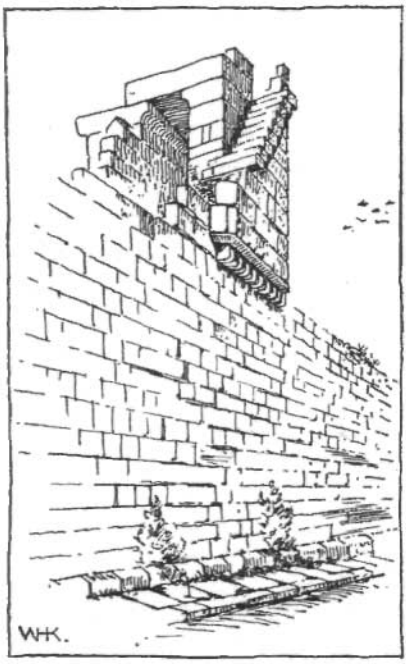


FIG. 20. TURRET, THIRTEENTH-CENTURY TOWN WALLS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
From drawing by W. H. Knowles.

years. But owing to the development of a great commercial town such as Newcastle, the scanty remains of the mural defences are now situated well within the city boundaries and cannot favourably be compared with the similar walls at the places mentioned. Yet in mediaeval times the walled town of Newcastle as viewed from the heights above Gateshead must have presented an appearance surpassed by few, in beauty of situation and for the picutesqueness of the buildings. The site falls to the river Tyne and included in the area was the castle with its keep gates and walls, four churches, St. Nicholas, St. John, St. Andrew and All Hallows, and four monasteries

To face page 254.

PLATE I.

TYNEMOUTH PRIORY: EAST END.

belonging to the black, white, grey and Austin canons and the nunnery of St. Bartholomew.

The castle defences which preceded by a century the erection of the town walls, were not in any way linked up with them. Approximately the reign of Edward I covers the building period of the town walls. They are mentioned as newly built in 1280 when the Blackfriars were permitted a postern for the purpose of communicating with a portion of their land without the walls.

The circuit of the walls extended to a little over two miles. The area enclosed (*exceeding* 150 *acres*) in Edwardian times was so extensive that it sufficed for five centuries (until the dawn of the nineteenth century) to encircle and protect the people and their belongings. In shape it resembled the letter Z, the base resting on the shores of the river Tyne.

Over 20 feet in height and 7 to 8 feet in thickness, the walls were constructed in excellent masonry with ashlar facings on both sides, and a bold splayed plinth to the exterior, where was a ditch 60 feet wide and 15 feet deep. Seven massive and imposing gates opened on to the principal approaches to the town. One of them, the Newgate, quite a formidable building, with a barbican in front, was demolished only a century ago. The Tyne Bridge gate was equally important. In addition the wall was strengthened by over twenty towers, chiefly drums or bastions, wholly to the field, and square within, usually with a low vaulted basement with one or more rooms over (afterwards converted into meeting places for the various town's companies). Square turrets or 'garrets' capped the walls at frequent intervals and were pierced by a passage at the level of the platform. Steps corbelled out on the inner face gave access to the summit which formed a watch tower.

The walls were maintained by grants from the crown, and by the patriotism of the people, who were divided for the purposes of defence intowards according to the gates and towers, after the usual manner.

Only in 1644 were the walls effectively breached by the Scots under general Leslie, to whom the mayor, sir John Marley, surrendered the town. From 1638 onwards preparations for the repair and strengthening of the walls had proceeded on the advice of sir John Astley, col. Legg and others, during which period the people were much concerned at the cost to the town of the expense of repairs, and of the scarcity of trained men, guns, shot and powder.

The principal existing remains lie between Westgate Street and St. Andrew's church.

The Blackfriars Monastery, off Low Friar Street, was described by W. H. Knowles.

The foundation of the various orders of friars occurred in the thirteenth century. That under St. Dominic (the Black friars) was introduced into England about 1221. The friars actively engaged in teaching and preaching among the people and speedily became popular.

Their houses, usually erected in busy towns, early suffered destruction after their disuse by the order, and only a few complete plans remain to this day of the 58 recorded houses at the time of the suppression, of which two occur in Northumberland, at Newcastle and Bamburgh—one at Berwick-on-Tweed.

In Newcastle the Dominicans, Franciscans, the White and Austin friars

each had house, but that of the Dominicans was the earliest and most important and owed its foundation to Sir Peter Scott, who is said to have been the first magistrate who bore the title of mayor. The dwelling is mentioned in 1239 and the death of Peter Scott occurred in 1251.

The importance of the Black friars would appear from the frequent demand made upon its accommodation by royalty and important officials passing to and from Scotland. In 1334 the Dominicans were specially honoured by the presence of both the English and the Scottish kings and their retinues. In the church of the convent on 19th June occurred the historical event when Edward Baliol did homage to Edward III for the kingdom of Scotland. In 1537, prior Richard Marshall suddenly quitted the country because he advocated the authority of the pope, notwithstanding the command of the king to the contrary. Two years later the king's visitor, Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, arrived in Newcastle, and on 10th January, 1539, received the act of surrender. In 1543 the mayor and burgesses acquired the buildings for the use of the town for the sum of £53 7*s*. 6*d*. and in 1552 the monastery was granted to nine of the 'misteries' or most ancient trades of the town, at 42*s*. per annum, and thus the remains, such as they are, have been preserved to the present day.

The general plan of the Dominican houses at Gloucester, Cardiff and London have assisted to elucidate that at Newcastle. The latter is arranged about a cloister garth 90 feet square and comprised a church occupying the north, and the chapter-house, the frater, the dorter and other buildings disposed round the east, south and west sides.

It is fully described and illustrated by W. H. Knowles in *Arch. Ael.*

The guildhall was built in 1658 and attached to its east end is the later Merchant Adventurers' Court, in which is preserved a finely-carved chimney-piece dated 1630.

Bessie Surtees' House and other old houses on the Sandhill, now used as offices by Sir Arthur Munro Sutherland, Bart. were visited.

Tynemouth.

TYNEMOUTH castle and priory (fig. 21 and plate 1) were described by W. H. Knowles.

The Benedictine priory of Tynemouth, although a subordinate member of the great abbey of St. Albans, is of the foremost importance among the few monastic establishments erected in Northumberland. Its possessions were considerable. The prior held his own courts for the administration of justice. He exercised considerable control over the river Tyne and its fisheries, had power to exact toll of all imported merchandise landed at North Shields, and in the fifteenth century conducted a large export trade in fish, salt and coal.

The situation on the summit of the lofty limestone cliffs at the mouth of the river is very striking, and in this respect resembles that of Whitby abbey in Yorkshire. The site has been used since Saxon times, as is testified by the Anglian memorial stones which have been found, and the recorded occupation from the eighth century onwards, including its association with the burial place of the saintly king Oswin.

Because of the rival claims of the bishops of Durham, and the abbey of St. Albans, occasioned by the wavering and despotic policy of Robert Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, the early monastic life of Tynemouth

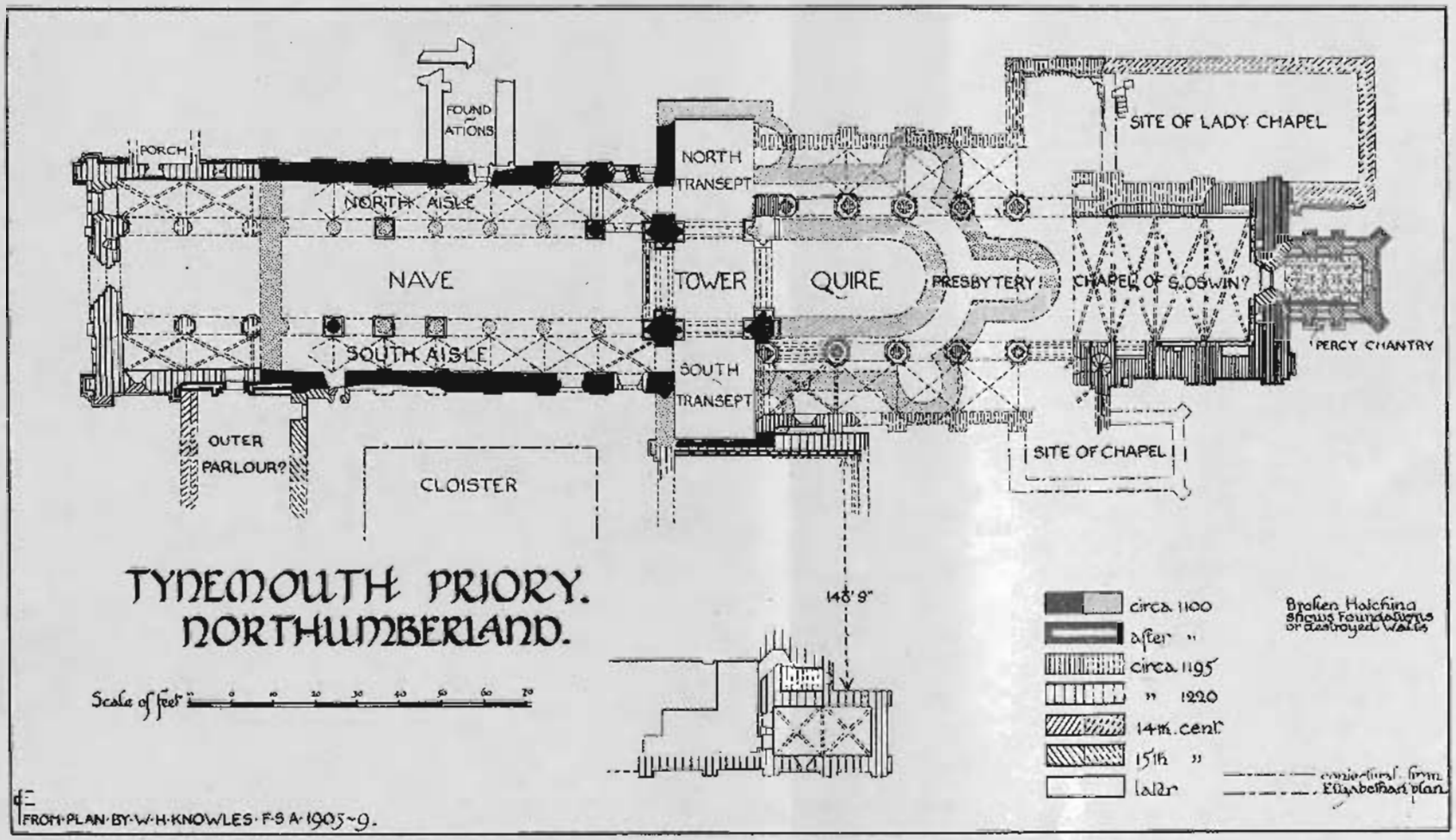

FOUND ATIONS
PORCH
NORTH AISLE
NAVE
SOUTH AISLE
OUTER PARLOUR?
CLOISTER
NORTH TRANSEPT
TOWER
QUIRE
PRESBYTERY
SOUTH TRANSEPT
SITE OF LADY CHAPEL
CHAPEL OF S. OSWIN?
PERCY CHANTRY
SITE OF CHAPEL
TYNEMOUTH PRIORY.
NORTHUMBERLAND.
Scale of feet
FROM PLAN BY W. H. KNOWLES F.S.A. 1905-9.
circa 1100
after "
circa 1195
" 1220
14th. cent.
15th "
later
Broken Hatching shows Foundations or destroyed Walls
conjectural from Elizabethan plan

FIG. 21.

was a very chequered one. In 1074, earl Waltheof, in the presence of bishop Walcher of Durham, granted the church to Durham, and bishop William of Saint-Calais, who succeeded, with the approval of Robert Mowbray, confirmed the monks in their possession of the church at Tynemouth. Yet in 1085 the earl, in consequence of a quarrel with the bishop, expelled the monks from Tynemouth. The feud was only appeased on the intervention of the king, but Mowbray was not required to give back the church to Durham. Instead, with the goodwill of the king and of archbishop Lanfranc, he negotiated with Lanfranc's nephew Paul, the Norman abbot of St. Albans, to send monks from St. Albans, and in this way Tynemouth became a cell of that great abbey.

The site is of promontory form, enclosed by the sea on three sides, and is about twelve acres in area. In addition to the church, monastic and farm buildings, it possessed a great gatehouse and barbican, actually a small castle maintained by the prior, in lieu of rendering the usual military service to the king.

Of the Norman church, the result of Robert Mowbray's endowment to St. Albans, the remains include a portion of the nave of eight bays, a central tower, transept and presbytery with apsidal east end. Fortunately the plan of the Norman quire (removed a century later), was recovered by excavation in 1904-5 and proved the original conception to have been a nave, tower and transept, as above, and an apsidal quire, with ambulatory, and three radiating chapels. The ambulatory plan is rare among smaller churches of the period and forms a valuable addition to the known types, as at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and the larger churches at Gloucester, Norwich and elsewhere.

The new quire which succeeded *c.* 1195 was a noble and beautiful example of the work of the period: it comprised five bays and at the extreme east end a vaulted aisleless chapel which contained the shrine of St. Oswin. The new quire arcade was erected in the aisle or ambulatory of the Norman church, and the new aisles without the early ones. At the time a stone screen was introduced below the west arch of the central tower, the nave becoming the parish church. In turn within a quarter of a century two bays were added to the west end of the nave.

The benefactions and large revenues, exceeding those of any other Northumbrian monastery, sufficed to provide the additional chapels and chantries and monastic buildings upon an elaborate scale, as appears from existing remains, including the Percy chantry at the extreme east end, filled with interesting detail, and the buildings about the cloister.

Of the domestic offices and farm buildings there is no evidence, but an Elizabethan plan and survey enabled the writer to reconstruct the general disposition of the buildings (*Arch. Journ.* lxvii).

The gatehouse and barbican, now obscured and built on but containing much medieval detail, formed a block equal to the similar gate castle at Bothal, and in size resembled these features at Alnwick.

Seaton Delaval.

Seaton Delaval Hall (by permission of Col. Pollard) was described by Sidney S. Carr.

The ancient tower of the Delavals is first mentioned in 1415, but its exact site is unknown. The existing Norman chapel did not form part of

it. Considerable additions were made to the tower in the sixteenth century, followed by larger additions in Jacobean times.

When Admiral George Delaval purchased the estate in 1718, he contemplated a considerable enlargement of the mansion, but employed Vanbrugh, who designed the present beautiful Palladian building, begun in 1720, and completed by his nephew Captain Francis Blake Delaval in 1729.

The plan comprises a large central block 70 ft. square, with two colonnaded wings running northwards, enclosing a forecourt 152 ft. wide by 180 ft. from north to south. Captain Delaval's three sons inherited the estate in turn. The second of these, Sir John Hussey Delaval, Bart. afterwards lord Delaval, built a large wing running from the main building to the east It was his intention to erect a similar wing extending westwards: this was prevented by his death. The west wing of the hall was destroyed by fire in 1752, and was soon rebuilt on the original plan.

When the Delaval family became extinct in the male line, the estate, which was entailed, passed to the Astleys in 1814. A member of this family claimed the dormant barony of Hastings. A fire in 1822 completely demolished the wing added by lord Delaval, and gutted the central block, which remained roofless for some years. The building has been re-roofed and somewhat repaired. The remaining two wings were undamaged by the fire.

The mausoleum in the park, which was erected by lord Delaval, was not designed by Vanbrugh. A disused orangery may be seen in the kitchen-gardens. The hall and the estate are still in the possession of the Astley family.

AUTUMN MEETING 1925, LEEDS CASTLE, ETC. (KENT).

SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1925.

Leeds Castle was described by Sir Martin Conway, M.P. F.S.A. The other places were visited under the direction of Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., who very kindly provided tea at Stoneacre, his home.

LEEDS CASTLE.

Leeds Castle is of the concentric type and stands on three knolls in a fifteen-acre moat or lake formed by the artificial damming of the river Len, a tributary of the Medway. Two of these knolls are islets, the third is on the line of the embankment which holds up the water. The buildings stand mainly in Broomfield parish, and only a part of the outworks is in Leeds.

Tradition says that as far back as the middle of the ninth century there was a fortress on this site, subsequently destroyed by the Danes. Next it appears as held by Odo, bishop of Bayeux, on whose disgrace it was granted by the king to the Crevecoeurs, who rebuilt it, and the oldest part of the existing building appears to be of this date (1114). It became a royal castle in the time of Edward I, who built much, including a swimming-bath. In 1314 the tracery of the windows of the chapel was reconstructed after having been blown in by a hurricane. A considerable amount of building was done by William of Wykeham, who became warden and surveyor on behalf of the Crown in 1359. Richard II, who often resided here, is believed to have added the machicolations over the entrance gateway, and Henry VIII made further extensive additions. In 1655 the castle served as a prison for French and Dutch prisoners, in charge of John Evelyn, the diarist.

The main residential building on the larger islet was completely reconstructed in 1822 by Mr. Fiennes Wykeham Martin.

HOLLINGBOURNE.

Hollingbourne manor-house is an Elizabethan structure built on a very regular plan, of three ranges for the three sides of a quadrangle. The northern range is no longer in existence, having been accidently destroyed by fire. The fabric is an interesting, and so far as it goes, a perfect example of a brick-built house. Even the copings and string-courses, which appear to be of stone, are actually of brick encased in stucco to imitate stone. The hall screen is the counterpart of that at Chillington manor-house (now the museum) in Maidstone. One of the ground-floor rooms of the south wing is panelled in oak, portions of which bear a delicate design of the period in gold.

Hollingbourne church possesses a velvet hanging, embroidered by the ladies Culpeper during the Commonwealth and presented to it at the Restoration.

Battle Hall, Leeds.

Battle Hall, Leeds, is an ancient house, the hall and one wing of which date from the fourteenth century, but they were much altered in the time of Henry VIII.

In the hall, close to the screen, is a very beautiful fourteenth-century carved stone cistern and lavatory, figured in Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, ii. It has been suggested that the cistern may have been removed hither after the suppression from Leeds priory, but it seems more likely that it was originally intended for this house and stood at the entrance of the hall.

In 1501 Battle Hall was the residence of William Portland, vicar, who describes it as 'villa de bello.'

Leeds Priory.

Leeds Priory was founded in 1119 by Robert de Crevecoeur for Austin Canons. At the time of the suppression it was worth £362 7*s*. 7*d*. The remains are very scanty and chiefly consist of the gate-house.

Leeds Parish Church.

Leeds church consists of a chancel with chapels, nave with aisles and a low western tower. The oldest extant part is the Norman tower. It contains some travertine in its external masonry (which probably came from Loose, near Maidstone) and opens internally into the nave under a twelfth-century arch. The nave arcades, which have polygonal shafts with concave sides, and the aisle windows, are of late fourteenth-century date, and the chancel windows are of the sixteenth centuty. In the north wall of the north aisle is a rectangular opening, now blocked, which some consider to have given access to the cell of a recluse. On the north side of the chancel is a squint of three lights.

The font is octagonal, apparently late fourteenth century, and there is a fifteenth-century rood-screen, much, and not very wisely, restored, which extends right across the entire width of the church.

In the middle alley of the nave are two brasses, to Katherine Lambe (*d*. 1514) and to William Merdon (*d*. 1509) with Alice his wife and their family.

Stoneacre, Otham.

At Stoneacre a house existed in the fourteenth century but nothing now standing can be assigned to a date earlier than 1480, which is that of the great hall and south wing.

The fabric, which belongs to the hall-house type, is built on the slope of a hill, the northern part of it on made ground which appears to have begun to slide with the weight of the house. The north wing was rebuilt in the middle of the sixteenth century, the ground floor up to the wall plate being of stone. As originally constructed there were practically but five rooms, the great hall between two rooms on either wing. These soon proving insufficient, a floor was inserted in the great hall in the middle of the sixteenth century, providing two more bedrooms. This has now been removed and used to form the ceiling of a library erected beyond the southern limit of the original house.

The house owes its name to the quarry for Kentish rag which seems to have existed on the site.

Minutes of General Meetings, 1925.

Wednesday, 4th February, 1925.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O. V.P. in the Chair.

Mr. Edward Yates read a paper on *The English House*, with many lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. Garraway Rice.

Wednesday, 4th March, 1925.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O. V.P. in the Chair.

Mr. Charles Angel Bradford, F.S.A. read a paper on *Heart Burial*.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. R. Garraway Rice and Mr. Plowman.

Wednesday, 1st April, 1925.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O. V.P. in the Chair.

Professor A. Hamilton Thompson read a paper on *Building Organization in the Middle Ages*.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. P. M. Johnston, Mr. F. C. Eeles and Canon Livett.

Wednesday, 6th May, 1925.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O. V.P. in the Chair.

Mr. St. Clair Baddely read a paper on *The Real Significance of the Chedworth Roman Villa Group, and the Whiteway Road*, with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. C. A. Bradford.

Wednesday, 3rd June, 1925.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O. V.P. in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. Godfrey read a paper entitled *Some Notes on English Almshouses*, with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. Plowman and Mr. May.

Wednesday, 1st July, 1925.

Mr. C. A. Bradford, F.S.A. in the Chair.

Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. read a paper entitled *The Development of the Home, Military and Civil*, with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion Mr. Garraway Rice spoke.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1925.

Sir Henry Fletcher, C.V.O. V.P. in the Chair.

Mr. G. McNiel Rushforth, F.S.A. read a paper on *The Painted Glass in the Chapel of the Vyne in Hampshire*, with lantern illustrations.

In the discussion there spoke Mr. L. M. May, Mr. Chute and Mr. Eeles.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1925.

Mr. Henry Plowman, F.S.A. in the Chair.

Mr. J. G. Mann read a paper on the *English Monumental Effigies of the Middle Ages*.

Dr. Fryer, Mr. Arthur Gardner and Mr. Garraway Rice joined in the discussion.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

18 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.1

1924.

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