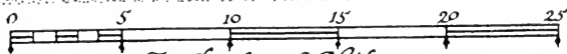


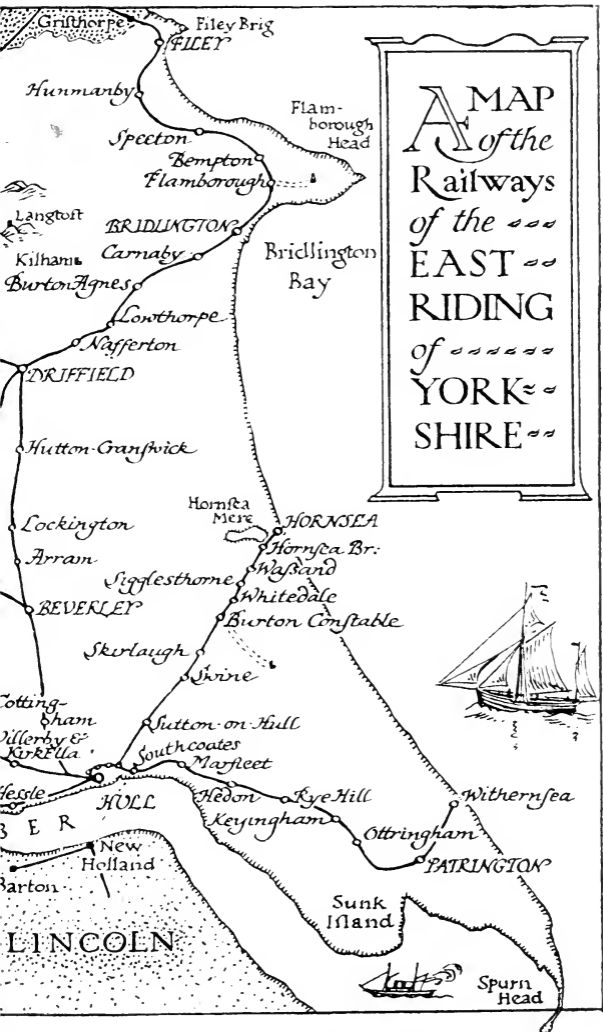


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THE
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

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FILEY BRIG

THE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

By
JOSEPH E. MORRIS, B.A.

With Illustrations by
R. J. S. BERTRAM
AND FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

“On either hand the river lie
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That clothe the wold and meet the sky,
And through the field the road runs by
To many-towered Camelot.”
—TENNYSON, “The Lady of Shalott.”

LONDON
METHUEN & CO
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TO MY FATHER

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P R E F A C E

THE general plan of the book is the same as that of the writer's companion volume on the "North Riding." For reasons previously given, I have ventured again, in the present work, to insert frequent references to authorities relied on.

The book is the result of a very careful survey, made, expressly for the purpose of writing these pages, during the Long Vacation of 1903. Notes were then taken on the spot; and, although I cannot hope to have escaped from some inaccuracies, and although changes, in some instances, may since have taken place, yet it is hoped that this little volume may form a fairly reliable record of the East Riding churches as they appeared in the summer in question.

Monuments of an earlier date than the end of the 17th century have, as a rule, been noted; though many, perhaps, have escaped observation, *e.g.* ledger stones and slabs, when hidden by druggets. Communion plate and bells, as a rule, have been omitted, as not easily accessible to the general public. In the case of the latter, there exists the less cause for regret, inasmuch as the bells

PREFACE

of the Ridings have already been exhaustively dealt with by Mr W. Consitt Boulter, F.S.A., in the second and third volumes of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Society*. In the case, too, of brasses, I have felt myself relieved from the task—in dark churches, sometimes difficult and tedious—of transcribing their inscriptions at length, and of noting down their details in full. They have already been described by Mr Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., in volumes XII. and XIV. of the publication referred to. In most cases, accordingly, I have felt myself at liberty merely to note their continued existence.

With regard to the dedications of churches, these have been seldom given. To the casual visitor they have little interest; and the modern ascriptions, at any rate, can always be found in the Clergy List. Where the dedication, however, is to a local saint—to St Helen, for example, or St Oswald—I have sometimes thought it proper to insert it. In the case of Burton Agnes it seemed imperative to do so, to avoid a very natural source of error.

Finally, the thanks of the writer are due to those who have assisted him in the very pleasant task of exploration. In particular they are due—and are here gratefully acknowledged—to those many clergymen in the Riding who gave him information, or afforded him hospitality. Where so many have contributed, it is difficult, or impossible, to distinguish individually in the limits of a preface. It is my duty, however, as well as my pleasure, to

PREFACE

make special acknowledgment here of the great assistance rendered me by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, M.A., the present Vicar of Wetwang. This gentleman has been at the considerable trouble to read the whole of the book in proof; and to his kindness I am indebted for many suggestions, as also for the avoidance of some blunders. My only regret is that limits of space have too frequently prevented me from availing myself to the full of his great and detailed knowledge of the district.

I am indebted also to the courtesy of the Rev. A. G. Braund, M.A., the present Rector of Goodmanham, who has kindly permitted the reproduction, in the present volume, of the two photographs of the interior of Goodmanham church.

ELSTREE, HERTFORDSHIRE

March 1906

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.S.R.	.	Associated Architectural Societies' Reports
A.J.	.	<i>Archæological Journal</i>
Allen	.	Allen's "History of Yorkshire" (1828-1831)
<i>Ant.</i>	.	<i>The Antiquary</i>
Bede	.	Bede's "Ecclesiastical History"
Burton	.	Burton's "History of Hemingborough" (1888)
C.P.R.	<i>sub anno</i>	Calendar of Patent Rolls, <i>sub anno</i>
C.S.P.	<i>sub anno</i>	Calendar of State Papers, <i>sub anno</i>
D.K.R.	.	Reports of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records
Dec.	.	Decorated
D. & N.A.S.	.	Durham and Northumberland Archæological Society's Journal.
D.N.B.	.	Dictionary of National Biography
Dugd.	.	Dugdale's <i>Monasticon</i> (Ed. 1817-1830)
E.E.	.	Early English
E.R.A.S.T.	.	<i>East Riding Antiquarian Society's Transactions</i>
Freeman	.	Freeman's "Norman Conquest"
Gibson	.	Gibson's "Camden"
Gough	.	Gough's "Camden" (1789)
H.S.	.	Harleian Society's Publications
Hiatt	.	Hiatt's "Beverley Minster"
J.A.A.	.	<i>Journal of the Archæological Association</i>
Leland	.	Leland's "Itinerary," Hearne's Edition ¹
,,	<i>Collect.</i>	Leland's <i>Collectanea</i> , Hearne's Edition ¹
<i>Mon. Hist. Brit.</i>	.	<i>Monumenta Historica Britannica</i> , Vol. 1. (1848)
Norm.	.	Norman
Perp.	.	Perpendicular

¹ The references are to the volumes and pagination of Hearne.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Phillips	.		Phillips' "Mountains, Rivers, and Sea-Coast of Yorkshire" (2nd Ed., 1855)
Poul.	.	.	Poulson's "History of Holdernes" (1840-1841)
R.S.	.	.	Rolls Series ("Great Britain")
Raine	.	.	"The Historians of the Church of York and its Archbishops"
<i>Reg. Sac. Angl.</i>			Bishop Stubbs' <i>Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum</i>
<i>Rel., N.S.</i>	.		<i>The Reliquary</i> , (New Series)
<i>Rel and Ill. Arch.</i>	.	.	„ „ „ <i>and Illustrated Archaeologist</i>
Sax.	.	.	Saxon
Sep. Mon.	.		Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments" (1786-1796)
S.S.	.	.	Surtee's Society's Publications
Taylor	.	.	Canon Isaac Taylor's "Words and Places" (Ed. 1902)
Tickell	.		Tickell's "History of Kingston-upon-Hull" (1798)
Trans.	.	.	Transition Norman
<i>Val. Eccl.</i>	.		<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i> (Ed. 1802-1834)
Willis	.	.	"Mitred Abbies" (1718, 1719)
Y.A.J.	.		<i>Yorkshire Archaeological Journal</i>
Y.A.S. R.S.			Yorkshire Archaeological Society (Record Series)

INTRODUCTION ¹

I. AREA, POPULATION, AND DIVISIONS

THE E. Riding of Yorkshire embraces an area of 749,513 statute acres, and must thus be assigned, in point of size, the nineteenth place in the catalogue of English counties, including, of course, the other two Ridings as separate entries in the general list.² The greatest length of the Riding from N. to S., from a point just N. of *Filey* to a point just E. of *Hull*, is 33 miles; the greatest breadth from W. to E., from *Cawood* to *Aldbrough*, is 42 miles. The longest straight line that can be drawn wholly inside the Riding, from a point near *Malton*, on the N.W., to *Kilnsea*, in the extreme S.E., is roughly 54 miles. By passing outside the Riding, however—by crossing and re-crossing the *Humber* and by traversing a part of N. Lincolnshire—it is possible to add perhaps a mile or two to this maximum by drawing a line from *Kilnsea* to *Cawood*. The outline of the Riding, on the whole, is that of a trapezium; but the sides are of widely different length. On the

¹ Where the name of a place is mentioned incidentally, and printed in italics, a description of that place will be found in its proper alphabetical order.

² The W. Riding contains 1,766,664 acres; the N. Riding, 1,362,560; and the City of York (Parliamentary Borough), 3591. These figures and the populations are taken from the official census returns for 1901.

'EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

S. it is bounded by the *Humber*, by which it is separated from Lincolnshire; on the S.W. by the *Ouse* from the *Humber* to *York*, by which it is separated from the W. Riding; on the N.W. by the N. Riding; and on the E. by the sea.

The population in 1901 was 384,997, shewing an increase of 43,451 since the previous census, of 1891. This is a very much heavier increase, both absolutely and in relation to the respective sizes of the two counties, than we find in the corresponding period in the N. Riding (19,320). It is clear, however, on a little analysis, that almost the whole of this startling increase is due to the growth of *Hull*. Of the nine registration districts into which the Riding is divided there was an actual decrease in four (*i.e.* Pocklington, Howden, Skirlaugh, and Driffield); a very slight increase in two (Beverley and Patrington); and a substantial increase in three only (*Hull*, Sculcoates, and Bridlington). Even in the cases of Bridlington and Patrington the increase is explained by the growth of two watering places, *i.e.* *Bridlington* itself and *Withernsea*, whilst the rest of the districts has dropped. In the registration district of *Hull* the growth of the decade is reckoned at 4298; in the district of Sculcoates by the startling total of 37,565 souls.

The Riding is divided for parliamentary purposes into three divisions, *i.e.* *Buckrose*, *Howdenshire*, and *Holderness*—each with a single member. The sole parliamentary borough is *Hull*, which returns three members. Prior to the Reform Bill of 1832¹

¹ Prior to 1821 Yorkshire as a whole, like the rest of the counties, was content to return two members. The dates and facts of this paragraph are derived from Poole's "Historical Atlas."

AREA, POPULATION, DIVISIONS

Yorkshire returned four members as a whole; whilst *Beverley* (since 1563), *Hull* (since 1305), and *Hedon* (since 1547), returned two members each. By the first Reform Bill the E. Riding, for the first time in history, was honoured with two members of its own; whilst *Beverley* and *Hull* were left untouched, and *Hedon* was disenfranchised altogether. Finally, the present settlement was arrived at in 1885. *Beverley* had formerly sent burgesses to parliament between 1295 and 1337; and *Hedon* in 1295, 1383, and 1384. Ravenspur had returned two members to the House between 1300 and 1337. The E. Riding of Yorkshire, like the N. and W., is divided into Wapentakes—six in number, *i.e.* Buckrose, Dickering, Harthill, *Holderness*, *Howdenshire*, and Ouse and Derwent.¹ The last might be mistaken for a French department! Of these six Wapentakes, Harthill and Holderness are divided again into smaller “Divisions”—Harthill into Bainton Beacon, Holme Beacon, Hunsley Beacon, and Wilton Beacon; and Holderness into North, South, and Middle. These Wapentakes are now, perhaps, of little practical significance, but they are marked on comparatively recent maps, *e.g.* on Hobson’s map of Yorkshire in 1843. In Domesday we do not find the E. Riding divided into Wapentakes, as the other two Ridings are there divided. We find there, instead, a number of hundreds, like the hundreds that are found in the S. of England.²

¹ In Kirkby’s Inquest (1284-5), “Wapentagium inter Usam et Derwent (XLIX. S.S. 60).

² Eighteen in number, *i.e.* North, South, and Middle Holderness; Driffeld; Warter; Pocklington; Huntou; Burton; Turbar, or Tuchar; Scard; Hacle (Acklam);

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

The Riding, however, was divided into its present six Wapentakes by the time of Kirkby's Inquest (1284-5).¹

The E. Riding is divided into about 177 ancient ecclesiastical parishes, and into civil parishes, or townships. In Yorkshire, unlike most parts of the South of England, the old ecclesiastical and civil parishes were seldom coextensive. On the contrary, we often find a number of townships grouped to form a single ecclesiastical parish. Of the 177 ancient ecclesiastical parishes into which the Riding is divided, seventy-eight are of this composite character. Thus the enormous parish of *Howden* is coextensive with no less than twelve townships; the parish of *Pocklington*, with four. To say, however, that the parishes are divided into townships would be misleading, for probably, of the two divisions, the township is the older of the two. Again, the boundaries of a parish are not always coterminous with those of a township, or group of townships, though this is more usually the case. Thus the township of *Swanland* is partly in the parish of *North Ferriby*, partly in the parish of *Kirk Ella*; the township of *Great Hatfield* is partly in *Mapleton*, partly in *Sigglesthorpe*. It is possible, of course, that this is due, wholly or in part, to modern rearrangements. In the case of a few old ecclesiastical parishes we find them bearing a double

Toreshou; Weighton; Snelculferos; Hessle; Howden; Welton; Cave. For a map of these hundreds see XIV. Y.A.J. 348. On the general question of hundreds and Wapentakes see Stubbs' "Constitutional History," i. 96, 99.

¹ XLIX. S.S. 51-92 Howdenshire, however, is entered as Harthull (p. 70, note a), and the "divisions" do not appear.

AREA, POPULATION, DIVISIONS

name, *e.g.* *Hornsea-cum-Burton*, *Nafferton-cum-Wansford*. The explanation, no doubt, is this—that these were once separate parishes. We must be careful, however, not to confuse this hypothetical merger of parishes—in which, if the parishes were once distinct, the line of demarcation has long since vanished—with that union of parishes in later days of which examples are far from uncommon, but in which the individuality of the parishes united continues unchanged and unforgotten.

The E. Riding is, and always has been, part of the diocese of York. It is also still governed by a single archdeacon, who derives his title from the Riding itself, exactly as we find it governed at the close of the 13th century (“Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.,” 303). The rural-deaneries, however, under the jurisdiction of this “*Archidiaconatus Estriding*,” have been considerably recast since the reign of Edward the Confessor. At that period we find only four, *i.e.* Herthill, Buccross, Dickering, and Holderness (Tax. Nich., iv. 303, 304); now it is divided into twelve, *i.e.* *Beverley*, *Bridlington*, *Buckrose*, *Hart-hill*, *Hedon*, *Hornsea*, *Howden*, *Hull*, *Pocklington*, *Settrington*, *Weighton*, *Escrick*.

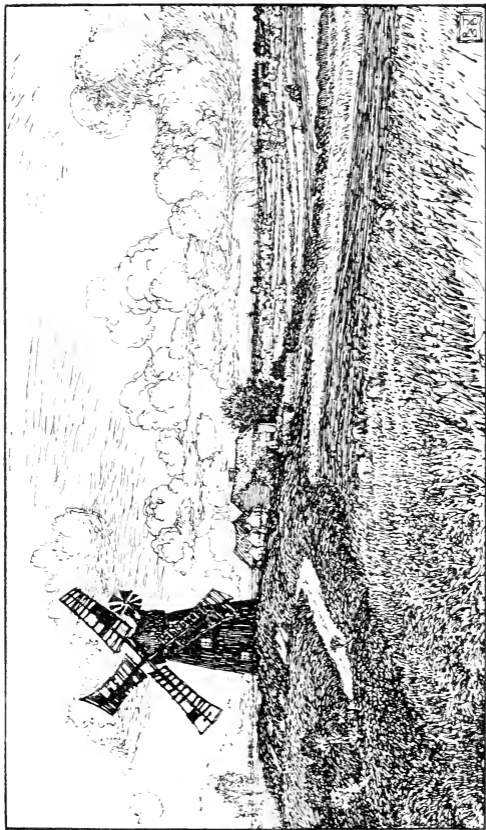
Finally, the E. Riding gives title to two suffragan bishops in the diocese of York, *i.e.* the bishoprics of *Beverley* and *Hull*. There was a suffragan bishop of *Hull* as early as the reign of Henry VIII., *i.e.* Bishop Pursglove, the last Prior of Guisbrough, who was buried at Tideswell, in Derbyshire.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

II. GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SCENERY

The general configuration of the E. Riding is exactly the reverse of that which prevails in the North, though in both Ridings alike the main natural features of the country are exceedingly simple and strongly marked. In the N. Riding we find two quite separate ranges of hill, divided by a huge central plain; in the E., on the contrary, there is a backbone of central hill with two broad plains on either side. The central range is the line of the chalk *Wolds*, which nowhere attains a height of 900 feet, and is now almost everywhere cultivated. The plain to the E. is *Holderness*—a country of glacial deposits. The plain to the W. is a very small portion of the very large Vale of York.

Each of these three parts has its own local characteristics of landscape, but none attains to the breadth and grandeur of the best scenery of the other two Ridings. Here are no lofty and desolate “fells,” such as those of the Pennine Chain. Here are no stretches of purple moor, such as those of the Cleveland and Hambleton Hills. Does anyone desire those delightful natural features that belong typically and almost exclusively to the N. of England—great scars of rock; rapid and musical mountain streams; caverns, and waterfalls, and gills. From *Flambrough* to *Hull*—from *Bridlington* to *York*—he will search the E. Riding in vain. The Riding belongs, in the spirit of its landscape, far more to the South than to the North. Differences there are, felt rather than perceived, between this Riding, on the one hand, and Oxfordshire, or Hampshire, or Sussex, on the other. Yet in



AN EAST RIDING LANDSCAPE.

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

general spirit—in their leading features—all these districts are closely akin. Between the E. Riding, on the contrary, and Westmorland, or Northumberland—even between the E. Riding, as we have seen already, and the rest of Yorkshire—the gulf is apparent and profound.

And not only has Nature wrought in this district with minor materials—with hills instead of mountains—with brooks instead of rivers; she has also wrought with lack of clear impress, of delicate precision, of definite stamp. The central ranges of Kent and Surrey are scarcely loftier—if loftier at all—than the hills of the E. Riding of Yorkshire; they have no better claim to the dignity of mountains; they also are formed of chalk. Yet Surrey and Kent undoubtedly exhibit more definite local colour. Much of this is due, no doubt, largely to the hand of man; yet the work of man in cultivated English landscape blends so imperceptibly with the work of Nature, that often it is difficult to separate the two. In a sense, no doubt, the orchards and hop gardens of Kent are not natural features at all. Yet it is impossible to frame any just conception of the natural features of Kent without taking these into account.

In the E. Riding, then, we find no distinctive and definite features comparable with those of some other counties—we can hardly speak of E. Riding scenery, for instance, as of something of immediate and unfailing recognition—as we speak of Surrey, or Kentish scenery—of the scenery of Devonshire, or Essex. The thatched and plastered cottages of the Rodings—the cliffs and crystalline waters of the Peak—these possess no parallel in the county now in question in their marked and unmistakable

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

individuality. One is tempted to make a doubtful exception in the case of the villages on the *Wolds*—even of the gentle E. slopes of the *Wolds* themselves. The W. escarpment of the *Wolds*, fine as it is, constantly reminds one of what one has seen elsewhere, and seen on a grander and bolder scale.

The *Wolds*, however, beyond all cavil, are the one great dominant feature of the county. Commencing on the *Humber* they run due N. for about 23 miles in a belt of gradually increasing width. Thus, immediately above the *Humber*, between *Brough* and *Hessle*, their breadth is only a matter of about 6 miles; between *Market Weighton* and *Beverley* it is nearer 10; between *Bugthorpe* and *Driffild* it is nearly 15. To the N. of *Driffild* their gentle E. slope turns sharply to the E. towards *Flambrough*: from *Pocklington* their W. escarpment still continues due N. as far as *Leavening*, whence it, too, bends away abruptly to the E. till it runs into the sea at *Reighton*. It will thus be seen that their general trend approximates in shape to a crescent, with one point resting on the *Humber* at *Brough*; with another on the sea at *Flambrough Head*; and with their extreme convexity at *Acklam*. Following the curve on the outer side, from *Brough* to *Acklam*, and from *Acklam* to *Flambrough Head*, their total length may roughly be stated at something like 65 miles. From *Hessle* to *Flambrough*, measuring in a “bee-line” along the base of the segment, the distance is only 27 miles. A glance at the map will make all this clearer than pages of difficult description. From expressions already used it will be gathered that the *Wolds* conform to what,

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

apparently, is the universal law of every chalk range in the country—that the axis of greatest elevation is placed exactly at one edge of their “massif”; that on one side—in this case, the side towards the E.—the land subsides by easy gradation; that on the other side—in this case, the side towards the W. and N.—it descends with precipitous abruptness to the plain in a line that is almost like sea cliff.

Till recently the *Wolds* were a huge green sheep walk, like Salisbury Plain, or the Sussex South Downs, at the present day. Patches still remain of this primitive culture in places too steep for the plough to violate—above *Acklam*, for instance, and *Bishop Wilton*, or in the neighbourhood of *Thixendale* and *Deep Dale*. Here, no doubt, still are “many pleasant little vallies,” such as those that were noted with pleasure by Aubrey among the chalk downs of Surrey, “stor’d with wild Thyme, sweet Marjoram, Barnell, Boscage, and Beeches.” To a very large degree the reclamation of the *Wolds* was due to the late Sir Christopher Sykes, (d. 1801), who “transformed [the country round Sledmere] from an open, sandy, barren, extensive sheep-walk . . . into well-cultivated farms, adorned with plantations.” The villages that lie scattered over the *Wolds* and immediately in their neighbourhood—sometimes along the foot of their steep W. escarpment, like *Acklam* and *Kirkby Underdale*; sometimes on the point where their gentle E. slopes subside to the flats of the *Holderness* plain, like *Etton* and *Bishop Burton*; sometimes, like *Wetwang*, *Fridaythorpe* and *Thwing*, high up in breezy elevation on the treeless, wind-swept chalk plateau; sometimes, like *Weaverthorpe*, *Wold*

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Newton, and *Huggate*, deep in the protection of sheltering dales—are often of singular picturesqueness, and not least so at the close of the harvest, when the rich yellow grain is gathered into ricks with their characteristic “ogee” shaped tops. A feature of these villages of constant occurrence is the big village pond, or mere. Some of these date back to a dim antiquity—thus at *Wetwang* the village “mar” is mentioned in a document of 1303 (II. E.R.A.S.T. 75). The principle defect of the Wold country, no doubt, is the absence of running water—the occasional presence of “*gypseys*” can hardly be held sufficiently to atone for the perpetual lack of the clear full trout streams that mitigate the monotony of the rolling chalk uplands of Hampshire. The crystal brooks of *Driffild* are as welcome to the wanderer over the *Wolds* as was ever

“The Kirk of Ulpha to the traveller’s eye.”

Of the two remaining districts of *Holderness* and the Vale of York—there is really little to say. The second of the two—that part of it, at least, that belongs to the E. Riding, was originally known as “the levels”—a significant name for this country of flat, green cars, which was formerly half swamp, half unenclosed moor. Bigland says quaintly, in the “*Beauties of England and Wales*” (xvi. 382), “the country is here overspread with villages and hamlets, but is extremely dirty and disagreeable.” It has, at least, this merit—that the *Wolds*, which bound it on the E., turn to it their escarped and boldest side. Into *Holderness*, on the contrary, they subside more gently by slopes of almost imperceptible gradation. *Holderness*, however, has the

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glory of the sea ; and strikes one, on the whole, as rather less flat.

Of the E. Riding coast by far the finest section is the stretch from *Car Naze* (just N. of *Filey*) to *Bridlington Quay*, the grandest part of which is the great wall of cliff that extends from near *Reighton* to *Flambrough Head*. There is probably no nobler walk of its kind in the kingdom than the cliff walk from *Filey* to *Flambrough*, though the coast-guard path in places is unpleasantly near the edge, and escape into the adjoining fields is impeded by barbed wire. To the S. of *Bridlington*, however, the stubborn chalk of *Flambrough* is exchanged for the wasting glacial deposits of *Holderness*, which present for 35 miles a frail barrier of perishing clay to the pitiless fury of the German Ocean. It has been calculated that on an average the land is here lost to the extent of about two yards every year (Phillips, 284). The process, apparently, is less one of distinct aggression by the sea than of gradual decay from the top of the low cliffs—the anger of the waves is less busy in undermining their base than in grinding into chaos the huge masses of earth that have slipped from their crest under the disintegrating influences of wet and frost.¹ The same phenomenon is again observable on the broken undercliff on the N. of *Sheppey*. At *Dimlington*, a few miles N. of the *Spurn*, the cliff line is more than a hundred feet high ; here, standing on the edge—only to be approached with caution—it is possible to gaze down on a scene of almost imposing ruin. *Spurn Head* itself, maintained by a kind of natural compromise—for what the *Humber* destroys

¹ See Walter White's "Month in Yorkshire" (Ed. 5th, p. 49).

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on one hand, the ocean perpetually replaces on the other (Phillips, 121¹)—possesses all the charm that attaches to landscape that at once is unusual, desolate, and wild. “Those are impressive words,” says Phillips (p. 122), “which we read on old Yorkshire maps:—‘Here stood Auburn which was washed away by the sea’;—‘Hartburn, washed away by the sea’;—‘Hyde lost in the sea.’” In Walter White’s charming “Month in Yorkshire” (Ed. 1879, p. 24) are preserved details even still more impressive, obtained from some source that does not appear. “In 1786,” he writes, “the edge of the burial-ground [of Owthorne] first began to fail; the church itself was not touched till thirty years later. It was a mournful sight to see the riven churchyard, and skeletons and broken coffins sticking out from the new cliff, and bones, skulls, and fragments of long-buried wood strewn on the beach. . . . The eyes of the villagers were shocked by these ghastly relics of mortality tossed rudely forth to the light of day; and aged folk who tottered down to see the havoc, wept as by some remembered token they recognised a relative or friend of bygone years, whom they had followed to the grave—the resting-place of the dead, as they trusted till the end of time.” Now every trace of the burial-ground itself has long been lost in the sea—

“none shall say,
Here once, or here, Tristram and Iseult lay:
But peace they have that none may gain who live,
And rest about them that no love can give,
And over them, while death and life shall be;
The light and sound and darkness of the sea.”

¹ “It is out of the ruins of Holderness that the Spurn is constituted and maintained.”

COMMUNICATIONS, RAILWAYS

III. COMMUNICATIONS, RAILWAYS

The two chief railway centres of the Riding—the points from which the principal lines radiate—are *Hull* and *York*. Each of these is itself reached from London by more than one company, but in the case of each the best and quickest route is by the Great Northern from King's Cross, which is traversed by some of the fastest and best appointed trains of any line in the kingdom. The main line from London to *York*—the metals after Doncaster are actually North Eastern—enters the Riding at Selby, whence branches proceed, eastward to *Hull*, and north-eastward to *Market Weighton*. *Hull*, however, is reached more directly from London by quitting the main line at Doncaster by a branch which enters the E. Riding immediately after crossing the *Ouse* at Goole, and joins the Hull and Selby line at *Staddletorpe Junction*. From *Hull* short branches run respectively eastward to *Hedon*, *Patrington*, and *Withernsea*, and N. eastward to *Hornsea*, thus opening up the flats of *Holderness*; whilst northward a more important and interesting line proceeds past *Beverley*, *Driffield*, *Bridlington*, and *Filey*—where it quits the Riding—to Scarbrough. From *Beverley* a branch turns out of this line N. westward, past *Market Weighton* and *Pocklington*, to *York*; whilst a link across the *Wolds*, between *Market Weighton* and *Driffield*, only opened in 18—, offers a new and much shorter route from the Metropolis to *Bridlington* and *Filey*. From *York* an important branch runs N. eastward to Scarbrough, which enters the Riding a little short of Malton, and runs just inside its N.W. border to a point between *Ganton* and *Seamer*. From Malton a

single line of great interest crosses the *Wolds*, at their broadest point, to *Driffield*. This section contains, between *Wharram-le-Street* and *Burdale*, one of the only two tunnels in the Riding, the other being on the Hull and Barnsley railway between *Cave* and *Little Weighton*. This latter line, which connects with the Midland at *Cudworth*, affords an alternative approach to *Hull* from the colliery and manufacturing districts of S.W. Yorkshire. From London, however, the quickest train by this route is about 1 hour and 20 minutes longer than the quickest Great Northern train by *Doncaster*. With the exception of this Hull and Barnsley line, it will be seen, the district is entirely served by the North Eastern, which is in organic connection with the Great Northern—one may almost regard them, indeed, as forming a single line. The North Eastern, however, as has well been said, has proved itself a most “liberal monopolist,” and in affording the tourist facilities for the exploration of their territory has marched in the van of most railways in the country. In addition to the usual arrangements for circular tours, thousand-mile tickets, and similiar conveniences, they have bestowed upon the visitor one particular boon which merits more than a little gratitude, *i.e.*, the institution of cheap sectional season-tickets. It is thus possible for those staying at *Bridlington* or *Filey* to purchase, for the price of a very few shillings, a “contract-ticket” which will enable them to explore the surrounding country for a week, or other short period.

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IV. HISTORY

The special written history of the E. Riding—as opposed to the unwritten history of place names, monuments, and conjecture—commences apparently with the brief notice of the Parisoi and of Petouaria in the geography of Ptolemy, both of which have been assigned to *Holderness*: “πρὸς οἷς, περὶ τὸν εὐλίμενον κόλπον, Παρίσοι, καὶ πόλις, Πετουαρία.” It has often been assumed that the Παρίσοι were a tribe of the Brigantes—that Πετουαρία was *Beverley*; but Canon Isaac Taylor (p. 92) was of opinion that the Παρίσοι were Frisians, and thus very early Sax. settlers in the county long before the withdrawal of the Roman rule. At any rate here we seem to have the first definite reference belonging to this Riding exclusively—all else that we know from literary sources of Roman, or Brigantian, rule in this district belongs to it in common with the rest of Yorkshire—belongs to it in common, almost, with the north of England as a whole. But the monuments of the Riding carry us back further into the almost inscrutable past. The round barrows on the Wolds—the long lines of entrenchment at *Flambrough* and *Argam*—the intricate knot-work of mounds and ditches at *Settrington*, *Acklam*, and *Fimber*, are now generally assigned to inhabitants at the end of the stone age—to people who were beginning, but only just beginning, to make tentative employment of instruments of bronze. The commencement of the Roman history of the Riding may perhaps be dated with the arrival of Ostorius Scapula c. 50: its conclusion with the final withdrawal of the legions, under Constantine, in 406. Not a single Roman city—no Roman camp of real

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importance—can be located in the Riding with certainty; but *Derventio* was probably just inside its border—*Delgovitia* and *Prætorium* somewhere within its confines. For the rest, there remain the traces of a Roman watch-tower—of two or three Roman villas—of a few old Roman roads. These, and some thousands of scattered coins, a hypocaust, a few letters of doubtful inscription, alone are left to represent “the grandeur that was Rome.” Ida established his Sax. kingdom of Northumbria in 588, by the junction of Bernicia and Deira; King Eadwine was converted to Christianity, by the preaching of Paulinus, in 627. This was the date of the famous conference, almost certainly held at *York*, from which Coifi, the “Pontifex Sacrorum,” broke away in haste to the temple at *Goodmanham* to desecrate with his own hands the altars that his own hands had raised. Darker days of division and paganism remained in reversion for the nascent kingdom. The Christian Eadwine was slain at Hatfield in 633; the Christian Oswald at Maserfield in 642—each at the hand of the heathen Penda; and Northumberland was divided into two. Penda himself was destroyed in his turn in 655, at the battle of Winwædfield, by Oswiu, who appeared as the champion alike of union and Christianity. There followed for a season, if only for a season, a period of brief Northumbrian supremacy, soon destroyed, however, by the defeat of Ecgfrith by the Picts at the battle of Nectansmere in 685. Christianity meanwhile had spread and flourished, and was now the established religion of the people. A Sax. nunnery had been founded at *Watton*—if *Watton* be really the “*Vetadun*” of Bede; a Sax. monastery was settled among the woods of

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Beverley, if *Beverley* and "Inderauuda" be truly one. The gracious figure of St John of *Beverley*—probably a native of *Harpham*—perhaps an inmate of *Beverley*—moves among the thickets of the "silva Deiorum" on errands of love and mercy. At *Watton* we find him restoring to life an almost inanimate nun—at *Bishop Burton*, the wife of Earl Puch, by the use of consecrated water. It was the stillness that goes before the storm. Already, as early as 788, we find the savage, heathen Norsemen invading the English Coast; in less than a century, in 867, they are settled as the conquerors of Northumberland, and Northumberland is part of a great Danish kingdom. Step by step this northern principality was welded into England as a whole; step by step the Sax. kings of Wessex, with many alternations of sunshine and shower,

"Now touching goal, now backward hurled,"

wrought out the great problem of English unity. Incidents in this stirring history belong to the E. Riding exclusively. It was at *Beverley*, at the shrine of the local saint, St John, that Athelstan laid up his knife as a pledge on his way to give battle to the Scots. It was in the region of the *Wolds* that Regnald II., one of the petty Danish underlords of the later days of the Danelaw, held sway under the lordship of Edmund, King of the English; and it was here, at *Weavertorpe*, that Herbert of Winchester had established a monastery to the honour of St Andrew the Apostle in the days of Archbishop Oskytel. The fierce Viking had now become a Christian; and the Christian shrines of Mercia and Northumbria were no longer mere heaps of rubbish.

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If hitherto the E. Riding has appeared on the page of history with little individuality—if hitherto it has been the scene of nothing more dramatic than the enthusiasm of Coifi, the piety of Athelstan, or the under-lordship of Regnald, it now leaps into prominence as the site of the last great victory won by purely English arms, in the last great struggle, contended to the death, between successive Sax. and Scandinavian invaders. The battle of *Stamford Brig* probably commenced in the N. Riding, on the W. bank of the *Derwent*; and the result for a time was doubtfully contested on the bridge that connected the two Ridings. But it can hardly be doubted that the climax of the battle was fought out in the E. Riding—that here Tostig fell in fratricidal rebellion; that here the giant, Harold Hardrada, received his promised portion of English soil—“seven feet of ground, or as much more as he is taller than other men.” English Harold, the hero of the fight, retired in triumph to York; and it was here, only a few days later, on an evening of mirth and revelry,¹ that the Fingers came out and wrote upon the wall—that the messenger stood breathless in the doorway of the chamber, and announced that William had landed at Pevensey.

With Harold, dead on the field of Senlac, lay shattered the fabric of English liberty. Henceforth, for many a long year, fire and sword, waste and rapine, were the dreary lot of hapless Northumber-

¹ One could almost wish for the sake of tragic emphasis that the “eodem die” of Henry of Huntington (LXXIV. Gt. Brit. 200)—the “ipso die” of the Ramsey Chronicle (LXXXIII. Gt. Brit. 179)—were correct—that the feast was held, and the message brought, on the very night of the battle. But William had not then landed (*cf.* Freeman, iii. 376)

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land. At first, it is true, the heel of the Conqueror was hardly felt on the soil of Yorkshire. "The whole of Northern England," writes the late Dr Freeman (iv. 29), "was simply left as it was before; the old rulers, the old proprietors, were undisturbed; it does not seem that a single castle was built to keep Northumbria and Northern Mercia in check, or that a single soldier was sent to occupy or to spy out the land." How long this might have continued it is now idle to speculate, had the people themselves continued quiet. But in the summer of 1068 broke out the first revolt of the north under the earls Eadwine and Morkere. This was suppressed without bloodshed; but in the following year the Norm. garrison at York was butchered by allied Danes and Northumbrians. The vengeance of William was now determined. The iron will which had already waded "through slaughter to a throne" was not likely now to hesitate, on this cruel provocation, to "shut the gates of mercy on mankind." On wretched Northumbria, from the Tees to the *Humber*, fell the pitiless flail of the Conqueror. The descriptions of the country in the pages of the old chroniclers—the description, for instance, in Simeon of Durham—read almost like a page out of Dante's "Inferno." The land had not recovered by the time of Domesday (1086)—not even by the day of William of Malmesbury (c. 1110-1125) ("nudum omnium solum usque ad hoc etiam tempus, iii. 249). In the time of the Confessor the manor of Brandsburton was worth £40 a year—at the time of Domesday it was worth s.40 (XIV. Y.A.S. 251)! Nor is this an isolated example—in at least one hundred and eight other cases in the E. Riding we find that the value of

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land had depreciated; in only about fifteen had the value improved; in only about eighteen had it remained stationary. In over one hundred cases, again, we meet with the ominous "vasta est."¹ No land was tilled, says John of Brompton (*Dec. Script.* 966), save the land of St John of Beverley.

The property of the dispossessed Sax. holders was parcelled out "in capite" to a few great Norm. lords. Thus Drogo of Brevere received for his holding the princely portion of *Holderness*; *Howdenshire* was granted to the Bishop of Durham; whilst other favoured lords were the Count of Mortain, and Hugh, the son of Baldric. Drogo, we may be sure, wasted very little time in fortifying his castle mound at *Skipsea*; and here was the first stronghold of the great Signory of *Holderness*, which was afterwards moved by the Earls of Albemarle to *Burstwick*, and finally settled at *Burton Constable*. But it does not appear that this Riding was ever dominated, as the other two Ridings were dominated, by the hateful apparition of the stern Norm. keep. William de Stuteville obtained licence to crenellate at *Cottingham* only c. 1200; the fortified manor houses of the Percies at *Leconfield* and *Wressel* must be dated at least a century later. It is true that there are earthworks at *Swine* and at *Duffield* that may possibly date from the time of the Conquest, but nothing seems

¹ None of these figures pretends to be precisely accurate, but they serve, no doubt, to furnish an accurate general conclusion. For the sake of comparison I add a rough analysis of the Domesday of Surrey: improved values, 58; stationary values, 55; depreciated values, 48. In many of the Surrey manors, moreover—unlike the E. Riding—the depreciation was very small.

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really to be known of their history. The E. Riding, in fact, was far less strongly fortified than either of its two more important sisters.

Through the centuries that followed the E. Riding lay apart from the broader currents of English History—no battle has ever since been fought within its borders of the magnitude and significance of *Stamford Brig*. Now and then, it is true, its situation on the *Humber* brought it into contact with the pulses of deeper history. Just as the Scandinavian hordes had entered the estuary in 1066 and 1069, so Henry Bolingbroke and Edward IV. landed on the “naked shore at Ravenspurg” in 1399 and 1471. But in neither case was the invader destined to wage on Yorkshire soil the battle which bestowed on him the crown. In the slow welding together of Saxon and Norman—in the struggle between John and his barons—in the fratricidal bloodshed of Lancaster and York—it was fated that no event of prominent importance was to be enacted in the remote and isolated country that lay between the *Ouse*, the *Derwent*, and the sea. Not, in short, till we arrive at the throes of the Reformation does the Riding again claim for itself the individual recognition of the Muse of English history.

The Pilgrimage of Grace was an E. Riding movement in a very particular and special sense. It began, it is true, in Lincolnshire; but the Lincolnshire rising was abortive and inconclusive in the first degree. The substantial insurrection, which ran through Yorkshire like a flame—which flickered into nothing like a burnt out flame on the banks of the flooded Don at Doncaster—had certainly its inception on E. Riding soil—had an

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E. Riding squire for its principal leader. The first assembly of the rebel army was held on a piece of waste near *Weighton*; Robert Aske, though a London barrister, had a manor house on the *Derwent*, at *Aughton*. From the camp at *Weighton* one section of insurgents marched, under his leadership, north-westward to *York*—an easy capture; another, under the command of William Stapleton, south-eastward to *Hull*, which offered some resistance. Sir John Constable, the elder, was then in command of the town—"He had rather die," he stoutly declared, "with honesty than live with shame." The townsmen perhaps were less magnanimous—at any rate the gates were soon thrown open. All this initial promise of success succumbed to fair promises that were made to be broken! The king perhaps would have kept his word, had the smouldering rebellion not leapt to new fire. This again was an E. Riding outbreak, on E. Riding soil, and under an E. Riding leader. Sir Francis Bigod, of Settrington, the captain of the movement, elected to march on *Scarborough*; a certain John Hallam, described as a yeoman, attempted to take *Hull* by surprise. Nothing came of this third insurrection, save the ruin of the leaders of both third and second. Aske himself was executed at *York* in 1537.

We come now to the Great Rebellion, which commences formally, with the raising of the royal standard at *Nottingham*, in 1642. Some time before this—when war was now imminent—the eyes of both parties had turned longingly to *Hull*. *Hull*, in a sense, was the key to the north; here immense stores had been laid up for the war with *Scotland*: here *Danish* troops might conveniently

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be landed to succour the faction of the king. In the early part of 1642, accordingly, Charles appointed the Earl of Newcastle governor: the Parliament at once retorted by the counter appointment of Sir John Hotham. Hull at first, like another Tybalt, was fain to cry "a plague o' both your houses"; each governor presented himself at her gates; and each presented himself in vain. In the end, however, the city elected to throw in its lot with the popular cause. The subsequent treachery of the Hothams—father and son—was as futile as the treachery, at Scarborough, of Sir Hugh Cholmley and of Colonel Matthew Boynton. Yorkshire seemed destined to be the theatre of these betrayals, which were fated, like Subtle's projection in the "Alchemist," "to fly out all *in fumo*." The place of the Hothams was taken by the Fairfaxes, at a moment of critical importance. *Hull*, alone in the north of England, was held at the moment for the Parliament. On September 2, 1643, Newcastle took his seat before the walls; but, without a navy to block the *Humber*, it was clearly impossible even to hope to starve the town into submission. Cromwell himself crossed over from Lincolnshire; in the meanwhile the beleaguering Royalist army was steadily crumbling away outside. It at last became necessary to raise the siege on October 12. The history of *Hull* during the Civil War thus eclipses the history of the rest of the Riding. Yet other episodes there are, of less national importance, which must not be altogether neglected. Henrietta Maria landed from Holland, at *Bridlington Quay*, on February 22, 1643, with arms and ammunition for her husband. Four Parliament ships bombarded the harbour and drove

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the Queen to shelter in a ditch outside the village. With touching devotion she returned to her bed-chamber to rescue a favourite dog called "Mitte." Lastly the Riding bore a sinister part in the final scene of this tragic history. Sir William Constable, a squire of *Flambrough*, was one of the fifty-nine regicides, who signed the death-warrant of Charles I. in 1648.¹

V. ANTIQUITIES

1. *Pre-Roman*.—Of megalithic remains—so far as the writer is aware—the E. Riding boasts only one—the monolith in *Rudstone* churchyard. St Austin's stone at Drewton, on the wold above the *Caves*, is purely of natural formation. In entrenchments and barrows, on the other hand, the Wold country is more than commonly rich. These former have been described in detail by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, the present incumbent of *Wetwang*, in two papers contributed by him to the *Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society* (N.S. xi. Pt. 1), and to the *Antiquary* (xxii. 109, 163, 194), and summarised shortly in I. E.R.A.S.T. 53. Briefly "there are two main entrenchments running north and south, viz. Danes' Dike,² and at a distance of six miles to the west, the Argam Dikes. Then there are four main entrenchments running east and west, from near the Argam Dikes to the western brow of the Wolds, all more or less connected, and so interlaced as to form, towards the west, a perfect net-work of

¹ See Gardiner's "Civil War," iv. 309. One hundred and thirty-five commissioners were originally appointed, but only fifty-nine signed.

² Cf. *Flambrough Head*.

ANTIQUITIES

fortifications.” Some of the most remarkable and intricate of these works are in the neighbourhoods of *Settrington*, *Acklam*, and *Huggate* (II. E.R.A.S.T. 12). They belong probably all to one period, and were “constructed by a race of people who used flint weapons, and were, apparently, unacquainted with the use of bronze.” Mr E. Maule Cole contends that these entrenchments, or many of them, “were thrown up for defensive works by a people inhabiting the high ground against invaders advancing from either the Vale of York or Holderness,” (II. E.R.A.S.T. 16). Others have maintained that they were tribal boundaries; or were intended for roads, or for enclosures for cattle. The chief of these works—the great Danes’ Dike, which insulates the promontory of *Flambrough* Head—was investigated by the late General Pitt-Rivers in the autumn of 1879. His discoveries and conclusions are dealt with in a paper read by him before the Anthropological Institute, and printed in the journal of the society for 1882 (xi. 455).

The barrows that lie scattered by hundreds over the same “high wold” were raised by the same dead hands. Many of them have been opened and scientifically examined by Canon Greenwell, by Mr J. R. Mortimer, and by others.¹ It is remarkable that in the Wold country, though cremation was not altogether unknown, yet “inhumation was the general custom throughout the whole district” (Greenwell,

¹ See Canon Greenwell’s “British Barrows.” The tumuli opened by him in about twenty parishes on the *Wolds*—123 in number—are described on pp. 133-332. See also the volume lately published by Mr J. R. Mortimer: “Forty Years Researches in British and Saxon Burial Mounds in East Yorkshire” (1905).

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p. 21). In Cleveland, on the contrary, the late Canon Atkinson did not open a single barrow in which the body had not been burnt ("Forty Years in a Moorland Parish," p. 149). Barrows, of course, though most frequent on the *Wolds* are not exclusively confined to that district. For instance, there is a large collection, absurdly called "Danes' Graves," on *Skipwith* Common, not far from York.

2. *Roman*. The Roman history of the E. Riding is, on the whole, less certain and definite than that of the N. and W. Not a single Roman station has been definitely and unmistakably located within its borders, as *Cataractonium*, for example, has been located in the N. Riding, or *Danum*, or *Isurium*, in the W. Not a single Roman inscription, again, of any importance, has ever been discovered on its soil. Yet traces of Roman occupation in the Riding are very far from uncommon. The very uncertainty, moreover, that arises in their attempted interpretation possesses an element of interest—of conjecture—that is absent where the ground has often been travelled—where the principal land marks have been definitely mapped. (1) The one absolutely certain Roman road in the Riding is the great highway from *Eboracum* to *Lindum*, which crossed the *Derwent* at *Stamford Bridge*—the *Ouse* by a ferry at *Brough*. This is still represented by the modern highway between *Barnby-on-the-Moor* and *Thorpe-le-Street*—the latter a name of unmistakable meaning. "Brough," moreover—the name of the village where the Yorkshire section of the road concludes—is generally taken to be indicative of former Roman occupation. The disused portions of this road may still be traced in places. "I am told," says the Rev E. Maule Cole. "that the

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trees in Houghton Woods will not grow on this line of road, just as the hedges do not grow north of Barnby Moor" (VII. E.R.A.S.T. 38). (2) From Stamford Bridge a second line of existing road, boldly marked on the Ordnance Map as Roman, proceeds almost due east in a tolerably straight line, ascending the chalk escarpment at Garrowby. At *Fridaythorpe* this existing road splits: one branch proceeding, in the form of the segment of a circle (the convexity of which is turned towards the N.), past *Sledmere*, *Octon*, *Rudston* and *Boynton*; the second proceeding, on the whole more directly, by *Wetwang*, *Driffild*, and *Burton Agnes*. Both roads meet on the sea at *Bridlington*. It is remarkable, however, that the line of parish boundaries, which from *York* to near *Fridaythorpe* has followed this road without appreciable deviation, follows neither of these branches beyond *Fridaythorpe*. On the contrary it may be traced, almost without intermission,¹ running between the two directly towards *Bridlington* in a direction that is approximately straight. There can hardly, it would seem, be the shadow of a doubt that this was the direction of the original road—the road which was still the most prominent object of the country-side, when the later Sax. invaders came to mark out the limits of our still existing

¹ The only interruptions are these: (1) From the point of junction—roughly a mile and a half to the E. of the *Garton* Monument—of the parishes of *Sledmere*, *Garton*, and *Cottam*, to the small plantation about half a mile to the E. of *Cottam* Warren House; and (2) from *Gallow Hill* tumulus, to the S.W. of *Kilham*, to a point near *Mount Pleasant*, to the E. of the same village. I do not suppose that these two breaks amount to a total of more than three miles in a distance of over twenty.

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parishes. It is noticeable, however, that the road thus indicated, though approximately straight, lacks the precise and rigid straightness that belongs to other roads undoubtedly Roman. It lacks, for example, the precision and firmness of the N. Riding road from *Isurium* (Borough Bridge) to *Cataractonium* (Catterick). Part of this, no doubt, may be due to deviations, original or subsequent, in the boundaries of the parishes. It may well have happened, for example, that the curving line of entrenchment to the S. of *Sledmere* Grange may have offered to the primitive surveyor a landmark more conspicuous than a road which, perhaps, was already becoming grass-grown and inconspicuous. Yet, even allowing for this, the hesitating character of the road suggests that its origin, as Phillips conjectures (p. 243), was really an old British trackway. (3) We have spoken already of a still existing road that runs northward, in a roughly segmental curve, from a point near *Fridaythorpe* to the sea at *Bridlington*. This also, perhaps, was used by the Romans. Considerable sections of this road—but still only sections¹—have been adopted for parish boundaries; actual fragments of pavement have been laid bare at *Sledmere*; and a Roman camp still exists at *Octon*, though it is not marked on the 25-inch Ordnance survey. The relation to one another of these last two roads is a problem of very unusual occurrence. (4) There are traces, again, of a fourth Roman road, running roughly south-eastward from the camp at *Malton*, past

¹ I think only two, *i.e.* between *Sledmere* station and *Sledmere* (for something more than a mile), and from a point near *Corulam* to a point near *Octon* (a matter perhaps of 5 miles).

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Wharream-le-Street and *Bainton*, to *Beverley*. Physical remains are said by Mr Cole to be still visible apparently between *Towthorpe* and *Bainton*. (5) A fifth road ran southward from the camps at *Malton*, past *Burythorpe*, *Leavening Brow*, *Warter*, and *Sancton*, till its junction with the *Lincoln road* near *Newbald*. Apparently it skirted the Romano-British villa and the hypocaust at *Langton* (X. E.R.A.S.T. 71); ascended the *Wold* at *Leavening Brow*; and intersected the road from *York* to *Bridlington* at a point to the E. of *Wilton Beacon*. Part of this road was laid bare in *Londesbrough Park* by the emptying of the lake in 1895 (III. E.R.A.S.T. 11). Probably this road was an old British trackway—like the *Ickneild Way* along the N. escarpment of the *Chilterns*, or the “*Pilgrims’ Way*” along the S. face of the *Downs* in *Kent* and *Surrey*. For much of the distance—from *Leavening* to *Londesbrough*—it clung more or less closely to the brow of the hill; and its course may still be followed from *Malton* to near *Millington*, after which it is lost, or confused. The writer retains a pleasant recollection of pushing up his bicycle from *Burythorpe* to *Leavening Brow*—a section that is now a mere grass grown cart track—and riding thence to *Pocklington* along this high, pre-historic road, in the dusk of a mild September evening. (6) Lastly, Mr Cole reports traces of yet a sixth road, running from *Malton* in the direction of *Settrington*, and possibly continuing to *Weaverthorpe*. Roads have also been conjectured from *Stamford Bridge* to *Malton* (Phillips, 241); from *Malton* to *Filey*, along the N. face of the *Wolds* (VIII. E.R.A.S.T. 42); and from a point near *Octon* to *Filey* (p. 41).

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Connected with these roads is the interesting problem—which of them, if any, is the continuation, beyond *Eboracum*, of the first Antonine Itinerary. The balance of authority now places *Derwentio* at *Stamford Bridge*; but others have located it at Malton, Aldby, and *Kexby*—all of them places equally on the *Derwent*. Malton, in a sense, has the strongest claim, for it alone was indisputably a Roman station of some importance; on the other hand it involves the unwarranted correction of 17 *millia passuum*, instead of 7, in the distance given from *Eboracum*. Aldby, *Kexby*, and *Stamford Bridge*, on the other hand, are all, if we measure with a little latitude, placed at about the required distance; but none retains a vestige of Roman antiquity. *Stamford Bridge*, of the three, is the strongest claimant, for it now seems settled that the road from *Eboracum* to *Lindum* crossed the river here, and not at *Kexby*; whilst nothing goes to show that Aldby was even situated on a Roman line of road at all. Assuming then that *Stamford Bridge* was really *Derwentio*, which was the onward line of the first Antonine *Iter*—eastward, over the *Wolds*, to *Bridlington*; or south-eastward, also over the *Wolds*, but into *Holderness*? Drake, who preferred the latter alternative, placed *Delgovitia* (XIII. m. p. from *Derwentio*) at *Londesbrough* (“History of York,” 32) and *Praetorium* (XXV. or XXII. m. p. from *Delgovitia*) at *Spurnhead* (reading XXXV. *millia passuum* instead of XXV.), (*Ib.* 30). Camden, again, places *Delgovitia* at *Market Weighton*, and *Praetorium* at *Patrington* (Gough, iii. 14, 15). Horsley, on the contrary, who also puts *Delgovitia* at *Market Weighton*, places *Praetorium* across the *Humber* in Lincolnshire, at *Hebberston Fields*, or

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Broughton (*Britannia Romana*, 395). In answer to this last it seems sufficient to point out that *Praetorium* is the end of the *Iter*—that it is natural accordingly, or even inevitable, to locate this station somewhere on the sea. As to Camden and Drake, there seems to be no evidence whatever of a Roman road across the *Wolds* from *Londesbrough*, or *Weigh-ton*, into *Holderness*. Whatever view we hold must be held at present in a spirit of cautious scepticism. Yet allowing for this, one is permitted to believe, in the absence of conclusive evidence, that the onward course of the first *Iter* from Stamford Bridge was the course of the existing, or still traceable, Roman road over the *Wolds* towards *Bridlington*. *Delgovitia* must then be placed somewhere near *Fridaythorpe* or *Wetwang*, and *Praetorium*, perhaps, at *Bridlington* itself, or possibly even at *Flambrough*. It is curious, in this connection, to note that the distance from *Stamford Bridge* to a point about a mile to the W. of *Wetwang*, measured in a bee-line, is exactly 13 English miles; that from this point to *Flambrough Head* is almost exactly 22. Is this to be considered mere coincidence?

3. *Mediæval* (exclusive of *Ecclesiology*. See Section VI.).—In its mediæval antiquities—in its ruined abbeys and ruined castles—the E. Riding is confessedly inferior to the other two divisions of the county. Setting aside the nave of the great Augustinian priory of *Bridlington*—the choir of the much smaller Cistercian nunnery of *Swine*—both of which survive as parish churches—the only two actual ruins of importance now existing in the district are those of *Kirkham Abbey*¹ and *Wressle*

¹ Strictly a Priory; but, as at Bolton, the popular mistake has now become sanctioned by time.

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Castle ; and these are small indeed in comparison, let us say, with the ruins of Fountains or Middleham. Even of the Augustinian priory of *Kirkham* little now remains save the exquisite Dec. outer face of the gateway and some fragments of the church and monastic buildings. The site, we believe, has never been systematically excavated. Of the once great Cistercian abbey of *Meaux* (1150) not one stone is now left, above ground, upon another. Even the one poor fragment engraved by Poulson has now, in its turn, been levelled to the dust. There survive, indeed, a few *disjecta membra*—a pile of wrought stones and a grave-slab ; but at present no one need trouble to pay the place a visit—there is really nothing worth seeing. If ever the site be excavated, and the ground-plan recovered, this verdict may need to be cancelled. Meanwhile, the enduring monument of *Meaux* are the three printed volumes of the *Chronicon de Melsa*. Of *Watton* Priory there remain only some portions of the domestic buildings—principally of the Prior's Lodging. Here, however, the ground-plan has been almost completely made out, and carefully mapped by Mr St John Hope. It is possible, therefore—though the foundations themselves have again been covered up—to study, on paper, the scheme of a great, dual Gilbertine house at *Watton*, just as it is possible to study, from actual remains, the plan of a Cistercian abbey at Fountains, or the plan of a Charter-house at Mount Grace. The site of the Augustinian Priory of *Warter* (1132) has also been excavated ; but here, too, there is nothing to see above ground. Of other E. Riding monasteries—mostly small establishments, *e.g.* *Ellerton* (Gilbertine ; ante 1212) ; *Thicket* (Benedictine nuns ; *temp.* Richard I. ; *cf.*

Thorganby); *Wilberfoss* (Benedictine nuns, ante 1153); *Haltemprice* (Augustinian, 1324); *Nunkeeling* (Benedictine nuns, 1152); *Nunburnholme* (Benedictine nuns, ante 1206)—little, or nothing, now remains save the memory and a handful of documents. *Hull* had a Charter-house of thirteen brothers, and the full Miltonic complement of friars—

“White, black, and gray, with all their trumpery.”

Beverley had a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers—*N. Ferriby*, of their rivals, the Knights Templars. It is at least remarkable, in a county not lacking in situations of great natural beauty and seclusion, how many of these houses are placed among surroundings that are singularly dull and unromantic. Sites might easily be found in the neighbourhoods of *Acklam* and *Kirkby Underdale*—they were actually seized on at *Nunburnholme* and *Warter*—at least as beautiful, or almost as beautiful, as the sites of Mount Grace or Fountains Abbey. Instead we have *Meaux*, among the swamps of *Holderness*—*Ellerton* and *Thicket*, among the swamps of the Vale of York. *Kirkham* alone, in the rich valley of the *Derwent*, is not unworthy to compare, in point of situation, even with *Byland* and *Rievaulx*.

The castles of the E. Riding have, perhaps, never been as numerous or as important as those of the N. and W. Of existing remains the solitary representative are the ruins of the 14th cent. manor-house of the Percies at *Wressle*. Other great Yorkshire families, it is true, had their fortified houses in the district—the *Wakes* at *Cottingham*; the *Rosses* at *Roos*; the *Albemarles* at *Skipsea*. But of these great strongholds there is nothing now

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left save mounds and entrenchments and ditches. The age of the mound at *Skipsea*—and the same, perhaps, is true of other similar mounds in the Riding¹—has perhaps been ante-dated by earlier writers. It belongs to the class of moated mounds—of which Barwick-in-Elmet is a typical example—which were denominated Sax. “burghs” by the late Mr J. T. Clark. This old view, however, must now be considerably modified, in the light of the researches of Mrs Armitstead and of Mr Horace Round, who contend that these so-called Sax. “burghs” are really nothing more or less than the primitive Norm. earthworks, guarded round the crest by a wooden stockade, that were thrown up by the conquerors immediately after the Conquest. The stone Norm. “keep,” it is admitted on all hands, belongs to a somewhat later period. Of such Norm. “keeps” there are now no traces in the Riding, if ever they existed, which is doubtful. Of the Percies’ second great house, at *Leconfield*, nothing is left save a huge moated area and a small tree-crested hillock in a corner. Of the manor-houses of the Askes at *Aughton*, of Lord Hussey at *N. Duffield*, not one stone is now left upon another. The Bigods’ formerly had a house at *Settington*, the St Quintins at *Harpham*, but of these there are no remains. A fragment, however, survives at *Flambrough* of the ancient home of the Constables.

Of later manor-houses the principal examples are *Burton Constable*, *Howsham Hall*, and *Burton Agnes*. The last is a late Elizabethan mansion of

¹ The writer has not visited the mounds at *N. Duffield* and *Swine*, but they probably belong to this same category.



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uncommon interest and beauty. There is also a portion—still inhabited—at *Barmston*, of the ancient hall of the Boynton family.

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This, on the whole, is distinctly more interesting in the E. Riding than in the N. Not only does the E. Riding possess in *Hedon*, Holy Trinity, *Hull*, *Patrington*, St Mary's, *Beverley*, and even, perhaps, in *Cottingham*, parish churches of the first rank and magnitude; not only does it display within its borders the magnificent collegiate structures of *Hemingbrough*, *Howden*, and, above all, of *Beverley* Minster; not only does it still retain the exquisite nave of the once great Priory of *Bridlington*—it exhibits, also, in the numerous humbler churches that are scattered up and down over the length and breadth of the Riding architectural examples of considerable interest and often of considerable beauty. The average architectural value of an E. Riding church is distinctly higher than that which obtains in the N. Riding. This, no doubt, is largely attributable to the difference in the natural features of the two districts. A large part of the N. Riding was occupied in mediæval times—it is occupied still—by desolate fells and solitary moorlands; the mother parishes, often, were few and far between, and consequently sometimes of enormous dimensions; and the few chapels-of-ease, or perpetual curacies, that here and there grew up in remote and inhospitable valleys, faithfully reflected in their rudeness, or, at best, extreme simplicity, the penury and aloofness of the soil.

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In one respect only is the ecclesiology of the E. Riding strikingly inferior to that of the N.—in the interest and extent of its existing Sax. remains. Sax. work, indeed, undoubtedly occurs at *Skipwith* and *Wharram-le-Street*—very early Norm. work that assumes almost the same character at *Weaverthorpe* and *Market Weighton*. But only in seven cases,¹ and some of these are doubtful, has the writer found examples in the E. Riding of those Sax. cross-heads, “hog-backs,” and fragments of “knot work,” that were noted by him in at least forty-seven churches visited in the N. Riding. The *Nunburnholme* cross shaft, on the other hand, as though to atone for this poverty, is certainly of more than common interest, and has enjoyed the advantage of detailed description by Mr Romiley Allen (VII. *Rel. and Ill. Arch.*, 98). The Riding also contains, at *Weaverthorpe* and *Aldbrough*, inscribed Sax. sundials of very great interest.

Norm., or Trans., work is tolerably common, and has been noted in about seventy churches out of about 188 visited. Chancel arches and doorways, as usual, have often been preserved when the rest of the Norm. church has vanished. Of Norm. chancel arches some of the finest examples are at *Etton*, *Nunburnholme*, *Great Givendale*, *Bishop Wilton*, *Sherburn*, *Kirkburn*, and *Skerne*; of Norm. doorways, at *Stillingfleet*, *Riccall*, and *Bishop Wilton* (over-restored), and even, perhaps, at *Kilham*. At *Thwing* and *Wold Newton*, both in the same neighbourhood, are two small Norm. tympana containing some slight rudimentary carving.

¹ *Folkton*, *Londesbrough*, *Hunmanby* (cross-heads), *Nunburnholme* (cross), *Lissett* (? fragment of “hog-back”), *Barmston*, *Little Driffield*.

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In the N. Riding, on the contrary, we find only one (Danby Wiske) ; but that is of rather greater interest. It is remarkable, indeed, how few and far between are carved Norm. tympana of any kind in Yorkshire. Of the original aisleless Norm. church of the Wold country noble examples still survive at *N. Newbald*, *Garton-on-the-Wolds*, and *Kirkburn*. In all three cases the chancels have been rebuilt ; but the naves—and at *Newbald*, the transepts—remain.

Of very plain Norm. chancel arches—of the type which might superficially be mistaken for Sax.—the E. Riding contains comparatively few, though instances occur at *Kirkby Underdale*, *Speeton*, *Dunnington*, *Skirpenbeck*, and *Rudston*. Not far removed from this type is the chancel arch at *Goodmanham*, which possesses, however, a shaft on each side, on the face towards the nave, and also some “zigzag” ornament. The occurrence of this plain type of arch at the little church of *Scawton*, in the N. Riding, which is known to have been built by the monks of *Byland* in 1146, seems to forbid us from dating its occurrence at the very early period we might otherwise be tempted to assign it. Of Trans. work the tower of *Riccall* is a curiously striking and valuable example. In particular, the piercing of the tympanum of one of its windows affords us a striking anticipation of the later plate tracery, much earlier than the famous and much better known E. E. example in the tower of *St Giles*, at *Oxford*. The E. Riding is also exceptionally rich in fine Norm., or Trans., fonts, but of these something more will be said later on.

In the possession of E. E. work of great beauty and importance the Riding is peculiarly fortunate—

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to this style belongs the whole of *Beverley* Minster to the E. of, and including, the great crossing, the greater part of the nave of *Bridlington*, and the transepts and choir of *Hedon*. Of smaller village churches, *Sigglesborne* and *Filey* belong almost wholly to this period; whilst exquisitely beautiful E. E. doorways may be found at *Easington* (mutilated), *Elloughton*, and *Hessle*. The E. E. chancels of *Kirk Ella* and *Middleton-on-the-Wolds* must also be given a word of praise—the E. window of the former, with its combination of triple lancets, is one of the most beautiful in Yorkshire. E. E. arcades are also not uncommon; but the characteristic “hold-water” base—said by Mr Christian to be more frequent in Yorkshire than in any other district—must not be too hastily relied upon as a test of period. It occurs, for example, in the late Dec. work of the chancel of Holy Trinity, *Hull*.

Of Dec. work there are noble examples in the nave and chancel of the collegiate church of *Howden*; in the choir and transepts of Holy Trinity, *Hull*; and in the nave of *Beverley* Minster. Each of these works is a structure of more than common scale, and each possesses some distinguishing feature of more than common importance. Thus at *Howden* the W. front of the nave, and the E. front of the ruined chancel, are pleasing compositions of singular simplicity and beauty; at *Hull* the Dec. work is built externally of brick—the most important example of 14th century brickwork anywhere remaining in England; whilst at *Beverley* the nave is a remarkable instance of assimilation by the later builders to an earlier style—in some parts, even, so far as to copy the character-

istic "dog tooth" moulding of the 13th century. Scarcely less important is the noble nave of *Hedon*, with its exquisite reticulated window tracery. But the Riding also possesses in *Patrington* and *Bainton*—especially in the former—Dec. *village churches* of considerable magnitude, and of almost unrivalled beauty of detail and composition. Each, it is true, reveals some traces of a later, or earlier, period; but each as a whole may safely be pronounced completely and distinctively Dec. *Patrington*, indeed, may fairly be claimed as one of the most perfectly beautiful parish churches in the kingdom: even in Lincolnshire—to which county it is said to belong by Mr Mickelthwaite, rather than to Yorkshire, in "architectural affinities" (IX. Y.A.J. 104)—*Patrington*, perhaps, might almost be ranked as "primus inter pares." There is also a quantity of good Dec. work in the chancel and W. front of *St Mary's*, at *Beverley*—the latter, in fact, should be carefully studied as a very fine example of the transition to Perp. Of good Dec. work on a smaller scale mention may be made of the chancels of *Skipwith*, *Rudstone*, *Langtoft*, *Sutton*, *Lockington*, and *Bugthorpe*.

Turning now to Perp., the finest examples of this style are, as usual, to be found among its towers. Chief among these are the twin W. towers of *Beverley* Minster, unrivalled in their slenderness and grace; the central towers of *St Mary's*, *Beverley*, of *Howden*, of *Hedon*, and of *Holy Trinity*, *Hull*; and the graceful W. tower of *Great Driffeld*. Less ambitious steeples, yet of more than common merit, occur at *Pocklington*, *Beeford*, and *Preston*. Of completely Perp. churches, built from a single design, the leading example is

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Skirlaugh chapel, a mechanical, cold, and unspiritual conception, though extravagantly admired by the younger Pugin. Far better is the church of *Pagbell*, or *Paull*, apparently also the product of a single generation. Mention too must be made, even if somewhat grudgingly, of the nave of Holy Trinity, at *Hull*, the size of which at any rate invests it with some dignity, even though its pinched pillars, starved capitals, and monotonous tracery, are eloquent of an age of architectural decay. The two first faults, however, it is only fair to add, are due in part to the unhappy precedent set by the builders of the 14th century chancel—possibly even to conditions of site over which the architect had no control. In *Holderness*, it may be added, a Perp. clerestory is a feature of common occurrence—in some cases, doubtless, as at *Tunstall* and *Hornsea*, contemporary with the arcades below it; in others, a later addition. A clerestory, in fact, of some date or another, occurs in not less than twenty of the thirty-five *old* parish churches of *Holderness*. The visitor, moreover, to the district last named will notice there the frequent employment of rubble-work—a building material perhaps more easily acquired than cut stone, in this country of boulder clay. Brickwork, also, is not uncommon in the Riding, not merely in the 18th century fabrics of East Cottingwith, *Wheldrake*, and *Boynnton*, but even in the Elizabethan patchwork of the aisle at *Hayton*—in the 14th century clerestory of *Roos*. Brickwork, however, in a majority of cases is probably mere “church-warden” rebuilding. Of the remarkable 14th century brickwork of the transepts and chancel of Holy Trinity, *Hull*, something has already been said.

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Spires are less rare in the E. Riding than in the N., though still very far from common. By far the most striking is at *Hemingbrough*, whether or not we admire its proportions in relation to the tower below it. At anyrate, it is one of the loftiest *old* spires, not only in this Riding, but in Yorkshire. Next in importance is the spire of *Patrington*, placed on a beautiful octagon, which itself is connected with the tower that supports it by a group of unfortunate pinnacles. Spires also occur at *Bishop Wilton*, *Rillington*, *Huggate*, *Hessle*, *Kirkby Grindalyth*, *Ottringham*, *Keyingham*, *Wintringham*, and *Ganton*—altogether, in fact, there are still eleven *old* spires in the Riding in contrast with the six in N. Yorkshire. At *Bainton* the truncated stump has been removed since 1861; at *Mappleton* the spire is modern. At *Harpham* is a spire that may also be old, but the writer has no means of knowing.

Of ecclesiological *curiosities*—if the term may pass muster for the sake of its convenience—the E. Riding contains its fair share. Chief among these is the double tower-arch at *Riccall*; the two chancel arches at *Bugthorpe*; the “horse-shoe” tower arch at *Wharram-le-Street*; the stone lecterns at *Ottringham*, *Pocklington*, and *Paull*; the Easter Sepulchre, and the stone pendant, or lantern, at *Patrington*; the remarkable staircases, at the church last mentioned, on the outside gables of the transepts, and, inside, above the S. arch of the tower; the staircases to the towers at *Humbledon* and *Kirkburn*; the ghastly “memento mori” at *Hemingbrough*; the remains of the parish coffin at *Howden*; the stone sanctuary-chairs at *Beverley* and *Halsham*; the traces of an ankerhold at *Riccall*; the “Virgin’s Crown” at *St Mary’s, Beverley*; the painting of the execution

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of Charles I. on the back of the royal arms at *Burstock*; and the 18th century barometer in the W. transept of Holy Trinity, *Hull*. An ancient sacristy, with a chamber for the priest above it, may still be found at *Roos*. The writer has noted only a single hour-glass stand—at *Keyingham*—in the whole of the E. Riding.

Of mediæval woodwork the E. Riding contains many examples, and in the possession of misericords it is quite unusually rich. The noble collection of miserere seats at *Beverley* Minster is said to be the largest in England (68); whilst St Mary's, in that town, possesses 26, and there are also a few at *Swine*. Both the two great churches at *Beverley* have good Perp. stalls. Some interesting bench-ends are also preserved at *Hemingbrough* and at Holy Trinity, *Hull*. Of chancel screens the melancholy history is set out in a paper by the Rev. C. B. Norcliffe (VI. A.A.S.R. 177). In 1720, or thereabouts, the then Dean of Ripon, Dr Heneage Dering, was also Archdeacon of the E. Riding, and ordered, as such, a general destruction of those chancel screens that survived in his jurisdiction — "The partition or screen betwixt the body of the church and chancel to be taken down, from the balk or beam downwards as far as the Cancelli. . . ." This "powerful mandate" was issued to eighteen churches in the district of *Holderness*. At *Swine* the screen was severely condemned as "old, decayed, and indecent." Similar orders were subsequently issued to the Rural Deaneries of *Dickering* (in 1721), *Buckrose* (in 1723), and *Hartbill* (in 1723-25). Dr Richard Osbaldeston, Dean of York, proved himself equally zealous; and in 1737 he removed the screens from the

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Dean and Chapter's peculiars. At *Lockington* the rector protested. "I will not let our churchwardens," he wrote, "pull down the partition betwixt the church and chancel, for fear I be starved to death; nor will I have a new pulpit. The archdeacon told me at our parting I might do as I would" (p. 180). Chancel screens still exist in the Riding at *Patrington* (Dec.), *Winestead* (Perp.), *Garton* (Perp.), *Skipwith* (Perp.), *Swine* (1531), *Watton* (Perp.), and *Flambrough*. Of these the last is by far the most striking, and has been gorgeously painted, or re-coloured. Chantry screens occur (apparently still *in situ*) at *Wintringham*, *Hemingbrough*, *Kirk Ella* and *Swine*—all of them, except *Kirk Ella* (Dec.), Perp. Many of these screens have been extensively restored, and in some only portions are old. At *Watton* the remarkable Perp. chancel screen occupies the space to the roof (there is no chancel arch). Screens, or fragments of screens, also exist at *Welwick*, *Burnby*, *Hayton*, and *Sutton*—at *Welwick*, cut down to the level of the "Cancelli"—at *Burnby* and *Hayton*, worked up into other forms. Of Chantry screens by far the most interesting is that of the Hilton Chapel, at *Swine*, with its interesting inscription and family badges. There are also two old Perp. screens in the W. transept of Holy Trinity, *Hull*. Of post-Reformation woodwork the Riding has also several examples. Thus two (?) Jacobean screens remain in the Moreby Chapel at *Stillingfleet*, two in the aisle at *Winestead*. The following churches have dated pulpits—Jacobean or Carolean; *Patrington* (1612); *Roos* (1613); *Swine* (1619); *Halsbam* (1634). There is also a late 17th century pulpit at *Winestead*, and other old pulpits also occur at *Walkington*, *Leconfield*, and

Kilnwick-on-the-Wolds, though I cannot assign them a period. Of old chests the writer has notes at the following churches—*Frodingham* (? Dec. and very fine); *Aldbrough*; *Barmby-on-the-Marsh* (monoxylon); *Swine* (iron, with a very curious lock); and *Burston*; and probably there are many others that have escaped his notice. At *Wintringham* is a collection of church fittings—pews, alms-box, reading-desk, pulpit, and possibly even an old Communion Table—that all belong apparently to a single period—perhaps the last quarter of the 17th century—and are probably unique in the district. There is, of course, a much more striking collection in the church of St John the Evangelist, at Leeds.

Of ancient glass there are many fragments, often in the form of heraldic shields. Examples of the last are met with at *Ellerton*, at *Skipwith*, and doubtless at many other churches. By far the best glass in the Riding, however, is the series of thirty-two Perp. saints in the heads of eight windows at *Wintringham*. Next to this are the three fine lights in the E. window of *Paghill*, or *Paull*. The clerestory on the S. of the nave at *Roos*, again, exhibits fragments of historical interest, for originally they bore inscriptions recording their erection by the wives of the parish, and by the brothers and sisters of a Guild. The great E. window of *Beverley* Minster is also a mosaic of E.E. and Perp. glass gathered from all parts of the building. Even the best of this glass, however, is trivial in comparison with the gorgeous display that greets us in many churches in *York*—notably in All Saints, North Street, or in St Martin's, Coney Street.

Notable 12th century ironwork occurs on doors

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at *Skipwith* and *Stillingfleet*, and old flanges are met with elsewhere. At *Stillingfleet* even the door itself has been doubtfully reckoned Norm.

Altar slabs are found in at least five churches, and probably the list could be extended. At *Halsbam* there are merely two fragments on the floor, but three of the crosses are still visible on one—two on the other. At *Sigglesthorpe* the slab,—of enormous dimensions—still serves for the top of a churchyard grave; at *Easington* it has been replaced in the church, but has probably once served for a tombstone; at *Muston* it is apparently still *in situ*. Two other instances are at *Wintringham* and *Warwne*, but the latter I have noted as doubtful.

“Low-side” windows are rather less common in the E. Riding than in the N. Altogether I have noted them in twenty-seven churches, but thirteen of these instances are marked as doubtful. Of the fifteen examples (*Goodmanham* has two) that seem above suspicion, the majority are placed in the normal portion—in the S.W. corner of the chancel. At *Mappleton*, however, the “low-side” window is curiously placed between the priest’s door and the last window to the E.—a very unusual position. At *Goodmanham* there are two of these openings opposite one another. At *Barmby-on-the-Marsh* the window is placed in the E. wall at the S.E. corner of the *nave*, but this is one of the instances marked doubtful. None of the E. Riding windows seems to throw any particular light on the origin and meaning of these mysterious apertures.

Brasses occur in only fourteen churches, and their total number is only twenty-two. The

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largest number in any one church is at *Bishop Burton*, and there we have only three. Altogether there are eight examples of double brasses (husband and wife); and one of these—at *Winestead*—has also a group of thirteen children. Further analysis gives us twelve laymen (only one, at *Welwick*, is in merchant costume); nine women; and four ecclesiastics. One of the priests has a “bracket” brass (at *Brandsburton*); and one has a “chalice” (at *Bishop Burton*). The last is the only instance in the Riding—and one of the only three in the county—of a type of brass that is supposed to have originated in Yorkshire. The other two examples are in the W. Riding, at Ripley and Leeds. There used also to be a specimen in St Michael’s, Spurriergate, at *York*; but part of this has been shamelessly stolen, and the rest has now disappeared.¹ The finest brass in the Riding is perhaps the double St Quintin brass at *Harpham*, the figures of which measure 4 ft. 9 in. in length. There are also the remains of a very large brass at *Winestead*—the figure of the man is a palimpsest. The large brass at *Cottingham*, of Prebendary Nicholas of Louth, has unfortunately been over-restored. The E. Riding also contains at least seventeen *old* brass inscriptions, of which that to a former rector at *Winestead* is interesting as giving us the date of restoration of the church. Mention ought also to be made, in this connection, of the very interesting, long, rhyming inscription to Sir Marmaduke Constable at *Flambrough*.

In recumbent effigies, and similar stone monuments, the Riding is far richer than in brasses. Of these, in fact, there are at least 50, distributed

¹ It seems, however, since to have been replaced.

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among 31 churches.¹ The finest collection is certainly at *Swine*, which boasts the possession of four independent monuments, three of them surmounted by double figures.² There are thus seven recumbent effigies in all.

Some of these monuments are remarkably fine, e.g., the mutilated tomb of an ecclesiastic at *Welwick*, which has obviously been moved from another site; the Mauley tomb at *Bainton*; and the figure of a priest in the N. transept of *Beverley* Minster, with its gorgeous display of heraldry. At *Garton-on-the-Wolds*, I regret to have to add, two old recumbent effigies—one of a cross-legged knight—are cast out into the churchyard to perish of frost and rain! There is also a striking *post-Reformation* recumbent figure, of Sir Christopher Hildyard, at *Winestead*. Of the curious class of so-called “semi-effigial” monuments—a combination of effigy and incised slab—instances occur at, at least, three churches, i.e. *Garton-on-the-Wolds*, *Scorbrough*, and *Skerne*. Of incised slabs proper, with floreated crosses, instances were found in at least 41 churches out of about 188 visited, very often built into the walls. They exhibit every variety of pattern, and some demand more particular notice. Thus at *Bugthorpe* we find a curious, coped grave-slab, with a floreated cross on each face. A double cross of this kind occurs at *E. Harlsey*, in the N. Riding, but in that case the monument is flat. I know of no instance elsewhere.

¹ Including semi-effigial monuments. Cf. *infra*.

² The N. Riding has 72 (or 73), distributed among 40 churches. The largest collection in this Riding is at *Tanfield* (7); at *Harewood*, in the W. Riding, there are 12.

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At *Langtoft* will be found a slightly coped incised cross fleury, with shears, and a fragment of inscription: *Hic iacet Alina de. . .* The meaning of shears, as an emblem, on these slabs, has often been greatly disputed, but the association in this case with a woman seems conclusive. At *Howden* is a late cross fleury in high relief, with a remarkable base—rare, or unique—formed by a canopied figure. At *Eastrington* is an incised floreated cross filled in with lead. At *Easington*, in the N. Riding, there is an *inscription* thus treated, and even this is pronounced by Dr Cox “a circumstance most unusual, if not unique, in English monuments of this class” (XXIV. *Ant.*, 106). At *Eastrington*, too, occurs an example charged with a heraldic shield. At *Butterwick* is a very remarkable 13th century slab, with a sword and shield, conventional foliage, and a “dog-tooth” border, but without any cross. At *Thorpe Basset* is a slab with a cross fleury and a sword that seem to belong to two different dates. The cross is in relief, with a fructed stem, but the sword is rudely incised. At *Fridaythorpe* remains the slab of a priest, with chalice, missal, and curious base. There is also a curious base at *Blacktoft*.

Of wall-tombs in the E. Riding that possess no effigy, the finest, of course—perhaps the finest in England—is the magnificent Dec. monument in *Beverley* Minster to Eleanor Percy. A second canopy of the same kind, though inferior in richness, will be found in the nave of the same great church. The Riding also possesses, at *Harpham*, *Eastrington*, and *Howden*, remarkable incised alabaster slabs. The alabaster probably came from Chellaston, in Derbyshire.

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Probably no feature in the ecclesiology of the E. Riding is more interesting or more varied than its fonts. A large majority of these are Norm., though many are exceedingly plain — mere cylindrical bowls indeed ; but others have distinctive arcades. Altogether the writer has found Norm. or Trans. fonts in about 40 churches out of about 188 visited. Many still exhibit traces of the locking prescribed, in 1236, by Archbishop Edmund, of Canterbury, in order to prevent the consecrated water from being resorted to for purposes of sorcery. A remarkable series of carved Norm. fonts occurs on the *Wolds*, at *Cowlam*, *Cottam*, *Kirkburn*, and *N. Grimston* ; it would not, perhaps, be possible to find another four such fonts, of such elaboration and interest, in any other area of similar size in the kingdom. A fifth of the kind, from the church of *Hutton Cranswick*, is now preserved in the Museum at York. I may add that there is an interesting paper on Wold fonts, by the Rev. E. Maule Cole, in X. E.R.A.S.T. At *Reighton* is a remarkable square Trans. font, with a diapered pattern on each of its faces, and a column, with a scalloped capital, at each of its four corners. There is, I am told, a similar font at *Marske-on-the-Sea*, in the N. Riding. Very fine fonts—Norm. or Trans.—also occur at *Barmston*, *Sherburn*, *Butterwick*, *Rudstone*, and *Middleton-on-the Wolds*. Of E.E. fonts there are beautiful examples at *Londesbrough*, *N. Newbald*, *Great Driffield*, and *Bempton* ; of Dec., at *Patrington* ; of Perp., at *Hedon*, *St Mary's*, *Beverley*, *Goodmanham*, and *Hull*.

This sketch of the ecclesiology of the Riding is primarily concerned with its ancient churches alone—modern churches, even in the body of the book,

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are only referred to incidentally, and are touched on in the fewest possible words. Yet no one who deals with the churches of this county, with any attempt to be comprehensive, can possibly omit mention of the beautiful edifices that of recent years have ornamented the lonely expanse of the *Wolds* through the liberality of the present Sir Tatton Sykes. *Sledmere* itself, in beauty and completeness, is possibly unrivalled among English village churches; and any one who wanders through these lonely chalk valleys, where the hamlets are small and scattered at long intervals, and where everything speaks of a scanty population, and of a civilisation far removed from the ordinary restless currents of modern life, may well be excused an emotion of surprise when he accidentally stumbles, in remote little villages like *E. Heslerton*, or *W. Lutton*, or *Helporthorpe*, or *Wansford*, on gems of architecture and decoration that one looks to find only—and that only rarely—in centres of wealth and of great population.

Finally, we may cite, with regard to the *old* churches, the testimony of the late Mr G. E. Street (XLVIII. *Archæol.*, 193). “Nowhere,” he tells us, “can we modern men so well receive such lessons”—that is, of energy, knowledge, and enthusiasm—“as in Yorkshire; for nowhere in Europe, in the 13th century, were there architects superior to those who lived here; and, if we are ever to rival them, it can only be by following their example exactly.”

DESCRIPTION OF PLACES IN THE EAST RIDING ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

NOTE.—The position of any place can be readily discovered from the map on the fly-leaf, which contains the names of the railway stations. If the place has no railway station, the distance of the nearest railway station on the map—not necessarily the nearest available station—is always given as a guide.

The following architectural abbreviations are used throughout : Sax. = Saxon ; Norm. = Norman ; Trans. = Transition-Norman ; E.E. = Early English ; Dec. = Decorated ; Perp = Perpendicular.

Acklam ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. of *Kirkham Abbey*). Perhaps no other village in the E. Riding—not even *Kirkby Underdale*—is so charmingly placed as Acklam, nor is it easy to imagine a prettier approach than the descent from the old British track that runs along the crest of the *Wolds*. The church was rebuilt *c.* 1868 (IX. A.A.S.R. lxxxvii.), and the writer did not think it worth while to trouble to get the key. The down above is entrenched in all directions, and thickly sprinkled with tumuli.

ALDBROUGH ($4\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E. of *Whitedale*). Each of the other two Ridings has also a village of this name—one on the site of the Roman *Isurium*, and one in the neighbourhood of Richmond. The prefix, of course, in every instance has reference to British, or Roman, antiquity. The E. Riding Aldbrough is a good-sized village, situated roughly a mile from the sea, among the slight undulations of the *Holderness* plain. The church (*open*) is of considerable interest. The nave arcades are Trans.,

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with pointed arches, except in the case of the two W. arches on the N., which are circular-headed. The windows of the aisles and clerestorys are Perp. The chancel is also largely Perp., though an arch on the N. has Norm. jambs; and the chancel arch is modern. The massive W. tower is Trans., though with features that look like pronounced E.E., *e.g.*, the W. window (which exhibits Perp. alterations), and the beautiful arch to the nave. Of the four original belfry windows only one, on the N., remains; the rest have been recast in Perp. Notice: (1) Circular Sax. sun-dial built into the S. side of the S. nave arcade. The dial is divided into eight divisions, and round the margin runs an inscription, thus read and translated by the late Father Haigh (V. Y.A.J. 151): VLF HET ÆRIERAN CYRICE FOR HANVM 7 FOR GVNWARA = *Ulf bade rear a church to the poor (or for himself) and for the soul of Gunware.* This, doubtless, was the Ulf, the son of Thorald, who, according to the story preserved by Camden, and cited by him from "an old MS.," dedicated his lands to St Peter of York in order to be quit of the contentions of his heirs (Gough, iii. 10). It is noteworthy, however, that the Aldbrough that had belonged to Ulf was still in lay hands at the time of Domesday. It follows, accordingly, either that this Ulf is not the same as the Ulf whose horn is preserved at York, or else that Camden's story is inaccurate. It is noteworthy, too, that Gundare, or a lady of that name, was still living in 1066, for she is entered in Domesday as holder, at that date, of property at Cloughton (XIII. Y.A.J. 510) and Brigham (XIII. Y.A.J. 519). This establishes the fact that Aldbrough

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church cannot be earlier than the date in question, for the invocation is apparently for the soul of some one already dead. There is no reason to believe that any part of the church built by Ulf survives in the present structure. The dial has probably been brought from an earlier church, the site of which, as at *Owthorne* and *Kilnsea*, may now be washed by the sea. On Tuke's Map of Holderness, printed by Poulson in 1841, the site of this old church is actually marked to the E. of the present coastline, but this is presumably guesswork. The first mention of the Aldbrough dial occurs in 1778, in a paper in *Archæologia* (vi. 39). (2) In the N. chancel chapel—altar tomb with recumbent figure in plate armour. At the side are the following achievements: On the N. (from E. to W.): (a) Roos; (b) Hussey; (c) ? Ughtred; (d) Marmion; (e) Hastings. On the W. (f) Constable; (g) Meaux. On the S. (h) Sutton; (i) ? Constable; (j) (k) (l) defaced.¹ On the E. (m) Meaux; (n) Hastings. The Norman family of Meaux, or De Melsa, first acquired lands in Bewick, in the parish of Aldbrough, c. 1149 (*Chron. de Melsa*, i. 77); and the property remained with them till the death of John de Melsa, without heir male, in 1377, on which event it passed to the Hastings family (*Ib.* i. 81)—by what means is not very clear.² It is probable that the

¹ The lost coats are thus given in the Warburton MS., and shown in the engraving in Poulson: (j) Lascelles; (k) St Quintin; (l) Fauconberg. It may be added that the identification of several of the other coats would be impossible, were it not that their tincture has been preserved by Warburton.

² The Meaux Chronicle (Phillip MS.) professes complete ignorance—*nescio quo pacto* (l. 81*n.*). Dugdale

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monument now in question is rightly assigned to John de Melsa, the last of his line, who desired in his will to be buried in "Aldeburgh" church, "in insula Beatæ Mariæ" (IV. S.S. 100). The fact that the "griffins sejeant" of Meaux appear—if we may trust the engraving in Poulson—on the breast of the knight prohibit us from assigning it to a successor; the presence of the maunch of Hastings on the pediment, from dating it further back. (3) Under an arch between the chancel and the N. Chapel—recumbent female figure, surmounted by an ogee canopy. On the S. side are shields in quatrefoils bearing the following coats (from W. to E.): (a)——; (b) Meaux; (c) Roos; (d) ? Hussey. This monument is tentatively assigned by Poulson (ii. 13) to Maud, wife of the last John de Melsa. (4) Small figure built into the S. side of the S. nave arcade, above the first column from the W. Possibly this is the figure "dressed in the costume of a Roman soldier," that in Poulson's time was deposited underneath the seat of a pew. (5) Carved chest at the E. of the N. chancel chapel. (6) Built into the S. exterior wall of the chancel—head of a Norm. "slit," with animals carved above it.

Atwick ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of *Hornsea Bridge*) has a modern red brick church, with a picturesque gabled tower. Inside is an old, plain, circular apparently suggests, by purchase (Baronage, i. 581); Poulson, without giving any authority, by marriage with De Melsa's sister Alice. This is not unlikely in view of the fact that the arms of Hastings appear on the tomb. Yet it is stated in Burton that a certain grant of land by this John de Melsa to Haltemprice Priory was confirmed in 1379 by Anthony de Spanrachy, as his cousin and *heir* (317)!

font, which might well be taken for Norm. Poulson, however, writes as follows in 1840: "The font is cylindrical, and was probably originally sculptured, as it has been chiseled for the purpose of smoothing and *improving* its appearance; some of the details are of the decorated style of the fourteenth century" (i. 170). In the centre of the village is a picturesque cross, which, according to Poulson, was 33 chains, 61 links from the sea in 1786, but in his time was "scarcely half that distance" (i. 174). Here is some very strange error, for the shortest distance to the sea on the one-inch Ordnance Survey (revised in 1896) is still more than three-eighths of a mile (30 chains).

AUGHTON (2 m. N. of *Bubwith*) was for many generations the seat of the Aughton branch of the Aske family, who figured so unhappily in the "Pilgrimage of Grace." The family derived their name from Aske, a village near Richmond, in the N. Riding; but the Aughton property came to a younger branch about the time of Henry V., as a result of the marriage of Alicia Aske to German Hay, the lord of Aughton, c. 1386 (Harrison, "Hist. of Yorks.," 70). Of the castle, or manor-house, of the Askes not one stone now remains upon another. The field to the N. of the church, however, retains a rectangular mound, surrounded by a now dry moat, which is styled the "Castle Hill" in a short account of Aughton contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1754 (p. 359). To the E. of the church, in the garden of a private house, "is the large site of the hall or manor-house, also moated about"

Aughton Church (*open*) has a good Norm. chancel arch, with an outer order of beak heads,

and a much restored Norm. S. door. The arcade (N.) is E.E., but the aisle and short chancel are chiefly churchwarden, and the former is built of brick. The tower is Tudor, and three of the buttresses are adorned with curious grotesques. Two of these are mentioned in the account already cited in the *Gentleman's Magazine*: . . . "the effigies of an Asker (called in the Yorkshire dialect an Aske, or Newt) which is cut in two different places on the steeple, not far from the foundation (in allusion to the family surname)." On the S. face of this tower is a row of seven shields, five of which, apparently, have always been blank. Beneath is an illegible inscription thus preserved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*: *Cristofer le second fitz de Robart Ask chr oblierne doy A^o. Di. 1536.* The translation and interpretation of this are both alike ambiguous. They are thus explained in a later number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (xxiv. 407): "'Chr' is the usual abbreviation of chevalier or knight; . . . doy is the old antiquated first person of the present tense of the French verb *de voir*." This gives us two alternative translations. "I, Christopher, the second son of Robert Aske, Knight, ought not to forget the year of our Lord 1536," or "I (the tower) ought not to forget Christopher the second son of Sir Robert Aske, Knight, A^o. Di. 1536." In the second alternative it would appear that the tower was built by Christopher Aske in the year in question. In the first alternative it is doubtful whether the obligation is indicative of gratitude or regret. If the former, we may suppose that the steeple was erected towards the close of 1536, when fortune seemed for a time to smile on the doings of Robert Aske. If the

latter, it would seem that the tower is later than 1536, and that the downfall of Aske was already accomplished. In any case it should be observed that the only Christopher Aske who seems to answer the description ("the second son of Robert Aske") is Christopher, the uncle of the insurgent. Christopher, the brother of the leader of the "Pilgrimage of Grace," was the second son of John Aske (XLI. S.S. 64); while Christopher, the son of the insurgent himself, was a third son, and first son by a second wife (XVI. H. S. 89). On the floor of the sanctuary is the complete brass of a knight in plate armour, and the upper half of a woman. Part of the inscription remains (XII. Y.A.J. 196). This is apparently the monument of Richard Aske (d. 1460) and of Margaret Ughtred, his wife (d. 1466). It is remarkable, however, that this lady desired by her will to be buried in the choir of *Ellerton* Priory, and bequeathed £10 for the purchase of a stone to be placed over her grave and that of her husband (XXX. S.S. 275, 276). The brasses were possibly moved from *Ellerton* after the dissolution of that house. On the sanctuary floor is a second slab, with a black-letter inscription commemorating Dame Maria Pickering (d. 1456), the wife of Sir James Pickering, Knight (XIII. Y.A.J. 29). Near this is a third slab, with a black letter inscription now almost obliterated. The single remaining object of interest is a Norm. font, of great height, and decorated with the interlacing arcade that is common on fonts of the type.

BAINTON (1 m. N.) possesses one of the most beautiful and interesting churches in the Riding—wholly, or almost wholly, Curvilinear Dec. In a list of Yorkshire deodands occurs the following

curious entry, under the date 1335-6; "De villa de Baynton pro quodam poleys quod cecidit super Hugonem clericum de Baynton unde obiit—vijd" (XV. Y.A.J. 203). The actual meaning of "poleys" is unknown, but it is suggested that it may be the block of a pulley. If this be correct, one is tempted to speculate as to whether Bainton church was rebuilt at this date, and whether the unfortunate Hugo was killed while examining the progress of the works. The fancy is given for what it is worth—it has clearly no historical substance. Anyhow the building is a rare and beautiful example, with some trivial exceptions to be noticed presently, of a purely 14th century church. The only blemish—if blemish it be—is the extravagant height of the piers in the nave arcades. The chancel arch is almost four-centred. The windows are reticulated throughout, except in the following three cases: (1) the E. window, the tracery of which is modern; (2) a small Perp. window in the porch; and (3) the window to the W. on the S. of the chancel. This last has earlier geometrical tracery, and the priests' door might almost be E.E. It is possible, of course, that earlier work has here been preserved by the later builders. The fine tower was formerly surmounted by a stone octagonal spire. The upper nine yards of this were blown down in February 1715; and the truncated stump has been removed since 1861 (VI. A.A.S.R. cxii.). On the W. of this tower are three coats of arms, one of which is formed by a bend bowed; another by a bend bowed sinister. Each of these coats is probably the achievement (or a bend sable) of Peter De Mauley the fifth, who was one of the lords of Bainton at

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the time of the *Nomina Villarum* (1315-16) (XLIX. S.S. 307), and died in 1355 ("Complete Peerage," v. 273). He was probably the builder of the church. Notice inside: (1) Trefoiled piscina. (2) Three sedilia, the trefoiled heads of which are modern restoration. (3) Brass of a priest on the chancel floor, in eucharistic vestments, and holding a chalice (XII. Y.A.J. 197). This is the monument of Roger Godeale, a former rector (d. 1429); the gap in the marginal inscription in the date of his death is restored from information in the MSS. of Torr (*Ib.*, 198): "Anno milleno [et C quater] bis quoque deno Adde novem numero et men manet inde polo." (4) Arabesque woodwork in the chancel. (5) Piscina at E. of S. aisle. (6) Beautiful Dec. wall tomb in S. aisle. In the space between the ogee arch and the gable is a much mutilated carving, apparently of Our Lord in Majesty with an angel on either side. Below is a cross-legged recumbent figure in chain armour and without a helmet. There is also another bit of carving—apparently of two angels holding a sheet from which is emerging a soul. (*Cf. Birdsall, Holme-upon-Spadding Moor*, and the Percy monument in *Beverley Minster*). On the wall above are the following arms: (1) a bend bowed, differenced by a label of five points; (2) a dexter arm in a maunch, in the hand a fleur-de-lys (Allen, ii. 261); and (3) a bend bowed, with a now undecipherable charge. The last achievement is repeated on the shield of the knight. This is supposed to be the monument of Sir Edmund de Mauley, who fell on the field of Bannockburn (1314) (XVI. Y.A.J. 136n.), and whose arms

are thus entered on the Roll of Edward II. (Ed. Nicolas, 61); "Sire Edmon de Maulee de or, a une bende de sable, en la bende iij. wyvres de argent." That younger members of the Mauley family differenced their arms in a multitude of ways is suggested by other entries in this roll. Thus Robert de Mauley charged his bend with "iij egles de argent"; John with "iij. daufins de argent" (*ib.* 61, see also Woodward's "Heraldry," ii. 50). It is unfortunate that the wyvernes are now illegible on these shields at Bainton. Were it otherwise, of course, the ascription of the monument to Edmond de Mauley would be much more satisfactory and complete. As to the second coat of arms—the hand from the maunch with the fleur-de-lys—this was apparently an older achievement of the house of Mauley (Nicolas, "Roll of Henry III.," 11; XVI. Y.A.J. 136). (7) Fine circular Norm. font, with diaper pattern round the bowl. Notice outside: (1) Socket of an ancient cross near the entrance to the graveyard from the W. (2) Trefoiled niche over the priest's door outside. (3) Over the gable of the S. porch—arms of Peter de Mauley.

Barmby-on-the-Marsh ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is awkwardly placed in the angle at the junction of the *Ouse* and the *Derwent*. Each of the rivers is crossed by a ferry, but the passage of the smaller at low tide is a matter of some difficulty, owing at once to the depth of its bed and the enormous deposits of rich black mud! The church has a small Perp. nave, a modern chancel, and a brick W. tower with a leaden cupola. Notice inside: (1) chest in vestry at the W. end. It is hewn out of a single log, and exhibits some old ironwork. (2) Very doubtful

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“low-side” window at the S.E. corner of the nave.

BARMSTON ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of *Burton Agnes*). Preserved at the Rectory is a bit of carving that looks like the piece of a Sax. cross. The church is Perp., and has a tower with an open parapet at the W. end of the aisle (S.). The arcade and chancel arches are somewhat strange, having semi-circular arches. The aisle (S.) was a chantry of St Mary, and possesses a hagioscope that commands the High Altar. John Monceux, by his will dated 1426, desired to be buried in the aisle of St Mary before her altar; and his widow, by her will, dated 1441, desired to be buried by the side of her husband on the S. side of the church” in parte australi, juxta sepulchrum mariti mei” (XXX. S.S. 83*n.*, 84). The Monceux family were apparently mesne lords of Barmston from the beginning of the 12th century till the extinction of the male line at the death of William Monceux in 1446 (Poul. i. 185, 186; VI. Y.A.J., R.S., 118). On the N. of the sanctuary is an elaborate altar-tomb with the recumbent figure of a knight. The three visible sides are ornamented with Perp. arcading and angels bearing blank shields. As this monument exhibits neither inscription nor heraldry, all attempts at ascription must be tentative only. Thompson, in his “Historic Facts relative to Ravenspurne” (1822), assigns it to Sir Martine de la Mare. This “Martyn of the See,” who made his will in 1494, and desired to be buried “in the queere” of Barmston parish church (LIII. S.S. 100), was the son of Brian de la See and Matilda, the heiress of the Monceux family (Poul. i. 196). He was one of the first supporters of Edward IV. on the landing of the

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latter at Ravenspurne: "and when there were gathered to the number of six or seven thousand men in diverse places, under the leading chieflie of a priest and of a gentleman called Martine de la Mare in purpose to have stopped his passage: now the same persons took occasion to assist him" (Holinshed, Ed. 1808, iii. 304). On the other hand Prickett in his "History of Bridlington" (Ed. 1831, 125), prints an extract from a memorandum in the Bodleian dated 1620—"an ancient tombe of Alabaster . . . *it came out of Brelington.*" I have added the italics. If this be true, it is evident that this monument cannot be the tomb of Martin of the Sea. Poulson says that the fillet by which the head is bound is inscribed "Jesu Nazarene." On the same side of the sanctuary is a wall monument to Henry Boynton (d. 1719), formerly rector, and others. The Boyntons succeeded to the de la Sees by the marriage of Margaret, heiress of the Martin already mentioned. Notice: (1) Plain low-side window in normal position. (2) Circular-headed, but otherwise featureless, arch cut through the E. respond of the nave arcade. (3) Priests' door. (4) Very fine Norm. font. It is circular, with a double cable moulding round the top; a rude diamond, or diaper, pattern round the bowl; and a very unusual and interesting base arcaded with low, semi-circular arches. (5) Fragments of old glass in the aisle. (6) Curious little blocked door immediately to the E. of the S. porch. (7) Blocked door, visible externally, on the N. of the nave. (8) Fantastic attempt at a chancel screen, formed partly by marble jars. These apparently once made part of a Communion Table that was destroyed by the fall of a beam (Poul. i. 211). To the S.W. of

BARMSTON—BEEFORD

the church is a picturesque old house, with mullioned windows, surrounded, or partly surrounded, by a moat. This was the home of the Boyntons from the reign of Elizabeth till about the close of the 17th century, when the family removed to *Burton Agnes*. Of the original house, however, only part of the right wing remains (Poul. i. 213).

The visitor should follow down the lane to the shore, a distance from the church of something like a mile. The wasting coast of *Holderness*, without beauty in itself, is not without a melancholy interest.

Barmby-on-the-Moor ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of *Pocklington*). The church (*open*) has an old Perp. tower, with a stone octagonal spire. The body is modern Dec., and there is nothing to see inside.

BEEFORD ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. of *Lowthorpe*) has a good Perp. church. The striking tower has six crocketed pinnacles and a graceful open-work parapet. The N. aisle to the nave is modern addition. Over the W. window is a niche, with an ancient figure with a crozier. In the chancel is a piscina—also a single sedile, above which is the remarkable figure of a priest, now placed on a modern bracket. This is perhaps the image of St Leonard (the patron saint of the church), before which Richard Ulverston, rector of Beeford in 1431 (Y.A.S., R.S., vi. 173), desired to be buried by his will (Poul. i. 255). On the floor of the chancel is the very fine brass of Thomas Tonge, LL.B., Rector in 1472, “vested in amice, albe, and richly diapered cope. This combination of vestments is of rare occurrence. Another example [was] at Romald Kirk in [the N. Riding], a precisely similar figure.” This brass

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

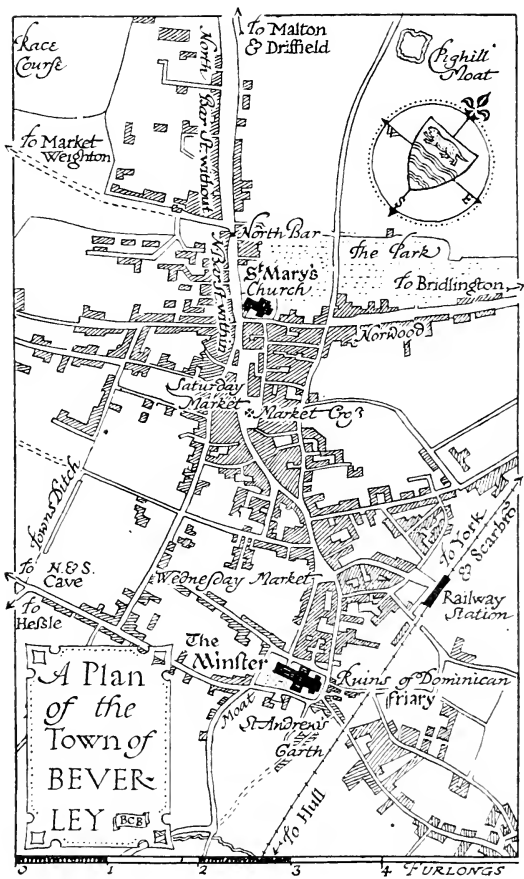
also affords an early instance of a priest holding a book (XII. Y.A.J. 198). The inscription is unhappily imperfect, but it is possible to eke it out by the help of a transcript taken in 1662, and printed by Poulson (i. 255). The octagonal font is probably Perp. On the S. of the graveyard is a sun-dial, which may possibly occupy the pedestal of an ancient cross.

Bempton. The chancel, N. aisle, and N. clerestory of the church have been rebuilt in "churchwarden" brick. The top story of the tower is octagonal, with Dec. windows and unequal sides; but the whole has been largely restored, and perhaps not much is original. The nave arcades are E.E., with round-headed arches, and circular, or octagonal, abaci. There is no chancel arch, but a modern, wooden arcade. Notice the E.E. font—interesting, and very good. The bottom of the cup-shaped bowl has stiff, conventional foliage. Mr Boulter gives two inscribed bells—one of them: *Campana Johannis de Thynges Prior + IHC* (II. Y.A.J. 215). John de Twenge was prior of the neighbouring house of Bridlington in 1361 (XVII. Y.A.J., R.S. 18).

To the N. of the village are Bempton Cliffs—a section of the noble wall of chalk, marking the seaward termination of the *Wolds*, that extends from *Speeton* to *Flambrough Head*.

Bessingby ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of *Bridlington*). The new Dec. church (c. 1893) has a central, stone, octagonal spire. There is a rather good old Norm. font, with zigzag and a circular headed arcade. Notice the brass inscription to William Pierson (d. 1668), and his wife, Susanna (buried 1647) At the W. end is an old inscribed bell.





A Plan
of the
Town of
BEVER-
LEY

[BCB]

5 1 2 3 4 FURLONGS

BESWICK—BEVERLEY

Beswick (1 m. N.W. of *Lockington*). The little chapel of ease has been rebuilt—formerly it was Norm., with an E.E. east window and a roof of thatch (VI. A.A.S.R. cxiii.). The manor-house opposite is of picturesque red brick, with patterns of vitrified brick.

BEVERLEY, even apart from its two noble churches, is one of the prettiest and pleasantest towns in Yorkshire. Abraham de la Pryme calls it, in his journal (1685), “a larg delicate toun indeed” (LIV. S.S. 7). With Richmond, of course, or even with Knaresbrough, it would hardly be fair to compare it. Beverley possesses no wealth of hanging woods, no swift and voluminous mountain river, no prominent castle rock. Its situation, in fact, exactly on the point where the gentle E. slopes of the *Wolds* become merged in the levels of the *Holderness* plain, is singularly unromantic. But the town itself is bright and clean, with an air of much bustling prosperity. Leland pronounced it “welle buildid of Wood” (i. 48), but its houses are now red brick. The place is more than a mile in length, and centres chiefly in two open squares—Wednesday and Saturday Markets. To the N. of the Bar, at North Bar without, the street is particularly pleasant. Here the houses are old fashioned, the thoroughfare is broad, and there is a strip of trees in the middle. Oxford men will perhaps be reminded—to compare small things with great—of St Giles Street at Oxford. Beverley, again, is happily surrounded by four large pastures, which belong to the freemen. Of these, Westwood and Hurn, to the W. of the town, are placed on the slope of the *Wolds*, and still retain traces, at Burton Bushes, of the beautiful “forest primeval.”

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

This fragment of the ancient "silva Deiorum" (Bede, v. 2) is luckily just far enough from Beverley to escape being trampled and spoilt—a lovely tangle of hollies, oaks, and aged thorns, intersected by grassy rides. The principal business of Beverley is tanning, for which it has long been noted (IV. E.R.A.S.T. 23). It has also a little port connected with the *Hull* by a canal. "There is a great Gut," says Leland, "cut from the Toun to (*sic*) the Ripe of Hulle Ryver, whereby preaty Vesseles cum thyther" (vii. 42). Beverley is also the capital of the Riding, in the sense that Northallerton is the capital of the N. Riding, and Wakefield of the W.

Bede calls Beverley "Inderauuda," "id est 'In Silva Deiorum.'" Its later name is derived by Leland from "beaver-lake" "(Beverlac, quasi locus, vel lacus, castorum, dictus a castoribus quibus Hulla aqua vicina abundabat" (*Collect.*, iv. 100). This derivation is sanctioned by Canon Isaac Taylor, but Phillips suggests a corruption of the British Pedwarllech (= four stones), and connects this again with the *Petouaria* of Ptolemy ("Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire," 105). That *Petouaria Parisiorum* was possibly identical with Beverley is doubtfully admitted by Camden (*Gough*, iii. 14). Anyhow the place was apparently the terminus of a Roman road from Malton (*cf.* pp. 28, 29). The authentic history of Beverley commences, however, only with the close of the seventh century, when St John of Beverley (d. 721) is *said* to have founded a monastery here, and also a cell for nuns (Leland, *Collect.*, iv. 100).¹

¹ I do not know what early authority there is for the statement that this monastery was *founded* by St John. 1

BEVERLEY

Hither the saint retired after his resignation of the see of York ; and here he died and was buried, "in porticu sancti Petri," in 721. A century and a half later the monastery was destroyed, like others in Yorkshire, by the hands of marauding Danes (Leland, *Collect.*, iv. 101) ; but was refounded by Athelstan as a secular college c. 828 (Dugd., ii. 128). The King was on his way to give battle to the Scots, but turned aside to Beverley because of the report of the miracles that were wrought there at the tomb of St John. After praying there long and earnestly, he placed his knife on the tomb of the saint, promising, if he returned in safety, to pay honour to the church and to redeem the knife now left there as a pledge (Dugd., vi. 608). Athelstan was as good as his word ; and after the victory of Brunanburh (937) he established his college, and endowed it with right of sanctuary ;

" Swa mikel freedom give i ye,
Swa hert may think or eghe see."

The "pax ecclesiae Sancti Johannis" consisted— at any rate in later days—of different degrees of sanctity. The right of sanctuary extended in every direction for the distance of a mile from the church, but within the circle thus formed was a second concentric circle marked by beautifully carved crosses erected on the different roads of approach. From the circumference of the first circle to the circumference of the second gave the first degree ("meta") of protection ; and anyone who interfered with a criminal who had once gained the hallowed circle was punishable by a fine of a do not find it so stated in Bede ; and the document from which Leland makes his extracts is expressly labelled by him as "incerti auctoris."

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

“hundreth.” The second division extended from the “cruces juramentorum” to the entrance of the close round the church (atrium); the third from the entrance of the close to the door of the church itself; the fourth from the door to the entrance of the choir; the fifth from this entrance to the presbytery; and, lastly, the sixth was the presbytery itself, which contained—in addition to the high altar, the relics of the saints, and the body of St John—the inviolable Fridstol, or Seat of Peace. For the violation of each successive stage there was appointed a penalty of graduated severity; but for anyone who should have the diabolical presumption to desecrate the inner shrine itself no imaginable fine was sufficient—such a man was called by the Saxons “bootless,” and was abandoned to the mercy of the church. For thirty days the criminal was entertained by the canons, during which they endeavoured to make his peace. Were their efforts unsuccessful, at the end of that period his privilege procured him safe conduct to the shore (V. S.S. 99, 100). An analysis of entries in the register from about 1478 to 1539 gives some rather startling results. Of those who then claimed the peace of St John, 186 were guilty of murder, or homicide; 54 of felony; 1 of horse-stealing; 1 of treason; 1 of receipt of stolen goods; 7 of coining; 208 of debt; and 35 of indefinite crimes. At Durham, during a roughly corresponding period of sixty years (1464-1524), the number of fugitives for murder and homicide was 283; for debt only 16 (V. S.S. xxv., xxvi.) Perhaps the most distinguished criminal who ever took refuge at Beverley was John Holland, afterwards Duke of Exeter, and son of the “Fair Maid of Kent,” in

BEVERLEY

1385. See the story in Froissart (Ed. 1804, iii. 39) of his murder of Lord Ralph Stafford.

Athelstan's college passed in safety through the throes of the Norman Conquest. The lands of St John alone escaped in that terrible harrying of the north which William inflicted on helpless Northumbria in revenge for the revolt of York in 1068 (John of Brompton, *Dec. Script.*, 966: "nec terra aliqua erat culta, excepto solo territorio beati Johannis Beverlaci"). The King indeed came within seven miles of the town, and the people round, from far and near, fled with their goods into the Minster. Certain soldiers, eager for plunder, even pressed on into the town itself. Their leader, Turctinus, detected in the crowd a certain old man with a golden bracelet and insolently pursued him, in his eagerness for plunder, inside the very doors of the church itself. Immediately his horse fell with a broken neck, whilst the man himself was so horribly distorted that he looked a mere shapeless monster. William accepted the miraculous warning, and not only confirmed the previous possessions of the church, but loaded it himself with precious gifts (Aluredus of Beverley, Ed. Hearne, 129, 130).¹ In 1138 the banner of St John floated with those of St Cuthbert of Durham, St Wilfrid of Ripon, and St Peter of York at the battle of the Standard. In 1188 the church—or at any rate the eastern part of it—was apparently burnt to the ground—a fact that we, at this distance of time, can scarcely be

¹ "It is curious to see how Thierry (i. 319) waters down the miracle; 'son cheval, glissant sur le pavé, s'abattit et le froissa dans sa chute.' Of course this is likely enough to have been the kernel of truth in the legend, but no man has a right to tell the tale in this shape as if it were undoubted fact."—Freeman, iv. 291*n*.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

expected to regret, having regard to the new and exquisite structure that presently rose on its ruins (Dugd., vi. 1307). The college was dissolved c. 1547-48, at which time it contained a Provost and eight prebendaries. The latter were styled, not, as is usual in collegiate foundations, after the names of the parishes in which they held their lands, but after the names of saints. The provostship alone is said to have been worth £109, 8s. 8½d. net (Dugd., vi. 1307).

Apart from the Minster and the church of St Mary, there are not many objects of special interest in Beverley. "The Toun," says Leland (i. 48), "is not wauclid: But yet be there these many fair Gates of Brike, North Barre, Newbigyn Bar by West, and Kellegate Barre by West also." Alas! of these three "fair Gates of Brike," the North Bar alone remains—a charming old structure, with a crow-stepped battlement, known to have been built in 1409-10 (IV. E.R.A.S.T. 26, 38). To the E. of the Minster are some remnants of a Dominican Friary, the foundation of which is obscure. According to Leland (i. 47), some attributed it to "one Goldsmithes Foundation, and so of the Tounes: but the Lord Darcy of late Tyme strove for the Patronage of it with the Toun." At any rate we find "Friars Preachers" mentioned at Beverley in a licence dated Nov. 11, 1311 (C. P. R. *sub anno*). Portions of the red brick boundary wall remain, with old doorways of moulded brick in East Gate and Chantrey Lane. From the latter street may be visited one or two cottages constructed out of the Friary buildings—one with a picturesque old porch and parvise, and some panelling inside; another with a recumbent effigy



THE NORTH BAR, BEVERLEY

BEVERLEY

propped up against its front wall. In Saturday Market is the so-called Market Cross, erected in 1714 at the expense of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., and of Sir Michael Warton, Kt. It was repaired in 1769. Beverley formerly possessed two other churches in addition to St Mary's and the Minster. Of these St Nicholas' is represented by a modern successor, whilst St Martin's has vanished altogether.

II

Beverley Minster may fairly be reckoned the most beautiful building in Yorkshire. With the great mother church at York, we suppose, it is inevitable to compare it, but Beverley need not fear the comparison. Few, in fact, will deny that it possesses, as compared with York, superiority in almost everything save mere bulk and mere first-sight impressiveness. Its greater pitch of roof, its graceful W. towers, its infinitely more beautiful detail and composition, the very hue of the stone of which it is built—all these will be felt to give Beverley the advantage. In outline, indeed, the body of the church is more properly compared with Lincoln or Salisbury, both of which have many features in common with Beverley, and both of which have also an E. transept. York, it is true, also has this last feature, but only in a diminutive and atrophied form. Only seven other churches in the country, it is believed, possess this distinctive and beautiful addition.¹ Beverley, too, possesses, like the mother church at York, of which, with Ripon and Southwell, it was formerly a "mater

¹ Ely, Canterbury, Worcester, Wells, Southwell, Durham, Rochester.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

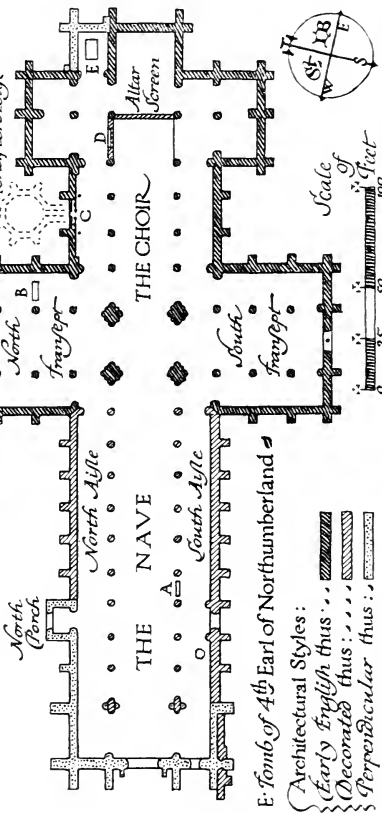
ecclesiae," the remarkable peculiarity of possessing double aisles to its principal transept—a peculiarity shared, curiously enough, with the parish church of *Patrington* and the ruined abbey of Byland, in the N. Riding, but occurring, we believe, at no other cathedral, or collegiate, church in the kingdom. Beverley, again, though really of widely different dates, possesses a remarkable unity of character. So closely, indeed, has the later Dec. work of the nave been assimilated to the E.E. work to the east of the principal crossing that the late Dr Freeman speaks boldly of the structure as "built substantially from one design from the east end to the west" ("Cathedral Cities," ii.). On the other hand, of course, it is easy enough to criticise many points of detail—such criticisms, in fact, have frequently been made, and will presently be noticed in the description of the building. Here, for the moment, it must suffice to point out two general defects which undoubtedly subtract from the effectiveness of the structure as a whole—externally, the absence of a central tower; internally, the depression of the vaulting.

The history of the building, though comparatively simple, presents one or two points of some obscurity. A church, no doubt, was erected, of some kind or another, simultaneously with the creation of the original monastery. To this there was added a tower by Archbishop Kinsige (1051-60) immediately prior to the Norman Conquest; whilst the structure was enlarged by a presbytery, and the ceiling was decorated with much magnificence, by his immediate successor, Archbishop Ealdred (1061-9), the last Sax. Archbishop of York (T. Stubbs, *Decem Scriptores*, 1704 [41]). From this date till 1188 there exists absolutely no

A. Tomb of the Two Virgin Sisters B. Tomb of an Unknown Priest

C. Staircase to destroyed Chapter House

D. Tomb of Lady Eleanor Percy



E. Tomb of 4th Earl of Northumberland

Architectural Styles:

- Early English thus . . .
- Decorated thus : . . .
- Perpendicular thus : . . .

A GROUND PLAN OF BEVERLEY MINSTER

BCB

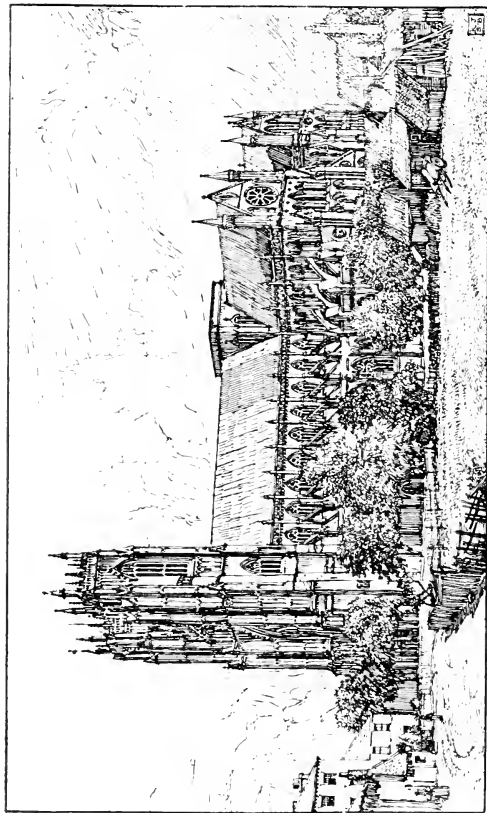
record of the history of the building; and it is actually assumed by the late Dr Freeman that the Sax. church continued to exist, as enlarged and ornamented, till the great final rebuilding of the 13th and 14th centuries—that Kinsige's tower, indeed, was possibly removed only as late as the 15th century in order to make way for the present W. front. There exists, however, a strong presumption that the Sax. church was replaced, at any rate in part, by a Norm. church of the 12th century. Norm. carved stones have been built, in some numbers, into the S. wall of the S. aisle; whilst circular arches, decorated with the well-known Norm. chevron, exist in the N. and S. triforium passages of the nave, though not to be seen from the church below. Unless these remains have been brought from elsewhere, or unless they represent the "disjecta membra" of destroyed domestic buildings that belonged to the college, here is proof positive of the former existence of a Norm. church on the present site.¹ In 1188 the church was burnt ("combusta"), or at any rate damaged by fire. Of this, too, there existed no record till the discovery, in 1664, of the tomb of St John of Beverley, in which was contained a leaden plate with an inscription recording the fact (Gough, iii. 73). The damage, perhaps, was patched up—at any rate the ultimate rebuilding of the church was not begun till after a second, and

¹ It has been argued by Canon Nolloth, the present Vicar, that these Norm. arches are still "in situ"—that the original Norm. nave, in fact, is still substantially in existence, though converted, as at Winchester, to a later style. This view, however, is not generally received. Cf. *Ant.* xxvii. 18, 135, 183; xxviii. 39, 87.

still more crushing, calamity. Some time about 1213¹ the Canons of Beverley were minded to heighten their central tower, but the builders thought more of beauty than of strength, of pleasing the eye than of ensuring stability. The new work was based on the ancient piers,² like a modern patch in an ancient garment (“eorum more qui pannum novum assuunt inveterato”). The tower, at length, after ominous warnings, fell to the ground to its very foundations (“fundotenus”). Apparently its ruin involved also the ruin of the chancel—at any rate the eastern end of the nave was converted to a temporary choir (Raine, 345-347). This final catastrophe necessitated the commencement of the rebuilding of the church in the form in which we now see it. The whole of the structure to the E. of the great crossing, including, of course, the crossing itself, and the first two arches of the nave to the W. of the crossing, were rebuilt in exquisite E.E.—it is supposed in the second quarter of the 13th century. The old Sax., or Norm., nave, however, remained standing for still a few years later, till the foundation of the new Dec. nave was laid, apparently *c.* 1308 (XCVIII. S.S. 230, 252). This last work was also in-

¹ Assuming that the “eodem tempore” on p. 345 of the *Alia Miracula* (Raine, i.) has reference to the “cessante universali interdicto” of p. 337. If this be incorrect there is really no means of dating the incident in question.

² Perhaps the tower built by Archbishop Kinsige. Freeman assumes that this was at the W. end (“Cathedral Cities,” 14), but the words of Thomas Stubbs (1704 (41)—“totamque ecclesiam a presbyterio usque ad turrin ab antecessore Kinsio constructam”) do not necessarily imply that Ealdred decorated more than the ceiling of the *chancel*.



BEVERLEY MINSTER

tended to extend as far as the W. front, where Canon Walter of Gloucester undertook, at his own cost, to build the N.W. bell-tower (XCVIII. S.S. 264). Traces, in fact, of Dec. work still actually exist at the base of the S.W. tower (*cf. infra*); but the front and towers as a whole are distinctively Perp., and belong to the 15th century. Perhaps the builders were here interrupted, as so often was the case elsewhere, by the arrival of the "Black Death" in 1348.

At the point at which we have now arrived—with the Perp. W. front—we may conveniently begin our survey of the EXTERIOR of the Minster. This front is one of the seven, or eight, in England in which we find the simple and structurally logical plan of a centre between two similar towers—the centre being formed by the extremity of the nave, and the towers being placed at the ends of the aisles. In this respect, indeed, its only close competitors are at Canterbury, Ripon, York, and Southwell. Lincoln, it is true, has two similar towers, but at Lincoln the lower half of the W. front is merely a screen, with which the towers above have no real homogeneity. At Wells, again, the two W. towers are placed to the N. and S. of the aisles, thus splitting up the front into a five-fold composition. At Durham the unity of the front is marred by the intrusion of the beautiful Galilee, and something analogous would be true of Peterborough, supposing that the S.W. tower there had ever been actually completed. In other examples—at Chichester, at Selby, at Westminster, at Rochester—the twin towers have never been finished, or exhibit, if finished, that diversity of design which is common among many

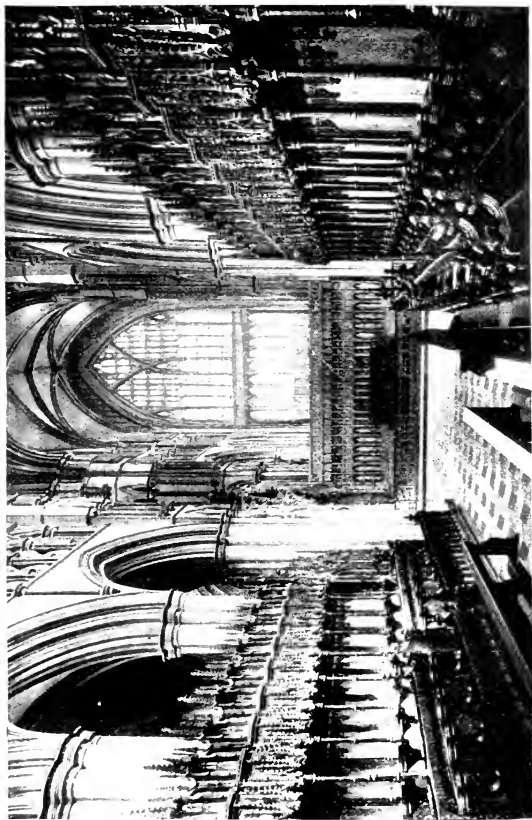
great churches on the Continent. The five churches mentioned would appear, in fact, to stand alone in the country in the possession of W. fronts of this simple and logical design; and even among these Southwell and York must be excepted as being the composition of different periods of architecture. It is with York, however, by which the design of Beverley is supposed to have been consciously influenced (Freeman, "Cathedral Cities," 4), that Beverley enters into most serious comparison. It is with York alone that it contends for the palm of exhibiting the most perfect W. front of this species in England. "What the west front of York is to the Decorated style," says Rickman ("Attempt," etc., 4th Ed., 105), "this is to the Perpendicular, with this addition, that in this front nothing but one style is seen,—all is harmonious." Details of the composition have been criticised severely by later, and more discriminating, writers. In particular the late Dr Freeman has condemned with great severity the artificial treatment of the great central gable. "The architect was not . . . satisfied to carry out the high roof of the nave to the extreme west, and to finish with its high gable standing out simply, boldly, and naturally between the two towers. Instead of making a high gable spring naturally from the walls of the nave, he chose to make a low gable, the real finish of nothing, spring from a higher point" ("Cathedral Cities," 29). Dr Freeman on the other hand is loud in his praises of the great W. window—"Nothing can be better than the way in which [it] fits into its place between the buttresses, and proclaims itself the main feature of the west front" (p. 4). For the towers it may be claimed that

in every respect they are superior to the sister pair at York—slenderer, undoubtedly, but exquisitely proportioned, lighter, infinitely more graceful, and producing, though actually *c.* 39 feet lower, the impression of much greater height. Height, indeed, is as distinctively the dominant note of this front as breadth is the dominant feature of the W. front of York. Certain details remain to be noticed before passing on to the rest of the building: (1) There is no door to the S. aisle. (2) In the S. wall of the S.W. tower, enclosed by a railing, are the traces of Dec. work already alluded to above. (3) On the N. side of the N. tower is the “single instance” of “an ancient figure in its original place at the west end” (Hiatt, 48). According to Mr Bilson it exhibits on the breast the arms of Percy quartered with Lucy (IV. D. & N.A.S. lxvii.). In that case, no doubt, it commemorates one of the Percies subsequent to their alliance with the house of Lucy *c.* 1384 (“Complete Peerage,” vi. 84)—possibly the second Earl Percy, the son of “Hotspur,” who was slain at St Albans in 1455.

Of the rest of the exterior it seems unnecessary to speak, except of the N. porch of the nave, and of the exquisite fronts of the big and little transepts. The other detail of the church will better be described when treating of the interior. The N. porch—the usual entrance to the church—is again praised by Rickman with zeal that outruns discretion (p. 106). It is, no doubt, a fine example of Perp.; but the front is overlaid with the meaningless panel-work that characterises too often that mechanical and unspiritual style. Of the fronts of the great N. and S. transepts, on the

other hand, it is hard to speak in terms that will not appear altogether inadequate, or ungenerous. Nothing more simply beautiful than these—"severe in youthful beauty," if we may apply to architecture the terms applied by Milton to the Cherub Zephorus—can easily be imagined—still less can be found realised in stone. There are some slight differences of detail—in particular, the door of the N. transept has only a single round-headed arch, whilst that of the S. is subdivided. The gable, again, of the S. transept is occupied by a vesica—that of the N. by a lancet. But with such slight exceptions the designs of the transept fronts correspond generally on N. and S. Notice the rose window—not very usual in English churches, though found again, of course, at York, Lincoln, and Westminster, and in the ruined Yorkshire abbeys of Whitby and Byland. Indeed the N. and S. fronts of the great transept at Beverley ought carefully to be compared with that of the beautiful N. transept at Whitby. The points of resemblance and the points of distinction are curiously marked and instructive. As touching the E. end we must here be allowed again to regret the intrusion of the Perp. builders, who have filled the space between the E.E. buttresses with a huge nine-light window, and have covered the wall space above it with rows of monotonous paneling. Yet, strangely enough, the total result is still very far from displeasing.

We now commence our survey of the INTERIOR, entering by the N.W. porch of the nave, the usual method of access. It will, however, be better at once to proceed to the chancel and transepts, as these are the earliest parts of the church, and have influenced the design, and even to some extent the



THE CHOIR BEAUFREY, WESTMINSTER

detail, of the rest of the structure. The whole of this work is E.E., of the purest and most beautiful type.

I. The Great S. *Transept* consists of four bays, and has aisles on both N. and S. (*cf. supra*). The design of the blind triforium is remarkable, consisting of two arcades of different design, the one superimposed on the other. "It attracts the eye rather too strongly by the complication, not to say confusion, of the design. Trefoil arches stand out immediately in front of pointed arches with quatre-foils above them. A real double plane of tracery is always effective; but here the two are close together, and the look is confusing. But it is less shape than colour that draws attention to the triforium range. The mass of dark marble shafts close together makes a marked contrast with the white hue of the other stone. At a distance the triforium looks like a patch of some dark colour" ("Three Cathedrals," 22). Even so this triforium, considering its period, is a curiously unaccentuated and unobtrusive feature, as compared, for example, with the strongly marked and roughly contemporary triforia at Rievaulx, Whitby, and *York*. It would seem, indeed, as though the suppression of the triforium commenced earlier at Beverley than elsewhere. At Beverley, however, we have still a real triforium, constituting a really separate and definite horizontal division of the church. Notice the profusion of dog-tooth. Notice also the wall arcade, which is curiously stunted in the E. aisle by reason of the great elevation of its base—no doubt to make room for altars. Notice, to the E. of the S. door, the painting of King Athelstan granting a charter of privileges to the Minster, typified by St John of Beverley, who lived two hundred years

before him. "It is a picture of no value, either as a work of art or antiquarian curiosity" (Poulson, Beverley, ii. 703*n.*). The fact, however, that it is mentioned in Gibson's "Camden" proves it to be at least as old as 1695 (ii. 743).

II. The main *N. Transept* so closely resembles the S. that it calls for no special description. It should be noted in each transept that the bay of the E. aisle that is also common to the aisle of the chancel, is walled off, on the sides towards the transept, by stone screens surmounted by a Perp. balustrade. Each of the two screens that look towards the W. has a beautiful E.E. doorway. Notice in this transept: (1) At the S.E. corner of the E. aisle—small piscina and large double aumbry. (2) Below these—recumbent effigy of a civilian (unidentified). (3) To the W. of this—terribly mutilated altar-tomb (probably Perp.). (4) Standing clear in the aisle—very beautiful Dec. altar-tomb, with the recumbent figure of a priest. Round the sides of the monument runs a rich arcade. The priest is vested in full eucharistic vestments—chasuble, apparelled alb, maniple and stole. "The effigy is remarkable as showing the grey almuce (amess) of a canon, as well as the amice" (IV. D. & N.A.S. lxxviii.). Coats of arms are blazoned on the apparel and on the collar of the hood that surrounds his head—the very maniple itself, the emblem of humility, is blazing with "the pride of heraldry"! This splendid monument, which has been engraved by Gough (Sep. Mon., ii. 312) and Poulson (ii. 698), has never been satisfactorily identified. It was formerly attributed by "common consent" to George Percy, younger son of Henry, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, by

Eleanor Neville, his wife—chiefly, it would seem, on the authority of a statement in Leland (i. 47): “Under Eleanor’s Tumbe is buried one of the Percys a Preste.” George Percy, however, though undoubtedly a “preste,” and although he undoubtedly desired to be buried “juxta tumulum dominæ Elionoræ Percy” (XLV. S.S. 211), did not die till 1470, more than a century later than the obvious date of at anyrate the base of this monument.¹ It would appear, again, from the context of the passage quoted from Leland, that this same George Percy was not buried in a “most notable” tomb. Lastly, it is clear that the heraldry of this monument is not the heraldry that we should look for on the tomb of George Percy (*Archæologia Æliana*, N.S., iv. 170²). More recently it has been assigned to Provost Nicholas de Hugate (d. 1338), who desired by his will to be buried in the Minster (CVIII. S.S. lxi. 122), but this is apparently mere guesswork.

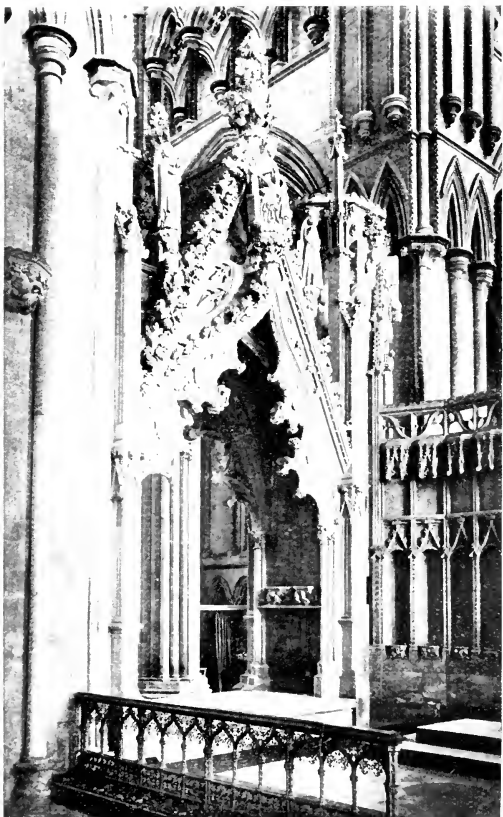
III. From the transept we now pass into the beautiful *choir*, the crowning glory of this magnificent church. The structural chancel consists of seven bays, of which the two to the E. of the lesser transept constitute the retro-choir; the four to the W., and the crossing itself, the choir proper. The Sacrarium occupies the width of the lesser transept, and here is the culminating loveliness of the church. Here everything that is most perfect in the two most perfect periods of English archi-

¹ There is reason, however, for believing that the effigy does not properly belong to the altar tomb on which it now lies (IV. *Archæologia Æliana*, N.S. 170, M. 75).

² “Out of 19 shields, only one, a lion rampant in an obscure position, can be attributed to Percy.”

ecture is grouped together in perfect unity to constitute a perfect whole. The main structure is E.E., the same in character as we have already considered in the transepts ; but with this is grouped the exquisite Dec. Percy Tomb, on the N. of the Sacrarium, in such a manner as itself to seem almost integrally part of the design. The piers of this smaller crossing are apparently unique, but their peculiarity is not easy to describe. "Instead of being carried up in continuous lines from the base to the spring of the arch, they are broken by horizontal strings into a series of stages, which project forwards as they ascend, and are terminated by a truncated cluster of columns, having a capital similar in its character to those in the other parts of the edifice" (Petit, "Beverley Minster," 7). Possibly the reason for this is structural. "The construction," says Lord Grimthorpe, "of the smaller transept, with its series of set-offs or over-sailing stages, which appear merely ornamental to ordinary spectators, make Beverley Minster the only church in England where that problem of the sudden stoppage of the principal arcade by an unbuttressed pillar is satisfactorily solved, the pressure of these set-offs being equivalent to buttresses" ("Book on Building," 339). This minor crossing is now vaulted, like the rest of the church ; but there is reason to suspect that it was originally intended to crown it by a tower, or at least by an open lantern. Hidden traces, in fact, exist of the commencement of such work in the space between the vaulting and the roof.¹

¹ Willis and Dr Freeman were of opinion that this now concealed work was intended to form the gable of the originally intended E. end, and that the extension of



THE PERCY TOMB, BEVERLEY MINSTER

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The three chief objects to be noticed in the choir are the Percy Tomb, the Altar Screen, and the Stalls and Misereres. (1) The magnificent *Percy Tomb* is built, on the N. of the Sacrarium, across the width of the minor transept, and consists of a plain altar tomb surmounted by a richly cusped ogee canopy, crowned by a gable and finial. The whole of this canopy is enriched with exquisite natural carving—sculpture, which, according to Professor J. H. Middleton, “stands unrivalled by any Continental example” (“Encyclopædia Britannica,” *sub* “Sculpture”). Few, on the other hand, it is confidently believed, will be bold enough to agree with Mr Leach, that the “lines” of this monument “are not simple enough for the surroundings”; that “the style savours of a period of decadence”; and that “the ornament, though exquisite in detail, is rather too elaborate” (XCVIII. S.S. xiii.). To whom does this grand monument belong? The point has been much disputed, but there can now be little doubt—from the relative position of the Percy tombs as described by Leland (i. 47), from the obvious date of the architecture, and above all from the heraldry, that this is the tomb of Eleanor Fitzalan, wife of the first Lord Percy. The single difficulty in the way is this, that Eleanor Percy died in 1328 (Poulson, “Beverley,” ii. 693), whilst this monument exhibits on its S. front the lions of England quartered with the fleur-de-lys of France, an achievement first made by Edward III. in 1339 (Woodward’s “Heraldry,” ii. 319). The tomb, however, may well have the church to the E. of this was an after-thought, though an after-thought conceived, of course, while the works were still in progress.

been erected more than eleven years after the lady's death. The rest of the heraldry may be shortly stated. (1) On the S. : (a) Warren ; (b) *Old Fitz-Alan* ; (c) *Modern Fitz-Alan*. (2) On the N. : (a) *Modern Fitz-Alan* ; (b) ? Bruce, or more probably Percy ; (c) Clifford ; (d) Unknown (IV. *Archæologia Æliana*, N.S., 169, 170). The shield of *Old Fitzalan*, on the S. face, is borne by the charming figure of a lady—probably the Lady Eleanor—"in the full habit of the times" ("Sep. Mon." ii. 311). Above, beneath the finial, is a statue of the Deity raising the soul of a woman from her winding-sheet (cf. *Bainton, Birdsall, and Holme-upon-Spalding Moor*). In the gable to the N. is a seated figure of our Lord, with His broken hand raised in benediction. The N. side of this beautiful monument, and much of its detail, are engraved on four plates by Gough ("Sep. Mon." ii. 310), the second of which exhibits a slab with the matrices of a lady under a canopy of fourteen shields, and of a border inscription. The present slab is quite plain, but it is perfectly clear from the engraving in Gough that this part of the monument has been tampered with. (2) The *Altar Screen* was erected in the Dec. period ; and the back, towards the E., is still original. The less fortunate front was maltreated, no doubt at the Reformation ; and its many "carven images" have been broken into pieces. At a later date the ruins were concealed by the "Altar, built after the *Corinthian Order*," that is mentioned by Gent (91), and is visible in Gough's print of the Percy Tomb ; but this was removed at the beginning of last century, and the reredos restored by the master-mason of the Minster from the fragments that still remained

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(Poul., "Bev.," ii. 682). The statues have since been added. The top of the screen may be reached by a staircase at the N. end, and commands a striking view of the church. (3) The beautiful *Choir Stalls* are sixty-eight in number. Only the forty-two back seats ("hautes stalles") have canopies, but all have misereres. These latter are supposed to be slightly older than the Perp. Tabernacle work above them, which is dated by Mr Bilson at 1524 (IV. D. and N.A.S., lxviii.). One of them, in fact—the tenth in the upper row on the N. side from the E.—is said to exhibit the date, 1520. Some amusing intrusions of the Georgian period will easily be found by those who are at pains to look for them, *i.e.* two little figures in bands and wig on the return stalls at the W. end. The sixty-eight misereres are well preserved, and are said to constitute the largest collection of the kind in England. "Lincoln Cathedral and Boston Church possess sixty-four each; Norwich boasts sixty-two; Winchester, Hereford, and Gloucester have each sixty; while Exeter has fifty, Chester forty-eight, Carlisle forty-six, and Chichester forty" (Hiatt, 82). The Beverley misereres have been described and completely illustrated by Mr Tindall Wildridge in a very beautiful volume. Unfortunately their great number, and their multiplicity of detail, render it quite impossible to attempt their description here—an omission that need not be regretted in view of the fact that they are carefully summarised by Mr Hiatt in his little work on the Minster, a book that every visitor to Beverley should buy. The present writer has verified this list by reference to the originals, and finds it necessary to add only the

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following notes. (4)¹ The Chancellor's Stall. This has an inscription—*William Wyght tempore cancellarii huius ecclesie* (17)—and a canting coat of arms (a fess between three weights). (10) The bear is *in* a basket, which apparently has no *wheels*. The man and bear, on the sinister side, are more probably wrestling than “embracing.” (12) The Precentor's Seat, with inscription: *Arma Magistri Thome Donyngto' P[re]centoris huius eccl[es]ie* (21)—and shield. (31) The Treasurer's Seat. Shield and inscription—*Arma Wilhelmi Tait Doctoris Thesaurarii huius Eccl[es]ie* 1520 (32). “By the word thesaurii here is meant the sacrist” (32). Mr Wildridge says the horse “is harnassed to an agricultural cart, tail foremost” (33), and the writer's own note is to the same effect. It seems more likely, however, on studying Mr Wildridge's own drawing, that this is really a clumsy attempt to show the horse and cart turning a corner. The subject of the whole misericord is evidently “Country Pursuits” (38). Also inscription: *Johannes Sperke Clericus Fabrici* (38). (49) The “lion” is surely a lioness, if this animal be intended at all. (4) On the N. face of the S.W. pier of the minor crossing is an epitaph to the memory of Thomasina Gee (d. 1599), “*Sanctissimæ, integerrimæ, ac vere nobilis.*” Under the floor of the chancel is a well, which is mentioned by many old writers, but had been filled up by the time of Gent (“Rippon,” 76). It was accidentally re-discovered in 1877 (V.Y.A.J. 126).

Passing next to the N. aisle of the choir, we meet with two objects of the deepest interest. The first of these is the exquisite double E.E. staircase that led to the door of the vanished Chapter House.

¹ The enumeration is that of Mr Hiatt.

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Nothing more graceful or beautiful than this can easily be conceived, though the design is merely a simple adaptation of the wall arcade of the aisle. The octagonal Chapter House itself was unfortunately sold soon after the Dissolution (XCII. S.S. 553), and was destroyed, one imagines, for the sake of its materials. The ground-plan was recovered by Mr Bilson in 1890 (LIV. *Archæologia*, 425). The second object of interest is the venerable Frid-stool, which stands near the entrance to the Percy Chapel (*cf. infra*). Of the right of sanctuary as maintained at Beverley, something has been said in a former paragraph. There is another "Frid-stool" of this kind at Hexham; whilst at *Halsham*, in this Riding, and at Sprotbrough, in the W. Riding, are seats that are said to have enjoyed the right of sanctuary. The *Halsham* seat, however, unlike those at Beverley and Hexham, is part of the fabric, and not a detached chair. According to Spelman's *glossarium* (1687) the Beverley "Frid-stool" bore formerly the following inscription: *Hæc sedes lapidea Freedstoll dicitur, i. pacis Cathedra, ad quam reus fugiendo perveniens, omnimodam habet securitatem.* The *Presbytery*, or retro-choir, has two bays only, the W. of which communicates with the aisle of the little transept; the E. of which possesses no aisles. Notice how the wall arcade is carried round the E. end, but is raised exactly as it is raised in the main transept—no doubt to make room for altars. Notice also the huge Perp. window of nine lights, with screen work below its great central transome.¹ "It is

¹ *Cf.* what is said by the late Mr G. E. Street in connection with the E. window at *Hedon*.

glazed with large fragments of very fine stained glass of the Early English and Perpendicular periods, which have been collected from various parts of the building, and are here arranged with some modern additions" (Hiatt, 100). On the N. of the Presbytery is the Perp. *Percy Chapel*, which is separated from the transept by an ancient screen. It was probably built as a burial-place by the fourth Earl of Northumberland, who was buried here, after his assassination by the mob near Thirsk in 1489, with tremendous pomp. It is said that his funeral, in ancient money, cost the fabulous sum of upwards of £1510 (IV. *Archæologia Æliana*, N.S., 192). In the centre remains his altar tomb, with the following heraldic achievements. On the S. face, going round from W. to E.: (a) A crescent; (b) Poynings; (c) Bryan; (d) obliterated; (e) A locket (this and the crescent were Percy badges¹); (f) A crescent; (g) Lucy; (h) Percy; (i) A locket. On the E. face: (a) Bryan; (b) *Old Percy*; (c) Poynings; (d) Lucy; (e) Percy. On the N. face: (a) A locket; (b) Poynings; (c) Bryan; (d) *Old Percy*; (e) A locket; (f) A crescent; (g) Lucy; (h) Percy; (i) A crescent. On the W. face: (a) *Old Percy*; (b) A locket; (c) A crescent; (d) Lucy; (e) Percy. According to Gough, who engraves this monument, it stood formerly against the S. wall of the chapel, "and had a rich stone canopy over it; but the wall being considerably out of its perpendicular, the canopy was broken down, and the tomb removed

¹ The locket and crescent occur in combination on one of the capitals in the nave arcades of Leathley church, in the W. Riding, not far from the Percy Castle of Spofforth.

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into the middle. . . ." ("Sep. Mon.," ii. 309). At the N. end of the N.E. transept is a monument to Sir Charles Hotham, of Scarborough, Bart. (d. 1722).

IV. We next turn our attention to the *Nave*, undoubtedly the most interesting portion of the church considered as a study in architectural evolution, but hardly, perhaps, the most beautiful. The initial defect of the design of the whole structure—the lack of proportion between height and width, and the flat effect of the depressed vaulting—is here, perhaps, peculiarly conspicuous. That the late Dr Freeman was justified in his severity is, we are afraid, quite indisputable. Let any one who wishes to try the comparison place side by side a picture of the interior of Beverley with a print of the interior of Exeter or Lichfield. Beverley, alas! appears in this comparison awkward, stilted, and ill proportioned. "In Beverley nave and choir," writes Dr Freeman, "the line of the vault, which ought to carry the eye up higher, does, in fact, thrust it down" ("Cathedral Churches," 22). The nave arcades consist of eleven bays, of which the first two arches from the crossing, and the first pair of piers, are E.E; the first bay from the W. is Perp. The rest is Dec., but assimilated so closely to the E.E. work of the first two bays that the difference, at a glance, is hardly noticed. Differences of detail, however, appear on a closer examination. Thus the marble of the triforium is totally dropped; the "dog-tooth" of the clerestory is changed to "ball-flower"; and the "hold-water" base disappears from the columns. The composition of the eleventh bay (from the E.) is entirely different from all the rest of the build-

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ing. Here the single, quadripartite vaulting is replaced by wooden roofs of greater elevation; whilst triforium and clerestory are alike swept away to make room for huge Perp. windows. It will be noticed that the piers are not opposite one another, except the first pair from the E. The reason for this error is explained by Mr Bilson (IV. D and N.A.S. lxxv.), but is far too long and technical to set out here. In the windows of the aisles there is some variety. Thus on the S. they are late Curvilinear—all except the seventh and tenth from the E., which have blind Perp. tracery; the three last bays to the W. are Perp; the rest are Curvilinear. Some of the Dec. windows, however, exhibit slight differences of detail—the second from the E., for instance, in the N. aisle, diverges considerably from its sisters on either hand; whilst the standard pattern on the N. is markedly different from the pattern that prevails on the S. The great W. window is Perp. In the S. aisle the beautiful E.E. wall arcade has been copied to the end of the tenth bay from the E., even to the retention of the “dog-tooth” ornament. On the other hand the E.E. capitals, with their conventional foliage, are replaced by exquisite natural carving. In the N. aisle, on the contrary, for some unexplained reason, the passion for uniformity has suddenly failed; and the wall arcade of the 14th century bays is open and undisputed Dec., of entirely different design. Notice in the nave: (1) Trans., or late Norm., marble font. The wooden canopy above, with its figures of cherubs, is probably of the time of Anne, or Georgian. (2) Figures by the side of the S. door—to the E. a king; to the W., a bishop.

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These are apparently the leaden statues of St John and King Athelstan that decorated the former choir screen, and are pronounced by Allen (ii. 152) "very excellent figures of their kinds." (3) In the fifth bay from the W., in the S. arcade, is a crocketed Dec. canopy—recalling the Percy Tomb (*cf. supra*), but infinitely plainer—with a species of plain altar-tomb below it. This last is exceedingly curious, and consists of a slab surmounting two ends, with a single stone between them in the middle. The monument as a whole seems a patchwork; and Mr Longstaffe conjectures (p. 172) that perhaps the canopy once sheltered the altar-tomb in the N. transept that now bears the figure of a nameless priest, but once perhaps bore the lost effigy of the Lady Idonea Percy (see Leland, i. 47). Gough records a tradition that this monument is the tomb of "two virgin sisters, who bequeathed certain lands to the freemen of Beverley to put in three milch cows from Lady-day to Michælmass" ("Sep. Mon.," ii. 313). (4) The labels above the arches, on the face towards the nave, are terminated by an interesting series of eighteen figures—some human, some angelic—with 14th century musical instruments (III. E. R. A. S. T. 63). Similar figures are found, in this neighbourhood, at St Mary's, Beverley (*cf. infra*), and at the High and Low Churches at *Hull*.

111

Next to the Minster the chief object of interest in Beverley is the noble cruciform parish CHURCH OF ST MARY. Its principal dimensions are given thus by Lord Grimthorpe in his "Book on Building"—total length, 197 ft. ; length of transept, 113 ft. ;

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breadth of nave and aisles, 60 ft.; breadth of transept, 39 ft. The total area is thus worked out at 13,960 sq. ft., which makes St Mary's the seventieth church in size in the kingdom—larger even than Oxford Cathedral, though not so large as Holy Trinity, at *Hull*. The height of the tower is given by Oliver (349) at 99 ft. St Mary's was constituted a separate parish church only in 1325 (Poul., "Bev.," ii. 725); and it is safe to assume that its rebuilding was commenced shortly after this date. At any rate, the bulk of the present church is a mixture of Dec. and Perp. The principal points to notice externally are the beautiful W. front; the enormous S. porch; the S. front of the S. transept; and the grand Perp. tower. (1) The W. front is Trans. Dec., with some clear Perp. windows. The transition between the two styles is strongly marked, the S.W. buttress being as distinctively Dec. in feeling as the N.W. buttress is Perp. The W. door is exceedingly rich. The remarkable open turrets that flank the nave are compared by Mr Hiatt (p. 121) with those at King's College at Cambridge. (2) The huge S. porch is apparently Dec., but the inner doorway is a curious medley—Norm., with chevron mouldings, on the face that looks into the nave; E.E., with "dog tooth," on the side towards the porch.¹ The structure is vaulted, and is formed of two bays. (3) The massive central tower is raised in two stages, the lowest one of which has traceried circular windows

¹ Possibly none of this work is *in situ*—the E.E. jambs, with their "dog tooth" moulding, are apparently surmounted by Dec. capitals, though the last are so decayed as to make identification difficult. Cf. *infra*, under the N. transept.

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—a very unusual feature. (4) The massive flying buttresses that now support the S. end of the transept are said to have been erected by Pugin in 1856, in order to afford the structure necessary support (Hiatt, 122). It is marvellous how naturally they harmonise with the rest of the building, so that few, perhaps, would suspect at first sight that they are not really part and parcel of the mediæval design. How different was the appearance of the church in their absence may be seen by a reference to the engraving in Poulson (ii, 723), engraved in 1829. Externally there still remain a few points of minor interest. (1) The N. doorway of the nave is E.E.—another fragment of salvage from the old, wrecked chapel-of-ease. (2) On the S. of the nave, between the clerestory windows, indications of canopies and bases. (3) Flamboyant S. window of the S. transept. The door below is generally similar to the outer door of the porch. (4) On a buttress on the S. of the chancel—oval tablet with a rhymed inscription to two young Danish soldiers, one of whom was killed in a quarrel by the other, and the second of whom was executed in 1689. The landing of Danish soldiers at *Hull* in this year—doubtless for the service of William of Orange—is commemorated in the diary of Abraham de la Pryme. “Towards the latter end of the foregoing year there landed at Hull about six or seven thousand Dains, all stout fine men, the best equip’d and disciplin’d of any that was ever seen.” The key to the *Beverley* tragedy, perhaps, lies in the fact that “they loved strong drink,” though De la Pryme reports that “all the while I was amongst them, which was all this winter, I

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never saw above five or six of them drunk" (LIV. SS. 16, 17). It is strange that he says nothing of this murder and execution. (5) In a niche above the E. window is a much decayed statue.

One is glad to add that the churchyard of St Mary's is maintained in admirable order, in honourable exception to the neglect and rank herbage that obtain in too many graveyards in Yorkshire.

The *Nave*, with which we commence our survey of the interior, consists of seven¹ bays and is wholly Perp. There is no proper triforium, but its place is taken by blind Perp. tracery at the bottom of each clerestory window. Notice the quatrefoils in the spandrels of the arches. The piers of the N. arcade possess very curious inscriptions, proving that different arches and pillars were given by different benefactors. Probably this took place when the church was restored after the catastrophe (? the fall of the central tower) of 1520, which is recorded in a mutilated inscription on an ancient pew now preserved in the Museum (*cf. infra*): ". . . cheldryn whos bodys was slayn at the faulyng of thys cherc . . . day of aperel in the yere of our Lord AMVC and XX. . . ." On the side towards the nave (from W. to E.), on shields borne by angels: (1) X lay (Crosslay) (2) and hys wyffe made these (3) to pyllors and ahalf. (4) 'Thes to pyllors made gud (5) wyffys God reward thaym. (6) Thys pyllor made the meynstryls.² On the side towards the aisle from E. to W.: (6) *Orate pro animabus Histeriorium*:²

¹ There are, however, only six arches in each arcade, though seven clerestory windows.

² So spelt in III. E.R.A.S.T. 67. The writer could not decipher some of the letters of these two words.

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(6) [*Ora*]te p[ro] . . . ? *hiab* (5) . . . *istarum* . . . *arum*. . . . (4) *Orate pro animabus* (3) *Joh[ann]is Croslay Mercatoris* (2) *et Johanne uxoris eius*. The sixth of these pillars—the so-called “Minstrel Pillar”—has five very curious, coloured, little figures on corbels placed on its E. side, immediately under its capital. A detailed description of these figures is given in III. E.R.A.S.T. 67, and by Poulson[†] (ii., 736); and the latter preserves their original colouring. At the W. end of the N. aisle is the grand octagonal marble font. It bears the following inscription: *Pray for the soules of Wyllym Leryffaxe, Draper, and his Wyvis whiche made thys font of his p[ro]per costes, the X day of Marchie y' yere of Our Lord MDXXX*. An engraving of this font is given by Poulson (“History of Beverley,” ii. 741). On the nave floor will be found a late incised cross with inscription to “Robarte Burton, Tanner” (d. 15 (?) 35), and his wife, Katherine.

The N. and S. transepts present a curious confusion of architectural styles, which can only be explained—or can best be explained—on the assumption that they suffered, like the N. arcade of the nave, from the catastrophe—perhaps the fall of the central tower—already alluded to as having occurred in 1520. “The architectural features of this transept,” says Mr C. Brereton (VIII. A.A.S.R. 106), “are curiously contradictory. On the east side, much of a decorated character prevails; on the western, they show more of the First Pointed and Perpendicular.” Thus the arch that opens from the S. transept to the S. aisle of the nave has E.E., mouldings, and rests on the S. side on a

beautiful E.E. capital and on E.E. shafts; but the shafts and capital on the N. side are as clearly Perp. But strangest of all is the remarkable "hotch pot" that occurs on the E. of the N. transept, where we find E.E. arches, supported by clear Perp. columns, and crowned by what looks like Norm. zigzag.¹ In fact, a quite extraordinary admixture of styles and periods is typical of St Mary's throughout. "Every part" of the church, in short, says Rickman in his "Attempt," "is curious" (Ed. 4th, 268). The S. transept, according to the conjecture of Gent, was a chantry of St Michael, and was formerly used—like the N. transept of St Bartholomew's, Smithfield, in quite recent times—for the purposes of a Smithy—"the Flames from whence, as I was inform'd," adds Gent, "had once like to have set the Church on Fire"! ("History of Ripon," 81). On the floor of this transept is the matrix of a priest.

The chancel consists of five bays, and is early Dec.—almost E.E., indeed—in feeling. Notice the trefoils enclosed in circles that decorate the spandrels of the arcades. Notice also the beautiful niche, with canopy and pedestal, on the second pier from the W. The E. window, and the windows of the clerestory, are later Perp. additions. The panels of the ceiling are painted with imaginary portraits of forty kings of England from Brutus to Henry VI.²—the cessation of the series with the latter

¹ At Patrick Brompton Church, in the N. Riding, Norm. chevron ornament is found in combination with work that seems distinctively E.E.

² Mr Hiatt says Edward IV. (p. 131). I do not know whether the subjects were altered when the series was repainted.

monarch gives the obvious date of the original series, which has been described in great detail by Gent (pp. 82, etc.). One regrets to have to add that these forty pictures are apparently mere modern restorations, the original "portraits" having been repainted—perhaps it is unfair to say that they had previously been "ruthlessly destroyed" (VI. A.A.S.R. cxiv.). The beautiful choir screen has been restored, as have also the twenty-eight misereres. These latter may be briefly described. On the S. side (from W. to E.): (1) Deer with hounds; (2) and (3) Modern; (4) Monk between two foxes, with croziers and a goose on their backs; (5) Elephant and castle between two trees; (6) Head between leaves; (7) A tree between two (?) griffins; (8) Chained and muzzled bear between two hounds; (9) Modern; (10) Wild man of the woods between two lions, with two dragons below; (11) Head; (12) Modern; (13) In the centre is a fox pierced by an arrow, shot by an archer on the left; on the right a chained (?) monkey is offering the fox a bottle, or money-bag, whilst the fox holds up something in his hand, apparently to receive the offering; (14) Head with grapes issuing from the mouth. On the N. side (from E. to W.): (15) Eagle holding book, with fox on either side; (16) Head; (17) Fox in pulpit preaching to a (?) man who is chained, between two ecclesiastics, with a monkey in a hood on either side; (18) Head; (19) Two archers—one apparently a king; (20) Queen with a mace; man on a lion; man on a goat; (21) Modern; (22) King with two maces, with a griffin on each side; (23) Boar hunt; (24) Wood-men and dragons; (25) St George and two dragons;

(26) Monkey with bottle, or money-bag, and two figures ; (27) and (28) Modern. The stalls have Perp. panelling. On the floor of the chancel are three despoiled slabs—one with the matrices of two figures ; one with the indent of a single magnificent brass. The S. aisle of the chancel has a flat wooden ceiling, now coloured with blue and gold stars. According to Gent it was formerly “admirably” painted with the life and sufferings of St Catherine of Alexandria “in Fourteen Square Divisions” (p. 79).¹ The N. aisle of the chancel, in architectural feature, is much the more important of the two. The last three bays to the E. are vaulted, and are divided by a transverse arch from the rest of the aisle to the W. At the E. is a large piscina. The vaulting of the roof of this chantry is remarkable for the manner in which the ribs cross one another, on the S. side, a little above the capitals (*cf.* Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, and also the N. choir aisle of York Minster). In the N.E. corner a staircase ascends to a couple of chambers above. These were, no doubt, once used by the priest, but have now been converted to a parish museum. Here are preserved the ancient stocks ; part of the old ducking-stool ; part of the former Corporation Pew, containing the inscription that records the catastrophe of 1520 ; and the “Virgin’s Garland” of Elizabeth Ellinor, who died in 1680, at the age of twenty-one. A similar relic of this charming old custom may still be seen at Alne, in the N. Riding. Returning to the aisle, the matrix of yet another stolen brass will be found on the floor. “A very beautiful, and probably

¹ The same subject occurs among the famous wall-paintings in Pickering church, in the N. Riding.

unique, ornament"—the "Beverley-stud"—moulding—"occurs in a string course above the arches of the N. aisle, producing an effect similar to that of the ball-flower, but casting a more decided shade by reason of its bolder projection" (VIII. A.A.S.R. 109). Reached from this aisle by an ogee door-way is the so-called Flemish Chapel, which possesses a piscina. On the E. of the N. transept is a chantry, the roof of which is common to the two W. bays of the chancel aisle. On the bosses of this ceiling, on the side towards the chancel, runs the following inscription (from E. to W.): *W. Hal Carpenter mad thys Rowfe*. This is followed by a carpenter's square, an axe, and a pair of compasses. The chantry contains a piscina in the E. wall; and underneath is a crypt vaulted with a central octagonal column.

Beilby (3 m. N. of *Holme-upon-Spalding Moor*) has a small, plastered chapel, with traces of Norm. work in the head of its W. door, and a single beak head built in on the exterior of each of its two S. windows.

Birdsall (2 m. S.W. of *N. Grimston*) is situated in a charming neighbourhood, in the broken country at the foot of the *Wolds*, at the E. termination of the Howardian Hills. The commonplace new church is built in the Park (Lord Middleton), and the chancel was completed in 1879. The bulk of the church (*Open*), however, is older, and dates from 1824. Beyond a wall monument on the S. of the nave to the 6th Baron Middleton (d. 1835), by R. Westmacott, and another on the N. wall, by Michael Rysbrach, to Thomas Southeby (d. 1729), the single object of interest is the very curious recumbent figure of a woman on the N. of the

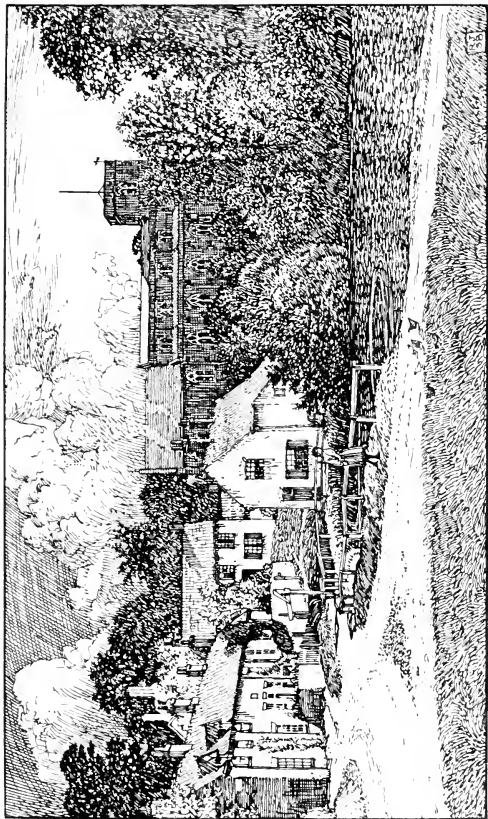
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Sacrarium. At the head are two angels, holding a winding sheet from which emerges a human soul (cf. *Bainton*; *Holme-upon-Spalding Moor*; and the tomb to Eleanor Percy in *Beverley Minster*). At each side have been three kneeling figures, probably of sons and daughters—not, as is common in Renaissance monuments, at the side of the altar tomb (which in this case is modern), but placed on the same plane as the lady herself.

Of Birdsall old church some picturesque ruins—two or three arches and an ivy-clad tower—remain in the immediate vicinity of the House.

BISHOP BURTON ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of *Cherry Burton*). There is scarcely a prettier hamlet than this in the Riding, or even in Yorkshire, with its secluded position in a dip of the *Wolds*, its wealth of timber, its picturesque church, and its big village “mere.” As early as Domesday the manor of Bishop Burton belonged to the See of York (XIII. Y.A.J. 499), but in this case the use of the distinguishing prefix would seem to be comparatively late. In Kirkby’s “Inquest” the place is called “Sud-burton” (XLIX. S.S. 79); in the *Nomina Villarum*, “Suth Burton” (*Ib.*, 308); and in a “homagium” of 1308-9, “Burton-juxta-Beverlacum” (*Ib.*, 408). On the other hand, it is entered as Bishop, or Bishops, Burton on the maps of Saxton (1577), Speed (1610), Morden (c. 1704), and Jeffreys (1777). In Sax. times, it appears from Bede that Burton was the home of Earl Puch,¹ whose wife was miraculously cured by St John of Beverley by

¹ Bede says only “villa . . . non longe a monasterio nostro, id est, decem ferme milium spatio separata,” but the identification with “Australis Burtun” is supplied by Folcard (*Vita Sancti Johannis*, ch. vi.).



BISHOP BURTON

BISHOP BURTON

means of the water which he had previously consecrated for the purpose of dedicating Burton church (v. 4). At a later date the Archbishop of York had a palace here—according to tradition, in the “Knight Garth,” to the S.W. of the village, where traces of foundations may still be seen; and here Archbishop John Romanus died in 1296 (Raine, ii, 410). On the N. side of the church-yard are the socket and stump of a cross, and the shaft of a second cross is preserved in the yard of a cottage in the village. One of the so called¹ *Beverley* Sanctuary crosses still exists by the side of the road to *Beverley*.

The church of All Saints was consecrated, we have seen, by St John of Beverley, and was probably founded by Earl Puch. The present edifice has been so extensively rebuilt, or so shockingly restored, that perhaps very little old work remains. The nave is said by Allen (ii. 207) to have been “recently” rebuilt, and the chancel seems wholly new. The W. tower, however, is E.E., and has a doorway to the nave, and a doorway on each of its N. and S. faces—a very unusual arrangement. The W. face of the first of these doorways is very striking. Inside the church a number of objects merit more particular attention. (1) Piscina in chancel, with beautifully carved projecting bowl. (2) Collection of fragments at the W. end; (a) Small Norm. carving of a woman, with long hanging sleeves—if sleeves they be—exactly similar to those that occur on the puzzling

¹ It does not appear that the right of sanctuary extended for more than a mile from the church, whilst the distance to Bishop Burton, even as measured in a “bee-line,” is well over 2 miles.

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tympanum at Danby Wiske, in the N. Riding. The two figures, in fact, seem precisely similar; and the same device is said to occur again on two medallions at the W. Riding church of Brayton, near Selby, which shew "the long hanging sleeves with knotted ends . . . characteristic of the extravagant fashion of the time" (II. *Rel. N.S.* 157); (b) broken sculpture of three figures—perhaps the head of a cross like those at *Leven*, *Garton*, and *Hedon*. (3) Black marble slab on the floor, at the W. end, to the memory of Tobias Hodson (1664). The curious inscription is worth reading. "*Siste lector et quis hic situs est lapis loquitur subditus fidelissimus et pene martyr. . . . Inscriptio haec ut vides lector barbara est and incompta. Vin scire causam? Tobias Hodson mortuus est.*" This Tobias Hodson is otherwise unknown to fame, nor can I elucidate the mysterious "pene martyr." (4) Alabaster figure of a woman in a shroud, on a modern base, at the W. end of the N. aisle. At her head is the detached figure of a girl in the costume of the period. The modern inscription gives Rachel Gee (d. 1649). In the chancel are some interesting brasses. On the N.—"Chalice" brass to "*Dominus Petrus Johnson,*" Vicar (d. 1460), (XII. *Y.A.J.* 200; V. *Rel. N.S.* 65). This is the second earliest known example of this form of brass, which is supposed to have originated in Yorkshire. There are now only two other examples in the county, *i.e.* at St Peter's, Leeds (1469), and at Ripley (1429) (XIV. *Y.A.J.* 508), for the Langton brass at York has been partly stolen. (2) To E. of (1)—brass figure (XII. *Y.A.J.* 201) of Johanna (d. 1521), daughter of John Holme, of Paulholme (cf. *Paull*), and wife of Ralph

BISHOP BURTON—BISHOP WILTON

Rokeby. (3) On the S. of the chancel—brass figures (XII. Y.A.J. 202) of Isabell Smethley (d. 1579), and of one of her two husbands—it is uncertain which¹—Sir Jonn Ellerker and Christopher Estoft. One shield of arms remains, *i.e.* Ellerker impaling Smethley. “The workmanship of this brass is vile, the figures being little better than caricatures.” In the vestry is a bust of John Wesley. The writer is informed by the present Vicar that this was made out of the old village elm in the early part of last century—doubtless the immense witch-elm mentioned by Allen (ii. 211), and said by him, c. 1831, to measure 48 feet in circumference.

BISHOP WILTON ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of *Fangfoss*), is a charming village, at the foot of the steep W. escarpment of the *Wolds*, which at this point is too steep to be broken by the plough, and retains traces of its primitive appearance. In Domesday the manor is entered as parcel of the “terra archiepiscopi Eboracensis,” but the grant under which it was held had already been forgotten by the time of Edward I. (*Placita de Quo Warranto*). The bishop apparently had a palace to the E. of the village, where a field is still surrounded by a moat; but the history of this house—and history it must have—still remains to be written. The church (*Open*) is extremely beautiful, but perhaps too extensively restored. The oldest portions are the chancel and the S. door of the nave both of which are Norm. The chancel arch is formed of three orders on the W., the outer of which consists of

¹ Probably Christopher Estoft. The indent of a second male figure, on the dexter side, was formerly visible (XIV. Y.A.J. 508).

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beak-heads; the inner of zigzag ornament. The S. doorway consists of four orders, which have been described in detail by Mr Romilly Allen (*III. Rel. N.S.* 108). Unfortunately it has been injured by too much zeal—"what must have been once one of the finest Norm. doorways in Yorkshire has been now reduced by the process of restoration to a hopeless jumble of old and new work" (109). Among the old stones of the outer order occur a monkey playing on a tambourine; a man warming his hands at a fire (an emblem of a season, or month); a bishop in the act of benediction; a Sagittarius shooting at a human head; and a Pisces. The last two, of course, are signs of the Zodiac.

The nave arcades are E.E., with rather unusual octagonal capitals. The tower (Dec. or Perp.) is built, not only inside the nave—a feature not uncommon in the Riding—but actually inside the nave arcades, which continue on either side of it, whilst it rests on its own set of arches. This curious effect occurs again in E. Yorkshire only at *Burton Pidsea*. The tall octagonal spire is perhaps coeval with the tower. On the N. of the nave is a small Dec. transept, with a reticulated N. window. It is partly shut off by a modern screen. The capital of the N. respond of the arch to the aisle is carved with oak leaves. Notice: (1) Piscina, with projecting bowl, cut into the E. respond of the N. arcade. (2) Piscina in chancel. (3) Reredos formed of five pictures. (4) Beautiful new font, with oak canopy.

Wilton Beacon, almost the loftiest point in the E. Riding (785 ft.), rises immediately behind the village.

Blacktoft (3 m. S. of *Staddlethorpe Station*) is

BLACKTOFT—BOYNTON

on the bank of the *Ouse*, about a mile above its junction with the Trent and the commencement of the *Humber*. The church was rebuilt in 1841, as is stated in the glass of the E. window; and its style may be inferred from its period. It appears, however, that some fragments of its predecessor, *e.g.* the head and part of the jambs of the W. door, have been worked into the present fabric. Notice: (1) On chancel floor—floriated cross, with uncommon base. (2) In N. exterior wall—fragment of a cross fleury.

Boynton (2 m. N.W.N. of *Carnaby*) is a rather pretty village, with white-washed farms and cottages, and a number of fine old sycamores, in the valley of the famous "Gypsy-race." The church has an old Perp. tower, with a modern figure of St Andrew—the dedication saint—in an ancient niche on its S.E. buttress. The body of the church is 18th century (Allen, ii. 303) brick work, with the Sanctuary immediately to the E. of the nave, and a chapel extending beyond it. The Table is placed between four columns. Notice in this chapel the following monuments against the E. wall: (1) Sir William Strickland, Bart. (d. 1673), and Lady Strickland (d. 1663). (2) Similar monument to Elizabeth (d. 1674), wife of Sir Thomas Strickland, Bart. Both these monuments are coloured and gilded, and exhibit the arms of Strickland of Boynton, who live at the adjoining Hall. This family is supposed to be a younger branch of the Stricklands of Sizergh, in Westmoreland, but their arms are quite different, and were granted them only in 1550. The first of the family to hold land at Boynton was William Strickland, who is said to have sailed in his youth

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to the New World with Sebastian Cabot (Burke, "Peerage") and to have introduced the turkey into England (Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England, ii. 514). Hence, we suppose, the family crest—a turkey cock in his pride, proper. The rhyming couplet in Baker's "Chronicle"—

"Turkeys, Carps, Hoppes, Piccarel, and Beer,
Came into England all in one year"—

i.e. 1523-4 (p. 298), can hardly be cited as evidence. The turkey, however, was certainly in England by 1541, in which year we find it mentioned in the "Constitutio," or dietary, drawn up by the archbishops, by most of the bishops, and by others, for the regulation of ecclesiastical fare. "It was also provided that of the greater fyshes or fowles, there should be but one in a dishe, as Crane, Swan, Turkeycocke, Hadocke, Pyke, Tench." (Printed by Hearne in Leland, *Collectanea*, vi. 38.) The Sir William Strickland (1596-1673) whose monument is mentioned above was the first of the present line of baronets, having been created by Charles I. in 1641. He was, however, "a strict puritan, and was summoned by Cromwell to his 'other house' as Lord Strickland, during the Commonwealth. Notwithstanding he was unmolested after the Restoration" (D.N.B., "Complete Baronetage," ii. 115).

BRANDESBURTON ($4\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. of Siggles-thorne) is an old world *Holderness* village, with a cross in the centre of more than usual picturesqueness. The steps have been patched with brick, and only a fragment of the carved head survives. The church is large, and contains many objects of

BRANDESBURTON

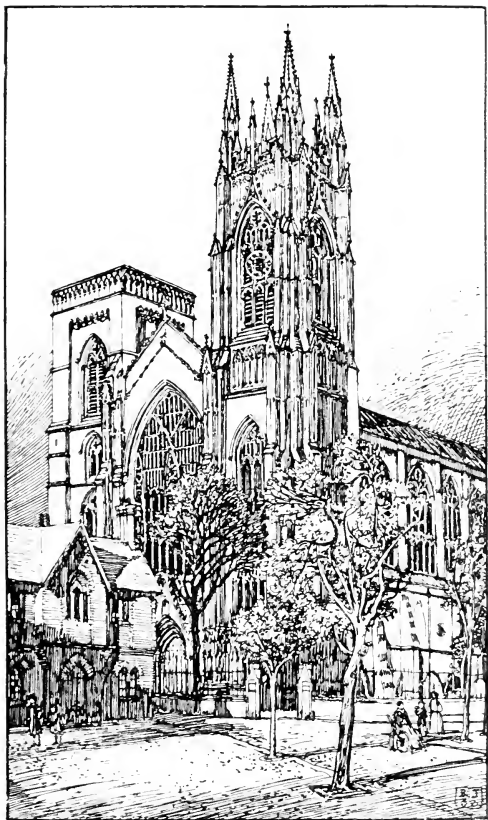
interest ; but the outside exhibits a curious medley of rubble-work and brick (*Open*). The chancel and nave arcades are E.E., but large Perp. windows have been inserted on the E. and S. of the former. The windows of the aisles and clerestories are also Perp.; but the blocked "priests' door" is apparently Norm. Notice : (1) Huge piscina in the E. wall of the chancel. (2) Remarkable fragment of crocketed niche on the N. of the Sanctuary. It faces S.W. and is built in askew. A woodcut of this curiosity is given by Poulson (i. 289). (3) On the S. of the chancel is the single example of a "bracket" brass in the Riding (XII. Y.A.J. 203). It commemorates William Darell (d. 1364), Rector of Brandesburton and Halsham. Unfortunately "the stem of the bracket and the head of the effigy [are] lost." Between the effigy and bracket is the French inscription: *William Darell iadis psonne de leglise de Halsham gist icy. Dieu de salme eit m'cy.* There is also a marginal inscription in Latin. (6) Opposite, on the N. of the chancel, are the very large brasses of "Dominus Johannes de Sancto Quintino" (d. 1397), and of Lora, his wife (d. 1369). The head of the man has gone, and most of the inscription round the rim, but luckily the gap can be restored from a copy in the Harleian MS. (4031 fo. 236). The lady was a St Quintin by birth as well as marriage, though apparently belonging to a different branch of the house. At any rate her arms, which remain above her head, are slightly different from those of St Quintin of Harpham (XII. Y.A.J. 203). (7) Curious little niche on the N. side of the E. jamb of the door to the vestry, on the N.

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of the chancel. (8) Piscina in S. aisle. (9) Plain octagonal font on modern base. (10) Fragment of zigzag, and other fragments, built into the S. interior of the tower, which is now used as a vestry. (11) Very curious W. responds to the nave arcades. These are square in section, with an exceedingly narrow circular shaft.

Brantingham (2 m. N. of *Brough*). The church is some little distance to the N.E. of the village, at the foot of a charming chalk dell, and surrounded by masses of beautiful timber. It has been largely restored, or even rebuilt; but much of the work is still genuinely old, e.g. the arches of the two little transepts, which seem to be Perp. The S. door of the nave is circular-headed, with rude conventional ornamentation on the shafts at the side. It is probably E.E., or very late Trans. To one of these two periods must also be assigned the striking circular font. Notice the stone tablet on the E. wall of the S. transept, with a brass coat of arms and inscription to "Anthonius Smetheley" (d. ? 1578).

BRIDLINGTON. In Allen's "History of Yorkshire" (ii. 273) it is stated that this town is "more frequently called Burlington," but "Bridlington" is without doubt the older and more correct form. Thus in Domesday the place is called "Bretlinton," and in Kirkby's Inquest, "Bridlington" (XLIX. S.S. 494). "Bridlington" is the form now adopted by the railway and post office, and promises finally to prevail. The place itself is a dull old market town, not to be confused with the gay neighbouring watering-place of *Bridlington Quay*, to which it is now joined by a street of houses, with the railway station between



BRIDLINGTON PRIORY

BRIDLINGTON

the two. Almost the single object of interest is the magnificent fragment of Priory church, unquestionably the finest example of ecclesiastical architecture in the Riding with the exception of *Beverley* Minster. Bridlington Priory was founded for Augustinian canons by Walter de Gant between 1119 (the date of the accession of Archbishop Thurstan, who was one of the witnesses to the charter of foundation), and 1135 (the date of the death of Henry I.) (Dugd., vi. 285). The house was valued in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* at £547, 6s. 11½d. net (*Val. Eccl.*, v. 121). The last Prior, William Wolde, was hanged at Tyburn in 1537 for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace. One of the canons was Peter of Langtoft (d. 1307), the author of the French verse chronicle—"Pers of Langtoft, a chanon Of the hous of Br[y]dlyngtoun" (XLVII. R.S. I. xii.). Another was John of Bridlington, who was elected Prior in 1361, and died in 1379. Even in his life time he worked many wonders, and after his death miracles were performed at his tomb. His body was translated to his shrine, by order of the Pope, by the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle in 1404 (Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.*, ii. 262). Already, in 1400, a canon of Bridlington had journeyed to Rome to procure his canonization (Rymer's *Fædera*, Ed. 1727, viii. 161); but whether this was ever formally decreed seems to be somewhat doubtful (D.N.B.). Lastly, we must mention George Ripley, the alchemist (d. 1490?) who, according to his own account, was a canon of the house, and was apparently buried there when he died (D.N.B.).

Of this once great establishment nothing now

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remains save the entrance gateway and the nave of the church, which, even before the Dissolution, was used for parish purposes. All the rest has been wantonly destroyed—much of it, apparently, by Richard Bellyseys, in 1539. In the autumn of 1538 we find him thus writing: “As for *Brydington*, I have doyn nothing there as yet . . . because the Days now are so short; and from such time as I begyn, I trust shortly to dispatche it after such fashion, that when all is finished, I trust your Lordship shall think that I have bene no evil Howsbound in all such things as your Lordship hath appoynted me to doo” (Willis, “Mitred Abbeys,” ii. 274). Certainly Bellasys displayed no lack of zeal in the spring of the following year.

EXTERIOR. The *W. front* consists of a centre flanked by two towers, and exhibits a curious admixture of styles. The tops of the towers are modern restoration, but the appearance of this facade at the beginning of last century may be learnt from the engravings in Allen (ii. 275) and in the last edition (1830) of Dugdale’s *Monasticon* (vi. 284). The N.W. tower has a circular-headed E.E. door; and the window above has E.E. jambs, but is filled with later Geometrical tracery. Some Dec. arcading has also been added on the wall on either side. The three stages above this window are Geometrical Dec. The S.W. tower is Perp. from the ground, and exhibits some rich panelling, as well as a window with a four-centred head above a small ogee-headed doorway. The centre of the front is Perp., with a very beautiful doorway, the exquisite capitals and mouldings of which have happily escaped restoration. Above is a huge Perp. window, with a transome, perhaps, at a third of its

BRIDLINGTON

height. Above this transome, on the outer face, the jambs are set back on each side, thus making the upper part of the window broader than the part below—a feature perhaps unique. The N. side of the nave is entirely E.E., with buttresses of typical beauty. It is noticeable, however, that in the sixth, seventh, and eighth bays from the W., these buttresses are of greater projection, and different in section from the rest; whilst the single windows of the earlier bays are here replaced by double lancets. The best feature, however, is the lovely N. porch, with its exquisite doorways, its internal arcades, and its vaulted roof. The gable is modern restoration; but in Prickett's "Bridlington" is a view of this porch as it appeared *c.* 1831. The S. side of the nave is less pleasing; and the first four bays (from the W.) are blind, in order to make room for the "Pryor's Lodgyng," some foundations of which remain.¹ The other five bays have Dec. windows, and to the S. of these bays were the cloisters—between the Prior's Lodge and the S. transept of the church—the corbels for the roof of which exist. Notice in the fifth and ninth bays the doorways that communicated between the cloister and the church—the latter has a contemporary niche to the W. of it. Notice also the doorway from the cloister into the Prior's Lodging—now in the thickness of a buttress. The N. clerestory is formed of nine large Dec. windows. The S. clerestory exhibits five similar windows, in the fourth to the eighth bays from W. to E.; with the label of a sixth in the

¹ A description of the priory buildings was made by one, "Rychard Pollard," at about the date of the Dissolution, and is printed by Allen (ii. 287) and Prickett (108).

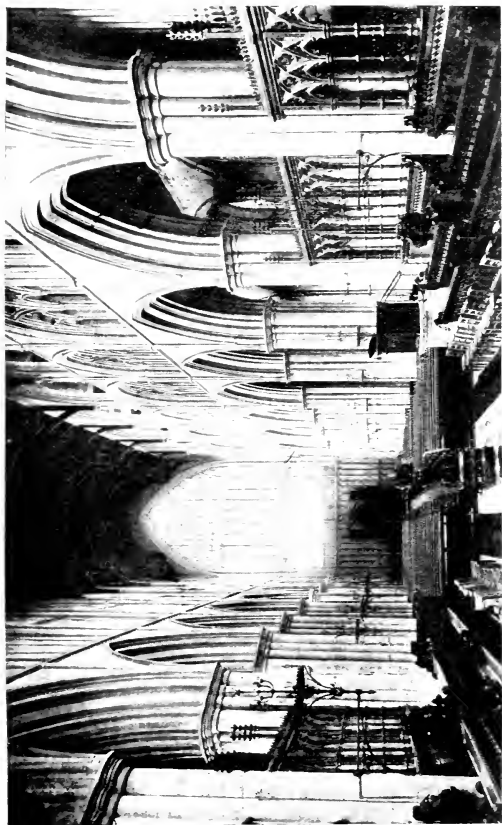
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

ninth. The first three windows are Perp. The E. end, of course, is a later patchwork, with a large modern Dec. window. Some traces of the foundations of the S. transept remain.

The INTERIOR (*Open*) consists of ten bays, and the general effect is exceedingly grand. The N. arcade is E.E. : of the S. arcade the seven bays to the E. are also E.E., but the three to the W. have been rebuilt in the Perp. period, or at any rate have been recased with Perp. panelling. The W. respond, however, is still E.E. The triforium, on the N., is Dec.; on the S., no proper triforium exists, but a Perp. screen, with four openings in each bay, runs across the base of the huge clerestory windows. The aisles have been vaulted, but not the nave. Notice the Perp. arcading beneath the great W. window.

Notice the collection of fragments at the W. of the S. aisle: (1) Remarkable black grave slab, with two dragons at the top; a cat at the bottom; and a fox and a crane drinking from a jug in the middle. (2) Above is a board recording Thomas Newman (1542), who died at the age of 153. The original stone, which was refaced in 1771, has now disappeared (Allen, ii. 281). (3) Fragment of a carving of the Crucifixion. (4) Fragment of inscribed stone— . . . *Velissimo*. (5) Incised slab, with a cross of remarkable pattern, the bottom of which has disappeared—Canon Robert Charder (d. 1535) (Prickett, p. 115). 6 Slab with rim inscription: *Hic iacet D(ominu)s Rob(er)t(us) Brustwick, quo(n)da(m) prior hui(us) . . . ¹ q(ui) obiit an(n)o Do(mini) [MCCC nonagesimo III]. Cui(us) a(n) i(ma)e*

¹ Prickett reads *loci*, but this is extremely doubtful.



BRIDLINGTON—INTERIOR OF THE ABBEY CHURCH

BRIDLINGTON QUAY

p(ro)piciet(ur) De(us). Amen (Prickett, 27). The stone coffin of Prior Robert Burstwick was accidentally discovered on the site of the S. transept in 1821. "The hair of the beard, and the serge in which the body had been wrapped, were still undecayed" (Prickett, 27). (7) Two other inscribed fragments. Notice also, elsewhere in the church: (a) Stone offertory-box, with adjacent bracket for an image, on the S.E. pier of the nave (I. A.A.S.R. 18, 19); (b) Near the N. door—remarkable slab to William Bower (d. 1761), "of Bridlington, merchant," and of Thomisinthe, his wife (d. 57 [*sic*]). He erected a school-house for the poor children of Bridlington and the neighbouring "Key," for their maintenance and education "in the art of carding, knitting, and spinning of wooll."

Licence was granted by Richard II., 1388, to the prior and convent to "crenellate" their priory (C.P.R. *sub anno*, p. 439); and this, no doubt, is the date of the beautiful BAYLE GATE, the solitary remnant of the ancient fortifications—"four square of Towre facyon buylded with Ffrestone, and well covered with leade." Upstairs was "a large Chamber wherein the three Weks Courte ys alwayes kept" (Allen, ii. 287). The gateway is vaulted, and exhibits no heraldry.

Bridlington Quay is the gayest of the E. Riding watering-places—the Margate, or Ramsgate, of Yorkshire. The town itself contains no interest for the ordinary tourist; but an incident in its history is interesting. On February 22, 1643, Queen Henrietta Maria landed here on her return from Holland with arms and ammunition for Charles I. That same night the loaded vessels were bombarded

in the harbour by four of the parliament ships that had hurried down the coast from near Newcastle, and some of the bullets found their way into the village. "One of the ships," writes the Queen to Charles, "had done me the favour to flank my house, which fronted the pier, and before I could get out of bed, the balls were whistling upon me in such style that you may easily believe I loved not such music. Everybody came to force me to go out, the balls beating so on all the houses, that, dressed just as it happened, I went on foot to some distance from the village, to the shelter of a ditch, like those at Newmarket; but before we could reach it the balls were singing round us in fine style, and a serjeant was killed twenty paces from me. We placed ourselves then under this shelter during two hours that they were firing upon us, and the balls passing always over our heads, and sometimes covering us with dust. At last, the Admiral of Holland sent to tell them, that if they did not cease, he would fire upon them as enemies; that was done a little late, but he excuses himself on account of a fog which he says there was. On this they stopped, and the tide went down, so that there was not water enough for them to stay where they were" ("Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria," Ed. 1857, 167). The Queen omits to mention a pathetic little incident that testifies at once to her courage and affection, which is recorded by Madame de Motteville (*Mémoires*," Petitot Collection, xxxvii. 114): "Elle avoit une laide chienne nommée Mitte, qu'elle aimoit fort, et qu'elle avoit laissée endormie dans son lit. Du milieu du village, se souvenant de Mitte, elle retourna sur ses pas; et malgré ceux qui la suivoient, elle alla reprendre

BROUGH—BUBWITH

cette bête, puis se sauva des coups de canon qui la menaçoient.”

Brough. The name is generally an index to Roman antiquity, and certainly the place is on the great high road from *Eboracum* to *Lindum* (Lincoln), which must here have crossed the *Humber* by a ferry. There have also been found some traces of a camp.

Bubwith ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.). The church (*Open*) is not unpleasantly placed on the E. bank of the narrow, though tidal, *Derwent*, which, when swollen with rain from the northern moors, converts the low-lying country round into a hugh morass. The nave arcades are E.E. of the end of the 12th century (XV. Y.A.J. 504), and the chancel is apparently contemporary. The chancel arch is Norm. The Perp. tower was erected by Nicholas Bubwith c. 1424 (XV. Y.A.J. 504). He is said to have been a native of this place, and was Bishop of Bath and Wells (1407-1424). This tower, as was discovered during the recent restoration c. 1895, was built some little distance to the W. of the original end of the arcades; and it thus became necessary to move the old responds, and to build an additional arch on each side to connect the old work with the new (XV. Y.A.J. 504). The clerestories of the nave are Perp., and the pinnacles to the S. are adorned by four coats of arms. One of these is certainly Vavasour of Spaldington (cf. *infra*); a second is probably Aske of Aughton; the other two I cannot identify. It is clear from the presence of the Vavasour arms outside that this clerestory cannot be earlier than 1431 (cf. *infra*). There is another achievement on the buttress at the S.W. corner of the S. aisle. Notice inside: (1) Piscina

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in chapel on N. of the chancel. (2) Piscina in chancel. (3) Floriated cross on the floor of the chancel. (4) Two quaint grave slabs (1692 and 1696) on chancel floor. Both are incised with calvaries, with the initials I.H.S.; one has also a rude skull; and the other is cut on an older stone, with the matrix of a brass inscription. (5) On the N. wall of the chancel—arms of Vavasour of Spaldington, with a helmet and wooden sword. Beneath is a slab to Thomas Vavasour (d. 1679), with the Vavasour crest, a cock. The Spaldington branch of the Vavasours became settled at Bubwith by the marriage of John Vavasour, in 1431, to Isabel, the heiress of the de la Hayes. The last representative of the male line was the Thomas Vavasour who lies buried in Bubwith church, but the family is still artificially represented by the present Sir Henry Mervin Vavasour (Burke's "Peerage"). (6) Above the chancel arch, on the side towards the nave, is a small relief figure built into the wall. (7) Piscina in S. aisle. (8) On floor of S. aisle—slab with small cross and inscription to Johana Elson (d. 1523 (? 1533), and Margarita Hopton, her daughter (d. 1524). (9) Octagonal font, inscribed: *Fons de Bubwid.* (10) Fragments of old glass in seven of the windows—in particular, in the N. nave aisle, the water bougets of Ros. (11) Floriated cross at the W. of the N. aisle. On the S. side of the churchyard is what looks like the socket of an old cross, surmounted by a sundial.

Bugthorpe (4 m. N.E.N. of *Fangfoss*). Absurd attempts have recently been made to rechristen this village Buckthorpe. If evidence exists that this was formerly its name the writer is unable to find

BUGTHORPE

it. It is true that in Domesday the place is once called "Buchetorp," but it is also entered as "Buketorp" and "Bughetorp." In Kirkby's "Inquest" it appears as "Buggethorp" (XLIX. S.S. 71); in the *Nomina Villarum* as Eugthorp (*Ib.*, 315). It is the same with the ancient cartographers. Thus Saxton, in 1577, enters the name as Bugthorp; Speede (1610), as Bugthorp; and Jeffreys (1771), as Bugthorp. In later times it is given as Bugthorpe by Greenwood (1817), and on the last edition of the one-inch Ordnance Survey (revised in 1896). To alter the name in the face of such persistent and uniform usage is surely affectation, or pedantry.

The church, though of no great size, is of quite unusual interest. Its chief peculiarity is the possession of *two* chancel arches—a feature that is probably unique. The one to the W. is Norm., with carving on the N. and S. imposts, *e.g.* on the N., St Peter with key and book;? Our Lord in Glory; and apparently a representation of Our Lord with a penitent soul at His feet and a fiend holding back a second. On the S. is the figure of a Dove. The arch above these capitals is pointed. The second chancel arch is apparently Dec. and coeval with the rest of the chancel. It is noticeable, too, that a Dec. window is interposed on the S. between the two arches. It is possible, at least that the 14th century builders, after erecting their new chancel, had already commenced the reconstruction of the nave, but were interrupted in their work—perhaps by the Black Death—before they had removed the original chancel arch. The S. elevation of the chancel is very beautiful outside, and its Dec. windows are pleasing. Notice, on the

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N. of the chancel, the door to the contemporary vestry—also, the traces of an arch, visible both inside and out, that has evidently led to a vanished chapel, the trefoiled piscina of which may still be discovered outside. At the N.E. corner of the Sacarium is a curious circular stairway that leads to the chancel roof (cf. *Roos*). Notice: (1) Trefoil-headed piscina, and two plain trefoiled sedilia. (2) On the S. of the Sanctuary—wall monument to Sir Edward Payler (d. 1647). (3) On the N. of the chancel—huge monument to Mary Payler (d. 1756). (4) At the foot of this last—fragments of two crosses fleury—one with a dagger. (5) On the floor on the S. of the chancel—very remarkable coped slab, with a floriated cross on each of its two faces. Two crosses of this sort on a single slab occur in the little church of E. Harlsey, in the N. Riding, but the monument there is flat. (6) Circular font, with nail-head ornament round the rim—Trans. or E.E. (7) Blocked door on the N. of the chancel, visible externally.

The nave of Bugthorpe church has Dec. windows, and is said to have been rebuilt from the ground; but the tower seems old Perp.

Burnby (Nunburnholme). The church (*Open*) has a blocked Norm. arcade on the N. side of its nave. The W. door is modern Norm., but the little bell-turret above has apparently some genuine old Norm. work, recast in a modern form. The chancel is a curious medley. On the S. is a clear Trans. window, the lower part of which has been divided by a transome, traces of which remain—probably to form a “low side” window in the normal position. On the same side is an E.E.

lancet, and the priest's door is also E.E. The E. window, on the contrary, is Dec., though its head has been blocked, so that it looks like three lancets inside; and the two windows on the N. of the chancel are also square-headed Dec. There is no existing chancel arch. Notice: (1) Three very large and fine E.E. sedilia, *said* to have been brought from *Warter* Priory (XVI. Y.A.J. 260). A Perp. inserted window—itsself an enlargement of an E.E. lancet, as may still be detected outside—is cut, in a rather curious fashion, round the head of the E. sedile. (2) Plain circular Norm. font. (3) On N. wall of chancel—small brass inscription to Thomas Norton (d. 1632). The language “in pace requiescat anima sua” is certainly strange for the date.¹ (4) On floor of Sanctuary—stone slab: “*Hic iacet ille Major Radulphus Waterhouse, omnimodo generosus, Quem Mars non potuit, Mors peremit*” (d. 1676). The bottom of the inscription is much worn away. (5) Fragments of old screen work incorporated with the modern pulpit and reading desk. Some at least are Perp. (6) Fragment of floriated cross built into the S. exterior of the church.

BURSTWICK ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of *Ryhill* Station) was for many centuries the principal residence of the Seignory of *Holderness*. It does not appear at what exact date this was moved from the original site at *Skipsea*, but it must certainly have happened between 1086 (the date of the flight of Drogo de Brevere (XXX. J.A.A. 122) and the reign of King John, when the dispersed monks of *Meaux* Abbey were received into Burstwick Castle by

¹ In Saxton church, in the W. Riding, are several 17th century inscriptions, commencing “Ora pro Anima.”

Baldwin de Betun (Poul., ii. 352). It is a remarkable feature in the history of the Seignory how frequently it has reverted to the Crown—often by the death of its holders without heirs; often by their treason and attainder. We find, accordingly, that on more than one occasion Burstwick has been the seat—temporary of course—of a king of England. Thus a number of letters-patent were dated here by Edward I. during the last three months of the year 1304 (C.P.R. *sub ann.*). Again, in 1323, two state papers were signed at Burstwick by Edward II. (Rymer, Ed. 1816, II. i. 527). The Countess of Carrick—the wife of Robert Bruce—was imprisoned here in 1306: “Fait a remembrer, qi, quant la femme le conte de Carrik sera venue au Roi, ele soit envée à Brustewik . . .” (Rymer, I. ii. 995.) At what exact date the seat of government was finally transferred to *Burton Constable* does not, again, appear. It is said that the remains of the old castle, or manor house, were destroyed in 1783, and that the material was used to mend the road.

Burstwick church is chiefly Perp., but a lancet remains on the S. of the nave, and the chapel on the same side is probably Dec. The lower part of the tower is also probably Dec., and is partly built of dressed stone; the top is Perp., and rubble-work. Possibly here, as in other places, the builders were checked by the Black Death *c.* 1349. Above the W. window is a niche. Notice: (1) Large “squint” to the S. of the chancel arch. (2) Piscina and single sedile in chapel—the latter beneath a crocketed ogee arch. (3) Small piscina, and very small aumbrey, in chancel. (4) Large

niche in the S. wall of the chancel—it possibly served for sedilia. (5) Perp. chapel, or vestry, on the N. of the chancel. (6) Plain circular font—probably Norm. (7) On floor of chancel chapel—large slab to Sir Matthew Appleyard (d. 1669). He was member of parliament for *Hedon*, and belonged to the ancient family of Appleyard of Burstwick Garth. (8) Not far from this—old (?) Jacobean chest. (9) Under the tower—royal arms of Charles I. (C.R.). On the back is a remarkable painting of the execution of Charles. The scaffold is depicted in front of Whitehall; the head has just been struck off, and a second executioner is holding it up to the people; and a woman is fainting in the crowd. There are also the following verses:

“ *Anno Dom. 1676 Januarii die XXX, MDCXLVIII*

*En, scelus infandum hic omni et quod carmine maius,
Postea venturis factaque flenda legas
Schismatica et male fisa Deo Regique rebellis,
Pace et perdulci gens satiata nimis:
Impia sub specie pictatis et aspera bella
Edduce, et archetypo dæmone digna gerens
Occidit regem nulli pietate secundum
Dicto, et deflendo mense dieque supra,*

Posuit I. C. huius ecclesiae vic.”

The I. C. stands for John Catlyn, who was vicar of Burstwick between 1670 and 1678 (Poulson, ii. 360). 1676 is apparently the date of his placing the picture in the church.

BURTON AGNES. As early as the time of Kirkby's Inquest (1284-1285) the village was known as “Burton Anneys” (XLIX. S.S. 58). The S. doorway of the church of St Martin is

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approached through an avenue of over-hanging yews (*Open*). The N. arcade of the nave is Norm.; but the bay to the E. has been cut away to make place for the present wooden arch to the Boynton pew. The S. arcade is E.E.; but traces remain of the Norm. wall in which it has been inserted in the shape of a blocked window, visible to the W. of the W. respond on the side towards the aisle, and of corbels above the arcade. The W. tower and clerestory are Perp., and the former exhibits a fine arch to the nave, the N. capital of which is carved with a (?) griffin—perhaps the badge of the Griffith family (cf. *infra*). This tower itself seems almost Tudor. The chancel arch is Norm., but much restored; and the chancel itself seems modern Dec. There is, however, some old red-brick work visible outside on the N. The E. bay of the N. aisle is used partly for the Boynton pew—partly for the “dormitory” behind it. To the N. of this, again, there was formerly a chapel, and the blocked four-centred arch that opened to this may still be detected outside. In the “Dormitory” are some interesting monuments. (1) In a niche in the N. wall—large altar tomb, adorned with six quatrefoils in front. A later tablet records Sir Roger Somervile (d. 1336), and his brother, Sir Phillip (d. 1354); but if this be meant for an ascription of the monument below, it seems to be made without rhyme or reason. At the date of the writer’s visit (August 22, 1903) there were actually two hart’s-tongue ferns springing from the pavement at the foot of this tomb—a fact that seems worthy of record. (2) To the E. of this monument—large and amazing classical erection to Sir Henry Griffith, Bart. (d. prior to 1645),

BURTON AGNES

and his two wives, [Mary] Willoughby and [Dorothy] Bellingham.¹ In front are two grisly panels of skulls and bones; on the top are three slate coffins. (3) Against the W. wall—altar tomb, with the recumbent figures of a man, in plate armour, and his wife. This monument is sometimes attributed to Sir Walter Griffith, Knight (d. 1481), and his first wife, Joan Nevill, granddaughter of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland, and great granddaughter of John of Gaunt. Both the chief figures have collars of S.S. “At the east end of the tomb are shields of arms borne by angels, that beneath the knight bearing Somerville and Griffith quarterly, and over all Merlay; that beneath the lady, Nevill and Boteler quarterly. The sides of the tomb have figures of saints, seven female saints on the north side, and five male saints and the Annunciation on the south side.” (4) At the head of this monument—wall tablet to Sir Henry Griffith, Bart., and Elizabeth Throckmorton. The circular font is Norm., with an intersecting arcade, but it seems to have been chiselled over, if really old.

To the E. of the church is the charming old red-brick mansion of Burton Agnes Hall, “certainly one of the finest Elizabethan houses in the North of England.” The writer has not visited the interior; and, as it is not open to the general

¹ This curious monument records neither the dates of death nor the Christian names of the wives. The approximate date of Sir Henry's death, and the Christian name of his wife, Mary, are here taken from the “Complete Baronetage” (ii. 26). Neither this authority, however, nor Burke (“Extinct Baronetcies”), knows anything of the existence of a second wife. The Christian name of Dorothy is taken from IV. D. and N.A.S. cxiv.

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public, there seems no necessity to deal with it at length. "The present house was built by Sir Henry Griffith at the commencement of the 17th century; the dates 1601, 1602, and 1603 appear on the doorway and lead rain-water pipe heads. . . . The picturesque gate-house, with octagonal turrets at the angles, bears the arms of James I., and the date 1610." (IV. D. and N.A.S. cxi., cxii).

BURTON CONSTABLE ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E.) must not be confused with Constable Burton, in the N. Riding. The ancient seat of the Constable family is the finest old house in the E. Riding, but there is no public admission. A view, however, may be obtained of the house on the lane between *Sproatley* and *Withernwick*. Parts of it are said to date from the time of Stephen.

Burton Fleming ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.W. of *Hunmanby*) had received its second name at least as early as 1284-5 (XLIX. S.S. 53). In the *Nomina Villarum* (1315-16) it is entered, perhaps by mistake, as "Burton Splenyng" (XLIX. S.S. 311); on Greenwood's map of Yorkshire (1817) it is called "North Burton" only; on the last edition of the one-inch Ordnance Survey (1896) it is styled by the alternative names. It appears, however, that the place was "comonlye cal^d Northe burton" as early as 1598. The church has been churchwardenised and patched with brick; but many old features remain. On the S. are two blocked Norm. arches, and fragments of Norm. work are built into the S. wall of the nave. The S. porch is mutilated E.E., and there is a rather doubtful lancet on the same side. The jambs of the original chancel arch (? E.E.) remain to the immediate E. of its barbarous successor. The

little W. window of the tower is Dec. Notice: (1) Circular font, with carvings of four heads on a circular base. (2) Old iron crucifix on the cross on the Communion Table. This was found in a blacksmith's shop in the village, but is possibly not very old. (3) Blocked priests' door.

The registers from 1538-1812 have been published by the Yorkshire Parish Register Society (1899). They contain the following entry (apparently interpolated not earlier than 1648): "The Quene Majesty did lie at noth burton with her army the 5 of March 1642" (p. 36). Henrietta Maria landed at *Bridlington Quay*, to the assistance of Charles, on 22 February, 1643, and arrived at *York* on 9 March

Burton Pidsea (3 m. N.N.E. of *Rybil Station*) is said to have got its second name from Hugh de Puiset (1125-1195), Bishop of Durham, but for this there seems no authority (Poul., ii. 34). In the *Nomina Villarum* it is called "Pydese Burton"; in Domesday it is "Bortun," or "Bortune," only. The colour-washed church is mostly Dec.; but the E. window of the vestry, or N. chapel, is E.E., with "dog tooth" in the hollow of the label outside; and the handsome tower is Perp. This tower is strangely constructed, not only inside the aisles—a feature not uncommon in the Riding—but actually inside the older arcades, which continue on either side of it (cf. *Bishop Wilton*). On the S. of the chancel, from which it is separated by a couple of arches, is St Mary's Chapel (Poul., ii. 41). It is later than the aisle that adjoins it on the W., as is shewn by the S.E. buttress of the latter. Notice: (1) Piscina in chancel. (2) Piscina at the E. end of the S. aisle

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of the nave. (3) Holes for the reception of the rood-beam in the N. and S. piers of the chancel arch. There are also a number of holes—five on each side—on the face of the chancel arch towards the nave, doubtless in connection with the rood loft. (4) Blocked N. door. (5) Old octagonal font.

Burythorpe ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of *N. Grimston*) has a small, rebuilt church, some little distance to the W. of the village, on the top of a conspicuous little knoll. The writer has not been inside.

Butterwick ($4\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.E. of *Weaverthorpe Station*). The name, perhaps, like the Cumbrian "Buttermere," preserves the personality of some old Norse settler, "Buthar" (Taylor, 116). The plain, mediæval chapel is almost hidden behind farm buildings; and the key is kept at a little distance. It possesses neither aisles nor chancel arch. Notice: (1) Piscina and aumbrey in chancel. (2) Blocked, doubtful "lowside" on S. (3) On floor on S. of sanctuary—recumbent, cross-legged figure, apparently in plate armour, with a shield that has never borne a charge. (4) On N. side of Sanctuary—elaborate sepulchral slab, in rather high relief. There is no cross fleury, but a sword and shield, conventional foliage, and a dog-tooth border. It obviously belongs to the 13th century, but the shield, if it has ever borne a charge, has now become illegible. (5) Very large and remarkably fine old Norm. font, with arcade of a common type.

Carnaby ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) has an E.E. church, with a rather good Perp. tower, and with much reparation in brick. Notice the shaft and calvary of a

BURYTHORPE—CATTON, LOW

floriated cross built into the S. wall of the aisle (S.). The first pier from the W. is a double respond, which suggests that the church has been lengthened towards the W. The last arch in this direction is blocked. Notice the use of "nail head" ornament. Notice, also, the circular Norm. font, with a kind of rude pattern and cable moulding round the top. (X. E.R.A.S.T. iii.). To the E. of the S. door is a small window, which might perhaps be thought a "low-side" if found in a different position.

Car Naze is a picturesque promontory to the N. of *Filey*, and commands a magnificent coast view—southward as far as *Flambrough Head*; northward, at least as far as the Peak, in the N. Riding, with the bold Castle Rock of Scarborough in the distance. The top of the cliff is composed of Boulder clay—the base is of Oolitic rock, along which a walk may be taken on a kind of terrace on the N. side for some little distance in the direction of Scarborough. But the visitor must beware of the tide. At the extreme point of Car Naze, *Filey Brigg* juts out into the sea.

Catton, Low (1 m. S.W. of *Stamford Bridge*). The church is situated a little to the E. of the *Derwent*. The tower, at the W. end of the S. aisle, is Perp. The N. arcade of the nave is perhaps more Trans. than E.E.; the S. arcade is puzzling, but is probably Trans., or also E.E. The chancel is stated on a brass to have been restored in 1866—it looks much more as if it had been rebuilt! In its present condition it is Dec. There is a very small transept on the N. of the church. Notice; (1) Blocked N. nave door. (2) Large and remarkable "squint" from the S. aisle. It does not appear to

command the High Altar. (3) Piscina in same aisle. (4) Old circular cup font. (5) E.E., or Trans., S. door, with traces of nail-head ornament. The present pitch of the chancel roof is considerably higher than that of the nave.

Catwick ($3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of *Sigglesthorne*) has a church of little interest. Built into the exterior of the N. wall of the chancel is a small stone figure—perhaps of St Michael, to whom the church is dedicated. The appearance of cable moulding at the top of the stone suggests that this effigy is Sax., or Norm. The writer is informed that there formerly existed a small stone oven—perhaps for baking the consecrated wafers—in the S.E. corner of the Sanctuary. It is pitiable indeed that this interesting relic should have disappeared before the irresponsible zeal of the “restorer.”¹

Cave N. ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) is a good sized village, pleasantly placed at the foot of the *Wolds*. The church (*Open*) (V. E.R.A.S.T. xvii.) is large, but uninteresting, though the tower is not ineffective. Notice its crocketed pinnacles, which, like the two small transepts, are characteristic of the immediate neighbourhood (cf. *Brantingham* and *Elloughton*). The jambs of the tower arch contain Norm. fragments, and are thought to be the oldest parts of the church. The nave arcades are assigned to the end of the Trans. period; and the clerestory and upper part of the tower are Perp. The windows of the aisles, the transepts, and the chancel are pro-

¹ “What have been variously explained as niches for lamps or ovens for baking the sacramental wafers are to be seen in one or two churches—Nutfield, Dunsfold . . ., and Limpsfield” (“Victoria History of Surrey,” ii. 439) I have looked for this niche at Nutfield in vain.

bably all early Dec., with tracery of the very plainest type. The ugly chancel arch, with low jambs, is supposed to be Trans., and has probably been rebuilt. In the Sanctuary, on the ledge of the S. window, is an alabaster figure in the costume of Elizabeth, or James. In a plastered niche in the N. chancel wall is a second recumbent effigy of the same period. These are believed to be monuments of the Metham family, who flourished at Cave during the reigns in question.

Cave, S. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.) is the bigger of the twin villages that lie beneath the W. escarpment of the *Wolds*. The church is some distance from the bulk of the houses, and contains very little of interest. Cut on the W. respond of the nave arcade (N.) is the following inscription: *Sacra hæc ædes Dei structa fuit aō. Doīm. 1601*. If this is really the date of the arcade, the work is uncommonly good for its period. There is a single transept on the S., which is separated from the nave by an E.E. arch with rough foliage on its bell capitals. On the N. of the chancel are two blocked arches that originally opened to the vestry, and a chamber containing an old, post-gothic altar-tomb. The chancel itself is said to have been rebuilt in 1847. Notice the striking old font, on a modern base. At the corners are angels bearing shields. Notice also the church-wardenised piscina in the transept.

Cherry Burton ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.) has a new Dec. church (*Open*), with a rather striking tower. The circular font, on octagonal base, is possibly old E.E. Edmund Bonner, afterwards Bishop of London, was appointed to the benefice of Cherry Burton, c. 1532 (*Calendar Henry VIII.*, v. 687).

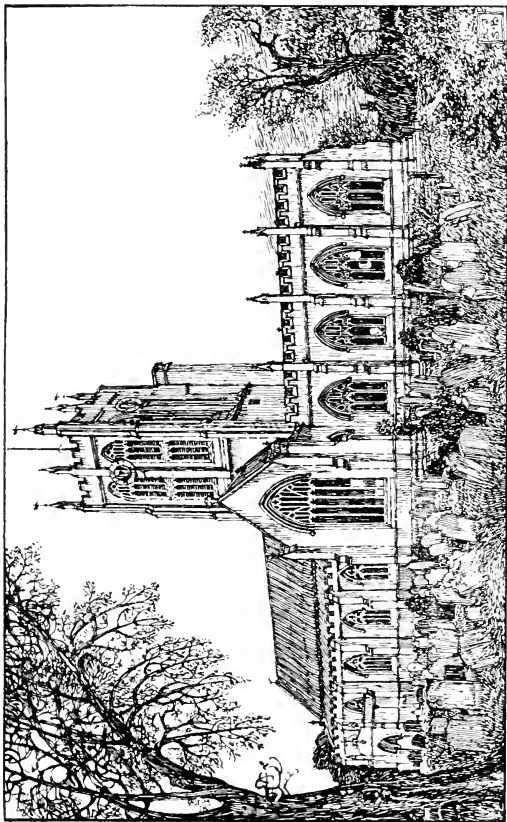
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

COTTAM ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Garton-on-the-Wolds*). The little, modern, red-brick church, and a solitary farm, now stand desolate on the wind-swept plateau of the *Wolds*; but traces exist to the N. of the church of the site of a vanished village. Cottam possesses one of the four sculptured Norm., or Trans., fonts that are the glory of this part of Yorkshire—an enormous, lead-lined bowl, carved with grotesquely rude figures (X. E.R.A.S.T. 115). The subjects are thus identified: (1) The Temptation of Adam and Eve. “At Cowlam Eve stands on the right hand side of the tree—which is the usual position; whereas at Cottam, Adam stands on the right hand side and Eve on the left” (114). (2) A design of foliage—possibly the Tree of Life. (3) The Martyrdom of St Andrew. (4) ? A dragon. (5) The dragon swallowing St Margaret, who is seen re-emerging, in accordance with the legend, from the monster’s back. (6) The Martyrdom of St Lawrence. It is stated by Mr Romilly Allen (“Early Christian Symbolism,” 113) that scenes from the legendary lives of the saints are rare before the 13th century, a fact that seems to assign this font to the Trans. period. Built into the W. interior wall of the church is a carved stone that is probably coeval with the font itself.

COTTINGHAM. There seems no authority in ancient documents for the explicit assertion of an anonymous poet:

“In early times when Magna Charta rose,
The name of Cottingham was Grandacose.”

At any rate the place was called Cottingham as early as the Domesday survey. The village,



COTTINGHAM CHURCH

COTTAM—COTTINGHAM

though only a few miles from *Hull*, and for many generations a favourite place of residence for the *Hull* merchants, has lost little of its original character; and still bears the stamp of the small country town rather than of the featureless suburb. It has been, indeed, for many centuries a place of some size and importance. Leland, writing in the time of Henry VIII., calls it a "great Uplandisch Toun"; and Camden styles it, with more sobriety, "a long country town." William de Stuteville obtained licence from King John to fortify a castle at Cottingham in 1200 (Roger of Howden, iv. 117); and here he was visited by the king himself, in 1201, on the occasion of a royal progress from Lincolnshire to Beverley (*Ib.* iv. 156). From the Stutevilles the castle passed to the Wakes by the marriage of Hugh Wake with Joan Stuteville, sometime prior to 1246 (Nicolas, "Historic Peerage," 494). Edward I. was a Christmas visitor at Cottingham in 1298 (C.P.R. *sub. ann.*, 391). The male line of Wake expired, in 1349, with the death of Thomas, Lord Wake; and the barony ultimately became vested in his niece, Joan, "the Fair Maid of Kent," who married, first, Sir Thomas Holland, and secondly, the Black Prince. By her first husband she became the mother of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, in whose family the barony was merged till the death of the fourth Earl of Kent in 1407 without issue, when it fell into abeyance (Nicolas, "Historic Peerage," 494). These details are worth recording, for they help to dispose of the picturesque legend in connection with Cottingham Castle which has found its way into currency. According to this story, as recorded by Allen (ii. 217), the Lord Wake of

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

the time of Henry VIII. was the husband of a lovely wife "whom he loved with all the affection of a youthful bridegroom." The monarch, whose "distinguishing vice," we are told, "was an unlimited passion for the female sex," had possibly been informed of the lady's beauty. At any rate, when staying at the neighbouring town of *Hull*, he suddenly proposed to pay her a visit. To avoid this danger Lord Wake and his wife secretly departed by night, and the castle was set on fire. Next morning the news was conveyed to the king that the place had been accidentally burnt, and Henry offered a sum of £2000 towards its restoration. It is sufficient, in order to contradict this legend, to point out that in the time of Henry VIII. neither a Lord, nor a Lady, Wake existed. It is also clear from the narrative of Leland that the castle in his day had been long in ruin: "I saw wher Stutevilles Castelle, dobill dikid and motid, stoode, of the which nothing now remaynith. . . . At this present Tyme be 4. sundry meane fermers Houses withyn the Castelle Garth" (i. 48, 49). The site of the castle may still be traced in a field to the W. of the village. It was sometimes called "Baynard Castle," and is marked as such on the Ordnance Map.

Cottingham has one of the largest and finest churches in the E. Riding, though not to be ranked with St Mary's, *Beverley*, or with *Hedon*, or *Pat-rington*, or *Hull*. An early description, with a view, is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1797 (Pt. II. 1001). The building is cruciform, with a noble Perp. tower in the centre. The four W. bays of the nave are Curvilinear Dec. of "good

COTTINGHAM

plain work of rather advanced character"; and the W. window is engraved by Mr Sharpe in his "Decorated Window Tracery." The E. bay of the nave, and the present tower arches, are remarkable, and apparently Debased; but the labels of the original arches remain. Probably these arches have been inserted to give the tower security. The transepts are also probably Dec., but the chancel is Perp. The huge E. window has seven lights. The tracery of the aisle windows is similar throughout, except in the case of the two smaller windows over the N. and S. doors respectively, which resemble one another. On the S. wall of the chancel are the two small brass figures of John Smyth (d. 1504) and his wife Johanna (XII. Y.A.J. 207; VII. *Rel.*, N.S., 109). On a raised base on the S. of the chancel is a modern slab of black marble, with the large brass of an ecclesiastic in his cope, commemorating Nicholas de Luda (d. 1383), the builder of the chancel. The brass was extensively restored c. 1855, and now looks painfully new. The marginal hexameter inscription was restored at the same period, and it is said that two or three lost words were supplied from a copy in the Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian Library (Overton's "History of Cottingham," 22n.). A later copy was made by Abraham de la Pryme, who came here to preach on 11 February, 1700, and pronounces Cottingham church "after all the storms of fate very larg, beautifull and handsom" (LIV. S.S. 228, 232). We give the inscription as printed by Mr Stephenson (XII. Y.A.J. 206), appending in square brackets the conjectural emendations of Mr Charles Jackson (LIV. S.S. 232).

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

*Huius erat rector domus hic Nicolaus humatus,
Factor et erector, de Luda, quæso beatus.
Porro vires [vices] Christi gestans dedit ecclesiarum
Prebendas isti Beverl[i]aci, quoque Sarum.
Famelicos pavit, rixantes pacificavit,
Nudos armavit, feneratam nam [rem] geminavit.
Sed quia labe carens sub cælo nullus habetur
Natum, Virgo parens, animæ pete propicietur.¹*

On the dexter shaft of the canopy is given the date of death (1383).

A mile and a half to the S. of Cottingham is the site of HALTEMPRICE PRIORY. This was originally founded, in 1322, by Thomas Wake (*Chron. de Melsa*, ii. 347), on a site immediately adjoining the village—it is said in the spot, still called Priory Fields, near the railway station in Northgate (Overton, 41). A difficulty having arisen as to the tenure of the site, it was moved a few years later to its present position on the spot that is now called Haltemprice (VI. Dugd. 520; XLIX. S.S. 308). The house was peopled with Augustinian canons from the monastery of

¹ The punctuation is that of Mr Jackson, with three slight alterations. In view of the difficult Latinity, the following verse translation by the Rev C. G. R. Birch will be pardoned (XIV. Y.A.J. 508):

“This church’s rector Nicholas of Louth doth buried lie
Founder and builder also he, I pray now blest on high,
Working the works of Christ, while here, as Prebendary
he
Held stalls in Beverley hard by, and Sarum’s distant see.
The hungry he fed and those who quarrelled brought to
peace,
He clothed the naked, and the pledge, doubled, did he
release.
But since, unstained by sin, ’neath heaven, no man his
life can lead,
O Virgin Mother, pray thy Son, to aid him in his need.”

COTTINGHAM—COWLAM

Brunne, in Lincolnshire; and was dedicated in honour of the Nativity, the Annunciation, and the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. It was valued in 1535 at £100, os. 3½d. net, and pensions remained in charge to three monks in 1553. There are now no remains of monastic buildings, save, possibly, some few stones preserved in the present house. This itself, to judge from the date and coat-of-arms over the Tudor door of moulded brick, was apparently built in 1564 (or 1584) by the Ellerker family, to whom the site was granted in 1544-5 (Allen, ii. 218).

COWLAM (4¼ m. N.E. of *Wetwang*), like the neighbouring church of *Cottam*, possesses a magnificent sculptured Norm. font—one of the finest in a Riding where fine fonts of this period are far from being uncommon. The small new Perp. church is otherwise unworthy of notice, though it contains a wall tablet by Chantrey, on the S. of the Sanctuary, to the memory of Mrs Foord-Bowes (d. 1839). The font is “divided into panels somewhat similar to that of Hutton Cranswick,¹ but the arches are not so uniform in size, and two or more are thrown into one by the absence of shafts” (X. E.R.A.S.T. 114). The subjects are thus identified: (1) The Temptation of Adam and Eve. (2) The Massacre of the Innocents. This subject is said to occur on only one other font in the kingdom (114). (3) The Adoration of the Magi. The Virgin is seated with the Child on her knee, and the Magi are bringing their offerings. All five figures are crowned—a feature not introduced, it is said, before the 12th century; and this establishes the earliest date for the font (115).

¹ Now in the York Museum.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Notice the lily of the Virgin. (4) A bishop with his crozier. (5) Two wrestlers. These occur again on the font from *Hutton Cranswick*, and possibly represent the Zodiacal sign of the Gemini (1115), ? The Zodiacal sign Virgo (1115).

Dalton, N. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. of *Middleton-on-the-Wolds*) is a pleasant village, on the gentle E. slope of the *Wolds*. The nave¹ and chancel are E.E.; the tower, Perp. On the N. of the chancel is a plain E.E. door, which leads to a modern vestry. The E. end is pierced by three separate lancets, which are filled with modern glass of a very peculiar character. The chancel arch and the S. door of the nave have been retained from an earlier church, and each has chevron moulding. The N. nave door is E.E. Notice the circular Norm. font, and the traces of dedication crosses on the E. exterior of the chancel.

Dalton, S., or *Dalton Holme* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of *Cherry Burton*), is just outside the park of Dalton Hall (Lord Hotham). The very elaborate modern church, built of a remarkably white stone, was erected from designs by Pearson (VI. A.A.S.R. cxiii.). Though very beautiful, it is quite un-English in feeling, and is almost over-crowded with detail. The tall and remarkably slender tower and spire are visible from a great distance. In a chapel on the S. of the chancel is the curious monument, from the old church, of Sir John Hotham (d. 1689). "On a base of black marble is the extended effigy of a skeleton on a mat of white marble. At each corner are female figures, representing Truth, Strength, Justice and Temperance, kneeling on one knee, all of the size of life,

¹ Called Perp. in VI. A.A.S.R. cxii.

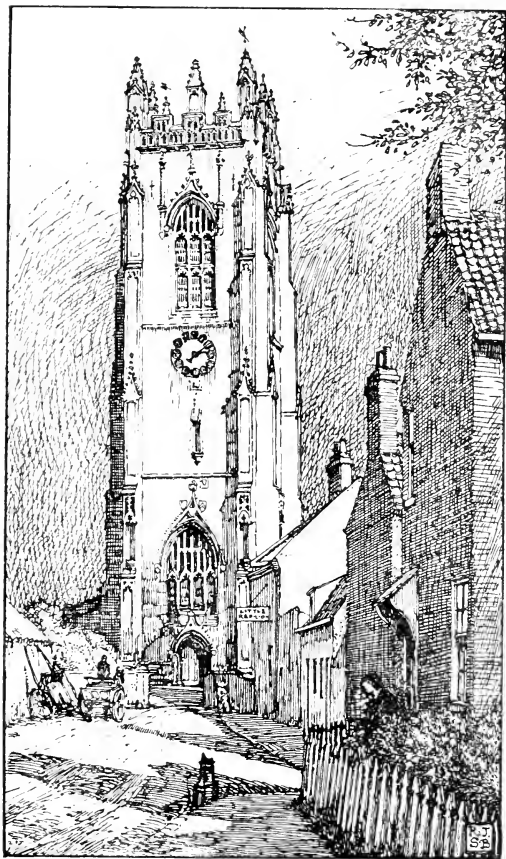
and of exquisite white marble. On their shoulders is a black slab supporting the reclining figure of the knight in full armour. The whole is in the best state of preservation, and is said to have been brought from Italy" (Allen, ii. 219). It is difficult to get a near inspection of this monument, but the writer is inclined to believe that the "extended skeleton" has been judiciously removed. At the S.W. corner of the churchyard is a picturesque group of modern alms-houses.

River Derwent. This stream rises in the N. Riding, in the moors about Hackness, by a number of branching becks. Only this part of its course, and its passage below *Malton*, are worthy of the accepted derivation of its name—Dwr Gwyn (=fair stream). A little above *Yeddingham*, in the Vale of Pickering, it touches the E. Riding, and thence down to *Stamford Brig* it forms the division between the two Ridings, threading some delightfully wooded glen scenery in the neighbourhood of *Kirkham Abbey*. From *Stamford Brig* downward the course of the Derwent is confined to the E. Riding; but the lower course of the river is painfully unromantic, with a narrow bed and banks of deep, black ooze. The level meadows that here border its stream are liable to frequent floods. The tide now ascends as high as *Sutton-on-Derwent*, where its passage is effectually barred by a dam—a distance of about 13 m. from the junction of the river with the *Ouse* at *Barmby-on-the-Marsh*. "Bridges over Darwent byneth Kexby," says Leland (i 46), "be none, but Men use to passe over by ferries, saving only Sutton bridg of Stone 2 Miles lower than Kexby." Wooden bridges have since been built at *Bubwith* and below

Wressle; but men still cross by ferry at East Cottingwith and *Barmby*—at the latter place sometimes with peril.

DRIFFIELD, GREAT (perhaps = Deira-feld) is an old-fashioned red-brick market town on the E. edge of the *Wolds*. A number of clear little trout streams that rise in the neighbourhood contribute to form the river *Hull*. The church (*Open*) is a fine old structure, with one of the loftiest and handsomest towers to be found in the whole E. Riding. It is Perp., with panelled buttresses; a fine panelled parapet; and eight crocketed pinnacles. Each face has a single three-light belfry window; and each of the buttresses possess a niche. "Tradition relates that this light and elegant structure was built by one of the Hotham family to absolve a vow made during a dangerous illness to undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land;¹ or as another version of the story has it as the price of absolution for the sin of incontinence" (Allen, ii. 258). On the W. face is a niche for a statue, and seven coats-of-arms, one of which is certainly Hotham, and another doubtfully Ingleberd. The nave arcades are circular-headed E.E., with little round-headed clerestory windows above. The N. and S. doors are also E.E.—the latter with deep, rich mouldings, and both with a "dog-tooth" hood. All the E.E. work in this church is apparently very early in the style, and is strongly Trans. in character—so much so, indeed, that the arcades have even been labelled late Norm. (III. E.R.A.S.T. xv.), notwithstanding their circular abaci and characteristic "hold-water" bases. The windows

¹ Cf. the legendary account of the founding of *Meaux Abbey*.



GREAT DRIFFFIELD CHURCH



DRIFFIELD, GREAT

in the S. aisle are very fine Dec., but those in the N. are Perp. The chancel roof is much lower than the nave, and the wall above the chancel arch is pierced by two small windows. The chancel itself has Perp. windows, but retains traces on the S., *e.g.*, the priests' door, the corbel table, and the pilaster-like buttresses, that suggest that it was originally contemporary with the arcades of the nave. The chapel on the N. is quite new. Notice, (1) Two half-length figures on brackets by the side of the chancel-arch. (2) Very interesting E.E. trefoiled piscina at the E. of the S. aisle. (3) Beautiful E.E. font, probably coeval with the bulk of the church. (4) Two coats-of-arms—one of them Hotham—forming the corbels to the dripstone of the W. window of the N. aisle. In a country where well-kept graveyards are rare, a word of praise is obviously due to the neatly-trimmed churchyard of Driffield.

Driffield, Little (1 m. N.W.W. of *Great Driffield*), is an ancient chapelry of the mother church at *Great Driffield*. On the N. interior wall of the choir is a tablet that announces that Alfred, King of Northumbria (d. 705), was buried in the chancel of this church; and in Leland's time the little church ("ecclesiola") was famous for his monument, which possessed a Latin inscription (*Collect.*, iv. 34; iii. 296). That Aldfrith died in 705 is sufficiently proved by the positive statement of Bede (v. 18); that he died at Driffield rests ultimately on the statement of Florence of Worcester (*English Historical Society*, i. 46), and of two of the manuscripts of the Sax. Chronicle (*Mon. Hist. Brit.*, 325). The manner of his death is perhaps uncertain. On the hills above Ebberston, in the N. Riding, is a cave called

“Ilfrid’s Hole”; and Hinderwell, writing c. 1798, records a local tradition that the monarch, “being wounded in battle fled from his pursuers and took shelter in this cave, where he remained one night and was next day conveyed to Driffield” (“History of Scarborough,” 307). That Alfred died in battle with the Danes was also a tradition in the time of Leland; though in this case the site of the battle was located near Driffield itself: “Adjacet et Drifeldae ager cognomento Danicus, multis interfectorum tumulis spectabilis. Famaque vulgaris est belli alea regem in illo occubuisse agro, sæviente per illa tempora tyrannide Danica” (*Collect.*, iv. 34). On the other hand the monkish historians are careful to make clear that he died of a supernatural sickness incurred by his contemptuous disregard for the papal injunctions in the matter of his treatment of St Wilfrid: “Verum omnium secreta cordium scrutans sapientia Dei nequitiam eius attendit; attendens examinavit; examinans damnavit; ac corpus illius acri doloris invectione sic debilitavit, ut protinus lecto reciperetur, et omni pæne membrorum officio destitueretur” (Eadmer, *Vita Wilfridi Episcopi*, LXXI. R.S. i. 218). (See also the *Vitæ* of Eddius (*Ib.* 88) and Frithegode (*Ib.* 154), and William of Malmesbury (LII. R.S. 240) A pretended discovery of Alfred’s remains is said to have been made in 1784, but the tale was a fabrication; and the search was repeated, again to no purpose, in 1807 (Allen, ii. 260). Anyhow, the inscription in the chancel is incorrect in its statement that Alfred died on 19 January. The Chronicle and Florence agree in dating his death on xix Kal. Januarii (14 December); but as Aldfrith came to the throne in May 685, and is

DRIFFIELD—DUNNINGTON

stated to have died before the conclusion of his twentieth regnal year, it is clear he must have died before this date. It is suggested that January is a slip for June, and that he really died on the 16 May (Bede, English Historical Society, i. 377 n.).

The church (*Open*) had formerly a N. aisle to its nave, as is shown by the bases of two piers still *in situ*—one in the porch, and one to the W. of it—which are visible by means of modern niches. The arch is early Norm., and the capitals exhibit three heads on each side. The blocked S. door is apparently Trans., with a pointed arch, and a ball ornament hood. Built into the N. wall of the nave are four fragments of incised slabs, one of which, to the E. of the porch, has a very rude cross and a sword. Built into the S. wall of the nave are also four other fragments. The windows of the tower are Dec., or Perp.; but most of the other windows are modern restoration. Notice externally the curious low bench running between the buttresses on the S. of the nave. Notice also: (1) Stone, labelled part of a Sax. cross, on the sill of the W. window. (2) Something uncommonly like Sax. knot-work on a stone at the N.E. exterior end of the nave. (3) Old pulpit. (4) Brass inscription to Raufe Buckton (d. 1540), of Hemswell, and Margaret, his wife (d. 1545) (XIV. Y.A.J. 508).

Dunnington ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W. of Holtby Station in the N. Riding) has the remnants of a village cross. The outside of the church (*Open*) has been largely rebuilt in bad modern Norm.; but the lower part of the tower, and the nave arcades, are old Trans. The upper stage of the tower is Perp., and the date on the W. exterior (1717) is no doubt the year of a "church-warden" restoration. There is no

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

chancel arch. The arcade between the chancel and N. chapel is probably Dec. Notice: (1) Curious, little, three-quarter, stilted, circular-headed arch between the E. respond of the N. nave arcade and the possible site of a chancel arch. (2) Piscina and two sedilia. (3) More or less above the piscina is a small, plain window, which may possibly be a "low-side." (4) Capitals (? E.E. or Dec.) in the E. wall, on either side of the Table. Probably they once had shafts to the ground, and may have formed part of a reredos; but they now have the look of brackets. (5) On the floor, at the E. end of the S. nave aisle—floreated cross. On the S. side of the churchyard are the socket and part of the shaft of a cross; on the N. is a stone coffin.

Easington ($6\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E.E. of *Patrington*) is an old-world village, with an ugly new group of coast-guard cottages. It is hard that the government should thus vie with the speculative builder in the creation of superlative ugliness! In the village is a block of erratic Shap granite; and there is a grand thatched tithe barn in the farmyard to the S.W. of the church, which is said to date from the 14th century (VII. E.R.A.S.T. xxiv.). The church itself (*Open*) has E.E. arcades, but the tower and chancel are Perp. The tower has evidently been raised against the original W. end, which has then been opened to the new tower arch, or a smaller arch has been cut away. The arrangement is very peculiar. On the N. exterior of the N. aisle is a very beautiful blocked E.E. doorway, with a circular head, and formerly with three shafts on each side. Notice the E.E. mouldings of typical depth and richness, and the traces of very large

“dog-tooth.” On the N. side of the chancel is a blocked door which has led to a vestry, some ruins of which remain outside. It is supposed that the existing masonry at the four corners of the nave is Sax., or very early Norm. There is the usual Holderness clerestory. The lintels of the three Perp. windows in the N. aisle are all constructed of crosses fleury. Notice inside: (1) Remarkable detached piscina on four clustered shafts in the Sanctuary. I think it is undoubtedly E.E. (2) Doorway in the N. respond of the chancel arch. This is modern, and leads to the pulpit; but it is said to have taken the place of the ancient door to the rood loft. (3) Trefoiled piscina, with projecting bowl, and square aumbrey, in the S. aisle. (4) On the E. wall of this aisle—wall monument—(dated 1651) to the memory of the “deceased but never to be divided”¹ John Overton and his wif Joan.” (5) Below, on the top of the modern Table, is an ancient altar slab, with at least one cross still visible on the top, and one at the side. It has apparently been used as a grave-stone. (6) Old octagonal font. On the S. side of the churchyard is the socket of an ancient cross. Altogether this weather-beaten old church, with its striking tower, is well worth the trouble of a visit.

EASTRINGTON, though a commonplace village, has a church of more than common interest. The tower is Perp., with a circular-headed arch to the nave that is almost certainly not Norm. The N. nave arcade is E.E., with nail-head ornament. The S. nave arcade is probably Perp., but is possibly an old E.E. arcade recast. A Perp.

¹ Cf. Dante, “Inferno,” v. 135: “Questi, che mai da me non fia diviso.”

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

clerestory runs throughout the church. The chancel arch is also Perp. The chancel itself has undergone many mutations. The original walls were Norm., and indications still clearly exist of a Norm. arch on either side. At a later date two E.E. arches were inserted on the S., and probably also on the N. Subsequently, in the Perp. period, a third S. arch was constructed to the W. of the other two, or possibly a third, already existing, E.E. arch was reconstructed in the then prevailing style. The history of the arcade on the N. of the chancel is obscured by a catastrophe, in the 17th century, that is recorded on a tablet on the wall: *This chancell fel in anno Domini 1632. And this is buleded the same yeare by Sir Michael Warton of Beverlei High Lodge.* Above are the arms of Warton. This "buleding" is worthy of the period, and consists of oak framing and a barbarous stone column. The oak, as recorded in the church-wardens' book,¹ was brought from *Holme-on-Spalding Moor*. The E.E. arch remains to the E. The objects of interest in this church are so numerous that it seems better to arrange them in groups, in order to avoid confusion. I. In the Lady, or Portington, Chapel, on the N. of the Chancel. (1) Altar-tomb, with mutilated alabaster effigies of a man and woman. The man wears what looks like a kind of pig-tail—a very unusual example; the woman is now headless. These are supposed to represent John Portington, who was appointed Justice of the Common Pleas in 1442-3 (*Cal. Rot. Pat.* 285), and his wife. It is stated by Foss ("Judges of

¹ From an MS. description of the church by a former rector, the Rev. — Dunbar, now kept at the Rectory.

EASTRINGTON

England," 529) that the Portington family "was still flourishing at the end of the seventeenth century." The costume of the man is remarkable—his right side is clad in plate armour; his left in his robe as a judge. Most of the shields round the base are blank, but on the N. and S. occurs Portington; at the E. five fusils in fess, with a label of six points (? Newmarch); and at the W. a coat not identified. (2) Floreated cross in relief with the arms of Battayle. (3) At E. end of chapel—three slabs on the floor resembling those at *Howden*. (a) To N.—an alabaster figure, almost obliterated, of a knight in plate armour; (b) In centre—alabaster knight, in plate armour, and wife; (c) To S.—slab with Latin rim inscription to a member of the Furnivall family,¹ and palimpsest inscription to Michael Portington (d. 1696). (4) Fragments of glass in E. window. This chapel has also a good piscina.

II. In the Chancel. (1) Slab on floor, with incised cross fleury filled in with lead. If lead was frequently used for this purpose it remains now in very few cases. An inscription thus treated survives, however, at Easington, in the N. Riding. (2) Near the S. arcade—Large slab with matrices of a knight and two ladies, an inscription, and at least two shields. (3) To S. of this—smaller slab with matrices of a knight and lady, an inscription, and at least three shields.

III. In the Althorpe, or Ousethorpe, Chapel, on the S. of the chancel, are a good piscina and aumbrey.

IV. In the Nave and Aisles. (1) Bosses of the roof of the N. aisle. (2) Remarkable (?)

¹ Dunbar MS.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Norm. font. (3) Chevron moulding in S. wall of S. aisle.

V. Inside the S. porch. (1) Built into the W. wall—fragments, apparently of a man in chain armour and a woman. (2) Curious carved stone with eight beasts.

The exterior of the church exhibits a great display of heraldry. Over the S. porch—Portington (W.); Battayle (E.). On the S. face of the tower—obliterated. On the W. face of the tower: (a) Towards the top—Aske, Portington; (b) Over the window—Aske, Bettayle, Portington. Over the N. door of the nave—Portington.

Ellerton ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of *Bubwith*) was the site of a small Gilbertine priory, founded before 1212 (the date of the death of Archbishop Geoffrey, who was one of the witnesses to the charter of foundation) by William Fitz Peter. It appears to have been a house for Canons only (see *Watton*), who were obliged to maintain 13 poor people. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the priory is valued at £62 8s. 10d. net. It was surrendered by a prior and four canons on 11 December 1538. The house probably contained other canons, but at any rate only four signed (Deputy Keeper's Report, viii. 20).

Part of the nave of the priory chapel survived till comparatively recent times, and was used as the parish church. In Allen's "History of Yorkshire" (1831) it is stated that it was then "in the most disgraceful state of neglect, and must, ere long, fall to the ground, if it is not speedily repaired. . . . The interior is in a worse state of repair than the exterior; the roof is supported by several poles, placed in different parts of the building, and the

whole is stalled in the vilest manner"! (ii. 235). The whole of this interesting fragment was swept away in 1847, to make room for the present Dec. church (*Open*), which is absolutely without interest in itself. It contains, however, one or two relics that escaped the fury of the early Victorian iconoclast. Thus the heads of nine of the windows in the nave are filled with old armorial glass. Chief among this are the old royal arms of England, with a label of three points azure. The font, near the door, was rescued from a farm by the present vicar. One or two other relics—including two fine slabs with the matrices of brasses—have been cast out into the churchyard, no doubt at the time of the destruction of the ancient church. Among these the most interesting is an inscribed slab formerly in the centre of the nave (Allen, ii. 235), but now at the S.W. corner outside: *Johannes : de : Wyntringham : Canonicus.*

Elloughton ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of *Brough*). The church (*Open*) has been mostly rebuilt in E.E., but a few old features have been retained. Such are the two little transepts, similar to those at *Brantingham*, parts of the arches of which are probably Perp. The Perp. tower, with its crocketed pinnacles, is also like that at *Brantingham*. The best feature, however, is the beautiful S. door—E.E., with "dog-tooth" and "nail-head," and mouldings of characteristic depth and richness. On the S. side of the churchyard is the socket of an ancient cross.

Elstronwick ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of *Hedon*) is a chapelry to *Humbledon*, and the church has been largely rebuilt. It possesses, however, an inscribed bell which has apparently been the subject of some con-

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fusion. Thus Mr Tindall Wildridge ("Historical Gleanings," 21) calls it the oldest bell in *Holderness*, and prints the inscription: *Laurentius + est + nomen + MDV + Stephanus Frankys + mefier + (= me fieri fecit)*. For the supposed date MDV, Mr Boulter, on the contrary, gives MEV, which is much more likely to be the proper reading (II. Y.A.J. 83). MEV, of course, is shortened from MEUM.

Elvington (4 m. S.W. of *Fangfoss*) has a modern Dec. church, which is barely worth the trouble of getting the key. It possesses, however, an ancient Norm. font on a modern base—circular, but scalloped at the bottom so as to form an octagon.

Escrick (1 m. N.E.). The present church was built c. 1857. It is Dec., with an apsidal baptistery and chancel, and a tower on the N. of the latter! The nave arcade (N.) is composed of piers of clustered black marble shafts. The font consists of a white marble basin supported on the heads of two cherubs. The execution is no doubt beautiful, but the work is out of place in a Gothic church. Notice: (1) Modern altar-tomb to the first Lady Wenlock (d. 1868). (2) On the floor of the baptistery—brass inscription to John Pater (d. 1613). It has also the matrices of a figure and two shields. (3) Large blue slab, with matrices of a man and woman, corner shields, and inscription. At a later date an oval brass, with a coat of arms, has been placed across the indents of the figures. (4) In a niche on the S. exterior of the chancel—torso of a recumbent figure in chain armour. The charge on the shield is obliterated.

Escrick is not unpicturesque, and has something

ELVINGTON—EVERINGHAM

of the trimness of a model village. Escrick Park is the seat of Lord Wenlock.

ETTON (1 m. N.W. of *Cherry Burton*) has a fine old Norm. church (*Open*), which should be compared with those at *Kirkburn* and *N. Newbald*. Unhappily it has been thought proper, or perhaps found necessary, to restore it in a very drastic fashion; and the whole of the nave and chancel has assumed the appearance almost of a modern church. The tower also—squat and sturdy—has been extensively restored, but it luckily retains, in its arch towards the nave, one of the most magnificent, and magnificently preserved, features of the sort in the Riding, and possibly even in Yorkshire. The W. door has three orders—an inner of medallions, and a middle one of beak-heads. The nave arcade (S.) seems E.E., but is possibly quite early in the style. At any rate, the S. wall of the aisle has traces of genuine old Trans. work. Each pier consists of four clustered, filleted shafts, with bell capitals and circular abaci. Notice: (1) On the N. wall of the chancel—wall monument to Bridget Domelow (d. 1680). (2) On the S. of the modern chancel arch—much mutilated recumbent effigy of a woman, with three small coats-of-arms under her right arm. (3) Old octagonal font on a modern base. (4) Royal Arms above the tower arch *in stone*. This is very unusual, though the royal arms painted on board still remain in many churches in the E. Riding.

Everingham (2 m. N.W.). The body of the church has been rebuilt in brick, but is happily covered with ivy. The tower is old, and of stone. The tower arch is remarkable—a plain, semi-circular head, on distinctively E.E. jambs. It

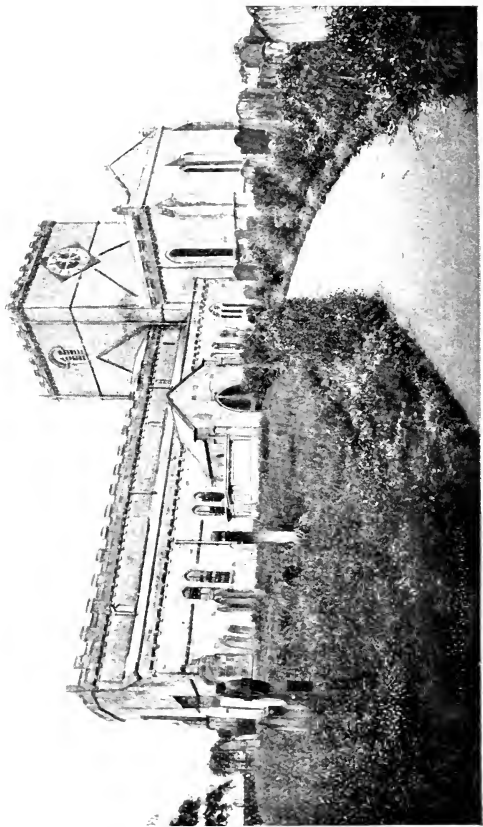
is doubtful whether these are *in situ*. On the N. of this arch is a basin, like those at *Bielby* and *Seaton Ros*, and actually used as a font.¹ In Everingham Park (Lord Herries) is a Roman Catholic chapel, on the S. exterior of which is an old font. The deer park itself—well seen on the road to Harswell—is exceedingly beautiful, with groves of old trees and a tangle of bracken.

It is sometimes stated that the name of this place is derived from St Everilda. In Butler's "Lives of the Saints" (vii. 110) is given the short biography of St Everildis, to whom St Wilfrid is said to have given "a spot called before the Bishop's Dwelling, but since her time Everildisham, that is, the dwelling of Everildis"; but there is no attempt made to identify this place with Everingham. It is certain, however, that the ancient dedication of Everingham church was to St Everilda (II. Y.A.J. 185), whose festival in the York Calendar was on July 9. It is certain, again, that prior to the Conquest the manor belonged to Archbishop Eldred (XIII. Y.A.J. 491). On the other hand the place is called "Euringham" in Domesday (*Ib.*), which, whether we refer the medial "ing" to a river-side meadow or an Anglian clan-station, seems clearly to point to a quite different origin.

Fangfoss ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E.) has a little Norm. church of no particular interest. It was gutted by fire some years ago, but has since been extensively restored. The S. doorway has an inner order of beakheads.

Ferriby, N., is so called in distinction to South Ferriby, a Lincolnshire village, roughly opposite

¹ Allen (ii. 236) calls it "an apothecary's mortar which answers the purpose of a font."



FILEY CHURCH

on the other side of the *Humber*. The estuary at this point is not without beauty, and the *Wolds* begin to rise at once on the N. in gentle and wooded undulations. The pleasantness of the spot, and its nearness to *Hull*, have not yet spoilt its rusticity. The rebuilt church, with a broach spire, is Dec., but possesses little interest. On the N. of the Sanctuary is a monument with two kneeling figures to the memory of Brigadier Luke Lillington (d. 1713) and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1699). Outside, in the graveyard, and exposed to all the destructive agencies of frost and rain, lie a coped cross fleury; a second good floreated cross in relief; and one or two fragments of a third. These relics occupy the angle to the E. at the junction of the N. porch and the nave. Surely they merit the very slight trouble of removing them into the church.

At N. Ferriby was formerly a priory of Knights Templars, founded, according to Tanner (*Notitia*), by Lord Eustace Vesey—probably the Eustace Vesey who flourished in the reign of King John. After the suppression of this Order in 1312, the house “seems to have become” a priory of Austin Canons, though other authorities have styled it Præmonstratensian, or even a house of Hospitalers. Anyhow, it was valued at £60, 1s. 2d. net, in 1535 (*V. Val. Eccl.* 129).

FILEY.—This little watering-place is beautifully situated deep in the recess of Filey Bay—perhaps the largest and most definite recess along the whole coast of Yorkshire. On the N. the view is limited by the sudden projection of *Car Naze* and *Filey Brig*; on the S. the eye travels along the gleaming chalk wall of the *Speeton*, *Buckton*, and *Bempton* cliffs, till the great white line of precipice is abruptly

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checked by its sudden termination at *Flambrough Head*. It is difficult, owing to the peculiar trend of the coast, to fix an exact southern limit, but the breadth of the bay from point to point may perhaps be roughly, but conveniently, fixed at six miles—from the *Brig* to the cliffs at *Bempton*. From the *Brig* to *Flambrough Head*,¹ still reckoning in a bee-line, is roughly a distance of from nine to ten miles.

Filey has been claimed as a Roman station, and even as the site of *Prætorium* (see p. 30); and more than forty coins of the later emperors have actually been found in the neighbourhood of the *Brig* (IV. Y.A.J. 68). At any rate, it is clear that if *Flambrough Head* be rightly identified with the *ἀπέλλου ἄκρον* of Ptolemy, Filey Bay is the *Γαβραντικῶν εὐλίμενος κόλπος* of the same geographer (*Mon. Hist. Brit.* xiii.).

The sea front of Filey is comparatively small, and is actually picturesque as seen from a little distance. The chief recommendation of the place—next to its charm of situation—is its comparative quiet. It has none of the meretricious attractions of Scarborough or *Bridlington*—no Spa Saloon, or Aquarium, or Pier. The noble cruciform church (*Open*) of St Oswald is situated to the N. of the village, from which it is separated by a deep ravine,—formerly the dividing line of the N. and E. Ridings. The nave consists of six bays, the architecture of which seems exactly on the border line between Trans. and E.E. Thus the clerestory

¹ To a point, that is, a trifle to the E. of the North Landing—the farthest point visible from Filey Brig. The actual Head itself—the point of greatest projection—is still a rough mile further towards the E.

windows are circular-headed, but the arches below them are pointed. Only one of the capitals in the arcades is carved—the second from the W., on the S. It will be noticed that the first pair of piers from the W. are really double responds, and that each exhibits clustered shafts on the face that looks inward to the nave. It can hardly be doubted that this shows an original intention to build a W. tower. Most of the existing windows in the aisles are modern, or restored, double lancets; but at the W. end of the N. aisle there remains a single circular-headed opening, like those in the clerestory, but of wider splay—perhaps the original type. There is also an inserted Dec. window in the S. aisle. The tower arches are E.E., but the bases are a singular botch. Moreover, the section of the tower is greater than that of the nave, which occasions an awkward “set back.” The transepts and chancel are pure E.E., with lancet windows. The chancel, very curiously, is lower than the rest of the church from which it descends by two steps. The three grouped lancets at the E. are new, but probably reproduce the original design. Notice: (1) Plain piscina. (2) Three beautiful, trefoil-headed, E.E. sedilia, with quatrefoils in their spandrels. (3) Priest’s door. (4) Similar doorway on the N. of the chancel, now leading to a modern vestry. (5) Trefoiled piscina in the S. transept. (6) On the W. wall of this transept—sedilia-like arcade of three arches. (7) Trefoiled piscina in the N. transept. (8) Stone figure built into the S. wall of the S. aisle. (9) E.E., or Trans., circular font, with traces of former locking. (10) Cross, built into the wall over the interior of the S. nave door. (11) Curious, later double niche over the exterior of this

door, partly destroying the label. (12) In a glass case on the E. of the porch (S.), old bench end and poppy head. (13) Little window at the W. end of the nave, supposed to have been intended to light the staircase to the once contemplated tower.

FILEY BRIG ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. E.N.E. of *Filey*) is a curious ridge of low rocks—almost like a pier, or jetty—that runs out into the sea at the N. of *Filey Bay*, and at the extreme E. point of *Car Naze*. The origin of its present form seems obvious—it is evident that the upper beds of soft clay have been washed away, leaving only the solid substructure. To walk out to the end of Filey Brig, with proper precaution, is a safe and enjoyable stroll; but it should be remembered that the rocks are covered at high water, and that huge tidal waves are not unknown.

FLAMBROUGH (2 m.), though quite a little town, manages to preserve, in spite of its proximity to *Bridlington* and its swarms of excursionists, a very old-fashioned appearance. On the way from the station the visitor crosses the remarkable Danes' Dyke (cf. *Flambrough Head*). The church of St Oswald has been extensively restored and rebuilt, and the tower (1897) is entirely new. Formerly there was only a wooden belfry, but the existence of an ancient W. arch suggested that a tower had formerly existed, or at anyrate had always been intended (XV. Y.A.J. 488, 489). Much of the building is Perp. (488), but the chancel arch is Norm., and the S. arcade of the nave is possibly E.E.—at anyrate it exhibits clear "hold water" bases. If this be correct the rest of the arcades have probably been "assimilated in style." Notice: (1) Magnificent Perp. rood screen, with thirteen canopies in its upper part. Originally,

no doubt, there have been fifteen, and the single large canopy was then in the centre. The tabernacle work of these canopies, and of the whole of the screen, though dreadfully mutilated, is exceedingly rich and good. Notice the traces of former colouring—red, gold, and blue; and the typical grape moulding on both the upper and lower sections. (2) Perp. screen-work in the S. chancel chapel. (3) In this chapel—plain altar-tomb, with marble top. It exhibits no arms or inscription. (4) Also in this chapel—very unusual restored priscina. (5) On the E. wall of this chapel—tablet to Walter Strickland (d. 1671), a “learned and not lesse pious gentleman.” (6) On the N. of the Sanctuary of the chancel—plain altar-tomb, with the matrix of a shield on its N. side. On the top of this tomb is a brass inscription to Marmaduke Constable (c. 1520), which we venture to print in full, notwithstanding its length, for the sake of its quaintness and historical interest (XII. Y.A.J. 207) :

*“Here lieth Marmaduke Cunstable, of fflaynborgh, knyght,
Who made aduento [re] into ffrance, and for the right of the same
Passed over with kyng Edwarde the fouriht, y^t noble knyght; ¹
And also with noble king Herre, [Harry] the seuinth of that
name.²*

*He was also at Barwick, at the winnyng of the same,³
And by ky[n]g Edward chosy[n] Captay[n] there first of anyone;
And rewllid and gouernid ther his tyme without blame.*

Bot for all that, as ye se, he lieth under this stone.

*A[t] Brankisto[n] feld,⁴ wher the kyng of Scottys was slayne,
He, then beyng of the age of thre score and tene,*

¹ In 1475.

² In 1492.

³ The siege of Berwick in 1482.

⁴ Brankiston Field, now generally called Flodden Field, in 1513.

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*With the gode duke of Northefolke yt journey he haye tayne
And coragely avuacid hy[m]self emo[n]g other, ther and then,
The ki[n]g beyng i[n] France with grete nombre of Y[n]gleshe-
me[n],*

*He, nothyng hedyng his age ther but jeopde try as on
With his sonnes, brothe[r], sarvanti[s], and kynnismen.
Bot now, as ye se, he lyeth under this stone.*

*But now all thes tryumphes are passed and set on syde,
ffor all worldly joyes they wull not long endure.
They are sonne passed, and away dothe glyde,
And who that puttith his trust i[n] the[m] I call hy[m] most
u[n]sure;
ffor when deth strikith, he sparith no creature,
Nor geuith no warny[n]g, but takith the[m] by one and one.¹
And now he abydyth Godis mercy, and hath nō other socure,
Ffor, as ye se hym here, he lieth under this stone.*

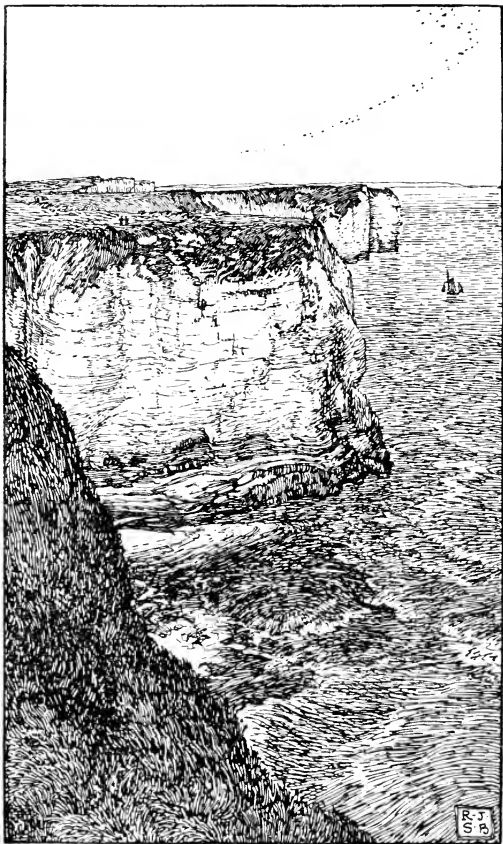
*I pray yow, my kynsme[n], louers, and frendis all,
To pray to oure Lorde Ihesu to haue marcy of my soroll."*

To facilitate the difficulty of reading this inscription, we have ventured to add most of the punctuation, to introduce some capitals, and to expand the numerous contractions. The following curious notice is extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1753 (p. 456): "This epitaph is written on a copper plate fixed into a large stone, which is placed upon a large stone coffin, or chest, in which the body was repositied, and beside it is the upper part of a skeleton in stone; the ribs project greatly and the breast is laid open, in the inner side of which appears what by tradition is held to be a toad at the heart (of which he was supposed to die), but

¹ Almost an anticipation of Browning, "A Toccato of Galuppi's," verse 10:

" . . . till in due time one by one,

Death stepped tacitly and took them where they never
see the sun."



CHALK CLIFFS NEAR FLAMBOROUGH

FLAMBROUGH HEAD

it bears little or no resemblance to a toad." This "Marmaduke Cunstable" made his will on May 1, 1518, being then "holle of body and mynde," and desired that his body should "be buriede wheresoever it may please God to disporre for me" (LXXIX. S.S. 88). On the screen above this brass are hung the arms of Constable of Flambrough, impaling those of Stafford. Sir Marmaduke married for his second wife Joyce, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton (XII. Y.A.J. 208). (7) Perp. screen-work in the E. bay of the N. chancel chapel, now used as a vestry. (8) Very doubtful blocked "squint" in the N. aisle of the nave. (9) Fine circular Norm. font, with rude diaper pattern, at the W. end of the nave.

To the N. of the church are a few ruins called the "Danish tower" (Allen, ii. 311)—the writer has only seen them from a distance—which probably represent the last relics of the mansion of the family of Constable of Flambrough (LXXIX. S.S. 89 n.).

FLAMBROUGH HEAD (4 m. E. of *Flambrough*) is the boldest promontory from the mouth of the Tweed to the mouth of the Thames. Here the relatively solid chalk of the *Wolds* stands out stubbornly into the water, in scorn, as it were, of the softer strata on either side of it, just as the chalk of the S. Downs stands out at Beachy Head, or the chalk of the N. Downs at the N., or S., Foreland. Owing to its easy accessibility from *Bridlington* the cliffs are much visited by "trippers" in summer—the dusty four miles of white road from the station are as crowded in August with carriages and pedestrians as is the Epsom road on a Derby Day! On the way we traverse the great Danes' Dyke, and pass through *Flambrough* village. The

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Dyke is drawn boldly across the whole neck of the promontory, and consists of a huge ditch, with a *vallum* to the E. of it. To the S. it partly follows a natural gully; to the N. it is entirely artificial. Excavations made in it by the late General Pitt-Rivers (XI. *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, 455) in 1879 have conclusively proved its origin—have proved by implication the origin, also, of the other lines of entrenchment on the *Wolds*. It belongs to the end of the Neolithic period, or to the very first beginnings of the Bronze Age; and was certainly constructed by a people encamped on the promontory to defend themselves against an enemy attacking from the W. Whether they had recently effected a landing, and intended this for their base for a further advance into the interior; or whether this was the last stage of a gradual retreat, beyond which they could retreat no further except by the water, is perhaps a more open question. This is perhaps the largest example in England of a species of primitive fortification familiar to the visitor to Cornwall, on a diminutive scale, on the cliffs of Treryn Dinas and Carn-Les-Boel. The insulated district to the E. of the Dyke is called “Little Denmark”; but the Dyke itself, in origin, is certainly not Danish. From *Flambrough* village the stream of traffic is diverted into two main channels. A mile and a half to the N., along North Sea Lane, is the N. Landing, where boats may be hired to visit the caves and the curious detached stacks of rock. Nearly a couple of miles to the E., at Selwicks Bay, are the old and new lighthouses, and the real extremity of the promontory. It should be remembered, however, to avoid disappointment, that the cliffs of the actual

FLAMBROUGH HEAD—FOLKTON

Head are far less lofty than the magnificent line of the *Bempton*, *Buckton*, and *Speeton* Cliffs, that rise several miles to the N.W. of them—nowhere, in fact, do they rise at the point to a height of even 200 feet. Flambrough Head itself is thus vastly inferior to the giant bastions of *Beachy Head*, or to the cliffs between *Folkestone* and *Dover*. It is pleasant, however, when the tide permits, to scramble, with care, over slabs of hard chalk polished by the waves to the smoothness of marble. *Walter White*, in his “*Month in Yorkshire*,” has a delightful description of a visit to the two Landings (Chapter IX.); and *Mr Blackmore*, in “*Mary Anerley*”—a charming picture of Yorkshire life and manners, though inferior, alas! to “*Lorna Doone*”—has woven a web of pleasant romance round the history and love of the “great free-trader,” *i.e.* smuggler, *Robin Lyth*, who has given his name to a Flambrough cavern. Whether Flambrough Head be the *ὀκέλου ἄκρον* of *Ptolemy* (*Mon. Hist. Brit.*, xiii.) is a question often debated. *Camden* placed this cape at the *Spurn*, but this is of course impossible if *ὀκέλου*, as is thought, really involve the British “*uchel*,” a height. The *Rev. E. Maule Cole*, on the other hand, contends that the “*Ocellum Promontorium*” was on the *Holderness* coast, near *Dimlington*, at a point where the clay cliffs are still tolerably high, and have probably once been much higher (IV. *E.R.A.S.T.* xiv.). In this case it is clear that the *Γαβραντουϊκων εὐλίμενος κόλπος* must be placed in *Bridlington Bay*—not in *Filey Bay*, as would plainly be the case if the *ὀκέλου ἄκρον* were at *Flambrough*.

Folkton ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of *Cayton Station* in the N. Riding) is placed in a delightful situation at the

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immediate N. foot of the *Wolds*; and looks northward across the flat green "cars" to the level line of hills above Scarborough. The basement of the tower is E.E., with an E.E. arch to the nave. The N. wall of the nave—there are no aisles—is probably Norm., and a blocked Norm. doorway remains, with zig-zag. The wall, however, has been raised above the old plate line, which is now cut by a big Perp. window. The masonry of the S. side of the nave is different, and has probably been rebuilt from the ground. Inside (*Open*) is a chancel arch with Norm. jambs, but the pointed arch is probably later. There is a large circular Norm. font, with cable moulding round the top, and a somewhat similar band round the middle. The type is very common in the district. In the head of the window on the N. of the nave are some fragments of painted glass—a bishop; three faces, with part of another face below; the arms of Grey-stoke; and portions of other arms. Among the collection of relics on the sill of the W. window is a fragment that looks like Sax. carving. At the S.W. corner of the churchyard is a headstone to William Ombler (d. 1831), "the last male branch of the Ombler's family, who lie interred here for near 700 years."

Fordon ($3\frac{1}{4}$ m. W.S.W. of *Hunmanby*) has a small mediæval chapel patched with brick. Notice the two low Norm. shafts, with scalloped capitals—one on each side of the Sanctuary. Notice also the base of the font, which is carved with stiff foliage, and is probably E.E. *Fordon* is scarcely worth a visit, except for the charm of its situation in the depth of a typically narrow chalk valley, which is reached from the mother church at *Burton Fleming* by a flowery, unfenced lane.

Fridaythorpe ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of *Sledmere*), like Friday Street in Surrey, and perhaps Fraisthorpe, near *Bridlington*, seems to preserve the name of the Sax. deity *Frea* (Taylor, 218). The village is placed high up on the *Wolds*—it is, in fact, one of the highest villages of the *Riding*, being more than 500 feet above the level of the sea. The church (*Open*) has recently been charmingly restored at the expense of Sir Tatton Sykes. The body is probably Norm., or Trans., and the rather plain chancel arch, with a little zigzag, and the S. door of the nave, belong to this period. The arcade (N.), however, is E.E., and was opened out at the recent restoration, when the destroyed N. aisle was rebuilt. The squat little tower is apparently Trans., with a pointed arch to the nave. On its W. exterior face is a quaint new clock face, dated 1903. There are also two E.E. lancets on the S. side of the choir. Notice: (1) Post-Gothic clerestory of plain rectangular windows. (2) Cryptic inscription cut on the capital of the first column from the E. of the nave arcade: *This 713 found (?) bear.* (3) Piscina and aumbrey in chancel. (4) Priest's door. (5) Sedilia formed by cutting down the sill of a lancet window. (6) Very doubtful "low-side" in normal position. (7) On the N. of the chancel, on the floor—lower part of an incised slab, with chalice, missal, and curious base. (8) Circular Norm. font. (9) Built into the W. end of the new aisle—old carved stone ((?) a bird), and part of a cross. (10) Built into the W. end of the nave, to the S. of the tower—head and calvary of an incised cross fleury.

Frodingham, N. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of *Nafferton*). The two lower stages of the tower are Perp.; the

top is modern restoration. Over the W. window is an ancient niche, with a modern Virgin and Child. The tower is built of dressed stone, but the rest of the church is rubble. A tablet in the basement of the tower states that the nave and chancel were rebuilt in 1874, but much of the detail appears to be old. With the exception of the aisle (N.), which seems to be Perp., the church as a whole is E.E. Notice the piscina in the chancel, and the round-headed "priest's door." The chief object of interest, however, is the magnificent old carved chest (? Dec.), without a lid, which is kept at the bottom of the tower.

Full Sutton ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of *Fangfoss*) has a small church of hardly any interest—extensively restored, or almost entirely new. The two E.E. sedilia, however, are apparently old; as is possibly also the octagonal (?) Dec. font, though in that case it has been terribly scraped and restored. The place is not worth a visit.

Ganton (1 m. S.E.) is one of a line of pleasant villages at the foot of the *Wolds* between *Malton* and *Filey*. The churchyard commands a beautiful view across the Vale of Pickering, to the not far-distant N. Riding Moors. The village itself is pretty, with a clear chalk beck running down the side of the street, and a number of typical white-washed cottages. The church is chiefly Perp., with a good W. tower and octagonal spire. The best feature, however, is perhaps the S. porch, the roof of which is groined with four ribs and covered by heavy slabs. The inner door is surmounted by a niche, and exhibits the arms of Acklam. We know from the *Nomina Villarum* that a certain Robertus de Aclom was one of the

FULL SUTTON—GARTON

two lords of "Galmeton" in 1315-16, but at what exact period this family died out here the writer is not aware. Notice the old C. springs. The little S. transept is shut off from the rest of the church, and apparently forms a "dormitory" for the family of Legard, who have resided at Ganton Hall for more than two hundred years. Two wall monuments are visible inside, but a closer inspection is impossible. On the N. of the chancel is a chapel, which possesses, in addition to piscina and aumbrey, a niche on each side of the E. window. Notice: (1) Execrable modern glass in two of the windows. (2) Traces of older windows—now blocked—on the S. of the chancel. (3) Blocked door to the N. aisle.

Garton ($5\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. of *Withernsea*) church (*Open*) is constructed of the usual *Holderness* rubble. Poulson calls it, with pointless grandiloquence, "a good specimen of a primitive village temple" (ii. 58). The squat W. tower is E.E., with an E.E. arch to the nave; the nave arcade (S.) is without capitals and probably Perp.; and the windows of the chancel seem contemporary. The roof of the nave is now almost flat, but its former pitch—as high as the tower!—is shewn by the former plate line. Notice: (1) Perp. font. (2) Underneath the tower—head of cross, which is said to have been found in the churchyard about 10 years ago. On one face is a Crucifixion, with a figure on either side (? St Mary and St John); on the other, a seated representation of Our Lord, with His pierced hands raised in benediction. This fragment should be compared with cross heads existing at *Leven* and *Hedon*. (3) Restored Perp. chancel screen. (4) Vestry on the S. of the chancel, from which

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it is separated by a single arch. On the side towards the aisle is a screen which retains some old Dec. tracery. (5) Grottesque corbels inside the nave and chancel. (6) Blocked "priest's door," and blocked N. nave door—both of them visible externally.

To the S.E. of the church are the grounds of Grimston Hall, for many generations the seat of the very ancient family of Grimston of Grimston Garth. "Sylvester de Grimston, 'Standard-bearer and Chamberlain to William I.' . . . is claimed as the ancestor of this venerable Norman family, who have ever since the period of the Conquest resided at the place from whence the name is derived" (Shirley's "Noble and Gentle Men of England," 293). The claim must be received with a *caveat*. Apart from the difficulty connected with the name, it is apparently impossible that this Sylvester de Grimston should have rendered homage to the king, as he is stated to have done in Burke's "Commoners" (iii. 69), for lands at Grimston that were held by him as *mesne* tenant of Lord Ros. Moreover, the manor at the time of Domesday was partly the property of Drogo of Brevere, partly of the Archbishop of York, and did not belong to Lord Ros at all. The difficulties are manifold and insurmountable.

GARTON-ON-THE-WOLDS (1 m. N.), like the neighbouring church of *Kirkburn*, is a good example of the original aisleless Norm. church of the Wold Country, though the chancel has apparently been rebuilt, and the S. door is certainly new (VI. A.A.S.R. cxii.). The W. door of the tower is a fine example, with a head of four orders

and some zigzag and scallop. Above is an ancient carving of St Michael (the patron saint) and the Dragon, with a mutilated angel on either side. The chancel has some old corbels. The top of the tower has a parapet and Perp. belfrey windows. Internally (*Open*) the whole of the walls and roofs (except under the tower) are painted with remarkably rich effect. The chancel arch, with an open arcade of three arches above it; the screen; and the marble font are all modern. The jambs of the Norm. tower arch remain, but have been raised to receive a later pointed arch. Cast out into the S. side of the churchyard are two mutilated recumbent figures—one of a woman with her head beneath a canopy, and one of a cross-legged knight. To the S., again, of these are two old slabs: (1) A cross fleury in relief with a fructed stem; (2) A flat slab, with a hollow quatrefoil at the top in which appear the head and hands of a woman in prayer. The trefoiled base is similarly excavated. This curious semi-effigial monument should be compared with the example at *Skerne*, and with one at E. Gilling, in the N. Riding.

Great Givendale (3 m. N. from *Pocklington*). The church (*Open*) is in the hollow of a picturesque chalk dell, though high up on the shoulder of the *Wolds*. It was rebuilt in 1849 (XVI. Y.A.J. 297), but much of the old detail was then preserved. Notice: (1) Beautiful Trans. chancel arch, with carved capitals and zigzag mouldings. (2) Single trefoiled sedile. (3) Trefoiled piscina. (4) "Low-side" window in normal position, formed by placing a transome across the outer face of a larger window. (5) Graceful E.E. stoup inside the S. door, supported on three shafts. (6) Brass

inscription, on N. of chancel, to George Jackson, "cum uxore sua charissima, Barbara Allana, formosa, casta, numerosa prole beata, 1641."

GOODMANHAM (1 m. N.E. of *Market Weighton*) is certainly one of the most deeply interesting religious sites in the E. Riding, for there can be little doubt that it is rightly identified with the "Godmunddingaham" of Bede (II. xiii.). It is not clear at what place was held the celebrated council, in 626, at which King Edwin agreed, on the preaching of Paulinus, to accept the Christian faith. It is generally placed at York, where Edwin was certainly baptised (II. xiv.); but it has also been suggested that this meeting took place at *Londesbrough*, where the Saxon kings may have had a palace (III. E.R.A.S.T. 11). Anyhow Coifi, the king's high priest, was present at this council, and was converted. He was a man of eager action; and immediately, on rejecting his ancient superstition, he begged the king for arms and a stallion—two things forbidden to the "pontifex sacrorum"—in order that he might go and destroy the idols. Girt with a sword, and with lance in hand, he mounted his stallion and rode towards the temple. The people thought him mad; but he never rested till he had profaned the temple by throwing his spear inside it,¹ and had ordered his companions to destroy and burn it with all its enclosures. "Ostenditur autem locus ille quondam idolorum non longe Eburaco ad orientem, ultra amnem Doruentionem (*Derwent*), et vocatur hodie Godmunddingaham, ubi pontifex ipse, in-

¹ "Injecta in eo lancea." Perhaps Coifi cast his spear over an outer stockade into the sacred enclosure before he had arrived at the entrance.

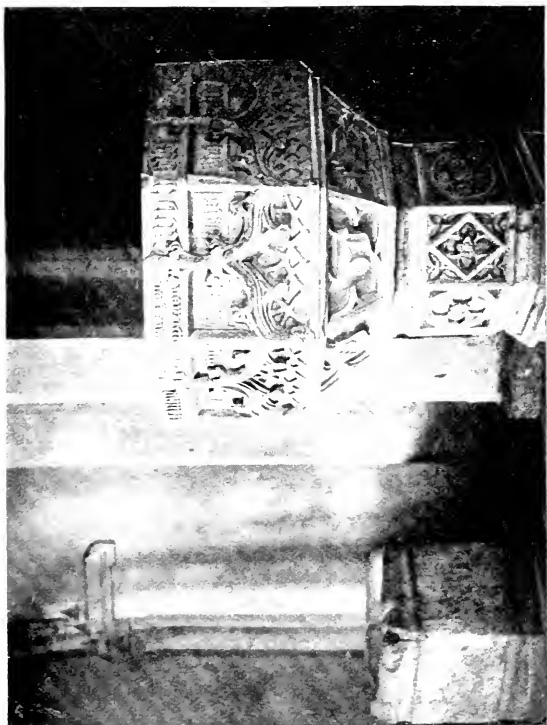
spirante Deo vero, polluit ac destruxit eas, quas ipse sacrauerat, aras." The site of this idol temple is sometimes pointed out in a field to the S.E. of the Rectory, but it is tolerably certain that the disturbance of the ground at this spot is due to old chalk-workings, and not to the presence of foundations. It is much more likely that the temple must be placed on the site of the present church.

This church itself, though of no great size, will be found of more than ordinary interest. The nave arcade (N.) is E.E., and the aisle retains two small lancets. The chancel also is E.E., and the four lancets on its S. are shouldered on their splay in the manner of those in the tower at *Londesbrough*. The chancel arch is very interesting Norm., tending to the plain early type, but enriched with zigzag and possessing a shaft on each side towards the nave. The S. nave door is also Norm. The belfry windows of the tower are Perp., but the lower stages seem Norm. On the N. and S. sides are two circular-headed windows; and traces exist internally of a blocked, apparently circular-headed, opening on the W. face of the N. respond of the present tower arch. The meaning of this is mysterious. The tower arch itself is wider than the original one, and probably replaced its Norm. predecessor at the time of the restoration that is known to have been made by Sir Roger de Grimston c. 1328. Notice: (1) Beak-head built into the S. exterior wall of the nave—possibly a fragment of the ancient tower arch. (2) Traces externally of a clerestory window on the N. of the nave. (3) Piscina. (4) Three plain sedilia—mostly restoration. (5) Low-side window in normal position, with shouldered head internally. (6) Second, opposite, low-side window

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—also with shouldered head. (7) Priest's door immediately to the E. of the first low-side window. (8) Blocked, second priest's door—probably later—to the E. of the door last mentioned. (9) Traces on the chancel arch of the former existence of a rood screen. (10) Hagioscope through the N. respond of the chancel arch. Possibly the settlement of the chancel arch is due to its weakening effect. (11) Blocked N. nave door. (12) Norm. W. door, almost blocked by a later buttress. (13) At the W. end of the aisle—fragments discovered during the restoration of the chancel. Chief among these is a broken semi-effigial slab of a priest, with a chalice. (14) On the floor at the W. end—old hexagonal font, with a circular basin inside. Round the bottom and top runs a groove, but otherwise the font is quite plain. Prior to 1805 it had served as a horse-trough, but in that year it was rescued by a Vicar of *Hotam*, by whom it was removed to his garden. It was finally restored to the church in 1850 (Wildridge's "Northumbria," 110). This font is sometimes called Sax., and has even been claimed as the font in which Coifi was baptised on his conversion. In answer to this it seems sufficient to quote the distinct testimony of Bede: "Nondum enim oratoria vel baptisteria in ipso exordio nascentis ibi ecclesiæ poterant ædificari (II. xiv.)."¹ (15) Magnificent late Perp. font (1522-1565) (Wildridge's "Northumbria," 109). Round the top runs the following inscription: *Wyht owt baptysm no soull may be saied. Of you charete pra for*

¹Perhaps there is no good authority to translate "baptisteria" as "fonts." More significant, indeed, is the fact that Paulinus baptised in the Swale.



THE TWO FONT IN GOODMANHAM CHURCH



them that this font may^d Robert Cleving, Robert Appyllton. Below: *Ave Maria gra[tia] plena D[omin]us tecu[m] b[e]n[e]dicta tu in mulieribus,* [Luke i. 29]. Below this again is a series of coats-of-arms and single words: (1) Grimston (the former patrons of the living); (2) X.P.S.; (3) the See of York; (4) a grate, or fret, attributed to St William, Archbishop of York (1153-4); (5) Lade; (6) Help; (7) the maunch of Hastings; (8) I.H.S. Cleving was instituted on 18 February 1522, and died in 1565 ("Northumbria," 110).

Goxhill ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. of *Wassand*). The church is almost hidden among trees. The tower was rebuilt in 1840, and its style may be inferred from its date. The building contains, however, one or two objects of interest. (1) On the floor on the N. of the Sacrarium is an old detached piscina, with a cocketted ogee canopy, the head of a lion in the centre of the bowl, and the arms of Lellay underneath. This family appears to have been settled at Goxhill at least as early as 1297. (2) On the N. side of the chancel is a very interesting semi-effigial monument of a woman, with her hands in prayer. At the corners are the four evangelistic emblems; and round the rim is the following inscription: *Orate pro a[n]i[m]a Johanne que (? fuit) uxor Radulphi de Lellay, que hic jacet. Gujus a[n]i[m]e Deus propicietur. Amen.* On the dexter side of the lady's head appear the arms of Lellay; on the sinister, an unknown coat. This was probably the wife of the Radulph de Lelle who contributed to the lay subsidy of Edward I. in 1297 (Y.A.S., R.S., XVI. 129). The maiden name of the lady is unknown, but inasmuch as there was a "Johanna

de Gousehill" (or Gousill) who contributed to the same lay subsidy on behalf of personal property held by her at *Beeford* (Y.A.S., R.S., xvi. 129) and at *Brandesburton* (*Ib.* 153), it is possible that she married De Lellay, and that this is her grave slab. In that case the second coat-of-arms is doubtless the achievement of Gousehill. The Dec. canopy at the head of the slab would apparently suit the period in question. (3) On the floor of the nave is a slab to Marmaduke Constable of Wassand (d. 1690).

Grimstone, N., is a delightful village at the foot of one of the few chalk valleys that penetrate deeply into the heart of the *Wolds* from the level of the Vales of Pickering and York. The nave and tower of the church (*key in porch*) are E.E.; but the chancel is apparently Norm., with two Norm. windows on the N., a Perp. E. insertion, and two "churchwardenised" openings on the S. Notice externally: (1) Statue of a bishop on the W. face of the tower—perhaps of St Nicholas, the dedication saint. (2) Blocked circular headed door on the N. of the nave, with two small (?) dragons built in above. (3) Two little Dec. niches on the N. of the nave. (4) Calvary of a cross fleury on the N. of the chancel. (5) Panel on the S. of the nave exhibiting the arms of Langley. This was probably inserted at the time of a 17th-century restoration. (6) Circular-headed E.E. door on the S. of the nave, with a dog-tooth label. (7) On the gable of the S. porch—old finial cross. Notice inside: (A) Magnificent Norm. font, like those at *Cottam* and *Cowlam*. The circular bowl is enormous, and something like cable pattern encircles the top. Round the body is a series of rude carvings (X. E.R.A.S.T. 116): I. The Last

Supper, which occupies nearly three-fourths of the surface. II. The Descent from the Cross, which is said to be unique on fonts. III. A figure supposed to be St Nicholas, the patron saint of the church. (B) Norm. chancel arch, with zigzag moulding. (C) On the E. wall, to the S. of the Communion Table—monument to Thomas Langley (d. 1694), and Elizabeth his wife (d. 1697). (D) On the floor on the N. of the Sanctuary—rather elaborate, late¹ cross fleury, with fructed stem and arms that look somewhat like the three calves of Metcalfe. (E) On the S.—plain, incised cross fleury.

Grindale (2 m. S.W. of *Speeton*) has a small new Dec. church. The plain circular font has been restored, and the bowl of a second circular font lies on the N. of the graveyard.

Gypseys (“g” hard) is the name of the curious intermittent springs, which, like the “lavants” of Hampshire, the “nailbournes” of Kent, and the curious “Bourne” stream of Surrey, break out after seasons of unusual rainfall among the chalk valleys of the *Wolds*. The principal Gypsey is said to make its appearance in the great transverse valley—locally known as “the dale” *par excellence*—in the neighbourhood of *Wold Newton*, and to run into the sea at *Bridlington*. Its course is known as the “gypsey race” (*cf.* “mill race”), and is marked as such on the one-inch Ordnance Survey in the neighbourhood of *Rudstone* and *Boynon*. The earliest notice of these curious phenomena is found in the chronicle of William of Newbrough (1136-1208): “In provincia quoque Deiorum, haud procul a loco nativitatis meæ, res mirabilis contigit,

¹ Called E.E. in VI. E.R.A.S.T. xv.

quam a puero cognovi. Est vicus aliquot a mari orientali milliariis distans, juxta quem famosæ illæ aquæ, quas vulgo Gipse vocant, numerosa scaturigine e terra prosiliunt, non quidem jugiter, sed annis interpositis, et, facto torrente non modico, per loca humiliora in mare labuntur; quæ quidem cum siccantur, signum bonum est, nam earum fluxus futuræ famis incommodum non fallaciter portendere dicitur.”¹ “While I was in these parts,” says Camden (iii. 15), “I could get no certain information about those brooks called Vipseys which Walter Hemingbrough says rise every other year out of obscure springs, and rush with a strong and rapid current to the sea near this promontory” (*i.e.* Flambrough Head). Drayton represents the E. Riding as boasting in the contest with her sisters:

“Then my prophetick spring at Veipsey, I may show,
That some years is dry’d up, some years again doth
flow;
But when it breaketh out with an immoderate birth
It tells the following year of a penurious dearth.”

(“Polyolbion,” Song xxviii.). “From the Druids,” says “T. C.,” in Hone’s Table Book (i. 231), “may probably have descended a custom, formerly prevalent among the young people at North Burton, but now discontinued: it was—‘going to meet the Gipsy,’ on her first approach. Whether or not this meeting was accompanied by any particular ceremony, the writer of this paragraph has not been able to ascertain.” The derivation of “gypsy” is obscure. The suggestion made in the *New*

¹ See what Aubrey says (1723) of the prophetic character of the Surrey Bourne, in his “Natural History of Surrey,” iii. 17.

English Dictionary, that it is perhaps to be compared with the Old French eaux gypsées = waters containing gypsum, petrifying springs, will hardly be found very helpful.

HALSHAM ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Ottringham*) was a seat of the Constable family from at least as early as the reign of Stephen (*Poul.*, ii. 228) to at least as late as 1620 (*Ib.* 380). At first, indeed, it seems to have been their principal home, though this was afterwards moved to *Burton Constable*. "There are no remains," says Poulson, "of the old mansion house . . . which was pulled down; it stood about 70 yards N. of the church" (ii. 387). Their domed mausoleum, however, still stands. It was begun in 1790, and finished in 1800 (*Ib.* 386). The picturesque old red-brick building near the turn to the church is the ancient "free school," founded by the will of Sir John Constable in 1579 (*Ib.* 386).

The church of All Saints is distinctly interesting. The N. nave arcade is probably Trans., and is cut through an earlier Norm. wall. Part of an original Norm. window, some Norm. corbels, and a portion of old Norm. stringcourse, may still be detected above the present E. arch on the face towards the N. The S. arcade, S. aisle, and chancel, are all Dec.; and the tower is Perp. Originally this tower was placed inside the aisles, as is not uncommon in the E. Riding; but the aisles have since been shortened to the W., and the N. and S. arches of the tower built up. Notice in the chancel: (1) Three remarkable sedilia, with late Dec. arcading on the wall behind them—all combined under a single crocketed ogee head. (2) Very remarkable stone chair, filling the space

between these sedilia and the priest's door. This is said to be a Sanctuary Seat (XVII. A.A.S.R. lx.), and it is difficult to imagine what other purpose it can possibly have served. Doubtless every church possessed the right of sanctuary to some greater or less degree: but few other instances of "frith-stools" are known in simple parish churches (see *Beverley*). (3) Ogee piscina, with good carving. (4) Carved bracket at the base of the centre mullion of the four-light E. window. The Constable Chapel, on the N. of the chancel, was apparently the chapel of St John of Beverley, in which Ralph Constable desired to be buried by his will, dated 1497-8 (XLV. S.S. 279 n.). Halsham church had already been the family burying-place for many preceding generations, as appears from the language of Sir John Constable in 1482: "I be quyte my . . . secund [best beyste] to the parson of Halsam, where as myn auncetors liggyn beuried"¹ (XLV. S.S. 279). In 1802 the bones of the Constables were collected from this chapel, and removed to the new mausoleum (Poul., ii. 386). The outer walls have been rebuilt in brick, apparently since the Reformation; but this much neglected chapel still retains a large, trefoiled, double piscina, and an alabaster altar tomb with a recumbent figure in plate armour. On the N. and S. faces of this are angels, with plain shields; on the W., is a mutilated Virgin and Child; on the E., the monument is too close to the wall for convenient examination. So far as

¹ Also the will of Sir John Constable in 1449: ". . . capella ibidem (i.e., in ecclesia parochiali de Halsham) ubi progenitores mei suam habent sepulturam" (XXX. S.S. 158).

I can gather from the confused account of this monument in the Warburton MS. (1652), the slab beneath this effigy bears the matrices of the lost brasses of Sir John Constable (d. 1407) and his wife Maud (IV. S.S. 350), whilst the effigy itself is said to have been removed from Thornton Abbey in Lincolnshire, and commemorates some other member of this family. This tradition is given for what it is worth. Notice also in the nave and aisles: (1) Trefoiled piscina in the S. aisle, with natural carving. (2) On the floor near this—fragment of an altar slab, with three remaining crosses. (3) Carolean pulpit, dated 1634. (4) Fragment of altar-slab underneath the tower. Two crosses at least are visible. (5) Curious little skew window in the angle formed by the S. side of the nave and the chancel arch. It is high up under the roof, and was perhaps intended to give light to the rood loft. (6) N. door of the N. aisle, which has a rather striking external ogee arch, with pinnaced shafts at either side. (7) Ogee niche on the N. exterior wall of the chancel.

HARPHAM (1 m. N. of *Lowthorpe*) church is solely of interest for the monuments and brasses of the St Quintin family, who are said to have derived their name from the town of St Quintin, in Picardy, and appear as holders of land in *Holderness* about the reign of Richard I., or John (Poul., i. 264)¹. According to Burke the manor of

¹ The statement in Burke that Sir Herbert St Quintin was one of the Companions-in-Arms of William the Conqueror probably rests on no better authority than the worthless Battle Abbey Roll. The further statement that he was rewarded with the manors of *Skipsea*, *Mappleton*, and *Brandesburton* is positively disproved by Domesday.

Harpham was given by his mother to Sir Alexander St Quintin in the reign of Edward II. ("Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies," 463). For this no authority is cited, but it is certain that Galfridus de Sancto Quintino was a holder at Harpham in 1315-16 (XLIX. S.S. 312). The descent continued in the male line without interruption till 1795.

The church is dedicated to St John of Beverley. The chancel and nave are perhaps Dec., but the former was rebuilt in 1827. The tower is Perp. Between the chancel and N. chapel is a cusped and crocketed ogee arch, under which is an altar-tomb ornamented with quatrefoils containing blank shields and having a Crucifixion in the centre. On the top are the incised figures of a knight in plate armour and his wife. Round the rim runs a mutilated inscription: *Orate pro anima Domini Willielmi de Sancto Quynfino qui obiit Anno Domini millessimo trecentissimo quadragesimo nono et pro anima . . . [probably of Joan, or Elizabeth, Thweng, but the name has disappeared] . . . quæ obiit anno Domini millessimo ccc octogesimo ii. . . . cotidie celebratur missa morte. . .* (X. E.R.A.S.T. 26). This is stated to be the only example in the Riding of an incised alabaster slab (X. E.R.A.S.T. 25), but instances occur also at *Eastrington* and *Howden*. On the floor of the chapel, on the N. of the chancel, is the beautiful double brass of Thomas St Quintin and his wife Agnes (XII. Y.A.J. 211). "The position of the figures is unusual, the lady being on the dexter side. . . . The effigies measure 4ft. 9in. in length and the size of the whole composition is 8ft. 4in. by 4ft." The date of the man's death is 14—(the blank has never been filled in); that of the lady is lost.

Over the heads of the figures are beautiful ogee canopies, with the arms of St Quintin and (?) De Mauley. From Glover's "Visitation" (1563-4) we learn that "Thomas Lord Seintquynten" married Annes one of the daughters of Mawle in the time of Richard II.¹ On the chapel floor is a second smaller brass of another Thomas St Quintin (d. 1445). This is a "full-length effigy in plate armour, with inlaid collar, probably of the S.S., but now lost" (XII. Y.A.J. 215). It still retains three coats-of-arms, *i.e.*, St Quintin; St Quintin impaling Constable; and Umfreville. The inscription at the bottom is perfect. "Thomas St Quintin . . . married Agnes, a daughter of Sir John Constable, of Halsham, Knt., by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Umfreville." This chapel also contains the recumbent effigy of a woman, probably of the St Quintin family. Notice the stone coffin. All the windows of the chapel have heraldic glass of the St Quintin family, executed by Peckett of York at the end of the 18th century (Allen, ii. 307).

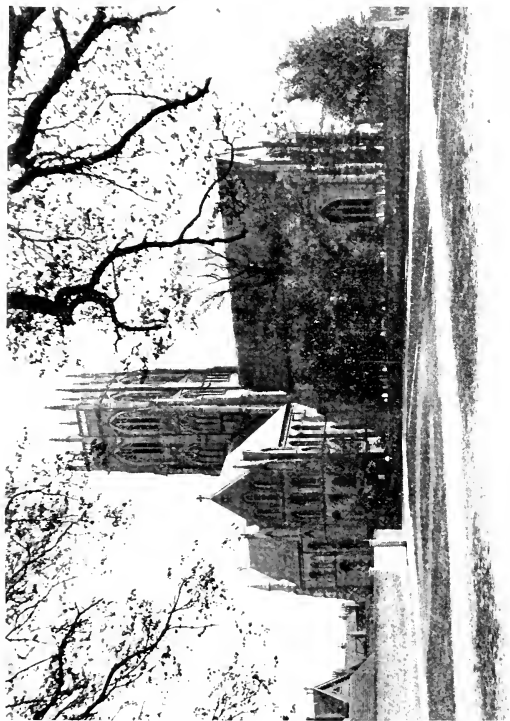
Hatfield, Great ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Sigglesthorne) is only worth mention for the sake of its road-side cross. This, though terribly defaced, is much the most beautiful and interesting of its kind that the writer has met with in the N. or E. Riding, where striking road-side crosses are rare. The socket is ornamented with animals; and the whole

¹ "The printed pedigrees of the St Quintin family are all very inaccurate and furnish no clue to the persons commemorated by this brass." It should be noted, however, that the last edition of Burke's "Landed Gentry" (1900) inserts a Thomas St Quintin, who was son of John St Quintin (d. 1397), and married Agnes Anlaby of Etton.

of the shaft is carved. As usual the head has vanished, but there seems to be the remnant of an image at the bottom of the N. face.

Hayton ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of *Nunburnholme*) church (*Open*) has an interesting Trans. nave arcade (N.), with remarkable carving on its two bell capitals. The two responds are plainer, and look much earlier, but this, we suppose, is unlikely. Between the chancel and the N. chapel is an early Norm. arch and a doorway of similar character. The original chancel arch—probably Norm.—has obviously been cut away. The lower part of the tower is perhaps Dec., but the upper stage is later, and slightly overhangs—a very unusual occurrence. Notice: (1) External brick-work of the N. aisle, said to be Elizabethan restoration. (2) Old roofs of nave and chancel. (3) Octagonal font under the tower, with traces of former locking. (4) Norm. corbel table on the N. face of the nave arcade. (5) Faint traces of a former piscina in the chancel chapel. (6) Curious old bracket, or corbel, on the S. side of the chancel, high up towards the roof. (7) Fragments of a Perp. screen, worked into the back of the stalls on the S. of the chancel. (8) E.E. doorway on the S. of the nave. The priest's door is probably contemporary; and both of these resemble the nave arcade, with the exception of the puzzling responds.

HEDON (the "e" is short), though situated in one of the ugliest flats in Yorkshire, and though long since fallen from its high estate, still attracts visitors from all parts of the country to view its magnificent cruciform church—the "King of Holderness." Hedon itself is a very small town, consisting chiefly of a single narrow street, paved



HEDON CHURCH, FROM THE N.



more vilely with irregular cobbles than any other place I remember in Yorkshire. Though now "the sleep of years be on her," Hedon was once of great importance; and Leland records how it was formerly insulated by the sea creeks, and how the "Shippes lay aboute the Toun." By his time the haven was "very sorely decayid"; and the creeks were "over growen with Flagges and Reades" (i. 62). "The first place a man comes at on this winding shore," says Camden (Ed. Gibson, ii. 739), "is Headon, which formerly (if we'll believe Fame that always magnifies Truth) was a very considerable place by reason of merchants and shipping. For my part I have faith enough to believe it, notwithstanding 'tis so now diminish'd, partly by reason of its being too near Hull, and partly because the Haven is block'd up and useless; that it has not the least shew of that grandeur it pretends to have had. Which may teach us, that the condition of Towns and Cities is every jot as unstable as the state and happiness of men." "Wher it had yn *Edwarde* the 3 Dayes," adds Leland, "many good Shippes and riche Marchaunts, now there be but a few Botes and no Marchauntes of any Estimation. . . . Treuth is that when *Hulle* began to flourish, *Heddon* decayed." If Hedon, however, was early in decaying, it was also late in blossoming. The place is not entered in Domesday, and even its single surviving church is still—or was lately—"appendant" to *Preston*, in a way not easy to understand. In Leland's time there were three "Paroche Chirchis in Tyme of Mynde: but now ther is but one of S. Augustine: but that is very fair." Leland also mentions the ruins, not far from the "Church

Garth," of "a Pile or Castelle that was sometymer ther for a Defence of the Toun"; but of this nothing more seems to be known. Hedon is still a corporate town, and possesses among its civic insignia what is supposed to be the oldest mace in England.

The church of St Augustine (*Open*)—the "King of Holderness"—will perhaps be reckoned the finest purely parish church in the whole of the E. Riding. Less large than Holy Trinity, *Hull*; less uniform and complete than *Patrington*; less interesting, perhaps, than St Mary's, *Beverley*, it yet manages to combine, even in its present mutilated condition, more dignity and beauty than is separately to be found in any of these beautiful, or dignified, churches. The plan is cruciform, with a central tower; but only the nave retains its aisles. Formerly the transepts had an aisle to the E., and the chancel an aisle upon the S. The Dec. nave consists of five bays, but these are apparently of two different periods. In the four E. bays the tracery of the windows is reticulated, and may "probably be said to be unsurpassed in beauty of proportion, purity of design, and excellence of details, by any three light window in the kingdom" (Sharpe's "Decorated Window Tracery").¹ In the bay to the W. the tracery is much later, and approximates more nearly to Flamboyant. Notice the N. and S. doorways, in the second bay from the W., with the delightful little lozenge windows above them. The N. doorway is exceedingly beautiful outside, but that to the S. is less striking. Notice also the remarkable series of corbels along

¹ The design of the W. window is new (XI. A.A.S.R. xc.).

the N. and S. walls of the aisles at a level above the springing of the heads of the windows. Their meaning is certainly puzzling. Above each of the eight piers, on the face towards the nave, is a shield with a device, or a coat-of-arms. Above each arch is a two-light clerestory window, but these are in no way remarkable. The font is enormous, and remarkably fine, though less striking than that at Holy Trinity, *Hull*, to which it bears a very close resemblance. In this case, however, the central shaft is octagonal, whilst the eight side shafts have disappeared. Note among the ornaments of its sixteen faces, the Sacred Monogram, the Tudor Rose, the grinning leopard's head of De la Pole, and the same plain Latin Cross that is found with some frequency at Holy Trinity, *Hull*. At the W. end of the N. aisle is an interesting collection of fragments—*i.e.* a much mutilated recumbent effigy—assigned to the time of Henry VII. (VI. *Rel.*, N.S., 132); a large, broken cross fleury, with a fructed stem; and two broken stone coffins.

The N. and S. transepts are E.E., but perhaps very early in the style. At any rate the two blocked arches on the E., by which they once respectively opened to the chapels, or aisles, that are now destroyed, have a very Trans. appearance. Notice in particular the remarkable capitals of the central pier and of the S. respond of the arcade in the S. transept. Both these transepts have a curious clerestory, partly pierced with lancets and partly blind—in places it resembles a triforium. In the N. transept, moreover, in the S.W. angle, this clerestory is further replaced by a strange wooden gallery, supported on two huge brackets. The ends of

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the transepts, as now restored, consist chiefly of tiers of lancets, but in the great S. gable the lancets are replaced by a rose window, which was apparently erected by Street when he rebuilt this front in 1867 (VI. *Rel.*, N.S., 131). Previous to that date, as may be seen from Dade's print of the S. side of the church, dated 1784, and reproduced in VI. *Rel.*, N.S., 130, the roof of the S. transept had been flattened; the space above the doorway, and between the E.E. buttresses, had been entirely filled up by a huge five-light Perp. window; and the sky-line had been finished by brick battlements. In similar fashion, as appears from the print (c. 1841) of the N. side of the church in Poulson (ii. 168), the front of the N. transept had been barbarously shorn of its two upper tiers of lancets. The S. transept, in fact, presented an appearance not altogether unsuggestive of the transept fronts of St Albans Abbey, before they were remodelled by Lord Grimthorpe. Notice in the N. transept: (1) Large Dec. niche in the W. wall. (2) Beautiful niche in the E. wall, between the blocked arcade and the N. front. (3) Slab on floor, with matrices of a man, woman, and four corner emblems.

The noble tower is known to have been erected in the early half of the 15th century, when John Skinner, of Westgate, Hedon, by his will dated 1428, bequeathed 40s. "fabrice novi Campanil de Hedon" (VI. *Rel.*, N.S., 131 n.). Mr Street was of opinion that the old E.E. tower arches are probably still in existence above their Perp. successors (XLVIII. *Archæologia*, 196). Externally the tower is in two great stages, each of which has two windows on each face, though the windows of the lower stage are blind. Above all is a beautiful open-

work parapet, with sixteen crocketed pinnacles. Notice the curious corbel bracket, formed of a head, on the S.E. pier, inside.

The chancel is exquisite E.E., with a clerestory resembling that of the transepts—only three arches on the N. are pierced; only two on the S. Immediately to the E. of the tower, on either side, is a blocked arch that formerly led to the vanished chapels of the transepts. To the E., again, of this, on the S. side, are two good, blocked E.E. arches that once communicated with the destroyed S. aisle. Opposite, on the N. of the chancel, is an E.E. arcade of three blind arches. The E. window is an ugly Perp. insertion, yet not without features of interest. “This window was one of a class which was common in the fifteenth century in Yorkshire. Examples of it are to be seen at Beverley and York minsters. The peculiarity consists in the addition of monials and traceries set in a line with the inside face of the wall. The E. window here was certainly originally designed to be so constructed, though, if the design was ever completely carried out, the whole of the inner tracery has disappeared, leaving only the monials which were intended for its support” (XLVIII. *Archæologia*, 195). Notice in the chancel: (1) Aumbrey and trefoiled piscina. (2) To W. of these—Perp. doorway into vestry. (3) To W. again of this—E.E. sedile, or fragment of wall arcade. Perhaps the rest of the sedilia have been destroyed to make way for the doorway to the vestry, on either side of which are two coats-of-arms? — on the dexter side; Hedon, on the sinister.

The vestry itself is Perp. on the E. and S., but the N. and W. walls are E.E. The W. wall, in fact, is the single remnant of the former chapel, or

aisle, on the S. of the choir. Its side towards the vestry is beautifully ornamented with an exquisite, though mutilated, E.E. wall arcade—so beautifully, in fact, that it is difficult to believe that this was ever intended for an outside wall. It is possible, of course, that a 13th century vestry has here been destroyed to make way for a degenerate successor.

Helperthorpe (5 m. S. of *Weaverthorpe*) has a beautiful modern Dec. church, with a modern cross and stone lych gate on the S. of the churchyard.

HEMINGBROUGH ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E.). The noble old church, formerly collegiate, is one of the finest and most interesting in Yorkshire; and its tall stone spire (120 ft.¹)—so tall, in fact, in relation to the tower (60 ft.) that supports it, that some have not hesitated to call it a deformity—is conspicuous for many miles away, on a clear summer day, over the teeming corn-fields of the level Vale of York. The “College of the Blessed Mary of Hemmyngburgh” was founded by the Prior and Convent of Durham for a Provost, three Prebendaries, six Vicars, and six Clerks, in 1426 (Dugd., vi. 1375). This body was dissolved at the Reformation; and the last Provost was William Whitehead, who received a pension of £13, 14s. 6d. (Willis, ii. 273). In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the college was valued at £36, 1s. od. (v. 139). “The parish of Hemingbrough was the last in the north to which the collegiate system was applied” (Burton, 66).

Hemingbrough church was a structure of importance even before it was made collegiate. Its length

¹ All measurements are taken from Burton’s “History and Antiquities of Hemingbrough.”



HEMINGBOROUGH CHURCH

from E. to W. (148 ft.), and the breadth of its transepts (86 ft.), were both of them fixed before that event. Only the N. aisle of the nave,¹ in fact, the S. aisle of the choir, and the chantry chapel to the N. of the chancel, can possibly be claimed as post-collegiate. The oldest existing part of the building is the two E. bays of the nave arcades, both of which are Trans. The two bays to the W. are early Dec., as well as the W. wall, the S. wall of the aisle, and the S. porch (14). The Perp. N. aisle is a trifle broader than the nave itself. The floor in the Dec. part of the nave is raised by two steps above the floor to the E. of it. The clerestory windows are Perp. The arches of the tower are also early Dec., as well as the N. and S. transepts. The N. transept, rather curiously, possesses a west aisle, the proportions of which have been quite destroyed by the addition of the clumsy N. aisle to the nave. The heads of two blocked windows—Dec., no doubt—may still be traced in the E. wall. In the S. transept, on the contrary, the Dec. windows remain, with the exception of one that was blocked and mutilated to make way for the Tudor arch to the choir aisle. In both these transepts, just as in the nave, a Perp. clerestory has been added at a later date; but the plate line of the earlier roofs may still be traced on the tower. The clerestory of the transept, however, is larger than that of the nave. The chancel also was originally Dec., and a single plain window still remains on the N. of the Sanctuary, with a

¹ Perhaps not even the N. aisle of the nave, supposing that this was built at once in accordance with the bequest contained in the will of William de Hemingbrough, who died in 1410 (Burton, 17).

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second, though blocked, to the W. The contemporary E. window is rather unusual, consisting of five cusped lights. The chapel to the S. is separated from the chancel by an arcade of four-centred arches. The capitals of the piers have remarkable carving, but the capitals of the responds are plain. The windows of this chapel are late Perp., and evidently contemporary with the arcade. The chancel possesses no clerestory. On the N. of the chancel is a chantry chapel, with two very late Perp. arches that communicate with the chancel and the N. transept. Thomas Babthorpe, by his will dated 1478-9, desired that masses should be said in this chapel for the souls of his father and brother, who fell at St Albans in 1455. "It is probable that the chapel was erected in their memory" (18). To the E. of this, again, is a vestry, the lower part of which is Dec. (14). The lofty spire is Perp., and "is indeed a crown of beauty. Each course of stones is about two feet in depth by eight inches thick, and has been cleverly dowelled with molten lead upwards to the top, for the reception of which every stone has been carefully perforated with brace and bit. . . . On a hollow moulding on the outside of the tower is a succession of tuns, great and small. We have here, probably, a play upon Prior Wessington's name. The tuns are washing tuns or tubs. In certain districts of the counties of Durham and York you still hear the word *wesh* more frequently used than wash" (17, 18).

One of the glories of Hemingbrough church is, no doubt, its interesting woodwork. (1) Between the chancel and the S. chapel is a Perp. screen, along the upper part of which there was formerly

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visible, in 1750: *Orate pro anima Johannis*¹ *benefactoris hujus ecclesie* (25). Only the last three words were visible at the time of Burton. (2) Between the chancel and the N. chantrey chapel is a second Perp. screen. The rood-screen itself has vanished; but the entrance remains to the stair that led to it on the S.E. face of the N.E. tower pier. Formerly, it seems, the entrance to the stair was placed on the N.W. face (25). The door which gave access from the top of the stair to the loft may still be seen. (3) Nine stalls remain on the S. of the chancel; eight on the N.—most, at anyrate, are Perp., and a few exhibit poppy-heads. Next should be noticed (4) the restored bench ends in the nave, by far the most interesting of the whole collection. One of these has the head of a (?) clown, with a dragon below; a second, a grotesque head with the bust of a youth; a third the arms of Babthorpe (a chevron between three crescents) and ?——; a fourth, the initials P. (?) I. (5) The coats of Babthorpe and ?—— occur again on a collection of fragments in the N. chantrey chapel. (6) Lastly, four panels of grotesque carving (dragons, etc.) are preserved in the vestry.

The church contains numerous other small points of interest: (1) Piscina and aumbrey in the E. wall of the N. transept. (2) Mutilated “Memento Mori” in the Babthorpe Chantrey—a rude stone figure in an opened shroud (cf. Haxey’s tomb in York Minster). (3) Also in the chantrey—stone Credence Table, or stand for Easter Sepulchre against the E. wall. If properly assigned to the middle of the 14th century, it has obviously

¹ Probably, as Burton suggests (25), John West, if the adjoining chapel be really the site of his chantrey.

been moved from some other place (19). (4) Bracket on N. chancel wall. (5) On chancel floor: matrix of very fine brass—probably of a priest (? Provost John Radburn, d. 1428 (32)), also (6) stone with a mutilated border inscription (? Provost Marshall, d. 1531 (32)). (7) Piscina and bracket in S. chancel chapel—belonging perhaps to the chantry of St Mary, founded by John West in 1529 (21). In the S. transept: (8) Bracket on E. wall, between the arches of the tower and the chancel aisle. (9) Broken piscina, aumbrey, and four corbels above (? for a reredos) at the S.E. corner. (10) Stone bench against the S. and W. walls. (11) At the W. end of the S. nave aisle is a fine Trans. font. Notice how two of the shafts of the arcade are crowded together by mistake. (12) Blocked N. door to nave with (13) stoup to the E. of it, inside. (14) Under the tower: slab with a floreated cross and a sword.

Heslerton, E. ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E.), has an exquisite modern E.E. church (*Open*) by Street, with an apsidal vaulted choir, a W. narthex porch, and a baptistery at the S.W. corner of the nave. The upper stage of the tower—the basement of which forms a kind of N. transept—is octagonal, and is adorned with the statues of the “Four Latin Fathers” originally designed for Bristol Cathedral (XIV. A.A.S.R. xxviii.).

Heslerton, W. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.). The nave and aisle (N.) of the church (*Open*) are mostly new, but a fragment of a floriated cross may be seen in the W. wall. The chancel is old E.E.; and contains, on the N. of the Sacarium, a beautiful niche with a crocketed gable and finial, and a carving of Christ and the Virgin. The altar-tomb below exhibits

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no heraldry, and was possibly meant for an Easter Sepulchre. Notice the piscina in the chancel. Notice also the tablet on the S. wall of the nave to the memory of Sir Christopher Sykes, of Sledmere, Bart. (d. 1801). “. . . Whoever now traverses the wolds of Yorkshire, and contrasts their present appearance with what they were, cannot but extol the name of Sykes.”

HESSLE is now quite suburban to *Hull*, from which it is four miles distant, but traces remain of the old country village among masses of modern villas. The church (*Open*) is a large and handsome structure, though greatly rebuilt and enlarged. The nave arcades are E.E., but the arches on the S. have much the more elaborate mouldings. The clerestory above is Perp., as is also the tower—with its tall octagonal spire—and apparently the chapel on the S. of the chancel. The chapel on the N. is separated from the choir by a rich E.E. arcade. Notice: (1) Traces of old wall painting on the capitals of the two columns and the W. respond in each of the nave arcades. (2) At the N.E. corner of the S. chancel chapel—fragments of Norm. zigzag. (3) At the S.E. corner of this chapel—Perp. window immediately over another. It is supposed that this curious arrangement is indicative of a former priest's chamber. (4) Extremely beautiful E.E. doorway on the S. of the nave, with mouldings of typical depth and richness.

Hilston (5 m. N.W. from *Withernsea*). The rebuilt church is E.E. Its predecessor is described by Poulson, who prints a small engraving of it (ii. 58), as “one of the smallest parish churches in Holderness; being only nineteen paces long, by six

or seven paces broad" (ii. 82). Two Norm. doorways from this humble structure are preserved in the present building. That on the N. has three orders of chevrons; that on the S. is plain.

A third of a mile to the N.W. of Hilston church, on a low, green, roughly circular knoll, is the curious brick structure sometimes known as "Admiral Stor's Mount." Over the doorway is the date 1750.

HOLDERNESS is the name of the district—comprising roughly almost the whole of the E. Riding to the E. of the *Wolds*—which constituted the princely fee granted by the Conqueror to his follower, Drogo de Brevere. It appears indeed from Domesday that the district, as now understood, dates from the grant in question, for previous to the Conquest the land had been apportioned among forty or more different holders, among whom may be mentioned Earl Morcar, with about five manors, and Ulf, with more than half a dozen. The country, however, to the E. of the *Wolds* had doubtless been loosely known by this name for long generations—Holderness, in fact, is obviously Hold-deira-ness, the low-lying portion of Deira (in opposition to the Wold country) that ran out into the sea in a "ness," or headland. "A certain Monk," in fact, according to Camden, calls it "Cava Deira." Canon Isaac Taylor, however, says that it means "the wooded promontory of Deira." The present "Country of Holdernes," as Leland says quaintly (i. 63), "is thus excludid." On the S. it is bordered by the *Humber* from the mouth of the *Hull* to *Spurn Head*; thence on the E. by the "Ocean Se" to the mouth of the Earl's Dike between *Fraisthorpe* and *Barmston*;

HOLME-UPON-SPALDINGMOOR

thence on the N.W. by an artificial line to the bridge over the beck at *Frodingham*; and finally on the W. by the *Frodingham* beck and the course of the *Hull* till we come back again to the *Humber*. Holderness, though certainly inclined to be flat, is characteristic and intensely rural. Drayton represents the E. Riding as boasting:

“Rich Holderness I have, excelling for her grain.”
(*Polyolbion*, Song, XXVIII.)

Chaucer, in his “*Somnours Tale*,” is less complimentary:

“Lordinges, ther is in Yorkshire, as I gesse,
A mersshy contree called Hol’dernesse.”

Holmpton (3 m. S.E.S. of *Withernsea*) has a modern yellow brick church (*Open*). There is absolutely nothing to see inside, except an old, plain, circular font. It is probably Trans., or possibly E.E.

HOLME-UPON-SPALDINGMOOR ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. of *Everingham*). This church, in the writer’s judgment, is more beautifully placed than any other building in the Riding, crowning, as it does, the crest of a bold island of hill rising by itself in the dead level of the marsh, and completely detached by an interval of almost four miles from the neighbouring escarpment of the *Wolds*. “*Holme*,” of course, means an island; and the former character of Spalding Moor, though long since drained, may be gathered from Leland’s description of the adjoining Walling Fen—“From Northcave to Scalby a 3 Miles, al by low Marsch and Medow Ground. . . . This Fenne is comunely caullid Waullyng Feene: and hath many Carres of Waters in it: and is so bigge that a 58 Villages ly in and butting of it. . . .

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The Fenne is 16 Miles in Cumpace" (i. 52). The village lies at the W. base of the hill, and here must be got the key of the church. This word of caution is necessary; for to the traveller coming from *Market Weighton* there is an obvious and tempting short cut on the left, just beyond the fourteenth milestone from Selby, on climbing up which he will find the church locked, and no sign of human habitation immediately in sight, but only a ruined cottage. The writer has to confess that this was his own misfortune; and that the rapidly falling twilight of an October evening compelled him to desist from further effort at obtaining the key, thus limiting to the exterior his inspection of this fine old church. The best feature is the noble Perp. tower, the light open parapet of which recalls the E. end of York Minster. Above the W. window is a niche with a statue—perhaps the figure described by Allen (ii. 240) as "the effigy of a man seated; he has a crown, and in his lap is a piece of linen with three human figures in it." (Cf., probably, the Percy tomb at *Beverley* and *Bainton*.) At the W. end of the N. nave aisle is a blocked window that looks E.E., but the rest of the exterior apparently is Dec. or Perp. Notice the blocked, plain, rectangular "low-side" window in the normal position.

To the S. of the churchyard, in a meadow whose broken surface bears abundant indication of what was probably the site of the original village, are the charred remains of the ancient beacon, which formerly gave name to this division of the Wapentake (cf. page 3). It is scarcely necessary to add that the summit of the hill commands a magnificent view in all directions, though somewhat impeded

towards the W. by the density of the timber that here decks it.

Between the church and the village is the park of Holme Hall, where was formerly the home of the noted Royalist, Sir Marmaduke Langdale (1598-1661), who was created a peer by Charles II. at Bruges in 1658. Notwithstanding that he had neglected, when Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1640, to levy the sum of £12,000 imposed upon the county as Ship Money (C.S.P. Domestic, *sub anno*, p. 222), he afterwards adhered to the party of the king and fought for his master at Corbridge, Marston Moor, Naseby, and Sherburn (D.N.B.).

Holme-on-the-Wolds ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. of *Middleton-on-the-Wolds*). There remains now only the diminutive chancel of the ancient parish church, in which service is said to be read once a month. The E. window is Dec., and contains in its head a few old fragments of coloured glass. The internal hood above this window is composed of Norm. chevrons, and other Norm. stones are built in elsewhere. In the E. exterior wall is a small incised cross fleury. Built into the present W. end are three remarkable bits of sculpture. The centre one of these consists of two much mutilated figures. To the N. is a group the meaning of which can only be guessed at. The seated figure in the middle, with a sword in the right hand, is possibly Our Lord in judgment; the figure to the left of His head, apparently covering his face with his hands, is perhaps a guilty soul; the carving like a dragon, to His right, is probably meant for the devil. To the S., again, of the central fragment is a statue of St Peter. These carvings are perhaps late Norm.

HORNSEA (formerly, Haraney = hare island (Taylor, 320)) consists of an ancient inland village, and a cluster of villas and lodging-houses springing up on the shore. The watering-place portion is sufficiently unsophisticated, but strikes one as a much more agreeable place of residence than its only other *Holderness* rival—*Withernsea*. The tower, and perhaps the nave arcades, of the church (*Open*) are Dec.; the chancel and the clerestories of the nave are Perp. That the clerestories are later than the tower is shown by the plate line of the former roof. The piers throughout the church are without capitals. Some of the aisle windows consist of two lancets grouped under a common head, but they hardly strike one as E.E. The tower is built inside the aisles, to which it opens on the N. and S. by very low arches without capitals. It was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was ruinous in 1695, and the inhabitants were then unable to repair it (Gibson, ii. 748). Finally it fell in 1733 (Poul., i. 329). Gough, in his additions to Camden (iii. 77), mentions the inscription "in the toun" which is sometimes said to have been "inscribed on the steeple," and is printed thus by Poulson (i. 332) :

"Hornsea steeple, when I built thee,
Thou was 10 miles off Burlington,
10 miles off Beverley, and 10 miles off sea."

Poulson, who doubts the existence of the inscription, suggests that the last "10" is a clerical error for "01," but this would obviously destroy the whole point. Anyhow the exaggeration is absurd, for the present distance in a "bee-line" from Hornsea church to the sea is roughly five-eighths of a mile, and it is extravagant to suppose

that nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of coast have been lost within living memory, even on the perishing shore of *Holderness*. The chancel is ornamented by a very unusual shallow arcade, containing the pier arches, a strip of blank wall above—where one would expect to find a triforium—and the clerestory. The furthest bay to the E., however, projects beyond the end of the aisles, and is pierced by huge Perp. windows, filling the space from top to bottom. On the S. side of the S. nave aisle is a blocked arch, which has no doubt led to a vanished chapel. Under the chancel is a small crypt, with a window to the E. This is said to have been used for smuggling; and it is stated in a letter printed by Poulson that the parish clerk was concealing prohibited goods here on the night of 23 December, 1732, when the church was unroofed by a hurricane. “The parish clerk was suddenly afflicted with a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of his speech, and confined him to his bed some months before his death” (i. 332). Notice: (1) On S. side of the chancel—patched alabaster altar-tomb, which has been decorated with plain shields in quatrefoils, which themselves are enclosed in circles. The slab at the top has been frightfully mutilated by people cutting their initials on it, and even the outline of their boots! The inscription has almost gone, but a few words were deciphered by Poulson (i. 330): “*Hic iacet Magister Antonius de . . .*” This is no doubt the monument of Rector Anthony St Quintin, who desired by his will to be buried in this church “between the high altar and the altar of St Mary, in a certain sepulchre before ordained for him” (Poul., i. 327). On the pier that adjoins this

tomb to the W. is an angel under a canopy. (2) At the S.E. corner of the S. chapel—wall monument, with punning inscription to William Day (d. 1616). (3) Two fine old chairs in the Sanctuary. (4) Curious little brackets that take the place of capitals on the tower arch. (5) The octagonal font is E.E. (XIII. Y.A.J. 400), with a shallow arcade of two absolutely plain arches on each face. (6) Empty niche above the S. doorway. (7) Built into the W. interior of the porch are two old carvings—apparently both of the Crucifixion, though one is greatly decayed.

At the S.W. corner of the churchyard are the three steps, the socket, and part of the shaft of an ancient cross, crowned by a modern head. This is perhaps the old Market Cross. There is another cross, also headless, in Southgate, opposite the entrance to the cemetery.

Hornsea Mere is the largest natural body of fresh water in Yorkshire—larger than Semmerwater, or Malham Tarn. According to Phillips (pp. 123, 124) there were formerly numerous lakes of this kind in *Holderness*, but these have gradually silted up, or been drained by natural causes. Hornsea Mere is not unpicturesque; and its banks, though flat, are prettily wooded. There is a description of it as it appeared in 1693 in a long letter by W. Lambert, printed with the Diary of Abraham de la Pryme (LIV. S.S. 272). “The marr,” says the writer, “is a mile and a half in length, and in one place near a mile in breadth; it is fed by the waters that run into it off the adjoining higher grounds from the north, south, and west; eastward it runs into the sea, in a ditch called the stream dike, when the clow is opened; there are

HORNSEA MERE—HOTHAM

many springs in it also; the soyl is, in some places, gravelly, in others a perfect weedy morass. The water is always fresh. It is well replenished with the best pykes, peirches, eles, and other fish; the three named the best and largest that ever I saw or tasted. I have taken pykes a yard long, and peirches sixteen inches. . . . I had almost forgot to add that there are three hills (islands we call them) in the marr, two of them, at the season of the year, are so full of tern eggs and birds as can be imagined." This abundance of fish, to which Lambert refers, led in former times to a desperate quarrel, in 1249-69, between the Abbot of *Meaux* and the Abbot of St Mary's at York, the story of which is told in the *Chronicon de Melsa* (ii. 101). Each claimed the right of fishing in a certain part of the mere, and the matter was referred to trial by combat. The duel was fought between the champions of the respective monasteries at *York*, and lasted from morn to evening. The champion of *Meaux* was gradually worsted, but the matter was ultimately compromised.

Hotham (pron. Hūtham) ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of *N. Cave*) church has been horribly "churchwardenised," but it still retains some traces of antiquity. The lower part of the tower is good masonry, and there is a kind of zigzag band round its N., W., and S. sides at a distance of some feet above the ground. The top of the tower has been rebuilt, and bears the date (?) 1789. There is also a small blocked lancet at the exterior of the W. end of the church. Notice inside: (1) Traces of blocked Norm. arch at the W. end—the head has been destroyed. (2) Fragment of coloured glass in the E. window—probably post-Gothic.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

HOWDEN is a dull and depressing little town in a flat and unlovely country, but dominated, whether seen from far or near, by the tower of its noble collegiate church. The place was once famed for its great September horse fair, but even this is declining. Howden was probably the birthplace of Roger of Hoveden, or Howden, the chronicler (d. ? 1201); and here too was born, in 1809, Thomas, afterwards Baron Ward, who gradually rose from groom and jockey to be principal minister of the Duchy of Parma (D.N.B.).

Howden Church was made collegiate some time in the 13th century—according to Leland, in 1266, by Robert, Bishop of Durham (*l. Collect.* 334); according to a statement in the Dodsworth MSS. (as printed by Dugdale vi, 1473 n. (m)), by Walter Gray, Archbishop of York (1216-1255), with the consent of the Prior and Convent of Durham. Anyhow the chapter consisted at first of five canons, but to these a sixth was added soon after, in 1279 (*Dudg.* vi, 1473 n. (n)).

The plan of the church is cruciform, but the chancel has long been in ruins. The dimensions, measured roughly, are given as follows by the late Rev. J. L. Petit (*XXV. A. J.* 181)—Length of nave internally, 107 ft. 9 in.; length of choir, 109 ft. 5 in.; total length of transept, 112 ft., 6 in. It is unfortunate that this noble church—grand even in ruin—should be encroached on so closely on all sides but one, and especially on the N., by mean little red-brick houses. The structure belongs emphatically to the category of collegiate, or minster, rather than to that of parish churches; and even yet may fairly be ranked among the five or six most important churches in Yorkshire, though the unimpassioned



HOWDEN CHURCH, FROM THE S.

HOWDEN

Leland could find nothing better to say of it than that it was "auncient and meatly faire" (i. 53). It ranks, in fact, in dignity, size, and beauty next to York, *Beverley*, Ripon, and Selby; though *Bridlington*, no doubt, would be far more beautiful, were *Bridlington* more than a mere lovely fragment. To summarise briefly, the body is Dec., with E.E. work in the transepts, a Perp. chapter-house—in ruins, and a Perp. tower. The first stage¹ of this tower, and by far the more important, was apparently commenced by Walter Skirlaugh, Bishop of Durham (1388-1405) — at any rate it bears his arms, and he left a legacy of £40 "ad fabricam campanilis ecclesiæ de Howeden" by his will dated 1403 (IV. S.S. 310). In the "History of Howden Church," published by Savage in 1799, is preserved a tradition that Skirlaugh erected this tower "about the year 1390, in the place of one which was washed down by floods" (p. 23). The top stage of the tower is supposed to date from the extreme end of the Perp. period (XXV. A.J. 185).

The W. front of the nave, though extremely simple, is a Dec. composition of remarkable beauty. Notice the exquisite open-work turrets that flank the gable of the nave and the ends of the aisles. Each of these turrets is hexagonal; but, as pointed out by Mr Petit, the turrets of the nave are differently placed from those of the aisles—"a change of position" which "gives a fine play of light and shade" (181). Notice, too, how "the ends of

¹ Not reckoning the piers and arches in the church below, and the tower itself as high as the summit of the roofs, which hardly form part of the visible tower, and are Dec. like the bulk of the building.

the aisles are finished with a horizontal line instead of either a slope or a gable" (181). The result of the contrast is singularly pleasing, yet this is perhaps the only important church front in the country in which this simple combination is observed.¹ There are no doors to the aisles. The transome in the nave window is presumably an insertion, for the window itself is good Dec. In the pediment above is a statue of Our Lord, and a statue remains in each of the buttresses that flank the termination of the nave. To the S. of this front, and actually adjoining it, is the Perp. Grammar School, which is attached to the S. aisle in exactly the same position as we find at Spalding, in Lincolnshire. The ruined E. front, as compared with the W., is much richer, but scarcely more beautiful. The pediment in this case has a window and massive finial, and the ends of the aisles are finished with a slope. There is an engraving of this front in Hutchinson's "History of Durham" (1794) (iii. 449). The remainder of the church will be considered more conveniently in attempting a survey of its interior.

The Dec. nave consists of six bays, and is covered by a modern waggon roof. Notice, against the W. wall of the tower, and above the tower arch, the "weather moulding" of an earlier roof. It is clear from this survival, either that the

¹ Except the exquisite ruined E. front of Guisbrough Priory. The noble E. end of Carlisle has a central gable and a square topped termination to the N. aisle, but the S. aisle is finished with a slope. This W. front of Howden should be contrasted with the beautiful E. front of Selby Abbey—only a few miles away, though just across the Ouse, and so in the W. Riding. Both are roughly contemporary.

plain Dec. clerestory is later than the Dec. arches below it, or else, if these two be really of one date, that earlier arcades have been altogether swept away. The windows of the aisles are arranged in pairs—the pattern of the opposite N. and S. windows being the same in each bay, but different from those of the other bays. There is no triforium. In the fourth bay from the E., on the S. side, is the door of the Dec. S. porch, which is now used as a vestry. Above this is a parvise-chamber, with a blocked door into the church. The N. door of the nave is opposite. Notice the beautiful wall arcade beneath the three W. windows. Nailed against this wall, to the S. of the entrance, are three brasses, or fragments, one above another (XI. Y.A.J. 171). The uppermost of these is part of a canopy; the middle is the figure of a knight in plate armour, assigned to c. 1480; the lower is an inscription to Peter Dolman (d. 1621). This last is a palimpsest, and exhibits at the back a portion of the figure of a civilian of c. 1520.

The transepts are apparently the earliest part of the church. Most of their work, it is true, is Dec., though earlier in the S. transept than the Dec. work of the nave; but the S. door certainly, and the N. door probably, are said to be E.E. (XXV. A.J. 187). The S. transept consists of three bays, and contains many objects of interest. (1) On a bracket against the S.W. tower pier—Carving of the Annunciation. (2) Against the S.E. tower pier—(?) altar-tomb set diagonally. Round the sides of this monument are eight coats-of-arms—on the S.E. face, the shield of Saltmarsh.¹ Above this tomb is the large figure of a

¹ For the Saltmarsh family see under *Laxton*.

(?) priest, which obviously does not belong to it. Hutchinson conjectures that this is possibly the effigy of Prebend John de Metham (c. 1347), and identical with the "man, with his crown shaven," mentioned in an ancient MS. of 1670 (iii. 463). (3) On the floor—large slab, with the matrices of a kneeling man and woman (with scrolls from their mouths); of four coats-of-arms, etc. (4) Large slab, with matrix of inscription. (5) Small slab, with matrices. (6) Slab to Henrietta Maria Saltmarsh (d. 1732). (7) Alabaster slab, like those at *Eastrington*, representing a knight in plate armour, and the arms of Saltmarsh. Round the edge is an inscription to John Saltmarsh (d. 1530), (IX. Y.A.J. 398). (8) Relief cross fleury, with inscription at side. Perhaps this is the stone mentioned in IX. Y.A.J., at p. 398: *H(ic) requi[escunt v]icera Walt(er)i Kirkha(m), quo(n)da(m) Dunelmie(nsi)s Epi(scopi). Ora[te].* . . . Bishop John Kirkham died at Howden in 1260, and was buried at Durham (Greystanes, *Scriptores Tres*, 44). "The viscera would probably be removed that the body might be embalmed." This slab was apparently mistaken by Leland for the stone of Bishop Skirlaugh¹ (i. 53). To the E. of this transept, and separated from it by an arcade of two arches, is the so-called Saltmarshes Chapel—originally, perhaps, two separate chantries belonging to the families of Saltmarshes and Metham (Hutchinson, iii. 460). Altogether it has three piscinas—two in the S., and one in the E. wall. Apparently this chapel once opened

¹ "It apperith by Inscription of a very fair Stone *varii Marmoris* that the Bowelles of *Walter Skerlaw*, Bishop of *Dirham*, were biried in *Howden Chirch*."

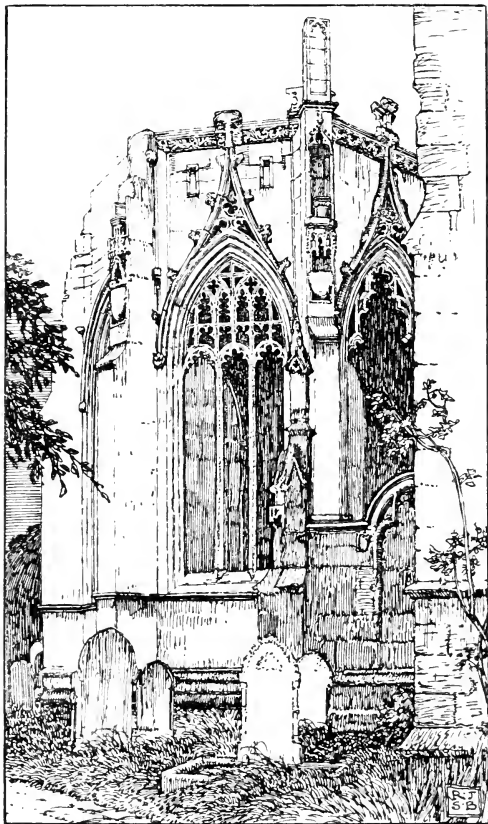
HOWDEN

to the choir aisle by two arches, traces of which remain. (1) Embedded in this N. wall is a crocketed, ogee-headed recess, with niches above it on either side, and the arms of Metham (*dexter*) and Hamelton (*sinister*). Partly in this recess, and partly projecting, are now two figures of a man and woman—the knight in chain armour, and with flowing locks. His shield once bore the arms of Metham (Gough, Sep. Mon., i. 175). Both man and woman have broken canopies at their heads. If these figures really belong to this niche they possibly commemorate John Metham and his wife, Sybell Hamelton (XVI. H.S. 204). It would seem, however, from the description in Gough,¹ that in his day these figures did not occupy this niche, but were placed on an altar-tomb in the area of the chapel. Built into the wall above this niche are a number of fragments, including the head of a rich canopy. (2) In the centre of the chapel is an altar-tomb, with six small figures on its N. and S. sides respectively. On the top is a recumbent effigy, in chain armour. The shield bears the arms of Saltmarsh, and the tunic a *sémée* of cinquefoils and crosses crosslet. The N. transept also has possessed an E. chapel, or chapels, the two blocked Dec. arches of which may still be detected outside. The former rood-screen (now used as a reredos) stretches across the whole width of the entrance to the

¹ Gough refers separately to the figures now in question, and to the "flowered arch . . . sided by Metham and a spread eagle debruised by a bend" on the *south* (*sic* ? north) side of the chapel. Hutchinson's account (iii. 460, etc.) is sufficiently confused, but it seems at least clear that the niche was then empty; and he conjectures that its former occupant was the figure of a priest now placed in the S. transept.

chancel and its aisles. It is obviously late Perp., as shown by its much depressed arches.

To examine the beautiful chancel—or what remains of it—the key must be got from the sexton. The outer walls remain perfect with the exception of three bays of the N. aisle, which are ruined to the base of the windows; but all within is an empty shell save for the bases of two piers—one in each arcade. Yet enough remains to reconstruct mentally the design of this, the most beautiful part of the church. The building is Dec., but far more elaborate and ornamental than the rather severe Dec. of the nave. Here again there was no triforium; and here too there remains, above the E. arch of the tower, the plate line of the roof of an earlier choir. The W. responds of the two vanished arcades should also be carefully studied. At a certain height they have plain bell capitals; but the shafts have been singularly raised above these for another two or three feet, and then crowned with richly carved capitals. Here then are traces of the earlier arcades which were crowned by the earlier roof. Only two windows—one on each side—retain their late Dec. tracery. The pattern, however, of the side windows of the aisles has apparently been uniform throughout. Of the tracery of the E. window sufficient remains for conjectural reconstruction, and this has been done by Mr E. Sharpe in his “Architectural Parallels” (Pl. 34 A). Placed against the E. wall is a late cross fleury in high relief, with a remarkable base—rare, or unique—formed by a canopied figure. On the floor of the S. aisle is a broken floreated cross, with chalice, missal, and inscription at bottom: *Hic iacet Job[annes] [Cobe, Cap(ellanus) Cantar(ii)*



THE CHAPTER HOUSE, HOWDEN CHURCH

HOWDEN

*S(an)c(t)i Tho(m)e, M(arty)ris, q(u)i obiit i
[n] ff[est]o ejusde[m] A(nn)o Do(min)i
MCCCCLXVII. Cui(us) a(n)i(m)e p(ro)-
piciet(ur) De(us) (IX. Y.A.J. 398).*¹ The
stone has been used as a palimpsest for a later vicar,
Richard Cotton (or Coulton) d. 1726 (Hutchinson
iii. 455). The lovely ruined Chapter-House,
on the S. of the chancel, is reached by an ogee-
headed doorway, with canopied niches on either
side, in the fourth bay from the W. This gives
access to a short vaulted Perp. passage, to the E.
of which is a small chantry, with a piscina; to the
W., a newel staircase, by which we ascend to a
diminutive chamber above. The octagonal Chapter-
House is Perp., so early in character as to be almost
Dec. (XXV. A.J. 184). Each bay has a three-
light window; and each, except the entrance bay,
has an arcade of four ogee arches, with a stone
bench at the bottom. The entrance bay itself has
an ogee-headed doorway, with a blind ogee arch
on each side of it, and above this door the lower
half of the window is blocked by rich tabernacle
work, the images of which have been destroyed.
The roof has evidently been vaulted. All this
beautiful work, one is sorry to add, is rapidly
crumbling to ruin, and on the occasion of the
writer's visit (August 6, 1903) some horrible
Vandal had newly cut his name, or initials, on the
stone! Part of the church, moreover, has fallen
since the date last mentioned. All these eastern
portions of Howden church, in fact, are the victims
of a scandalous neglect, though the writer does not

¹ My own note goes only to "Joh[annes]." Possibly this is due to subsequent destruction, or possibly to my own carelessness in transcribing.

doubt that everything is now done for them that can well be done in a poor and sparsely populated parish, and under successive governments which care less than nothing for the preservation of their ancient monuments. "The choir," says Gent, writing in c. 1731, "fell down not many years ago." It is small consolation that it was not deliberately destroyed like the choir and transepts of Bridlington Priory! "But in the wicked usurper's time," he continues, "the inner part was miserably rent to pieces; its comely, tuneful, and melodious organ pulled down; some of the vile miscreants, his soldiers, carrying the pipes, and scornfully striving to tone them, as they proceeded towards Wressle, two miles from that place" (Ripon, 57).

Howden contains very little else of interest. The Bishop-Princes of Durham had here a palace, or manor-house, of which there are still some slight remains (VIII. A.A.S.R. 295; IX. Y.A.J. 384). When first this was built is not known; but it is certain the building was largely improved by Bishop Skirlaw, c. 1388-1406. There is still a block of Perp. buildings in a private garden to the E. of the present Vicarage, which exhibits the arms of this prelate. In the Vicarage garden is a second fragment, consisting of a depressed gateway, with the mutilated arms of Cardinal Langley (1406-1427). In the Market Place are the relics of a cross; and fragments of a second cross remain just outside the town, at the junction of the lanes to Knedlington and Howden Dyke. From the Market Place, it should be added, there is a really charming view of the beautiful gable of the shattered E. end of the church, grouped with the dingy old red-brick houses.

HOWDENSHERE—THE HULL

Howdenshire is the name of a Wapentake—it is also the name of a modern Parliamentary division of much more extended area. With this modern Howdenshire—the mere creature of yesterday—we need not concern ourselves further; of the ancient Howdenshire the origin, in its present form, is apparently to be sought in the grant made by the Conqueror to the Bishop-Prince of Durham. Formerly the land had belonged to the Confessor, and afterwards to Harold; but “we have no knowledge of its being then marked off with the exact boundaries of his [the Conqueror’s] grant” (XI. Y.A.J. 362). “It may seem not impossible that the original name of the sub-division immediately above the township was scir or shire, a term of various application” (Stubbs, “Constitutional History,” i. 100).

Huggate ($3\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.W.S. of *Sledmere*) is a charmingly picturesque village, deep in the heart of the *Wolds*. In the neighbourhood are the famous Huggate Dikes—probably British entrenchments (II. E.R.A.S.T. 12). The chancel arch and nave arcade of the church are Norm., or Trans., with Perp. clerestories. The tower is Dec., or Perp., and is surmounted by a stone spire. The upper two-thirds of this appear to be of different masonry from the portion below; and its angles are finished with ribs that are broken with bosses at intervals. Notice: (1) Rood-loft door on the N. of the chancel arch. (2) Two little windows above the chancel arch, perhaps to light the rood loft. (3) Very unusual font—Dec., or Perp.

The *Hull* rises in a number of spreading fingers—clear chalk trout streams of typical character—on the gentle E. slopes of the *Wolds* behind

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Driffield. Lower down it becomes the W. boundary of *Holderness*, and a stream of ineffable dullness. Its length, measured roughly to its junction with the *Humber* at *Hull*, is a matter of 20 miles. In Leland's day it was crossed by a "Bridge of Tymbre" at *Frodingham*—"the only Bridge on Hulle Water" (i. 63). The river is navigable by means of cuts to *Driffield*, with short branches to *Leven* and *Beverley*.

HULL. See *Kingston-upon-Hull*.

The HUMBER is rightly claimed by Camden "as certainly the largest æstuary in Britain" (Gough, iii. 13). Other river mouths, which appear, perhaps, at the first glance more imposing—the estuary of the Thames, or the Bristol Channel—are more properly bays of the sea. The Humber, on the contrary, looks really like the river that it is called on both ancient (Speed, 1610; Morden, c. 1704) and modern maps. The distinction, perhaps, is not very logical, and must not be pressed too closely. No one disputes that the estuary is rightly identified with the "Αβου ποτ[αμου] ἐκβολαι of Ptolemy (*Mon. Hist. Brit.*, xiii.)—some, indeed, suppose that the very name re-appears in the modern "Humber." Nor is it very difficult to trace in Αβοϛ the British Aber, a river-mouth or confluence. Harrison has another explanation—"yet are we contented to call it," he tells us, "Humber of Humbrus or Vnar, a king of the Scythians, who inuaded this Isle in the time of Loerinus, thinking to make himselfe monarch of the same" (Holinshed, Ed. 1807, i. 156). Humbrus was drowned; but Drayton (*Polyolbion*, Song xxviii.) assures us that his dignity was not prejudiced by the manner of his death—

THE HUMBER—HUNMANBY

“So his great name receives no prejudice thereby;
For as he was a king, so know ye all that I
Am king of all the floods, that north of Trent do flow.”

The prettiest scenery on the Humber is to the W. of the *Hull*, where the *Wolds* raise their low wooded brow on the N., and the Lincolnshire coast is pleasantly varied by the line of low hill in the neighbourhood of Alkborough.

Humbledon ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. of *Hedon*). The nave arcades and chancel are E.E.; the clerestories and rubble tower are Dec., or Perp. The present chancel windows are a curious “hotch-pot”—E.E., Dec., Perp., and Debased. The windows of the aisles are Perp. The S. nave aisle is prolonged towards the E. so as to form what is now a Perp. vestry, but was formerly, doubtless, a chantry chapel. The stair to the tower—which is built inside the church—is as curious in its way as the Norm. staircase at *Kirkburn*. At the S.E. angle, on the E. face of the S. pier of the tower arch, is a huge semi-circular projection from the ground very nearly to the roof. At the top of this is a passage through the thickness of the pier and the ascent is then continued by means of another semi-circular turret, supported on a bracket on the S. interior face of the tower. Notice: (1) Towards the E. end of the N. aisle—17th century bust: Effigies Gulielmi de Scarbrough. (2) Old octagonal font. (3) Blocked door on S. exterior of chancel. (4) Old finial cross on the E. gable of the chancel.

HUNMANBY was once a little market-town, and is now a considerable village, with a number of white-washed houses, and the pedestal and shaft of an ancient cross on the picturesque village green. The church (*Open*) is approached from the S. by

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

an imposing modern lych-gate. The lower stage of the W. tower is Norm., but the upper Perp. The nave arcade (N.) is E.E., but all the windows of the nave and aisles are Dec.—new, or restored. Round the walls of the nave are painted sixteen coats of arms, with the names of their bearers above them. In Bigland's time (1812) there were only eleven "subscribed with the names of ancient lords of the place"—but the first of these was illegible. Notice: (1) Norm. chancel arch. (2) Monument on N. of chancel—a female figure with an urn—to various members of the Osbaldeston family. It was erected c. 1770 from designs by the Fishers of York. (3) Tomb niche in S. wall of nave. (4) Stone against N. wall of nave to John Osbaldeston (d. 1694). (5) By the side of the last—slab with cross fleury. (6) Brass plate near the reading desk to Christopher Littell (d. 1682), a former vicar. Built into the N. wall of the nave externally are at least six fragments of crosses fleury, and a cross head that is possibly Sax. On the E. side of the S. porch is an old plain circular font—also a broken stone coffin.

The Lancashire family of Osbaldeston—or at any rate a branch of it—appears to have been settled at Hunmanby at least as early as c. 1639 (XXXVI. S.S. 83)—they are not given among Yorkshire families in Flower's Visitation in 1563-4 (XVI. H.S.).

Hutton Cranswick ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.) consists of two separate villages, with the parish church (*Open*) at Hutton. The W. tower is Perp., and the nave arcades are E.E. It is noteworthy, however, that the central pier on each side is a double respond, suggesting that the church has been lengthened

HUTTON CRANSWICK—KEYINGHAM

towards the W. It is possible, accordingly, that the two W. pairs of arches are really later than the 13th century, though assimilated in style. The chancel arch has "dog-tooth" moulding on the capitals, and a "dog-tooth" string-course on each side to the walls. All the windows are Perp. The S. door is Norm., with zig-zag ornament and cushion capitals, but most of the work is restoration. Built into the outside walls are a number of fragments—beak-heads, "dog-tooth," and bits of incised slabs. Two of these last have portions of black-letter inscription, which the writer was not able to read. In the chancel is an aumbry and restored piscina; and an aumbry and piscina occur again at the E. of the S. aisle. Near these latter is a niche in the wall, with a much mutilated recumbent figure in a gown. The ancient Norm. font of Hutton Cranswick is now preserved in the York Museum.

Kexby ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of *Stamford Bridge*). On the face of things it seems pardonable to believe that the *Derwent* was here crossed by the great Roman road from *Eboracum* to *Lindum* (Lincoln). The village, in fact, seems to lie directly on the route between the two cities; and the stream is now crossed by a picturesque bridge on the great high-road that has succeeded to the old legionary route. It seems certain, however, that the Roman way really proceeded further north, and effected a junction with the road that comes from *Bridlington* (? *Praetorium*) at the present *Stamford Bridge* (? *Derwentio*) (VII. E.R.A.S.T. 38). The modern road at this point is thus more direct than the road that was made by the Romans!

Keyingham. The church (*Open*) boasts one

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

of the triple group of spires that decorate the S. of *Holderness*. The building is apparently Dec., or early Perp. (XIV. Y.A.J. 177; Wildridge's "Historical Gleanings, 58), or possibly a mixture of both. At any rate the four-clustered shafts of the arcades are very unusually low. There is no tower arch, but only a door, and a very plain window above it. The Perp. clerestory is built of brick. The chancel arch has no capitals, and the same is true of the arches of the S. chapel. The N. wall of the N. aisle is badly out of the perpendicular. Notice: (1) Piscina in chancel. (2) Piscina in S. chapel. (3) On the N. wall of the chancel—monument to John Angell, "Hospitii Graiensis in Comitatu Middlesex" (d. 1647). (4) Iron hour-glass stand near the pulpit. The writer has noted no other in the Riding. (5) Remarkable recess on the N. of the chancel arch, on the side towards the nave. It has obviously once been circular headed, but is cut by the jamb of the present arch. This is probably the relic of an original Norm. church, and may once have formed one of two openings on either side of a very narrow chancel arch, to afford the worshipper a view of the High Altar.¹ "The font is a circular bowl moulded with plain lancet arches . . . apparently Early English" (XIV. Y.A.J. 177).

Kilham ($3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of *Lowthorpe*) is a large

¹ Cf. the little church of Scawton in the N. Riding. I have recently found traces of this arrangement in quite a number of contiguous churches in Surrey, *i.e.* Fetcham, Wotton, and possibly Leatherhead. A remarkable example of the Perp. period occurs at Sandridge, in Hertfordshire.

KILHAM—KILNSEA

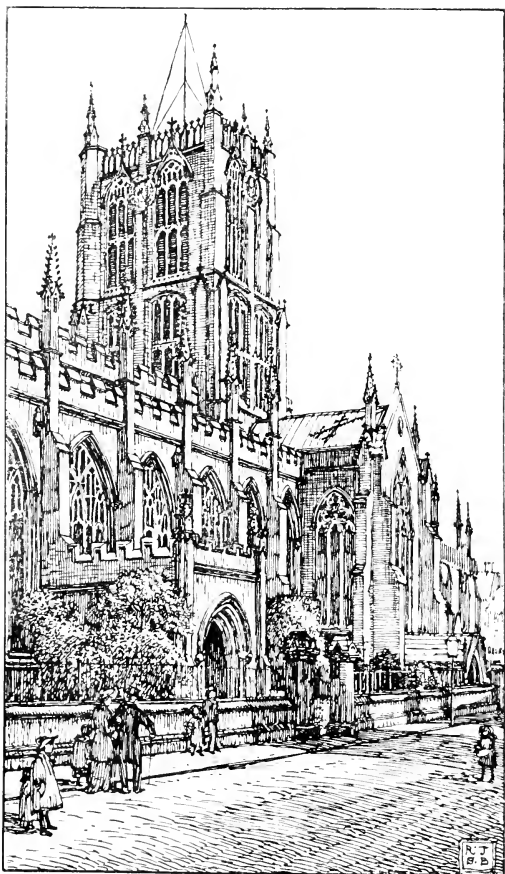
village on the E. edge of the *Wolds*. In "Defoe's Tour" (1778) it is called "a market-town in the Woulds, but of little note." The church is a large, barrack-like building, badly in need of judicious restoration. The nave is apparently Trans., but the windows have all "church-warden" sashes. The breadth of this nave is remarkable, and suggests the existence of former aisles; but an examination of the outer walls seems quite to prohibit this theory. The chancel is sometimes called late Perp. (VIII. A.A.S.R. xcix.), but the writer has doubtfully noted it as early Dec., with windows of the plainest possible type. The very broad chancel arch has three clustered shafts on each side, with beautifully carved capitals. Parts of these shafts have been cut away, probably for the erection of a rood screen. The tower belongs to two periods, and numerous Norm. fragments are built into its interior on the N. and S. faces, above a certain height. The tower arch is plain, and possesses no capitals. Notice the circular Norm. font on a modern base. It is carved with a slight arcade of a type very common in the district. The feature, however, of greatest interest in Kilham church is undoubtedly the Norm. S. doorway of the nave, which is one of the most noticeable in the district. It consists of six orders of chevrons; the spandrels are carved to look like "herring-bone" work; and the wall above all is ornamented with a remarkable diaper pattern. Notice also the lion rampant over the Perp. W. window of the tower. On the S. of the churchyard is a stone coffin set upright in the ground, with a sundial placed on its foot.

Kilnsea (8 m. S.E. of *Patrington*) is the ex-

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treme S.E. parish in Yorkshire, and the last point in this direction of English ground. The *Spurn* is part of the parish; but even Kilnsea itself on a misty day, when the Lincolnshire coast is blotted from view, with the North Sea on one side and the *Humber* on the other, seems almost isolated in a world of water. The original church stood on the edge of the sea, but has yielded to its gradual encroachments. Service was discontinued in 1823 (Poul. ii. 520), and in 1826 the nave and chancel, with half the tower, fell into the waves (Allen, ii. 456). The picturesque remains were engraved for Allen's "History of Yorkshire" in 1829; and Poulson gives a woodcut taken in 1826, but evidently before the penultimate catastrophe. In Allen's time (1831) it was expected that the ruins of the tower would "probably exist for a considerable length of time, the fallen ruins having made a strong bulwark against which the violence of the waves can vent itself without injuring the shattered tower." As a matter of fact the final crash actually came in the very year in which the words were published, and the site is now under water. The present small red-brick church has an old octagonal font, disused, and perfectly plain.

Kilnwick-on-the-Wolds ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of *Lockington*) is so called on Greenwood's Map of Yorkshire (1817), but on the 1 in. Ordnance Map (1898) appears as Kilnwick only. The church (*key in N. porch*) is of little interest, and has probably been badly restored. The nave arcade (N.) is E.E., and consists of four arches and a bit towards the W. The tower arch looks like restored Norm. of a very plain type, but the fact that it cuts the imperfect arch of the arcade seems to prohibit



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this opinion. The N. door of the nave is Norm., with an inner order of beak-heads. Notice: (1) Priests' door on N. of the chancel. (2) Old pulpit. (3) Very unusual Trans. font. The basin is sunk into an octagonal shaft, and the circular rim has cable moulding. The upper part of the tower is brick.

Kilnwick Percy (Pron. "Killick." $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.N.E. of *Pocklington*) is so called in contradistinction to *Kilnwick-on-the-Wolds*. In Domesday the place is Chelinguic, Chileuic, and Chilleuinc; but it had got the addition of "Perci" as early as 1303 (XLIX. S.S. 258). The Percys held land here at the time of Kirkby's "Inquest" (c. 1285), but only as sub-tenants of the Bruce fee (XLIX. S.S. 90). The church, which is in the grounds of the present Kilnwick Hall, was rebuilt in the Norm. style in 1865, "all the old stone being used and retooled" (XVI. Y.A.J. 283, 284). The corbel tables, and the outer and inner doorways of the N. porch, are apparently old—the outer door in three orders, with beak-heads in the middle. The writer has not been inside, but there is said to be an interesting brass inscription to Thomas Wood (d. 1584) (XVI. Y.A.J. 288).

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL is the largest town in the E. Riding; the fourth largest in Yorkshire as a whole; the third principal sea port in the kingdom, after London and Liverpool; and the seat of a suffragan bishop. Entered from certain directions—for instance, from E. or W.—the appearance of the town is disagreeably mean; but the entrance from the N., by the Beverley road, and the heart of the town round Holy Trinity Church,

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afford much less unpleasant impressions. The place, of course, has increased enormously, having grown from a population of 29,849 souls in 1801 to 240,259 in 1901. With the exception, however, of its noble church of the Holy Trinity, of the church of St Mary, Lowgate, of the Grammar School, and of two or three old houses, Hull contains little of archæological interest. Unlike Leeds, however, and that mushroom growth, Middlesbrough, it has long been a place of importance, and, like London, its history may be thought to atone in some small degree for its modern and unpicturesque appearance. Its situation on the dead flat shore of the *Humber*, at the confluence of the insignificant *Hull*, is as ugly as well may be; but the way in which the town is intersected by waterways gives it a curious appearance.

Prior to 1296 the site of Hull was occupied by a village called Wick, part of which, at any rate, belonged to the monks of *Meaux*. The position recommended itself to Edward I. as one well adapted for a port. He accordingly approached the monks of *Meaux*, and offered them lands in exchange; and their "villa" of Wick was conveyed to the King about the Feast of the Purification in 1293 (*Chron. de Melsa*, ii. 186, 187). Edward changed the name to Kingston-upon-Hull, and Sir William de la Pole became its first mayor (*ib.* ii. 192). Such is the origin of modern Hull.

The town soon became of importance. Leland is probably wrong in stating that it was still "but a meane fischar Toune" (i. 49) in the time of Edward III. At any rate, as we have seen, long before that, the place possessed a mayor. Leland, in fact, and Camden seem equally ignorant of its kingly

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origin, though both agree in attributing its rise to importance partly at least to its trade in "stock-fish." Both Leland and Camden also agree that Hull in the days of Richard II. had "waxed very rich."

From the beginning, as we have seen, the history of Hull was closely associated with the great merchant family of De la Pole—as closely, indeed, as Bristol was associated with the great merchant family of Cannings. The first of this name who attained to eminence was Sir William de la Pole (d. 1366) in the reign of Edward I. At first he was a merchant of Ravenserod (*cf. Spurn Head*), but afterwards moved to *Hull*; and on more than one occasion, in conjunction with his brother, he lent large sums of money to the Crown. "He is memorable in English commercial history as the first merchant who became the founder of a great noble house" (D.N.B.). Possibly his monument may still be seen in Holy Trinity Church (*cf. infra*). Michael de la Pole (d. 1389), a son of this William, was Lord High Chancellor of England in 1383, and was raised to the peerage as Earl of Suffolk in 1385. He founded a Carthusian Monastery at Hull in 1379, and built for himself "a goodly house of brick, like a palace." Suffolk, however, was taunted by his contemporaries as a merchant himself, and as a merchant's son—"Vir plus aptus"—says the *Chronicon Angliae* (1328-1388) maliciously, "mercimoniis quam militiae . . . Hic plus trapezitis in pace consenuerat quam armatis in bello" (LXIV. R.S. 367).

Hull has suffered from more than one siege. Thus in 1537 it was beleaguered by William Stapleton and the unruly followers of the Pilgrimage

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of Grace. On this occasion it was held by Sir John Constable, the Elder, who stoutly declared "he had rather die with honesty than live with shame." The leaders maintained what check they could over their wild and undisciplined mob. One rebel had a plan to send a barrel of burning pitch down the tide and so fire the ships in the haven (X. E.R.A.S.T. 95); others were deterred only with difficulty from destroying the wind mills at the Beverley Gate (*ib.*). "One nawght fellow a sayntewary [sanctuary] man of Beverley and a comen picker" was soused in the stream for attempted plunder (*ib.* 97). At length the gates were thrown open on October 20 to the rebels, who straightway "sang Te Deum" through the streets. Their triumph was only short lived, for after the peaceable dispersion of the main body at Doncaster, the ring-leaders at Hull, according to Tickell, were seized by the Mayor, who was knighted for his service. But the snake was scotched, not killed. In January of the following year the E. Riding was again in a blaze, this time under the leadership of Sir Francis Bigod of Settrington. On this occasion it was attempted to take Hull by strategy, and a yeoman, John Hallam, was appointed to the work. The business ignominiously failed. Hallam, indeed, with twenty followers entered the town on market day—it was settled that they should "bear no harness openly but go in several companies to avoid suspicion." The townspeople, however, received them with indifference, and the musters failed to come from *Holderness*. Hallam had escaped, but turned back to help his followers, and was finally arrested near the gate (Cal. Hen. VIII. xii. i. 93).

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In the Great Revolution it was the destiny of Hull to undergo a siege of real severity. Both parties, at the very beginning of the strife, were anxious to secure a place of such importance. The King, accordingly, appointed the Earl of Newcastle to be Governor of the town; the Parliament appointed Sir John Hotham. Both presented themselves at the gates, but both were refused admittance. In the end, however, the Corporation agreed to side with the Parliament (Gardiner, "History of England, 1603-1642," x. 152, 159). "This was the first town," says Tickell (336), "the parliament seized on and secured for themselves; and the first forces raised to oppose the unfortunate king, were employed in defending this town against him." On April 23, 1642, Charles presented himself before the walls of Hull in person, but Hotham refused to admit him. "Being there, His Majesty demanded entrance; I, in the most humble Manner I was able to express myself, begged of His Majesty, to take my Case into His Princely Consideration; that I had that Place delivered me under that Sacred Name of Trust; that I could not satisfy Him at that Time without incurring to me and my Posterity the odious Name of a Villain and Faithbreaker." The King, however, was inexorable—"nothing I could say could give any Satisfaction to His Majesty"; and "some of His Majesty's Train, with great Earnestness cried out to kill me, and throw me over the Wall." The townsmen, however, stood by their Governor, and Charles had perforce to content himself with proclaiming Hotham and those who sided with him traitors (Lords' Journals, v. 29).

This struggle over Hull was preliminary to the

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greater struggle that was presently to occur between monarch and parliament. War had not yet been formally declared, though events were fast moving to that crisis. In 1642 Hotham had declared that to open the gates to Charles would be "in my Sense so horrid a Fact, as after that I should not have wished to live" (Lords' Journals, v. 28). In 1643 his conscience had grown more easy. What had made him change in the meanwhile? Gardiner suggests that he was attracted towards Royalism by his natural affinities—that he was influenced by his jealousy of the Fairfaxes. At any rate Newcastle was given to understand that he was ready to betray Hull ("Civil War," i. 141). This treachery, however, was prevented, and Hull was secured by the Mayor and townsmen during the night of June 28 "without one drop of Blood, or so much as a Musquet discharged"¹ (Rushworth, pt. iii. vol. ii. 276). The Fairfaxes now assumed the government of the town, which alone in Yorkshire still remained a stronghold of the Parliament. Halifax, Bradford, Wakefield, Leeds—all were in possession of the enemy.

The actual siege of Hull was commenced by

¹ Hotham and his son were executed by the Parliament, which occasioned the author of the *Eikon Basilike* (viii.) many pious reflections—"He is now become a notable monument of unprosperous disloyaltie." "What thanks," retorts Milton, "Sir John Hotham had from the King for revolting to his cause, and what good opinion for dying in his service, they who have ventur'd like him, or intend, may heer take notice" (*Εικονοκλάστης*, viii.). Milton was unjust, for Charles did not write the *Eikon Basilike*, but Clarendon is equally unctuous. "He calls the beheading of the Hothams 'An act of divine justice; executed by the Parliament at Westminster.'"

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Newcastle on the 2nd September ; it was raised on the following 12th October—scarcely six weeks later. It was obvious, indeed, that in the absence of a navy the place could never be seriously invested—it was always possible to bring in provisions, or to land reinforcements, from the *Humber*. We actually find, indeed, that Cromwell himself paid the town a flying visit on the 26th of September—meanwhile the Royalist army outside was steadily melting away.

II

The noble CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY¹ (*Open*) is sometimes claimed—but claimed quite wrongly—as the largest parish church in England. As a matter of fact it is given fifth (20,040 sq. ft.) among parish churches in the table drawn up by Lord Grimthorpe, being excelled in size by Yarmouth (23,085), St Michael's, Coventry (22,080), Boston (20,270), and Newcastle (20,110). Its dimensions are stated thus by Lord Grimthorpe—total length, 272 ft.; length of transept, 96 ft.; length of nave, 144 ft.; total width, 72 ft.; width of transept, 28 ft. In one respect, however, this great church may fairly be claimed as unique, for nowhere else do we find in England an example of 14th century brick-work of the scale and importance of its chancel and transepts.² Those,

¹ Two early prints of this church may be mentioned, as being tolerably accessible to the public—a S.E. view in Tickell's "History of Kingston-upon-Hull" (p. 785), and a S.W. view in Gent's "History of Hull" (p. 13), originally printed in 1735, but reprinted in 1869.

² I hardly know what to make of the extraordinary statement in I. *Archæologia* 146 (1770): "With regard to the Trinity church (which Leland says had a great deal

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however, who first visit this church with expectations raised too high will perhaps be disappointed, for its beauty of detail is scarcely commensurate with its dignity, importance, and size. One radical defect, the excessive slenderness of its columns, was conditioned, perhaps, by local phenomena over which its builders had no control. The site was apparently a bog, or quicksand, and the structure is raised on a foundation of piles. It thus became necessary to lighten the fabric in every conceivable way. The earliest part of the present structure is seemingly the transept, which appears to be fairly late Dec. Yet, even so, it gives one the impression of being distinctly earlier than the Dec. work of the choir. It is possible, of course, that the construction of all this E. part of the church was prolonged over a long period of years, with interruptions, perhaps, from time to time due to the ravages of the terrible "Black Death." It is certain, at any rate, that there was a chapel¹ of some kind at Hull in 1300-1 (LXXXIX. S.S. 274). It is certain again that a certain William Skayll desired to be buried "in nova capella¹ Sanctae Trinitatis" in 1327 (Allen, ii. 45); it is certain, lastly, that work still remained to be done to

of brick worked up in the walls), there does not appear a single brick in or about the whole fabrick, except a few on the S. front, placed there of very late years; and yet the church walls seem to have undergone no alteration . . . since King Henry VIIIth's time, when Leland wrote." Yet the writer had made a special journey to Hull in 1756, apparently for the express purpose of writing a paper on the "Antiquity of Brick Buildings in England." Perhaps the clue is afforded by Allen (ii. 52): "The transept is of brick covered with compo."

¹Holy Trinity was a mere chapel-of-ease to Hessel until 1661 (Tickell, 522).

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the transepts, or choir,¹ in 1363 (*Ib.*). We elect, however, to begin our description with the Perp. NAVE, which, unlike the rest of the church, is of stone both inside and out. It consists of eight bays, and impresses the visitor with two leading characteristics at a glance. The first of these is the monotonous tracery of the big Perp. windows—that of the aisles, except at the W., is tediously repeated throughout. The second is the slender dimensions of the piers, on which we have already made comment. Each is constructed of four clustered shafts, surmounted by very acute arches. The capitals, coloured in red, blue, and gold, are almost ridiculously small. Most of them are carved with patterns of foliage, but a few have other devices. Thus the first on the S. (from E. to W.) has eagles and Paschal Lambs, as well as the simple achievement (or, a cross gules) that is found elsewhere in this church, and occurs again in the neighbouring churches of St Mary's, Hull, and of *Hedon*; the sixth has the grinning leopard faces of De la Pole; the second on the N. (from W. to E.) has faces; and the sixth has bat-like monsters. The strangest, however, is that of the W. respond of the S. arcade, which exhibits, among other devices, what appears to be a mermaid with her looking glass. The E. responds have no capitals at all. Notice the corbels that terminate the hood-mouldings on either side of each arcade. These form a series of angels, many of which are mutilated; but many have musical instruments, and possibly all have had once. A similar choir of angel minstrels occurs in the nave at *Beverley* Minster. Notice in the nave: (1) Magnificent

¹ The nave is Perp., and later.

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late Perp. font of different coloured marbles and of huge dimensions. The bowl is divided into sixteen faces, but the general effect is almost circular. Observe among its ornaments the Tudor rose and the leopard face of De la Pole. It stands on a circular central shaft, and is propped all round by eight grey pillars. This font should be compared with the example at *Hedon*, to which it bears a very close resemblance. Both have been designed by the same hand, or one has been copied from the other. (2) Old iron bar to secure the S. door. (3) Four-centred niche in the S. aisle, in the fifth bay from the W. This is now glazed, but formerly, I suppose, it opened into some kind of chantry. Inside, on the mouldings of the arch, not far from the top, is a carving of the Father with a crucifix—both the heads have been knocked off. On the E. jamb is a mutilated figure. (4) In the same aisle, in the second bay from the E.—remarkable modern glass.

The TRANSEPTS, we have seen, are constructed of brick, though cased with stone internally; and apparently are rather late Dec. The great S. window has more strange modern glass. The subject is the Crucifixion, and the figure of Our Lord is strangely unconventional—some will perhaps think repulsive. At a lower level are two small Perp. windows, each with the same curious glass.

To the E. of this S. transept is the BROADLEY CHAPEL, entered by an ogee headed doorway. This, like the transept, is Dec., and possesses a piscina and a canopied niche to the N. of the E. window. Between this chapel and the S. aisle of the chancel is a canopied opening so extensively restored that it



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might well be mistaken for new. On the wall above are the arms of *old* De la Pole, *i.e.* two bars nebulée. On the canopy itself are the following shields: (a) *Old* De la Pole; (b) *Modern* De la Pole (a fess between three leopard faces); Scrope; and others. On the opposite side, on the face towards the choir aisle: (a) (?) Percy; (b) *Old* De la Pole; (c) (?) Percy; and others. Placed on the tomb inside the niche is the figure of a woman, which evidently does not belong to it. According to a modern Latin inscription it was discovered built into the wall c. 1821. Perhaps this chapel was the site of the chantry founded by Michael de la Pole c. 1380 (Tickell, 798). Notice in the N. Transept: (1) Doorway to the rood-loft in the N.E. pier of the tower. Perhaps this superseded what seems another door, now blocked, on the face of the same pier towards the chancel. (2) Near at hand—old barometer, dated 1767. (3) Perp. screens. (4) Stone coffin. (5) Doorway and ogee-headed windows in the E. wall. Doubtless these formerly communicated with a now destroyed chapel, like that in the S. transept.

The CHANCEL, of five bays, is late Dec., and is built externally, like the transepts, of brick. The arcades have the same pinched columns and the same starved capitals that have been already noticed in the nave. The work of the nave, indeed, has been unmistakably assimilated to the work of the builders of the chancel; and the fault of the design, if fault it be, must lie on the shoulders of the latter. A single pattern is used throughout for the windows on the N. side of the N. aisle; a single pattern, but different from the last, is used for the S. windows of the S. aisle. The choir contains six-

teen old stall-ends (VI. *Rel.*, N.S., 166), which "are equally distributed on either side." Two to the E. have remarkable figures of St George and the Dragon, with still more remarkable finials. On the S. side of the S. aisle is a much-restored niche, with a window at the back, containing an altar-tomb decorated with blank shields in quatrefoils set in circles. On the top are two recumbent figures of a man and woman—the man in merchant costume, with a book in his hands, and something like a dagger at his side. As early as 1798 these figures were assigned to Michael de la Pole, the first Earl of Suffolk, and Catherine [Wingfield] his wife—Tickell says this appeared "from antient manuscripts"; though how these figures came to be here was not, he admitted, "equally clear" (p. 793). The Earl died as a fugitive in Paris in 1389 (D.N.B.). This tomb was opened by the editors of Tickell, but no trace was found of interment. Gough, however, who engraves this monument (Sep. Mon. i. 122) attributes it to the father, Sir William de la Pole (d. 1366), and his wife, Catherine Norwich, or possibly De Lacer (cf. Napier, "Hist. Notices of Swyncombe," etc., p. 285). This lady desired by her will, dated 1381, to be buried in the neighbouring Charter House—"corpus meum ad sepeliendum in choro ecclesie domus Sancti Michaelis juxta Kyngestone super Hull, Ordinis Cartusianorum" (IV. S.S. 119). Probably she was buried by the side of her husband, who desired to be interred "ubicumque executores mei ordinauerint et deposuerint" (IV. S.S. 76).¹ In the

¹ It is sometimes stated, on what authority I cannot find, that he "was buried in Trinity Chapel, Hull (IV. S.S. 76 n.)."

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absence of the "antient manuscripts" cited by Tickell the latter ascription is the more likely of the two—it is hardly probable that an Earl of Suffolk would be buried in the costume of a merchant. Sir William, on the contrary, though a Baron of the Exchequer, was also a merchant of great repute—"apud Ravenserodd mercandizandi scientia instructus, nulli Angligenae mercatori postea secundus fuit" (*Chron. de Melsa*, iii. 48). The monument may well have been brought here on the dissolution of the Charterhouse. On this same S. wall is a coloured bust to Thomas Whincop (d. 1624), Master of the Hull Charterhouse, and Preacher of Hull. At the extreme E. end of this aisle is a niche with a Tudor rose at the top between two angels. At the bottom is a piscina—in the bowl of which is carved the familiar leopard's head of De la Pole. Opening from this aisle is the Vicar's Vestry, which contains some fragments of ancient glass—some of it heraldic; and a few old prints of the church. The church, it may be added, possesses an old MS. Visitation, as well as an MS. Bible which is said to be late 13th century, and contains the signature of Fairfax—probably Lord Ferdinando Fairfax, who was appointed governor of Hull in 1643 (D.N.B.). In the N. chancel aisle is a monument erected by the Trinity House to Thomas Ferres (d. 1630-1). All these eastern parts of the church are liberally paved with old monumental slabs—many of them interesting armorial ledger stones of the 17th and 18th centuries (II. *Rel.*, N.S., 129, 215; III. 41, 89, 168). There also remain a few slabs with indents, the brasses of which have been torn away,—perhaps because, as Tickell quaintly suggests

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(p. 795), they were "strongly suspected of entertaining popish principles." In the S. aisle of the choir is a slab which still retains the half-length figures of a man and woman, evangelistic corner emblems, a merchant's mark, and a rhymed Latin inscription to Richard Byll who died of the plague in 1451 (XII. Y.A.J. 217). Near this is a slab with a rim inscription to Thomas Dalton (d. 1590), "marchante of the staple," and slightly incised figures of a man between two women—now almost obliterated. A small brass plate records his two wives.¹ The corner shields have been torn away.

Only a brief word or two remains to be added with regard to the exterior. The great feature here is the TOWER, which is built of stone, and consists of two stories, each of which has two windows on each of its four faces. At the top is a light open battlement. Notice also the very curious porch—stone, with slab roof—on the S. of the S. transept. Possibly this is unique.

Hull contains a second old church—ST MARY'S, or LOW CHURCH—in Low Gate. The exterior has been lavishly remodelled, and it would be difficult to recognise either tower or S. porch in the engraving given by Tickell (1790) (p. 807).² If Tickell is to be trusted, the evolution of this curious building is of quite unusual occurrence. The church was consecrated by Archbishop Melton in 1333 (p. 806), and "was once much more stately and magnificent," but the tower and nave³ were rased to the ground

¹ It is strange that Gent, who records the rim inscription, should make no mention of the small brass plate (Hist. of Hull. 20).

² There is also a primitive woodcut of this church on p. 62 of Gent.

³ Gent (p. 56) mentions only the tower.

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by Henry VIII. because it obstructed the view from his manor house! Much more probable is the story, in V. E.R.A.S.T. xiv., that the nave, which was built on a platform of piles, had previously collapsed by reason of its rotten foundations. Anyhow, the chancel alone remained; but to this a new chancel was added, and the original chancel was converted to a nave, c. 1588. Finally a new tower was erected—itsself since replaced—in 1696 (Tickell, 806, 807). The church (*Open*) now consists of six bays; of which the three to the W.—the original chancel—have four-centred arches, with good, rich mouldings, on four-clustered shafts, the capitals of which distinctly recall those of Holy Trinity, though avoiding the flimsiness of the latter. The three bays to the E.—the new Elizabethan chancel, if Tickell is to be trusted—have two-centred arches and mere rudimentary capitals. Notice the E. responds, which end on angel corbels a little below the springing of their arches. Notice also the angel corbels that appear on the original arcade. The second S. aisle is modern. Notice: (1) Jacobean wall monument above the N. door. On an ordinary day it is far too dark to read the inscription; but apparently this monument commemorates William Robson (d. 1666), formerly Mayor of Hull. (2) Perp. octagonal font. One of the quartrefoils has a Dove; a second, an ark; a third, the Sacred Monogram; and the others have foliage, or other devices. Round the rim runs the following text: “He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, Mark xvi. 16.” The font retains traces of gilding. (3) Under the E. respond of the second S. arcade—brass quadrangular plate, with figures of John Haryson (d. 1525), a “scherman”

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and alderman of Hull, of his two "wyfes," Alice and Agnes, and of three sons (XII. Y.A.J. 219). "A 'scherman' is a shearer of the nap of cloth or clothworker."

III.

Hull contains, for the archæologist, few other objects of interest. The picturesque red-brick Grammar School, to the S.W. of Holy Trinity Church, was founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely (1486-1500), in 1486 (Tickell, 825). The present buildings are said to have been erected, largely by the generosity of William Gee, c. 1578. On the front are four stone panels—three of them bearing a merchant-mark and the date 1583; another now obliterated. Above are the arms of Hull. In the so-called High Street, now degraded to a mean and dirty back-lane, there may still be found—or, at least, could be found two years ago (in 1903)—some remnants of ancient domestic architecture, notably at Temples Entry and George Yard (both on the N. side). The Wilberforce House, in this street, when the writer saw it (October 1, 1903), was apparently fast verging towards ruin; yet this was the birthplace (on August 24, 1759) of Hull's most famous citizen, William Wilberforce (1759-1833), the slave emancipator.

Hull formerly contained at least four religious houses, but of these there are probably no traces now. The Charterhouse was founded by Michael de la Pole for thirteen Carthusian monks c. 1378 (Dugd., vi. 20); the Austin Friars by Jeffrey de Hotham (c. 1317); and the White Friars, or Carmelites, according to Speed, by Edward I., Sir

Robert Oughtred, and Richard de la Pole, c. 1285 (ii. 800); or, according to Leland, by the Percy family (i. 51). Of the foundation of the Black Friars nothing seems to be known. Some of these houses had apparently vanished by the time of Leland—one has even vanished since the time of Tickell. All would seem now to have gone. Gone, too, are the walls, with their twenty-five "Toures of Brik," their three posterns, and their "4. principal gates," which Leland records with such curious minuteness (i. 49, 50)—"And because that the Waul from *Hasilgate* to this Postern lyith strait as a lyne, ther is much gabyll (= cable) making and Wynding of Hempe for smaull Cordes." Hull, in fact, has paid the inevitable price of increasing commercial prosperity. When we compare this place with York, which still manages to retain, amid so many modern changes, so many charming relics of antiquity, we must be permitted to rejoice that at least that one old city has escaped the blight of so-called modern progress.

KIRKBURN ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of Southburn Station), like the neighbouring village of *Garton-on-the-Wolds*, retains its original aisleless Norm. church, though the chancel has apparently been rebuilt. It is, in short, perhaps the most interesting example of its period now remaining in the E. Riding. On the S. of the nave are two inserted windows—one E.E., and one Dec.; and the tower has apparently twice been heightened—first in the Trans., or E.E., period, and later in the 14th, or 15th, century. The porch is also Dec., or Perp. Notice the niche in its gable, with a modern statue of the Virgin; the old finial cross above; and the

head on the outside of the mullion of the Dec. window in the nave. Notice also the magnificent Norm. chancel arch, with three orders of chevrons on the side towards the W. The Perp. chancel screen below is apparently modern, though its newness is concealed by a gorgeous blazoning of red, blue, and gold. The three little arches in the wall above the chancel arch are also apparently new. Notice, further, the magnificent Norm. S. door of the nave, which also displays three orders—one of zig-zag and one of beak-heads—with a hood of animals, birds, and other devices above. The staircase in the tower is probably unique. It ascends in two flights of open steps on the S. and W. interior faces, and finally terminates in the usual form of staircase in the wall. The large circular Norm. font should be compared with the similar examples at *N. Grimstone, Cottam, and Cowlam*. It was engraved, as early as 1834, in the *Graphic and Historical Illustrator*, on p. 148. The carving consists of two tiers, the upper of which is the more important, and the cryptic subjects have given rise to the usual irresponsible guess-work. A sober explanation of the upper tier is that of Mr J. G. Waller (VII. J.A.A. 43), who divides the carvings into three groups. (1) The Baptism of Our Lord. A Dove is descending on to the head of Our Lord, who is placed in a Norm. font; on the sinister side is the Baptist, and on the dexter is a figure with an "aspergillum." The presence of the font, however, and the absence of a nimbus, induce Mr Romilly Allen to reject this interpretation, and to label this group as a representation of the Sacrament of Baptism only ("Christian Symbolism," 291,

292). (2) The Charge to St Peter. (3) The Ascension. The sculptor has represented Our Lord with an angel, on each side of Him, holding above Him "an aureole or cloud of glory," in shape like a horse-shoe. This convention is said to occur again at *N. Newbald*, and on the W. door of Rochester Cathedral. Mr Romilly Allen, however, considers this a carving of Our Lord in Glory (p. 263, n. 2).¹ The lower tier is more puzzling. Mr Bell (VII. J.A.A. 45) considers it "perhaps as the very earliest document, graphic or epistolary, of the myth of Reynard the Fox, which we subsequently find pervading the whole of northern Europe"; and among the figures he identifies Nobel, the lion, Henne Hennick, the hen, the cat, the serpent, and Bruen the bear—all of which occur in the recognised fable—as well as Reynard himself in the guise of a pilgrim with a cross. Mr Waller, on the contrary, is of opinion that these figures are "an allegory after the fashion of those in the Bestiaries"; whilst Mr Romilly Allen considers the "pilgrim" an "Agnus Dei" (p. 256). The font is assigned to the 11th century.

Kirkby Grindalyth ($3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. of *Wharram-le-Street*). The writer was unable to visit this church, though he has seen the spire from a distance. The place, in fact, is awkward to get at; and once he was balked by the lateness of the hour—once by the wetness of the day. It is heart-breaking to bicycle over the high, exposed *Wolds* on a surface of greasy chalk mud!

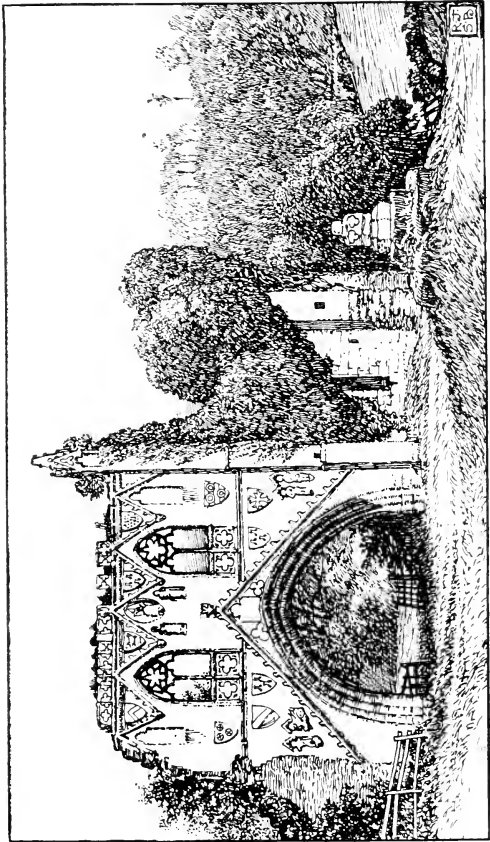
¹ Mr Allen's treatment of this font is curiously hesitating and uncertain. On p. 295, n. 13, he calls (3) an Ascension; on p. 289 he labels (1) a Baptism of Christ!

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

The church is called in XIV. A.A.S.R. xxxi. Street's "happiest restoration." "Owen-like, from a few fragments of the old church he has reproduced the original, so that the glory of the latter house is greater than that of the former." The tower and spire, however, are apparently parts of the ancient building.

Kirkby Underdale ($5\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. of *Fangfoss*) perhaps competes with *Acklam* for the honour of occupying the prettiest site in the E. Riding. At this point the steep W. escarpment of the *Wolds* is interrupted by a deep amphi-theatric hollow, at the entrance of which the village is situated on ground that itself is charmingly broken. Bishop Thirlwall was rector here from 1834 to 1840; and here he completed his "History of Greece" (D.N.B.). The church (*Open*) is small, but interesting. The nave arcades are Trans., with square abaci, scalloped capitals, and pointed arches; but the heads of earlier Norm. windows are still visible above them on the sides towards the nave. The tower and chancel arches, the W. door, and the blocked N. door, are also Norm. Most of the windows in the chancel and aisles are Dec. Notice: (1) Double piscina in chancel, and window cut down for sedilia. (2) Built into the exterior of the N. aisle—heads of two floreated crosses, and another fragment of incised slab. The S. aisle door has nail-head ornament, and looks like E.E., but is probably Trans. of the date of the arcades.

KIRKHAM ABBEY. (The station is just across the *Derwent*, in the N. Riding.) The ruins of Kirkham—slight, but beautiful—are happily placed in the valley of the *Derwent* in what, perhaps, is the prettiest spot in the whole E.



17
18
19

KIRKHAM ABBEY GATEWAY

KIRKHAM ABBEY

Riding. The river at this point is a full deep stream, whose swirling green waters are broken by a weir; and the surrounding hills are ornamented with thick plantations, or clad with meadows of park-like richness. The romantic legend of the foundation of the priory is told for the first time in a Cottonian MS.,¹ the authorship and date of which are unknown. Walter Espec, the Lord of Helmsley, had an only son, who delighted in rapid riding. It happened one day, when the youth was mounted on a swift horse, which he was galloping almost beyond its powers, that the animal stumbled near a small stone cross in the neighbourhood of Firby, near Kirkham. Young Walter was thrown, and broke his neck, thus leaving his father childless. Espec sought the advice of his uncle, who was rector of *Garton-on-the-Wolds*; and finally, in pursuit of the old man's counsel—who urged him to give part of his land to Christ—he founded in succession the three monastic houses of Kirkham (1122), Rievaulx (1131), and Wardon in Bedfordshire (1136). This picturesque legend has been doubted—partly because Aeldred, third Abbot of Rievaulx, though telling us expressly that Espec was childless, does not hint by a word that he had ever had a son (Leland, *Collect.*, iii. 361); partly because no son is mentioned in either of the foundation charters of the two first houses in question, though each of them recites a long list of persons for the good of whose souls each house was founded.² Anyhow it is tolerably certain that Kirkham Priory was founded by Walter Espec for

¹ Printed in the *Monasticon*, v. 280.

² The foundation charter of Wardon is apparently lost.

Austin Canons c. 1121, and perhaps that the founder's uncle, the rector of *Garton*, became the first prior. The house was valued in 1535 at £269, 5s. 9d. net (*Val. Eccl.* v. 104), and was surrendered by its last prior, John Kyldwycke, and seventeen "friars" on December 8, 1539 (*Willis*, ii. 275; VIII. D.K.R. 25). Of the Abbey itself but little now remains, save the gate-house on the lane that ascends to *Westow*. According to Mr Walbran (IV. A.A.S.R. 269) this was originally erected in 1150-1200, but the centre was rebuilt in the Dec. period. Its heraldry is exceedingly interesting, and is dealt with in two papers by the late Mr Walbran (*supra*) and Lord Liverpool (VIII. E.R.A.S.T. i.) respectively. The shields exhibited are ten in number, and all are placed on the outer face, *i.e.* on the face towards the lane. Below the cornice (from left to right): (1) Clare; (2) Plantagenet; (3) Ros; (4) Vaux. The presence of these shields is intelligible—William, Lord Ros (d. 1316-17), married Maud, daughter of John de Vaux, of Freston, in Lincolnshire ("Complete Peerage," vi. 401). He was patron of Kirkham Abbey at the time in question, as (?) sixth in succession from its founder, Walter Espec; and was mesne tenant of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford (d. 1296), who had married Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I., in 1290. It is probable from this that the gateway was remodelled between the two dates last given. In the second row: (5) *traditional* Espec; (6) Greystoke. In the bottom row: (7) ? Scrope; (8) Ros; (9) Ros; (10) A cross patonce. Lord Liverpool gives two intermarriages of about this period of Ros and

KIRKHAM ABBEY

Scrope, of which the marriage of Sir Henry Scrope to Margaret, daughter of the Lord Ros of the time of this gateway, is probably intended here to be commemorated. The gateway also retains some ancient statuary. (1) At the top, in a vesica, is a representation of a seated Figure—according to Mr Walbran (p. 279), a representation of the Trinity; according to Lord Liverpool, of the Deity (p. 7). Both, however, agree that the Figure is the same as that on the seal of the Priory. According to Dugdale (Ed. 1846, vi. 208) the subject of the latter is a “Female seated, her head-dress having long lappets, and holding in her left hand a book.” To elucidate the mystery I have examined the seal of the priory preserved in the British Museum. It is rightly described in the catalogue as “Our Lord, seated, with cruciform nimbus, lifting up the r[ight] h[and] in benediction, in the l[eft] h[and] a book.” The Museum also possesses a sulphur cast from a chipped impression in which the cruciform nimbus is much more apparent. From this, too, it is clear that the “lappets” referred to are really long tresses of hair. Immediately below are two other figures—? St Philip and (?) St Barnabas, with his ragged staff. The niche below is now empty. That it formerly held a Crucifixion is clear from the beautiful engraving in the last edition of Dugdale. In the niches below are St George and the Dragon, and what Gent conjectured to be David killing Goliath (“Journey,” 27). The S. side of this beautiful gateway was “demolished” even as early as the time of Gent, who, however, sent for “an old Man . . . born in 1654 . . . [who] remembr’d the Arch . . . over which was the Virgin *Mary*, with our Saviour

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in her Arms; and also St *Catherine* with her Wheel." Outside this gate, by the side of the road, is the fragment of a cross traditionally supposed to enshrine the very stone on which young Walter struck his head, but pronounced by Mr Walbran (277, 278) to be not earlier than the time of Edward I. Of the rest of the ruins there is little to be said—only a few fragments remain. Gent, however, waxes eloquent over the "Cellars," which were then of no account "except to secure the lab'ring Ox, and gentle ub'rous Kine; where they take their Retreat either from the Fury of the Northern Blasts, or the excessive Heat of a Solstitial Day" (p. 28).

The church is supposed to have been upwards of 300 ft. long (IV.³ A.A.S.R. 280)—nearly the length of *Beverley* Minster—but little remains save a single, beautiful lancet, part of the former E. end. More perfect is the square of the cloister, which, as usual, is placed on the S. of the nave. At the N.W. corner it was entered by a groined gateway—late Trans., or E.E. The *Refectory* was on the S. of the garth, and extended from E. to W., "contrary to the ordinary rule" (281). Towards the W. end it was entered by a beautiful Norm. doorway, in three orders. At the S. end of the W. wall is the exquisite geometrical *Lavatorium*—probably one of the loveliest features of the kind now anywhere remaining in England. At the back of this W. wall, where the ground slopes towards the river, are traces of a former vaulted basement, above which is supposed to have been the *Dorter* (281).

KIRK ELLA, though quasi-surburban to *Hull*, may still be reckoned a country village. The

KIRK ELLA—LANGTOFT

meaning of the name seems obvious, and it is not without surprise that we find the place called "Aluengi" in Domesday and "Elveley" in the *Nomina Villarum* (XLIX. S.S. 513). Whether "Elveley," however, means "fairy pasture" will perhaps be considered doubtful (III. E.R.A.S.T. 48). The fine old church (*Open*) is chiefly E.E.—to which period belong the nave arcades; the bracket chancel arch; and the lancet chancel—but the striking tower is Perp. This last has crocketed pinnacles, the middle ones of which run down to shields placed over the tops of the belfry windows. The heraldry of these shields is difficult to decipher. Mr Wildridge prints an inscription which exists below the parapet of the tower: "*Joannis Berrys . . . anima orate*" ("Holderness Gleanings," 128). The burial of Johannes Berrye is recorded in the parish register under the year 1562, and this is supposed to be the date of the tower. The words "John Anlaby" are also engraved on the corbel stones of the W. window (Registers of Kirk Ella, vii. n.), above which is a niche with a statue of St Andrew, the dedication saint of the church. Notice the beautiful range of six lancets on the S. of the chancel, one of which, in the normal position for a "low-side" window, is suggestively prolonged towards the ground. The E. window is an exquisite composition of three grouped lancets, divided internally by two detached shafts. Notice also: (1) Screen at the E. end of the N. aisle—the doorway is apparently old Dec. Part of the screen under the tower arch is apparently also 14th century. (2) Blocked priest's door, visible outside.

LANGTOFT (6 m. N. of *Driffield*) is very picturesquely placed in the depths of a narrow chalk

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

valley, but possibly the charm of situation is more than counter-balanced by the occasional danger of flooding. The place was half drowned by a tremendous inundation in 1657; and the water again rose to a height of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the village street on July 3, 1892. The large and very beautiful church is built upon the slope above the village. The tower is E.E., with a very fine arch to the nave. The S. aisle was rebuilt, and the N. aisle apparently added, by Sir Tatton Sykes at the recent restoration, but much of the S. arcade (E.E.) is ancient; and two old Dec. windows have been replaced in the new N. aisle. The very beautiful chancel, which is higher than the nave, is late Dec., with a tendency towards the flamboyant. Notice in this chancel: (1) Trefoiled Dec. piscina. (2) Three beautiful Dec. sedilia — trefoil-headed, under crocketed ogee canopies surmounted by richly carved finials. (3) Priest's door, with external ogee arch, crowned by a large finial. Notice also elsewhere: (1) Modern font, with eight statues, and canopy also with eight statues. (2) Incised slab in the N. aisle. It is slightly coped; has a cross fleury and shears; and bears the following inscription: *Hic iacet Alina de* —. The last word is mutilated. It seems to the writer that this slab goes far towards establishing that shears on these slabs are the emblem of a woman. (3) Restored piscina in S. aisle. (4) Indications of three, or four, former roof levels against the E. wall of the tower inside the nave.

Langton ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of *Malton Station*) is famous for its race-horses, which are trained on Langton Wold, a plateau of chalk to the N. of the village. Most of the church (*Open*) has been

LANGTON—LECONFIELD

rebuilt at some very bad period, but the chancel arch seems old Perp. On the N. of the Sanctuary is a striking Renaissance monument to the memory of Mary, the wife of Thomas Ingram, of Temple Newsam, in the W. Riding. She died in 1656 in giving birth to two children, who are buried with her. These two children are represented in winding sheets on ledges at the back of the tomb; in front is the recumbent effigy of their mother, with long curls. The visitor should read the very curious epitaph:—

“To shew her wombe uncurste a double birth
Gave fruit (at once) to Heaven and to Earth.
But Heaven was their centre, deeming meet
The swathing-linen for their winding-sheet.”

Notice also the square font on a circular base. It is probably Trans., and the bowl has a trefoiled arcade.

The remains of a Romano-British villa were discovered about half a mile to the east of the village in 1863 and a Roman hypocaust was subsequently discovered in 1899 (X. E.R.A.S.T. 71).

Laxton (*Saltmarshe* Station) has a modern Dec. church (*Open*). On the opposite side of the lane is the chancel of the old church, densely smothered in ivy. The E. window is Dec. The writer has not been inside. A mile to the S., on the bank of the *Ouse*, are the hamlet and Hall of *Saltmarshe*, the seat of the very ancient family of that name, who trace their descent (Burke) from “Elenardus de Salso Marisco,” who flourished in the time of Archbishop Grey (1216-1255) (LVI. S.S. 238 n.).

Leconfield (1½ m. W. of *Arran* Station) and *Wressle* seem to have been the principal seats of the Percy family in Yorkshire. In Domesday William

de Perci is entered as a holder of property in "Lachin feld," including "two fisheries yielding two thousand and four hundred eels" (XIV. Y.A.J. 56); and the manor now belongs, in the person of Lord Leconfield, to a descendant of the same great family (see the genealogies of "Northumberland" and "Egremont" in the "Complete Peerage"). License was granted to Henry de Percy to crenellate his dwelling-houses of Spofforth, Lekyngfeld, and Petteworth, on October 4, 1308 (C.P.R., *sub anno*). Leland found here a "large House . . . withyn a great Mote yn one very spatius Courte." Three-quarters of the house were built of timber, "saving the meane Gate that is made of Brike"; the fourth was "fair made of Stone and sum Brike." Here, too, he found, just as at *Wressle*, "a little studyng Chaumber . . . caullid Paradice" (i. 47). A very detailed picture of the domestic economy of *Wressle* and Leconfield Castles as practised in the early years of the 16th century is given in "The Booke of all the Directions and Orders for Kepyng of My Lordes Hous Yerely," begun during the life-time of Henry, the 5th Earl of Northumberland, in 1502, and first published in the *Antiquarian Repertory*.¹ The compilers of the *Antiquarian Repertory* had access to a survey of the castle, and an inventory of its furniture, as these existed in 1574; and extracts from this document are given in their work (Ed. 1809, iv. 340). The rooms, it appears, were then eighty-three in number, including the "Hawk's Mew." All this magnificence had completely disappeared by 1809—the

¹ Published again in the new edition of 1809 (iv. 231), and in book form by William Pickering in 1827.

LECONFIELD AND WRESSLE

site was then described as "a rich green pasture, being still inclosed by the ancient moat, which is wide and deep, and full of water." The moat exists at the present day, but traces of building there is none. It appears, indeed, from the survey mentioned above that the surveyors, even then, could not "speke of the particular harmes of the said Howse, the Waste is so universal" (iv. 341). Apparently the house was finally abandoned in the reign of James I., when its timber, painted glass, and "carved images in the ceilings"—or at any rate some of them—were removed to *Wressle* Castle. Possibly this was due—as Allen suggests (ii. 223)—to the ruinous fine (£30,000) inflicted on the ninth earl by the Star Chamber in 1606, as part of his penalty for having omitted—among other charges—to administer the oath of supremacy to his kinsman, Thomas Percy, the "gun-powder" conspirator, when he had admitted him "as one of the gentlemen pensioners, whose office it was to be in daily attendance upon the King" (Gardiner, "History of England," 1603-1607, i. 283).

The site of the manor house may be reached from Leconfield village by a pleasant walk across the fields. There is, however, nothing to see, save a rectangular moated area—the size of which is eloquent of past magnificence—with a singular tree-crested mound of irregular shape at the S.W. corner. The moat itself is almost choked with reeds.

Of Leconfield church the tower is apparently post-Reformation brick-work, and the other parts are patched with the same material. Most of the structure is apparently Dec. Notice: (1) Plain piscina. (2) Old glass on N. of chancel, exhibiting Neville with a label of cadency (three points azure).

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(3) Fragments of old glass in the N. aisle—among them a St Catherine. (4) Ogee-headed piscina curiously cut into the E. respond of the N. arcade. (5) Fine (?) Jacobean pulpit. (6) Carved bracket, and apparently the fragment of a second, at the E. end of the S. aisle. (7) Blocked “priest’s door,” visible externally. (8) Blocked N. door in N. aisle. (9) Blocked head of a Norm. window, and bit of (?) Norm. string-course, visible in the exterior of the W. end of the S. aisle. In the lane to the S. of the church there still remains the socket of a cross.

Leven (5½ m. N.E. of *Beverley*). The old church stood low among the “cars”; the present E.E. church, on another site, was erected in 1844, or 1845. Preserved on a bracket on the E. wall of the S. aisle is the very beautiful head of a cross. On one face are a Virgin and Child, with a female saint on either side—one is perhaps Saint Catherine. Below is an angel, with a shield charged with a single saltire. On the other face is a Crucifixion, and below an angel with a plain cross. Poulson, who assigns it to the 15th century, tells us that this cross-head was found by the sexton in digging a grave in 1836. It has been supposed that this head belongs to the shaft still standing at White Cross, in this parish. Both faces are engraved by Poulson (i. 400). The only other object of interest is an old square font, which is possibly E.E.

Lissett (3½ m. S.E. of *Burton Agnes*) has a small mediæval chapel—Dec., or Perp. Notice: (1) S. Norm. door, with zig-zag moulding. (2) Piscina. (3) Against the E. wall, to the N. of the Communion Table—shaft supporting a scalloped capital, with traces of a canopy above. This is

probably a make-shift arrangement. (4) Perfectly plain, circular, Norm. font, with staples on the top—probably to lock it. (5) Built in above the exterior of the S. door is a fragment that looks like the head of a muzzled bear. Can this be part of a Sax. “hog-back”?

Lockington (2 m. W.) is a pretty village, with a little church of quite unusual interest (*Open*). The small, post-gothic W. tower is perched on the ridge of the roof. There seem to be traces of E.E. work, inside and out, at the W. end of the nave. The chancel is very good Dec., with a trefoiled piscina and reticulated E. window. The heads of five of the chancel windows have fragments of old glass, and there is a square in the centre light of the E. window. The W. windows, on each side, have been brought down lower to the ground than the rest; but it would, perhaps, be too venturesome to call them “low-sides.” The bottom of the one on the S. is now blocked. There has once been a Norm. chancel arch, the jambs of which remain and part of the zig-zag arch; but the latter has been barbarously cut away so as to make an opening up to the roof which is now filled to the top with modern screen work. There is also a good S. nave door—Norm., in three orders, the outer of which is zig-zag; but the W. side has been curiously cut away for a huge ogee-headed niche. The circular font is probably Norm. Notice the pulpit with a sounding board; the classical screen at the W. end; and the fragments of old glass on the N. of the nave. Notice also the old iron-work on the exterior of the N. chancel door.

On the S. of the nave is a chapel, separated by two Perp. (or Dec.) arches. At its W. end is a

Norm. "slit," but the rest of the windows seem Tudor. It is panelled all round for more than half its height; and each panel is painted with a coat of arms in connection with the Constable family—about 173 in all! On its S. is an altar tomb, with a recumbent figure, to Maria "PIL. (sic) NAT. MAX." of George Meriton, Dean of York, and wife of Thomas Moyses. She apparently died in 1633. The inscription begins: "*Siste lector et, quam speciosum sexus, et saeculi sui, lumen extinctum est, sinevt (sic) hoc te marmor edoceat.*" On the same side is a wall monument to John Estoft (d. 1694), and others. There is a "squint" from this chapel on to the High Altar. On the parapet of this chapel, on the S. exterior, is a coat of arms, with "*Tous jours prest* [1] 635" underneath it. This is *perhaps* a motto of the Constable family, at any rate in its Latin form.

LONDESBROUGH (1½ m. N.E.) is a picturesque village, at the foot of the W. escarpment of the *Wolds*. It has also a great historical past, and a church of considerable interest. Drake ("History of York," 32) and other writers have fixed on this village as the site of the lost *Delgovitia*, and a portion of Roman road was actually visible at the bottom of the lake in the Park when the water was drained c. 1895 (III. E.R.A.S.T. 11). This, however, was probably part of a vicinal way from Malton to the *Humber*. It has been supposed, again, that Londesbrough was the site of a summer palace of the kings of Northumbria; that this was the scene of Edwin's conversion in 626; and that it was hence that Coifi hastily rode forth to desecrate the idol-temple at *Goodmanham*. Descending to surer historical ground, we find that

LONDESBROUGH

Londesbrough came to the great family of Clifford by the marriage of Margaret Bromflet, daughter and heiress of Lord Vesey, to "butcher" Clifford at some date prior to 1453. With the Cliffords it continued till the failure of the male line, with the death of Henry the 5th Earl of Cumberland, in 1643, when it passed to the 2nd Earl of Cork, and 1st Earl of Burlington, by the marriage of a daughter, Elizabeth. From the Boyles it passed again, by the marriage of a daughter in 1748, to the ducal family of Cavendish, with whom it remained till it was sold by the sixth Duke of Devonshire to the "Railway King," George Hudson. Finally it was sold to the trustees of Lord Londesbrough (Burke's "Extinct Peerages" and III.E.R.A.S.T. 1). The park was laid out by Richard Boyle, the 3rd Earl of Burlington (1695-1753), the patron and friend of Pope. It was he who planted the Londesbrough Clump—said to be visible from Lincolnshire—and hollowed out one of the combs in the *Wolds*

"With finished sweep into a perfect round."

Canon Wilton suggests (6) that Pope refers to these improvements in his "Use of Riches," dedicated to Lord Burlington:

"Or helps the ambitious hill the heavens to scale,
Or scoops in circling theatres the vale."

The old Hall was pulled down by the sixth Duke of Devonshire in 1819, "who on revisiting this place, as I have been told, shed tears over the ruin he had wrought. He afterwards consoled himself by selling the home and burial-place of his ancestors for £470,000" (9).

Londesbrough church (*Open*) is of more than

usual interest. The two lower stages of the W. tower are E.E., and the lancets exhibit internally the same curious "shouldered" splays that are found again in the neighbouring churches of *Nunburnholme* and *Goodmanham*. The belfry windows, however, are Perp. Of the body of the church, the arcade (N.) and probably the chancel arch—though circular-headed—are also E.E. The bases of the arcade are very interesting. The windows of the aisle are Perp. of a very curious design. The chancel also is E.E., with Dec. and Perp. insertions. On the N. is a chapel, from which it is separated by two E.E. arches. On the whole it is thus an E.E. church, with later alterations and additions. Notice: (1) On floor of chancel—brass inscription to Margaret, Lady Clifford (d. 1493). This lady was the daughter of Henry Bromflet, Lord Vesey, and wife of that "butcher" Clifford who is said to have slain the young Duke of Rutland after the battle of Wakefield in 1460. She was also the mother of Henry Clifford, the "Shepherd Lord," whose romantic childhood has inspired Wordsworth to write his finest lyric, as well as some of the most spirited lines in the beautiful first canto of the "White Doe of Rylstone." (2) Near (1)—brass inscription, surmounted by a skull and bones, to Richard Over, "generosi nuper famuli nobilissimi Domini Francisci Clifforde de Lounsburgh" (d. 1660). (3) At the E. end of the chapel, against the N. wall—black marble slab on four white jars. On the top is an inscription to Lady Grisold, Countess of Cumberland (d. 1613). (4) On the wall above—small monument of a child in winding sheet, or swaddling clothes, to Francis, the first-born child of Henry, Lord

LONDESBROUGH—LOWTHORPE

Clifford—"Heu, vixit horas" (d. 1619). (5) Four funeral banners—said to have belonged to the Earls of Burlington—along the chapel roof, and two old helmets on the wall. (6) Against the N. wall of the chapel—cross fleury in low relief. (7) Very fine E.E. font, on six short clustered shafts. (8) Norm. S. nave door, with a sun-dial—Canon Wilton calls it Sax.—built into its tympanum. Above is the head of a Sax. cross. (9) Over the S. porch is the date, 1764, on a sun-dial—probably the date of the porch in question.

Long Riston ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to N.W. of *Whitedale Station*) has a rubble church of little interest. The tower is possibly Dec.; and a blocked doorway, visible on the N. exterior of the nave, may perhaps be Trans., or E.E. The other features are Perp., and the chancel arch is modern. It is scarcely worth the trouble of getting the key.

Lowthorpe (1 m. N.W.) church was made collegiate by Sir John de Hesellarton in 1333. The statutes are embodied in a curious "In-speximus" printed in the Calendar of Patent Rolls (Edward III., 1330-34), and give an excellent conception of the ideals and regulations of a large series of chantries, or small collegiate church. The document recites that there were but few ministers at Lowthorpe, but many persons who were attached to the worship of the Trinity and St Mary, and were desirous of daily service in their honour and for the departed. These people, however, grew lukewarm, because of the frequent absence of anyone to celebrate in the church when their minister was engaged in visiting the sick, or in the discharge of other duties. The college was accordingly established for a rector, six perpetual

priests—who were to serve at as many perpetual chantries—and three clerks, one of whom was to be at least a deacon, and one at least a sub-deacon. The names of the chantries are given. The college was dissolved at the Dissolution; and in 1553 pensions remained in charge to three priests and two deacons. It is noticeable, however, that the names of two of the chantries are differently given in the list in question, *i.e.* All Saints' Chantry, and St Nicholas's Chantry (Willis, ii. 277).

The position of the church is secluded, on the edge of a patch of wood (*key at Vicarage, a few minutes' walk distant*). It consists of a W. tower, a nave without aisles, and the walls of a ruined chancel. The tower is smothered in ivy, but is probably Perp. At what period the chancel was allowed to go to ruin is not very apparent. The presence in its area of an altar tomb to John Pierson, who died in 1665, suggests that it was abandoned by that date. On the S. it is densely covered with ivy, but on the N. are two good reticulated windows, though both are now blocked with brick. There are clear indications externally that it formerly extended further towards the E. Thus the W. jamb and part of the sill of an obvious third window remain in the present buttress on the N.; whilst on the N. face of the S. buttress is a partly blocked trefoiled-headed sedile.¹ There is a second trefoiled sedile, and a priests' door, on

¹ From Allen's "History of Yorkshire" (ii. 324) it appears that there was formerly a "historical tablet" on the N. of the nave from which it appeared that the chancel was "contracted" in 1777. This tablet is probably still in existence, but the writer has made no note of it.

the S. of the existing chancel. There can be no doubt that this Dec. chancel was built when the church was made collegiate. Inside the nave is a remarkable monument of a man and woman—one of the strangest in Yorkshire. They lie on their backs, side by side, and are covered by a kind of sheet. Between them runs the stem of a tree, the branches of which grow over the bodies and terminate in heads at either side—seven on the S., and six on the N. The relief of the carving is very low, and in general effect this monument distinctly belongs to the class of semi-effigial slabs. It should be compared with the somewhat similar monument on the S. side of Nafferton churchyard. On the N. wall of the nave is the brass of a knight in plate armour attributed to c. 1420 (XIV. Y.A.J. 510). At the E. side of the churchyard, and immediately adjoining the end of the ruined chancel, is a remarkable cross of a type not common in the neighbourhood. It is said to be the old market cross of *Kilbam* (IV. E.R.A.S.T. 2 n.)—how brought here does not appear.

Lund ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of *Bainton*). The name, like *Lunds*, at the head of *Wensleydale*, is probably derived from the Norse “lundr,” a sacred grove (Taylor, 224). The church is said to have been almost entirely rebuilt c. 1854 (VI. A.A.S.R. cxiii.), but there certainly seems to be ancient work in the tower and the Dec. chancel. Notice: (1) Priest’s door and two sedilia. (2) Recumbent mutilated figure of a woman, on the N. of the Sacramentum. The hands have apparently held a heart, and a rosary hangs from the right side. (3) Second mutilated recumbent figure of a woman, perhaps of the same period, on the S. of

the Sanctuary. (4) Four centred recess on the N. of the chancel, with Perp. panelling. It now leads to the vestry, but formerly, no doubt, contained a tomb. (5) Restored Norm. font. (6) Carving above the W. window of the tower.

In the centre of the village is a picturesque old market-cross with dilapidated steps and a shaft now surmounted by a ball. Notice also the quaint stone doorway to the garden of the Manor Farm, on the E. of the village.

Lutton, West ($5\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.E. of *Wharram*), like its neighbour *Helpthorpe*, has a modern church of exquisite design—one of those many beautiful temples, new from the ground, or extensively restored, that are scattered by the liberality of Sir Tatton Sykes over the lonely undulations of the Yorkshire *Wolds*. The single surviving relic of the ancient church is part of a Norm. arch, or label, over the inside of the W. door of the vestry.

MAPPLETON ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of *Hornsea Bridge Station*). The village is pleasantly situated within less than half a mile of the sea. The church is mostly Dec., and possesses a modern broach octagonal spire. The tower arch has no capitals. There are numerous points of interest. (1) Projecting piscina on the sill of a window in the chancel. (2) Small, blocked, "low-side" window, visible externally. This is situated on the S. of the chancel, between the "priest's door" and the last window to the E.—a very unusual position. (3) Traces of a (?) stoup inside the S. door. (4) Railed-in marble altar-tomb at the E. end of the aisle (N.)—apparently a cenotaph to various members of the Brough family, erected by Mrs Theresa Haworth. (5) Perp., or Dec., octagonal font.

LUTTON, W.—MARKET WEIGHTON

Marfleet, though closely adjoining *Hull* on the W., is still more country village than suburb. The church was rebuilt c. 1884, and the writer has never been inside. He was assured, however, by the Vicar, on the spot, that there was absolutely nothing to see. The termination "fleet" (A.S. *fleót*, a bay of the sea, afterwards applied to any channel, or stream, especially if shallow, Skeat, "Etymological English Dictionary") is exceedingly common in place names on the *Humber* and the lower part of the *Ouse*.

MARKET WEIGHTON is a dull little town at the foot of the W. escarpment of the *Wolds*. The great Roman road from *York* to the *Humber* ran about one mile to the W. of it, and Camden, who places *Praetorium* at *Patrington*, claims Weighton as the site of the lost *Delgovitia* (Gough, iii. 14). The church (*Open*) is not at first sight very promising, but really contains much interest. The tower is built inside the aisles, and the bottom part appears to be E.E., or Trans. It will be noticed, however, on a closer inspection, that its masonry is exceedingly rude; that its angles are formed by quoin stones; and that it exhibits suggestive string-courses. It will be noticed, also, that the masonry on the S. side of the S.W. respond of the S. nave arcade resembles the so-called "herring-bone" work; that the arcades are not flush with the N. and S. faces of the tower; and that the faces themselves are pierced by no arches. In short, it can scarcely I think be doubted that the base of the tower, and the W. responds of the two nave arcades, are relics of an original Sax., or early Norm., church without aisles; and that the tower was redressed at the end of the 12th century by

the insertion of an E.E., or Trans., arch to the E., and of E.E., or Trans., windows. At the same time an E.E., or Trans., arcade was inserted on the N. of the nave and chancel. The S. aisle of the nave is probably later but the style of the arcade is assimilated. The upper part of the tower is brick, but the windows are copied from those below. The chancel arch is modern; and the windows of the chancel, with the exception of a single, cusped lancet on the N. of the Sanctuary, are obviously Perp. insertions. Notice: (1) Curious little opening on the S. of the Sanctuary, high up in the wall. (2) Plain, circular, Norm. font: (3) At the W. end of the S. aisle—floreated cross. (4) Trans., or E.E., S. door to the nave. (5) Remains of the very plain sedilia. (6) Priest's door.

Meaux Abbey ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from *Beverley*. The distance to be traversed, however, even by the pedestrian, is considerably greater, owing to the interposition of the river *Hull* and the absence of direct roads). None of the larger abbeys of Yorkshire has vanished more completely than *Meaux* (*pron. almost "Muce"*). A few years ago there still remained the plain doorway and fragments of adjoining wall shewn in the woodcut in *Poulson* (ii. 316); now even these have disappeared, and nothing is left to merit a visit save the broken surface of the grass-grown site, and one or two relics in the neighbouring houses. There is said also to be the entrance to a subterranean passage, but this the writer was unable to find.

The story of the foundation of *Meaux* is set forth at length in the *Chronicon de Melsa*, written by Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot, accord-

MEAUX ABBEY

ing to his own style of reckoning (i. 47-49). William de Gros, Earl of Albemarle and Lord of Holderness, had vowed to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but owing to his age and infirmity was unable to carry out his promised undertaking. Troubled at this he caught at the suggestion made to him by Adam, a monk of Fountains, that he should found a new house for Cistercian monks, and thus obtain from the Pope remission of his vow. Adam procured the desired dispensation, and proceeded to examine the lands of the Earl with a view to a likely site. At last, when he came to the place called Melsa, he found a little mount ("montialus") called the Hill of the Blessed Mary, and climbing up this he struck his staff into the earth and exclaimed that henceforth the spot should be called "aula Regis æterni, vineaque cœli, portaque vitæ." Doubtless, he continued, his companions remembered the promise made by the prophet "Erit in novissimis diebus præparatus mons domus Domini in vertice montis." All day long the verse had haunted him, and now he understood the reason. The Earl was not altogether pleased ("graviter tulit"), for the site was a very favourite one. However, he stood by his word; and the abbey was erected, with Adam for its first abbot, in 1150 (*Chron. de Melsa*, i. 73-76).¹ Meaux was the last of the eight daughter houses founded from Fountains Abbey; "Et

¹The last edition of the *Monasticon* (1825, v. 388) calls this history "legendary," and possibly the criticism is just. It is to be observed, however, that our other brief accounts of the foundation of Meaux (*Dugd.*, v. 393; XLII. S.S. 94), though omitting the picturesque detail of the chronicle, contain nothing to contradict it. The main facts are sufficiently established.

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haec novissima filiarum quas peperit mater nostra ; et cessavit, iterum, parere” (XLII. S.S. 96).

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* the house is valued at £298 (9), 6s. 4¼d. It was dissolved on 11 December, 1539 (XLII. S.S. 296), and contained at that date an abbot and twenty-four priests (Dugd., v. 397).

The remains, as already indicated, are so slight as scarcely to repay the trouble of a visit. A few stones however are preserved in the walls of a cottage standing near the site of the abbey. In front of (?) Stud Farm—on the opposite side of the lane from *Warwne*—and forming part of the pavement, is a blue slab with the matrices of a figure and rim inscription. In front of the modern house of Meaux Abbey are a few wrought fragments, one of which belongs to the thirteenth century. The grave-slab of Abbot Thomas Burton, the chronicler (d. 1437), is also probably still in the neighbourhood, but the writer has not succeeded in finding it (*Chron. de Melsa*, I. lxx.).

Middleton-on-the-Wolds is a good sized village, amidst characteristic chalk surroundings. The nave of the church is Dec. (VI. A.A.S.R. cxii.); the chancel, E.E.; and the W. tower is new from the ground. The chancel is really fine; and the interior, at any rate, is built of chalk. Notice the three lancets at the E. end, forming an example of plate tracery. In the S. arcade of the nave occurs a single octagonal column, not one of the faces of which fronts a cardinal point. This is perhaps unique. Notice: (1) Three E.E. sedilia. (2) Underneath the tower—very fine relief cross fleury, placed against the wall. (3) Beautiful

MIDDLETON—NABURN

Trans. font, in strikingly good preservation. Instead of the usual arcade there is here a kind of cornice supported by columns, the tops of which are ornamented with "nail-head." The cornice itself is decorated with fleur-de-lys, and in one place with three stars (? The Trinity). Round the top runs a cable moulding. (+) The W. capital of the S. door of the nave is E.E. (5) In the churchyard, to the S., are four old tombstones, one of which embodies some characteristic E.E. work—no doubt brought from the church.

Millington (3 m. N.E. of *Pocklington*) is very charmingly placed at the foot of the W. escarpment of the *Wolds*. The little church (*Open*) retains what is supposed to be the original plan of the *Wold* churches—a Norm. nave and chancel without aisles. There is also a Norm. S. door, with three shafts on each side, and some traces of Norm. carving on the S. exterior of the nave. The windows, however, are later Dec. and Perp. insertions. The chancel is on a skew to the nave. Notice: (1) Plain rectangular "low-side" window, in normal position. (2) Plain priests' door. (3) On S. of churchyard—socket and stump of the shaft of a cross.

Muston ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. of *Filey*) is a rather pretty village, with a modern sign-post surmounting the three steps of an ancient cross near the Ship Inn. The church (*Open*) is modern E.E., but the old altar slab remains. Notice also: (1) Plain circular font (? Norm.), on a modern base. (2) Piscina, on a shaft, in the E. wall of the N. aisle. (3) Near this last—rude square (?) font.

Naburn ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.) possesses a rebuilt church—

visible from the railway—which the writer has not visited. For the much disputed suffix of the name of this place, see what is said under the head of “Leyburn” in the “Little Guide” to the N. Riding. The tide ascends the *Ouse* as far as Naburn lock.

Nafferton is a considerable village, with a rather large church that looks imposing from a distance. The Perp., or Dec., tower is really good, but the interior is disappointing. The N. aisle and arcade are apparently Perp.: the S. aisle and arcade are probably Dec., but the arcade is so plain—without capitals or visible bases—that it is difficult to assign it a date. The clerestories, at anyrate, are unmistakably Perp. The chancel is also probably Dec., but the chancel arch is possibly Trans. Notice: (1) Priest’s door on the N. of the chancel. (2) To the S. of the chancel arch—curious, shouldered recess, with a very small slit (now blocked) in the centre. It can scarcely have formed a “squint,” yet it is hard to imagine what else it can have been. (3) In the S. wall of the S. aisle—partly blocked tomb niche. (4) Built into the N. wall of the N. aisle—small, once recumbent, figure, apparently of a boy in a tunic above the knees. At a guess it is a trifle over two feet in length, and is thickly smothered in whitewash. (5) Circular Norm. font, with curious, rude, very irregular pattern, and cable moulding round the top. (6) In the churchyard, to the S., are two much mutilated recumbent figures, which have once been surmounted by canopies. Over these is spread a remarkable design—perhaps of a floreated cross; but the figures are more than semi-effigial. They should

NAFFERTON—NEWBALD, N.

be compared with the somewhat similar monument in the neighbouring church of *Lowthorpe*.

NEWBALD, N. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *N. Cave*), is charmingly situated under the W. escarpment of the *Wolds*, and possesses perhaps the most interesting Norm. church in the whole E. Riding, not even excepting *Kirkburn*. The structure is cruciform, with a central tower, and the nave and transepts have scarcely been tampered with. The W. window of the nave, however, is a later Perp. insertion, and there is an E.E. window with plate tracery (three lancets) in the front of the S. transept. Each of these transepts has a blocked Norm. arch, with zigzag moulding, to the E., which has probably led to an apsidal chapel—in fact, the original church, no doubt, terminated to the E. in three apses. In the Perp. period, apparently, these apses were removed; the transept arches were blocked, and lighted by Perp. windows; and the present handsome chancel was erected. Notice inside: (1) Beautiful Norm. tower arches. Those to the nave and chancel have a double order of chevron on the face towards the W., but those to the transepts are plain. (2) Circular windows in the N. and S. transepts. (3) Norm. window in the front of the N. transept, curiously pushed to one side—there seems to be no trace of a second window, except the small circle in the gable. (4) Remarkably fine font—apparently E.E., but possibly very late Trans. It consists of a circular basin, with a conventional pattern all round; and is placed on eight circular shafts, with circular bases and circular abaci, which rest on a common circular base. The shafts are attached to a central mass of masonry. (5) Old chest, with some iron work, in

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the N. transept. (6) Circular headed aumbrey in the W. wall of the Perp sacristy, on the N. side of the chancel. (7) Remarkable cup-markings (? mason marks), on either jamb of the sacristy door. (8) On N. wall of chancel—tablet to Sir Philip Monkton (d. 1678), a “zealous loyalist,” and an ancestor of the present Viscount Galway. “He had a horse killed under him at Marston Moor, and three at Naseby, and was wounded at the battle of Rowton Heath” (D.N.B.).¹ (9) To the N. of the E. window—large ogee-headed niche in the E. wall. (10) Large piscina, with shelf, and recessed stone bench that serves for sedilia.

Notice outside: (1) Norm. S. door of nave. This is remarkably fine, and consists of four orders with carved capitals — one order of “zigzag,” another of cable moulding. Above is a vesica niche with a seated figure — St Nicholas (the dedication saint), or Our Lord. The figure, we believe, has been renewed. On the jambs of this doorway are dedication crosses, “cup” markings, and a mason mark. It may be added that the church possesses three other doorways—one on the N. of the nave, and one in the front of each transept—all of them Norm., and all of them unusually good. (2) Blocked priest’s door on the N. of the chancel. (3) Also some traces of a window. (4) Interesting series of corbels—some of these are apparently new; many, of course, are grotesque. There are several early views of N. Newbald church in the *Antiquarian Itinerary* for 1815 (Vol. I.).

Norton (Malton) is a suburb of the N. Riding

¹ In the D.N.B. his death is wrongly dated 1679.

NORTON—NUNBURNHOLME

town of Malton, and possesses little interest. The unfinished church was erected c. 1894—its immediate predecessor (on another site) was built c. 1817, and had “very much the appearance of a lunatic asylum” (Allen, ii. 339)! Two brass inscriptions have been preserved in the present church, to William Gourley (d. 1591), and Thomas Westrop (d. 1604) and Ann, his wife (d. 1604). Both have curious inscriptions, and both are set in stone frames. Notice the old Norm. font.

NUNBURNHOLME ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.) is very prettily situated at the foot of the curious chalk valley—almost unique of its kind in Yorkshire—which penetrates deeply from the level Vale of York into the abrupt W. escarpment of the *Wolds*. In Domesday this manor is called “Brunha’ ” (XIII. Y.A.J. 331, 332), and the later prefix is due, as in the case of Nunkeeling, Nun Appleton, and a host of other places, to the existence here in the middle ages of a house of Benedictine nuns, the foundation of which, unhappily, is involved in great perplexity. That it was founded prior to 1206 is certain, for a prioress, Millicent, is mentioned in a fine of that year (XVII. Y.A.S., R.S., 162). That it was originally founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, as is distinctly stated in his charter dated 1266 and preserved in an “inspeximus” of 1368 (Dugd., iv. 279—“ [Monasterium] de Burnham quod fundari fecimus ”), is impossible, having reference to the fact that Richard was not born till 1209! We are thus thrown back on to the vague, and probably hear-say, traditions preserved for us by Dugdale and Speed. The former says expressly that he had been told

(“*accepit ex relatione*”) that the nunnery was founded by the ancestors of Roger de Merlay, Lord of the Barony of Morpeth (Dugd., iv. 279). Speed, on the contrary, gives “The ancestors of the Lord *Dacres*” (“History,” 800). The value is not given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, but is stated by Speed at £, 10, 3s. 3d.

The nave of the little church (*Open*) is Norm.—the chancel, E.E.—but both have inserted Dec. windows. The Perp. W. tower is new from the ground, and was rebuilt as a memorial to the late rector, the Rev. F. O. Morris, the well-known writer on ornithology. To his efforts was largely due the first, beneficent legislation for the protection of wild birds. The tower arch is extremely fine Norm., with four shafts on each side, and chevron ornament. Notice: (1) Blocked, circular-headed door on N. of nave. (2) In the same wall—Norm. slit preserved from the original tower. It is very elaborate outside. (3) Low-side window, closed by a shutter. The lancet above it has the curious “shouldered” head that occurs again in this neighbourhood at *Goodmanham* and at *Londesbrough*. (4) Priest’s door. (5) Piscina. (6) Massive font—perhaps E.E. (7) Niche on the N. of the chancel for a tomb, or Easter Sepulchre, or both. (8) In the S. window of the nave—*old* arms of *Greystoke*. (9) On the S. of the chancel—arms of *Salveyn*.

On the S. side of the churchyard are two sections of a cross—Sax. or Danish—discovered, during the restoration of the church, in the wall of the S. porch. These fragments are the most important relics of their kind in the E. Riding; and are assigned by Mr Romille Allen (VII. *Rel. and Ill. Archaeol.* 98) to Scandinavian influence.

NUNKEELING

Nunkeeling ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. of *Hornsea*) gets its distinctive prefix, like Nunthorpe in the N., and Nun Monckton in the W., Riding, from a house of Benedictine nuns, which was endowed, and probably established at this place, between 1149 and 1154 by Agnes, the widow of Herbert St Quintin, and was dedicated to God, St Mary (perhaps St Mary Magdalen) and St Helen. Though valued in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* at only £35, 15s. 5d. net, it managed to escape the dissolution of the minor houses in 1536; but was ultimately surrendered under seal, but without subscription, on 10 September 1539 (VII. D.K.R. 36). In 1553 pensions still remained in charge to a prioress and nine nuns (Willis, ii. 280).

The nunnery chapel was very small—only 46 feet long and 20 feet broad. It apparently stood to the W. of the parish church,¹ “and the walles and the rooffe are alle hole of one story” (IX. Y.A.J. 209). This interesting structure, or at any rate part of it, remained till the beginning of the 19th century; and a view of it taken in 1784 is printed in Poulson’s *Holderness* (i. 386). Its style was apparently E.E., but everything was ruthlessly swept away c. 1810. The present “church-warden” edifice is actually attached to the buildings of the neighbouring farm. Its chancel arch is formed by a white-washed arcade of three arches, which probably formed part of the original church. On the N. of the Sanctuary are the recumbent figures of a man and woman. The man is in chain mail, and his broken shield exhibits two

¹ We should rather have expected to find the nuns in the structural choir, as happened at *Wilberfoss* and *Marrick* (in the N. Riding).

rows of fusils. The lady is attired in a wimple, and seems to hold a rosary. These figures are supposed by Mr Dade ("History of Holderness," Title of engraving) to be those of Sir Andrew de Fauconberg (d. c. 1260) and his wife. It is just possible that the achievement of which part remains is an ancient coat of Fauconberg—"Argent, ten fusils conjoined five and five barways, sable." The very interesting old font is probably E.E. Not far from the church is the shaft of a cross, against the wall of a cottage.

OTTRINGHAM (1 m. S.) is an old-fashioned Holderness village, with a church (St Wilfrid) of some size and importance. In particular, it possesses a lofty stone spire—a feature that is repeated in the immediate neighbourhood at *Patrington* and *Keyingham*, but is certainly uncommon in the Riding as a whole. This broach spire, and the tower from which it springs, are Dec. in the main; but the arch to the nave is good Trans.—pointed, and enriched with zigzag moulding. The jambs on each side exhibit three shafts surmounted by scalloped capitals. The nave arcades are a little puzzling, but are certainly earlier than the clerestory above them (Perp.), as is shown by the old E. gable still visible outside. On the whole, the writer is inclined to believe that the nave and S. aisle are Dec., and that the N. aisle and arcade were later additions of the 15th century. In that case, of course, the N. arcade, which has one more arch than the arcade on the S., is assimilated in style. In both arcades the piers are formed as a general rule of four-clustered shafts; and in both the second column from the W. exhibits a mass of masonry on the side towards the aisle that furnishes food for

OTTRINGHAM—OUT NEWTON

thought. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a chapel which is separated from the aisle by an arch, and also projects to the S. Notice its Dec. piscina. The chancel was originally E.E., as is shown by a single surviving lancet. The E. window is probably Dec., and has formerly consisted of five lights; but the centre has been blocked, and the tracery cut out—probably at the date of the flattening of the chancel roof, which seems to have happened in 1824 (Allen, ii. 460). Notice: (1) Priest's door and piscina in chancel. (2) Stone lectern on the N. of the Sanctuary. A second stone lectern exists at *Pocklington*, and there are traces of a third at *Paull*. (3) Octagonal font, with a shield on each face. Each of these shields has a floral device, some of which are very beautiful; but all, like the rest of the church, are horribly smothered in whitewash. (4) Striking, though rather heavy, corbel table supporting the projecting parapet over the clerestory windows.

The *Ouse* forms the S.W. boundary of the Riding, from *York* to its junction with the Trent near *Blacktoft*. Formerly the tide ascended as far as *York*: now it is checked by the weir at *Naburn*. Notwithstanding its many and patent disadvantages,—its muddy banks, its turbid waters, and the generally unromantic character of the dead-flat country through which it flows—the *Ouse* is not lacking in a certain impressiveness arising from mere breadth and volume of water. In Harrison's time (c. 1577) its waters produced “a verie sweet, fat and delicat samon.”

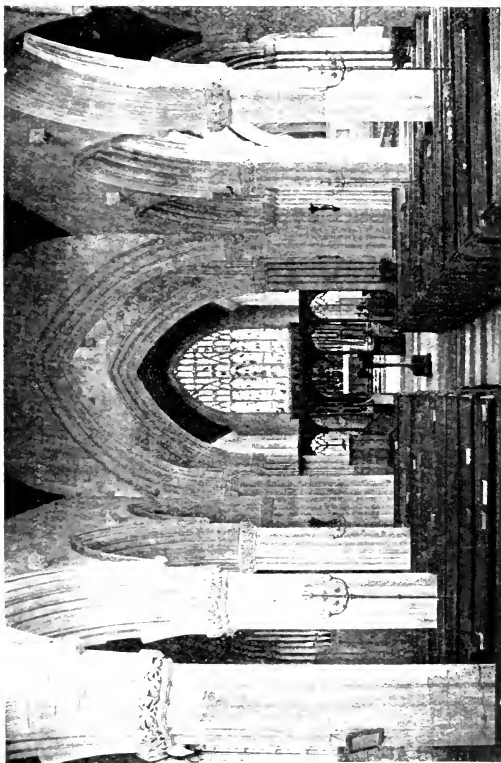
Out Newton ($4\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. of *Withernsea*) has the slight remains of an ancient chapel, not far from the edge of the cliff. Half a mile to the S.E. is *Dimlington Beacon*, marked on Greenwood's 'Map

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

of Yorkshire' (1817), but ignored on the one-inch Ordnance Survey. The cliffs at this point attain a height of at least 130 feet, and continue at this elevation for more than half a mile—probably the loftiest bit of coast from *Flambrough Head* to the *Spurn*. It is impressive to stand on the edge near Newton Chapel and look down on the tumbled masses of fallen clay which the water is steadily devouring below. The fissured and perishing edge should, of course, be approached with caution, for a step may dislodge whole tons of soil to feed the ruin below. It is sometimes supposed that these cliffs are the *ὄκελου ἄκρον* of Ptolemy (IV. E.R.A.S.T. xiv.).

Owthorne belongs to the melancholy category of the lost churches of *Holderness*. It stood a little to the E. of the northern half of the present chief street of *Withernsea*, and roughly within half a mile of *Withernsea* church—the two indeed were called "The Sister Churches," and were supposed by tradition to have been built by two sisters. The site is indicated on Greenwood's map of Yorkshire (1817). Poulson gives a wood-cut of this church from a drawing made in 1797, when the fabric remained still perfect (ii. 402, 405).

PATRINGTON is a big village, or little town—Leland styles it "a Toun of no Market, yet having a Havenet" (i. 62). In Domesday the manor is entered as belonging to the archbishop of York; and according to a charter in the Bodleian, as partially extracted by Poulson (ii. 434), it was given them by Knut in 1033—according to a "quo warranto" of the time of Edward I., it had belonged to the see from time beyond memory (*Placita*



FATRINGTON CHURCH

de Quo Warranto, 197).¹ Anyhow Patrington is a place of respectable, or even of Roman, antiquity; and Camden considers it the site of the station called in Ptolemy *Περουαρία*—in the first Antonine Itinerary, *Prætorium* (Gough, iii. 15).²

The pride of Patrington is its exquisite cruciform church, the “Queen of Holderness,” and beyond all cavil one of the most beautiful and perfect parish churches in the kingdom. With a few insignificant exceptions, to be noted presently, it is Dec. throughout; and according to Mr Micklethwaite belongs in type to Lincolnshire rather than Yorkshire (IX. Y.Å.J. 101). Among other peculiarities it possesses both W. and E. aisles to its transepts—a condition of things not always found even in cathedral churches of the first magnitude, e.g., Canterbury and Durham. The chancel, moreover, is separated from the crossing by the interposition of a bay—an anomaly that appears again in the somewhat analogous Dec. church of Heckington, in Lincolnshire; though in that case the original design of a central tower was afterwards abandoned for one at the W. end (102). It should be noted, too, that the E. window is Perp., and that none of the aisles, except the E. aisle of the S. transept, received, till quite recently, their intended vaulting, though preparations for this had been made. Mr Micklethwaite thinks that this sudden cessation of work was due to the Black Death, which arrived in England in 1349 (102).

¹ Poulson is wrong in stating (ii, 435) that this “quo warranto” gives the donor as Athelstan.

² With regard to *Prætorium* he has no doubt; with regard to *Petuaria* his language is more hesitating, and he admits the possible claims of *Beverley*.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

The nave consists of five bays, separated by four sets of piers, each of which is formed of eight clustered columns. The flamboyant tracery of the N. and S. windows of the aisles adheres to a single pattern throughout. Notice the second column from the W. in the N. arcade—it is built on an earlier E.E. base, a relic, no doubt, of a previous church. Most of the capitals have exquisite natural carving, but the capitals of the two W. responds are plain. Notice the curious line of brackets on the inner face of the arcades—one above each pier on a level, or nearly, with the top of the arches. Notice also the stone bench which runs round most of the nave, including the W. end. Near the E. end of this bench, in the N. aisle, are traces of E.E. “dog-tooth.” In the S. wall of the S. nave aisle are two plain, shallow, circular-headed niches, in each of which is an incised cross fleury, forming part of the seat of the bench. Notice also in the nave: (1) Fragments of old pewing on the S. side of the S. aisle. (2) Absence of a W. door. (3) Elevation by two steps of the floor of the W. bay. (4) Very beautiful, but much decayed, large, Dec. font. The clamp for locking it has been violently torn out. (5) Transome across the five-light W. window. Either this is a Perp. addition, or the window itself is very late.¹

The N. and S. transepts are alike—though with differences of detail; and both reproduce the general spirit of the nave. Here we have again the same eight clustered shafts—the same capitals, arches, and brackets. The tracery of the great N.

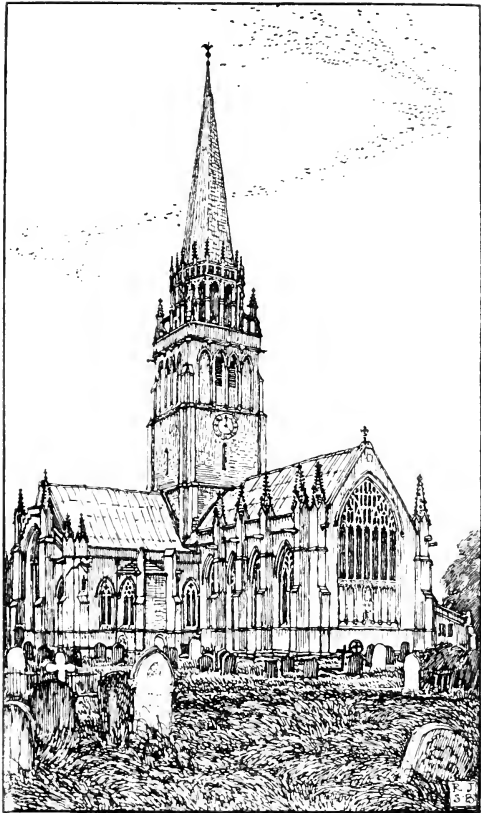
¹ Yet transomes actually occur—and are supposed to be original—in E.E. plate tracery in the nave of Bolton Abbey.

and S. windows is similar, and each has the same puzzling transome. The S. transept, however, boasts of three peculiarities that do not occur in its neighbour. The first of these is the rose window in the gable—a very unusual feature in a parish church, and by no means common in cathedrals. The second is the very remarkable staircase, like a crow-stepped gable, above the S. tower arch. It communicates by doors, that open on to brackets, with the passages above the vaulting of the aisles. Similar staircases are found outside in the gables of both N. and S. transept. A third peculiarity is the small, recessed, shrine in the centre of the E. wall. This wall has accommodated three altars, for all of which the piscinæ remain; but the recessed central altar has been lighted by two windows, and has a reredos formed by three exquisite niches. In front of this altar is a curious stone pendant from the roof, with an opening towards the E. This, almost certainly, has been for a lamp, to shed light on the altar below (XXXIX. A.J. 396). Observe in the S. transept: (1) Two plain (?) sedilia—almost like the steps for mounting on horseback that may still be found outside many churchyard gates. (2) Mutilated recumbent figure of a woman. The N. transept has also two piscinæ—probably three, but in that case the third is hidden by the organ. Notice the roof of the central tower, with its blind arcades of three arches to N. and S. The beautiful restored rood screen is probably contemporary with the church; the loft has been lighted by two small, plain, rectangular windows—one on each side of the chancel. The pulpit retains its sounding-board, and is dated 1612.

The effect of the chancel—which possesses no

aisles—is marred by the huge Perp. window, the lower part of which is blocked, and, apparently, has always been so. Notice the three sedilia; the large piscina; and the bracket at the end of the Table. But the pride of this chancel is the famous Easter Sepulchre, in marvellous preservation. At the foot are three sleeping soldiers in chain armour—each beneath a crocketed ogee arch. The soldier to the W. has a lion on his shield; the one in the centre, a boss; the one to the E., the (?) instruments of the Passion. The second compartment was the sepulchre itself. The third tier has a carving of the Resurrection, with angels censing the Rising Lord. Over all is an ogee arch, crocketed and crowned by a finial. This is the only structure of the kind now remaining in the Riding, though fragments are preserved at *Preston*. On the floor of the chancel are two large blue slabs with the matrices of brasses; on the N. and S. walls are brass inscriptions respectively to John Duncalfe (d. 1637), “whose death the poore be-moan,” and to Mrs Shaw (d. 1652), mother of John Shaw, “preacher of the Gospell, in Kingston-upon-Hull.”

The exterior of this grand church should not be neglected, with its strange and grotesque gargoyles, its crocketed buttresses, and above all its noble tower and spire—a feature conspicuous from many miles away over this dead-flat country of *Holderness*. The transition from tower to spire is effected, as at St Michael's, Coventry, by interposing an octagon between the two; but the junction of octagon and tower is clumsy, and the ugly corner pinnacles are absurd to a degree. Notice the curious stone staircases in the gables of the N. and



PATRINGTON CHURCH

S. transepts (*cf. supra*). On the S. this is made an ornamental feature; on the N. it is more or less hidden between two gables, the outer one of which is the lower of the two.

Notice also the N. and S. porches of the nave. The latter is surmounted by a vaulted parvise, which looks into the church by a small, two-light window. At the S.E. corner of the S. transept are external traces of the former existence of some kind of lean-to building. Similar mysterious traces remain on the W. face of the tower of Bedale church, in the N. Riding.

PAULL, or PAGHILL ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of *Hedon*). In Domesday the place is called "Pagele" and "Paghel"; by the time of the *Nomina Villarum* (1315-16) it was already known by the alternative contraction, "Pawel" (XLIX. S.S. 305). "Paull" is the form that now appears on the one-inch Ordnance Survey (1895), and may thus be taken as the prevailing form. The process is thus exactly the reverse of what has taken place in the case of Malham, in the W. Riding, where the ancient contracted form of "Maum" is now dead, or rapidly dying.

The church is placed on a slight elevation half a mile from the village of Paull, which is built on the edge of the *Humber*. This isolation perhaps gives the clue to the somewhat ambiguous couplet, "well-known throughout Holderness" (Poul., ii. 487):

"High Paul, and Low Paul, Paul and Paul Holme,
There was never a fair Maid married in Paul town."

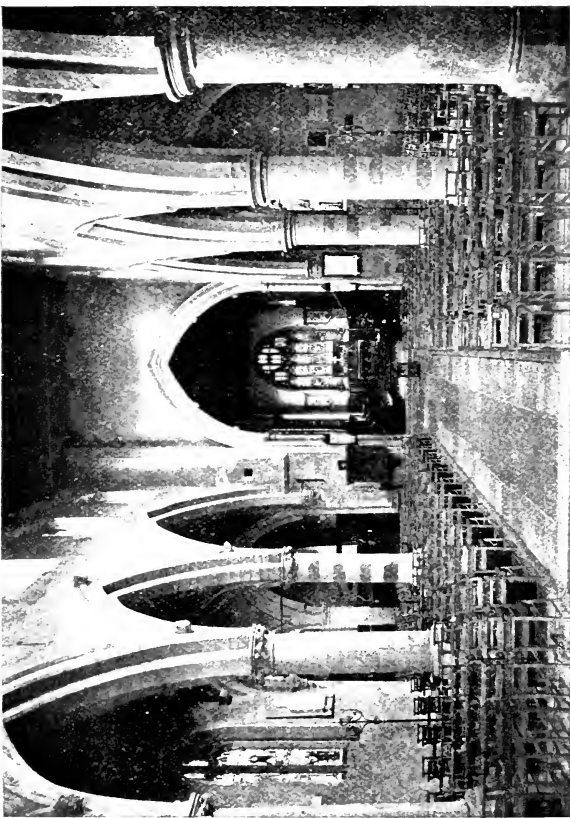
The church itself (*key at Vicarage on way to village*) is a fine Perp. cruciform structure, with a central tower, and transepts of very slight projection.

Notice the height of the columns in the nave arcades, and the acutely pointed arches. Notice also: (1) Fine old glass in three of the five lights of the E. window. The figure to the N. is St Andrew; in the centre is perhaps Our Lord. (2) In the S.W. corner of the nave—railed altar-tomb to Mrs Barbara Locke (d. 1792). (3) Octagonal font, with the Sacred Monogram on one of its panels. (4) Built into the N. interior wall of the N. aisle, to the E. of the door, is an old finial; and above is a crowned angel, with a shield that is apparently charged with a plain saltire. (5) Piscina in N. Transept. (6) Trefoiled piscina in S. Transept. (7) Remains of stone lectern on N. of the Sanctuary (cf. *Ottringham* and *Pocklington*). (8) Old chest beneath.

Roughly a mile distant, in a direction S.E.E., is the picturesque red-brick tower of Paul Holme, partly covered with ivy. On the W. face are the arms of Holme quartered with those of Wasteney. This shows that the tower cannot have been built earlier than the death of John Holm, who married Elizabeth Wasteney, in 1438 (LIII. S.S. 217). From the presence on the side of the Tudor rose it was probably not built before the reign of Henry VII. Poulson says this tower was the N. wing of a castellated house (ii. 493). "The Holmes of Paul Holme were one of the oldest of the Holderness families."

POCKLINGTON is a bright little market town, at the foot of the W. escarpment of the *Wolds*, and just to the N.E. of the line of Roman way—still represented by the modern high road—from *Eboracum* to the *Humber* at *Brough*. The cruciform church (*Open*) is of considerable size, but is rather hemmed in by houses. The Perp. W. tower is built inside the church. It opens to the

BOURLINGTON CHURCH



POCKLINGTON

nave by a striking and very lofty arch, but the arches to the aisles are much lower. Notice the extraordinary carving of the capitals, with their huge grotesque heads. Notice also the vaulting shafts that rise from the ground in the angles. The intention to vault was abandoned, and the tower arch and W. window were apparently made much more lofty than was originally intended. The nave arcades are E.E., but the arches on the N. are probably earlier, and so nearer to Trans., than those on the S. The former have capitals with conventional foliage, and a series of remarkable grotesques. Notice, for example, the two men wrestling on the second column from the W., and the bird-like monster on the third. The clerestories are later Perp. The N. transept is also E.E., to judge from a single lancet on the N.; but most of the windows have been recast in the inevitable Perp. To the E. of this transept is St Nicholas' aisle, separated by two E.E. arches. The chancel is Perp., but it opens on the N. to the Lady Chapel and St Nicholas' aisle by two E.E. arches. The beautiful S. doorway of the nave, as well as the outer doorway of the porch, also belong to the 13th century. There is an old (?) Perp. vestry on the N. side of the chancel. Notice: (1) Stone credence table—Early Dec. (XIV. Y.A.J. 96)—on the N. side of the Sanctuary. These credence tables are uncommon in the Riding, but a second occurs in the church at *Ottringham*, and traces of a third at *Paull*. According to Dr Cox there are five to be found in Derbyshire. (2) Niche for a tomb in the S. wall of the S. transept. (3) On the N. side of the Lady Chapel—curious wall monument to Thomas Dolman (d. 1589), with

recumbent figures of husband and wife, and the kneeling effigies of five sons and three daughters. (4) At the N. end of St Nicholas' aisle—two stalls under a Perp. canopy. This aisle is used on Sunday for the boys of the Grammar School, who march to church in a picturesque procession; and one of the stalls is the seat of the headmaster. (5) On the N. wall of the N. transept—wall monument to Robert Sothebee (d. 1594)—“*O vita misero longa faelici brevis.*” (6) In the basement of the tower—beautiful cross-head (cf. *Leven, Garton, and Hedon*), on a modern base. On the S. face (as it now stands) is a Crucifixion, between St Mary and St John; on the N., is God the Father with a Crucifixion. At either side is a figure. Below is the inscription: *Orate pro a[n]i[m]a Job[ann]is Soteby.* On the modern base is a second inscription: *Pautinus hic predicavit et celebravit, A.D. 627.* This last inscription “is said to have been copied from an old stone bearing similar wording which was found near it” (XIV. Y.A.J. 108). The style of the cross is said to be late Dec. (7) Old Norm. font, on a modern base. (8) Carved Crucifixion, in a glass case, on the S. side of the chancel.

Pocklington has a Grammar School of some repute. Its origin is traced to “The Fraternity or Guild of the Name of Jesus, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of St Nicholas the bishop . . . founded by John Dowman, Doctor of Laws” (XIV. Y.A.J. 133). Licence to found “a guild in honour of St Mary and St Nicholas the Bishop, in the church of Poklyngton, York, for a master, two wardens, brethren and sisters,” was granted to John Dowman, LL.D., by Henry VIII., on May 24, 1514 (C.S.P. Hen. VIII. i. 815).

PRESTON

PRESTON (1 m. N. of *Hedon*) has a very fine and large old church (*Open*), with a striking Perp. W. tower. This has two belfry windows on each face; a small ogee parapet; eight crocketed pinnacles; and a very lofty arch to the nave. The N. nave arcade is E.E.,¹ with typical "hold-water" bases; the S. arcade has piers of four-clustered shafts, capitals that look distinctively E.E., and remarkably strange-looking bases. The clerestories are Perp., as are also most of the windows. On the N. of the chancel is a chapel which opens to the choir by an arcade of two arches, but is closed towards the aisle of the nave. Its windows are all Perp. The chancel was almost completely renewed in 1870 (II. E.R.A.S.T. xxi.). In a glass case, on the S. wall of the S. aisle, are a number of carved fragments of Chellaston alabaster—the work, in the opinion of Dr Cox, of Nottingham artificers (II. E.R.A.S.T. xxi.). These were discovered buried near the pulpit during a restoration in 1880, and are variously supposed to have formed part of a reredos (II. E.R.A.S.T. xxi.), or of an Easter Sepulchre, like that at *Patrington* (VII. Y.A.J. 286). Some of the subjects can still be identified—in certain cases, more or less doubtfully. (1) The Adoration of the Magi. (2) The Resurrection. (3) (?) Our Lord, with his right hand raised in benediction, and the Virgin. (4) A second Resurrection group. In

¹ So at least it seemed to the writer. It is stated, however, in II. E.R.A.S.T. xxi. that the church was rebuilt in the 15th century, but that the S. arcade is E.E. This appears to involve on the legal principle—*expressio unius, alterius exclusio*—that the N. arcade belongs to the 15th century.

both representations of the Resurrection the soldiers are asleep, as at *Patrington*. (5) Four figures of Saints: (a) St Peter (headless); (b) St Andrew; (c) St? — (headless, with a boat); (d)? St Cuthbert (with a ? head at the bottom of his robe). (6) Above (5)—a priest, with an acolyte, celebrating at an altar, on which is a chalice and missal. (7) (?) A headless priest, with a sanctus bell and missal. (8) A dove. These fragments have apparently been coloured. Above is an old piece of timber inscribed (?) *OR[A] . . . MARGARET . . .*

Reighton ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. of *Speeton*) (Pron. *Reeton*). The village is built on the slope of a steep hill, just where the N. escarpment of the *Wolds* begins to jut out into the sea to form the great promontory of *Flambrough*. Near the top is the little church (*Open*), commanding a noble view northward over *Filey* Bay to the *Brig* and the cliffs of *Car Naze*. The chancel and arcade (N.) are E.E., but the chancel arch is good plain Norm., with two shafts a side and scalloped capitals. In the N. wall of the chancel is a mysterious opening, which can hardly have been a "squint," unless much altered. It is now blocked at the end towards the aisle—if, indeed, it has ever been open. There is also a strange little lancet, splayed only on a single side, at the E. of the aisle. The most interesting feature of the church, however, is the really magnificent Norm. font, which is almost unique of its kind. It is square, with a shaft at each corner surmounted by a scalloped capital, and the faces are filled with rich diaper work. The W. end of the church is now almost in ruins, but the tower appears to have been supported by "church-warden" arches in the nave. From the

REIGHTON—RICCALL

top of the hill there is a characteristic view inland, over the rolling and somewhat desolate *Wolds*.

RICCALL is pre-eminent in Northumbrian history as the spot to which the Norwegian fleet advanced up the *Ouse* in 1066 (Florence of Worcester, Ed. Thorpe, i. 226). Here Tostig and Harold of Norway disembarked; and hence they marched to defeat the earls Eadwine and Morcar at the battle of Gate Fulford, to receive the capitulation of York, and finally themselves to perish by the sword on the field of *Stamford Brig*. The fleet, meanwhile, had remained at "Richale"—partly, no doubt, to await the return of the Norwegian army; partly, perhaps, "to watch the entrance of the Wharf, the stream in which the English fleet had sought shelter and which empties itself into the Ouse a little above Riccall.¹ It is not easy to judge of the exact condition of the landing-place at the time. There can be no doubt that the bed of the river, and its whole aspect, has been greatly changed since it has been affected by locks, dykes, and the drainage of the land on its banks" (Freeman, "Norman Conquest," Ed. 1869, 348).

Riccall church has several features of more than common interest. The tower is late Trans., with

¹ "At Tadcaster," says Freeman, "King Harold found and reviewed the English fleet" (iii. 362). His authority is the Abingdon MS. of the A.S. Chronicle: "pa amang pissan com Harald Engla Cyninge mid eabre his fyrde on ðone Sunnandaeg to Taða and pær his lið fylcade." But does "lið fylcade" necessarily imply this? The *Mon. Hist. Brit.* translates the passage—"and there drew up his force" (p. 464). I am informed by the kindness of Dr F. W. Moorman, Lecturer on English in the University of Leeds, that *lið* or *lid* is a Scandinavian word meaning (1) a boat, (2) a fleet, (3) an armed force, naval or military.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

little circular-headed slits, and a circular-headed doorway. The belfry windows, on the contrary, are pointed; and consist of two openings, divided by shafts with bell capitals and square abaci. On the N., S., and W. faces these two lancets are gathered under a common head; and on the W. there is small circular piercing in the head—an anticipation of the later “plate tracery.” This tower is built inside the church, and opens to the nave on its E. face by two acutely pointed arches, separated by an octagonal column more E.E. than Trans. Of the same date as the tower is the striking S. doorway, the arch of which is also slightly pointed. It consists of three orders, the outer of which is formed of beak-heads; the middle and inner of remarkable carvings (II. *Rel.*, N.S., 101). Amongst those in the middle order may be noticed a bishop in chasuble, amice, and cap. “The mitre was not introduced until the 13th century, and representations of bishops with any kind of head-dress before this date are rare” (108). Among the carvings of the inner order is a representation of St Michael and the Dragon, and possibly of the Temptation, though in the latter case the serpent-entwined tree is separated by the intrusion of a wrongly placed voussoir from the figures of Adam and Eve (107). The capitals of the nook shafts are richly carved; and one, on the E., has a figure with two keys—probably St Peter, though the head has no nimbus. The nave arcades are E.E., with the exception of the last column and bay to the E. (on each side), which, like the chancel, seem to be Dec. On the N. of the chancel is a chapel separated by a Dec. arch; on the S. is a second chapel, with four-centred arches

RICCALL—RILLINGTON

opening to the chancel and aisle. The windows of the aisles and clerestory are all Perp. The room at the W. end of the N. aisle may possibly be the hermit's cell, or "anker-hold," referred to in a Yorkshire directory; but there are traces of some building having also existed to the E. of the N. door, *i.e.* an E.E. (?) bracket outside and a niche within. Notice: (1) Small cross fleury built into the exterior of the N. aisle. (2) Projecting Trans. piscina. (3) Remarkable, long monument—like a bench—on the N. of the Sanctuary, with an obliterated inscription. (4) On the chancel floor—blue slab, with brass inscription: *Orate pro animabus Matilde Kilby et Roberti filii eius, quorum corpora hic requiescunt* (XII. Y.A.J. 329). (5) Very doubtful traces of "low-side" window in normal position—blocked, and cut by the later chapel arch.

At the S.W. corner of the church-yard are the socket and tall shaft of a cross—it seems to lack little but a head.

Riccall gives name to one of the thirty prebendaries who help to form the Chapter of York Minster. Some interesting old red brick-work, part of the former prebendal manor house (Allen, ii. 357), is incorporated now with the modern Vicarage.

Rillington (1 m. S.E.). The church has a Perp. tower, crowned by a good stone spire—a feature, on the whole, more common in the E. than in the N. Riding (*cf.* *Patrington, Bishop Wilton*, etc.), though by no means frequent in either. The nave arcade (N.) is E.E., with circular-headed arches and conventional foliage on the E. respond. On the N. of the chancel is a

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

chapel, separated by a single Trans. arch—pointed, on scalloped capitals. The chancel arch also is probably Trans., but the windows are Perp. throughout. Notice: (1) Good Trans. font under tower, with an interesting variation of a very common type of bowl arcade. (2) E. window of chapel—Dec., with E.E. dog-tooth label.

Rise ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. of *Whitedale Station*). The church was rebuilt in E.E. in 1844-5. In the vestry is a tombstone to Jaques Sterne, grandson of the Archbishop.

Roos ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. of *Withernsea*). There seems to be no doubt that this *Holderness* village gave name to the great baronial family of Ros, whose arms (gules, three water bougets argent) are familiar to the student of Yorkshire antiquities (Dugd., "Baronage," i. 545). Apparently the first of the name was Peter de Ros, who married the kinswoman of Walter Espec (d. 1153), and may therefore be supposed to have lived in the reign of Henry I., or Stephen (Dugd., v. 280). With the Ros family the manor of Roos continued till the failure of the male line, with the sixteenth Lord Ros, in 1508. Of their mansion, or castle, which apparently stood to the S. of the church, nothing but a moat now remains.

Roos church is picturesquely approached from the road by an avenue of clipped yews. The nave arcades are E.E.; the W. tower is Perp.; and the chancel is apparently Dec. On the N. of the chancel is an interesting Dec. vestry, having above it a small apartment approached by a circular stair, and looking into the chancel by a window of some size. This is perhaps a priest's chamber, and should be compared with the still remaining

RISE—ROUTH

examples at Romaldekirk and Well, in the N. Riding. The circular staircase is continued to the roof, where it ends in a curious turret, the only parallel to which in the Riding is probably found at *Bugthorpe*. It is sometimes called a "watch-tower" ("Historical Gleanings," 63). The nave possesses the Perp. clerestory common in *Holderness*; it is said to be 14th century brick-work. Notice: (1) Fragments of old glass in S. clerestory windows: (a) In E. window—angel with a scroll labelled, *Ave Marie; Orate pro . . . hoc fieri . . . Dni*; (b) In W. window—*Dieu et mon droit*; England and France quarterly; and another coat.¹ (2) Perp. piscina in the chancel. (3) Sedilia in the chancel—apparently plaster shams ("Historical Gleanings," 63)! (4) Bell-cote over the E. gable of the nave. (5) Old Jacobean pulpit, dated 1613. (6) Good modern chancel screen.

Routh ($3\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. of *Beverley*). The church (*Open*) stands back from the village road. The nave is apparently E.E., as witnessed by a single lancet on the N., but there is a Dec. inserted window on the same side, and the S. side has been "church-wardenised." The chancel arch is also "church-warden"; but the chancel itself is Dec., with a reticulated E. window. The upper two-thirds of the tower are brick; the bottom third is stone, with a Perp. W. window. Notice the curious little post-Gothic window cut to give light to

¹ Poulson prints two fragmentary glass inscriptions formerly existing and worth noticing for their historical interest. (1) *Orate pro animabus omnium uxorum parochia (sic) de Rosse quae fecerunt hoc fieri in ADM . . .* (2) *Orate pro animabus Fratrum et Sororum Gildae beati . . . fecerunt hoc fieri in . . .* (ii. 97).

the pulpit. Notice also : (1) Brasses of Sir John, and Lady Agnes, Routh, under canopies, on the S. of the Sacrarium. "It is . . . one of the very few brasses on which the mode of fastening the misericorde is clearly shewn ; here it is attached on the right side by a short cord passing through a loop fastened to the lowermost tace." "Both [the figures] wear the collar of the S.S. but in the lady's case only the ends and the trefoil fastening appear, owing to the collar of her gown having been once inlaid" (XII. Y.A.J. 223). The brasses are assigned by Mr Mill Stephenson to a date between 1410 and 1420. (2) On the N. of the Sacrarium—much mutilated recumbent figure. "Tradition assigns it to Sir John Routh, knt. living in 1429" (Poul., i. 399).

RUDSTONE ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Burton Agnes*). The situation of the church—high on the sweeping and open wold, which is thinly varied with patches of wood—is singularly bleak and barren. The W. tower is Norm. ; but the bulk of the building is Dec., with a Geometrical chancel with remarkably beautiful buttresses. It seems, however, to have been roughly handled at the Restoration c. 1861 (VI. A.A.S.R. cxv.). Notice : (1) Large piscina, and three sedilia under crocketed gables. (2) Priests' door. (3) Piscinae at the E. of the N. and S. aisles. (4) Curious rectangular opening in the N. aisle, now blocked about three feet down. It can hardly have been a "squint." (5) Plain Norm. chancel arch. (6) Plain blocked Norm. W. door, with inserted Dec. lancet. (7) On the N. of this door, inside—brass inscription to Katherine Constable (d. 1677). (8) Near this—brass inscription to Sir William

RUDSTONE—RUSTON PARVA

Constable (d. 1527) and Jane, his wife. The blanks in the date of the wife's death have never been filled up. She died in 1540 (XII. Y.A.J. 225). (9) At the W. end of the S. aisle—floreated cross in relief. (10) Near this—large circular Norm. font, with a curious diaper pattern round the bowl. (11) Large blue slab on the floor of the porch (S.), with the matrices of an inscription and of a cross and calvary.

At the N.E. corner of the churchyard is the enormous monolith—loftier, it is said, than any of those at Boroughbridge—that is often supposed to have given the parish its name. According to the measurements made by the Rev. Peter Royston, and printed by him in his little “History of Rudstone,” its height above the ground is 25 ft. 4 in. The greatest thickness of the stone is from N. to S., its broadest faces to E. and W. “Its depth underground [is] equal to its height above, as appeared by an experiment made by the late Sir William Strickland” (V. *Archæologia*, 95). A learned description on the meaning of this monument is given by the Rev. G. Dodds, D.D., in XIV. *Rel.* i.

Ruston Parva (2 m. N.W. of *Lowthorpe*) has a small modern church, principally of yellow brick. The date 1832, which appears on the W. end, is no doubt that of rebuilding. The writer endeavoured, but endeavoured unsuccessfully, to get the key in the village—the sexton's cottage was locked. It is possible, however, through a window on the S., to get a glimpse of the old circular Norm. font. Round the top runs a cable moulding, and below a carved band, but the rest of the font seems plain. In the village is the socket of a cross.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Sancton ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. of *Market Weighton*) is prettily placed on the escarpment of the *Wolds*. The best feature of the church is the octagonal W. tower, which closely resembles that at *Coxwold*, in the N. Riding, and was probably designed by the same hand.¹ Fragments of Norm. zig-zag have been built into the jambs of the tower arch. The rest of the church has been rebuilt, but parts of the E.E. chancel have been saved from the original structure. Notice in particular the priest's door, and the "low-side" window, in the normal position, at the foot of an ancient lancet.

Scampston (1 m. S.W. from *Knapton*) has a small modern church—E.E. and Dec. In the graveyard, to the N., is the quite plain bowl of an old circular font.

Scorbrough ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of *Lockington*) church was rebuilt in 1859. On the floor of the nave is a magnificent old monument, in low relief—one part, recumbent effigy; three parts, incised slab—of a priest in his chasuble, with maniple and chalice (cf. *Skerne* and *Garton-on-the-Wolds*). Across the top runs the following inscription: *P[ro] a[n]i[m]a Henrici de Midelton capellani*. Outside, at the S.W. corner of the church, is a circular font, apparently used as a flower pot! It is probably Norm., and traces of locking remain.

Scrayingham ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.N. of *Stamford Bridge*) has a rebuilt Dec. church (*Open*). Built into the N. wall of the vestry are the heads of five

¹ There is a curious, late Perp., octagonal tower at *Hornby*, in Lancashire, which is known, from an inscription, to have been built by Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle (? 1460-1523) (*Whitaker's "Richmondshire,"* ii. 256).

SANCTON—SETTRINGTON

crosses fleury, and two other ancient fragments. On the N. wall of the chancel is a stone to Thomas, Viscount Fairfax of Emmely (d. 1636).

Seaton Ros ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W.N. of *Holme-on-Spalding Moor*) has a rebuilt red-brick church (*Open*), similar to that at East Cottingwith. It was probably built in the 18th century. On a stone near the top of the tower is inscribed: "*H. Nottingham raised this Steeple at his Charge from this Stone, 1788.*" Whether Nottingham enlarged a tower already completed, or merely continued the work then in progress, is doubtful, but hardly important. The huge, rude, circular font is no doubt Norm. There is the bowl of a second font in the churchyard.

Settrington is a rather pretty village at the foot of the *Wolds*, with the relics of a noble old elm. The tower of the church is Perp., and has an interesting parapet. Notice the figure in the angle formed by the N.W. buttress. Notice also the heraldic shields at the top—on the W. face, Bygod twice repeated; and, in the middle, Bygod impaling Mauley. "Constance, one of the aunts and co-heiresses of the last Lord Mauley married John Bygod" (XLI. S.S. 67). Peter de Mauley, the last Baron Mauley, died in 1415 (Nicolas, "Historic Peerage," 318), which fixes approximately the earliest date for this tower. Bygod is apparently twice repeated on the N. and S. parapets. The S. door of the nave is Trans., with zig-zag ornament and a pointed arch. The side shafts are seemingly bad restoration, inserted, perhaps, in 1817—this date appears over the door. At the side may be seen three old coats of arms—the one to the W. I have not identified; the two to the E.,

though almost obliterated, are probably Bygod and the maunch of Conyers. Sir Francis Bygod married "Catern, daughter of Willyam Lord Coniers of Horneby" (XLI. S.S. 67). Inside, the nave arcades are possibly Trans., though the windows of the aisles are Perp. Notice: (1) Fragments of old glass in the E. window of the S. aisle. One is perhaps part of a St Christopher. (2) On the N. of the Sacarium—brass inscription to an ejected minister: *Hic jacet (corpus inserted above) Johannis Carter, Doctoris in Theologia, Rectoris Settringtoniae atque Archidiaconi Cestrensis, qui vi abactus tempore belli, post sexdecem annorum sequestrationem, reversus est anno Domini 1660 & obiit Februarii 28^o Anno Dom. 1666. (Aetatis suae 59^{mo}).* "He was also," says Walker in his "Sufferings of the Clergy" (1714), "Plundered in a Rude and Barbarous manner; himself, his wife, and Three Children, were violently Turn'd out of Doors by the Soldiers" (p. 227). (3) On the S. of the Sacarium—brass plate to the late Canon Isaac Taylor, the well-known philologist, who held this rectory from 1875 till his death in 1901. (4) Very curious font—probably Trans.

In Kirkby's "Inquest" (1284-5) we read that "Rogerus Bygot, comes Norfolkiae et marescallus Angliae, tenet ix feoda de rege in capite" in the Wapentake of Buckrose—among other places at Settrington (XLIX. S.S. 71). This great nobleman, however, died without issue; and prior to his death, in 1307, and notwithstanding that he possessed an heir in the person of his brother, John, he surrendered his earldom and his marshal's rod in 1302 into the King's hands (Nicolas, "Historic Peerage," 350). Perhaps the same motive, what-

ever that might be, induced him to give away his property at Settrington. At any rate, prior to 1304, he bestowed it by charter on Sir John Bygod, of Stockton, and Isabella, his wife (XLIX. S.S. 275 n.). This Sir John was apparently the founder of the line of Bygod of "Setteryngton."

Shipton ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of *Londesbrough*). The church as a whole is E.E., but many of the windows are Dec., or Perp., insertions. The chapel on the N. of the chancel is possibly Perp. The tower arch is plain Norm., but seems wholly modern restoration; and there is also a good Norm. S. doorway, with beak-heads. Built into the gable of the porch is a rude figure, with a crozier.

Sherburn ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of *Weaverthorpe* Station) is placed on the S. of the Vale of Pickering, and immediately at the foot of the N. escarpment of the *Wolds*, which is pierced at this point by the narrow chalk glen by which the road ascends the hills on its way to *Weaverthorpe* village. The church has a low, but picturesque, tower, with a saddle-backed roof; the nave exhibits external traces that at least suggest the existence of former N. and S. aisles; and the chancel is Dec. Notice: (1) E.E. tower arch. (2) Fine Norm. chancel arch in three orders. (3) Blocked "low-side" window in normal position—Dec., or Perp. (4) Priest's door. (5) Blocked N. nave door. (6) Very fine Norm. font. (7) Niche on the S. front of the S. porch, to the W. of the door. (8) Built into the W. exterior of the S. porch—mutilated figure in a kind of niche. (9) Piscina (? E.E.) on exterior of N. side of nave!

Sigglesthorpe ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W.) has a very fine old church—Poulson indeed pronounces it boldly "by

far the most picturesque in Holderness" (i. 425). As a whole it is E.E.; but it has suffered much from repairs and restorations, and portions are patched with brick. The N. aisle of the nave was rebuilt in 1827. By far the most striking feature is the low, but very massive, tower, with belfry windows formed by two lancets under a common head, with a vesica cut in the tympanum—an interesting example of plate tracery. The head of the window on the S. has been blocked with brick, and bears the date 1676. The tower arch is possibly a Perp. insertion, and the E. window is Debased. In the church-yard, to the E. of the church, is an old altar slab serving as the top of a brick tomb (1637). Four consecration crosses may still be faintly traced. The slab is of enormous length—perhaps, at a guess, ten feet; and on the S. is a small hole which may possibly have served as a seal for relics.

A long mile to the E. is Wassand Hall, at the W. end of *Hornsea Mere*. This was the seat of the ancient family of Constable of Wassand, who first came to Wassand in the person of Sir William Constable, at some date prior to 1540 (Poul. i. 43). The direct line ended with the Rev. Charles Constable in 1852.

Skeffling ($4\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E. of *Patrington*). The Perp. church is known to have been completed in 1470 (Poul., ii. 499). Notice: (1) Aumbry on N. of the Sanctuary, and three plain sedilia on the S. (2) Remains of stoup inside S. door. (3) Piscina in S. aisle. (4) Very curious capitals of the piers in the N. arcade. (5) Slab, with marginal inscription, on the chancel floor, to John (d. 1494), and Cecilia (d. 1502), (?) Blieth. (6) Good

SKEFFLING—SKERNE

Perp. tower. (7) Socket and shaft of a church-yard cross.

To the S. of Skeffling, on the shore of the *Humber*, was apparently the site of the alien priory of Burstall. Stephen, Earl of Albemarle and *Holderness*, gave the churches and tithes of quite a number of *Holderness* parishes—*Paull*, *Preston*, *Withernwick*, *Wawne*, *Mappleton*, *Tunstall*, and others—to the abbey of Albemarle (now Aûmale), in Normandy, which had been founded by his mother, Adeliza (Dugd., vi. 1020). This was in the reign of Henry I., and it soon became necessary for the foreign house—no doubt for the better management of their Yorkshire property—to send over monks to *Holderness*, and establish a permanent cell. For this purpose the chapel of Burstall was granted them by Archbishop Grey c. 1219 (1020). Gradually, in the course of the troubles between England and France, the position of the alien priories became more and more intolerable; and at length the Abbey of Albemarle was glad to sell its *Holderness* property to the Abbey of Kirkstall in 1394 (1021).

Skerne (2 m. S.E. of *Driffield*). The exterior of the church is unpromising, for everything is cemented except the tower. Inside there is much to see. (1) Good Norm. chancel-arch in three orders, the outer of which has zig-zag. (2) Blocked arcade of three arches on the N. of the nave, apparently E.E. (3) Built into the more westerly of these arches—recumbent figure of a cross-legged knight, with curling hair. (4) Built into the same arch—remarkable semi-effigial monument of a woman. The whole is much mutilated; but the stem of the cross fleury has apparently been

fructed—a circumstance that seems to fix the date as not earlier than the end of the 13th century. (5) Between the two last monuments—very small, recumbent figure—apparently of an infant in swaddling clothes, or a winding-sheet. All three monuments are much worn, and liberally white-washed. (6) Brackets on N. and S. of Sacrarium. These may have supported a reredos.

Skidby ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of *Cottingham*). The church has been barbarously “church-wardenised,” and is largely patched with red brick. Originally there seems to have been a N. aisle to the nave, but now the nave is a single big room, and the chancel arch has disappeared. On the N. of the chancel is a single lancet, which is produced so low down towards the ground that it may possibly have served as a “low-side,” though exactly opposite to the normal position. The rest of the chancel windows seem Dec., and those in the nave are Perp. Notice: (1) Piscina in chancel, in remarkably low position. (2) Piscina to S. of the site of the putative chancel arch. (3) Niche in the S. wall of the nave, which may possibly mark the site of a piscina. (4) Near this—small niche for an image. (5) Priest’s door.

By the left side of the road from *Beverley* to *Cottingham*, shortly before reaching the turning to *Skidby*, are the socket and stump of an old cross on the further side of the hedge.

Skipsea ($5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from *Hornsea*), though now a quite small village, was probably a place of importance before the Conquest; and after that event was certainly for a period the “caput baroniæ” of the lordship of *Holderness*. The remarkable earthworks to the W. of the church,

SKIDBY—SKIPSEA

and immediately N. of the hamlet of Skipsea Brough—in itself a suggestive name—are supposed by Mr Clark to be Sax., though utilised at a later period for the erection of a Norm. fortress (VI. Y.A.J. 109). According, however, to the later theory of Mr Horace Round and of Mrs Armitstead, the earthworks themselves are probably Norm. A plan of these earthworks—perhaps not very accurate—is printed by Poulson (i. 459). The principal feature is a circular moated mound, with an outer line of embankment and ditches to the W. The Norm. castle is believed to have been built by the Domesday possessor, Drogo of Brevere (*Chron. de Melsa*, i. 89). This Drogo, according to the Chronicle of Meaux, was a Flemish adventurer—"miles valde probus et in armis probatus"—who had been rewarded by the conqueror with the princely grant of the "insula de Holderness." He had also married a relative of the King, whom he killed "omine infausto." Whether this means by accident, or not, is not very apparent. Anyhow he hastened at once to William, and begged for a sum of money, saying that he was anxious to return with his wife to Flanders. Afterwards, when the death of the lady was discovered—one reading of the Chronicle calls it "nefandum factum," but another only "infaustum"—William sent to arrest him, "but," says Freeman ("Norman Conquest," iv. 798), the Conqueror's "renowned police was for once ineffectual; Drogo had crossed the sea and never came back." His lands were therefore forfeited, and *Holderness* was given to Odo of Campania. If the story be true, all this must have happened quite at the end of the Conqueror's life, for Drogo was

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Domesday lord of Skipsea in August, 1086; and William left England, never to return, at the close of the same year (XXX. J.A.A. 122). Drogo's castle appears to have existed till 1220-1, when orders were given for its demolition by Henry III. on account of the rebellion of its then owner, William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle (Poul., i. 457). The capital of the lordship of *Holderness* was subsequently at *Burstwick*, and finally at *Burton Constable*.

Skipsea church is of little interest (VIII. A.A.S.R. c.). The nave arcades are E.E., but there is some difference in the treatment of the octagonal capitals on the two sides. The chancel is also probably E.E., but in that case the reticulated E. window is a later Dec. insertion. The clerestories, as usual, are Perp., as also is the tower, and the windows in the aisles.

SKIPWITH ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of *Riccall*) has one of the most interesting village churches in the E. Riding, with undoubtedly Sax. work in its W. tower, and a beautiful Dec. chancel (*Open*). The nave arcades are E.E., though possibly the bay to the E. was altered, or rebuilt, in the 14th century, at which time two Dec. windows were certainly inserted in the E. bay of the S. aisle. The clerestory of the nave is late Perp. The Sax. character of the lower part of the tower was long ago asserted by Phillips ("Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire," 2nd Ed., 84, 204), and has since been confirmed by Mr Baldwin Brown in his beautiful volume on Sax. architecture ("The Arts in Early England," ii. 168). This tower is divided into three external stages, the two bottom of which are unquestionably Sax. It possesses real "long and

SKIPWITH

short ” work at the outside angles, and a magnificent arch to the nave with a heavy roll moulding on either face. There is no W. door. Above the tower arch is a curious, blocked opening that possibly led to a former gallery. In the E. wall of the ringing chamber is a shallow recess lighted by a double-splayed window in the immediate vicinity. “The absence of any parallel elsewhere makes it difficult to conjecture the purpose of the arrangement. It may have been a receptacle for a relief, such as a carved rood or a panel like those now preserved in Chichester cathedral ” (168). Note : (1) Piscina in S. aisle. (2) Beautiful projecting piscina, under a niche, in the chancel. (3) Perp. chancel screen. The tracery and spandrels of the door are old. (4) Old alms box. (5) Circular font, on octagonal base. (6) Magnificent old iron-work on the S. door of the nave, which is very plain E.E. Mr Hodgson Fowler is of opinion that this iron-work is from the same hand as the fragments on the door at *Stillingfleet* (XIV. A.A.S.R. 75). The church contains a little old glass—among it three heraldic shields. One of these is apparently Bek (gules a cross moline argent)—perhaps the arms of Anthony Bek (d. 1310), Bishop of Durham, whose palace was not far away at *Howden*. Another is possibly Fitzherbert ; the third I cannot even attempt to identify. At the E. side of the churchyard are the socket and broken shaft of a cross.

On Skipwith Common, which is not unpicturesque in spite of its monotonous flatness, are a number of tumuli set in square fossae, and of so-called British “hut-circles.” (Phillips, 84, 203, 204, 205.)

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

SKIRLAUGH ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W.) has an interesting Perp. chapel, built by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham (1388-1405) c. 1403 (IV. S.S. 309), and dedicated to St Augustine. According to Wood ("Colleges of Oxford," 46), who bases his story on a note by Roger Dodsworth in the Bodleian Library, "this Walter Skirlaw was born at Skirlaw, or Skirley, in Yorkshire, and the son of a Sevier" (*i.e.* sieve-maker) "there, but being very untoward, ran away from his father's house, and went to the University." Afterwards, being then Bishop of Durham, "he sent his steward to enquire at Skirlaw, whether his father and mother (who had given him over for a lost son) were living; and having received notice that they were alive, sent for them, and supplied their wants." It has been supposed that his arms, "6 virgas vicissim flexatas in forma cribri" (IX. S.S. 145) (six wands bent in the manner of a sieve), have reference to his father's occupation. This last, however, may perhaps "be no more than inference from the riddle-like bearings of his coat of arms" (D.N.B.). Two hundred years later Marmaduke Langdale gave by his will (1609) £20 a year for God's service, and preaching and teaching at Skirlaugh. The conditions of this bequest are remarkable for the period, for the minister and schoolmaster was to be an unmarried man: ". . . for I do thinke that a dutiful minister, a painful preacher, and a diligent teacher of children in that place at Skerly's chapel, shall have little occasion to have the use and company of any woman, but rather drawe him to folly, covetousness, to hatred, and malice, and other ungodly exercises by reason of such charge as would growe upon, being in such a bare and

SKIRLAUGH

barren place as Skirley chapel stands in" (Poole's "Skirlaugh Chapel," 37).

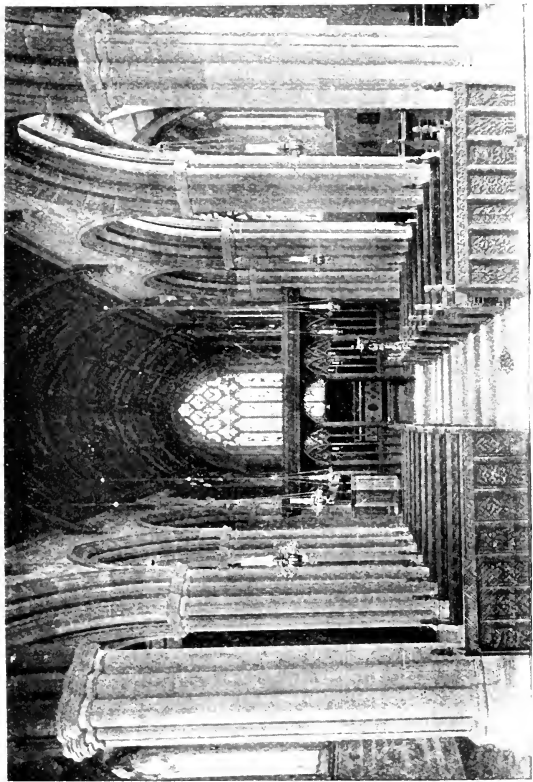
Skirlaugh chapel, though often praised, will perhaps be considered disappointing. There is now no division between chancel and nave, and the interior is simply a cold bare room, lighted by huge Perp. windows. Formerly it was furnished with a screen and stalls, but these are said to have been sold about seventy years ago (Poole, 50). Doubtless, when this woodwork still existed, and the windows were blazing with painted glass, the effect would be much less dismal. Now only a few fragments of glass remain, in a window on the N. of the Sanctuary. In accordance with his usual practice ("De quibus omnibus ædificiis arma sua . . . imposuit (IX. S.S. 145)), Skirlaugh has introduced his arms on almost every available part of the building. Notice the projecting piscina; the hollow for a stoup to the W. of the N. door; and the blocked priests' door. The best external feature is the really handsome tower, with eight crocketed pinnacles, and a striking open parapet. Round the base runs a band of quatrefoils, and over the W. window is a niche.

The chapel has often been engraved, *e.g.* in Britton's "Antiquities" (iv. 127); in Poulson's "Holderness" (ii. 265); and lastly in Pugin's "Contrasts." The last writer prints it on the same plate with St Pancras Chapel, London, in order to illustrate the superiority of mediæval architecture. Those, however, who would appreciate the comparative decadence of the Perp. style in beauty and spiritual meaning would do well to compare this chapel at Skirlaugh with the little 13th century church at Skelton, near York. Both are good

examples of their respective kinds; but the difference between them in conception and feeling is almost beyond description.

Skirpenbeck ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of *Stamford Bridge*) church has a brick "church-warden" tower, but the chancel and nave are ancient. The chancel arch is of the plain, early Norm. type, and a single Norm. "slit" remains on the N. of the nave. The chancel is E.E., and one of its two lancets is produced so low towards the ground as to suggest a "low-side" in normal position. Notice: (1) Blocked door-way, and small blocked pointed window—both on the N. of the nave. (2) Built into this same wall, externally—head of a floreated cross. (3) Piscina. (4) Large, circular, Norm. font, with pointed arcade of the type not uncommon in the neighbourhood. (5) On S. wall of the nave—curious wall monument to Richard Paget (d. 1636). (6) Norm. S. door. At the W. of the church-yard are three slabs with crosses, all of them overgrown with moss!

SLEDMERE ($2\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E.) is very prettily situated in the heart of the *Wolds*, and has been the seat of the family of Sykes since about the beginning of the 18th century. It lies on the site of the Roman way from *Fridaythorpe* to *Bridlington* (see p. 28). Opposite the gateway that leads to Sledmere House is a striking cupola, erected over a well by the late Sir Tatton Sykes, in 1840, in memory of his father, Sir Christopher, who reclaimed the *Wolds*. Opposite the turn that leads to the church is a beautiful cross of the familiar "Eleanor" type, erected by the present Sir Tatton Sykes in 1900. The church itself (*Open*) is placed in the park; and the church-yard is bounded not even by a ditch—



SEDMERE CHURCH

SKIRPENBECK—SPEETON

“Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no distinguishable line.”

The tower is old, though much restored; but the rest of the edifice was entirely rebuilt, c. 1898, from the designs of Mr Temple Moore. A more beautiful village church than this does not perhaps exist in England. The style is Dec.; and the soft pink tint of the stone adds immeasurably to the charm of the exquisite interior. There is no chancel arch, and the aisles are vaulted. Notice: (1) Tabernacled canopy to the font. (2) Rood screen with loft. (3) Reredos to Communion Table in the N. aisle, formed by five canopied statues. (4) Canopied statues round the walls of the chancel. (5) Screens of tracery in front of the windows, on the N. and S. of the chancel. (6) Beautiful piscina in the S. aisle.

Speeton ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) has a bare little church, now standing naked in the middle of a field except for the enclosure of a few useless posts—

“Where is found,

Free entrance to the churchyard ground.”

The chancel arch is of the plain early Norm. type, and the whole church is quite unrestored. Notice: (1) Plain circular font. (2) Two trefoiled openings, of similar character, on the N. of the Sacrarium. (3) Bracket on E. wall, with remains of niche and canopy above. (4) By the side of (3)—rude, projecting, square, stone money-box.

Half a mile to the N.E. of the village is the western termination of the noble line of the *Speeton*, *Buckton*, and *Bempton* cliffs, which from here to *Flambrough Head* oppose to the sea a gleaming white wall of precipitous chalk—by far the most striking

and persistent bit of cliff to be met with in a journey from the *Humber* to the *Tees*. A height of more than 300 feet is maintained for considerably more than two miles. The edge may be followed the whole distance to *Flambrough*, but the path is in places uncomfortably narrow, with a barbed wire fence as a menace on one side, and a drop of appalling depth on the other. People inclined to giddiness had better keep away altogether. These cliffs are haunted by myriads of sea-fowl, whose nests are systematically robbed in the breeding season by men who are lowered by ropes over the edge of the precipice—surely no less “dreadful” a trade than that of him who gathers samphire (“*Lear*,” iv. 6)—

“Half way down

Hangs one that gathers samphire; dreadful trade!”

Sproatley ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from *Hedon*) has a rebuilt church of yellow brick (*Open*). On the N. of the Sacarium is an incised cross fleury of more than common interest. On the dexter side is a chalice and a hand, apparently holding a paten; on the sinister side is a doubtful inscription (Boutell’s “*Christian Monuments*,” p. 59).

SPURN HEAD (10 m. S.E. of *Patrington*) is a curious, flat, sickle-shaped promontory at the extreme S.E. corner of the Riding, the concavity of which is turned towards the *Humber* and the south. Camden identified it with the *ὀκέλου ἄκρον* of Ptolemy (*Mon. Hist. Brit.*, xiii.), but this is now generally abandoned. If “*Ocelum*” be really the Latinised form of the Gaelic “*uchill*” (a height), the incompatibility is sufficiently obvious—the Spurn is scarcely raised above the level of the sea. The roadway ends about a mile beyond *Kilnsea*

SPROATLEY—SPURN HEAD

church, and the rest of the way to the point of the cape is over a rabbit warren of stiff and prickly rushes—as painful to those who venture among them in knickerbockers and stockings as the thickly grown whins on a Cornish hill-side! At the end are two light-houses built by Smeaton—the ultimate successors, no doubt, of the “beken” commenced by Richard Reedbarowe, hermit of “Ravensersporne,” a grant for the completion of which was made by Henry VI. in 1427 (C.P.R. *sub anno*). Another hermit of the Spurn, one Matthew Danthorpe, was found building a chapel here without a license in 1399, by Henry IV.—then Duke of Lancaster—when he landed in rebellion against Richard II.,

“A poor unminded outlaw sneaking home

‘ Upon the naked shore at Ravenspurg.’”

(Henry IV., pt. I. iv. 3). The king, however, pardoned his trespass, and granted him the site of the chapel in mortmain (C.P.R. *sub anno*). At Ravenspurne, too, landed Edward IV., when he came back from exile in 1471. Perhaps it seemed a place of happy omen! (*cf. Barmston*, and Henry VI., pt. III. iv. 7, ll. 7-9). The Ravenspurne so often mentioned above is one of the lost towns of *Holderness*. Apparently it was situated inside the curve of the Spurn, but every trace of the site has vanished. Apparently, too, there were two separate places, each of which is spelt in a dozen different ways, though most of the spellings conform to one of three types—Ravenspurne, Ravenser, and Ravenserod.¹ That the two places were distinct is sufficiently proved by the fact that “in

¹ The exceptions seem to be Ravenscrosbourne, and Ravenness.

1344 both Ravensere and Ravensrod were required to send a man well-versed in naval affairs to advise the king" (Phillips, 281). Thompson ("Historic Facts," etc., 130) suggests that the site of Ravenspurne may possibly be in, or near, the "Old Den," which is marked on the one-inch Ordnance map (1895). "Some fishermen," he continues, "have asserted that they could see there, at low water in the Humber, fragments of walls, and other remains of buildings. But this," he adds quaintly, "requires confirmation."

Stamford Bridge is pleasantly placed on the E. bank of the *Derwent*, on the great Roman high-road leading eastward from *York*; but whether this was the first *Iter* of the Antonine *Itinerary*, and whether *Stamford Bridge* was the site of *Derwentio*, are questions still hotly disputed (see p. 26). At anyrate, the village was the site of the tremendous battle on Monday, 25th September, 1066, in which English Harold defeated and slew his brother, Tostig, and Harold Hardrada, King of Norway. Unfortunately no reliance can be placed on the account of the battle which is at once the most vivid and the most detailed. The description in the "Saga of Harold Hardrada," says Freeman, "when critically examined, proves to be hardly more worthy of belief than a battle-piece in the *Iliad*" ("Norman Conquest," iii. 363). Yet this is the single authority, alas! for the magnificent retort—dear to all English hearts from the days of the nursery—made by Harold of England to his brother, Tostig, when asked what he would give King Harold of Norway as the price of the latter's withdrawal—"seven feet of English ground, or as much more as he may be

STILLINGFLEET

taller than other men" (Laing's "Sea Kings of Norway," iii. 89). One of the best and most trustworthy accounts of the battle is that of Henry of Huntingdon (Ed. Arnold, p. 200). The Norwegian army was apparently posted on either side of the river, a trifle higher than the present bridge. On the E. bank, in the E. Riding, was placed the main body, under the immediate command of Harold and Tostig; on the W. bank, in the N. Riding, was an outlying vanguard; between the two divisions was a wooden bridge. The site of this bridge may roughly be located by connecting the two straight sections of the old Roman road that still lie on each bank of the *Derwent*. It is necessary, in order to cross by the present picturesque stone bridge (built in 1727 [XI. Y.A.J. 139]), to make a sharp loop to the S. Harold of England marched from Tadcaster early on Monday morning, and apparently took by surprise the outposts that were stationed on the W. bank of the river. The bridge, however, was long defended by a stout Norwegian, "fama dignus æterna," who, single-handed, is said to have stemmed the English onset for an almost incredible period. At last this Horatius was stabbed from beneath through the gaps of the planking ("per foramina pontis") by an English soldier who had ventured in a boat on the river; the English poured over; the main Norwegian body was routed; and Tostig and Harold Hardrada were left dead on the field of battle. The scene of the final drama is known to this day by the name of the "Battle Flats" (XI. Y.A.J. 134).

STILLINGFLEET ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of *Escrick*). The country round is prettily wooded, and is almost

hilly for the level Vale of York. The little church of St Helen (*Open*) has been well restored, and is full of objects of interest. The arcades of the nave and chancel (both on the N.), and the lower part of the tower, are E.E.; the Moreby Chapel, on the S. of the nave, is Dec.; and the upper storey of the tower is Perp. Notice the two curious little E.E. buttresses on the W. face of the tower. On the S. side of the nave, to the W. of the Moreby Chapel, is a magnificent Norm. doorway (III. *Rel. N.S.* 104) still *in situ*, this portion of the original Norm. church having been left untouched by successive rebuilders. The arch consists of five orders, the outermost of which is decorated by a simple geometrical pattern, forming what Mr Romille Allen calls "imitative beak-heads," that is, the general effect resembles "beak-heads," when viewed at a little distance. The second order is formed of genuine beak-heads; the third and fourth exhibit zig-zag; and the fifth, or inner, is carved with beasts and other devices. The door itself is possibly the original one; and the iron-work that adorns it—apparently fragmentary—is pronounced more remarkable than the doorway itself. It is assigned to the 12th century, and is attributed by Mr Hodgson Fowler to the same hand as designed the iron work of the S. door at *Skipwith* (XIV. A.A.S.R. 75). In addition to two C hinges and a curious, chain-like strip, there are two gesticulating figures; a swastika, or fylfot, formed by fleurs de lys; and "a boat with the steering paddle hanging over the stern." This iron work is engraved by M. Raymond Bordeaux in his "*Serrurerie de Moyen-Age*" (1858) (Plates xvi., xl.). All kinds of explanations—some of them, of course, the purest

STILLINGFLEET

guess-work—have been offered of the boat and the figures—Adam and Eve; Noah's Ark; the Ship of the Church of Christ. With regard to the boat, "it is difficult," says Mr Allen, "not to associate it with the terrible events of the year 1066 when Harold Hardrada of Norway moored his vessels in the Ouse only a mile from Stillingfleet in order to prevent the English from descending the Wharf" (p. 107).¹ The boat, it must be confessed, bears a striking resemblance to the conventional idea of a Viking ship; but perhaps, after all, it is safer to take refuge in the cautious scepticism of M. Bordeaux: "il est impossible aujourd'hui de deviner quel a pu être les sens de ces silhouettes et l'idée qui s'y rattachait" (p. 127). A second Norm. doorway is preserved in the N. wall of the N. aisle, with a later dog-tooth label above it. The Moreby Chapel is separated from the nave by two Dec. arches, the capitals of which have remarkable carving. It was founded c. 1336 by Nicholas Morby, parson of a moiety of the church of Linton-in-Craven (XCI. S.S. 85); and was dedicated to "Our Ladye." It possesses two good Jacobean screens, the lower one dividing it from N. to S. In the E. compartment is the recumbent effigy of a knight in chain armour. The shield bears the arms of Moreby, with a five-pointed label for difference. On the S. of this chapel is a wall monument, with the kneeling figures of two men and two women, to the memory of John Acclom of Moreby (d. 1611) and his wife, Elizabeth (? Isabel). In both the visitations of Yorkshire for 1530 (XLI. S.S. 65) and 1564 (XVI. H.S. 1) it is stated that Sir William Aclam, of Aclam, married the "daughter" of Sir

¹ But see under *Riccall*.

Robert Moreby. Notice the piscina in this chapel. The N. chancel chapel (St Anne¹) was apparently rebuilt c. 1520 (XIV. A.A.S.R. 73). In a window on the N. are the arms of Stillington of Kelfield (a village about 2 m. to the S., on the bank of the *Ouse*) impaling Bygod of Scakelthorpe. This achievement, according to the inscription below it, was placed here in 1520, and renewed in 1698. On the floor is a slab with a brass inscription to Linnox (d. 1658), daughter of the Royalist Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and wife of Cuthbert Harrison. There is also a brass inscription to Cuthbert Harrison (d. 1699). Notice the eight old poppy-heads. Notice also outside the church: (1) Mutilated statue built into what looks like a small Norm. "slit" in the normal position for a "low-side" window. (2) Three fragments of crosses fleury near the N. door of the nave. (3) Band of carved stone on the S. of the chancel.

SUTTON, though only just outside *Hull*, manages to retain its old world character, though not without a sprinkling of modern villas and a quite unnecessary display of gas lamps.

The church of St James (*Open*)—originally a chapel of ease to *Warne*—was made collegiate c. 1346 by Sir John De Sutton, who obtained license from Edward III. to establish six chaplains to celebrate divine service here daily (C.P.R. *sub anno*, p. 45). The college was dissolved

¹ So Mr Hodgson Fowler (XIV. A.A.S.R. 77). The only chantries mentioned in the certificates of the Commissioners (in addition to the Lady Chapel mentioned above) are a chantry of the Cross and a "chantry of 12 priests at the alters of Jesus and Our Lady" (XCII. S.S. 378, 379).

in 1541, and its revenues were valued in 1535 at £13, 18s. 8d. net (*Val. Eccl.* v. 110). The nave was apparently rebuilt about the time of the foundation, and the chancel remodelled in the Dec. style then prevailing (IV. E.R.A.S.T. xviii. xix.). The square-headed windows on the N. and S. of the chancel have tracery of an interesting character. The tower is evidently later. It is placed inside the nave, and its massive E. piers are covered with Perp. panelling. The tower and aisles are built of red brick, like the chancel and transepts of the neighbouring church of the Holy Trinity in *Hull*. Notice: (1) Beautiful fragment of Perp. screen-work on the N. side of the tower. (2) Circular font, with nail head ornament—Trans., or E.E. (3) Piscina, or aumbry, at the E. of the N. aisle. (4) Very curious piscina, and trefoil-headed niche, at the E. of the S. aisle. (5) Piscina in chancel. (6) Altar tomb (IV. E.R.A.S.T. xix.) on the S. of the chancel, with recumbent figure of a knight in mixed armour. The shield bears the arms of Sutton. On the pediment have been five coats on each side, and two at each end; but many of these have perished. The floor, indeed, was strewn at the date of the writer's visit (September 30, 1903)—almost, as it were, with little heaps of salt—with the wreckage of these fast decaying shields. Happily the gaps can be supplied from Poulson (ii. 339). On the N. side (from E. to W.): (a) [Lion rampant—? Tilliol of Hatfield¹]; (b) a plain cross; (c) [? Lucie]; (d) billey a fesse dancetté; (e) a saltire—? Neville. On the W.: (a) [? Tilliol];¹

¹ Mr Wildridge ("Holderness Gleanings," 14) gives this barry three chaplets, for Greystock.

(*b*) [Ros]. On the S. (from W. to E.): (*a*) [Greystock]; (*b*) [? Tiliol]; (*c*) [Saltmarsh]; (*d*) a fess vairy between three fleur de lys; (*e*) [three roses—? Darcy]. On the E. end: (*a*) [Fauconberg]; (*b*) [Hastings]. This monument was attributed by Sir Samuel Meyrick, from the style of the costume, to Sir John de Sutton, the elder, who died in 1339 (Poul., ii. 339). Mr Blashill, however, assigns it to John de Sutton, the younger, the founder of the College, who died in 1357, though admitting that the knight is represented in the armour of his youth. The evidence for this is the statement of a certain Peter Dowson, made at an enquiry held c. 1402, who said that fifty years before he "saw the body of Sir John de Sutton publickly buried in the quire, where he still lies as by his tomb now appears" ("History of Sutton," 99, 100).

Sutton-upon-Derwent ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of *Fang-foss*). The tide ascends the river from the *Humber*, but is checked at this point by a weir. The church (*key in porch*) is not unpicturesquely placed on a slight elevation above the stream. The chancel is probably E.E., though the present windows are later. There are indications, however, that lead one to suspect that the E. end had originally three lancets. The two W. bays on each side of the nave arcades are also probably E.E.; but the two pairs to the W., though possibly contemporary, have much more the look of Trans. The base of the tower, with a reticulated W. window, and the windows of the aisle, are apparently Dec.; the top of the tower, and the clerestories of the nave, are Perp. Notice: (1) Niche in E. wall of chancel. (2) Very small niche on N. of Sacarium

SUTTON-UPON-DERWENT—SWINE

—it can only have held a figure. (3) On floor of chancel—brass inscription to Peter Cooke, a former rector (d. 1625). Let into the same stone is a later marble tablet to the memory of James Blackbeard, Rector, 1698. (4) Plain octagonal font. (5) Large stoup to the E. of the S. nave door, inside. (6) Perp. S. porch, with ribbed and slabbed roof. (7) Priest's door, evidently older than the Perp. window that is partly cut round it. (8) Blocked, circular-headed arch, visible externally on the N. of the chancel. The space is now occupied by a square-headed Dec. window.

SWINE ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. W.) is chiefly of interest for its beautiful fragment of ancient Priory church—the country round is flat and dull, and the village is insignificant. A nunnery was certainly established here prior to 1153—the year of Hugh de Puiset's accession to the see of Durham; and its probable founder was Robert de Verli, who is known to have given it the parish church (Dugd., v. 494). This was apparently, in its later days, a house for Cistercian nuns, though a second charter of Erenburch de Burton makes special reference to "fratres et sorores." The nunnery, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was valued in 1535 at £82, 3s. 9½d., and was dissolved in 1539 (VIII. D.K.R. 43). In 1553 pensions were still being paid to a Prioress and fifteen nuns (Willis, ii. 284). Even as early as Burton's time (c. 1758) there were no remains of monastic buildings (*Monasticon Eboracense*, 252).

The chancel of the ancient priory chapel survives in the present parish church. The building was originally cruciform, but the nave

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and transepts have disappeared. Apparently, prior to the Dissolution, the chancel was reserved for the use of the nuns, whilst the nave served as the parish church. The original central tower was unfortunately pulled down in 1787, when the present structure was erected in its place. It has obviously since been remodelled. Of the ancient tower a print is preserved in Poulson's "Holderness" (i. 386). The existing arcades are Trans., and consist of pointed arches on massive circular columns, with scalloped capitals and square abaci. Above is a lancet clerestory of probably contemporary date. The second and third arches from the E. in the N. arcade alone are decorated with zig-zag ornament. The huge E. window of seven lights, and a window on the S. of the chancel, are Perp. Note: (1) Jacobean pulpit, dated 1619. (2) Very large aumbry on S. of Sacrarium. (3) Remarkable "squint" from the vestry on the S. of the chancel. (4) Sedilia formed by cutting down the hollow of the window above them. (5) Iron coffer in vestry, with a really wonderful lock. (6) Altar tomb under niche in S. aisle of nave. On the top are the figures of a lady and knight. They do not seem ever to have been identified. "Her head-dress is a cap encompass'd with a roll of coronets or chaplets, by which she seems to have been a Tilleyol, but who he was cannot now be known, all the coats of armes being totally worn of" (LIV. S.S. 226).

The Hilton chapel is on the N. of the chancel, from which it is separated by an arch without capitals. Nothing is known of the date of its foundation. On the W. it is separated from the

SWINE

N. aisle by a screen of considerable interest, across the middle and top of which, on the outer side, are two mutilated inscriptions. Luckily it is possible to restore their deficiencies from the copies made by Warburton in 1652, and now among the Lansdowne MSS. (1) On the top (only a word or two remains): *Ista subitus sculpta sunt arma domini Thomae Domini de Darcy et haeredum suorum, et finitum est hoc opus tempore Georgii Darcy militis filii et haeridis Domini Thomae Darcy 1531.* (2) Across the middle: *Orate p[ro] a[n]i[m]ab[us] [D]omini Th[omae] Biwate' capellani hui[us] Cantariae Beatae Mariae et omnium cap]ellanorum [tam praeteritorum quam Futurorum].* On the same face of this screen appear the following family badges: (a) A fleur-de-lys (Hilton); (b) A rose (Lascelles); (c) A cross patonce (Melton); (d) A sexfoil (Darcy); (e) A pomegranate. The Durham family of Hilton first became owners of property in Swine by the marriage of William de Hilton, prior to 1208, to Beneta, daughter and heiress of Germanus Tyson (Surtees, "Durham," ii. 26). From the Hiltons it subsequently passed to the Meltons, by the marriage of an heiress prior to 1472; and from the Meltons to the Darcys, again by marriage, in the reign of Henry VIII. (Poul., ii. 198, 199). The rose is explained by the marriage of William de Hilton, the progenitor of the separate line of Hilton of Swine,¹ to Maude Lascelles, in 1288 (Surtees, ii. 26). The presence of the pomegranate is more mysterious, but the writer is indebted to the Rev. William

¹ Poulson (ii. 197) makes Robert Hilton, the father of this William, the founder of the separate line of Swine. But cf. IV. *Herald and Genealogist*, 353.

Cobby, the present vicar of Swine, for the following suggested explanation. The pomegranate was the device of the kingdom of Granada; and its presence here may perhaps indicate the sympathy of Lord Darcy with the unhappy Katharine of Arragon, at a time when her divorce was being agitated.

The Hilton chapel itself is of interest for its monuments—one of the finest collections in the Riding. (1) Against the N. wall: alabaster altar tomb, with recumbent knight in plate armour. On the body of the figure appear quarterly Hilton and Lascelles. “On the frontlet of the knight are the following letters JHS PAR AN: Jesus parce animae: Jesus save my soul” (Thompson, “History of Swine,” 102). (2) On the S. side of the chapel: alabaster altar tomb, with effigies of a man in plate armour and his wife. On the N. side of this monument appear the arms of Hilton, Lucy, and Lascelles; on the S. are Sutton, Melton, a chief indented. On this last side, too, is an ogee-headed niche, with the headless figure of a woman in prayer; in the spandrels of this niche are Salvayn and Felton. On the body of the man are the three chaplets of Lascelles. (3) Also on this side of the chapel: altar tomb with effigies of husband and wife—he in plate armour, she with a horned head-dress. On the breast of the man are the chaplets of Lascelles, and he also wears a collar of S.S.¹ (4) On the floor: slab with matrix of a

¹All five figures have been conjecturally identified, but the identification seems mostly guess-work. Thus (1) is ascribed to Robert Hilton II. (c. 1347), the son of William Hilton and Maude Lascelles (Thompson, p. 96); (2) to Robert Hilton III. (c. 1352), son of Robert II., and to Maude of Champagne, his wife (Thompson, 104, 96);

SWINE—THORGANBY

shield and corner emblems. Round the rim runs a sunk inscription, the letters of which may once have been filled in with brass—anyhow the combination is exceedingly rare. Only a few words are now legible . . . *qui obiit die* . . .

The present working chancel, consisting of two bays, is separated from the nave by a low screen—once, probably, higher—that is obviously of about the same date as the screen of the Hilton chapel. “In the chancel,” says Abraham de la Pryme, writing in 1700, “are sixteen canons’ seats, yet perfect, eight on the one side and eight on the other, with the canopy over them” (LIV. S.S. 226). Now, alas, there are only eight, and the canopy has gone.

Thorganby (4 m. N. of *Bubwith*). The tower of the church—St Helen’s—is perhaps very late Perp., but the body has been rebuilt in “church-warden” brick-work, though the chancel arch is probably mediæval. There is really nothing to see inside to justify getting the key. The octagonal font is perfectly plain, and stands on a wooden shaft.

A mile and a half to the N.N.E is the site of *Thicket Priory*, in the park that bears the same name. This was a house of Benedictine nuns, founded by

and (3) to Robert Hilton IV. (c. 1393), son of Robert Hilton III., and to Constance Mauley, his wife (Thompson, 102, 97). As to the heraldry on (2), (a) Dionisia, daughter of Robert III., married William Hilton of Durham, one of the co-heirs of Sir William Felton (p. 97); (b) Constance Mauley, wife of Robert IV., was a daughter of Constance Sutton (97); (c) another daughter of Robert ? III., whose Christian name is unknown, married Sir Roger Salvin of Herswell, Knight (IV. S.S. 418, n. 1); (d) Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert V., married John Melton.

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Roger FitzRoger at least as early as the reign of Richard I., and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* its revenues were reckoned at £20, 18s. 10d. net; and pensions were still being paid to eight nuns in 1553 (Willis, ii. 284). At that date the last prioress, Katherine Chapman, was apparently dead.

Thorngumbald (1¼ m. S.W. of *Ryhill Station*) has a small restored church, constructed of brick and rubble. The core is probably Norm.—at any rate there is a semi-circular arch, which possibly belongs to that age, on the S. of the Sacrarium; and another, outside, on the S. of the nave. The plain circular font is probably roughly coeval. There is no chancel arch. It is scarcely worth the trouble of getting the key.

Thornton (3½ m. S.W. of *Pocklington*) has a small church of no great interest. The ground plan suggests a former N. aisle; but, if this be correct, the arcade has vanished without leaving a trace behind it. Two of the little cusped windows in the nave seem to be conversions of larger E.E. lancets. The E. window is plain Dec., but the rest of the chancel windows are Perp. The chancel arch is modern. Notice: (1) Priests' door. (2) Old chest, in the vestry at W. end. (3) Wooden W. bell-turret.

Thorpe Bassett (1½ m. S.E. of *Rillington*). The nave arcade (N.) of the little church (*Open*) is (V. E.R.A.S.T. xxiv.) E.E., or late Trans.; and the S. door—which has a pointed inner arch, and an outer of chevrons that is almost pointed—is apparently nearly coeval. The chancel is probably a mixture of E.E. and Dec. Note: (1) Plain "low-side" window in normal position. (2)

THORNGUMBALD—THWING

Trefoiled Dec. piscina. (3) Dec. altar tomb, in a restored niche on the N. of the Sacrarium, under a crocketed canopy. On the top is a mutilated recumbent figure, in a gown. (4) Built into the N. interior wall of the aisle: (a) Floreated cross in relief, with a fructed stem, and a sword rudely incised. The difference in the workmanship of the cross and the sword is remarkable. (b) Head of an incised cross. (c) Three other fragments. (5) Old glass in the head of the E. window: (a) Fragment of a Crucifixion in the quatrefoil; (b) Arms of Ros, Percy, and four others. (6) Old glass in the quatrefoils of two Dec. windows on the S. of the chancel. (7) Plain Norm. circular font.

Thorpe Bassett had acquired its second name at least as early as the *Nomina Villarum* (1315-16) (XLIX. S.S. 314).

Thwing (5 m. S.W. of *Hunmanby*). The name of this place, like *Laugton-en-le-Morthen* (= Moor thing) in the W. Riding, seems a clear survival of the Scandinavian "Things," or "judicial and legislative assemblies" (Taylor, 200, 198). It follows from this that the village was a place of importance—perhaps a little capital of the *Wolds*—in the days of the Danelaw.¹ The church was well restored by Mr Temple Moore c. 1900, and embodies a good deal of interest. The nave arcade (N.) is perhaps Dec. (? E.E.); the S. wall of the nave has E.E., Dec., and Perp. windows; and the tower is new from the ground,

¹ According to Canon Taylor (198) the word is derived from Old Norse, "tinga," to speak, and is allied with the English word "to think." "The Norwegian parliament still goes by the name of Storting or Great Council."

but incorporates an old Dec. lancet. The chancel arch is Norm., in three orders; and two of the capitals are scalloped. The S. nave door is also Norm., with shafts with a spiral ornament; a "zig-zag" arch; carved capitals; and a sculptured tympanum shewing an Agnus Dei. This and *Wold Newton* are the only two churches in the Riding possessing carved Norm. tympana, and the interest of even these is slight. In the N. Riding I have noted only one—at Danby Wiske—and it is remarkable how rare this form of ornamentation is in these two great divisions of Yorkshire. Built into the E. interior of the porch are two fragments of floreated crosses, and the head of a third. Inside the door are the remains of a stoup. Notice also: (1) Projecting piscina, under a trefoiled head, at the E. end of the aisle. (2) Above this—very fine and remarkable "squint" on to the High Altar. (3) In the E. interior wall of the aisle—small carving, apparently of a kneeling figure and a priest with a chalice. (4) Near this—recumbent effigy of a priest, in eucharistic garments, in good preservation. The tonsure is very apparent. It has been conjectured that the priest was probably a member of the De Twenge family of the 14th century, but he can hardly have been the John de Twenge who was Prior of Bridlington in 1361 (Y.A.S., R.S., xvii. 18), for he bears no signs of this high position. (5) Near the N. door—brass inscription to Robert Stafford (d. 1671). (6) Over this door is a stone inscription—Robert Ropper, John Stevenson (?) 1668. This is doubtless the date of some kind of church-warden restoration. (7) Over a window on the N. of the aisle—D.D. Tho. Ebor. 1691. Arch. Thomas

TUNSTALL—ULROME

Lamplugh apparently inserted the window. He was born at Octon, in this parish, in 1615, and acceded to the archbishopric of York in 1688. His mother, Anne (d. 1661), is commemorated on the floor of the Sanctuary by a slab the inscription on which, according to a tablet on the S. wall of the chancel, was written by her son. (8) Tomb niche below the Dec. window, in the S. wall of the nave. (9) Numerous mason marks outside the church.

Tunstall (3½ m. N.W. of *Withernsea*). The church, as is common in *Holderness*, is largely built of cobbles, and possesses the usual local clerestory. The nave, aisles, and W. tower are Perp.; the chancel, apparently, E.E. Notice, however, the jambs of the chancel arch, which seem to be later than the E.E. arch above them. Notice: (1) Priests' door. (2) Blocked door opposite. Poulson says there was formerly a chantry on the N. of the chancel to which this door may have led. In his day (183—) there still remained "the foundations and jagged ends of the stones" (ii. 88). In the absence of evidence that a chantry ever existed, these ruins may just as easily have belonged to an ancient vestry (cf. the neighbouring church of *Roos*). (3) Restored piscina on N. of Sanctuary. (4) Hagioscope in S. aisle. (5) Extremely interesting old font. The octagonal bowl is placed on a circular column, which was formerly surrounded by eight detached shafts, the bases of which remain.

On the S. side of the church-yard is the socket of a cross.

Ulrome (5 m. S.E. of *Burton Agnes*). The body of the little church was rebuilt in 1876, but

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

a small Perp. window is preserved on the N. of the Sanctuary. The rubble tower is old, and the top is patched with brick. The circular cup font, on an octagonal base, is possibly Norm. There is a print of the former building in Poulson's "Holderness."

Walkington ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. of *Little Weighton*) is a good sized village, on the E. slope of the *Wolds*, with a church of little interest. Most of the building seems Perp., but possibly the arches of the two small transepts are earlier. The general effect of the tower is good, but the belfry windows have miserable tracery, though apparently original. On the E. gable of the chancel appears the inscription: *R. P. Fr. Richardson, Bricklayer, 1818.* The building was apparently patched with brick at this date. Notice: (1) Slab on chancel floor, engraved with a chalice: *Hic iacet sub petro Magister Christopherus Wilson, rector quondam huius ecclesiae. Cuius animae propicietur Deus. Amen. I.H.S. X.P.S.* This stone—the inscription of which has been copied with some doubt—has been used again as a memorial for Jane Hancock (d. 1773). (2) Near this is a second slab on the floor, apparently to the memory of Wilhelma (?) Smyth, Vidua, d. 14—(?). (3) In a window on the N. of the nave—five old fragments of late glass. In the middle is an Annunciation. (4) Under the tower—very remarkable square font, rather resembling a Roman altar, but built of separate stones. (5) Stone coffin in N. transept. (6) Ancient pulpit.

Several bits of old carved stone are built into houses in the village—notably into the last cottage, on the right, on the lane to *Bishop Burton*.

WALKINGTON—WATTON

Warter ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of *Nunburnholme*) has much the appearance of a model village, and the rebuilt Dec. church (*Open*) is quite without interest. The situation, however, is delightful, at the head of the chalk valley that penetrates the escarpment of the *Wolds* in a direction N.W. from *Nunburnholme*. A Priory for Augustinian Canons was founded here in 1132 by Geoffrey Trusbut, or Fitzpain (“*filius Pagani*”) (Dugd., 298, 299). In 1534 it was valued at £143, 7s. 8d., and thus was obnoxious to the act of 1536 for the suppression of minor houses. About the time of the Dissolution the house contained ten Canons (Dugd., vi. 298). According to the Ordnance Survey (1898) the site of the Priory was behind the church, but even as early as 1830 there were said to be no remains. Remains, however, existed, though buried underground; and these were partly excavated by Mr St John Hope in 1899, when the foundations of part of the priory church were laid bare, and the grave slab was discovered of Prior Thomas Brydlyngton (d. 1498), with an interesting incised effigy of a Black Canon in rochet and cape (VIII. E.R.A.S.T. 40).

WATTON ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of *Lockington*). The remains of the famous Gilbertine Priory—it was the largest house of its kind in England—are scanty, but picturesque. The only fragment still above ground is the Prior’s Lodging, now used as a modern dwelling-house; but the whole, or almost the whole, of the site was excavated by Mr St John Hope and Dr Cox between 1893 and 1898, with the result that the ground plan of this curious establishment has been almost completely recovered. It is much to be regretted that it was

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

not found possible to keep open the foundations thus laid bare. It would then have been as easy to study the arrangement of a great Gilbertine house at Watton, as it is to study the Cistercian plan at Jervaux, or the Carthusian plan at Mount Grace. In the absence of this—for the ruins discovered are again

“buried underground like sleeping worms”—

we are indebted to Mr St John Hope's detailed description in LVIII. A.J. 1, and to the beautiful plan by which it is accompanied. It does not seem necessary—nor does space permit—to do more than indicate shortly here the general idea of the buildings. The monks and nuns of the dual house were established in two quite separate groups of buildings—that of the nuns, who formed a big majority, roughly to the W. of the present house; that of the canons, to the E. Each of these groups had a central cloister, and each had a church on the S. The church, however, that belonged to the nuns was much the more important of the two; and its great S. aisle was used on occasions for the canons from over the way. These two parts of the church were parted by a line of central arcade, built on a base sufficiently high to seclude the two classes of worshippers. Each had its separate altar; but between the two presbyteries was a curious aperture, probably furnished with a “fenestra versatilis,” by which it was possible to pass the pax and host from one part of the building to the other without further communication.

The only visible remains of importance are those of the prior's lodge. Of this the block to the N.E. is of stone, and dates from the 14th century. To

WATTON

the S. of this "olde dinyng chamber" is a smaller 15th century structure, also constructed of stone; and to the S.W. again is the bulk of the building, erected of brick with stone dressings. This last is assigned by Mr Hope to the end of the 15th century. Notice the beautiful two-storied oriel on the W. front, "one of the finest examples of its kind in the country" (p. 30). Notice, also, the fine octagonal turrets at the N.W. and S.W. corners, and the curious tunnel by which the stream flows under the front of the house.

The exact date of the foundation of Watton is uncertain. It appears, indeed, from three charters printed in Dugdale (vi. 955), that Eustace Fitzjohn and his wife, Agneta, were at any rate very early benefactors. This was certainly prior to 1154, the date of the death of Archbishop Murdac, who granted a deed of confirmation. On the other hand we gather from a passage in Aelred (*Decem Scriptores*, 415) that the actual founder was St Gilbert himself: "Inter monasteria virginum quae vir venerabilis ac Deo dilectus, pater & presbyter Gillebertus per diversas Angliae provincias miro fervore construxit, unum in provincia Eboracensi situm est in loco qui aquis & paludibus septus ex re nomen accepit. Dicitur enim Waltun, id est, humida villa." If Aelred is right in his further identification of Watton with the "Vetadun" of Bede, there had formerly been a nunnery here at least as early as 718, for we learn from Bede (v. 3) that St John of Beverley visited at "Vetadun" a certain nunnery and miraculously cured a girl called Quoenburg, whose arm had apparently been poisoned by phlebotomy. Anyhow the later Gilbertine house was surrendered on December 9, 1539,

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

at which time it contained a Prior (John Warcoppe), a Prioress (Agnes Warnar), a sub-prior, a sub-prioress, seven priests, a "Commendatarius," and eleven nuns (VIII. D.K.R. 47). In the *Liber Valorum* the establishment was valued at £360, 18s. 10d. (*Val. Eccl.* v. 126).

Watton church is built of brick, and most of the windows are Perp. At a guess, perhaps, it is Tudor; but in that case two old E.E. lancets have been built in on the N. side of the chancel. There is no chancel arch, but its place is taken by a curious Perp. screen that extends as high as the ceiling. The font is perhaps E.E. Notice: (1) Priest's door. (2) Low-side window, in normal position. (3) Bosses of the very curious roof, in both nave and chancel. (4) Fragment of piscina in chancel. (5) Double piscina on the S. of the nave, restored in cement. Collected in the church and vestry are a number of old fragments, which have probably been brought from the Priory.

Wauldby (3 m. N.E. of *Brough*). The 16th century (Allen, ii. 227) chapel-of-ease has been rebuilt, and is now a mixture of E.E. and Dec. Like *Sledmere* church, it stands on the lawn of a private house, with nothing to delineate consecrated ground, save the walls of the building itself. In Allen's time (c. 1831) the old chapel was used as an outhouse, and was then "in a sad state of neglect."

Warne (4 m. S.E. of *Beverley*) was anciently known as *Waghen*. The church (*Open*) is distinctly interesting. The N. arcade has "hold-water" bases, and is no doubt E.E.; the S. arcade has no "hold-water" bases, but is supposed to be also E.E., or very early Dec. (c. 1270) (IV.

E.R.A.S.T. xviii.). The chancel has been dated c. 1250 (*ib.*); but in that case the windows are obviously later, for they have very plain Dec. tracery. The handsome Perp. tower is built over the W. bay of the N. aisle; and the first pier from the W. of the N. arcade has been enlarged and partly remodelled, and an arch has been flung across the aisle, to sustain the additional weight. The clerestory on the S. is of brick; that on the N. is no doubt of the same material, but is mostly covered with plaster. The windows of the aisles are Perp., with the exception of a single surviving lancet at the W. of the N. aisle. The tracery of the E. window is new. Notice: (1) Three sedilia and piscina—all perfectly plain. (2) Priest's door. (3) Fine Perp. tracery of the W. window. (4) Marble slab in vestry. It looks like an altar slab, but I cannot find any dedication crosses. (5) Octagonal font—Dec., or Perp.

WEAVERTHORPE ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.). The church occupies a commanding position high above the village, and over-looking the great transverse Wold valley locally known as "the dale." On the ascent from the village the visitor passes, on his right, the traditional foundations of an earlier settlement. The church itself is one of the most interesting in the Riding, and the nave and W. tower are certainly extremely early Norm.—were it not, indeed, for the lack of definite indications, one would be tempted to call the tower Sax. Cf. Baldwin Brown's "Arts in Early England," ii. 160. The tall and narrow tower-arch, and the S. door of the nave, have also a very Sax. appearance. The chancel and porch are apparently Dec. In the tympanum of the S. doorway is a Sax. sundial,

second only in interest to the famous example at Kirkdale, in the N. Riding. The inscription is thus given by Father Haigh, it being understood that only the lower half remains of part of the first three words, and that the letters in square brackets are conjectural restoration: . . . [OBTU]LIT OS-CETULI ARC[HIEPISCOPI] + IN HONORE S(AN)C(T)E ANDREAE APOSTOLI HEREBERTUS WINTONI E HOC MONASTERIUM FECIT IN TEMPORE REGN[ALDI REGIS] (v.Y.A.J. 144). Reginald Godfreyson, joint King of Northumberland with Olaf Sitricson, is last heard of in history, apart from this inscription, in 944, when he was banished by King Edmund for rebellion (D.N.B.); but it would certainly appear from this sundial that, like Olaf Sitricson, he returned for a period to his kingdom, for Oskytel succeeded to the see of York only in 958.¹ "This inscription is very valuable, as evidence that Reginald reigned in this part of Yorkshire, whilst Olaf's metropolis was York, and his dominions to the south and west. It is also valuable, as evidence of the erection of a monastery, earlier than the eleventh century, when we have been led to believe that the restoration of destroyed monasteries of the North of England was begun." Notice also: (1) Fragment of a floreated cross, built into the N. exterior of the nave. This must have been inserted at some period of restoration, since the wall itself is early Norm. (2) Dedication cross on a stone at the E. end of the chancel. (3) Three fragments of floreated crosses built into the inside of the porch. (4) On the W. face of the plain Norm. chancel arch

¹ So Dr Stubbs (*Reg. Sac. Angl.*), but Father Haigh suggests 952. Anyhow, this dial is a century older than the better known example at Kirkdale.

WELTON—WELWICK

—(a) plain niche to the N. ; (b) life-size figure of St Andrew, on a bracket to the S. (5) Circular font, with rude pattern—probably coeval with the nave and tower. (6) Large, square-headed opening above the tower arch. (7) In the churchyard, to the S. of the porch, is a mutilated recumbent figure, apparently of a woman.

Welton ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.N.E. of *Brough*) is a rather striking village, built round a picturesque green, with the church in the middle, and with a glimpse of densely wooded wold in the back-ground. The cruciform church (*Open*), with a central tower, has been lavishly restored, or rebuilt; but the tower arches, and several four-centred windows, are probably late Perp. The N. arcade also is possibly genuine Perp., though terribly scraped and restored. Notice: (1) Very late piscina—possibly Tudor, and not impossibly coeval with the arches of the tower. (2) Niche in chapel on the N. of the chancel, in the usual position for a piscina. (3) At the W. end of the S. aisle—recumbent effigy in chain mail, with a shield with obliterated charge.

WELWICK ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of *Patrington*) church is of more than common interest, but the writer was unfortunate in happening to visit it at a time of restoration (September, 1903), when the nave was a roofless shell. The building was originally E.E., and a single lancet still survives to testify this fact on the N. side of the chancel. In the fourteenth century, however, the chancel was recast in the Dec. style then prevailing; Dec. aisles and arcades were added to the nave; and perhaps the low tower was remodelled. The tower arch, however, is apparently still E.E. It is possible, of

course, that these changes were not all contemporary—probably, for instance, the two-light Dec. window to the W., on the S. of the chancel, is earlier than the three-light Flamboyant windows—two on each side—to the E. The heads of these two Flamboyant windows, on the S., have been blocked with brick; and in the case of the one to the E. an extra light has been added in the Perp. period, and the label extended to include the whole window—a curious and ugly contrivance. The two windows on the N. have been blocked entirely. The clerestory also is apparently Dec., and was no doubt added with the aisles and arcades. Notice: (1) Lower part of old Perp. rood screen, still *in situ*, but barbarously painted and grained, and partly incorporated with the ugly box-pews. (2) In the N. aisle—two brass figures, with arms above, of William Wryght (d. 1621), of Plewland, and his wife, Ann (d. 1618), “who after they had lived lovingly together y^e space of 50 years in the feare of God and love of men finished a faire pilgrimage to a joyfull Paradiſe . . . whose soules God hath in his blessed keeping” (XII. Y.A.J. 226). The family of Wright resided at Plewland, or Ploughland, now a farm-house on the road to *Patrington*; and two of its members, John and Christopher Wright, were implicated in the Gunpowder Plot in 1605. (3) Slab on the floor of the nave (Poul., ii. 512) to the memory of William (d. 1498), and Margaret, Sotteler (d. 1494). (4) Octagonal font. (5) Large trefoiled piscina in S. aisle. (6) Very remarkable monument of a priest, on the S. side of the S. aisle. The rather flat recumbent figure is laid in a kind of shallow bed, with an ogee canopy surrounding

the head, and with the evangelistic emblems on the front of the tomb. It occupies a richly vaulted recess, with very beautiful work above, though all in a state of dreadful mutilation. On the wall above is a shield with the implements of the Passion and the following coats-of-arms: (a) The mythical arms of Edward the Confessor; (b)? the royal arms of England prior to 1339; (c) three crowns, two and one. These coats seem to have been built into the wall at random, and have no necessary connection with the tomb below. As to the monument itself, it was traditionally brought from Burstall Priory (Allen, ii. 464), and was certainly not designed for its present position. It appears, in fact, to have stood originally beneath an arch; and, though now embedded in the thickness of the wall, traces of a canopy, side-shaft, and bracket are visible also on the face outside. It is certain, too, that this monument was built into the wall at some period later than that of the wall itself, for the top of the monument, and the sill of the Dec. window above it, have each been curtailed to make room for its insertion. (7) In front of this monument—a broken stone coffin. Notice outside: (1) Blocked priests' door. (2) In the gable of the S. porch—very rich niche, with mutilated canopy and figures of a headless Virgin and Child.

Westow (2 m. E. of Kirkham Abbey station, in the N. Riding) is a pretty, stone-built village, and is reached from the station by a climb up-hill. The church (*key in village*) is fifteen minutes to the N., and the walk across the fields commands a beautiful view of the defile of the *Derwent* towards Malton. The tower is Perp., but the rest of the building seems new. Notice the large

circular Norm. font, with heavy cable-moulding round the top. Notice also, on the N. of the chancel, the upright slab to George Mountaigne, the Loyalist, "who alwayes was faithfull to his King and Captain at the raising of the Standard against y^e rebells." "He slept but dyed not" in 1669. On the S. of the churchyard is an ancient socket, supporting a modern cross.

Wetwang is a breezy village, on the E. slopes of the *Wolds*. Its remarkable name is Scandinavian, and is said to mean "witness-field" (III. E.R.A.S.T. 16). "In Icelandic literature we meet with the word 'Vettvang,' applied to law proceedings." If this be correct, the village was doubtless a place of importance—possibly the meeting-place of a local "thing"—in the days of the Danelag. The neighbourhood abounds in early British tumuli and entrenchments, and in the sockets of later Christian crosses. The "mere" in the village street is known to have existed in 1303 (see p. 10). The churchyard is entered from the street by a modern lychgate, into the E. side of which is built the head—into the W., the calvary—of a floreated cross. The church itself (*Open*) is of very curious ground-plan, and offers some problems of interest. Thus the nave arcade (N.) now consists of four bays, of which the three to the E. are probably Trans. The first pier from the W., however, is a double respond, and the church has no doubt been lengthened by a bay to the W. On the other hand the E.E. base of the tower projects into the church, so that the tower arch is slightly in advance of the W. respond of the additional bay. The upper stage of the tower is Perp., or Dec. On the S. of the nave is a blocked arch, which has

doubtless led to a chantry chapel. To the E. of this arch is a piscina. On the N. of the nave is a small Dec. transept, but early in the style, for the E. window has almost plate tracery. A fragment of scalloped capital has been built into its E. wall. A single, circular-headed window remains on the N. of the nave. Notice the piscina at the E. end of the aisle. There is no chancel arch, and the chancel itself has been rebuilt. In the churchyard, to the W., is the socket of an old cross.

WHARRAM-LE-STREET ($\frac{2}{3}$ m. N.E.) is placed high up on the *Wolds*, on the line of the Roman road running S.E. from the station at Malton to the neighbourhood of *Wetwang* (? *Delgovitia*), and thence, perhaps, continuing to *Beverley*. This place and Thorpe, near *Market Weighton*, are the only two places in the E. Riding that bear the suggestive suffix. The churchyard commands a beautiful view down the hollow of the hills, and across the Vale of Pickering, to the line of the distant moors. The church itself is exceedingly interesting, and the W. tower more definitely approximates to the type called Sax. than any other work in the Riding, except the tower at *Skipwith*. This tower has not been spoilt by restoration, and the detail is exceedingly good. The angles are finished with quoin stones; there is a single-string course just below the belfry stage; the belfry windows themselves are divided by a deeply-recessed shaft; and on the top of this shaft is a long horizontal stone, similar to the stones that occur in the not far-distant N. Riding tower of *Appleton-le-Street*. On each side of the window is a narrow pilaster strip of very characteristic appearance. There is also a striking W. door, as occurs at *Hovingham*, in the N. Riding,

but not at *Skipwith* or *Appleton*. The arch to the nave is also remarkable, for its shape is distinctly horse-shoe, a very rare form that is said to occur in *Holywell* church, at *Oxford*. The nave of the church is probably contemporary, but the N. aisle seems to have been added, and the two S. windows inserted, during the 14th century. The S. door, however, is Norm. The chancel was apparently rebuilt c. 1861 (VI. A.A.S.R. cxvi.), but the jambs of the chancel arch are Norm. The circular font is plain, and is possibly as early as the church. Notice the mason marks on the S. exterior of the nave.

Wharram Percy ($\frac{2}{3}$ m. S.). There is now no village, and even the little Norm. church has been shorn of its N. and S. aisles. The former arcades remain in the wall—two arches on the N., and three on the S. It is noticeable that the windows inserted in the blocked arches on the N. are Dec.—on the S. Perp.; but it would perhaps be too fanciful to suppose that we thus get the dates of the two different periods of truncation. The low little tower projects into the nave, to which it opens by a very early plain Norm. arch. The chancel is perhaps Dec. Notice: (1) Curious bracket on the N. interior of the nave. (2) Trans. head of a blocked door, or window, on the S. of the nave, to the E. of the built up arches. (3) The cup-shaped font is perhaps Trans., and exhibits nail-head ornament and a somewhat sprawling arcade.

Wheldrake (5 m. E. of *Naburn*). The body of the church (*Open*) has been rebuilt in "church-warden" brick, but the old stone tower seems Dec., or Perp. Notice the niche on its S.W. buttress. On the N. of the chancel is the

curious, self-depreciatory epitaph of Charles Blake (d. 1730), a former rector: "*Qualis hodie mortuus existo, Talis semper fui etiam in vivis, Vermis et non Homo.*" Below this his friends have added: "*Hæc de se vir modestus, Parum æquus sui Æstimator. Quis autem erat, quidque de eo sentiebant amici, Aversum latus te docebit.*" Turning to this "opposite side" we discover a second large white marble tablet, with details of the worthy rector's life and studies. Thus the irony of fate has accorded this "vir modestus" just twice the amount of monumental marble that falls to the fortune of the ordinary man.

Wilberfoss (1½ m. S.W. of *Fangfoss*) has a Perp. church. The chancel arch is without shafts, and unusually broad for its height. Notice: (1) Piscina in aisle (S). (2) Sacred Monogram, surmounted by a crown, in the centre light of the E. window of the aisle. (3) Floreated cross on the threshold of the S. door of the nave. (4) Priest's door. (5) Fragment of old Perp. woodwork on the top of the S. door of the aisle, outside. (6) Niche on the S.W. buttress of the aisle. (7) On the floor of the aisle—small brass figures of a man in plate armour, and of a woman, with inscription below. These commemorate Robert Hoton (d. 1447) and his wife, Johanna (d. "anno supradicto"). It appears from the inscription that Robert and his wife founded a chantry in the church (XII. Y.A.J. 227). By his will, dated 1446-7, "Robertus de Hoton de Newton super Derwent" desired to be buried "in insula ecclesiæ meæ parochialis de Wilberfosse, de novo edificata" (XXX. S.S. 125). From this it may be safely inferred that he also rebuilt the aisle.

Wilberfoss was the site of a small Benedictine

nunnery, which was certainly founded before 1153, the year of Hugh de Puiset's accession to Durham. The founder is a little uncertain. Leland says Alan de Catton, the son of Helias (*Collect.*, i. 37), who was certainly a great benefactor; but just possibly the real founder was Jordan FitzGilbert, who gave them the church of Wilberfosse (*Dugd.*, iv. 355). In 1553 pensions still remained in charge to seven nuns (*Willis*, ii. 286). In the *Liber Valorum* the house was valued at £21, 16s. 10d. (*Val. Eccl.*, v. 142).

Willerby ($1\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of *Ganton*) has a small church (*key at Vicarage, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the E.*) of some interest. The nave arcade (N.) is E.E., and has been shortened towards the W. by the construction of a Perp. tower. It now consists of three arches and a half, and the capitals grow plainer from W. to E. On the N. of the chancel is a chapel, separated by two E.E. arches. There is no chancel arch. Notice the octagonal font, and the old C. hinges on the S. door. The window of the tower is Debased.

Wilton Beacon ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of *Fangfoss*) is the name given to the chalk escarpment immediately to the E. of *Bishop Wilton*. It is apparently the highest point of the *Wolds* (808 ft.), and as such the highest hill in the E. Riding.¹ On the W. it drops precipitously to the Vale of York, over the whole of the southern portion of which it commands a magnificent view; on the three other sides it is barely higher than the cultivated upland

¹ The actual "Beacon," as marked on the 1 in. Ordnance Map (1898), is only 785 ft. The point marked 808 lies back from the escarpment, in a north-easterly direction, at a distance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

WILLERBY—WINESTEAD

that adjoins it. In fact, it much more closely resembles Botley Hill (868 ft.), in Surrey, the highest point of the North Downs in that county, than the better known "Beacons" of Sussex. It is traversed from N. to S. by the ancient British track-way from Malton to *Londesbrough*; whilst the Roman high-road from *York* to the coast ascends the escarpment by Garrowby Hall, and crosses, from W. to E., a trifle to the N. of the summit.

Winestead ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. of *Patrington*) is very pleasantly placed in a flat but well-wooded neighbourhood. The key of the church must be obtained at the Rectory, five minutes' walk distant by road and footpath, but the traveller will not regret the trouble of a visit to a house which was *possibly* the birth-place, in 1621,¹ of the poet patriot, Andrew Marvell. His father was rector of Winestead at the time, but three years later he removed to *Hull* (D.N.B.). The lawn in front is variegated in September with the delicate lilac blossoms of the beautiful meadow Saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*).

The church, which is singular in possessing no tower, was well restored in 1889-1900, at which period the S. aisle was rebuilt. This aisle is said to have been destroyed about the end of the 16th century. On the chancel floor is a slab with a brass inscription commemorative of "*Magister Willielmus Retherby*" (d. 1417), "*quondam rector istius ecclesie de Wystede, qui fecit istum chorum et ecclesiam.*" As Retherby was instituted to the rectory in 1374, this gives us the outside and inside limits of his operations (XII. Y.A.J. 228).

¹ His baptism is thus recorded in the parish register: "Andrewe, the sonne of Andrewe Marvell borne Martij ultimo being Easter-even was bap. Apr. 5" (IV. Y. P. R. S. 5).

It appears, however, that he only restored, or perhaps remodelled, an already existing structure.¹ At any rate, Mr Temple Moore believes (III. E.R.A.S.T. 85) that the N. and S. walls of the chancel, together with the N. wall and about half of the W. wall of the nave, are late Norm., or Trans. Notice the tall and graceful arches of the nave arcade; the "low-side" window in the normal position; the two, plain, plastered sedilia; and the piscina. The "priest's door" is on the N. of the chancel. The N. doorway of the nave is attributed by Mr Temple Moore to the end of the 13th century. The monuments are more than usually interesting. (1) On the chancel floor is a huge black marble slab (nearly 10 feet long), with the brasses of the upper part of a man; of most of a woman; and of thirteen kneeling children—seven boys and six girls (XII. Y.A.J. 228). The head of one of the girls has also disappeared, as well as the rim inscription and corner emblems. These brasses are assigned by Mr Stephenson to c. 1540. This is hardly consonant with the older ascription (Poul., ii. 479) to Sir Robert Hildyard (d. c. 1501), "the well-known 'Robin of Redesdale,' as he was called, so famous in the Wars of the Roses" (LIII. S.S. 13 n.). The brass of the man is the palimpsest of part of a large 14th century Flemish brass (XVI. Y.A.J. 238). Mr Stephenson suggests that it possibly commemorates Sir Christopher Hildyard (d. 1538). (2) To the N. of this is the inscription to William Retherby, already mentioned. (3) Under the W. arch of the nave arcade is the recumbent figure of an unidentified priest in eucharistic vestments. It is

¹ Cf. *Cottingham* for a similar inscription.

WINESTEAD

assigned by Mr Moore to the 15th century, and "is said to have been brought from one of the destroyed churches on the coast" (III. E.R.A.S.T. 90). (4) Altar-tomb, with recumbent effigy in plate armour. On the N. is the following inscription: *Ecce quam bonum et quam iucundum habitare fratres in unum. Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. Sic fata volunt.* On the W.: *Annus Nativitatis 1530, Martii 15.* On the S.: *Obiit 1602. Iuli 23.* On the E.: *Posui finem curis. Spes et Fortuna, valete.* There is also a great display of heraldry. On the N.: (a) Old Hilton, impaling Lascelles; (b) Hildyard (Azure 3 mullets or). At the W.: A shield of twelve quarterings, *i.e.*, Hildyard; old Hilton (? with a label of cadency); —; old Hilton; Hilton of Swine (Lascelles); ? Swine; ? Kilham; De la Hay; ? Butler, or Shelbroke; —; Cotes; Monceaux. On the S.: (a) De la Hay, impaling ? Butler, or Shelbroke; (b) a shield with three impalements—Monceaux between —, dexter, and Cotes, sinister. On the E.: (a) Hildyard, impaling Constable; (b) ? Willoughby, with a label of cadency, impaling Hildyard. At the foot of the effigy is the Hildyard crest, a cock. This is evidently the monument of Sir Christopher Hildyard (d. 1602) (XXIV. Y.A.S., R.S., 51), but the heraldry is past understanding. (5) At the E. end of the S. aisle, which is enclosed by restored 17th century screens—wall monument to Christopher Hildyard (d. 1684), "de οἰνοποπέϊα." Notice near here, on the sill of a window, the head of an incised cross fleury. Notice also the late 17th-century pulpit, with a sounding board; the magnificent restored Perp. rood screen and loft;

and the octagonal font, on a modern shaft. The ancient base embodies part of an incised cross fleury. On the S. exterior of the rebuilt, late Tudor (III. E.R.A.S.T. 88) Hildyard chapel—now used as a vestry—are the following coats-of-arms: (*a*) Hildyard; (*b*) Old Hilton; on the E., (*a*) Hilton of Swine (Lascelles); (*b*) —.

The Hildyard family first came to Winestead by the marriage of Sir Robert Hildyard to Isabell, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Hilton, about the time of Henry VI.; and the male line only died out at Winestead, with the death of Sir Robert d'Arcy Hildyard, in 1814. It appears, however, that the Winestead property was sold to a younger branch of the house during the 17th century, so that the descent of the Hildyards of Winestead was not according to succession by blood.

WINTRINGHAM ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E.S. of *Knapton*) is a pretty village, with many low, thatched, and white-washed cottages. The situation also is delightful, at the foot of a dell that runs up into the *Wolds* from the flats of the Vale of Pickering. The church (*Open*) is one of the best in the neighbourhood. The chancel is Norm., or Trans., with pilasters and a corbel table on N. and S., and a circular-headed priests' door visible externally. The W. tower, with its spire, and the nave and aisles are probably all of a date—Perp., or Dec. (XIV. A.A.S.R. xxxii.). The arches of the nave arcades, and the tower and chancel arches, are all without capitals; but the windows are distinctively Perp. “Note the peculiar parapet to the tower, with a row of shields underneath it;¹ the mouldings

¹ There is a great display of heraldry, but the writer was unable to make any note of it. The afternoon

raised to run round the heads of the square-headed windows; and the piers [of the tower] which have their inner arches dying on the pier, like those of St Crux¹ and St Martin's, Coney St., York, which marks a date late in the reign of Edward III." Notice: (1) Small two-light Perp., or Dec. (XIV. A.A.S.R. xxxii.), window in the normal position for a "low-side." Whether it is really of this character is, perhaps, very doubtful. (2) Perp. screens enclosing the E. bay of the S. aisle. The chapel thus formed has a trefoiled piscina and two brackets on the E. wall—one with a canopied niche. (3) Perp. screens enclosing the E. bay of the N. aisle. The one to the S., however, is almost entirely new. In this chapel is an old altar slab on a modern stone altar, and a bracket on the E. wall supported on three corbels. (4) Plain circular Norm. font. (5) (?) 17th century woodwork—pews, almsbox, reading-desk, pulpit, and possibly an old Communion Table now placed in the N. chapel. It is said that the date 1685 occurs on the roof of the nave, and it is conjectured that this woodwork belongs to the same period. (*Ib.*, xxxii.). (6) On the N. pier of the chancel arch—board, with rhyming acrostic to the memory of John Lister (d. 1651). (7) Curious old rules (dated 1723) for the bell-ringers under the tower. The fine for breaking a "stay" was sixpence,

*"And If you ring in Spurs or Hatt,
You must likewise pay Sixpence for that."*

(8) Old iron flanges on the S. door. (9) Painted when he visited Wintringham was one of the wettest of the intolerably wet, gloomy, and windy summer of 1903.

¹ Destroyed!

figures of saints in the heads of eight of the aisle windows. Each has an inscription underneath (from S.E. to N.E.). I. (a) *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*; (b) —; (c) St Gabriel; (d) St Mary [the Virgin]. II. (a) St Alban; (b) St George; (c) St Edward the Confessor; (d) St Christopher. III. (a) St William of York; (b) St Cuthbert; (c) St Benet Biscop; (d) St Aidan. IV. (a) *Sanctæ Katerinæ mors*; (b) St Barbara; (c) St Ursula; (d) St Margareta. V. (a) St Simon; (b) St Matthias; (c) Judas Thaddæus; (d) St Matthæus. VI. (a) St Bartholomew; (b) St Philip; (c) St James Minor; (d) St Thomas. VII. (a) Johannes?—; (b) St James Major; (c) St Andrew; (d) St Peter. VIII. (a) St Ambrose; (b) St Hieronymus; (c) St Augustine; (d) St Gregory. Altogether this series—which is said to be good Perp. (XIV. A.A.S.R. xxxii.)—constitutes the most important and interesting collection of ancient glass in the Ridings. The figure inscribed “Johannes?—” is undoubtedly St John the Evangelist, who is shewn with the serpent in the chalice. St Gregory has the papal tiara.

Withernsea is a dull little watering-place on the vanishing coast of *Holderness*. In its present stage of transition from village to town it is ragged and ugly to look at; the attempt at an esplanade is poor; and the pier has been swept away; it manages, however, for all these disadvantages to attract quite a number of summer visitors from *Hull*, who come, we suppose, for the sake of the sands and the bracing air rather than in search of the picturesque. The Perp. church was in ruins for years, but has now been restored to use. A print of its former dismantled condition is given in Allen's

WITHERNSEA—THE WOLDS

“History of Yorkshire” (ii. 454). There is nothing to see inside.

Withernwick (1½ m. E. of *Whitedale Station*) has a Dec. church (*Open*), which has been much restored, or rebuilt. This is perhaps the only old church in Yorkshire dedicated to St Alban. Notice: (1) Fragments of Norm. “zig-zag” built into the exterior of the nave and porch. (2) Priest’s door. (3) Octagonal font, apparently old.

Wold Newton (4 m. S.W. of *Hunmanby*). The village lies in the great transverse valley that pierces the *Wolds* from E. to W., and is watered, on occasion, by one of the principal *Gypseys*. The church (*Open*) has been much restored and enlarged; but part of the Norm. chancel arch is old, and there still remains a single Norm. “slit” high up on the S. of the nave. Notice the priest’s door, and the “low-side” window in the normal position—both of them rebuilt. Notice, also, the remarkable circular font, with a pattern round the upper part. It is probably E.E. The little wooden bell-turret is supported by timber framing in the nave. The best feature, however, of this humble church is the tympanum of the Norm. S. door—one of the only two tympana in the *Riding* that exhibit individual carving.¹ A circle encloses a cross, the top right spandrel of which is occupied by a ring (? the symbol of Eternity); the left, by three circles (? the symbol of the Trinity).

The *Wolds*, though attaining no notable height—the summit is apparently *Wilton Beacon*, which is only 808 ft. high—constitute, notwithstanding, a well-marked chalk table-land filling

¹ The other is at *Thwing*, in the immediate neighbourhood.

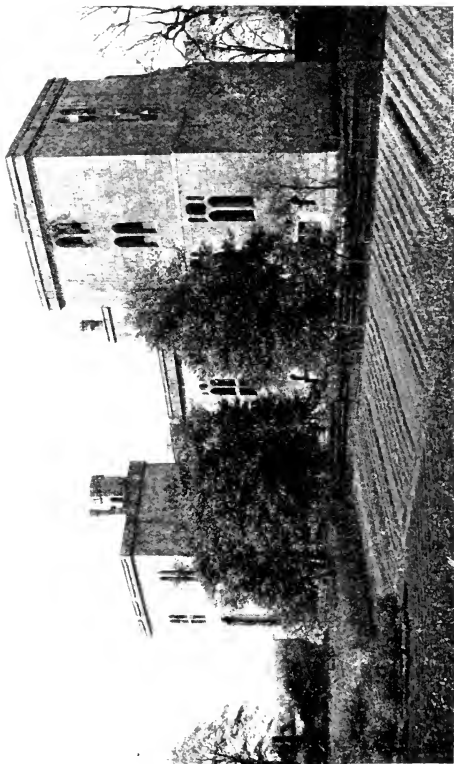
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

roughly the centre of the Riding, and exposing escarpments that do not lack boldness to the Vale of Pickering and the Vale of York. The name of these hills, like the "Wolds" in Lincolnshire and the "Weald" of Sussex, is derived from the A.S. "weald," or "wald," a wood (Skeat, "Etymological Dictionary"); but it must not thence be too hastily concluded that the Wolds were ever a wooded country. "Wald," on the contrary, in the 13th century, was "more commonly used in the sense of waste ground." As much is suggested by the passage in Layamon—where "feld," indeed, is actually given as the reading of the second manuscript (Madden's "Layamon," ii. 472),

" nu he if bicumen hunte?
 & hornes him fulie ð
 flihd ouer bradne waeld? [feld]
 beorkeð hif hundes."¹

Apart altogether from the alternative reading, this surely is a picture of hunting *in the open*. This, too, is the character borne by the Wolds in the time of Leland. "And al this way," he tells us, "bytwixt *York* and the Parke of *Lekenfeld* ys meately fruteful of Corn and Grasse, but it hath litle Wood" (i. 46). Leland, it appears, made the passage of the Wolds from *Market Weighton*, or *Sancton*, to *Leconfield*; but coming back from *Walkington* to *N. Cave* he still reports only "fair Champain Corn Ground" (i. 52). It is certain, however, that most of the Wolds was a vast green sheep-walk unbroken by the plough—not unlike Salisbury Plain, one supposes, or the Sussex Downs of the present day:

¹ Now is he become a hunter and horns him follow; he flieth over the broad weald [field]; his hounds bark.



WRESLE CASTLE

THE WOLDS—WRESSLE

“ that large and spacious Ould ¹

Of York that takes the name, that with delighted eyes,
When he beholds the sun out of the seas to rise,
With pleasure feeds his flocks, for which he scarce gives
place

To Cotswold, and for what becomes a pastoral grace,
Doth go beyond him quite.”

WRESSLE (pronounced by the country people almost “ Razzle ”). The single object of interest is what remains of the once proud castle of the Percies. This and *Leconfield* were the principal seats of this powerful family in Yorkshire, and the ruins are of more than common value, as the solitary example of a fortified building still existing in the E. Riding. Little, or nothing, appears to be known of its first erection.² At the time of Kirkby’s “ Inquest,” indeed (1284-5), the manor belonged to the Mowbrays (XLIX. S.S. 80); but by 1315-16 it had passed to William de Percy (XLIX. S.S. 309). Leland, on the other hand, informs us precisely that the manor was bought by a younger brother of Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester; and that the castle was built by him in the reign of Richard II. (i. 54). Elsewhere, however, he tells us expressly that “ Wresehil Castel ” belonged to the Lacys (vi. 13); and, if this be correct, the castle may possibly have passed to the Percies by the marriage of Maud, the Lacy heiress, to Henry Percy after 1372 (Burke, 1147).

¹ “ Old ” is the reading in all the old editions of King Lear, III. 4: “ Saint Withold footed thrice the wold.”

² It is stated, however, by Mr Bilson that the castle was built by Thomas Percy c. 1380-90 (XV. Y.A.J. 503).

³ This younger brother cannot possibly be the same as the William de Percy mentioned above, for the Earl of Worcester was only born c. 1344.

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Leland visited Wressle Castle in the days of its prosperity. "To conclude," he tells us, "the House is one of the most propre beyond *Trente*, and semith as newly made. . . . One thing I likid exceedingly yn one of the Towers that was a study caullid *Paradise*, wher was a closet in the midle of 8. Squares latisid aboute: and at the Toppe of every Square was a Desk ledgid to set Bookes on Bookes on Cofers withyn them, and these seemid as joined hard to the Toppe of the Closet: and yet by Pulling one or al wold cum downe, briste higthe in rabettes, and serve for Deskes to lay Bokes on" (i. 54).

Wressle continued perfect till the time of the Great Rebellion. Its owner at that period, the tenth Earl of Northumberland, had sided with the Parliamentarians. But in 1648, the year before Charles' execution, the sudden seizure for the King of Pontefract Castle determined the Parliament to render untenable the fortified mansions of the neighbourhood. Wressle, though the property of a friendly noble, was included in the general condemnation. On December 28 fifteen men were busy in the forenoon throwing down the outer battlements (*Historical MSS. Commission*, iii. 87). On December 30 the Governor of the Castle "sett forward to attend Major Generall Lambert," apparently to try to arrest the further work of destruction (Allen, ii. 247). Their efforts were successful—at anyrate the final order for demolition did not go forth till 17 April, 1650 (Allen, ii. 248). The mandate was issued to the Earl's own servants, and the work was to be finished by the 17th of the following month. The Earl had apparently protested, but his protests had

WRESSLE

been in vain (C.S.P., 1649-50, 286). Three sides of the castle were accordingly pulled down, but the side towards the S. was left standing. On 19 February, 1796, the building was gutted by fire "owing to the wilful carelessness of a Goth who resided in it, and who appears not to have any notion of preserving what the democratic miscreants of Cromwell had the grace to spare" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1766, ii. 647). The "Goth" was a farmer—so far had this once magnificent castle already declined from its former estate. The outer walls were little injured, as may be gathered from a comparison of the drawing, made before the fire, in the anonymous "History of Wressle" published in 1797, and the plate (1829) in Allen.

The existing ruins chiefly consist of the S. side of the former quadrangle. A rectangular moat may clearly be traced to the N. of the present building. A little to the W. is the muddy *Derwent*, a narrow, though tidal, river. The façade consists of two towers of unequal height, with a two-storied building between. The tower to the W. has three storeys, and a staircase remains at the N.E. corner. This should be ascended for the sake of the view—extensive, but hardly beautiful. Of the central block, the basement is entered by a doorway in the N.W. corner, which has holes for a beam to bar it inside. To the E. of this door the basement is divided by an arcade of four low arches. On the top of this there is now placed the head of a cross, with a Crucifixion on one side; an angel on the other. The first floor, apparently, has been a Great Hall. The tower to the E. has consisted of four storeys, in one of which was the chapel. Prior to the fire of 1796—in which the parish

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

registers were burnt—this chapel was used as a parish church. Above the chapel was the Library—probably the “Paradise” of Leland. Prior to the fire it was used as a pigeon-cote, and the floor was actually dangerous (“History of Wressle,” 56, 57).

Wressle church (St John of Beverley) has no interest. In 1796 the original structure was in ruins, and only the W. end was then standing. Gent in the appendix to his “Ripon” makes the improbable statement that the “wretches” who pulled down the castle also destroyed the church. After the destruction by fire of the castle chapel it became necessary, in 1799, to build the present unbeautiful structure on the site of the original church. There is nothing to see inside to justify getting the key; but, outside, a step to the S. door is formed by a now almost obliterated cross fleury.

Yapham ($2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W.N. of *Pocklington*) is an ancient chapelry in the parish of *Pocklington*. The old stone chapel is patched with brick, and contains no features of interest. There is, however, a plain circular font inside, which is very possibly Norm.

Yedingham ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Heslerton*). The church has been rebuilt, or over-restored; but the nave perhaps exhibits some traces of Trans., and the chancel of Dec., work. The plain circular Norm. font, indeed, and a single sedile on the S. of the chancel, are almost the only objects of interest (VI. A.A.S.R. cxvi.). Crossing the *Derwent* by a picturesque bridge we arrive at the site of *Yedingham Nunnery*, founded by Roger, or *Helewisia* (Tanner), de Clere at some date

YAPHAM—YEDINGHAM

prior to 1163, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin (Dugd., iv 275). The site is in the N. Riding, and the writer has not explored it. He is told, however, that there remains an arch, and a piscina built into the walls of a cottage.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.—“LOW-SIDE” WINDOWS

The following is a list of those “low-side” windows in the Riding (15 in number) as to the character of which there can, perhaps, be no doubt. Those distinguished by an asterisk (*) are of more than common interest:—Barmston; Burnby; Givendale, Great; * Goodmanham (2); Holme-upon-Spalding Moor; * Mappleton; Millington; Nunburnholme; Sancton; * Sherburn; Thorpe Basset; Watton; Winestead; * Wold Newton. The following is a list of doubtful instances (13 in number):—* Barnby-on-the-Marsh; * Butterwick; Carnaby; Dunnington; Fridaythorpe; Folkton; Kirk Ella; Lockington; Riccall; * Skidby; Skirpenbeck; * Stillingfleet; Wintringham.

APPENDIX B.—BRASSES

The following churches (14 in number) contain brasses. Those to which an asterisk (*) is affixed afford examples of particular interest, or beauty:—Aughton; * Bainton; * Beeford; * Bishop Burton (3—one a “chalice brass”); * Brandesburton (2—one a “bracket brass”); * Cottingham (2); * Harpham (2); Howden (2); Hull, St Mary’s, Lowgate; Lowthorpe; Routh; Welwick;

APPENDICES

Wilberfoss ; * Winestead. The following churches (17 in number) contain *old* brass inscriptions:—Burnby ; Driffild, Little ; Escrick (2) ; * Flambrough ; Givendale, Great ; Hull, Holy Trinity ; Hunmanby ; * Londesbrough (2) ; Lowthorpe ; Patrington ; Riccall ; Rudstone (2) ; Settrington ; Stillingfleet (2) ; Sutton-upon-Derwent ; Thwing ; * Winestead.

APPENDIX C.—RECUMBENT EFFIGIES

The following churches (33 in number) contain pre-reformation recumbent effigies:—Aldbrough (2) ; Bainton ; Barnston ; Beverley Minster ; Birdsall ; Burton Agnes (2) ; Butterwick ; Eastington (2) ; Escrick ; Etton ; Foston-on-the-Wolds (not from personal observation) ; Garton-on-the-Wolds (2) (in the church-yard) ; Goxhill (semi-effigial) ; Halsham ; Harpham ; Hedon ; Howden (4) ; Lowthorpe (2) (semi-effigial) ; Lund (2) ; Nafferton (2) (in the church-yard) ; Nunkeeling (2) ; Routh ; Scorbrough (semi-effigial) ; Skerne (2) (one semi-effigial) ; Stillingfleet ; Sutton (in Holderness) ; Swine (7) ; Thorpe Basset ; Thwing ; Weaverthorpe ; Welton ; Welwick ; Winestead.

Twenty of these effigies are those of knights ; six are of priests ; nineteen are of women (one, perhaps, is doubtful) ; and one, at Thorpe Basset, is in civilian costume. At Eastington the curious effigy of John Portington is represented, half in plate armour, half in his robes as a Justice of the Common Pleas. At Lowthorpe and Nafferton the effigies are concealed beneath a kind of cover, so that it is impossible to say whether they are soldiers or civilians. The effigies at Hedon and Foston-

APPENDICES

on-the-Wolds are not reckoned in the above classification.

APPENDIX D.—CROSSES

The following lists are from personal observation only, and comprise only village and church-yard crosses—no attempt is made to deal with way-side crosses, the sockets of which abound in the neighbourhood of *Wetwang*, and doubtless at many other places on the *Wolds*. For a note on the so-called *Beverley* sanctuary-crosses, see under *Bishop Burton*.

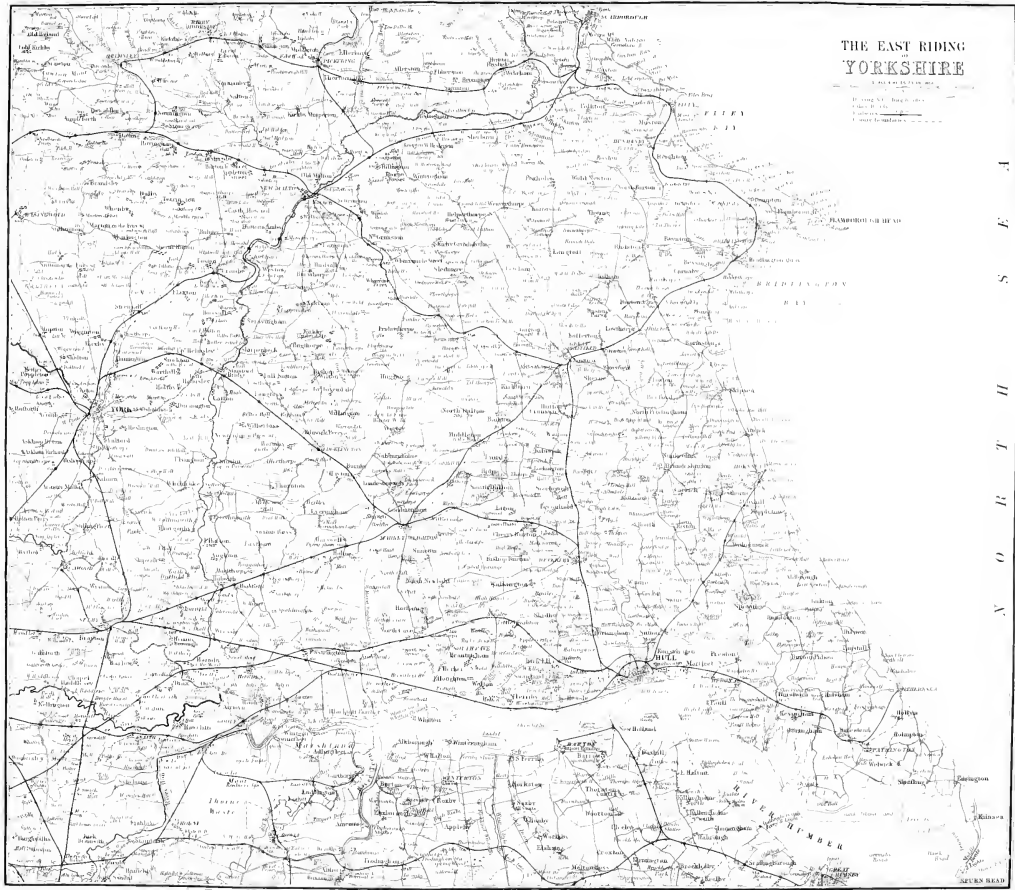
I. CHURCH-YARD CROSSES (excluding Sax. crosses except when *apparently* still *in situ*):—Bainton (socket), recently moved into the church-yard from a site to the W. of the village; (?) Beeford; (?) Bubwith; Bishop Burton; Dunnington; Easington (socket); Elloughton (socket); Lowthorpe (perhaps brought from elsewhere, IV. E.R.A.S.T. 2n, and certainly not in the normal position on the S. side of the church); Millington; Nunburnholme (Sax.); Riccall; Skeffling; Skipwith; Tunstall (socket); Westow (socket); Wetwang (socket).

II. VILLAGE CROSSES (12):—Brandesburton; Dunnington; Hatfield, Great; Hornsea (2—one now in church-yard); Howden; Hunmanby; Leconfield; Lund; Muston; Ruston Parva; Sproatley.

The so-called “cross” at *Beverley* is not included in the above list.

THE EAST RIDING
OF
YORKSHIRE

Scale of Miles
Scale of Feet
Scale of Feet



A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
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