

Lancashire MP, on whose death in 1783 Forcett passed to the Michells. The brass to Mrs. Anne Underhill, *née* Shuttleworth, died 1637, portrays her at prayer below a round-arched vault on columns with the words *Labour* and *Rest* on the capitals. The brass of her son Nicholas Shuttleworth of Forcett armiger, died 1666, has a Latin inscription. Despite the family's patronage, the church had communion only twice a year, instead of the required four times, in 1703³.

The churchyard has many old tombstones. South of the nave the **chest tomb** of Ambrose Pierson, died 1706, has moulded frames to fielded side panels and a moulded base and lid. South-east of the chancel, two similar **chest tombs** commemorate men called John Croft, the inscriptions being almost indecipherable on their lids, which are moulded with torus and scotia sections. The inscription on a nearby **tombstone** commemorating William Walker of Eppleby, died 1741, has an open-pedimented aedicule frame.

South-east of the village, the hunting dogs of the adjacent Stanwick estate occupied **The Kennels**, now a house, a mid-19th century complex in sandstone rubble with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roofs. The groom's central quarters have chamfered rusticated quoins, round-arched doorway, flanking matching sash windows, three blind oculi above, and octagonal end chimney-stacks. The lower wings for the dogs, with Diocletian windows flanked by sashes, and half-hipped roofs, return at the back to form a courtyard.

To the south the mid-late 19th-century **Sandwath House** is a rather severe late-Georgian farmhouse typical of many on the Forcett estate. In the south of the parish an early-19th century **brick and tile kiln** at Tile Sheds Farm is built against the hillside, just above the low-lying land with clay deposits. On its lower level it has four round-arched openings, each with a barrel-vaulted chamber, and on its upper level at the south end is a large round arch, of ashlar voussoirs with herring-bone tooling in draughted margins with an impost band.

In the hamlet of Carkin, **Carkin Manor** has a fine ashlar door surround with a deep bolection section. This can be accurately dated, for inscribed on the lintel is *17 IHM 00*. The contemporary windows surrounds have, sadly, been removed and replaced by 20th-century casements.

1 *Buck's Sketchbook*, p. 365.

2 Leach, P., 'The Architecture of Daniel Garrett', *Country Life*, 12, 17, 24 September 1974.

3 Chadwick, p. 374.

GARRISTON

This parish has only a very small hamlet and a few isolated buildings. Historically it was linked with Hackforth (now in Hambleton District), Hunton and Arrathorne. Later it passed to the Scopes of Masham (now in Harrogate District), and through

them to Constable Burton. Garriston Beck is one of many tributary streams flowing into Leeming Beck which powered several water-mills between Bellerby and Bedale. Of the few farms in the hamlet, **Manor Farm House** seems to be the oldest. Of the scattered outliers, the aptly-named **Cross Lane House** is the most pleasing.

GAYLES

Good sandstone was quarried here, accounting for the refined appearance of many local buildings. One quarry was being opened when a great flood in 1771 damaged many northern bridges. The elegant Greta Bridge, a few miles to the north-west but no longer in Yorkshire, was *erected with Gales (sic) moor stone upon strong Oak piles according to Mr. Carr's plan and dimensions 1773¹*. There were local limekilns, and lead and copper were mined on the moor, where remote habitations lie ruinous, including the aptly-named Shepherd's Hall.

Gayles has an unusual village plan, with three parallel streets running off the main road. At the top of Middle Street, commanding an excellent view south-east, its defensible site probably medieval, is **Gayles Hall**. Part of the building may date from its Elizabethan acquisition by the Wycliffes, who continued to own and alter it until the death in 1821 of Thomas, who claimed descent from the Reformer (*qv* KIRBY HILL church). The antiquary John Warburton noted in his diary² for 21 October 1718 *In the evening I came to Gales, where I staid all night with Solomon Wyckliff, esq.*

A two-storey rubble vernacular house, with stone slate roofs, dressed-stone quoins and details, the centre and east wing of its irregular H-shaped plan now form two farmhouses. Considerably altered in the early-18th century, particularly inside, it proved impossible to make the south-east front totally symmetrical. In the centre, spaced almost evenly, are three first-floor sash windows with glazing bars in keyed architraves with moulded sills. The off-centre door, centrally-hinged with six fielded panels, has a fine architrave with bases, plain frieze and cornice.

Fluted lead rain-water heads nestle in the angles of the wings, which have old windows in their outer sides, and relieving arches of mullioned front windows, shorter and wider than the sashes. The corbelled first-floor rear chimney-stack may suggest a central open hall with later floor. The north kitchen wing has an ogee-moulded quoined chamfered doorway. A quoined chamfered basket-arched doorway is re-set in a garden wall.

An oak dog-leg staircase was added at the back of the central range c.1730, with turned balusters of bulbous vases below gadroons, wreathed hand-rail and panelled dado. Its round-arched landing window has a keyed ashlar surround with small imposts, and original very thick glazing bars. One room retains

part of a contemporary ceiling, divided by deep beams enriched with guilloche and flower motifs, into nine panels with dentil cornices. What was the centre-piece has a circular acanthus design of great vitality. The east wing has doors of six fielded panels, with matching panelled reveals.

The two-storey two-bay segmental-arched **coach-house** of c.1800 has attached single-storey three bay stables, slightly-recessed, with quoined chamfered doorways, slatted windows and three round-arched mangers in each rear wall. To the north-west an early-18th century **barn** has quoined rubble walls, slit vents, central quoined chamfered doorway with pitching door above, and kneelers and ashlar coping to its stone slate roof. The five-bay interior has collared principal-rafter roof trusses. Added to one end to house a horse-powered threshing machine is an early-19th century hexagonal gin-gang.

The very late-17th century **Manor House** on the east side of Middle Street is a very early local example of classical architecture, although an end stack is still stepped and external. The coursed rubble sandstone walls have fine ashlar dressings, including plinth, rusticated quoins, first-floor band, cyma reversa cornice, shaped kneelers and coping. Sadly for such an important house, it has been re-roofed in artificial stone slates.

Five bays of sash windows have 24 very small panes of crown glass, thick glazing bars, keyed architraves and moulded sills. The central eight-panel door, with original wrought-iron fittings and four-pane overlight, has an architrave of bolection section. The rear door architrave has an extended lintel with tripartite keystone and jewelled corner motifs, and its jambs are enfolded by bands of chamfered rustication. The ground-floor ceilings show that a passage originally crossed between front and back doors.

A date in William and Mary's reign is suggested by the window shutters and matching internal doors, their six fielded panels being smallest in the centre. The bolection-panelled first-floor saloon has a cornice which breaks forward around the front window-heads. An early-18th century dog-leg staircase has elaborately-turned balusters, and a round-arched landing window in keyed ashlar surround with large cornice capitals. It was added to the north end of an east service wing, which was given a tripartite sash window in keyed architrave of hollow-bolection section on each floor.

At Middle Street end the c.1800 three-bay **Town Farmhouse**, in coursed rubble with ashlar chamfered rusticated quoins, architraves, shaped kneelers and coping, has sash windows with glazing bars, central door and later Welsh roof slates. A lower range has pantiles with eaves of stone slates. **Rose Cottage** on the west side of West Street is typical of buildings on the Duke of Northumberland's estate (*qv* STANWICK ST. JOHN), which owned Gayles in the late-19th century. The rustic

character is enhanced by low height, bedrooms being under the steeply-pitched stone slate roof, gable-end to the front.

The doorway is four-centred-arched, and double-chamfered mullioned windows have small lattice casements. Opposite, **Pleasant View** was two late-18th century cottages with central paired ashlar doorways. Next door, **West View** has a chamfered quoined ashlar door surround, its lintel with triangular soffit and recessed panel with the raised characters *1686 TB*. Its windows were renewed unsympathetically in 1968. Below, the early-19th century **Belmont House** has a central door with keyed ashlar surround, and to its left original 16-pane sash windows, with deep lintels and projecting sills.

Gayles House near the bottom of West Street has an interesting history³, for it was a mid-18th century boys' boarding school and early-19th century brewery before becoming a 20th-century farmhouse. The early-19th century façade, in coursed dressed stone, has quoins and a first-floor band. The Westmorland slate roof is hipped to the right, where the house returns into a farmyard. The three bays are not quite evenly spaced, confirming that it is an earlier house re-fronted, and probably raised, rather than rebuilt.

The sash windows with glazing bars have lintels scored as if voussoired. The central door has a fanlight with decorative glazing in an open pediment supported on cavetto brackets with paterae. The door of six fielded panels has egg-and-dart carving on the inside. Ground-floor internal doors also have six fielded panels, and the lateral passage is vaulted to support the stone-flagged first-floor corridor. Below the front rooms are cellars.

The staircase, with a round-arched landing window with radial glazing bars in the left return, has cantilevered moulded stone treads, wrought-iron balusters and wreathed handrail. A stone newel staircase is in the corner of the kitchen beside a tripartite ashlar fireplace with coved mantelshelf. The rear wing has blocked external round-arched openings. The swept front garden wall has early-19th century wrought-iron railings. An early-mid 19th-century **hay barn**, in elegant ashlar sandstone with stone slate roof, has an impost band linking a tall segmental arch and flanking round arches.

The rear double-chamfered staircase window of the c.1700 **Bay Horse Inn** has a crossed mullion and transom. Facing the road are two three-light double-chamfered mullioned windows on each floor, and a chamfered ashlar doorway. While their riders refreshed themselves inside, horses and ponies were tied to hooks in the front wall. To the east on the main road, a busy trade route between Richmond and County Durham, was another public house, the **Slip Inn**. The nearby **Yellow House** was named from the ochre colouring of its roughcast render. On the village's western edge is **Green House**.

On East Street **The Grange**, a mid-19th century farmhouse in coursed rubble with Welsh slate roof, has ashlar chamfered

rusticated quoins and raised surrounds to the openings. The central six-panel door has an overlight and a frieze and cornice supported on cyma reversa brackets. There are three bays of 16-pane sash windows. A farmhouse of similar date and proportions is **Gayles Fields**, which has quoins, and quoined surrounds to its openings.

1 NYCRO photographic copy of John Carr's Book of Bridges, p. 49.

2 Warburton's Journal, p. 67.

3 NYCBSG Report No. 767.

GILLING WITH HARTFORTH AND SEDBURY

The Anglo-Saxon wapentake of Gilling West takes its name from Gilling, then the most important settlement in the area, and probably based at **Castle Hill** near Low Scales Farm. Gilling and Catterick are the only places in Richmondshire mentioned by Bede, who records that, following the murder of Oswin King of Deira (roughly Yorkshire) in 651 by Oswy King of Bernicia (to the north), Oswy founded a monastery at Gilling to expiate his crime¹. Two centuries later the Danes completely destroyed the

monastery, and its site was lost. No known material can be dated as early as the 7th century.

The earliest evidence of Christianity here, found during work to the bank of Gilling Beck in 1976, a stone carved with a 9th-century Anglian cross in a circle, is of unusual form, and may be a building dedication stone, or have marked an important grave. With it was found a 10th-century hogback tombstone, the first in the area, again unusual as each side has different carving. Both stones are now in the Richmondshire Museum, Richmond. About the same time was found a 9th-century Viking sword, considered to be one of the finest of its type known, and now in the Yorkshire Museum in York².

The porch of the **Church of St. Agatha** shelters a number of carved stones, including an Anglian cross-head, fragments with interlaced work, and other pre-Conquest pieces. The bench table on the left has a medieval grave cover with cross, sword, and the shield, with three muzzled bear rampant, of the Barningham family who held Sedbury before 1350. The pointed-arched outer doorway is also made up of old fragments, and above it is a sundial inscribed *Fugit Hora Ora*.

The west tower probably belonged to the church at Gilling recorded in the Domesday Book, as stylistically it belongs to the late 11th century. Late in the 15th century an extra stage was added, and a three-light west window inserted, with hollow-chamfered segmental-arched surround. Facing east to the village is the octagonal wooden face of an 18th-century clock. A five-sided stair turret was added to the south side in the 19th century, when two north aisles were added to the church, almost doubling its size. The restoration and extensions were designed by Ignatius Bonomi, 1845-47³.



Anglian Stone. 1976



Hogback tombstone. 1976