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SUMMARY

Lancaster University Archaeological Unit undertook a programme of archaeological work at Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire (SD 6236 3050), commissioned by RSCE Consulting Engineers on behalf of the Samlesbury Hall Trust. The archaeological investigation was undertaken as part of the Restoration and Development Project 2000 programme.

The archaeological work programme at Samlesbury Hall involved a number of elements including a desk-based assessment providing context for the archaeological surveys, a geophysical survey, evaluation trial trenching, landscape survey, and a watching brief conducted during investigations made for structural engineering purposes which exposed selected areas of the fabric of the building. This present report details the results of the assessment.

The geophysical survey was confined to the area of lawn in front of the Hall, and other areas were subjected to a rapid scan to determine their potential, but were found to be unsuitable for detailed magnetic or resistivity survey. The geophysical survey of the lawn area identified a large anomaly at the eastern edge of the lawn on the purported line of the moat, together with a number of linear anomalies of possible archaeological interest, to the west of the putative moat.

An evaluation trench was placed on the lawn area in order to investigate the anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey. The position of the western moat edge, which had been revetted by a mortared sandstone wall, was confirmed. The full depth and width of the moat was not established, as the evaluation trench was limited by the safe working depth and by a road-way at its eastern end. The upper part of the moat had been backfilled with soil and rubble and was deliberately capped with a layer of clay. The line of the moat had been subsequently used as a road-way, then landscaped to produce the present arrangement. A number of linear features, identified to the west of the moat, consisted of a possible ditch or drain, the remains of a possible surface, a broad hollow which may have been a garden feature, and a tile land drain.

The evaluation identified the inner edge of the eastern arm of the moat, confirming the results of the geophysical survey which had recorded a large anomaly in this position. The moat arm lay approximately on the alignment depicted on the reconstruction plan made in 1925 (Eaton 1929) which placed the moat close to the eastern end of the south-west wing.

The landscape survey identified four sites, three in the immediate grounds of the Hall and one to the north. The largest feature, a sub-circular linear hollow, in part represents the moat, but is also thought to be the line of a driveway. A north/south aligned drain, running from beneath the entrance hall porch and an area of modern landscaping, was also identified. Finally, a mound almost certainly relating to the present buildings was recorded to the north of the modern archery area.

The watching brief of the intrusive works into the historic fabric exposed areas of the internal construction of the south-west wing relating to both the nineteenth and sixteenth century builds. No unexpected architectural features were revealed and these inspection holes served largely to expose faces of the timber wall posts previously hidden.

Below the modern kitchen evidence suggests the presence of an early cellar floor or drain, although this is tentative. An arched, brickwork sixteenth century drain was exposed in the north-east corner of the entrance hall.

Visual inspection of the roof timbers above the long gallery and chapel offer evidence for one continuous build of this roof, but also later modification. Visual inspection also revealed an unexpected, and as yet unexplained, linear junction in the sixteenth century brickwork of the Southworth wing.

Recommendations are offered for further archaeological evaluation in the form principally of a watching brief and fabric survey to take place in conjunction with proposed development works. It is also recommended that further investigations are undertaken to examine the development of the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In compiling this report grateful thanks are due to David Hornby and members of the Salmesbury Hall Trust for their patience and co-operation. Special thanks go to Ian Bickerstaff. Thanks go to Geophysical Surveys of Bradford for undertaking the resistance and magnetic survey and also to RSCE for technical advice.

The evaluation trial trenching was undertaken by Denise Drury, ably and cheerfully assisted by Richard Short and Ann Rees despite a day of torrential rain. Chris Wild assisted with the evaluation and also carried out the landscape survey. The finds assessment was carried out by Chris Howard-Davis. The illustrations were by Karen Guffogg and the CAD drawings were by Jane Robson and Chris Wild. The documentary evidence drawn for this report was compiled by Nigel Neil. The watching brief was carried out by Alison Plummer, assisted by Peter Redmayne.

The evaluation section of the report was compiled by Denise Drury, the landscape survey report by Chris Wild and the watching brief by Alison Plummer who was also responsible for the overall compilation of this document. Jamie Quartermaine edited the report and acted as project manager.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of Project

- 1.1.1 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) has, during the summer of 1997, undertaken a programme of work commissioned by RSCE Consulting Engineers on behalf of the Samlesbury Hall Trust (SHT) to provide an archaeological survey and evaluation at Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire (SD 6236 3050). The work was undertaken in accordance with a project design (*Appendix 1*) prepared by LUAU at the request of RSCE Consulting Engineers. The programme of archaeological recording and investigation formed part of a wider proposal submitted in connection with the Restoration and Development Project 2000 programme.
- 1.1.2 The archaeological work programme at Samlesbury Hall involved a number of elements including a desk-based assessment, a geophysical survey, evaluation trial trenching, a landscape survey and a watching brief conducted during investigations made for structural engineering purposes which exposed selected areas of the fabric of the buildings.
- 1.1.3 This report presents the results of the combined survey techniques, whilst offering interpretative comments and a discussion. It highlights implications of the proposed restoration and makes recommendations for future archaeological work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Design

- 2.1.2 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by LUAU in response to a request by RSCE Consulting Engineers, on behalf of the Salmesbury Hall Trust, for an archaeological survey and evaluation at Salmesbury Hall, Lancashire.
- 2.1.2 The project design provided for an historical and archaeological desk-based assessment of the hall to inform the evaluation and fabric survey of the site. Its intent was to undertake a programme of geophysical survey to investigate the sub-surface character of the present estate, and also as an option to undertake a rapid scan of recently acquired land. This was to be complemented with a programme of evaluatory trial trenching to investigate the moat and the proposed access road, and a walkover earthwork survey. Finally, a watching brief of fabric exposed by the structural engineer was to be carried out.

2.2 Documentary Study

- 2.2.1 There is a considerable body of published literature, and manuscript and illustrative material, relating to Salmesbury Old Hall, or the Over Hall, or Higher Hall as it was generally called until the end of the nineteenth century, to distinguish it from the now ruinous Salmesbury Lower Hall on Potter Lane beside the River Ribble (Lancs SMR PRN 1717; NGR SD 59690 31490). It was not the purpose of the study to review every historical mention of the Hall, still less to consider fully the descent of the Deuyas, Southworth, Braddyll, Cooper, and Harrison families who owned it prior to the establishment of the Salmesbury Hall Trustees in 1925. The family history has been dealt with in depth by Croston (1871), Eaton (1936), and Southworth and Dudgeon (1994), and there is no reason to present in this report more than a brief summary for the purpose of orientation.
- 2.2.2 The principal aims of the documentary work were two-fold: firstly to isolate, from an assembled body of evidence, material which could inform a phasing of the construction and alteration of the Hall, and/or its internal and external description, especially of altered or demolished structures; secondly, to study the immediately surrounding area from a landscape history point of view, concentrating on the Hall's moat, deer park, and the moiety or part of the manor of Salmesbury in which it lies. For both aims, the emphasis was to be first on illustrative, and cartographic sources, and then on secondary written sources. Primary written sources were then used selectively to attempt to fill gaps in our knowledge. There is considerably more material in the assembled archive than has proved to be necessary for the following report, and also there are inevitably differences in the statements, presented as fact, by the numerous authors cited. In those cases where the fabric may have been altered with the major restorations of the 1830s, 1860s, 1920s, and 1970s, more effort has been taken to quote extensively in order to give appropriate weight to the evidence.

2.3 Geophysical Survey

- 2.3.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford (GSB), commissioned by LUAU in accordance with the agreed project design. The fieldwork

was carried out on 28th - 29th May 1997.

- 2.3.1 Approximately 1.5ha of the gardens was assessed to determine their suitability for geophysical investigation. In addition a rapid scan was carried out over approximately 5ha of fields and made-up ground beyond Salmesbury Hall. Subsequently a small area of lawn in front of the Hall was selected for detailed gradiometry and resistance survey. The survey grid was set out by GSB and tied into LUAU survey control.
- 2.3.2 Magnetic readings were logged at 0.50m intervals along one axis in 1m traverses giving 800 readings per 20m x 20m grid. Resistance readings were logged at 1m intervals giving 400 readings per 20m x 20m grid. The data were transferred to portable computer and stored on floppy disc. Technical data on the instrumentation used is detailed in the GSB report (*Appendix 3*).

2.4 Trial Trenching Evaluation

- 2.4.1 The evaluation trenches were to be located on the basis of the geophysical survey results and the documentary study. As a result only one large trench was excavated in the lawn area to investigate the moat (and other anomalies), but, it was not feasible to extend the line of the trench (eastward) over the road as this was in use for access to the Hall. Excavation was limited by the safe working depth of 1.20m and further investigation of the moat deposits was confined to a small test pit within the trench. The stone and brick rubble contained in the moat backfill precluded the possibility of augering the underlying deposits.
- 2.4.2 The trench was aligned east/west and measured 21.15m in length by 2m wide. The turf was removed in sections and was separately stacked, following which the trench was excavated by machine with deposits or features of archaeological interest cleaned and investigated by hand. Finally, the trench was backfilled with the excavated spoil and the turf replaced by hand.
- 2.4.3 The line of the access road was not defined but was the general available for investigation at this time.

2.5 Landscape Survey

- 2.5.1 A detailed walk-over survey was undertaken of the landscape surrounding the Hall. The two large fields in the northern part of the study area had been mown for hay-bailing, which made identification of potential features difficult. Certain parts around the edges of the gardens were also very overgrown, making access and identification almost impossible. All potential archaeological features were described and their locations were plotted onto digital mapping of the site.

2.6 Watching Brief

- 2.6.1 Several visits were made to the hall to investigate the areas of fabric opened up by the structural engineer. The opportunity was taken to observe architectural and structural features which, normally hidden, were exposed during the structural survey.
- 2.6.2 **Drawn record:** the existing survey plan was annotated with the position of the engineer's test holes. Where an existing plan was not available sketch drawings were

compiled. These drawings represent any additional fabric exposed by the survey.

2.6.3 **Written record:** the drawn record was complemented with a written record describing and offering an interpretation of the fabric, utilising the relevant LUAU pro forma.

2.6.4 **Photographic record:** general internal and external coverage was taken of the hall with close up views of structural details exposed by the intervention.

2.7 Archive

2.7.1 A full archive of the desk-top study and the archaeological surveys has been produced in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines (1991). The archive will be deposited with the LCRO and a copy of this report will also be deposited with the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record Office.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Geology

- 3.1.1 Samlesbury Hall sits on a bed of namurian millstone grit, being part of the Bowland shale group (OS Geological Survey 1982). This is overlain by a drift of glacial boulder clay beneath a reddish brown salop soil (OS Geological Survey 1979; OS Soil Survey 1970).

3.2 Planning Background

- 3.2.1 Samlesbury Hall is a Grade 1 Listed Building; it is located adjacent to the A59 Preston New Road (SD 6237 3047) and is near the village of Mellor, between Preston and Blackburn in Lancashire. Parts of the hall date to the fourteenth century when it was built by the Southworth family as a moated manor house. Samlesbury stayed in the hands of the Southworths until it was sold to the Braddyll family in the seventeenth century. The hall underwent several phases of alteration by both families, suffering a period of neglect under the Braddylls until the ownership again changed in the mid nineteenth century.
- 3.2.2 From 1850 to the early 1920s Salmesbury Hall changed hands twice more during which time it became a boarding school, and later, following the closure of the school, underwent some renovation as a residence.
- 3.2.3 In 1924 it was threatened with demolition and at this time the current owners, the Samlesbury Hall Trust, acquired the property. It is the prime aim of the Trust to maintain and preserve the property for the people of the area.
- 3.2.4 A structural survey and intermittent programme of repairs was undertaken by the Trust in 1974 since which time the property has been open to the public. Concerns have now arisen that parts of the fabric of the building are deteriorating, and for this reason the Trustees have ordered a comprehensive and detailed condition survey. The survey will advise on the extent and urgency of repairs and be part of the framework for the Samlesbury Hall 'Restoration and Development Project 2000'. The project was devised to restore, upgrade, monitor and maintain the hall in association with the development of new visitor facilities.

3.3 Historical Outline

- 3.3.1 **Place-names:** Samlesbury is not mentioned in *Domesday Book*, but first appears, as *Samerisberia*, in the Pipe Rolls in 1179. In 1188 it was *Samelesbure*. Ekwall (1922, 69), who remains the main authority on Lancashire place-names, found the name difficult to derive, but settled on Old English *sceamol*, 'a bench or stool', perhaps referring topographically to a ledge in the river terrace, + *es*, a possessive element, and *bury*, 'a fortified place'. Mills (1976, 130-1) agrees with this derivation.
- 3.3.2 The Roman name for the River Ribble was the *Belisama* (Rivet and Smith 1979, 267-8), from *bel-* ('bright, shining') + the Celtic superlative *-isama*. This has led some writers to derive, rather tortuously as Eaton (1936, 4-5) agrees, *Belisamasbury* from the river name + the Old English *bury*, 'a fortified place', and then *Samsbury* by elision.

Other writers have suggested *Samuels-bury*, from a personal name, and *Salmons-bury*, from the abundance of young salmon in the river.

- 3.3.3 **Early Medieval, fifth to eleventh Centuries AD:** as the noted Lancashire historian William Farrer put it in 1908, ‘Lancashire is one of the youngest of the English counties. The district formed part of a remote march or borderland which was not definitively divided into shires until the twelfth century’ (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). Furthermore, the boundaries of the lordships from which it developed are unclear. Kenyon (1991, 73) argues, partly on the basis of concentrations of place-names containing ‘British’ elements, that some later grants of lands may have comprised territorial units of long-standing, or agglomerations/alliances of former territorial units, whose names have been lost. She cites the later Salford hundred, and Makerfield, as two examples. The river Ribble seems to have formed the southern boundary of a major landholding by the AD 930s; this territory encompassed the British place-name concentration of the Fylde. Lancashire at intervals became something of a ‘debatable land’ between the expanding kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia, from the seventh century onwards..
- 3.3.4 Kenyon (1991, 73-4) also believes that there may have been a small British kingdom or lordship comprising the west Lancashire lowlands on either side of the Ribble, which equated with a grant of lands *iuxta Rippel* (literally ‘near the Ribble’), to the Northumbrian church at Ripon in the AD 670s. If this is the case, Samesbury would probably have been part of this kingdom or lordship.
- 3.3.5 There are few, if any, mentions of places in modern Lancashire until the end of the eighth century. The township of *Hwaellege* is mentioned in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* in connection with a battle/skirmish at Billingahoth [Billinge], near Whalley, in April AD 798 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). Place-name evidence suggests that in the centuries following this there was strong Scandinavian settlement in Lancashire, especially in *Agmundarnes* or Amounderness (Farrer and Brownbill 1911). However, there appear to be few Scandinavian place-names east of a line between Widnes and the mouth of the Ribble.
- 3.3.6 **Manorial descent and early history of Samesbury:** from its first documented record (in 1179) Samesbury would have formed part of the Blackburn hundred of Blackburn the *caput* of which was Clitheroe Castle. Although the present Clitheroe Castle is not documented reliably before 1186, it probably has pre-Norman Conquest origins. The *Domesday Book* states that in 1066 King Edward had held the hundred of Blackburn, and that, besides the demesne lands, there were 28 manors held by the same number of *thegns* or freemen. After the Conquest, Roger de Poitou gave the hundred in its entirety to Roger de Busli and Albert Grelley, but later (probably in the reign of William II Rufus, 1087-1100) it was given to Ilbert de Lacy, lord of Pontefract and of Bowland, which is adjacent to Blackburn. The hundred, and the honor of Clitheroe, descended with the Lacys until the failure of the male line in 1311, when it passed by prior settlement to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, becoming part of the earldom, and later duchy of Lancaster (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).
- 3.3.7 The earliest documentation for the manor of Samesbury is in the late twelfth century. During an absence abroad of Bishop Hugh de Nonant (episcopate 1188 - 1198), Gospatrick, lord of Samesbury, entertained two travelling bishops from Ireland. With the consent of the rector, these bishops dedicated a cemetery at Samesbury for the first time (Farrer and Brownbill, 1911 18). Eaton (1936, 66) says this event occurred in 1196. Bishop Hugh attempted to annul the dedication, but relented because of the difficulty of

reaching the graveyard at Walton-le-Dale near Preston. Gospatrick was the son of Swain (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 303; Eaton 1936, 6), who held Samlesbury in *thegnage* or thanage (hereditary tenancy) and is thought to be the same Swain that was son of Leofwin, lord of part of Hindley in the mid-twelfth century. Gospatrick also held moieties of manors in Alston in Amounderness, and Sharples and Harwood in Salford hundred.

- 3.3.8 Roger, son of Gospatrick, succeeded to the manor before 1212 and in, or before, 1227, Roger was succeeded by his eldest son, William de Samlesbury, who increased his status by marriage to Avina, daughter and heir of William de Noton, lord of Brieghtmet. The couple had three daughters, Margery, Cecily, and Elizabeth and after Williams' death in 1216, the estates were divided between these. Margery married Richard de Clifton and then, being soon widowed, Robert de Hampton of Allonby, Cumberland. She died without issue in 1267, and Robert de Hampton died in 1277. Cecily married John D'Ewias, or Deuyas, and Elizabeth married Robert de Holand. In 1292 or 1296 Hampton's third of the manor was partitioned between Deuyas and Holand (or Holland), thus creating two moieties. As Eaton (1936, 9) notes, members of the de Samlesbury and Deuyas families continued to live in the district after the moieties had passed into other families by marriage in 1336.
- 3.3.9 **Holand/Lovel/Derby/Walmsley/Petre moiety:** the Holand moiety passed to the Lovels and was forfeited by Francis Viscount Lovel in 1485 or 1487, following Lovell's key involvement on Richard III's side at Bosworth Field in 1485 and, having been pardoned by Henry VII, in the 'Lambert Simnel' uprising, which was defeated at the Battle of Stoke on 6 June 1487. In 1489 the Lovel moiety in Samlesbury was granted, along with a great many other estates, to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby. In July 1600, William Earl of Derby passed the manor to trustees, who conveyed it to Sir Thomas Walmsley, through whom it descended to the Petre of Dunkenhalgh family (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).
- 3.3.10 Eaton (1936, 10) states that the Holand moiety is not thought to have had its own manor-house, the Holands not being resident lords. The *Victoria County History* states that, in 1322, on the forfeiture to the Crown of Robert de Holand's estates resulting from his siding with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster against Edward II, Holand's moiety of the manor was let to Nicholas Deuyas for a term of three years. During the Scots raids of Robert the Bruce in midsummer 1322, one William de Holden was put in charge of the Holand possessions, which were taken by the raiders, implying some form of Holand dwelling in the manor (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).
- 3.3.11 **Deuyas/Southworth/Braddyll moiety:** John Deuyas, who had married William de Samlesbury's daughter Cecily in c1258, was a knight of the shire returned for the county to Parliament in 1295 and 1298. Their heir Nicholas, one of numerous children, succeeded in c1309, and seems to have kept his distance from the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster in 1322. He died in 1336, but in 1326 had settled his Samlesbury and Riseholm, Lincolnshire, estates on his daughter Alice and her new husband Gilbert de Southworth. Presumably, Nicholas Deuyas also had to re-build, or at least continued to live in the manor, close to the church.
- 3.3.12 The documentary evidence is unclear about the site of the Hall which was destroyed by Robert the Bruce in 1322, at the same time as Samlesbury Church was badly damaged, but it is generally assumed that it was either on the site of the seventeenth century Lower Hall, built by the Walmsleys (LSMR PRN 1717; see below) or on another site, closer

to the church. Candidates for this are Dr Welsh's possible motte and bailey at Seed Park (LSMR PRN 15,231), or somewhere in the earthwork complex referred to as the Samesbury 'DMV or SMV' (Deserted, or Shrunken Medieval Village; PRN 1724, see below). On his marriage, it is generally assumed that Gilbert Southworth decided to build on a new and safer site (the Higher Hall), which was away from the river.

- 3.3.13 The descent of the Southworths is ably covered by Southworth and Dudgeon's (1994) work, so only a few members of the family will be mentioned here. Sir Thomas Southworth (1393-1432) succeeded to the estate in October 1415 on his father John's death from dysentery at the siege of Harfleur. It was Sir Thomas who built the chapel at the Higher Hall, having 'had licence for his oratories in the manor-houses of Southworth and Samesbury', from the Bishop of Lichfield in 1420 (VCH 6, 305; Southworth and Dudgeon 1994, 33). The latter authority states that the chapel stood apart from the main hall at this date, and that the chapel was dedicated to St Michael, the adjacent field being called Michael's Croft or Michael's Meadow (now part of Cricket Farm).
- 3.3.14 Thomas Southworth (1497-1546), in 1517, succeeded his father John, who had been present at the Battle of Flodden in 1513. A year after his succession, he was divorced from his first wife Ann Stanley and re-married the same year to Margaret (or Margery) Butler. Sir Thomas was knighted in Scotland in 1523, and restored the west wing (the Great Hall) of the Higher Hall in 1532, and the south-west wing in 1545 (VCH 6, 306). He was high sheriff of Lancashire in 1541.
- 3.3.15 Sir Thomas' son Sir John Southworth (1517-1595) was a staunch Roman Catholic, and was fined and imprisoned in New Fleet Prison, Manchester, for refusing to subscribe to the established religion. In 1584 he was ordered to live in London, rather than Samesbury, where he could do less harm. In 1592 a search by Richard Brereton, Justice of the Peace, of the Higher Hall revealed numerous 'superstitious things' [sic], including '*a secret vaulte over the dyninge chamber and an other chamber*', thought by Eaton (1936, 24-7) to be the enclosed space over the Great Hall, now accessible from the room above the oriel window.
- 3.3.16 Sir John's will and *Inquisition post mortem* are both printed by Southworth and Dudgeon (1994, 74-85). In the Inquisition, he held in Samesbury '20 messuages (houses), 1 water mill, 1000 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 60 acres of wood, 40 acres of moor, 100 acres of moss, and 40 acres of gorse or heath', and extensive estates in nine other places.
- 3.3.17 In 1580-1 Thomas Southworth (1551-1616) (son of Sir John) was reported for harbouring a Roman Catholic priest, Father Campion, at the lodge in Samesbury Park, identified by Eaton (1936, 27) as New Hall. This Thomas succeeded to a greatly impoverished estate. His son, John Southworth (1575-1612) predeceased his father, and so the estate passed to his grandson, another Thomas (1599-1623). In 1622 or early 1623, Thomas sold the Lower Hall to Thomas Walmsley of Dunkenhalgh, whose father had by then acquired the Holand/Derby moiety of the manor. John Southworth does not appear to have taken an active part in the strife of the Commonwealth period, but his estates were nevertheless sequestered for his 'delinquency' (ie Royalist sympathy), and in 1646 he 'compounded' with the commissioners for a fine of £359. Five years later, he pleaded that he could not raise the amount until he had passed a fine and recovery on his tenants. This he did in March 1651, and after further legal problems his estate was discharged in March 1652.
- 3.3.18 John was succeeded by his third son, Edward (1645-94), who sold the moiety of the

manor, and the Higher Hall, in 1678 to Thomas Braddyll of Portfield, for £3,150. It seems that Edward had inherited a debt of £200, money raised by mortgage in 1675, owing to Christopher Greenfield of Preston, and further encumbrances amounting to £150. Through various legal transactions, related by Southworth and Dudgeon (1994, 173-93), Richard Walmsley bought out Christopher Greenfield's interests in 1676, but with the result that Southworth owed him £1060 by 1678. On 10-11th. March 1678 Richard Walmsley and Edward Southworth joined in the conveyance and sale of the manor and hall to Thomas Braddyll.

- 3.3.19 John Braddyll, son of the Thomas Braddyll who had bought the manor from the Southworths, was born in 1659 and married Sarah Dodding of Conishead Priory, near Ulverston. This John's son, another Thomas (1730-76), left his estates by will to his cousin, Wilson Gale (c1757-1818). With the written permission of the King, Wilson Gale took the surname Braddyll, and married his cousin Jane Gale. Their son, Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll commissioned the estate plans of 1822 and 1831, which are so helpful to this study (LRO DDHj Uncat, Acc 4706, maps 1 and 2).
- 3.3.20 The Braddylls were never resident lords of the manor, and the Hall was divided into tenements for labourers and weavers. Panelling and decorative fittings were removed, especially c1835, to furnish the Braddyll's new mansion at Conishead Priory, but probably also before this to furnish other family property. A manuscript report on Samlesbury leaseholds, apparently by a steward called Mr Bootle in c1799 (DDX 1119/4/4), says of Jeremiah Smith and John Coupe's tenements at the Hall 'This is part of the old hall, but the buildings are in bad repair.' Extensive modification was carried out c1835 to convert part of the building into the Braddyll Arms Inn, and there are illustrations of the Hall from immediately before and after this work. Some reports give the impression that part of the hall was 'mothballed' at this time.
- 3.3.21 By the order of the Court of Chancery, the Hall and manor were sold in 1850 to Mr John Cooper of Penwortham, who leased the building in or before November 1852 (SHT archive, advertisement sheet) to Mrs M A Harrison and Anna Maria Harrison as a Pestalozzi boarding school for young ladies, taking pupils above 12 years of age.
- 3.3.22 The Hall was sold again in November 1862 to Joseph Harrison, of Blackburn, a justice of the peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the County. Harrison re-built the south-west wing of the Hall, added a new staircase, and other modifications, before he died in February 1880, less than a year after his son William had committed suicide by gunshot. The Hall continued in Harrison ownership under Joseph's younger son Henry, until his death in February 1914, but, between 1880 and 1909, was tenanted. The last private tenant was Fred Baynes, mayor of Blackburn 1896-7, and High Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenant of the County in 1900. He left Samlesbury in 1909 and died in 1917 (Eaton 1936, 35). Baynes' furniture and household effects were sold at auction on 26th. April 1909 (SHT archive, sale catalogue).
- 3.3.23 After the First World War, the Samlesbury estate was sold off piece-meal, mostly to the sitting tenants, and the Hall and its grounds were sold to a building contractor, who proposed demolition. A meeting of the Ancient Monuments Society was held on 11th October 1924, at which a meeting in Blackburn on 22nd November was proposed, which was attended by representatives of all the leading preservation and historical societies. The Samlesbury Hall Preservation Committee was formed, and opened an appeal for £5000 to purchase and preserve the Hall; a Trust was formed in June 1925 which achieve this aim (Eaton 1936, 230-3).

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- 3.3.24 **The Civil War and 1715 Rebellion:** there is no documentary evidence for Samlesbury Hall's involvement in the Civil War, but a musket ball found behind the panelling of the Great Hall's oriel window during restoration (SHT archive), in October 1974, could be from this period.
- 3.3.25 The Battle of Preston, on 17th August 1648, began on Ribbleton Moor, near Red Scar, and continued at the bridge over the Ribble at Walton-le-Dale. Eaton (1936, 200-01) states that a skirmish is thought to have taken place somewhere between the ford near the Lower Hall, Bezza Foot, and the brook at Dean Lane, during which fugitive English Royalists were killed.
- 3.3.26 Eaton (1936, 58-9) says that many of the local gentry, yeomen, and farmers, with a long tradition of Roman Catholic support, joined the Jacobite army of the Old Pretender, James Stuart. Following the surrender of the Jacobite forces in Preston on 15th November 1715, and large numbers of executions (Eaton says 58, but other authorities put the number at around 20), these local Jacobites became fugitives. Eaton relates the tale that the tenants of the Lower Hall were the Warings, and that Mrs Waring burned incriminating documents and title deeds to protect her husband. A supposed hiding hole below the staircase of the Lower Hall was re-discovered in the late nineteenth century (Eaton 1936, 60, p.62). Suspected Jacobite supporters were required to register their estates and ten families in Samlesbury did so (Eaton 1936, 59; France 1977 16, 43-5), including Alice Gregson, tenant of five rooms in the great parlour of the Higher Hall.

3.4 Hall Sites in Samlesbury, other than the Higher Hall and the DMV

- 3.4.1 Dr TC Welsh considers a site at Seed Park (SD 59503070; LSMR PRN 15,231; Welsh 1991) to be a possible, but much mutilated, motte and bailey, though the former County Archaeologist BJN Edwards and landscape historian M Higham (pers comms, via LSMR) are dubious. The site lies c600m north-east of Samlesbury Church (PRN 1721) on a promontory forward of the escarpment overlooking the Ribble Valley. It, perhaps, significantly lies nearer the twelfth century church than either the Higher (PRN 1805) or Lower (PRN 1717) Halls and could, therefore, possibly represent the original twelfth century manor of Gospatrick. However, the Lancashire SMR record the site of the possible original settlement as a DMV or SMV (Deserted, or Shrunken, Medieval Village) close to the church at approximately NGR SD 5900 3030 (LSMR PRN 1724). The LSMR also mark the medieval deer park (PRN 1725) here, but the area east of the Higher Hall looks to be a good candidate for at least its later location.
- 3.4.2 A number of other halls are recorded within the estate some of which result from the division of the manor from the thirteenth century onwards. The Lower Hall is a late seventeenth or early eighteenth century building (PRN 1717) with a nine-bay symmetrical facade. It partly collapsed into the river Ribble after 1877. It is illustrated by Abram (1877, 671) and Eaton (1936, 134), and Robinson reproduces a photograph of it ruinous, but still partly roofed, in c1890. The Lower Hall is traditionally thought to have been built in 1624, by Sir Thomas Walmsley, son of the famous Judge, who bought the land from the Southworths. A room in the house was used as a Roman Catholic chapel (Abram 1877, 671). Robinson (1991, 232-3) thinks the Lower Hall is c300 yards upstream from the ancient hall of the Southworths. Judge Walmsley had bought the Holand/Lovell/Earls of Derby moiety of the manor of Samlesbury in 1601, and the Lower Hall descended with this moiety to the Petre of Dunkenhalgh family. Eaton (1936, 57) does not think the moiety had its own manor house.

- 3.4.3 Two other halls in Samesbury are New Hall and Fleetwood Hall. New Hall (LSMR PRN 6479), the seat of the Langtons in the mid-sixteenth century, lies opposite the New Hall Inn, at the cross-roads of Cuerdale Lane and Vicarage Lane, on the Samesbury to Walton-le-Dale road (Eaton 1936, 60-2). It is identified with 'the lodge in Samesbury Park' by Eaton (1936, 27). Fleetwood Hall (LSMR PRN 6478), close to the River Darwen in the south of the township, was the residence of a branch of the Fleetwood family of Penwortham (Farrer and Brownsbill 1911).
- 3.4.4 As we have seen, the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record mark the site of the possible original settlement as a DMV, close to the church at approximately NGR SD 5900 3030 (LSMR PRN 1724). This is based on the Medieval Villages Research Group's (1974) list of *DMVs of North West England*, and an Ordnance Survey Field Inspector's visit in 1975, both of which refer to there being no field evidence of desertion or shrinkage other than the existence of the early church and a few scattered houses.

3.5 Deer Park

- 3.5.1 The LSMR location of the medieval deer park (PRN 1725) here (SD 5920 3030) is based on Harrison's (1902, 35) statement that a park is shown at Samesbury on Saxton's (1577) map of Lancashire. Although topographically accurate for its time, the representation of places on Saxton's map is undoubtedly schematic and, if anything, with the eye of faith, the park looks to be further from the river, and closer to the Higher Hall, than the LSMR location. An altogether more plausible location for the deer park would be centred on the present Park Farm (LSMR PRN 6585; centred NGR SD 6390 3035). This farm has been in existence as an entity since at least 1761 (as stated in the 1811 survey LRO DDX 1119/4/5, and 1834 survey DDX 1119/13/9), but the farmhouse is not shown on Cottam's estate map of 1757 (LRO DDX 336/23 f10). At least the eastern half, and nearly a full circle, of an enclosed area, demarcated by field boundaries, is clearly visible on the 1757 map, the 1822 and 1831 maps (LRO DDHj Uncat, Acc 4706, maps 1 and 2), the title map of 1849 (DRB 1/172), and the first edition OS 6": 1 mile map. Much of the former park now lies under the airfield, but some of the boundaries, south and south-east of Park Farm, were still extant on the 1970 OS 6": 1 mile map. Hodge (1990, 12) agrees with this location, and reproduces a re-drawn version of the 1822/1831 maps. He comments, regarding the nature of the park boundary, that

'None of this boundary is very high, and would certainly not provide a significant obstacle to a lame sheep, never mind a deer, but it could well have been eroded over time, and when it was in use was probably in any case surmounted by a pale fence or hedge to keep the deer within the bounds of the park.'

- 3.5.2 The earliest documentary reference to a park (apart from Saxton's map of 1577, mentioned above) appears to be in the inventory of 1592 (Hodge 1990, 9-10), where the 'keeper of the park' is referred to as living at the Hall with 35 other people. There is no evidence to show whether the park was created at the same time, or later, than the Higher Hall, or whether there was a park elsewhere in the twelfth to fourteenth centuries. Although there is no enclosure award for Samesbury, we may surmise that the creation of fields within the former park might date from after the sale to the Braddylls in 1678.
- 3.5.3 The fields south of Park Lane were, in 1811, tenanted by George Hayes (the Bailiff), having been demised by John Hayes, his father, by indenture dated 2nd February 1761.

Before 1811 it was re-let to Alice Eccles at £124 pa. In 1834 it was part of Park Tenement, tenanted by Thomas Pickering. Apart from a messuage (two in 1811), barn, stable, and shop (not in 1811), orchard, fold, and croft adjoining. The fields within the former park boundary were:

Long Meadow, Stoney Meadow, Three Nooks, Two Acre, and Wheat Close.

The following had bounded the park to the south or east:

Lower, and Near New Marle, Four Acre '(now in two)'

North of Park Lane, the fields in the former park were within Haydocks or Tanner's Tenement, tenanted by William Acker in 1811, which included the farmstead Higher Barn (shown in 1757):

Hollins, Barn Field and Lower Barn Field, Barn Meadow, Park Field, Well Field, and Lane Field.

Fowlers, and Lower, Middle, and High Birdgreaves bound the north and east side of the former park.

3.5.4 The north-west corner of the park seems to comprise Great, Middle, and New Outcast, and Park, all parts of Smith's Tenement (William Turner's tenement in 1757) demised to Jeremiah Smith by indenture dated 2nd February 1773.

3.5.5 **Tithe barns:** there were two tithe barns in Salmesbury (Eaton 1936, 108). Stanlaw Abbey held the rectory of Blackburn, including the dependent chapel of St Leonard the Less, from 1238, considerably before the abbey moved site to Whalley in 1296. Eaton states that there was a tithe barn *or grange* (possibly a confusion of terms on Eaton's part), in Salmesbury, from at least 1292. This was on Firewood Lane, at a place then called Longleigh (now Oak Leigh) (LSMR PRN 1739). Following the move of the Southworth seat from the Lower to the Higher Hall after 1325, a new tithe barn was built at Nab's Head (LSMR PRN 1729).

3.6 The Turnpike Road

3.6.1 The Bill and Act for the Blackburn to Preston turnpike was passed through Parliament in 1824, and construction began on 4th August 1824. It was opened in February 1826 (Blackburn Lib notes N14.4953, from *Blackburn Mail*, *Blackburn Standard*, and *Blackburn Times*). A plan was exhibited at a meeting of the Turnpike Trust on 22nd August 1823, reported in the *Blackburn Mail* of 27th August, but this may not have been the 1823 strip map of the road which survives (LRO PDS 19). This latter is at small scale, and neither it, nor the schedules relating to it (Turnpike Act, .18-19; LRO DDX 1119/13/7) are of much help. It is clear from comparison of the 1823 strip map with the 1822 and 1831 Braddyll estate maps (LRO DDHj Acc 4706, maps 1 and 2) that the road was built closer to the south-east corner of the hall than had originally been proposed, thus cutting through arable and pasture, rather than woodland south of Salmesbury Hall. Since the re-routing seems to have kept the road in the same ownerships, the reason for it may have been to reduce construction costs. Most of the fields in question are not on the schedules cited above, but field names can be found on the 1822 map and apportionment for the tithe map of 1849 (LRO DRB 1/172).

3.6.2 Working west to east, the road finally cut through Mrs Hubberstey's land, then (in the

Braddyll estates) Yew Tree Croft, a corner of Clothes Croft opposite Samesbury Hall, the garden of Jeremiah Smith's tenancy quarter of the Hall (ref no. 122), then Long Croft, New Stable Field, New Outcast, Park Field (roughly in the centre of the deer park), Barn Field, through a corner of Barn Meadow, Lane Field (which marks the boundary of the deer park), High Birdgreaves, then the Hon. George Petre's land.

- 3.6.3 Prior to the turnpike, the Ribble was generally crossed by a ford at the Lower Hall or a ferry which operated just above the church. It is thought that the ford could have existed at the time of Gospatrick's settlement (LSMR PRN 1724) in c1180, and the ferry (PRN 6453) was established before 1379. The present boat house is dated 1740, but may be a replacement for an earlier building, there being a lease relating to a boat house date 1714. The turnpike road originally traversed the Ribble by a wooden bridge erected in 1826, at Brockholes, a short distance upstream from the present bridge. This soon became unsafe and the Samesbury Vestry (forerunner of the Parish Council) gave notice in 1832 that they would not be held responsible for contributions to the Turnpike Trust if it became impassable. The bridge was swept away in the flood of 17-18th August 1840 and the present stone Halfpenny Bridge was built in 1861 (Eaton 1936, 167-9).
- 3.6.4 The Preston to Blackburn turnpike crossed the Burscough Bridge and Balderstone turnpike at the Five Barred Gate. This earlier turnpike was constituted in 1754 to take the road from Walton-le-Dale to Mellor, via Cuerdale and Samesbury. There were toll bars at Five Barred Gate, and nearly opposite Park Drive (near the Windmill). Tolls were abolished in 1889 (Eaton 1936, 225-6).

3.7 The Moat and Demolished Buildings

- 3.7.1 Discussion of the location of the moat, and of other buildings besides those now surviving on the moat platform (generally called the 'island') go naturally together. No contemporary plan showing the moat has been found, but authorities are agreed that it was part backfilled at the time of the construction of the Blackburn to Preston New Road turnpike, in 1823-6, although Croston (1871, 3) and Abram (1877, 667) give the impression that it was still traceable at their time, 'although it has long ago been filled up with gravelled walks and an abundance of flowering shrubs' (Croston). There is no reference of the moat relating to the construction of the road, in the typescript extracts from Blackburn newspapers which are held at Blackburn Library; only a few of the other published sources have useful comments to make about its dimensions, shape, or date.
- 3.7.2 The 1883 sale particulars' plan shows a slope north of the Hall, leading to the present car park, which could be a natural feature utilised by the moat. The 1883 plan also shows the layout of paths under Harrison, prior to the Samesbury Hall Trustees ownership.
- 3.7.3 Despite the extensive search for plans or other drawings, Agnes Addison (LRO DDX 1235/4/19) was found to be the only illustrator to represent the moat as it actually was (Fig 2). We are otherwise reliant on the deduction and conjecture of earlier authors. Addison's small drawing (c1800-25) shows the Hall from the south-east, including the outshut to the east elevation, which seems to have been removed after c1833-35, being shown on only some of Rev SJ Allen's drawings at that date.
- 3.7.4 Buckler's (BM Add MSS 36368, f211) 1814 drawing from the south-east (Fig 5) shows the east outshut, and also the one further west, but with bushes covering the surrounding ground. The earthwork of the moat is visible in the foreground of Addison's drawing,

and seems to be more prominent towards the south. In Addison's view, the east outshut seems to be nearly perched on the inner edge of the moat, and there is a suggestion of the south-east corner of the ditch practically undermining the corner of the main building. There is a large tree on the right hand side of the drawing, possibly the maple tree felled in 1979 (*Samlesbury Hall News 1979*), and a track to the left of it leading towards the oriel window in the Great Hall. This is the approximate line of Eaton's (SHT archive, 1925 plan; 1936, 28) suggested bridge access across the moat (Fig 4). One of Rev SJ Allen's drawings is from almost the same position as Addison's and shows that the moat had been levelled, and the access path cuts into the 'island' more than previously.

- 3.7.5 Of the written sources seen, only the first edition of Whitaker's *History of the original parish of Whalley* was published while the moat was still extant. Whitaker (1800-01, 420; 1876, 2, 350) asserts that

'The residence ... is moated round, and has enclosed three sides of a large quadrangle, the centre of which containing the great hall ...'

This seems to imply that Whitaker had knowledge of a north or north-east wing, but whether demolished during his lifetime or before cannot be ascertained.

- 3.7.6 The anonymous writer 'J L' in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Anon 1840; quoted by Eaton 1936, 55) states that:

'There was formerly another range of buildings corresponding in extent with this [referring back to the chapel/parlour range] which formed a right angle with the parts adjacent to the lower end of the hall. The court thus enclosed was spacious and must have been approached across the moat in front of it by a central gate-way. But concerning this portion I could learn no tidings, nor discover the slightest remnant of its actual construction.'

Taylor (1884, 90) goes further and says that

'The building was manifestly once quadrangular and moated ... and the evidence is clear that the kitchens and butteries were originally at the northerly end of the great hall.'

- 3.7.7 He gives a thumbnail sketch reconstruction, with a 'smaller hall' in the south-west corner (in the position of the 1862 Harrison wing), a 'kitchen' in the north-west corner (where Harrison's conservatory was, now the site of the cafeteria), and a 'servants' wing to the north-east, parallel to and extending the same distance as the chapel wing. (See the discussion of the Outshuts (*Section 3.7.23ff*) below, for windows in them which might have come from a sixteenth century north range).
- 3.7.8 Eaton (1936, 28) reconstructs the plan of the Hall as *four* sides of a quadrangle, (Fig 4) with only c10 feet (3m) berm between the buildings and the inner edge of the moat on any side. Because of the acute angle between the Great Hall and Chapel/Parlour wings, Eaton does not reconstruct the moat as a square, but c140 ft (42.7m) inside edge to inside edge (c190 ft, 57.9m, outside edge to outside edge) on the east and south, compared with c126 ft (38.4m) on the north side, where traces survive. These traces are in the form of the 'moat steps' (photograph, Hodge 1990, 16) and the road line to which these steps lead. Also, Cant (1984), in the caption to his 'Samlesbury Hall in 1870' reconstruction painting, states that Harrison's billiard room, now the goods-in building, is built on the rubble infill of the moat, and that 'colour differences in the lawn near the

bottom drive', the probable location of the east arm of the moat, were revealed in the hot summer of 1984.

- 3.7.9 The plan in the *Short guide* (?Eaton, Anon c1925) shows (dotted) a huge, approximately circular, c240 ft (73.1m) diameter moat 'island', but does not admit to identifiable stretches of the moat. This is so much at variance with other hypotheses that we should dismiss it as erroneous.
- 3.7.10 Eaton's 1925 plan (Fig 4) puts the missing north wing closer to the Great Hall than his published version, but increases the size of the 'island' to c180 ft (54.9m) north/south by c145 ft (44.2m) east/west. In both cases Eaton postulates a gate-house block to the east side, with a drawbridge across the moat. He justifies this as follows (Eaton 1936, 44-5):

'About seventeen feet six inches [5.33m] from the chapel gable on the courtyard side is a vertical line of very narrow two-leaf panels which are inserted between two original upright beams or posts in the main building. These two posts probably mark the line where the timbers of a now vanished gate-house were tied to the main building. It will be noticed there is no window in the upper floor, and that the one below is an evident late insertion in the space under consideration.

'From the above mentioned narrow line of panels to the gable corner, the wall is covered with six panels in height. Beyond the seventeen feet six inch line all wall panels are less in size, there being eight in the vertical line as against six of the larger ones near the gable. The horizontal timber framework of the chapel upper storey can be seen well from the outside. It supports that floor and continues to the gable. In it there are notches in two separate places where probably the floor joists of the gate-house block once rested. The first notch is four feet ten inches [1.47m] from the gable end, and the second, also at the same level, is eleven feet nine inches [3.58m] from the same point and five feet nine inches [1.75m] from the afore-mentioned narrow panels.'

- 3.7.11 Eaton's hypothesis is supported by one of Rev SJ Allens' illustrations, which shows a clear difference in the panels between Eaton's narrow panels and the gable corner. Christian's illustration in Habershon (1836, pl 21) also shows an absence of quatrefoil panels in the area of walling at the east end of the chapel, referred to by Eaton (1936, 44-5). This could indicate either that the panels had been removed for restoration, or that they were fabricated in 1835, perhaps adding weight to the hypothesis of a demolished building abutting here.
- 3.7.12 To confuse matters, Buckler's view of the quadrangle on 11th July 1814 (BM Add MSS 36368, f210) also shows blank panels at this corner of the chapel, but also (unlike his view of the same year, from the south-east, BM Add MSS 36368, f211) omits the east outshut. This probably indicates that Buckler's quadrangle view is unfinished, rather than that the outshut was removed in 1814, but the same argument could be levelled at the Allen view. In either case, it seems as if much of Eaton's evidence might have been removed during the 1865 and 1970s restorations.
- 3.7.13 ***Evidence from the inventories of 1592 and 1623, and the Hearth Tax:*** Hodge (1990, 9-11) discusses the contents of these inventories, the latter appended to the will of Sir Thomas Southworth (d. 27 Feb 1624). Ashmore (1959) discusses the 1623 inventory in relation to other examples from the Lancashire gentry in the period 1550-1700. From

the point of view of lost parts of the structure, as opposed to house contents, we should note that the 1623 inventory mentions two stables, one of which had a fairly important servant's apartment above it, containing a feather bed and other furniture to the value of 44 shillings. There were also two barns, a dairy, a bakery, workhouses, an 'oxen-house', and a brewhouse. It is, of course, not certain whether all of these were contained on the moated 'island'. In 1592 there were 36 people living in the hall and its associated buildings, comprising 22 labourers, three spinsters, two 'servingmen', a butler, a keeper of the park, a cook, and a porter, and five members of the Southworth family.

- 3.7.14 The Hearth Tax records of 1663 and 1666 were studied, from microfilm (LRO MF/1/27) of the originals in the Public Record Office, but time did not permit consultation of the 1664, 1665, and 1671-3 returns (LRO MF 1/28, 29). None of the Blackburn returns have been published. The nominal roll of 1663 credits John Southworth with having seven hearths, out of a total of 69 in Salmesbury. The 1666 roll (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 311) lists John Southworth as having 13 hearths, out of 127 in Salmesbury. Were it not for the large difference in the township total, it would be tempting to take this information as pointing to a building or refurbishment programme in 1663-6. In view of John Southworth's recorded financial difficulties at this time, culminating in his sale of the property to the Braddylls in 1678, it is probably better to accept *either* the seven or 13 hearths as representing the actual number of hearths, and the other figure as erroneous, or based on a different calculation. One hearth in the Great Hall, at least two in the upper floor of the south range, and four in the ground floor of the south range, would give seven. To give thirteen hearths, it would be necessary to assume six more hearths in demolished parts of the building, and demolitions after 1666. Another possibility is that the number of hearths includes those in buildings owned by Southworth, but not at the Higher Hall. Further research into this question could be useful.
- 3.7.15 ***The North-West corner, Taylor's 'small hall'***: Croston's (1871, 207) plan (somewhat suspect, with the Great Hall and chapel/parlour wings at right-angles to one another) shows Sir Thomas Southworth's 1517-46 wing as extending to the north-west, under part of Harrison's extension, as one might have expected. Eaton (SHT archive, 1925 plan), presumably showing the plan above ground-level, has the Harrison work extending south-east as far as the massive cross-wall.
- 3.7.16 Although at very small scale, the 1822 and 1831 Bradyll estate maps, and the 1849 tithe map, are vital evidence for the part of the building on which Harrison's wing was constructed. Addison's and Allen's views from the quadrangle indicate that the south end of the roof of the Great Hall wing ended with a jagged break and, allowing for distorted perspective, that there was a gap at roof level where one would have expected Taylor's (1884, 90) 'small hall', at the north-west corner of the complex. The 1822 map, 1849 tithe map (LRO DRB 1/172; and less certainly the worn 1831 map), and the first edition OS 6": 1 mile map (1848, surveyed 1846) all show an irregular complex of buildings, extending well beyond the expected corner to both the west and south. These are omitted from the range of illustrative sources used previously, with the possible exception of a few lines of a single-storey outshut on one of Allen's sketches.
- 3.7.17 However, Rimmer's (1852 a and b) view from the turnpike side shows a small part of a building to the west of the chapel/parlour. It is of two storeys, but with a much lower roof height than the Southworth wing, and set back slightly from the Southworth elevation. It has mullioned windows, apparently of four lights. The only illustration

found showing the whole of this building is in *An illustrated itinerary of the county of Lancaster*, thought to have been written by Cyrus Redding (Anon 1842, 233; mis-placed under Salesbury). It is clear from this that the north-west wing was a substantial, two storey building with two south gables, both extending beyond the south elevation of the chapel/parlour range. One gable has a finial atop it, as does a projecting dormer to the east side of it. Between the Southworth range and the projecting gables a linking block seems to be set back slightly. All the outshuts have gone in this illustration, and an arch-headed door between the central and east chimneys seems to be the main entrance from the turnpike road. A horse-mounting block is situated beside the western chimney in Rimmer's illustrations.

3.7.18 The *Victoria County History* (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 307n65), interpreting the *Illustrated itinerary* (Anon, ?Redding 1842, 293), states that the south-west buildings seem to have included stables and coach houses, possibly constructed in 1835 for the Braddyll Arms conversion, and the hall had been disfigured with whitewash.

3.7.19 There is a tantalisingly brief description of this range, by the anonymous writer 'J L' in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Anon 1840; quoted by Eaton 1936, 55):

'We examined a brick building adjoining to the west side of the hall which we imagined to have been erected when the last mentioned range [the north, kitchen/buttery range] had fallen into decay. The loss of the offices contained in it when it had been taken away may have been in some measure compensated by this more recent structure.'

3.7.20 The implication seems to be that this large north-west building was constructed on the site of the 'small hall', possibly in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, and that Harrison either demolished it when he constructed the present north-west wing in 1865, or incorporated some of its fabric. Note that the south wall of Harrison's extension is in line with the rest of the range, unlike the building seen in 1842. Eaton (1936, 50) says that the ante-room, behind the dais of the Great Hall, appears to have been:

'the only part of the old south wing to have escaped serious alteration by Sir Thomas Southworth [in the 1540s]. It continued as a lower building of meagre length until the time of the Harrisons, when it was both heightened and widened to its present dimensions.'

3.7.21 None of the documentary sources indicate which parts of the building comprised the different Braddyll tenements for labourers and hand-loom weavers (Eaton 1936, 49) (six or seven, according to 'J L', the *Gentleman's Magazine* writer and Eaton), prior to the use of the whole building as the Braddyll Arms (probably from 1835). It seems likely that, on the ground floor, the chapel/parlour wing contained two tenements, the Great Hall wing one, and this north-west building at least one more. The 'Long Gallery', the upstairs of the south range, would be another tenement.

3.7.22 The 1848 OS map also shows a projection westwards at the north end of the Great Hall block, and a small separate building just west of the whole Hall complex. The 1822-49 maps all show a house c30m west of the Hall, on the site later called Manor Farm, and the 1848 OS map shows 'walls' (ie a ruined building) c50m to the north-west. Both seem to have been demolished by 1883 (SHT archive, sale particulars; LRO DDX 90/17, Lots 1 and 4), and were replaced by the cottages, renovated in the 1970s, and Manor Farm.

3.7.23 **The Outshuts:** at least two, possibly three, outshuts seem to have existed at the

beginning of the nineteenth century, abutting the south and east elevations. No outshuts are known to have existed on the quadrangle side, and there are no sources available for the west side. It is not clear what period the outshuts date from, but they could be seventeenth or eighteenth century, and therefore built by the Braddylls. The Hall was split into four, or possibly six, tenements at this time by 1831-5 (Baines 1836, 3, 352), and remained so until conversion into the Braddyll Arms inn around 1835. We may assume that the outshuts were for the use of at least two of the tenants.

- 3.7.24 One of the outshuts is illustrated by Addison c1800-25 (Fig 2), two by Buckler in 1814 (Fig 5), and possibly three by Allen c1833-5. None of them are shown on Eaton's or Croston's plans, but at least one (at the east end) is identifiable on the 1822 Braddyll estate map (LRO DDHj Acc 4706, map 1), albeit at a very small scale. The east outshut, perched on the edge of the moat, was roughly 20 ft (6.1m) square, with a steeply pitched roof, possibly thatched, and had four windows, two in the gable, one above the other, and one in each side. Buckler (BM Add MSS 36368, f211) shows the gable windows as having ornate hood mouldings, almost certainly indicating re-use of late medieval windows, perhaps from Whalley Abbey, like the chapel window. None of the illustrators show an entrance. Access could have been from close to the quadrangle-side of the chapel wall, which was the only un-illustrated view. Buckler shows a doorway to the outside from the east elevation of the chapel, south of the outshut. This is still shown by Allen after removal of the outshut, there being no sign of a blocked doorway directly into the outshut from the chapel.
- 3.7.25 The south outshut, measuring around 20 ft (6.1m) north-south by 10 ft (3.0m), lay between the central and eastern chimneys, overlapping slightly with each. It seems to have been a fore-runner of the Harrison porch, apparently with entrances to both the south gable and the east side, close to the chimney. It had three windows, one in the west wall, and two in the east - one a three-light example, apparently with pointed heads, again possibly a Whalley Abbey window. A boundary wall, dog-legged out around this outshut, extends the length of the south elevation on Allen's sketch, and is pierced by two, possibly three entrances, for the use of the tenants.
- 3.7.26 The third outshut is shown only in rough outline by Allen, at the west end of the south elevation of the chapel/parlour range, and would have been part of the north-west corner structure (*Section 3.7.15*). It is not possible to determine whether it was attached to the main building, or separate from it, but seems to be shown on the 1822 map. Like the other outshuts, it was probably demolished in 1835 at the time of the Braddyll Arms conversion (Redding 1842, 233).
- 3.7.27 The presence of late medieval windows in these outshuts makes one question their date of construction. Whilst the outshuts could conceivably date from the sixteenth century, they would seem to spoil the otherwise elegant appearance of the Hall at this date. The more likely scenario is probably that they were built, perhaps in the seventeenth or early eighteenth century by the Braddylls, with materials from demolished parts of the sixteenth century hall, possibly the north range of the quadrangle. If the windows were among those acquired from Whalley Abbey in the 1540s, this would indicate contemporaneity of this north range with the south range of Sir Thomas Southworth.
- 3.7.28 **'Vaults', drains, and the icehouse:** Abram (1877, 667) states that:

'Recently, when making a deep drain near the conservatory the workmen broke into the underground dungeon of the hall, a dark walled cavity, 15 ft by 15 ft,

and 12 ft in height. The bones of several human bodies also have been dug up in the grounds.'

Abram seems to be referring to a location north of the Great Hall wing, under the site of the present cafeteria, this being the only conservatory.

- 3.7.29 Eaton's 1925 plan (Fig 4) places a much smaller 'vault' (c5 ft, 1.5m square) c145 ft (44.2m) south-west of the centre of the Great Hall, and 30 ft (9.1m) outside the moat. He adds the caption '*clothing and human remains were found in this vault by a workman drainer about 1869*'. If these anecdotes refer to the same event, there is clearly confusion about the location. The 1893 OS 1:2500 map shows an icehouse, about which nothing further is known, c60m south-west of the centre of the Great Hall. Eaton could be confusing his vault with this.
- 3.7.30 Eaton (1936, 47) also refers to a drain running across the courtyard, with an entrance under the step to the entrance hall in the south range. This is supposedly 4 ft deep by 2 ft wide [1.2 x 0.6m].

3.8 The Surviving Buildings

- 3.8.1 **The Great Hall:** traditionally, the Great Hall at Salmesbury has been linked with the manor house leased to Gilbert Southworth in 1335, after the re-building of the house destroyed by the Scots in 1322. Anthony Williams and Partners (1981, 40) perpetuate the assumption that the Great Hall dates from 1326. Croston (1871, 4) considered the hall roof to be '*an excellent specimen of [late] fourteenth century work ...*', and puts this part of the building contemporary with the licence for a chapel. However he erroneously gives this as 1400. Although the DoE agree that there is reason to believe that a manor house existed on this site in 1325, they agree with the VCH (Farrer and Brownbil 1911, 307) that it is difficult to associate any fabric with this date. It is probable that the 1335 house is the Lower Hall beside the River Ribble. Pevsner (1969, 216), and Smith (1970) agree that the Great Hall is of fifteenth century construction. Smith (1970, 48) is also of the opinion that the Great Hall may be contemporary with the licence for a private chapel obtained by Thomas Southworth (c1392-1432), and correctly dates this event to 1420.
- 3.8.2 Hardwick (1857, 571), and even Croston (1871, 5), seem unaware that the minstrel's gallery in the Great Hall was an 1835 fabrication, prior to the building's use as the Braddyll Arms, and that there would originally have been a timber canopy at *this* end of the hall, over the lord's table, as illustrated by Taylor (1884, pl 24) from a Rev SJ Allen drawing. Taylor (1884, 91) indignantly stresses
- 'How could the occupants of the high table see or hear the minstrels in such a situation? ... the magnificent oak screen was chopped up to form the gallery front, mingled with portions of old Jacobean bedsteads and other furniture, making altogether a most incongruous medley ...'*
- 3.5.3 In failing to realise that the minstrel's gallery was not ancient, Croston (1871, 7) thought that the dais and lord's table would have been at the opposite (lost) end, and was thus confused about the implied arrangement of the hall and kitchens.
- 3.8.4 Eaton (1936, 41) thought that there was a narrow passage behind the dais coving prior to 1830, extending the width of the Great Hall, against the rear wall, and about 9 ft [2.7m] above the floor.

- 3.8.5 This ‘*incongruous medley*’ is illustrated by Joseph Nash, as it would have appeared in William Harrison’s day (Whitaker 1876, 2). Rimmer (1852a) shows the fireplace still plain, the floor still flagged, and the minstrel’s gallery only partly completed, the figures in medieval dress are clearly there to give an air of authenticity to the scene, but Nash shows the room complete with Gothic nineteenth century fireplace, statues in alcoves, carpets, grand piano and ladies in crinolines.
- 3.8.6 Taylor (1884, pl 3) reconstructs the plan of the Great Hall, with the screen at the passage end of the hall, a dais and entrances to a ‘*smaller hall*’ (Taylor’s phrase) to the south, built over by Harrison. There is evidence for the position of the screens passage from Buckler’s and Rev SJ Allen’s illustrations (Fig 6). Two entrances to the hall block from the quadrangle are shown by them, one just north of the oriel window, and one with an elaborate ogee head, in line with Taylor’s proposed screens passage. This latter entrance was clearly blocked at the time of the illustrations, and a window inserted.
- 3.8.7 A sketch view of the interior of the hall (Fig 7) by Rev SJ Allen is reproduced by Eaton (1936, 52), and a finished version of the drawing is in Manchester Central Library (Archives MSq 927.2 S16, vol 5). Although the perspective is much distorted, the room is looking considerably too squat, the movable screen is shown as the northern element of a partition below the central cruck truss, with a simple plank door adjacent to it in the centre of the hall, and a piece of panelling forming the southern side; the floor is of flagstones. Two doorways are depicted, corresponding to those seen in the Buckler sketch of 1815 (reproduced in Parker 1859, 215; Smith 1970, pl 3); as well as the very plain entrance, between the oriel window and the central cruck, which is a late insertion according to VCH (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 307n66), there is also the ornate ogee head of the main entrance to the hall, further north.
- 3.8.8 The movable or ‘standard’ screen (Fig 6) had upper and lower ranges of six traceried panels, with the dated and inscribed panels between and above the two ranges. Wood (1965, 142) considers this to have been an even richer example than the surviving Rufford Old Hall example, which has two rows of four panels. Taylor (1884, pl 18) uses Rev SJ Allen’s sketch to illustrate the two screens side-by-side.
- 3.8.9 Robinson (1991, 175) relates the tale that it would have been removed to Braddyll’s new mansion at Conishead Priory in 1834 (and probably would have survived intact there) had a Southworth ghost not admonished Braddyll’s steward:

‘Listen! You are taking away much that should stay here, but there is one thing that must remain, the screen of my house. Remove that and you will never see Conishead again. Your Master scruples not to take away what he desires, but it will not be long with the Braddylls.’

- 3.8.10 The bill for the new house at Conishead was indeed so huge that Braddyll was forced to sell his other estates. ‘J L’ (Anon 1840), the *Gentleman’s Magazine* writer, states that the family living in the Great Hall range had been tenants for 150 years, that is from c1690, possibly even from the Southworth sale to the Braddylls of 1678-9. ‘J L’ continues:

‘The sort of rooms they dwell in are rudely constructed within it [the Great Hall], and some of their sides have been evidently formed of the wainscot torn from the walls of the principal apartments. They have also been partly made with portions of the boldly carved screen of the time of King Henry the Eighth, which once no doubt crossed the hall at its lower extremity, leaving a passage behind to the

buttery.'

3.8.11 The illustration to the *Gentleman's Magazine* article, apparently from a viewpoint further north towards the lower end of the hall than Allen's, shows a full-height partition wall, partly broken away to reveal a cruck truss behind. According to Eaton's pencilled caption to the SHT archive illustrations scrapbook, this is the screens passage. There is a small central door, and longitudinal panels forming head-height partitions elsewhere in the room.

3.8.12 Smith's (1970, 48) is the most comprehensive description of the hall:

'The great hall is divided into four bays of unequal size by five trusses, originally all cruck trusses, but only the three easternmost remain intact. ... Cruck spurs take the place of a tiebeam to give support to the side walls, now much altered from their original state. ... Between the third and fourth truss is a small truss, carried on the upper purlins, the remains of the louvre above the former central hearth. The two remaining trusses were altered when Sir Thomas Southworth (1487-1546) began the rebuilding of the hall in the early 16th century. This work would appear to have been principally concerned with the building of the present west wing, but some changes were also made to the great hall. The north wall of the hall was rebuilt in stone to accommodate a large fireplace with a stone chimney buttress rising in three stages to a brick chimney-stack, and windows were let high into the wall on either side of the chimney buttress. The insertion of a fireplace meant that the middle truss had one blade cut short and supported on a corbel over the fireplace opening. On the south of the hall was added an oriel window of seven sides, over which is a small square room, very similar to that at Ordsall Hall, Salford.'

3.8.13 The Buckler sketch of 1816 (BM Add MSS 36436 f369, and details BM Add MSS 36368 f206 v, and f213), of the exterior of this oriel reproduced by Smith (1970, 3A) indicates that some of the original lights were then extant. These were narrower than the post-1835 lights, and were separated by decorated timberwork. 'J L', the *Gentleman's Magazine* writer (Anon 1840), states that '*... the bay window at one end of the dais [was] for the sideboard, the once perhaps emblazoned lights of which are now darkened and entirely blocked up with boards*'. The print of the oriel in the Romilly Allen collection (BM Add MSS 37626, f133) shows the new decoration-less timberwork and larger windows composed of diamond quarries.

3.8.14 Smith (1970, 48) continues:

'The present south wall of the hall shows very little that is original and dates principally from the 1865 restorations. The original entrance to the hall was through an ogee-headed doorway at the east end of the hall between the first two trusses; there are no remains of a spere truss but a movable screen was made to divide the passage from the great hall. The screen was carved with the name of Sir John Southworth and the date 1532, presumably also the date of the other alterations, and before its mutilation in the 1830s, to make a minstrel's gallery, was very similar to that at Rufford Old Hall with its heavily moulded frame and three 'scalaria-like' finials.

At the west (ie upper end of the hall) are the remains of the dais, a formerly-canopied bay between two moulded speres supporting an embattled tie beam with a vine-leaf frieze. On either side of the speres are doors which still carry

their curious scalloped lintels. ... ‘

- 3.8.15 VCH (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 309) says of the west wall, as rebuilt in stone in the sixteenth century, that it:

‘had formerly three low mullioned windows high up below the eaves, one of which, built up, may still be seen from the outside. The original stone chimney shaft has disappeared and given place to one in brick, and there is a good deal of brick patching on the exterior of the wall.’

- 3.8.16 **The South Range - the chapel:** we should first remember that the chapel may originally have been free-standing, a separate building from the Great Hall. Most authorities seem to agree that its incorporation in the main complex of buildings only occurred in the sixteenth century. Eaton (1936, 430) considers that most of the windows in the south elevation, not only the elaborate east window, came from Whalley Abbey about 1540; the abbey was dissolved in 1536. Smith (1970, 49), agrees that these windows may have been acquired by Sir Thomas Southworth soon after the west wing of Samesbury was completed. Williams (1995, 125-6), the current leading authority on Whalley, considers that the removal of architectural items from Whalley would more likely have occurred in the early part of Queen Mary’s reign (1553-8), while Sir John Southworth was proprietor of Samesbury. In either case, to accommodate the weight of the Whalley windows, the south wall was increased in thickness by adding a nine-inch [0.23m] brick wall outside the timber walls. This is thought to be the earliest use of brick in Lancashire (Robinson 1991, 233).

- 3.8.17 Here, even more than in the Great Hall, it is difficult to disentangle any of the surviving fifteenth century work from the sixteenth century Sir Thomas Southworth work, seventeenth to the nineteenth century Braddyll tenement work, from Braddyll Arms work, the short-lived boarding school work, and finally Harrison work. Most of the partition walls, shown on Croston’s (1871), the VCH’s (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 308), and Eaton’s (SHT archive, 1925) plans, have now been removed. They produced a corridor down the north side of the range, in each of the ancient rooms, with the exception of the modern entrance hall. The chapel was divided into the library, a bedroom, and the corridor. ‘J L’, the *Gentleman’s Magazine* writer (1840; quoted by Eaton 1936, 54) says that the ground floor of the south range

‘... has been a large and handsome apartment. It is now divided into five small ones, having been partitioned off at each end.’

- 3.8.18 In the register of Lancashire papists’ estates of 1717 (France 1977, 45) Alice Gregson of Samesbury, widow, is recorded as being tenant of:

‘The great parlour, lately divided into 5 rooms, being part of the Upper Hall of Samesbury, the new garden lately taken in, wintering and summering of a cow and annuity of 30s. Held from son John, 5 Sept 1707. The whole held from John Braddyll, esq., rent 50s yearly.’

This seems to refer to the south range, which therefore must have been partitioned c1717.

- 3.8.19 It has already been mentioned that the exterior appearance of the south range was much altered in 1835 for the Braddyll Arms conversion. A view of the quadrangle in the *Illustrated itinerary* (Anon, ?Redding 1842, 292) is similar to Allen’s, after removal of the east outshut, but shows a small flight of steps leading to the door in the east gable of the chapel. This elevation was altered, with a large window replacing the door, in

1835-6. An illustration by E Christian in Habershon's (1836, pl 21) *Ancient half-timbered houses of England* shows the re-building nearing completion, with a ladder against the Great Hall's oriel window, and flagstones awaiting laying for paths in the quadrangle along the side of the south range.

3.8.20 Eaton (1936, 50; SHT archive, 1925 plan) states that the box-frame timber structure of the south range comprises fourteen pairs of oak posts, spaced about seven feet [2.1m] apart.

3.8.21 Smith (1970, 49-50) says that one of the more puzzling questions relating to Samlesbury Hall is the nature of the sixteenth century ceiling in the south range. He suggests that the ceiling was originally lower than at present. In various places there are 'wedges' between the wall posts and rafters, taking the place of former tie-beams. Smith says that:

'the wedges are narrower than the post and do not continue the moulding, suggesting that there was originally a tie-beam closing the truss. There are three tie-beam trusses in this wing where the tie-beam is seated on top of the wall post and carries the principal rafter, two of these trusses are in the adjoining long room where one can still be seen forming part of a room partition, as was originally the case with all three.'

Smith considers that the tie-beams formed part of the ceiling structure, and that the ceiling was later raised to its present height.

3.8.22 Of the quadrangle exterior elevation, 'J L' (the *Gentleman's Magazine* writer, Anon 1840; repr in Eaton 1936, 53) says:

'The windows of the ground floor are square headed and divided by mullions of no small substance. Those of the upper storey are mostly blocked up and their mullions have been taken away. We observed, however, some projecting brackets from beneath two of them, on which I conjectured there must have rested slightly bayed windows lighting the great chamber or drawing room.'

Habershon (1836, pl 35) illustrates a Samlesbury mullion moulding profile, but does not describe which part of the building this was from.

3.8.23 On the courtyard side, the sill of the first upper window (from the gable end) bears religious motifs: a circle of cordage, the three nail symbol, and the IHS monogram in a circle, a possible crown of thorns, and a possible Tree of Jesse (Eaton 1936, 43-4; Buckler drawing BM Add MSS 36368, f184 top). Another window sill in the south range, on the upper floor, nearest to the oriel window, is decorated with three heads. The drawing by Buckler (BM Add MSS 36368, f 184 centre) is much clearer than those by Rev SJ Allen (MCL Archives MSq 927.2 S16, vol 5), or Croston (1871, 256). Eaton (1936, 44) describes this sill as follows:

'The left figure with a wart on the cheek, a tonsured head, apparently priestly robes, and an elevated pyx, and with an extremely powerful face, probably represents a priest of the family. The central head and bust are believed to be a portrait of Sir Thomas Southworth, who died in 1546, but the face appears rather lacking in character for such a law-breaking and impatient knight. The third head (right hand side) probably represents a Roman emperor, from a branch of which stock the Southworths have claimed descent.'

The corners of the frieze are decorated with the 'rising sun of York' and 'a Lancashire rose'.

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- 3.8.24 Inside the chapel (the library in Harrison's time) the east end is open to the roof, and probably never had an intermediate floor. The gallery would have been occupied by a family pew for the Southworths. The editors of VCH (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 310) say that this arrangement is similar to Smithills Hall, Bolton. Eaton (1936, 45; SHT archive plan of 1925) states that access to the gallery was possible by a newel stair in the presbytery, on the wall opposite the large Whalley Abbey window, and this was still in place in c1830. In the chapel, possibly directly below the front of the gallery, where the beam is notched, was a carved oak '*parclose*' screen. This seems to have divided the worshipers from the presbytery. It was sketched by Rev SJ Allen before being removed in 1834 by Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll to his Phillip Wyatt/George Webster mansion at Conishead Priory, Ulverston (Eaton 1936, 46 and 48; Robinson 1991, 175). The height of the original was around 11 ft [3.3m], but it has been reduced to 8 ft 3" [2.5m] in its new location (Eaton 1936, 47).
- 3.8.25 In the south-east corner of the chapel, between the large window and the gable, is a damaged and plain piscina. This has no drain and '*very possibly belongs to an earlier structure*' (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 310).
- 3.8.26 There was formerly a doorway, blocked up c1840, leading from the courtyard into the chapel, '*near the cross division wall, about thirty-four feet [10.4m] from the gable*' (Eaton 1936, 46), to permit servants to attend divine service without passing through any family rooms.
- 3.8.27 Edwards (1965, 104; 1970, 108) refers to a small uninscribed Roman altar being in the Chapel of Salmesbury Old Hall. Edwards thinks that it may be the one found in Mellor before 1924.
- 3.8.28 **The Entrance Hall:** the staircase in the entrance hall, to which access is gained from the courtyard via a modern porch, dates from 1865, and replaces the '*remarkably mean [one] for so large a mansion*' referred to by Rimmer (1852a, 35; 1852b). The 1865 staircase has itself been moved and re-orientated, along with the adjacent partition wall and entrance to the chapel, since the foundation of the Salmesbury Hall Trustees in 1925 (1925 photo, also showing corridor, in SHT collection). Eaton (SHT archive, 1925 plan) shows the site of a spiral staircase in the south-east corner of the hall, close to the modern south entrance.
- 3.8.29 According to Eaton (1936, 47 and illustrated 22, 26) a 'bolt hole', supposedly connecting with a hiding place in the body of the chimney, was revealed when the modern range was removed. This chimney alone has a sixteenth century moulded ventilation brick let in. The oak ceiling of the room is original, and divided into compartments by moulded beams.
- 3.8.30 **The Parlour or Dining Room:** this is assumed to be the family dining room of the sixteenth century, dating from 1530, according to the *Brief guide* (Anon c1980). At either end of the room, over the doors, are oak panels bearing carvings of Henry VIII and one of his wives, thought to be Anne Boleyn. The Tudor fireplace, with Thomas Southworth's name and the date 1545, was restored in the 1860s. The stained glass windows to either side of the fireplace, bearing the Braddyll and Southworth arms, are modern (pre-1936, since mentioned by Eaton 1936, 48). The wall panels bearing the Harrison and mantled Southworth shields are of nineteenth-century date.
- 3.8.31 The fireplace (Habershon 1836, pl 10, including moulding profiles) has two original armorial shields, on each side of centre of the mantle-piece. That to the left has the arms

of Sir Richard Houghton, quartered with those of his wife Alice. The other shield is that of Sir Thomas Langton of Walton-le-Dale. The Langton arms are attributable to the fact that Sir John Southworth, 1487-1519, married Helen, daughter of Sir Richard Langton of Walton-le-Dale, and baron Newton (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 310; Eaton 1936, 48-9).

- 3.8.32 On the upper centre of the mantelpiece is *'the flowing bull's-head crest of the Southworths'*, with a replica of the Southworth shield in a pre-existing circle of cordage below. The original of this is thought to have been removed during the tenement tenancies, for a cooking chain and pan hook (Eaton 1936, 48).
- 3.8.43 In Croston's time (1871, plan), and still in 1911 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 308), part of this room was divided off to form a butler's pantry. The west wall of the room, in line with the east wall of the Great Hall, is a reconstruction since 1925.
- 3.8.44 ***The Ante-Room to the Great Hall:*** in this room, and shown on Eaton's 1925 plan (SHT archive), was a newel stair, leading to the upper storey. From above the entrance to the 'Priest's Room' (a small square room, which is the upper floor of the oriel window to the Great Hall) there is access to a part of the roof-space reputed to be a priest's hiding place. This staircase was thought to be dangerous at the time of the 1838 visit described by 'J L' in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Anon 1840, repr in Eaton 1936, 52-3) and was removed soon afterwards.
- 3.8.45 ***The Harrison Wing:*** the ground floor of the cleared Harrison Wing contained (east to west) the kitchen, scullery, and servants' hall (plans: Croston 1871; Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 308; Williams and Partners 1981, 38). These are now converted into two offices, with the Harrison Room between them. The upper floor of the Harrison Wing comprises the 'Southworth Room' book shop and Lewis room (after Thomas Boyes Lewis, former chairman of the Samesbury Hall Trust).
- 3.8.46 ***The upper floor: the Long Gallery and Chapel Gallery:*** no plan of the upper floor has been published, except for the sketch plan in the *Brief guide* (Anon c1980) and the *Building* article (Williams and Partners 1981, 38). The (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 310) only say that this floor is thought to have contained two large rooms, apparently the principal apartments of the house, but that the original plan can only be conjectured, but it is likely that the ante-room to the main apartment was smaller. The total length of the chamber is given by Rimmer (1852a, 36) as 50 ft [15.2m].
- 3.8.47 The best authority for the upper floor is 'J L', the *Gentleman's Magazine* writer (Anon 1840, repr in Eaton 1936, 53-4):

'the state apartment ... to which there is an ante-chamber in all respects similar but of only half the length. The breadth and height are alike in both, and their coved and panelled ceilings are of the same fashion. At first sight I was inclined to think that these rooms have originally been one. But on closer examination we perceived that the boards were laid different ways. In one of them they run lengthways and in the other across. The beams and other framework of their ceilings are handsomely moulded and carved, as well as the range of piers which arises from the floor on each side. These are the supporters of the beams which form throughout a series of the four centred arches of the time. The numerous moulded crossings, ... are tied together by bosses of various carvings and the whole has been richly painted and gilded.'

- 3.8.48 It is not clear which view is represented by Buckler's sketch of the 'interior of a room'

(BM Add MSS 36368, f212), engraved (by T Topham) from this for later editions of Whitaker's *History of the original parish of Whalley* (1876, vol 2). At first sight it appears to be the ground floor of the chapel, facing east and with the door to the outside in the east elevation. The plinths for the piers seem to indicate a ground floor room. However, the large Whalley window is missing.

3.8.49 Rimmer (1852a, 36) uses a similar illustration but lacking the plinths and the door to the right. Eaton (1936, 51) states that there would possibly have been an entrance to the chapel gallery from the apartments. In his guide to the hall, Eaton (1947, 14 and illustrated) seems to be using Buckler's sketch, complete with plinths, as a base for his reconstruction of the restored Chapel gallery (Fig 3), suggesting that this is a view of the west end of the gallery, looking west, with the door to the main staircase on the far right, but with Rimmer's fireplace on the left, and windows on either side. Eaton reconstructs cross-bracing to the ceiling, following Rimmer's (1852a, 35) contention that the room had a hexagonal ceiling.

3.8.50 Whitaker (1801, 473; 1876, 568) stated that the '*compartments of the roof [were] painted with figures of saints*', confirmed by 'J L' (Anon 1840, repr in Eaton 1936, 53-4), who continues from the above description:

'The panels themselves have likewise been adorned with ... a variety of devices, legendary and armorial. Of the few that can be deciphered, one contains a painting of Saint John the Baptist with the scroll, on another the figure of a saint connected with some theme of wonder, and others of the heraldic class on which we saw griffins and emblems no longer to be easily made out.'

3.8.51 Rev SJ Allen sketched four of these panels, showing St John the Baptist, St Mark, and two heraldic beasts. These were reproduced by Eaton (1947) and hand-coloured originals are in the Manchester Central Library collection (Archives MSq 927.2 S16, vol 5). All of these appear to have disappeared by Rimmer's time (1852b) and may have been destroyed, though it should be confirmed whether any were removed to Conishead Priory, by the Braddylls in the 1830s, along with the oak panelling and the chapel screen. The *Brief guide* (Anon c1980) says that the ceiling collapsed some time during the tenancies of the building.

4. SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Geophysical Survey

- 4.1.2 Apart from the lawned area immediately in front of the Hall (Fig 9), conditions in the gardens were not conducive to exploratory geophysical investigation; flower beds, bushes, trees, hedges, and roads all prevented survey. Beyond the gardens lay areas of hard-core and concrete which could not be surveyed.
- 4.1.3 Within the area of gardens two small open areas were selected for investigation: a site of a former tennis court and a field used presently for archery. Both areas were found to be magnetically noisy, probably due to artificially made-up ground and the presence of land drains, service mains, and other ferrous materials nearby. No further detailed survey was attempted in these areas.
- 4.1.4 Two 'green fields', lying beyond the gardens (Fig 10) were investigated by rapid scanning. Both areas were formerly part of a small airfield and the eastern field was originally occupied by a large hangar which was demolished in the late 1970s / early 1980s and the rubble was spread over the field. The western field had also been occupied by buildings and surfaces and associated underground services. The scanning indicated major magnetic disturbance throughout both fields, which would mask magnetic responses of archaeological interest; as a consequence no further survey was undertaken in this area.
- 4.1.5 On the lawn, in front of the Hall, magnetic (gradiometer) and resistance surveys were undertaken (Figs 11 and 12), although it was only possible to carry out a gradiometer survey in a small area due to the magnetic disturbance from the surrounding structures and roads. Strong magnetic disturbance and high resistance were recorded on the line of the moat, on the eastern edge of the lawn, probably reflecting a rubble infill. To the west of the moat there were several linear anomalies which may be of archaeological interest. It was suggested that they could be associated with old wall foundations, former paths or other elements of a formal garden, or that they may possibly represent drains. High resistance in the north-west corner of the lawn was deemed likely to be associated with tree roots.
- 4.1.6 Both resistance and magnetic surveys located anomalies which appeared to be associated with the moat ditch as well other anomalies of potential archaeological interest. The subsequent evaluation of the area in front of the Hall sought to test these results and to establish the presence or absence of remains or deposits of archaeological interest.

4.2 Trial Trenching Evaluation

- 4.2.1 The trench revealed a pale brownish red natural clay subsoil between 0.15m and 0.30m below the present ground surface along most of the length of the trench. Toward the eastern end of the trench a steep cut [11] through the clay accommodated a stone wall situated at the edge of a moat. The wall [7 / 14] was well constructed (sandstone bonded with mortar), forming a regular outer face with stone infill to the rear, set immediately against the natural subsoil. The portion of wall revealed in the trench was irregular in plan (Fig 13), although it appeared to be of one build. Extending from the wall line into

the moat, there was a broad lower 'step' which apparently encompassed an aperture [32] which may have served as a setting (for example for an upright timber), although it was not possible to determine this within the confines of the trench. The wall effectively formed a revetment at the moat edge, although the function of the lower step and apparent aperture remained unclear; they may perhaps have been associated with a bridge over the moat or were of a decorative nature.

- 4.2.2 Lying to the east of the wall, and forming part of the moat fill, was a dark grey silty clay containing fragments of brick and sandstone [17]; the depth of this deposit was not established as excavation did not continue below a depth of 1.80m below present ground surface, for health and safety reasons. This deposit was overlain by 0.30m of soft dark grey silty clay with few inclusions [16] which butted up against the structure at the moat edge, the stonework was also overlain by a similar silty clay matrix [27] which may well be part of the same deposition. The moat and part of the stone wall at its edge were sealed beneath a layer, up to 0.50m deep, of redeposited clay [15] (Fig 14). The few finds from the deposits sealed below the clay suggest a later eighteenth to early nineteenth century date.
- 4.2.3 Overlying the clay capping [15], there was a rubble make-up deposit [22] comprising brick mortar and sandstone fragments and a stony hard-core [21] which provided the bedding for a tarmac road [20] (its full width was not determined). It appeared that the roadway or drive was served at its western edge by a drain [28] filled by rubble and broken brick [29] set at or cut through the foot of a low bank of clay loam with clay patches [25, 26] which was part of the landscaping of the central area in front of the Hall. This suggests that the road, following the line of the moat, was slightly sunken, lying below the level of the landscaped lawns / gardens.
- 4.2.4 The material forming the low bank [25, 26], interpreted as part of the landscaping process, was somewhat mixed, in places appearing as irregular patches or dumps of clay and clay loam, and elsewhere as more regular banding of clay loam [25] and clay loam mixed with pale brownish red clay [26]. These layers were most probably a feature of the nature of deposition (that is a series of dumps of material to make-up the level of the gardens or lawns). The road line had subsequently been filled and the level raised to that of the surrounding ground by the dumping of stone and brick rubble mixed with mortar [23] and a mixture of topsoil and rubble [19]. These make-up and landscaping deposits yielded finds dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries (*Section 4.2.8*).
- 4.2.5 At the moat edge was a subrectangular feature [9] (Figs 13 and 14), which appeared to have been partially cut through the clay loam, which lay over the stone wall here. However, the relationships between the fill of the feature [8] and the mixed clay loam deposits [26, 12] were not clear. If the feature did indeed cut the later fill deposits associated with the landscaping of the area then it post-dated the disuse and backfilling of the moat. However, artefactual evidence from the fill of the feature indicated a somewhat earlier date (late seventeenth century) which may suggest that the feature was cut whilst the moat was still open. It did not appear in excavation that the feature had been truncated by the moat.
- 4.2.6 The feature [9] was filled by a clay loam [8], with a band of stones marking the upper interface with a mottled clay deposit [33] (similar to disturbed natural subsoil), the primary fill of the feature. This possibly indicates that the feature had remained open for some time and perhaps that it may have formed some kind of drain or sump discharging water into the moat.

- 4.2.7 There were several linear features to the west of the moat, aligned approximately north/south, cutting into the natural clay subsoil and lying below the present topsoil. Two linear features were observed at the western end of the trench (Fig 13). A narrow feature with a curving base [10] may have represented a ditch, it was filled with a uniform deposit of mottled brownish grey clay [5]. This feature was partially overlain by a shallow stony deposit comprising subangular fragments of sandstone and brick in a stiff clay matrix [2] up to 1.80m wide and may have formed a rough surface or path. It lay approximately on an alignment between the main public entrance to the Hall and the steps, known as the 'Moat Steps', from the lawn down to the level of the drive. To the immediate east of the surface there was a pronounced 3.05m wide hollow, 0.48m deep [34], filled with topsoil-like clay loam containing some clay patches [4]. This may have been a feature of the former landscaping or cultivation. A tile land drain [35 / 36], cut into the clay subsoil, was also uncovered, but was left *in situ*. The whole feature was covered by a clay loam topsoil which contained post-medieval artefacts, including a 1925 halfpenny, which probably gives a good indication of the period when this material accrued.
- 4.2.8 **Finds:** a total of 107 fragments of artefact and ecofact was recovered from 12 contexts on the site. Most were of ceramic vessels (55 fragments) and brick (19), but there were also small amounts of clay pipe (two), copper alloy (two), lead (one), window and vessel glass (the and two respectively), bone (11), industrial residues (two) and stone (four). None of the objects recovered were of particular interest but serve to add to the body of dating for the site.
- 4.2.9 Most of the material was late in date, especially that from topsoil layer 1, including a halfpenny dated 1925. Only a small amount of material was recovered from the layers of moat backfill [17, 24, 27], most of it hand-made brick or bone. A few fragments of pottery and one of glass from the moat backfill [27] might suggest a later eighteenth or early nineteenth century date. Material from the landscaping make-up deposits are late in the depositional sequence [19, 25, 26/12, and 6] and suggest a late nineteenth or early twentieth century date for the work.
- 4.2.10 Fill 8 from a sub-rectangular feature [9], which cut the edge of the moat, seems marginally earlier than any other recovered during this evaluation and included a small fragment of green 'Forest glass' window with a grozed edge, and several fragments of very hard-fired black-glazed pottery vessel; although the group was small, and nothing was particularly diagnostic in terms of dating, a very late seventeenth century date might not seem unreasonable for this material.

4.3 Landscape Survey

- 4.3.1 The field inspection was limited by overgrown areas. Although no features were observed in these areas, it is possible that small scale, ephemeral features do exist here. The area to the south of the largest agricultural field has been levelled and concreted (Fig 10).
- 4.3.2 Four features were identified, three in the immediate grounds of the Hall and one to the north in the concreted area. The largest, and most notable of these, is a sub-circular linear hollow (Site 1) to the north of the Hall. The majority of this feature is filled by the present road to the car park but the feature can be observed as a shallow depression of only c0.1m deep curving round to the south. The feature was examined by evaluation trench (Section 4.2), which confirmed that it was the former moat. However, the feature does also appear to follow the line of a former track which passed, in a semi-circular

arc, from the eastern end of the Hall to the steps at the north edge of the lawn. Hence the entirety of this feature could possibly represent landscaping for the driveways, which were aligned on the former moat. No topographic evidence for the moat was observed elsewhere within the grounds of the Hall.

- 4.3.3 Further to the north a narrow (c1.5m wide) and low feature of only c0.1m height was observed, aligned approximately north/south, through the present archery area (Site 2). This possibly represents the drain which was observed running in a northerly direction from under the porch to the entrance hall (*Section 4.4.15*).
- 4.3.4 At the western end of the archery area, to the north of a group of outbuildings, a low 'L'-shaped bank/platform (c30m x c30m and c0.6m in height) was observed (Site 3). Although there were several mature trees on the platform, sub-rounded stones, similar to a pile immediately to the south, and small pieces of concrete were observed within the fabric of the bank suggesting that it is of modern tipped construction, and probably related to the landscaping for the archery area.
- 4.3.5 Within the area of former buildings, to the north of the archery area, rail tracks and large areas of concrete slab overlay most of the surface. However, in the centre of this part of the site a stand of trees on a mound c10m in diameter and c1.5m high was recorded. This feature was probably a pile of collapse from the demolition of the former buildings.

4.4 Watching Brief

- 4.4.1 **West Wing:** the investigation of the cellar (3.35m x 4.25m) beneath the kitchen (Fig 15) within the west wing, involved the excavation of two trial openings below the floor surface in order to examine the underlying deposits. The floor surface comprises an uneven flagged floor with stones measuring up to five centimetres in thickness and almost a metre square. The cellar walls were of mixed, coarse-cut sandstone blocks and, in the centre of the west wall were the remains of a brick fireplace. The ceiling had iron joists with a central brick pier giving support.
- 4.4.3 The first area of investigation (test area 24) was excavated in the approximate centre of the floor area. It revealed a layer of ash-like material containing fragments of brick and piece of iron. The only datable artefact retrieved was a sherd of clear white glazed ceramic ware found directly below the floor.
- 4.4.4 The buried deposits found within the test area lie beyond what is thought to be the medieval extent of the Great Hall. As brick was probably not used as a building material at Salmesbury Hall prior to c1536, it is unlikely that these deposits pre-date this and can be interpreted as domestic waste disturbed during the construction of the cellar.
- 4.4.5 The second area opened up for investigation, within test area 13, was located in the northern corner of the floor. This revealed material similar to that exposed in test 24, however, a solid surface was encountered at a depth of just over one metre below the floor. This has been provisionally interpreted as a buried floor suggesting the presence of an earlier cellar or drain but, as the inspection was carried out with the use of an auger, it is impossible to be certain. Documentary evidence for this area makes mention of an '*underground dungeon of the hall, a dark walled cavity.*' (Abram 1877).
- 4.4.7 Towards the northern end, and at the lower extent of the west wall, a small opening partially obscured by the flagged floor was recorded. Inspection showed what appeared to be an arched east/west aligned stone drain which was filled with loose debris. Due to

constricted access it was not possible to evaluate this further.

- 4.4.8 **The South-West Wing:** a series of eight rectangular inspection holes numbered [1] to [8] (Fig 15) were cut into the brickwork of the external south elevation of the South-West wing. The position of these inspection holes ranged from the chapel wall, the parlour and into the Harrison wing.
- 4.4.9 **Chapel:** the inspection hole cut into the external brick elevation of the chapel [1] provided an insight into the construction of the wall. Behind the external brick skin could be seen a rubble core made up of large brick fragments which were effectively contained by the presence of an inner brickwork skin of the same appearance as the outer skin. Within the chapel two areas of floor boards were lifted adjacent to either side of the doorway [9] and [10]. These inspection holes revealed nothing of any archaeological importance.
- 4.4.10 **Harrison Wing:** the most westerly of the inspection holes [7] and [8] revealed a recent metal ventilating shaft in one instance, and solid brickwork in the other. It is interesting to note that the nineteenth century brickwork construction technique for the Harrison wing comprised a solid brick bond for the walling rather than core filled skins as in the post-medieval construction.
- 4.4.11 Historical accounts suggest that in the early sixteenth century Thomas Southworth incorporated the fifteenth century chapel building into his range of timber-framed family apartments, extending from what might have been the solar of the Great Hall, to create a continuous South-West wing. Historians agree that it was Thomas who acquired the Whalley Abbey windows sometime between 1536 and 1558 and inserted them into his chapel. The insertion of the heavy stone windows into the timber frame would explain the need for the brickwork skin and filled core that surrounds it. The brickwork effectively increases the width and strength of the wall and its application as a skin to the timber frame explains the filled core-type of construction rather than a solid bond.
- 4.4.12 **Entrance Hall:** in the north-west corner of the entrance hall floor [12] the top of a brick arched drain was recorded (Fig 15). The red, hand-made brick construction would suggest a sixteenth century date. Rubble infill was visible through an opening in the upper extent of the drain and this infill made any further investigation impossible. It is probable that this is the drain referred to by Eaton (1963) as running across the courtyard with an entrance under the step to the entrance hall.
- 4.4.13 The question has been raised as to whether the opening served as an inspection hole or as a drainage inlet. If the latter, then this would suggest that at some point in time the entrance hall had either an internal garderobe or that the area of the entrance hall was an external space, adjacent to the chapel, with a drainage system running through it. There is at this time no further evidence to support either theory. It is unlikely that the brickwork pre-dates the fifteenth century as the first recorded use of brickwork in Lancashire was by Thomas Southworth.
- 4.4.14 A section of timber wall panel [11] was carefully removed from the side of the stairway to reveal the space beneath the entrance room floor. From a torch-lit examination beneath the floor boards it was evident that the joists were supported upon concrete blocks which in turn were supported on bases of red brick. This suggests a very recent re-laying of the floor boards.
- 4.4.15 The internal partition wall that forms a division with the chapel was constructed of hand-made red brick and is unlike the brickwork seen elsewhere in the building. The

bond is of a very hard cement type of mortar. Both the bricks and the hard mortar suggest a late date. This partition wall sat upon a protruding plinth of the same brick but is jointed with a softer mortar. This evidence seems to indicate that the north wall of the chapel does not date to the sixteenth century build and has indeed been altered as documentary sources suggest.

- 4.4.16 **Parlour:** there is a vertical junction in the brickwork at the western end of the parlour section of the external elevation, that defines two distinct brick builds within the area that has been attributed to Thomas Southworth. Although this is a distinct junction there is no difference in the type of brick used on either side. As within the brick at the east side of the junction the western extent continues the use of decorative diaper work and repeats the pattern that can be seen in the brickwork of the largest of the sixteenth century chimney stacks.
- 4.4.17 A further vertical junction in the brickwork can be seen at the northern extent of the room known as the office. This change in the brickwork should define the limit of Thomas Southworth's wing and the nineteenth century Harrison addition. The junction follows the line of the window which, according to the majority of historical accounts, would actually place the end of the sixteenth century wing inside what is thought to be the sixteenth century gable wall. It is therefore assumed that Harrison cut away some of the original brickwork from this face or that it was removed during an earlier phase of building.
- 4.4.18 The inspection holes opened up within the external south-west elevation of the parlour [2, 3, 4, 5, 6] exposed the rear faces of three of the timber frame wall posts hidden behind the external brick skin. Some of these showed modern packing presumed to be from the 1974 repair programme. Unfortunately, the limited size of the inspection holes restricted the extent of timber visible and therefore no interpretation or record could be compiled other than to confirm the positioning of the posts. Floorboards were lifted in three separate areas (test areas 14, 15 and 16) within the parlour and an inspection of the space beneath carried out, revealing low supporting walls for the floor joists constructed of modern building materials.
- 4.4.19 **Roof Timbers:** a rapid inspection of the roof timbers above the long gallery and chapel was possible as part of the watching brief. This inspection revealed the same type of roof construction running from the end of the long gallery to the gable end of the chapel (deep arch braced collar trusses with a king strut bracing an upper collar). Within the loft space of the chapel the windbraces within the purlins are not cusped, as they can be seen to be elsewhere, and the struts have been removed from either side of the king post.
- 4.4.20 **Goods Reception Building:** following removal of an area of the brickwork within the stone of the foundation plinth to the goods reception building, a visual inspection of the area beneath was carried out. It was noted that the ground surface was made up of building debris, however, inspection indicated the presence of very late building materials rather than the presence of historical demolition materials. During restoration work in 1984 it was noted that Harrison's billiard room, now the goods-in building, was built on the rubble infill of the moat (Cant? 1984). It is safe to assume that this same area of infill was observed here.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 The Moat and Environs

- 5.1.1 The trial trenching confirmed the presence of the eastern moat arm, lying at the edge of the lawn, as indicated by the results of the geophysical and landscape surveys. The linear anomalies recorded to the west of the moat by the geophysical survey did, in part, coincide with features observed during excavation. These features reflected the landscaping and drainage, together with the remains of a path leading from the Hall main entrance toward the 'moat steps'.
- 5.1.2 The eastern arm of the moat lay approximately in the position described by Eaton (1925; 1936) in his reconstruction which showed the moat arm passing close to the eastern end of the chapel (Figure 4). However, it was not possible to establish the width, depth, or date of the moat within the confines of the evaluation.
- 5.1.3 The substantial stone wall at the western edge of the moat appeared to be more than a simple revetment. It was constructed against the moat edge and continued out into the moat and possibly included a stone built aperture (although this could not be fully determined); this may have provided a footing for a bridge or crossing point, or may simply have been a decorative feature. The function of the subrectangular feature which cut through the moat edge remains unclear, although it may have possibly served as a sump or drain. The relationship of the feature with the moat backfill and subsequent landscaping remains somewhat problematic, although the artefacts which can be securely assigned to its fill, whilst not particularly diagnostic, suggested a late seventeenth century date. If this accurately reflects the date of the feature, which appeared to cut the moat, it would suggest that the moat was established by at least this time.
- 5.1.4 Whilst there is insufficient evidence to suggest a date for the construction of the moat, dates can be suggested for the backfilling and subsequent use of the area. The moat backfill material, lying below the deliberate clay capping, produced a few dateable finds which suggested a later eighteenth or earlier nineteenth century date for this backfilling. These dates would be consistent with the disappearance of the moat from the illustrated and written record in c1830. The road, lying over the eastern arm of the moat, was subsequently moved to the east as the central garden / lawn area was enlarged. The make-up deposits associated with the landscaping of the area and post-dating the road surface yielded finds which suggested a late nineteenth or early twentieth century date.
- 5.1.5 The backfilled and capped eastern arm of the moat accommodated the line of a roadway in a slightly sunken hollow. A similar arrangement has been suggested for the northern arm of the moat (traces of the moat alignment are said to survive in the form of the 'moat steps' (Eaton 1936; Hodge 1990)) where the road to the car park lies in a hollow at the foot of the 'moat steps'. Both the topographic evidence and the results of the geophysical survey would tend to suggest that the eastern arm of the moat may continue to the north on the alignment of the present roadway.

5.2 Building Survey

- 5.2.1 The findings of the watching brief have led to two distinct outcomes. The first of these has been to lend substance to the interpretation made of the hall's development in historical accounts and records. This is particularly relevant for the west elevation of

the South-West wing where an insight was possible into the construction technique of the sixteenth century brick walling and allowed for a comparison with the nineteenth century construction method. The former comprised two skins around an infilled core, a construction technique conducive to the requirement for inserting the Whalley Abbey windows into the timber frame. The latter build was of a solid brick bond and had been constructed to stand alone without any timber framing.

- 5.2.2 A question arising from a visual inspection of this west elevation is the presence of an unexplained vertical junction in the brickwork at the western end of the parlour, but this reveals no apparent change in the type of brick or decoration used. Investigative work at the head of the wall would probably reveal further evidence, but this is outside of the scope of this evaluation. No interpretation can be offered at this point as to why Thomas Southworth may have constructed his brickwork in two phases.
- 5.2.3 The junction, seen further to the north and assumed to represent the end of the sixteenth century works and the beginning of the nineteenth century Harrison Wing, has proved to be slightly south of the extent of Thomas Southworth's building. A plausible explanation for the presence of this junction appears to be that some of the sixteenth century build was in fact rebuilt. Whether its removal took place at an earlier date with the addition of an outshut, or can be attributed to Harrison, is unclear.
- 5.2.4 The second outcome of the results of the watching brief has been to determine the existence of archaeological features which have been partially revealed by the removal or opening up of historic fabric. This has been the case in the entrance hall to the South-West wing and the kitchen cellars. In both instances only a limited inspection was possible but this subsequently led to the finding of a sixteenth century drain and also suggested the possibility of a cellar pre-dating those currently in existence.
- 5.2.5 The solid surface detected approximately one metre beneath the kitchen cellar could possibly be traces of the 'dark walled cavity...' mentioned by Abram (1877) or the 'vault' shown on Eaton's 1925 plan. However, it is more likely that Eaton's vault may relate to an icehouse which is outside the moat (*Section 3.7.28*). The drain he refers to (Eaton 1936) appears to be on an alignment with the drain recorded in the entrance hall although his dimensions of 4 ft deep by 2 ft (1.2 x 0.6m) wide cannot be substantiated.
- 5.2.6 Finally, the watching brief went some way to confirming Smith's findings (1970) that the roof of the sixteenth century part of the South-West wing is of a single build which can be attributed to Thomas Southworth.

5.3 Conclusions

- 5.3.1 Both the findings of the watching brief and of the trial trenching serve largely to add physical substance to the documentary sources. What they do not allow, however, is an exact dating for the construction of the moat or for defining its entire alignment. Neither elements of the archaeological survey have offered any evidence for the supposed existence of a third wing, although the investigation into this area was minimal.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Proposed Works

- 6.1.1 Recommendations for further archaeological investigations are dependent upon the assessment of the implications of the proposed restoration and development proposals. At the time of the writing of this report there are no detailed development specifications available from which to assess the implications of the restoration works and therefore, the following recommendations may subsequently need to be revised. The following are provisional consolidation works proposed by the consulting engineer:
- 6.1.2 **South-West Wing, South-West wall:** it may be necessary to remove a number of the timber wall posts from within the brickwork of this elevation. This would allow the inspection of the rear faces of the timbers for assessment of repair work.
- 6.1.3 **Long Gallery Roof:** it is proposed to remove the roof of the Long Gallery to enable structural works to take place to an as yet unspecified number of trusses.
- 6.1.4 **Harrison Room:** the floor in the Harrison room is to be lifted and replaced.
- 6.1.5 **The Great Hall:** a planned replacement of floor joists calls for the lifting of the edges of the floor boards in the Great Hall.
- 6.1.6 **Cafeteria:** the cellar beneath the kitchen is to be fully excavated to determine the existence of any concealed floors beneath the present level.
- 6.1.7 **External Works:** the drains of the hall are in need of repair or renewal, the works for which may necessitate the extension of existing service trenches or excavation of further drains.
- 6.1.8 **Road:** it is proposed to resurface the road and in specified areas to uncover buried cobble stones.
- 6.1.9 **Development Works:** proposed development works to the surrounding grounds of the Hall could possibly include several elements of infrastructure. The installation of drainage, electric services and roads may result from these developments.

6.2 Recommendations for Further Archaeological Assessment and Survey

- 6.2.1 It is recommended that any further archaeological survey and assessment would comprise four elements:
- i) Fabric Survey
 - ii) Selective timber analysis
 - ii) Watching Brief
 - iv) Geophysical survey.
- 6.2.2 Each of the survey elements would be designed to complement the initial surveys carried out by LUAU in the summer of 1997 and would involve the evaluation of those areas of Salmesbury Hall and grounds to be disturbed by the proposed restoration and development works.

6.3 Fabric Survey

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- 6.3.1 **South-West Range:** it is strongly recommended that a detailed fabric survey of the South-West range be carried out in advance of restoration works. Although it is understood that the restoration works are selective in area, it is believed that only a detailed fabric analysis of the South-West range in its entirety, combined with the results of the watching brief (LUAU 1997), would enable the South-West Range to be related to its proper historical context. The fabric survey would serve to supplement the information presented in the background study, effectively filling in the gaps for which no historical accounts appear to exist, and therefore enabling the production of a definitive history of Samlesbury Hall.
- 6.3.2 In compiling a detailed fabric analysis the archaeological survey would include the production of an archive and report offering an interpretation of the form and function of the South-West range. The interpretative material would comprise a rectified photographic survey, as well as drawn and detailed written records for the entirety of each elevation. Piecemeal recording only, of the fabric that is to be disturbed, is not seen to be an effective method of archaeological recording in this instance because it does not allow for the recording of the entirety of any architectural feature that is being disturbed and therefore would not greatly contribute to the archaeological record of Samlesbury Hall.
- 6.3.3 The survey would also include a rectified photographic survey of the principal internal and external elevations of the South-West wing from which detailed elevation drawings would be produced.

6.4 Selective Timber Analysis

- 6.4.1 A programme of dendrochronological timber analysis would be of immense archaeological value in the dating of the South-West wing and the Great Hall. The programme would include selective core sampling from the roof and timber frame of the South-West wing and from the crucks within the Great Hall.
- 6.4.2 The dendrochronological sampling would be carried out by a qualified dendrochronologist, the results from which would supplement the fabric survey. In conjunction with the dendrochronological dating an analytical timber survey should be carried out by a suitably qualified person who would take this unique opportunity to compile a drawn and written analysis and interpretation during the exposure of the timbers, producing an interpretation of their historical form and function. The results of the timber survey and dendrochronological sampling would be combined with and supplement those of the fabric survey.

6.5 Watching Brief

- 6.5.1 An archaeological watching brief should be maintained for both the restoration works and for the proposed development works. The watching brief would compile a record of any archaeological features exposed. The results of the watching brief will supplement those of the fabric survey.

6.6 Geophysical Survey - Ground Penetrating Radar

- 6.6.1 As part of the 1997 LUAU archaeological survey and assessment at Samlesbury Hall a

geophysical survey comprising a gradiometer and resistance survey was carried out. Although effective within the confines of the lawned area in front of the Hall, scanning in the grounds beyond the lawn indicated broad areas of relatively recent ground disturbance and hard-core or concrete, making these forms of geophysical assessment unsuitable in these locations. An additional package of geophysical survey works in the form of ground penetrating radar is therefore recommended for the area to the north-east of the Hall in order to determine the existence of buried remains of structures associated with the Hall and of the moat in particular.

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Ha	Harris Library (Reference), Preston
LRO	Lancashire Record Office, Preston
LivRO	Liverpool Record Office, Central Library, Liverpool
MCL	Manchester Central Library (main reference stock and Archives)
SHT	Samlesbury Hall Trustees Collection, Samlesbury Hall (see also items deposited by them at LRO)
SPAB	Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, London
JRULM	John Rylands University Library of Manchester

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APPENDIX 1 PROJECT DESIGN

SAMLESBURY HALL SAMLESBURY, LANCASHIRE

PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

Proposals *The following project design is offered in response to a request by RSCE Consulting Engineers on behalf of the Samlesbury Hall Trust, for an archaeological survey and evaluation at Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire.*

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 RSCE Consulting Engineers have requested a preliminary archaeological survey and evaluation of parts of Samlesbury Hall and estate as part of the Restoration and Development Project 2000 programme.
- 1.2 Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) has considerable experience of the archaeological survey of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 15 years. LUAU has particular experience in the recording and analysis of standing ancient monuments and historic buildings. Of most relevance, in 1995 an extensive programme of recording was undertaken at Rufford Old Hall, for the National Trust. This is an elaborate timber-framed building of the north-western carpentry tradition with a great many architectural similarities to Samlesbury. The survey drew considerably on parallels with Samlesbury and a considerable amount of pertinent documentary material has been accumulated for both buildings and for the contemporary architecture.
- 1.3 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. LUAU has the professional expertise and resources to undertake the project detailed below to a high level of quality and efficiency.

2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives are as follows:
 - To undertake an historical and archaeological desk-based assessment of the hall and estate to inform the evaluation and fabric survey of the site.

- To undertake a programme of geophysical survey to investigate the sub-surface character of the present estate, and also as an option to undertake a rapid scan of the recently acquired land.
- To undertake a programme of evaluation trial trenching to investigate the moat and the proposed access road.
- To undertake a programme of watching brief of fabric exposed by the structural engineer.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Historic and Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

3.1.1 This will entail the preparation of an assessment report to place Samesbury Hall in its historical, archaeological and topographical context, highlight implications of restoration and development proposals, and define strategies for future stages of archaeological work.

3.1.2 The documentary research will involve examination of written, cartographic, pictorial and oral sources and will concentrate primarily on two sources of information: the County Record Office (Preston) and sources held by Samesbury Hall. Particular attention will be given to the Samesbury Hall Trust's supplied sources, which include previous surveys of the building, pictorial sources and records dealing with past works of repair. Other material has now been deposited at the Lancashire County Records Office in Preston and this archive will be examined as part of the documentary study. Enquiries will also be made at national repositories, such as the RIBA collection, the Manchester University Library and the National Monuments Record in Swindon. A summary of which collections hold records for Samesbury Hall will be included in the written report.

3.1.3 A scan of published sources is also proposed, to provide a context and chronology for the development of the buildings and the estate. A telephone audit will be undertaken to assess other primary and secondary sources of information; however, it is only proposed to define the extent and character of these sources at this stage.

3.1.4 The documentary study is intended to inform the present and proposed programme of restoration and development at Samesbury Hall and therefore the scope of the study will be restricted to specific research questions of relevance to the project. These will be as follows:

- i) The form of the hall before renovation in the nineteenth century,
- ii) The date of renovation and the changes which have occurred over the course of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
- iii) The development of the present estate, which would include land recently acquired.

3.2 Geophysical Survey

3.2.1 Geophysical survey will be undertaken in advance of development and conservation works, adjacent to and within the curtilage of Samesbury Hall (including the recently acquired adjacent land) to inform strategies for the conservation and management of archaeological remains. The geophysical survey will involve a combination of both magnetometry and resistivity survey within the area of hall and its present estate boundary, of which 1.5 hectares are available for geophysical investigation. Resistivity survey is more expensive and is less effective at identifying negative features, such as ditches or post holes, but is effective at identifying positive features such as walls and stone features. It is proposed to examine half the area with resistance techniques and half by magnetometry. As an option it is also proposed to undertake a rapid magnetometer scan of the recently acquired land and then undertake a more detailed magnetometry survey of part of this area (1 hectare), subject to the results of the rapid scan. It is proposed that the work be undertaken by Geophysical Surveys (Bradford) Ltd who are the leading exponents of archaeological geophysics.

3.3 Evaluation Trial Trenching

3.3.1 Evaluation trial trenching will be undertaken across the moat and in the area of the proposed access road subject to the results of the geophysical survey. This trenching will establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and, if established, will then briefly test their date, nature, and quality of preservation. The programme provides for the excavation of four 15m x 2m trenches, which will be across the road and through the moat; the locations of these will be subject to the geophysical survey and the documentary study.

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- 3.3.2 *Methodology:* To maximise the speed and efficiency of the operation the removal of overburden will be undertaken by machine (with a standard five or six foot toothless ditching bucket), although in areas where ephemeral remains are encountered elements will be hand dug. The trenches will not be excavated below a depth of 1.25m from the surface, to satisfy health and safety requirements for unshored excavations. Auguring in the bottom of the trench will be undertaken to establish the depth of the moat.
- 3.3.3 All trenches will be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. Trenches will be accurately located with regard to surrounding features, by use of a total station survey instrument.
- 3.3.4 *Recording:* All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times.
- 3.3.5 Results of the field investigation will be recorded using a system, adapted from that used by Central Archaeology Service of English Heritage. The archive will include both a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20, and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be recorded using the same system, and will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration. Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate, but it is only intended to process such material for assessment at this stage.
- 3.3.6 *Topographic Survey:* A topographic survey will be commissioned separately, but this will be enhanced to incorporate archaeological surface features; the amendments will be incorporated within a CAD environment on a digital base provided by the client. It is proposed to amend the topographic survey by manual survey, but instrument survey may be utilised if there is substantial amounts of detail to be added. The results of the excavation and geophysical survey will be incorporated with the same digital topographic mapping.
- 3.4 Historic Fabric Survey**
- 3.4.1 Within the hall there is a requirement to undertake a watching brief following the opening of areas of fabric by the structural engineer. This will involve the localised but detailed recording of the exposed fabric and will be limited to areas defined by the structural engineers' needs. There is plan and elevation survey data already available for the hall but this is analogue and of unknown accuracy. Dependent on the quality and accuracy of this data, it is proposed to use it as the base for the localised watching brief recording. Initially a brief survey will be undertaken to assess the quality of this earlier survey. If it is of an acceptable standard the data will be digitised into a CAD environment and will be digitally enhanced by the provision of new survey data in the area of each intervention. If the data is of an unacceptable standard, then new survey will need to be undertaken in the affected areas and there will need to be a variation to the defined costs to address this element of the programme.
- 3.4.2 The checking of the accuracy of the existing data will be by use of a reflectorless total station with respect to local survey control and this will generate very quickly a limited number of very precise survey points scattered throughout the building. The survey points will be plotted onto film for overlaying onto the existing mapping to provide a direct comparison of accuracy.
- 3.4.3 If it proves necessary to generate new survey mapping a precise control network over the site by use of total station instrumentation will be established. In view of the restricted nature of the area to be affected by works, it is proposed to establish survey control by closed traverse within the building and around the exterior. The aim of the survey is to provide accurate, three-dimensional co-ordinates, with respect to the OS National Grid and altitude datum. It is proposed that survey control be established to an accuracy of +/- 0.05m in plan and 0.02m in height. The survey will establish a local control but this will be tied to the OS datum by means of the nearest OS Bench Mark. The reflectorless total station will be used to record the fabric and particularly inaccessible structural elements. The survey data will be transferred to a CAD system for the generation of the final drawings, which offers the flexibility to enhance, manipulate, and model the graphical data output.
- 3.4.4 *Watching Brief Recording:* It is proposed that, after liaison with the contractors, LUAU will undertake a series of visits to the site to observe and record areas of the fabric newly-exposed to view. It is not proposed to conduct a permanent presence watching brief. The survey for the watching brief will involve manual recording techniques, which will generate localised elevation and plan mapping; this

will then be digitised onto the CAD base map. Drawings will delineate each individual component of any timber frames (including the mortise holes and peg positions).

3.4.5 *Photographic Record*

- i) General external and internal coverage (black and white contact prints and colour prints).
- ii) Close-up views of architectural details (structural details only) exposed by the interventions (black and white contact prints and colour prints).

3.5 **Archive and Report**

3.5.1 *Archive:* The results of the survey and research will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Management of archaeological projects*, 2nd edition, 1991). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly quantified, ordered, and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in that organisation's Code of Conduct. The expense of preparing such an archive is part of the project's cost, but only represents a very small proportion of the total.

3.5.2 All drawings will be produced on dimensionally stable drafting film on standard 'A' size sheets and in metric format. Each sheet will be fully titled. Line thicknesses will be chosen to allow for ease of duplication and/or reduction. Particular attention will be paid to achieving drawings of the highest quality and accuracy. Where appropriate, drawing conventions for plans and cross-sections will follow the general guidelines as issued by the RCHME's *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (2nd edition, 1991).

3.5.3 The textual archive will be provided both as a printed document and on computer disks for inclusion in the Samesbury Hall Trust's records. The data will be transferred in a compatible format for import into the overall survey report. As well as hard copy drawings, the graphical data can also be supplied in digital form, formatted and layered for use in an industry standard CAD format to be agreed.

3.5.4 *Report:* Two copies of the report and a set of survey drawings will be provided to RSCE Consulting Engineers within eight weeks of the completion of the site survey. The report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed above, and will include an index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project, together with appropriate illustrations, including copies of the buildings' plans and elevation drawings reduced to an appropriate scale. The report will summarise the history of the site, and will record the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence. It will also make an assessment and statement of the significance of the site and building and will make recommendations for further work. The report will be in the same basic format as this project design. Copies of the brief, project design, project management records will be included. Copies of the drawings, together with a catalogue of photographs and a set of negatives will be included. A copy of the report will be provided on 3.5" IBM compatible disk in either ASCII or Word for Windows format.

3.6 **Confidentiality**

3.6.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of RSCE and the Samesbury Hall Trust, for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

3.7 **Project monitoring**

3.7.1 Any proposed changes to this project design will be agreed with RSCE Engineers. A preliminary meeting with a representative of RSCE will be arranged at the outset of the project. Further meetings to review the progress of work, and at least one meeting prior to the submission of the report will also be required.

4. **WORK TIMETABLE**

4.1 LUAU would be able to undertake the proposed programme at very short notice, at present only a weeks notice would be necessary to initiate the programme, although more notice would be appreciated.

4.2 It is envisaged that the various stages of the project outlined above will fall into five distinct phases.

The phases of work would comprise:

- i* *Documentary research*
10 days (desk-based)
- ii* *Geophysical Survey (by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford)*
4 days (on site)
- iii* *Evaluation Trenching*
5 days (on site)
- v* *Historic Fabric Survey*
Initially 1 day on site for survey checking
Subsequently up to 7 days watching brief, following investigations by the structural engineer
- v* *Archive, report and draughting*
5 weeks (desk-based).

6. OUTLINE RESOURCES

- 6.1 The following resource base will be necessary to achieve the proposals detailed above. The breakdown of the total cost of the project is provided on the accompanying covering letter.
- 6.2 *Documentary research*
10 days Documentary Consultant
- 6.3 *Geophysical Survey (by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford)*
- 6.4 *Evaluation Trenching*
5 days Project Officer
5 days Project Assistant
- 6.5 *Historic Fabric Survey*
8 days Project Officer
6 days Project Supervisor
- 6.6 *Archive, report and draughting*
8 days Project Officer
6 days Draughting
3 days Project Supervisor
- 6.7 The project will be under the management of Jamie Quartermaine BA Surv Dip MIFA (LUAU Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be addressed. All Unit staff are experienced, each with several years appropriate professional expertise. Project Officers in Unit terminology are senior supervisors, capable of organising and running complex area excavations as well as short-term evaluations to rigorous timetables.

APPENDIX 2

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

1. Introduction to the sources

Repositories: the whereabouts and extent of collections of Samlesbury material were ascertained by telephone from the principal archive repositories covering the geographical area. Visits to the majority of these repositories were then made, and copies of some sources in London repositories arranged by telephone, fax, and letter. The Samlesbury Hall Trustees (SHT) kindly gave full access to their collection of published sources, photographic and other illustrative, and manuscript sources. In addition to those items still in SHT possession, a collection of documents was deposited by the Trustees with Lancashire Record Office, Preston (LRO) in 1977 (LRO DDX 1119). Documents at the LRO were selected for study with care from this and around 30 other collections containing Samlesbury material (LRO Guide 1985; LRO Suppl 1992), including Robert Eaton's deposit (DDX 1235), the Braddyll of Portfield (DDBr) deposit, and stray Braddyll material in the Hart, Jackson (DDHj) and W N Whitehead (DDX 336) collections. Unfortunately, there are few documents from the Braddyll ownership (1678-1850), those which have survived having been preserved by descendants of the eighteenth-century Braddyll steward Richard Cottam (LRO Guide, 199).

Further sources have been obtained from Lancaster University Library (secondary sources only), Manchester Central Library (MCL, main reference stock and Local Studies - Archives), Blackburn Library (Bl), the Harris Library, Preston (Ha), the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, London (SPAB), the British Library Manuscripts Dept, located at the British Museum (BM) until November 1997, and Liverpool Record Office (LivRO). It has been assumed that the editors of the *Victoria County History* ((VCH) Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 303-10) assessed the majority of medieval and early post-medieval documents in the Public Record Office and elsewhere, and no attempt has been made to re-check their manorial history. Chetham's Library, Manchester are known also to have a file of press cuttings relating to the hall, and some - predominantly genealogical - manuscript sources, but this resource probably overlaps with the existing archive. Wigan Archive Service, Leigh also have a small number of manuscript sources of apparently limited relevance, and were therefore not visited.

The Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record (LSMR) database and 1:10,000 base maps have been studied for the Hall (LSMR Primary Record Number [PRN] 1805), and for the whole of Samlesbury Parish. An abstracted list, giving brief details of all 64 sites in Samlesbury parish recorded on the LSMR, is incorporated within the archive. A Monarch database print-out was obtained for the Hall only from the National Monuments Record, Swindon (NMR) (NMR No. SD 63 SW 1; Unique Identifier 43746).

Cartographic and illustrative sources: Samlesbury is not well served by either plans of the Hall or maps of the manor. However, early maps of Lancashire do show the Hall and its (deer) park. For example Lord Burghley's manuscript map of c1590 (Gillow 1907), William Hole's (1607) revision of Christopher Saxton's map (1577), the earliest for the county, and Whitaker's (1801) map of the parish of Whalley all show a schematic park boundary, east of an equally schematic hall - Whitaker's is particularly castle-like! The earliest surviving plan of the Higher Hall estate is Richard Cottam's 1757 plan (DDX 336/23, f10), apparently copied from an earlier survey by George Grey (perhaps c1720), but this is still at too small a scale to show the plan of the Hall. The turnpike strip plan of 1823 (LRO PRS 19), and the Braddyll estate plans of 1822 and 1831 (LRO DDHj Uncat, Acc 4706, maps 1 and 2, the earlier with field names), are all at too small a scale to be reliable for the plan of the hall itself. However, the Braddyll maps, 1849

tithe map (LRO DRB 1/172), and the first edition Ordnance Survey 6": 1 mile and 1:2500 maps, published in 1848 and 1893 respectively, are the most useful for the landscape around the Hall.

Croston's (1871) plan of the Hall is the earliest surviving, except for a thumbnail sketch plan of 1814 by Buckler, beside his drawing of 'the interior of a room', thought to be the gallery of the chapel (BM Add MSS 36368, f212). The *Victoria history of the county of Lancashire* (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 308) is annotated with the uses of the ground-floor rooms, and Eaton's annotated large scale plan of 1925 (SHT archive) shows some lost internal features, but mostly conjectured. The *Brief guide* of c1980, and the 'dossier' by Anthony Williams and Partners (1981) for the magazine *Building* to advertise the restoration by Building Design Partnership (BDP), contain the only published plans of the first floor, together with north and south elevations, and detail drawings and descriptions of a quatrefoil. This article also deals with the restoration of Manor Farm for use as the Lancashire headquarters of the CPRE.

Apart from map sources mentioned below, the earliest illustrative sources available for the Hall are a single drawing of c1800-25 by an otherwise unknown local artist, Agnes Addison (c1766-1835) (LRO DDX 1235/4/19), and seven pencil sketches by the reliable and respected Buckler, the originals of which are in the British Library (Brit Mus 1907, 102-3 and 108; Brit Lib 1985, 561; BM Add MSS 36368 ff184, 206 v, 210-213; BM Add MSS 36436, f369). There is also a much later print in the Romilly Allen collection in the BM, which has not been seen elsewhere (Brit Mus 1912, 82; Add MSS 37626, f 133). Paper copies from microfilm were obtained from the British Library of all of these.

Only two of the Buckler drawings (an interior, possibly of the chapel gallery, BM Add MSS 36368 f212, and an exterior of the Great Hall BM Add MSS 36436, f369) appear to have been published. Parker (1859, 215) and Eaton (1936, 38) describe the Great Hall view as by 'C A Buckler'. The BM Catalogue (Brit Mus 1907, 102) states that Charles Alban Buckler (alive 1907, ?b c1820) was son of John Chessel Buckler (1793-1894), and grandson of John Buckler (1770-1851), and would not have been born when the drawings were executed in 1814-16. No 'C A Buckler', of John Buckler's generation is noted in the Courtauld Institute Witt Computer Index (1991, 32; Dr Catherine Gordon, Courtauld Inst, pers comm), and so we must assume that either Parker mis-credited the illustration, or more likely that 'C A' re-drafted his grandfather's 1816 illustration for use by Parker, and took the credit.

Other important drawings of the Hall were made c1826-30 by Rev Samuel James Allen, who had accompanied Rev Thomas Dunham Whitaker on his researches for the *History of the original parish of Whalley*, first published in 1800. Allen's sketches were in the hands of Henry Taylor in 1884 and were used by him in *Old halls in Lancashire and Cheshire*. Eight drawings of Salmesbury, apparently the originals, are now in the Shaw and Allen sketchbooks in Manchester Central Library (Archives MSq 927.2 S16, vol 5). Although somewhat amateur in their execution, and with distorted perspective, they nevertheless show a number of lost features.

Written sources: the earliest description of the Hall is in the 1800-01 first edition of T D Whitaker's *History of the original parish of Whalley*.

In 1835 the Hall was (temporarily) saved from ruin by being converted into the Braddyll Arms inn. A popular description of the Hall, the anonymous *Topographical description*, was published while the building was an inn; it is listed by the British Library as being published in '?1850'. No printed original has been seen, but a transcript by Giles Shaw (MCL Archives MS 942.72 S154, vol 77, f17-33; M/film 660) was found. Renewed interest in timber-famed buildings was beginning around this time. Habershon (1836, pls 10, 11, and 21), an anonymous description of a visit in 1838 in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (Anon 1840; Eaton says 1830, perhaps a typographic error), Alfred Rimmer (1852a, pls 11 and 12; 1852b), and Hardwick

(1857, 569-73), all seem to give reliable architectural descriptions. Parker (1859, 215-16), who published Buckler's view of 1816 (BM Add MSS 36436 f369), seems to have had erroneous knowledge of the 1835 'minstrel's gallery'. Most useful of all is Henry Taylor's (1884, 89-93 and pls 3, 18, and 24) *Old halls in Lancashire and Cheshire*. Taylor compared Rufford Old Hall and Samlesbury, and utilised some of Rev SJ Allen's sketches to show the movable passage screen before its dismantling in 1835.

The Hall, but more especially the history of its owners, was studied in greatest depth by James Croston (1871), who wrote at the time of Joseph Harrison's extension and restoration. The editors of the fourth edition of Whitaker's (1876, 2, 337-47) *History of the original parish of Whalley*, enhances Croston's description, as does W A Abram (1877, 663-7), and Croston himself abstracted the text for his edition of Edward Baines' (1891, 4, 61-3) *History of the county palatine and duchy of Lancaster*. In the *Victoria History of the County of Lancaster*, Farrer and Brownbill (1911) give a very thorough survey of the manorial descent, and an account of the Hall - at that time again in serious danger of demolition. Robert Eaton (1936) had a wider brief, covering the whole township, its ecclesiastical history, and its main landowning families. In this, and his guide book to the Hall (Eaton 1947), a number of early illustrations are reproduced, pre-dating the major alterations of c1835 and c1865. The Listed Building description (DoE 1962, 54), together with Pevsner's (1969, 216-17), W John Smith's (1970), and John Martin Robinson's architectural accounts, and Hodge's (1990) guidebook, bring the architectural studies up to date, while Southworth and Dudgeon's (1994) very detailed history of the Southworths greatly enhances our knowledge of the pre-1678 ownership.

To all these may be added a very extensive collection of newspaper and magazine accounts, from the property sales of 1883 (*Blackburn Standard*), through *Country Life* in 1905, to the establishment of the Samlesbury Hall Trustees in 1925, and to modern tourism. The Samlesbury Hall Trustees scrapbook and Blackburn Library bound volume contain the most important of these cuttings. The *Samlesbury Hall News* (Harris Lib copies) contain progress reports of the 1970s restoration. The extensive coverage of the Samlesbury Little Plays, performed at the Hall from 1929-41 (scripts in SHT archive and LRO DDX 1119/11/1-13) has been ignored. Much other ephemeral material relating to the Hall and its post-1925 activities exists, and has mostly been ignored. The Women's Institute Jubilee Scrapbook of 1965 (LRO WISa/1) is the only such item to have produced occasional useful snippets of information.

APPENDIX 3: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SITE SUMMARY

97 / 44 Samesbury Hall

Location and Topography

Samesbury Hall lies in a triangle of land between the A59 and A677 roads approximately 7 km east of Preston, Lancashire. The study area comprises the grounds immediately surrounding the house and further fields to the north and north-east. Garden soils predominate throughout the grounds; the outlying fields consist largely of modern deposits.

Archaeology

Samesbury Hall is essentially a fourteenth century manor house owned and administered by a registered charity known as The Samesbury Hall Trust (SHT). The first hall was constructed in the late twelfth century on the banks of the River Ribble, although, no evidence remains of this early structure. The foundations of the present hall date to the early fourteenth century.

Aim of Survey

The SHT is currently redesigning the gardens and land surrounding the Hall. As part of this study, Lancaster University Archaeological Unit are carrying out an archaeological assessment and this geophysical report forms part of the work. Special aims included the identification of an original moat surrounding the hall and an investigation of the grounds to locate other areas of archaeological potential.

Summary of Results

The geophysical survey successfully identified the line of the infilled moat and located several other anomalies below the lawn in front of the Hall. These either relate to former paths, wall foundations or other elements of an earlier garden layout.

Unfortunately, relatively recent ground disturbance made geophysical assessment of the other areas around Samesbury Hall impossible.

SURVEY RESULTS

97 / 44 Samesbury Hall

1. SURVEY AREA

- 1.1 Approximately 1.5 ha of the gardens were assessed to determine their suitability for geophysical investigation (Fig 16). In addition a rapid scan was carried out over approximately 5 ha of fields and made-up ground beyond Samesbury Hall. Subsequently a small area of lawn in front of the house was selected for detailed gradiometry and resistance survey.
- 1.2 The survey grid was set out by *Geophysical Surveys of Bradford* and tied in to existing field boundaries. This tie-in information has been lodged with the client.

2. DISPLAY

- 2.1 The gradiometer data are displayed as an XY trace and a dot density plot at a scale of 1:500 in Figure 17. An interpretation diagram is also provided at the same scale.
- 2.2 Figure 18 displays the resistance data as a series of greyscale images using different filtering techniques. A greyscale image and interpretation diagram are provided in Figure 12 at a scale of 1:500.

3. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS - COMPLICATING FACTORS

- 3.1 Except for the lawned area immediately in front of Samesbury Hall, conditions in the gardens were not conducive to exploratory geophysical investigation. Flower beds, bushes, trees, hedges, roads, etc. all prevented survey.
- 3.2 Beyond the gardens, areas of hardcore or concrete could not be evaluated.

4. RESULTS OF SCANNING

- 4.1 Within the gardens two small open areas were selected for investigation: the site of a former tennis court and the field used presently for archery. Unfortunately both areas were found to be magnetically noisy. This was probably due to artificially made-up ground, possible land drains and service mains, and general ferrous material in and around the survey areas. As a result no detailed survey was attempted.
- 4.2 Two 'green fields' lying outside the gardens were investigated by rapid scanning. Both areas were formerly part of an airfield and the eastern field was originally occupied by a large hanger. This was demolished in the late 1970s and early 1980s and rubble was spread throughout the field. The western field was also the site of former buildings, areas of hardcore and service pipes. The scanning indicated major magnetic disturbance throughout both fields. This was of a strength and nature that would completely mask any magnetic responses that might be of archaeological interest. As a consequence no recorded survey was carried out.

5. RESULTS OF DETAILED SURVEY

5.1 Gradiometer Survey

- 5.1.1 It was only possible to survey a small sample of the lawn due to magnetic disturbance from the Hall and roads.
- 5.1.2 There is a strong area of magnetic disturbance that coincides with the line of the moat ditch (Fig 11). The anomalies are due to the presumed rubble fill, however, there are suggestions in the data that a small service main may be present that follows the line of the moat. The confused responses make interpretation difficult.
- 5.1.3 To the west of the moat are several linear anomalies that may be of interest. Their interpretation remains uncertain; as with the resistance anomalies in this area, a variety of explanations is possible.

5.2 Resistance Survey

- 5.2.1 The strongest anomaly is associated with the presumed line of the infilled moat (Fig 12). The high resistance is thought to be a reflection of a rubble fill or drainage.
- 5.2.2 To the west of the moat several linear high resistance responses, which may be of archaeological interest, have been located. They could be associated with old wall foundations, former paths or other elements of a formal garden. It is possible, however, that they represent drains below the lawn.
- 5.2.3 High resistance readings in the north-west corner of the lawn are likely to be associated with tree roots, though an archaeological explanation cannot be ignored.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Both the resistance and the magnetic surveys have located anomalies that would appear to be associated with the moat ditch. In addition, there are several anomalies of potential archaeological interest to the west of the moat.
- 6.2 Scanning in the areas beyond the lawn and outside of the grounds indicated broad areas of disturbance that made detailed survey not viable.

APPENDIX 4 CONTEXT INDEX

Salmesbury Hall context index

Site code: L97/013

Context	Brief description
1	Turf and topsoil.
2	A possible surface? It included fragments of stone and redeposited clay.
3	Natural clay subsoil.
4	Clay loam (topsoil) filling a broad linear feature [34].
5	Clay fill of linear feature [10].
6	A context number allocated for finds during machine excavation. See [25] and [26].
7	Sandstone and mortar revetment of wall at the edge of the moat.
8	Fill of subrectangular feature [9].
9	Subrectangular feature. Its function is unclear, but was possibly some form of drainage. It appeared to cut [11] (the cut for the moat).

-
- 10 A steep-sided linear feature (aligned north/south), filled by 5. Its function is unclear but could be part of drainage / landscaping.
- 11 A steep cut for edge of the moat accommodating sandstone revetment [7/14].
- 12 Mixed layer of topsoil and clay. It could be associated with [8] or part of general levelling of area.
- 13 Clay slumped from the edge of the moat [11].
- 14 Lower part of stone revetment [7].
- 15 Clay capping over moat fill and stonework [7/14].
- 16 Clay fill of moat . Below [15].
- 17 Clay, stone, and brick fill of moat. Below [16].
- 18 Thin lens of cinder immediately below topsoil [1].
- 19 Rubble make-up layer over road [20] and below topsoil. Part of landscaping.
- 20 Tarmac road surface (former line of driveway).
- 21 Make-up layer for surface [20].

-
- 22 Make-up layer below road [20] and above clay capping [15] for moat.
- 23 Make-up layer, probably contemporary with layer [19].
- 24 Fill of apparent aperture [32] within stone structure [7/14]. It was possibly the same as [27].
- 25 Clay loam layer, probably part of landscaping over the line of the moat. It is above clay capping [15].
- 26 Mixed deposit of clay loam and clay. It was probably part of landscaping over the line of the moat. Above clay capping [15]. It is essentially part of the same deposition as [25].
- 27 Moat fill over part of stone structure [7/14]. Similar to [16] and [24].
- 28 Drain cut, probably serving road surface [20].
- 29 Fill of drain [28].
- 30 Stone and mortar debris associated with structure [14].
- 31 Collapse from stone structure [7].
- 32 An Aperture? It was part of structure [7/14]. It could form a setting, or just represent the outer face of the stone structure.
- 33 Disturbed clay fill in the base of feature [9].

34 A north/south linear feature filled by [4]. It could be part of a former garden design.

35 Fill of drain [36], including ceramic drain.

36 Cut for land drain.

APPENDIX 5
FINDS CATALOGUE

Context	OR no.	Description	Date
1	1001	One copper alloy decorative bed knob. Good condition, complete. One coin. George V halfpenny, 1925. Good condition, complete.	20th century
1	1002	Nine fragments of hand-made brick. Fabric includes grog.	
1	1003	Nine featureless fragments ceramic garden wares. One fragment salt-glazed sewer pipe. One small fragment late, grey stoneware. Two joining fragments white earthenware bowl, with applied blue underglaze slip lines, and a broad grey slip stripe. One fragment white earthenware base and three body fragments. One small fragment blue and white underglazed, sponge decorated jug. Three featureless body fragments, cream speckled fabric and black glaze. Two body fragments hard red fabric, bubbly and over-fired black glaze, possibly slight wasters. One featureless body fragment vessel, colourless.	20th century 19th/20th century
1	1004	One fragment thick cream glazed tile with mortar adhering to the underside. One fragment thick blue glazed tile with mortar adhering to the underside.	20th century
1	1005	Three small fragments of charcoal.	
1	1006	One fragment clay pipe stem. Good condition, very incomplete.	19th century
1	1007	One fragment of industrial residue, has the appearance of a light vesicular material such as clinker, but is plano-convex, with fragments of coal and ash adhering. Possibly fuel ash slag.	
1	1008	One featureless body fragment dark olive green glass wine/beer bottle. Good condition, very incomplete. One small featureless glass vessel fragment, thin. Colourless. Good condition, very incomplete. One small fragment colourless sheet glass.	19th century 20th century
1	1009	One flint nodule, natural.	

1	1010	One small fragment very micaceous sandstone, with mortar adhering.	
5	1018	One fragment of bone, longbone, butchered and rodent-gnawed. Poor condition, incomplete.	
6	1016	One fragment of hand-made brick.	
6	1017	One fragment of bone, rib. Poor condition, incomplete.	
8	1011	One very badly weathered mid-pane fragment window glass. Thin (<2mm) with one very short stretch of grozed edge surviving. Poor condition, very incomplete.	16/17th century?
8	1012	Six fragments of dishes and jugs in hard-fired purplish fabric with bubbly and uneven black glaze. Six fragments vessels in soft pinkish, slightly laminated fabric with thin black glaze. One small fragment of white mortar.	17th century 17/early 18th century??
8	1013	Two fragments of hand-made brick. Fabric of one includes grog, the other too small for this to be determined.	
8	1014	Four small fragments of bone, all probably butchered. Poor condition, incomplete.	
8	1015	One fragment of lead sheet with uneven underside. Fair condition, incomplete.	
12	1019	One fragment of hand-made brick. Fabric includes grog.	
12	1020	One fragment of bone, large vertebra. Poor condition, incomplete.	
12	1021	One fragment clay pipe stem. Good condition, very incomplete.	Post-med.

12	1022	One fragment base in hard-fired cream fabric with black speckle, and thick internal black glaze. One small fragment of either very soft yellowish ceramic or limestone.	
16	1000	Sample only.	
17	1032	One fragment of hand-made brick, comprising parts of two bricks mortared together. Fabric includes grog.	
19	1024	One small fragment white bone china. Five fragment white earthenware, shallow dish and cup.	
19	1025	One fragment of bone, longbone. Poor condition, incomplete.	
24	1023	Three fragments of bone, all large vertebrae. Poor condition, incomplete.	
25	1026	One body fragment ceramic vessel, possibly Staffordshire yellow ware. One fragment ceramic vessel with yellowish fabric, decorated with blue and white underglaze slip trails. Two fragment ceramic vessels in soft red fabric with black glaze.	19th/20th century
25	1027	One small fragment of hand-made brick.	
26	1028	One fragment cream fabric with thick brown ?manganese speckled glaze. One fragment red fabric with black glaze. Three fragments white earthenware with grey glazed surfaces.	
26	1029	One fragment of hand-made brick. Fabric includes grog. One fragment of hand-made brick. Fabric includes organic temper.	
27	1033	One fragment of hand-made brick, grass or straw temper and surface impressions. One fragment of hand-made brick. Fabric includes grog. Yellow surface glaze - possibly floor tile. One fragment soft red fabric with brown glaze. Rim. One fragment blue and white transfer-printed underglaze earthenware.	18th century'
27	1034	One fragment hard-fired pottery One fragment soft red fabric with brown glaze.	

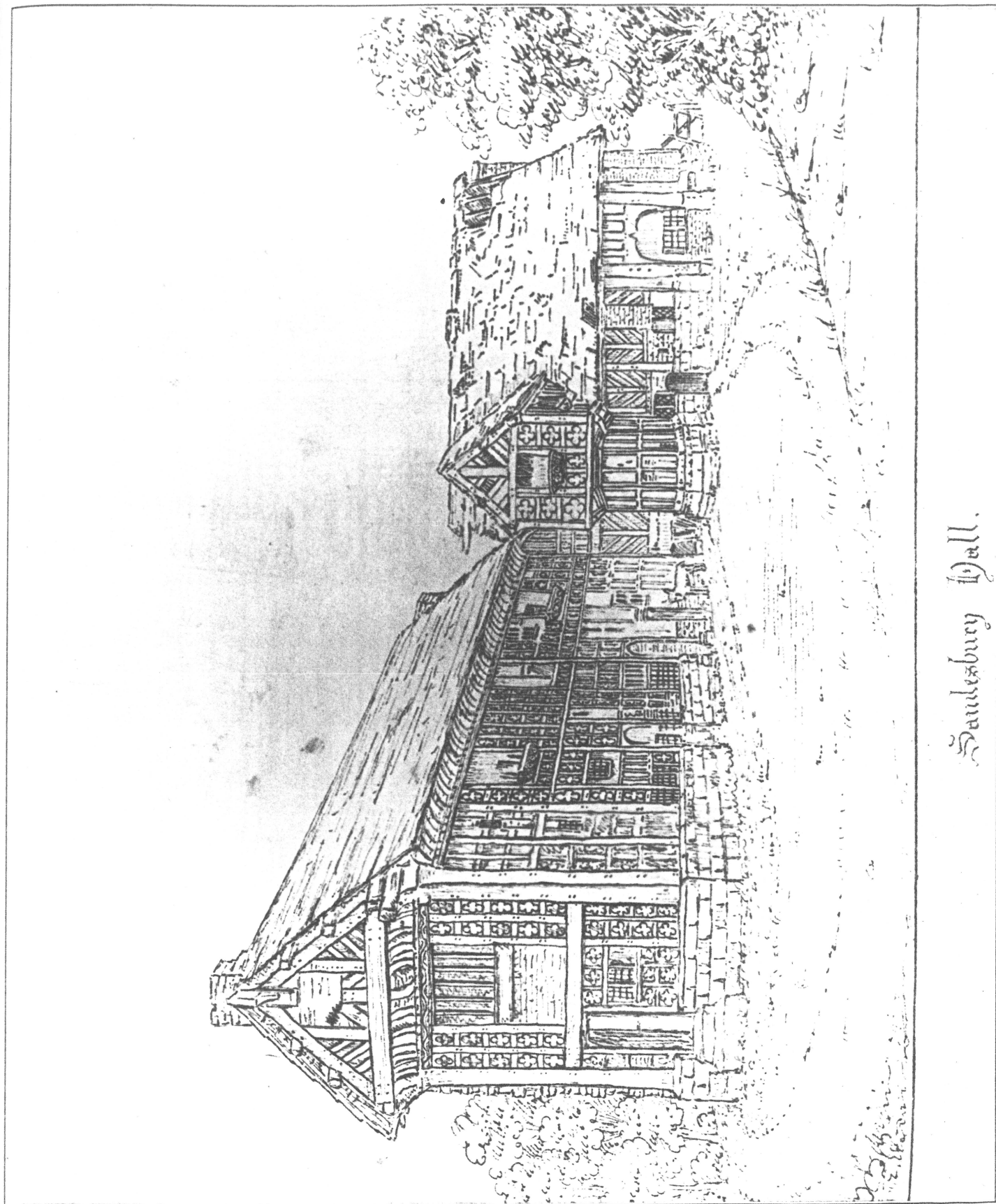
		One fragment pinkish-cream fabric with yellow glaze - possibly Staffordshire.	18th century
27	1035	One featureless body fragment dark olive green wine/beer bottle. Good condition, very incomplete.	19th century
35	1030	One fragment of industrial residue, probably forging slag.	
35	1031	Two small fragments of ?coal.	

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Figure 1: Location plan
- Figure 2: Illustration showing moat, Addison, undated c1800 - 25
- Figure 3: Timber panelling at south-east end of chapel, Buckler 1816
- Figure 4: Reconstruction plan showing suggested line of moat, Eaton 1825
- Figure 5: Samlesbury Hall, showing outshut attached to Chapel, Buckler 1816
- Figure 6: Allen 1830, the portable screen
- Figure 7: The Great Hall Samlesbury showing its re-use and adaption of the portable screen, Allen 1830
- Figure 8: Samlesbury Hall, 1860
- Figure 9: Samlesbury Hall and grounds
- Figure 10: Samlesbury Hall and grounds showing topographic, geophysical and trial trench locations
- Figure 11: Interpretation of magnetometer survey results
- Figure 12: Interpretation of resistance survey results
- Figure 13: Trial trench plan
- Figure 14: Trench section
- Figure 15: Samlesbury Hall: location plan showing trial inspection areas
- Figure 16: Geophysical survey location plan
- Figure 17: Gradiometer data
- Figure 18: Resistance data



Fig 1 Location Plan



Samlesbury Hall.

Figure 2: illustration showing moat, Addison, undated c. 1800 - 25

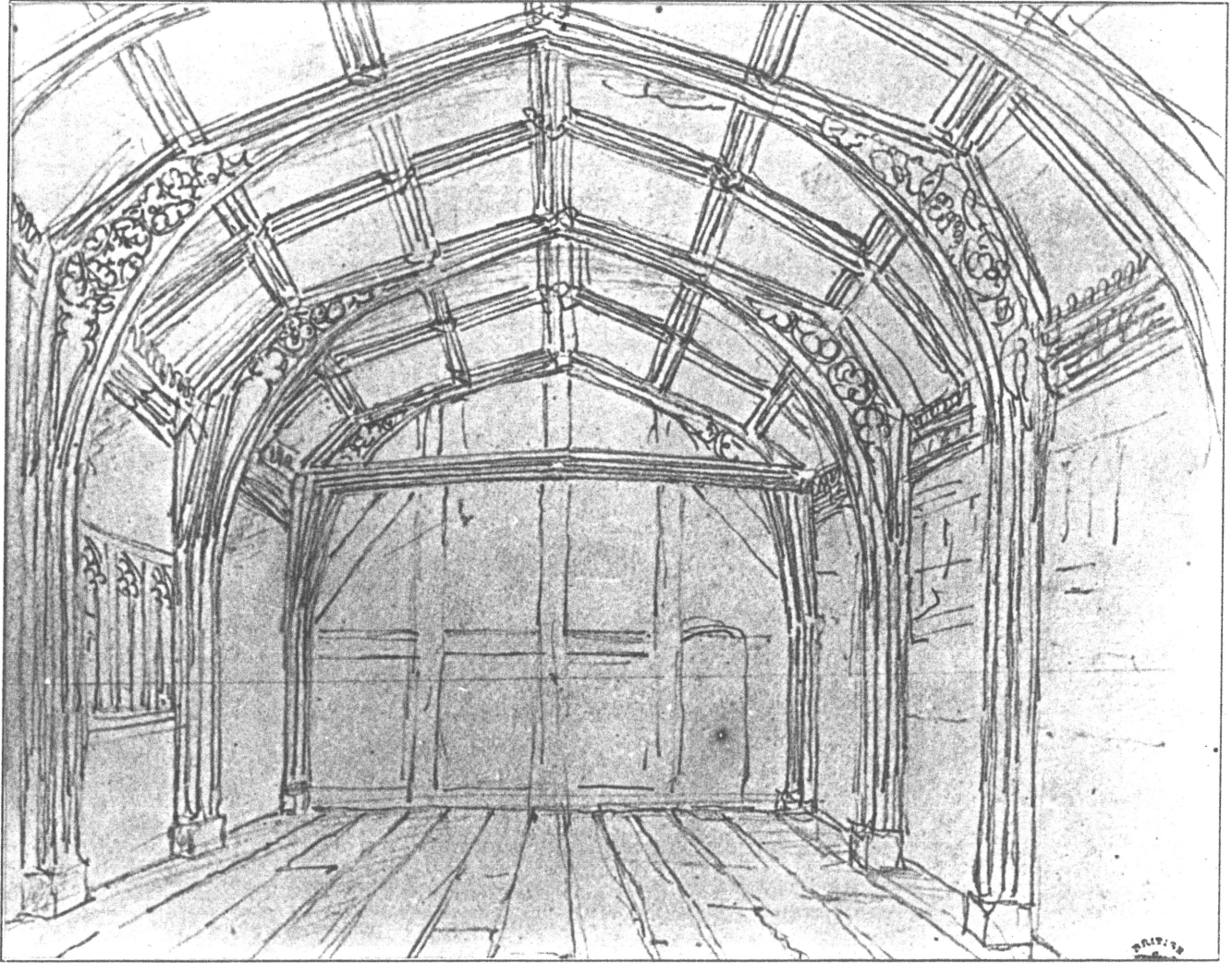


Figure 3: timber panelling at south-east end of chapel, Buckler, 1816

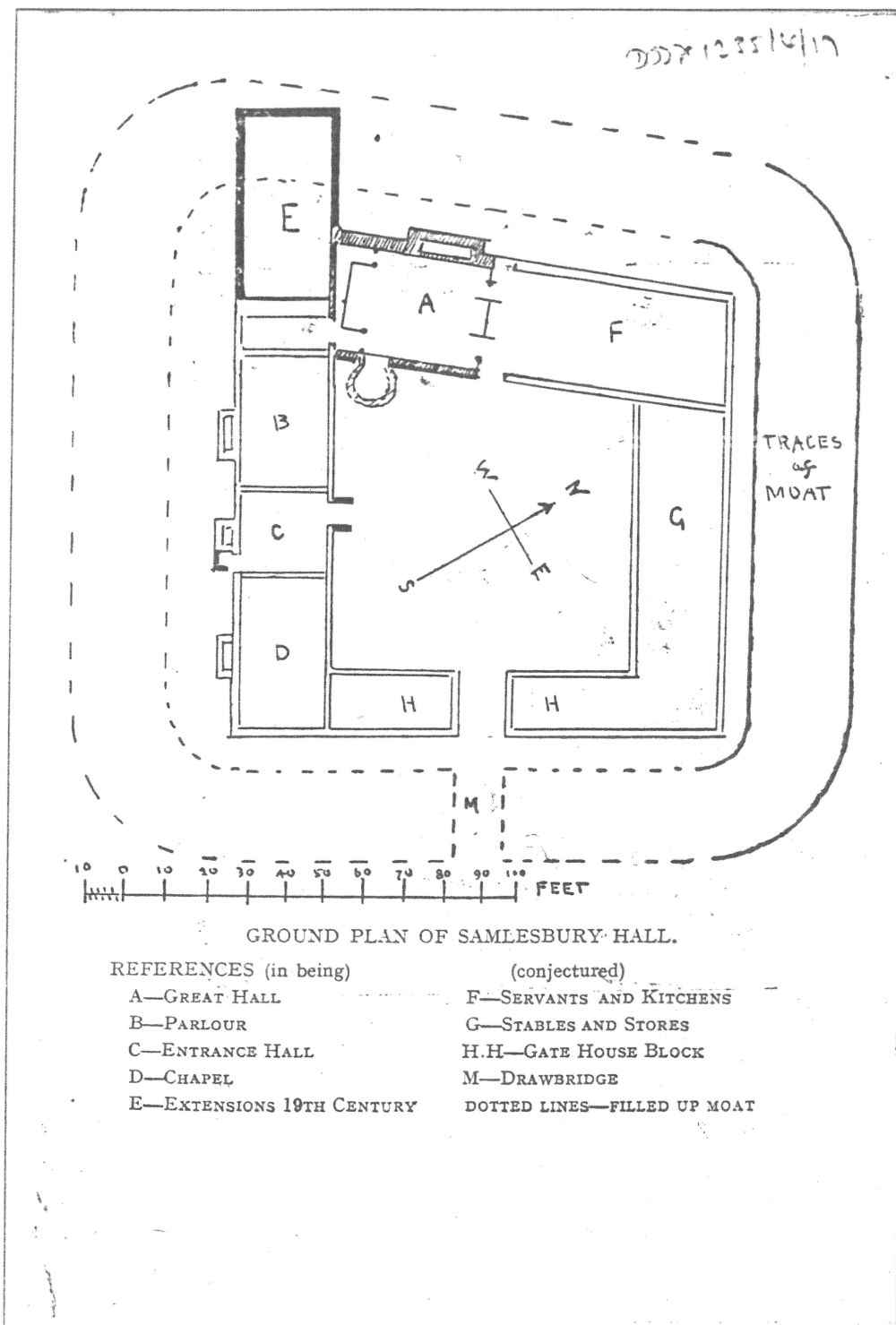


Figure 4: reconstruction plan showing suggested line of moat, Eaton, 1825

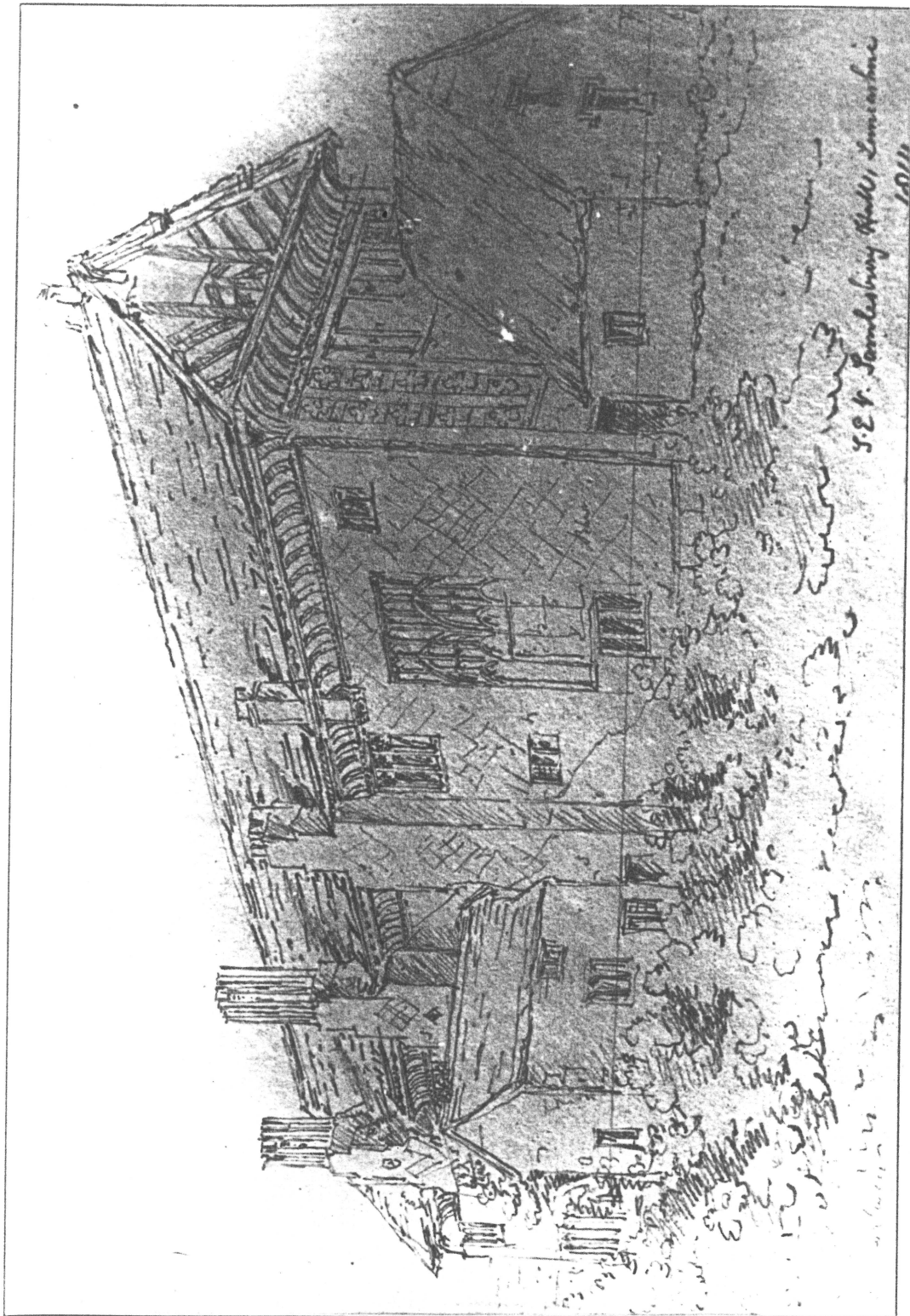
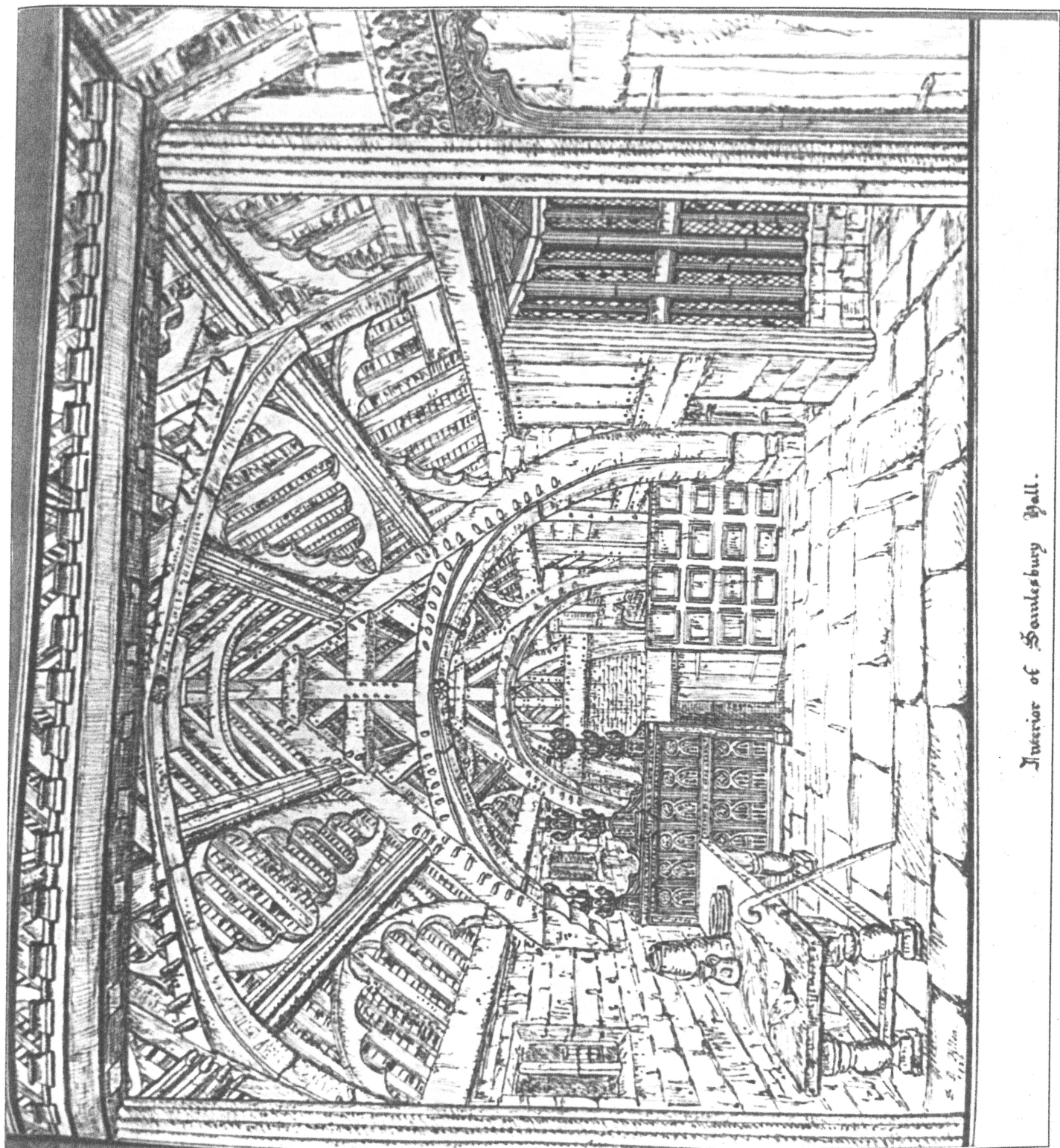


Figure 5: Samlesbury Hall, showing outshut attached to chapel, Buckler 1816



Interior of Samlesbury Hall.

Figure 7: the great hall, Samlesbury, showing the re-use and adaptation of the portable screen, Allen, 1830

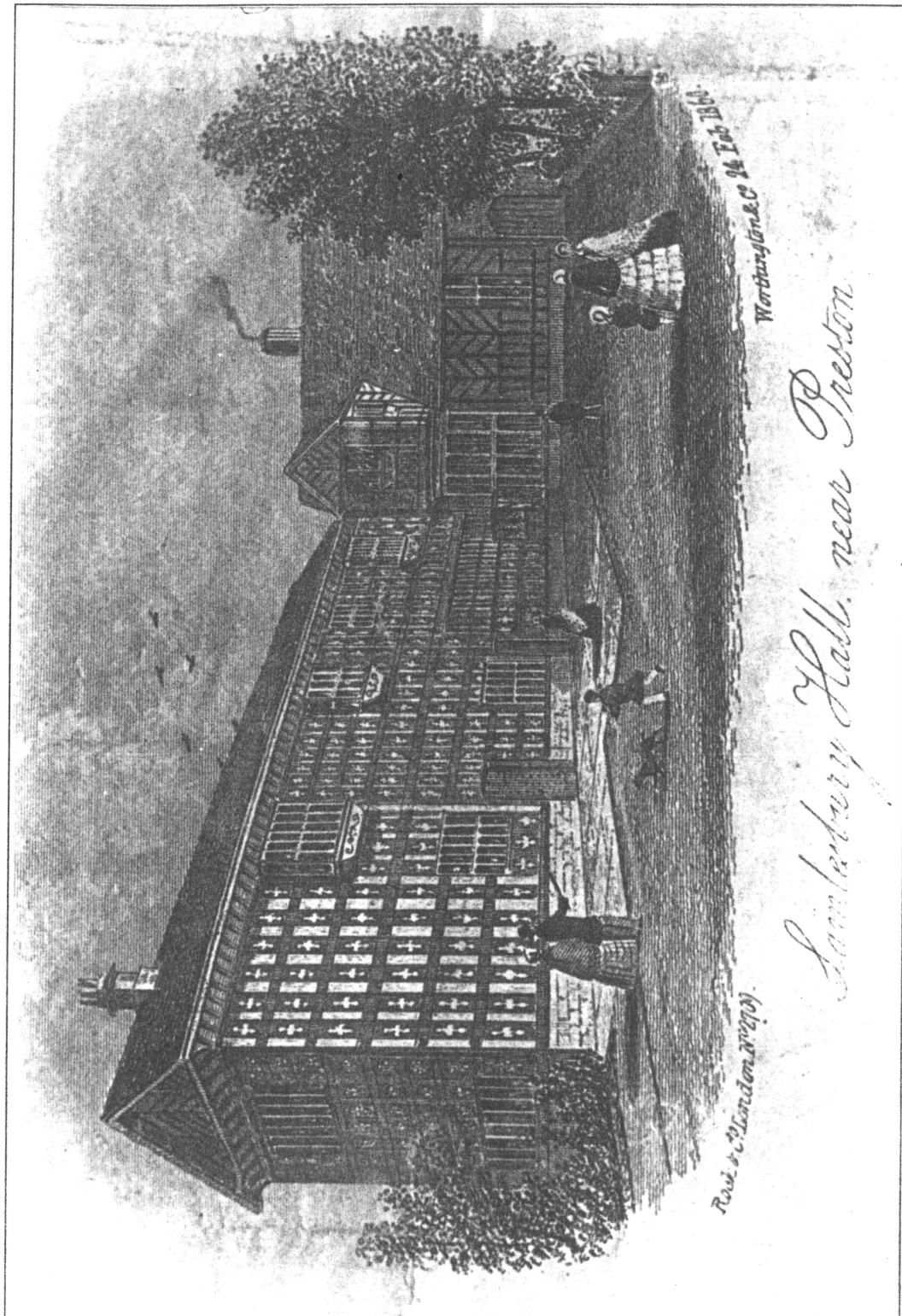


Figure 8: Samlesbury Hall, 1860

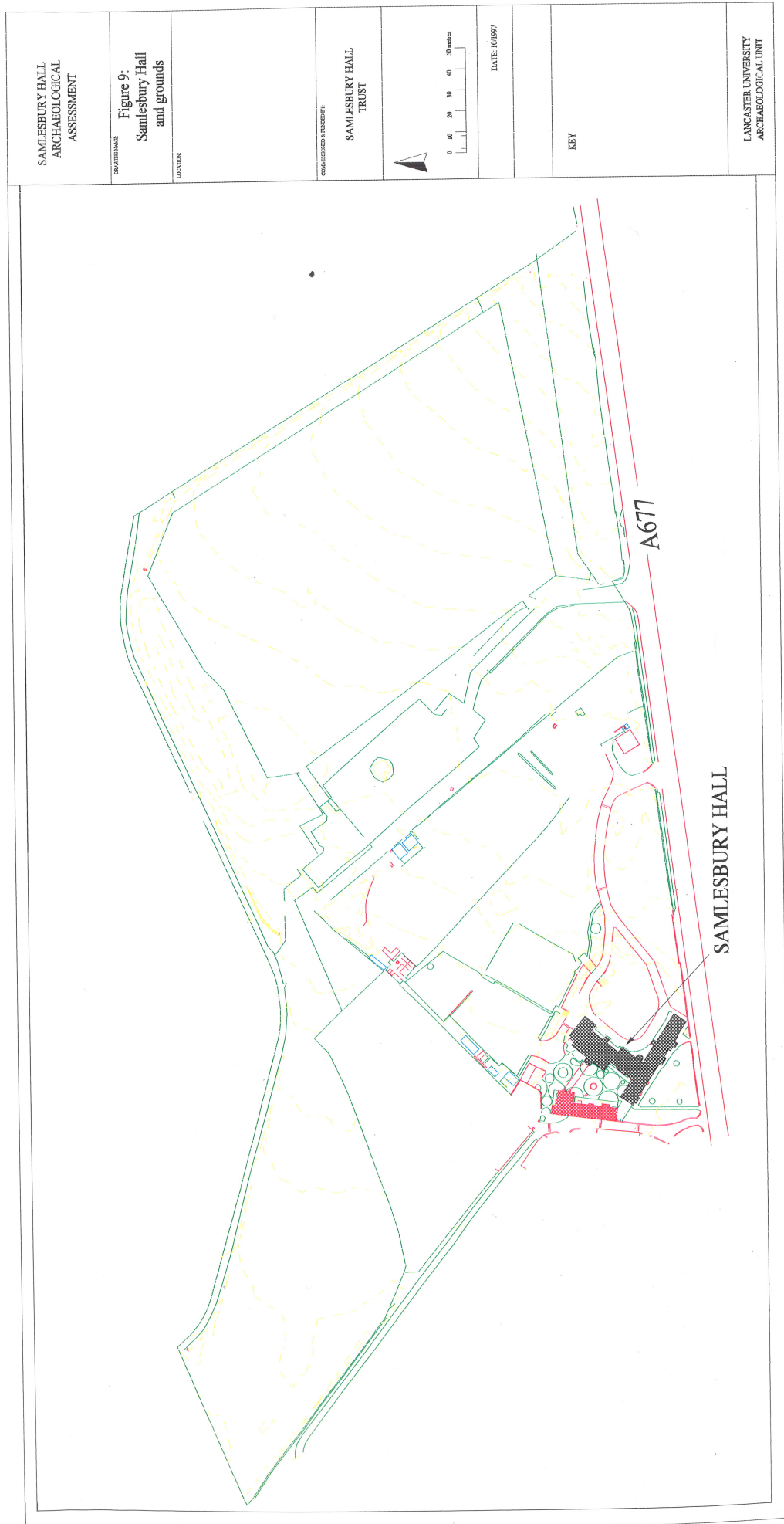


Fig 9 Samlesbury Hall and Grounds

**SAMLESBURY HALL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

DRAWING NAME:
Figure 10
Samlesbury Hall and grounds, showing
topographic, geophysical
and trial trench locations.

LOCATION:




COMMISSIONED & FUNDED BY:

**SAMLESBURY HALL
TRUST**



DRAWN BY: DATE: 10/1997

KEY

-  Interpretation of magnetometer survey results
-  Interpretation of resistivity survey results
-  Trench

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

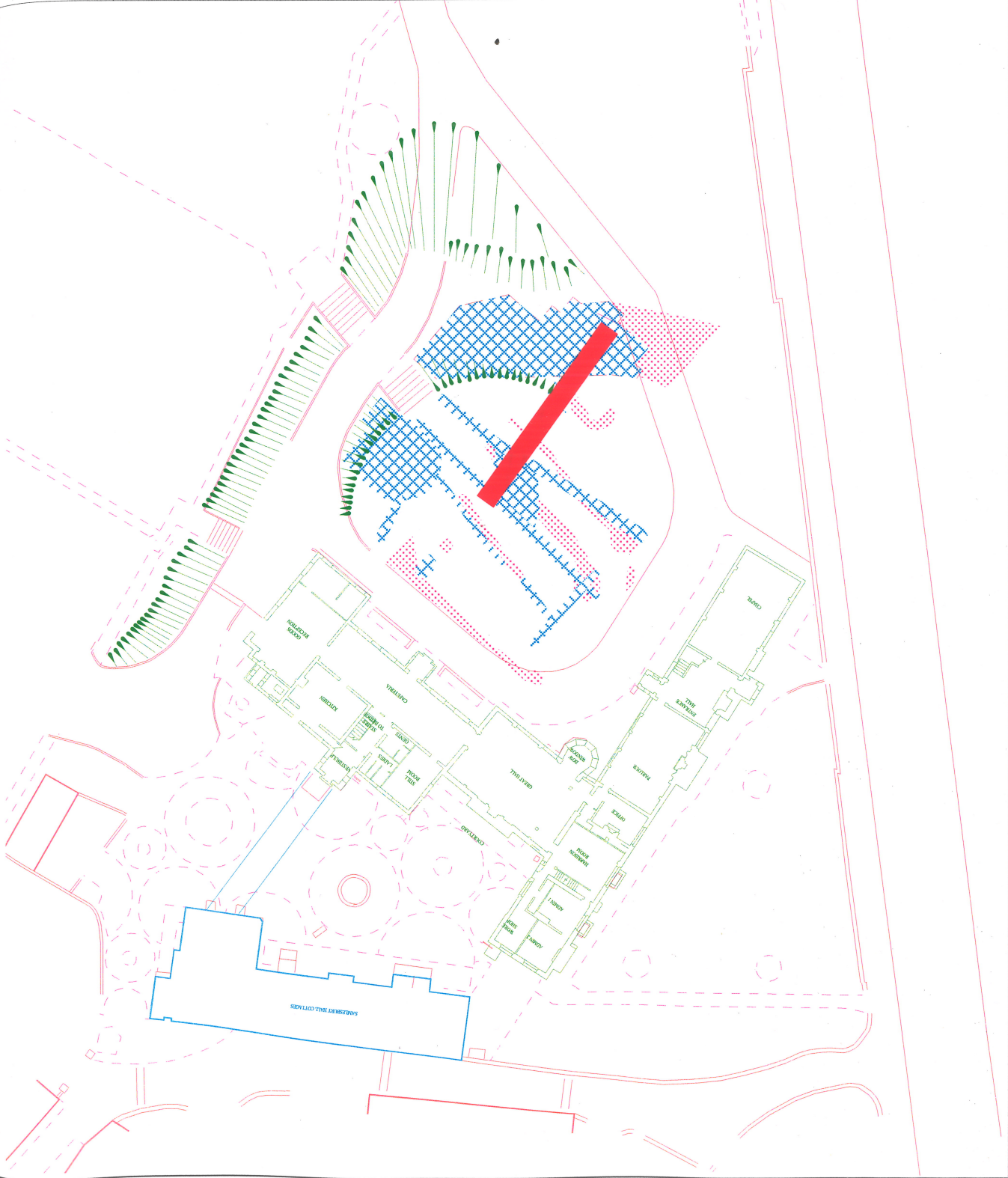


Figure 10: Samlesbury Hall and grounds showing topographic, geophysical and trial trench locations

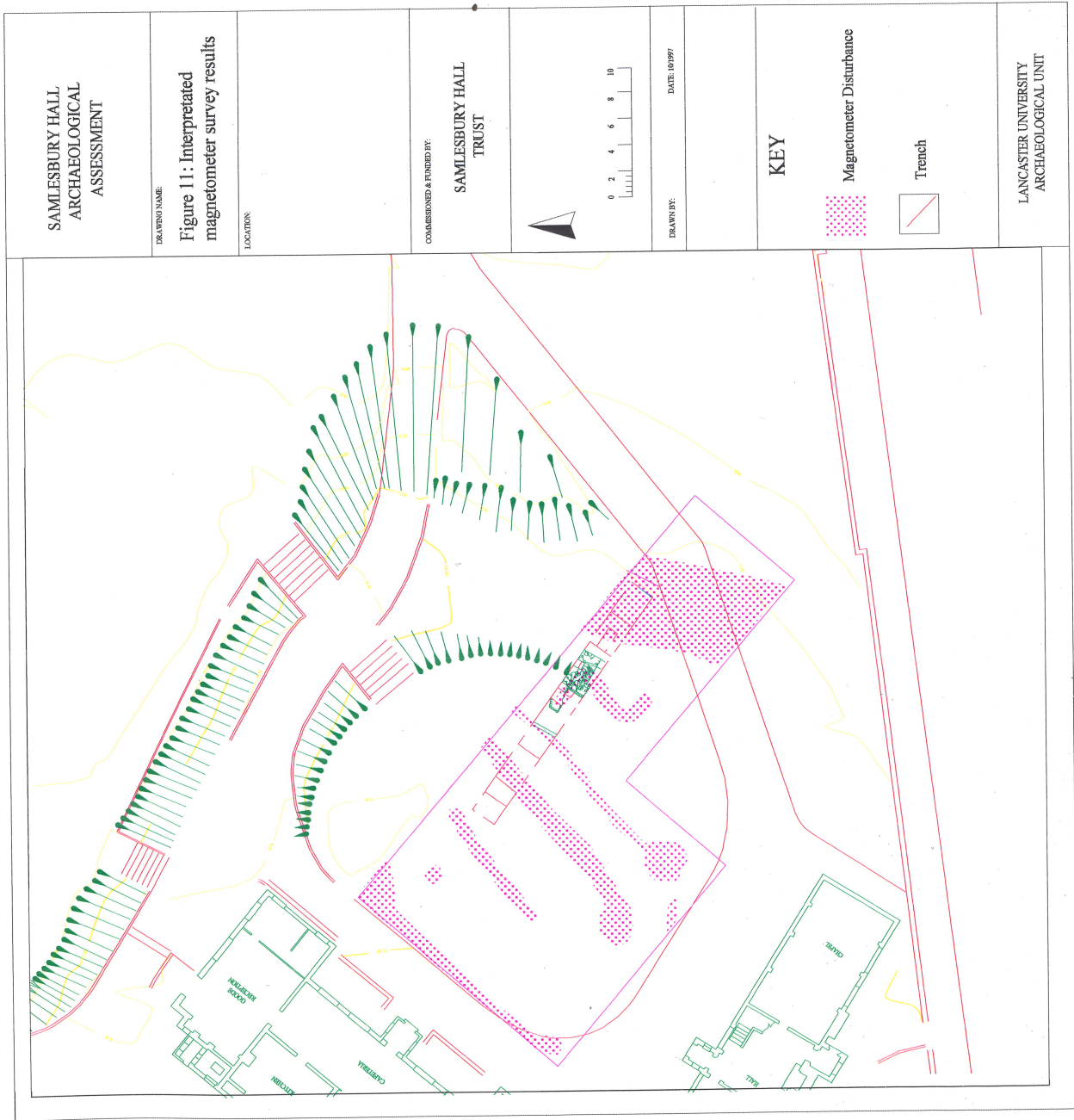


Figure 11: Interpreted Magnetometer Survey Results

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT

DRAWING NAME:

Figure 12: Interpreted
resistivity survey results

LOCATION:

COMMISSIONED & FUNDED BY:

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DRAWN BY:

DATE: 01/1997

KEY



Resistivity Disturbance



Trench

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY
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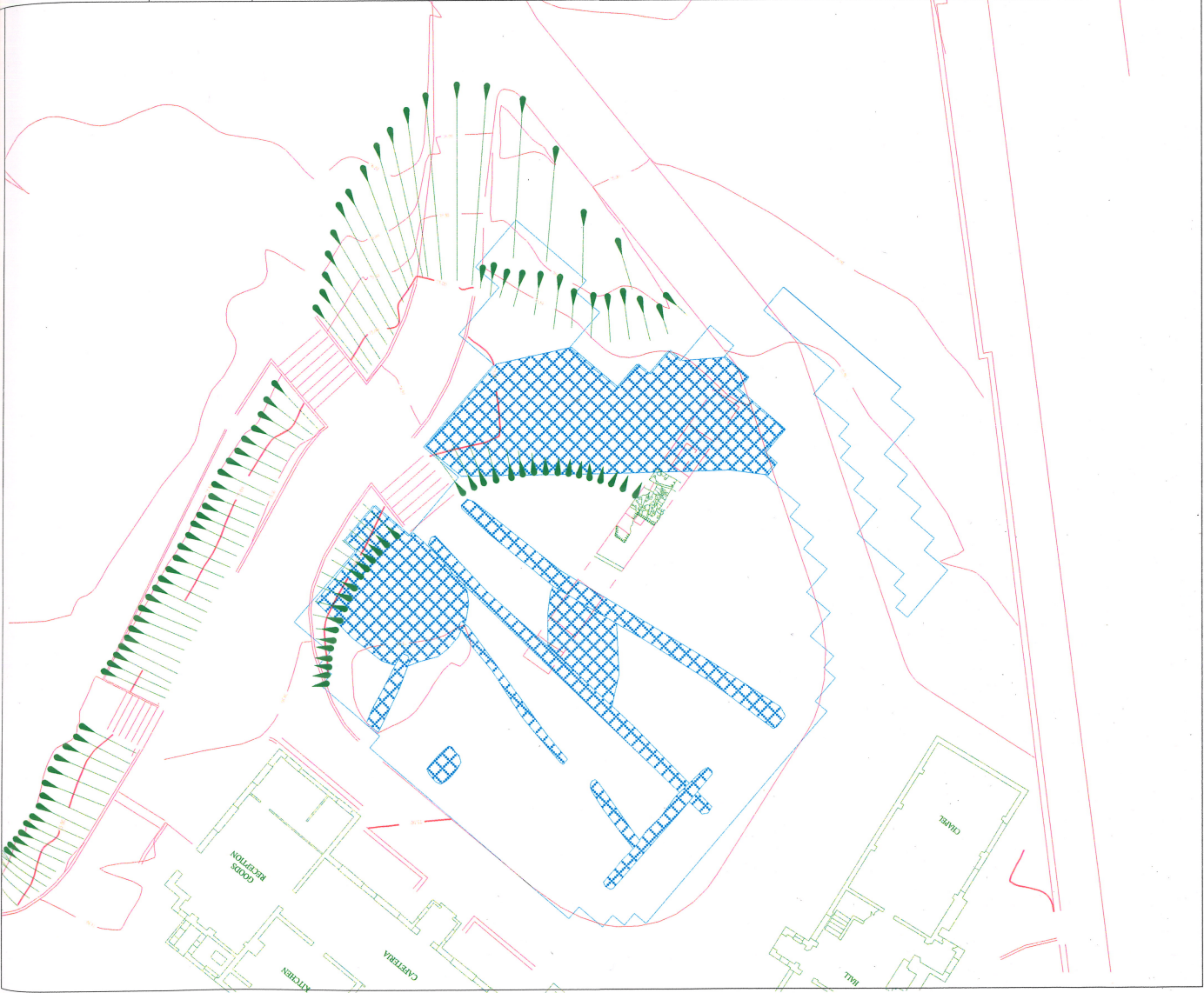


Figure 12: Interpreted Resistivity Survey Results

Trench 1 Section 1 South Facing

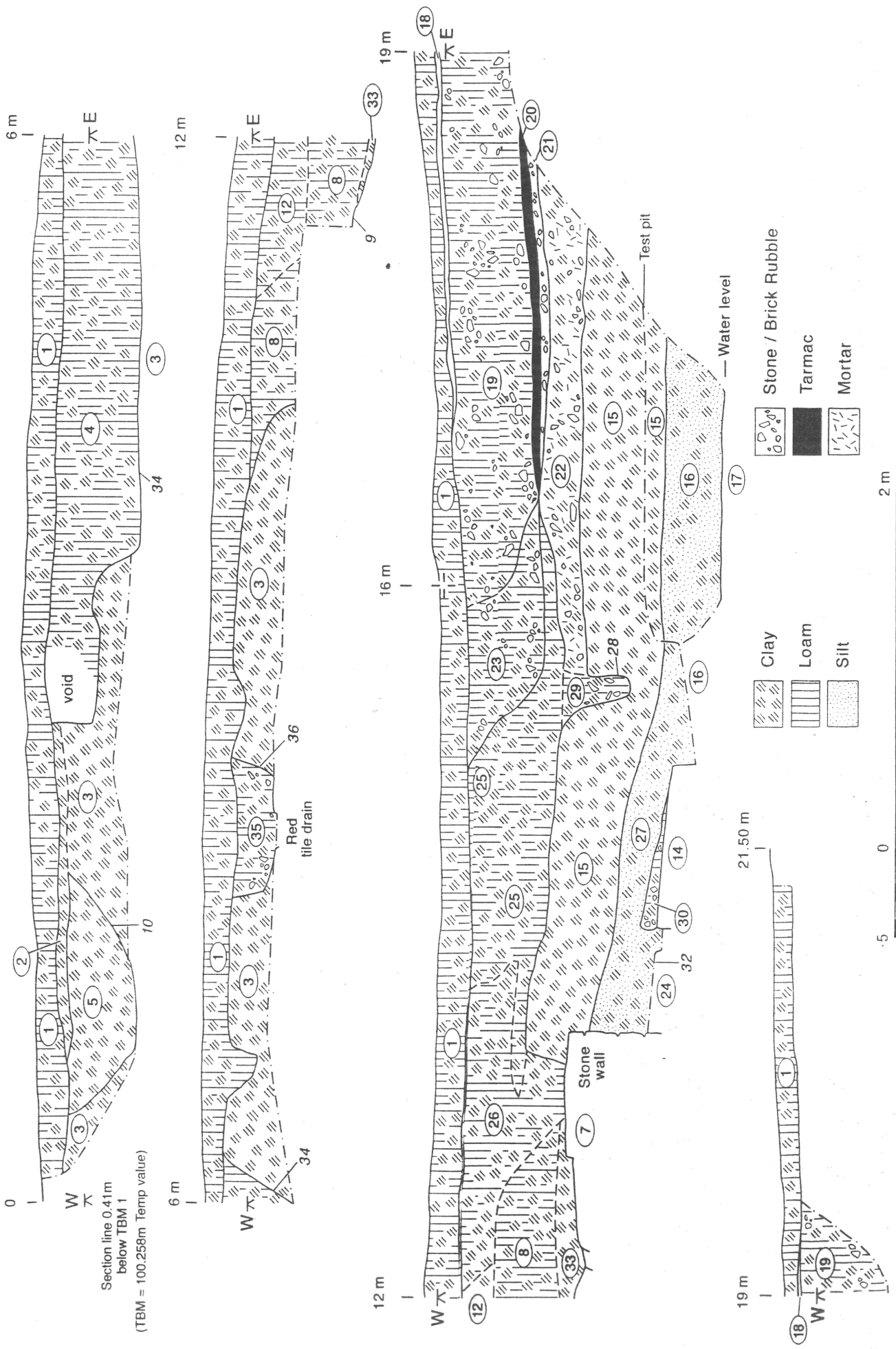


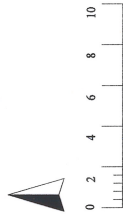
Figure 14: Trench section

SAMLESBURY HALL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT

DRAWING NAME:
Figure 15
location plan showing trial
inspection areas.

LOCATION:

COMMISSIONED & FUNDED BY:
SAMLESBURY HALL
TRUST



DRAWN BY:
DATE 10/997

KEY

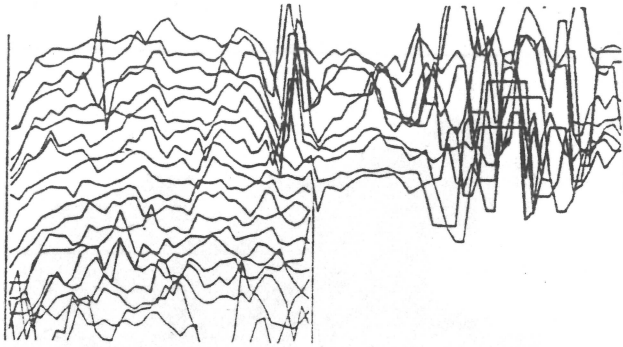
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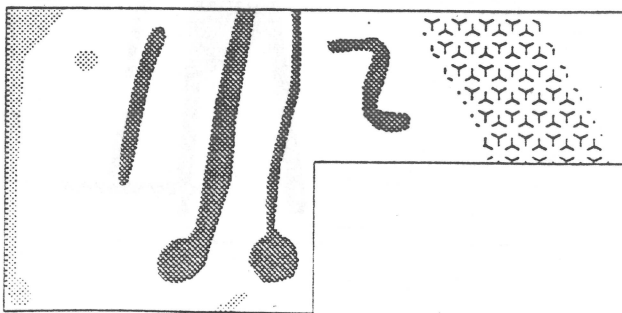
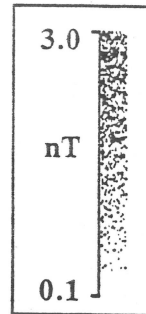
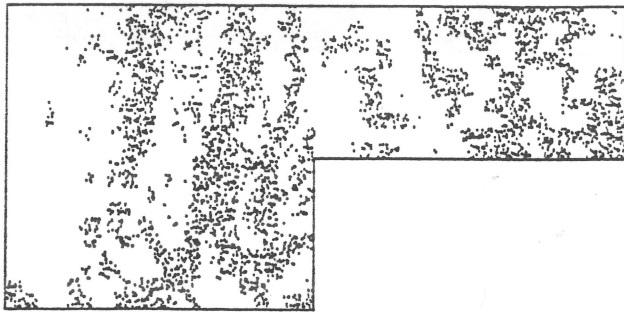
Fig 15 Samlesbury Hall, showing trial inspection areas




SAMLESBURY HALL

Gradiometer Data



20 nT



-  Moat
-  ?Archaeology
-  Ferrous

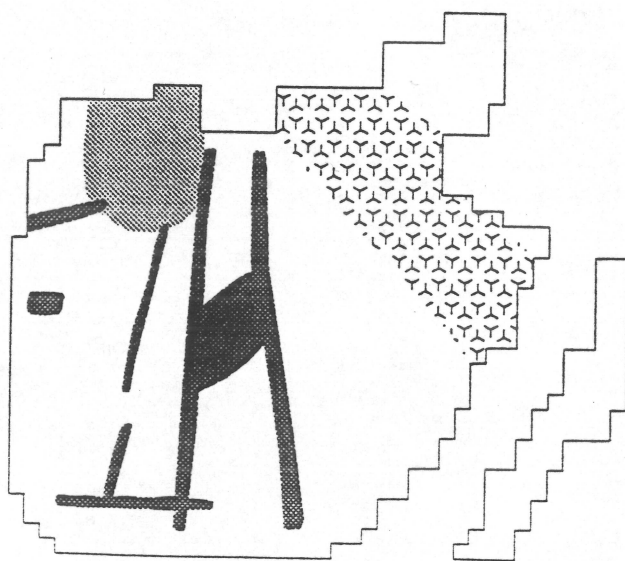
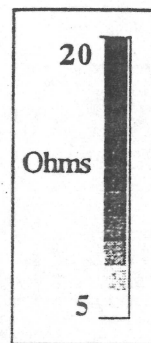
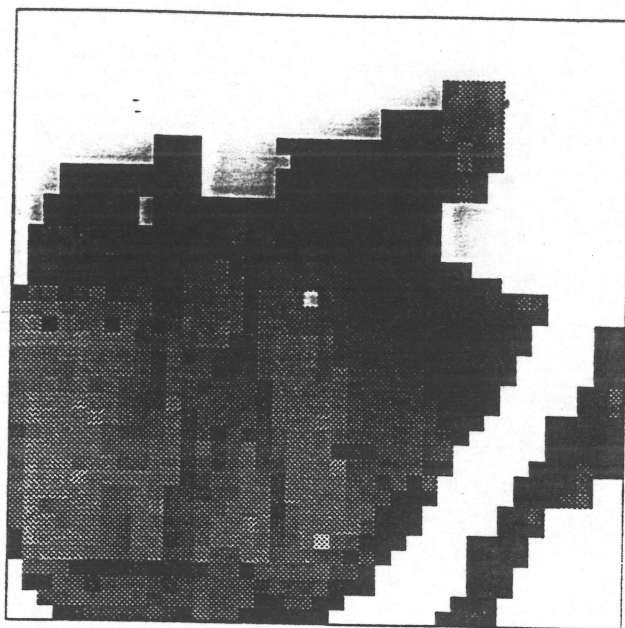





0 m 20

Fig 17: Gradiometer data

SAMLESBURY HALL

Resistance Data



-  Moat
-  High Resistance
?Path/Wall
-  High Resistance
?Natural

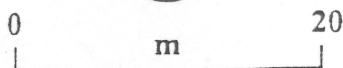


Fig 18: Resistance data