

## EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 13th AND 14th, 1894.

THE first meeting and excursion for 1894 of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society was held on Wednesday and Thursday, June 13th and 14th, when part of the Furness district between Cark, Lake Side, Windermere, and Kirkby was visited. The members and their friends met at Ulverston shortly after noon on Wednesday and proceeded to Cark. Amongst those present were the President, Chancellor Ferguson, Carlisle; Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., Yewfield Castle; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Mr. S. S. Lord, Barrow; Mr. J. H. Braithwaite, Kendal; Mr. Pollitt, Kendal; Mr. John Robinson, C.E., London; Rev. R. G. S. Green, Croglin Rectory; Miss Lucy Beevor, Carlisle; Dr. and Mrs. Beardsley, Grange; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; Mr. S. Marshall, Skelwith Fold; Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson, Sedbergh; Rev. W. Lowthian, Troutbeck; Rev. G. M. Townley, Grange; Mr. T. Machell, Whitehaven; Rev. L. R. Ayre, Ulverston; Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrison, Newby Bridge; Rev. B. Barnett, Preston Patrick; Miss Ullock and friend; Mr. T. Wilson, (hon. secretary) Kendal; Mr. J. H. Nicholson and party, Wilmslow, Cheshire; Mr. G. Watson, Penrith; Mr. Warden, Sedbergh; Mr. J. W. Weston, Enyeat, Endmoor; Rev. T. Ellwood, Torver, and Mr. W. O. Roper, Lancaster. Subsequently the party was augmented by Col. Hill, Mr. C. J. and the Hon. Mrs. Cropper, Miss Cropper, Mrs. Benson, Hyning; Mrs. Jacob Wakefield, Mrs. Weston, Mr. H. and Miss Alice Jones, Mr. Little and party, Chapel Ridding; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Argles, Mrs. and Miss Poynting, Arnside; and the Rev. W. Summers, Cartmel Fell.

On the arrival of the party at Cark Hall, Mr. W. O. Roper made the following remarks

## ON THE DESCENT OF THE CARK HALL ESTATES.

Our earliest knowledge of the Cark Hall Estate is in the year 1582, when it belonged to Thomas Pickering, who settled Cark Estate on the marriage of his daughter with Robert Curwen, cup bearer to Queen Elizabeth.

Robert

Robert Curwen died in 1649, leaving Cark Estate to his nephew Robert Rawlinson.

Robert Rawlinson, barrister-at-law, was a J.P. for the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and an active magistrate in persecuting the members of the Society of Friends. George Fox relates that in 1663 he was brought before the magistrates at Holker Hall, where he says "was one Rawlinson, a Justice, and one called Sir George Middleton and many more that I did not know, besides old Justice Preston who lived there." After an altercation with Sir George Middleton, the oaths of allegiance and supremacy were tendered to Fox, who refused to take them, and he was therefore bound over to appear at the Sessions at Lancaster. Fox duly appeared, and amongst the magistrates, he says, was "old Rawlinson, the lawyer, who gave the charge, and was very sharp against truth and Friends." Fox offended Mr. Rawlinson by not removing his hat on coming into the Court, and entered into a lengthy argument on his reasons for refusing to take the oaths. In the end Fox was committed to prison, where he remained in close confinement more than two years. Robert Rawlinson died in 1665 leaving a son, Curwen Rawlinson, and several other children.

Curwen Rawlinson married in 1677 the daughter of Nicholas Monk, Bishop of Hereford, and niece of General Monk, created Duke of Albemarle by Charles II. Curwen Rawlinson was M.P. for Lancaster, and died in 1689, having devised all his lands to his elder son Monk Rawlinson, who only survived his father about five years. On his death the estates passed to his brother Christopher Rawlinson, who erected a marble monument in the east wall of the south transept of Cartmel Church in memory of his grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, and brother. The epitaph on this monument describes Robert Rawlinson as "that most learned and honest counsellor-at-law . . . whose great integrity joined with a profound knowledge of ye Law made him esteemed and admired by all yt knew him . . . (he was) a great sufferer for his loyalty to King Charles II. . . . he lived beloved of all and so he dyed lamented. . . . he married ye prudent Jane Wilson (of Heversham) by whom he left Curwen Rawlinson (who) was a most accomplished and ingenious gentleman and a true Patriot so succeeded his father in ye service and love of his country and dyed in it in 1689 . . . Next R. R. lyeth ye remains of ye truly pious and religious Elizabeth Rawlinson wife of Curwen Rawlinson Daughter and coheir of ye loyall Dr Nichollas Monk, Lord Bishop of Hereford (a great assistant in ye Restoration to his brother ye most noble George Monk Duke of Albemarle" . . . .) She was a most dutyfull Daughter of ye Church of England as well as of a Prelate of it . . . .

Christopher Rawlinson, who erected this monument, claimed through his mother to be the last of the Plantagenets by the mother's side. He was skilled in Saxon and Northern literature, and he published a beautiful edition of King Alfred's Saxon Translation of Boethius. He was a great collector of manuscripts, particularly such as related to the history of Lancashire and Westmorland. He died in 1733 aged 55, having previously ordered his under coffin to be made of heart of oak and to be covered with red leather. At the north end of the north transept of the Abbey Church of St. Albans is a white marble sarcophagus, with a figure of History and an epitaph in memory of Christopher Rawlinson. As he died intestate the estates reverted to the descendants of his aunts, Ann and Catherine, the sisters of his father Curwen Rawlinson, and remained undivided until 1860 when, at the request of Henry Wm. Askew, who had succeeded to a moiety and with the approval of the joint heirs, they were divided under the Enclosure Commissioners who awarded to

Henry

Henry Wm. Askew one moiety—1001 a. 2 r. 18 p.

Henry Fletcher Rigge— $\frac{2}{3}$  of one moiety—656 a. including Cark Hall and Hampsfield Hall.

Trustees of S. R. Moore— $\frac{1}{3}$  of one moiety—318 a.\*

The building itself will repay examination. The front, in which stands the door, may have been built by Christopher Rawlinson, the other side having been erected half a century earlier.

The arms over the door are those of Christopher Rawlinson.—viz.

Quarterly, First and fourth—Gu. 2 bars gemelles between 3 escallops arg. for Rawlinson.

Second—Arg. fretté gu. a chief az. for Curwen.

Third—Gu. a chevron between 3 lions' heads, erased arg. for Monk.

Crest—a shelldrake proper, in its beak an escallop arg.

Cartmel Church was the next place to be visited, and here Mr. W. O. Roper read the following notes:—

#### CARTMEL CHURCH.

A church so imposing as that of Cartmel tells to a great extent its own history, but in trespassing upon your time by drawing attention to its principal features, I may perhaps be allowed to supplement the tale which the architectural details of the building tell by a few pieces of documentary evidence. Camden relates that the land of Cartmel with all the Britons in it was granted by Ecgrith, King of Northumbria, to Saint Cuthbert late in the seventh century. And from various deeds of gift to the neighbouring Abbey of Furness being attested in the middle of the 12th century by Parsons of Cartmel, we may conclude there was a church at Cartmel before the foundation of the Priory in 1188. In that year King John, then Earl of Moreton, granted to William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, lands in Cartmel for the purpose of endowing a House of Religion, and accordingly the Earl of Pembroke founded at Cartmel a Priory of Canons Regular of the Order of Saint Augustine, endowing the Priory with all his lands in Cartmel. The Earl directed that the house should be free and released from subjection to any other house and that it should never be made an abbey. This house—continues the foundation charter—have I founded for the increase of holy religion, giving and conceding to it every kind of liberty that the mouth can utter or the heart of man conceive; whosoever therefore shall cause loss or injury to the said house or its immunities may he incur the curse of God and of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of all the other Saints of God, besides my particular malediction.

The history of the Priory follows the usual course—gifts of land flowed in—the town of Kilross in Ireland, the land of Humphreyhead, rights of fishing in the Kent. Indulgences were granted to all who should relieve with their goods the building of the church at Cartmel, and in 1233 Gregory IX. issued a bull “to his beloved children the Prior of St. Mary of Karmel and his brethren present and future professing the religious life for ever,” stating that having taken the

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\* A fuller account of the descent, with wills and other illustrative documents, is given in the *Annales Caermolenses*, pp. 433-639.

Church of the Holy Mother of God the Virgin Mary of Karmel under Papal protection that church should enjoy certain immunities. After ordaining that the Order of St. Augustine should be observed there he confirmed to the Priory its various possessions and granted licence to perform during a general interdict religious service provided it was done in a low voice without ringing of bells, those excommunicated and interdicted being excluded and the doors closed. Power was conferred to prohibit the building of any chapel or oratory within the limits of the parish, and any contravening the provisions of that bull were threatened with the terrors of excommunication.

In 1322 the Scots, in one of their numerous raids into the North of England, marched forward unto Cartmel and, according to the Chronicler, "burnt and spoiled all the countrie about except a priorie of blacke chanons which stood there."

More lands and privileges flowed in upon the priory, but with the fifteenth century the donations almost ceased.

In the visitation of monasteries by Norroy in 1530 the arms of the priory are given as: Per pale or and vert, a lion rampant gules.

When the Act passed confiscating to the Crown all the religious houses whose yearly revenue was less than £200, the prior and canons petitioned for a new survey on the ground that a previous valuation varying from £89 to £124 was below the proper sum. Accordingly commissioners were sent down and the prior and canons shewed their possessions to be worth £212 by the year. This income was chiefly derived from rents of land, tithes, and oblations "at the Relyke of the Holy Crosse" preserved in the Priory Church.

In hunting through some old papers at the Record Office some years ago I came across a list of the canons and their servants at the time of this survey: The prior, Richard Preston, was 41 years old, the sub-prior, James Eskrigg, 36 years of age, and of the eight canons the oldest was 68 and the youngest 25 years. Then came two waiters, two woodleaders, two shepherds and one hunter, a brewer, a baker, a barber, a cook, a scullion, a butler of the fraternity, a keeper of the wood, a miller, a fisher, a maltmaker and four other servants, with eight hinds of husbandry.\*

The muniments of the priory with the plate and jewels were placed in the "coffer remaining in the treasury of the said house, the same coffer fast locked with three locks and the locks sealed, the one key thereof remaining with the Abbot there and the other two keys remaining with the said Commissioners." The rest of the effects of the priory were left in the custody of the prior who was compelled to sign a document containing provisions as to the management of the estates, the custody of the plate, and the receiving of rents and tithes, which practically deprived him of any authority in his priory.

Then the hand of the destroyer was laid upon the priory and the lead was being torn off the roof of the church when the parishioners interposed with the objection that the church was a parish church and should be left to them as such. The commissioners wrote up to London for advice on three questions:

Item for ye Church of Cartmell being the Priorie and alsoe Parish Church—whether to stand unplucked downe or not?

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\* For details see the account of Cartmel Church in "The Churches, Castles, and Ancient Halls of North Lancashire," page 57.

Answer :

Answer : Ordered by Mr. Chancellor of the Duchie to stand still.

Itm for a suit of Coopis claymed by ye inhabitants of Cartmell to belonge to ye Church therof ye giuft of oon Briggs?

Answer : Ordered that the Parochians have them styll.

Itm for a Chales a Mass Book a Vestymnt with other thynges necessarie for a Parish Church claymed by saide Parochians to be customablie found by ye Parson of saide Church?

No answer.

For eighty years the church remained almost roofless, but in 1618 Mr. George Preston, of Holker, repaired the church, and according to the inscription to his memory in the south aisle of the chancel, "he beautified it within very decently with fretted plaister work, adorned the chancell with curious carved wood worke and placed therein a pair of organs of great value."

In 1623 it was ordered that "the bodystead of the church bee decently formed," and in 1626 the present porch was erected and a wall built enclosing the churchyard. Down to the nineteenth century the fine appearance which the interior of the church now presents was marred by a gallery erected across the top of the screen, in which was placed in 1780 a large barrel organ. Across the north transept was another gallery which extended under the first arch of the north aisle of the nave. The pulpit stood against the south-west pillar of the crossing and beside it was a large pew with a canopy belonging to the Biglands of Bigland. The chancel walls were covered with plaster, the triforium had been filled up, and the roofs were of fretted plaster work. The pillars were whitewashed, and the whole church looked bare and glaring.

In 1830 the floor of the church was re-laid, in 1849 and 1850 the plaster ceilings were removed and the whitewash scraped off the pillars. The work of restoration was carried on, the galleries cleared away, the triforium opened, and in 1867 the whole was completed.

The exterior, from the length of the choir and the peculiar position of the tower, presents a striking appearance. The building bears marks of adaptation to the various styles of architecture, the elevation of the transepts shewing distinctly the earlier and perhaps ruder form of the original structure, and the windows in particular indicating the changes which have been made at various times. In the north transept are some of the original windows, all with one exception now blocked up. The east window is, of course, much later. The windows in the south aisle of the chancel known as the Town choir are beautiful specimens of the decorated period, and those in the transepts, nave, and Pyper choir are perpendicular. The principal feature in the exterior is the manner in which the upper part of the tower is placed on the lower, a square placed on a square diagonally to its base.

The interior is lofty. The pillars supporting the tower are Norman (the square abacus being used in the capitals) with pointed arches.

The choir is divided from the aisles by massive round arches, which on the sides fronting the choir are richly carved. Between these arches and the east window there has been on each side a lancet window, but both have been filled up with masonry, that on the south side having been partially re-opened to admit the Harrington tomb. Originally, therefore, the choir projected beyond the side aisles.

The triforium arcade, which consists of 22 arches on each side springing from  
shafts

shafts having the square abacus, has probably crossed the east end between the original lancet windows, traces of which can be seen on the external wall.

The monks' seats are of the perpendicular period, and under the seats—26 in number—are the usual curious devices, including:

South Side.	North Side.
The Trinity (3 faces.)	A lamb at an altar.
A Pelican in her piety.	A hedgehog.
A mermaid with comb and mirror.	Three dogs chasing a hare.
A man standing on a dragon.	An elephant and castle.

The canopies are part of the restoration of the 17th century by George Preston, of Holker, whose arms—arg. 2 bars and a canton gu., the last charged with a cinquefoil or, a crescent for difference,—appear on the south side of the gates into the choir. The stalls are elaborately carved with emblems of our Saviour's passion—the crown of thorns, the sponge filled with vinegar, the hammer and nails, the vesture and the dice, the ear which Peter cut off and the sword he used.

A little stained glass still remains in the east window and much more existed at the commencement of the present century. The old glass, or a considerable part of it, is still preserved in the east window of Bowness Church.

The Parish or Town choir is on the south side of the chancel. The windows are good specimens of early decorated work: their form is somewhat uncommon, for although they contain the usual geometrical figures, their arrangement is peculiar. The mouldings are exceedingly plain and of one order only. In the east window is some stained glass in which may be read the names of several of the descendants of King David. On the north side are two sedilia, the canopies of which are formed of a block of red sandstone.

To the north is the Pyper choir, which still retains its groined roof. The windows here are perpendicular. A flight of six steps leads into the vestry, built in 1678 by a legacy left by William Robinson.

The windows of the transepts present a variety of styles. In the south end are two perpendicular windows, and in the north end a perpendicular above two lancets. The latter are now blocked, but in one of them has been inserted a curious round arch with numerous mouldings.

In the south-east corner of the south transept is a staircase (similar to that in north-west corner of north transept) leading to the roof and communicating with the triforium.

The nave is extremely plain, with windows of the perpendicular period. That at the west end formerly contained effigies of two knights—one bearing the arms of the founder, the other argent frettee sable.

In the ceiling of the crossing are four shields bearing

1. The arms of the founder.
2. The arms of Preston of Holker.
3. The arms of the Province of York.
4. The arms of the Diocese of Carlisle.

The chandelier in the centre was the gift of Margaret Marshall, of Aynsome, in 1734.

The interior of the lower part of the tower shews that from the centre point of each side of the lower, and perhaps earlier, tower, the canons raised four pointed arches,

arches, and on these arches built their upper tower. The bells are four in number, two cast in 1661, one in 1726, and one in 1729.

The monuments are numerous, but few of them are of earlier date than the middle of the 17th century. The principal one is that known as the Harrington monument. On a base of masonry carved with quatrefoils are the recumbent figures of a knight and his lady, the arms on the heater shaped shield of the former being a fret of five points. The shafts rising from the base and supporting the canopy are carved with curious figures. At the foot of the eastern shaft on the north side is a figure of John the Baptist holding in his hands an *Agnus Dei*. Above is a group shewing Mary anointing the feet of our Lord and wiping them with her hair. On the western shaft is a figure holding a long cross, possibly St. Gregory, and behind him is a figure, perhaps of St. Alphege. Above is a representation of the scene when the men who held our Lord blindfolded him and struck him, saying "Prophesy who is it that smote thee." The centre shaft bears three shields, on the uppermost is the fret, as on the knight's shield, and on one of the lower ones the Dacre escallops were formerly painted. At the apex of the arch on each side is a figure being drawn up in a sheet by angels—representing the passage of the soul to heaven. At the foot of the eastern shaft on the south side is St. Catherine with her wheel, and above her the Crucifixion. On the western shaft are figures, perhaps of St. Margaret and St. Peter, and an angel with a large trumpet. Above, again, Christ being scourged by the Roman soldiers. Above the cross beam (which bears oak leaves and acorns) are various curious figures, and round the base are carved monks in various postures. Who the figures under the canopy represent it is difficult to say. The canons would hardly have suffered the monument to mutilate their sedilia, and as there is no mention of it in the church books it seems probable that it was placed in its present position between the dissolution of monasteries in 1537 and 1597 when the records of the twenty-fourth commence. Further, considering the marks of dislocation which the canopy bears and the few remains of bones found inside the base on being opened in 1832, the monument may have been moved from some distance at or after the dissolution. It may have stood in some other part of the priory, but there are suggestions that it came from Furness, from Gleaston Castle, or from Hornby Priory. The distance of these places is a strong objection to such suggestions, and it seems most probable that the monument was moved from some other part of the priory. Then again there is a difference in style between the effigies and the canopy. Further, if the painted shield of arms of Dacre is to be relied upon the canopy may have been part of a monument to Sir Thomas Harrington of Hornby Castle, who married Elizabeth Dacre, and who died from wounds received at Wakefield, or to his son John, killed at the same battle. The effigy of the knight, however, shews him in armour of an earlier date than the Battle of Wakefield.

In the chancel is a slab of grey marble inscribed with a cross and inscription to the memory of William de Walton, Prior of Cartmel. Close to is a stone on which a small cross is carved, and southwards is a stone which bore the inscription: "Hic jacet Wills Br.....quondam P'or."

In the Town choir is the recumbent figure of a canon holding a chalice in his hands. Here also are the monuments of the Prestons and the Lowthers of Holker. There are also stones to the memory of the Barrow, Michaelson, and Koper families. Under the organ is an inscription to the "memory of Agnes Brown, died

died 1795—by adverse storms she suffered much but by the protecting hand of Cavendish she surmounted many evils.”

The only other ancient monuments are in the south aisle—one to members of the Rawlinson Family, and referred to in the Notes on Cark Hall, the other bearing the following inscription:—

1600

Here Before lyeth interred  
 Etheldred Thornburgh corps in dust  
 In lyfe at death still fyrmely trust  
 On God to rest hir steadfast trust  
 Hir father Iustice Carus was  
 Hir mother Katherine his wiffe  
 Hir husband William Thornburgh was  
 Whylst here she ledd this mortail lyff  
 The thyrde of Martche a year of Grace  
 One thousand fye hundred nynie six  
 Hir sowle departed this earthly plase  
 Of Aage nighe fortie yeares a six  
 To whose sweet soule heavenlye dweling  
 Our Saviour grant everlasting.

The entry in the Register states that “Mistress Thornburghe wife of Wm. Esquier” was buried on the nineteenth of February 1596, or nearly a fortnight earlier than the date of death recorded in the tablet. Probably as the tablet was not erected until 1600 the date given in the Register is more accurate.

In the vestry are preserved the registers, the church books, and a valuable library of nearly 300 volumes, including copies of Virgil, printed 1509, Bacon's Works, printed 1522, and Spencer's “Faery Queen,” printed 1596. These books were bequeathed by Thomas Preston, of Holker, in 1692.

The church books commence in 1597, and are most complete. The registers commence in 1559 and are uninterrupted to the present time, except from 1585 to 1592, and from 1649 to 1652.

An inopportune telegram at this stage called Mr. Roper away, much to the regret of the whole party, and the President took up the duties of guide.

Leaving Cartmel and the instructive guidance of Mr. Roper behind, Hampsfell was kept in view and very shortly the President had an opportunity of describing Hampsfield Hall. As it is described in the title deeds in 1636 as new, the President said they might take it as having been built in the early part of the 17th century. It belonged originally to the Thornburgh family, and was sold in 1636 to Robert Curwen, and thenceforward its owners were the same as those of Cark Hall. The almost circular chimneys are a feature of the district, and inside is an old fireplace still in use, with a charming cosy



cosy ingle nook bearing initials W.I.T., 1687. Much of its attractiveness has been removed by an alteration of the old mullioned windows. The hall stands close to the old road across the fell to Grange. A large artificial mound, behind the house, supposed by some to have been an ancient British dwelling place, is now said to be merely a heap of quarry rubbish.\* From this point the drive was very beautiful, an especially lovely view being obtained from the How Top, and the road proceeded through a rough irregular country, passing by

## BUCK CRAGG,

where Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, was born in 1703,— a little house crouching in under a hill. Here his father, a preaching school-master, and vicar of Staveley, lived for 49 years. From this country parson was descended a famous posterity, including three Bishops, a Governor-General of India, and a Lord Chancellor.† A further continuation of the journey brought the party to the

## FRIENDS' MEETING AT THE "HEIGHT,"

an interesting building, situated by the wayside. Chancellor Ferguson briefly gave its story. This building—in a country sacred to the memory of George Fox—had been erected either by the renowned founder of the Society of Friends, or by the lady who afterwards became his wife, and it was the second earliest ever built for the Society, Swarthmoor being of course the first.‡ It is entered from

\* See these *Transactions*, vol. II., p. xv., for a previous visit of the Society to Hampsfield Hall.

† See W. Jackson, F.S.A., on *The Laws of Buck Crag*. These *Transactions*, vol. II., p. 264.

‡ This statement was made on the authority of the late Mr. W. Jackson, see these *Transactions*, vol. II., p. xvi., but the following correction has been sent to the Editor:

Burtonleigh, Kenyon, near Manchester,

29/6/94.

I write on behalf of my husband, T. R. Newbold, about the respective dates of the old Friends' Meeting Houses at Height in Cartmel and Swarthmoor; that at Swarthmoor being the younger of the two. It bears date 1688, but Margaret Fox records that the meetings were held at Swarth Hall (Swarthmoor Hall) until the year 1690, so the date 1688 probably represents the actual (Ex dono) or gift of George Fox. The necessary alterations would account for the difference of dates, and no doubt the regular meetings were not transferred till 1690. The meetings of Friends appear to have been held at various places in the district of Cartmel prior to the establishment of a Meeting House at Height, as minutes exist recording meetings held at Allithwaite, Haverthwaite, Powbank, and Cartmel  
the

the road by an ivy-mantled stone porchway, over which is placed the inscription "Leonard Newton, 1677." The building is perfectly plain and unpretending, whitewashed inside, and with benches of plain unpolished oak, and a simple raised portion for the elders, no "pulpit, drum ecclesiastick" for the itinerant preachers, who when they came to preach were lodged in a room above. "Inaudible and noiseless time" has worked few changes, and still, though rarely, do the successors of those old Puritans worship in their old "meeting" placed high on the hills. The next and in some ways the most interesting of all the places visited was

#### HODGE HILL,

which, Mr. H. S. Cowper explained, was a fine type of the old Westmorland statesmen's dwellings. It is still kept up in its ancient form by the tenant, Mr. Taylor. It formerly belonged to a certain Philipson, alderman and tanner, who lies buried in Kendal Parish Church, but whether of the Crook or Calgarth Philipsons is unknown. It is now the property of Mr. Birkett, of Birkett Houses. Among the curiosities, attention was directed to a cradle of Christopher Philipson, 1663, a fine old oak kitchen table, a pillion, and the dog gates at the foot of the stairs to keep down the dogs that wandered about in the kitchen. Above the door is an interesting balcony with wooden balusters, giving the house a very picturesque appearance, a house that bears the marks of a happy youth and whose old age is beautiful and free.

#### CARTMEL FELL CHURCH

was the last place visited. Of its history little is known. In 1604 it was held by an old "malignant," whom, however, it seems that it

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Fell. The earliest of such minutes relates to a monthly meeting held at Newton; it is written in the quaint handwriting of that date and is not easily to be deciphered:—"The 14th of 5 Mo. 1668. att ye monthly meeting of men friends at Newton to consider of things relating to church affairs and for ye right ordering of all things according to truth and ye practise of our Brethern in other places." One of the earliest references I can find about Height is the following:—"Att our meeting at Swarthmore ye 12th day of ye 12th month 1678 it was agreed upon as followeth, etc." The first minute of any meeting held at Height that we have is found in some loose minutes:—"Att our meeting at Height ye 26th day of ye 7th month 1682, etc," the first minute of which meeting refers to a previous meeting held there, 10th of 3rd month 1681. On a stone over the entrance to the Meeting House are the initials L. N. Anno Domini 1677, Lawrence Newton having by will, dated 19th of August, 1676, devised certain messuages, &c., for maintenance of poor Quakers, members of the three meetings of Cartmel, Swarthmoor, and Hawkshead, and other purposes.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH NEWBOLD.

was

was not worth while to eject. It is dedicated to St. Anthony, probably by the basket makers and charcoal burners who used the hazel trees grown largely there, St. Anthony being the patron saint of such industries. In the east window, which consists of five lights, there is a strange medley of fragmentary portions of coloured windows, which probably came originally from Cartmel Priory Church. Chancellor Ferguson and the late Rev. Thomas Lees have published an account of *The Ancient Glass and Wood Work at St. Anthony's Chapel, Cartmel Fell*, in the second volume of the Transactions of this Society.

After tea at Strawberry Bank, the route was continued over Gummers, or Gunners How, and the party drove to Lakeside Hotel for the night, passing Staveley Church, which it had been arranged to visit. Papers were laid before the Society as follows:—

The Homes of the Kirkbys of Kirkby in Furness. Mr. H. S. COWPER.  
A Grasmere Farmer's Sale Schedule in 1710. Mr. H. S. COWPER.  
More Local Notices from Privy Council Records. Mr. T. H. HODGSON.

A Tullie and Waugh Pedigree. Mr. H. WAGNER.

Local Chap Books. The PRESIDENT.

Kirkoswald, Find of Incense Cup and Beads. The PRESIDENT.

Touching for the King's Evil. Mr. H. BARNES, M.D.

Hardknott. Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY.

At the meeting held in the evening the officers were elected as follows:—

PATRONS:—The Right Hon. the Lord Muncaster, F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland; the Right Hon. the Lord Hothfield, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland.

PRESIDENT AND EDITOR:—The Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—W. B. Arnison, Esq., E. B. W. Balme, Esq., The Right Rev. the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, the Earl of Carlisle, James Cropper, Esq., J. F. Crosthwaite, Esq., F.S.A., H. F. Curwen, Esq., Robt. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., G. J. Johnson, Esq., Hon. W. Lowther, W. O. Roper, Esq., and H. P. Senhouse, Esq.

ELECTED MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—Rev. R. Bower, M.A., Carlisle; H. Barnes, M.D., Carlisle; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; H. Swainson Cowper, Esq., F.S.A., Hawkshead; J. F. Haswell, M.D.

M.D., Penrith; T. H. Hodgson, Esq., Newby Grange; Rev. Canon Mathews, M.A., Appleby; E. T. Tyson, Esq., Maryport; George Watson, Esq., Penrith; Rev. H. Whitehead, M.A., Lanercost; Robert J. Whitwell, Esq., Kendal; Rev. James Wilson, M.A., Dalston.

AUDITORS:—James G. Gandy, Esq., Heaves; Frank Wilson, Esq., Kendal.

TREASURER:—W. D. Crewdson, Esq., Helme Lodge, Kendal.

SECRETARY:—T. Wilson, Esq., Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

The next meeting was fixed for September to be in the Isle of Man.

The following new members were elected, viz:—Mr. J. Cowper, Penrith; Rev. D. Harrison, Cockermouth; Mr. W. G. Strickland, Dublin; Dr. Bowser, Musgrave Hall; Mr. Todd, Harraby; Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., Ambleside; Miss Amy Beevor, Carlisle; Rev. A. Wright, Gilsland; Miss A. F. Walker, Whitehaven; Mr. A. Satterthwaite, Lancaster; Mr. S. Marshall, Skelwith Fold; Mr. W. Rawlinson, Duddon Hall; and Rev. C. H. Lowry, Kirkby Ireleth.

Considerable delay took place in making a start on the second morning owing to a want of punctuality on the part of some members, and further time was lost at Haverthwaite Station in waiting for a train, which was expected to, but did not, bring additions to the party. The first stop was made at Colton Church, of which the vicar, the Rev. A. A. Williams, gave an account. Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., then took the party in charge, and under his guidance they walked and drove to the Stone Circle at Knapperthaw, the Stone Rings Camp near Burney, and the British Settlement on Heathwaite Fell.\* The wind on the fells was cold, and the members were pleased to descend into a warmer climate, and visit Kirkby Hall, which was described by Mr. Cowper. Time did not permit the proposed visit to Ashlack Hall, and the meeting practically ended at Kirkby Ireleth Church, which is close to Kirkby Station.

#### MONDAY TO FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24-28, 1894.

The second meeting and excursion for the year 1894 of the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Antiquarian Society was on a more extended scale than usual, and took the shape of a delightful excursion to the Isle

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\*Accounts of these will be found in *The Ancient Settlements, Cemeteries, and Earthworks of Furness*, by H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., printed in *Archæologia*, vol. liii., p. 389.

of Man. The party, numbering nearly fifty members of the Society and friends, left Barrow shortly before two o'clock on Monday, September 24th, and had a delightful passage across the Irish Sea in bright sunshine until nearing the Manx coast, when the voyagers began to recall the local legend that the magician Mannanin kept the island to himself by concealing it from the sea under a cloud of mist. The beautiful Bay of Douglas was much admired. The party was landed at the Victoria Pier at about a quarter to six. They were met and cordially welcomed by his Honour Deemster Gill, Mr. P. M. C. Kermode, F.S.A., honorary secretary to the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the Rev. S. A. P. Kermode, vicar of Kirk Onchan, and others interested in archæological and antiquarian studies. The visitors included the following:—Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., president; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Mr. James P. Watson, Appleby; Miss Noble and party, Penrith; Mr. G. H. Nelson, Kendal; Mr. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A., Coniston; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., and Mrs. Calverley, Aspatria; Mr. W. H. R. Kerry, Windermere; Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Workington; Mr. J. H. Nicholson, Wilmslow; Rev. B. Barnett, Preston Patrick; Miss Gibson, Whelprigg; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Sedbergh; Miss Bowstead, Sedbergh; Rev. R. S. G. and Miss Green, Croglin; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Kendal; Mr. A. Satterthwaite, Lancaster; Mr. E. T. Tyson, Maryport; Mr. W. G. M. Townley, Grange-over-Sands; Dr. and Mrs. Little, Maryport; Miss Platt, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. E. H. Banks, Highmoor, Wigton; Mr. T. H. Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. James Harrison, Newby Bridge; Mr. George Watson, Penrith; Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Wrigley, Seascale; Mr. Pollitt, Kendal; Mr. T. Wilson (hon. secretary) and Miss Wilson, Aynam Lodge, Kendal, and others.

The Society's headquarters in the island were at the Castle Mona Hotel, an imposing building which stands in the centre of the crescent of Douglas Bay, and was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Athole, "Lords of Man," by whom it was built at a cost of £40,000. After dinner a meeting was held, the President, Chancellor Ferguson, occupying the chair. Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A., read an interesting paper on "Manx Names in Cumbria," which will appear in the Transactions.

A brief discussion took place upon the subject of Mr. Collingwood's paper. The President then gave a description of a figure, which had recently been found in or near Old Carlisle, which he believed to be modern.

The following new members (16) were elected:—Mr. R. G. Graham,  
Beanlands

Beanlands Park, Irthington; the Rev. Samuel Barber, West Newton; Miss Catherine D. Holt, Windermere; Mr. W. W. R. Binning, Carlisle; Mr. Wm. H. R. Kerry, Wheatlands, Windermere; Dr. Mason, Windermere; the Rev. E. P. Kimbley, Staveley Vicarage, Leeds; Miss H. M. Donald, Stanwix; Professor Pelham, Brasenose College, Oxford; Mr. Samuel Taylor, Haverthwaite; Mrs. Frederick Brock-Hollinshead, Crosby Ravensworth; Mr. J. R. Marshall, Keswick; Rev. A. J. Heelis, Borrowdale, Keswick; the Rev. George Rubie, Cartmel; Miss Twentyman, Wigton; and Dr. Manning, Kendal.

The party was early astir on Tuesday morning (the 25th Sept.), and the weather being bright and fine the bay and its surroundings were seen to great advantage. The day's work lay in the southern district of the island, and extended as far as Port St. Mary. The first halt was made at Oatlands in Santon parish to view a stone circle, with cup and ring markings. By an unlucky accident only the first carriage, in which were the guides for the day, Mr. Deemster Gill and Mr. P. M. C. Kermode, got to the right place, the second carriage having taken a wrong turn of the road and led all the rest astray. A re-union was effected at Ballasala where the puzzling ruins of Rushen Abbey were inspected: they are so lumbered up with a modern hotel, stables, coach and cart sheds, a joiners' shop and garden walls as to be unintelligible without a good guide or a good plan, but neither was forthcoming. The tower which puzzles many people seems to have been the Abbot's culver-house or pigeon-house. The next halt was made at Malew church, where the party was received by the vicar, the Rev. S. H. Gill, and under his guidance and that of Mr. P. M. C. Kermode they made their first acquaintance with the Manx crosses, and saw the familiar representation of Sigurd toasting the dragon's heart from the Saga of "Sigurd Pafni's Bane." The Malew pre-Reformation chalice, assigned by experts to c. 1525, was also exhibited.

At Rushen Castle, Castletown, the Society was received by Sir James Gell, the Attorney-General of the island, who, with the assistance of Mr. Keene, the superintendent of the Castle, courteously showed the visitors round the old fortress. Chancellor Ferguson pointed out that the Castle, as it at present exists, was of the Edwardian type of concentric castles, as distinguished from the solid square keep of earlier ages. It appeared, however, that an earlier fortress of smaller size had been in existence. The great thickness of the walls and the strength and solidity of the Castle and its defences were features that attracted notice. The vault under the eastern wall, opened in Governor Loch's time, and the sluice for flooding the moat were examined, as also the apartments formerly occupied by the

the Lords of Man, and the cell erroneously thought to have been the place where the Countess of Derby was imprisoned. Actually she was only living under surveillance in a house within the Castle walls. In the room used as a museum there were several interesting objects, including a bog-oak canoe from Santon, some querns, a cinerary urn, a Roman altar (at once identified by the Cumbrians as having been brought from Maryport)\* and a number of plaster casts of Manx crosses. The castle clock, presented by Queen Elizabeth in 1597, was viewed with interest. At the close of the inspection of the Castle, a vote of thanks was cordially passed, on the motion of Chancellor Ferguson, to the Attorney-General and Mr. Keene for their kindness in conducting the visitors around.

From Castletown the members of the Society drove to Ballaquinney, in Rushen, where they were met by Mr. Henry Kelly, who showed them two interesting stones with Ogham inscriptions, which have been read by Professor Rhys. One of the stones was inscribed *Bivaidouas maqi mucoi Cunava*—the stone of Bifaidon, the son of Mucoi Conaf. The larger stone was deciphered as follows:—*Dovaidona maqi Droath*, meaning “The stone of Dovaidon, son of the Druid.” These stones were found in graves in an ancient burial mound, close to the road, where both Christian and pagan interments had evidently taken place. Amongst other discoveries made in this mound about 20 years ago, were stone celts, coins of the reigns of Edwy, Edred, and Athelstane, partially burnt bones, and skulls of two distinct types of men. The shape of the graves also indicated both pagan and Christian modes of burial. Within almost living memory there were the ruins of a chapel on this spot. The discoveries in the mound are set forth in a paper on the subject written by Mr. Kelly for the Isle of Man Antiquarian Society.

The party drove home by way of Arbory Church, where an old roof-beam, said to have been given by the Abbot of Rushen, was seen, as well as other objects of interest. The reputed site of Bimaken Friary was pointed out a little further on. The Castle Mona Hotel was reached about a quarter-past seven.

On Wednesday the 25th September, favoured again with capital weather, the excursionists proceeded in carriages on their way to Peel, leaving Douglas at nine o'clock. They called at Kirk Braddan for the purpose of inspecting, under the guidance of the Rev. W. S.

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\* This altar is No. 860 in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, and No. 371 C.I.L. It is first described by Gordon in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, p. 183, where it is stated, in March 1725-6, to have been just found at Elenborough upon the river Ehen in Cumberland. See also Kermode's *Manx Crosses*, 2nd edition, p. 56.

Calverley, F.S.A., the runic crosses and other monuments of antiquity in the interesting churchyard. Resuming the carriages, the party drove on to St. John's. On the way the ruins of St. Trinian's Chapel were pointed out. Shortly afterwards St. John's was reached. On the invitation of Deemster Gill the party entered the church; where his Honour explained the order of proceedings of the Tynwald Court, and pointed out the positions occupied by the two legislative bodies, and by the clergy and the officials. He then led the way to the Tynwald Hill, where he made the following speech:—

We stand on a spot as interesting to the antiquary as it is dear to the heart of every Manxman. In it we recognise the pivot round which for well nigh a thousand years has revolved the political life of this diminutive kingdom. Here new laws have been made and old ones declared and explained, grievances disclosed and redressed, differences between litigants adjudicated on and settled, criminals punished or outlawed. Here in the open air for many centuries the inhabitants of this happy Isle have assembled to meet their kings, their governors, their judges, and their lawgivers, and, improving the occasion, they have established here their fair ground, wherein to transact their commercial business. In the construction of this mound we feel a peculiar interest, for tradition tells us that it is composed of soil brought from each of the 17 ancient parishes of the Island. We stand on representative ground. It consists, as you will observe, of four circular platforms, the lowest having a circumference at the bottom of 256 and at the top of 240 feet; the second has a circumference at the bottom of 162 feet; the third of 102 feet; and the topmost of 60 feet. The total height of the mound is about 12 feet. A writer in *Notes and Queries* of February, 1871, traces a symbolical meaning in and gives several interesting results from these figures. I am unable to follow him, but I think it right to point to the existence of these speculations. The hill and the purposes for which it exists are, of course, of Scandinavian origin. The mound is known as the Tynwald Hill, modernised or Anglicised from the Norse *Thing Volla*—Parliament field—of the Middle Ages. There is a striking resemblance between our Tynwald arrangements here and those of the ancient Norse Moot-places, remains of which are to be found in Iceland, in Norway, and elsewhere. Dr. Vigfusson points out some of these. There was always a plain (*voll*)—here we have a plain flanked by rising ground. There was a hillock or mound; here we have this artificial mound constructed for the purpose. There was a Court situate due east of the hill; here we have the Court at the distance of about 140 yards east of the hill. There was a temple—a place of religious worship; here we have a church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, on the site of older churches. There was a path for proceeding from one to the other; here we have such a path. The whole was enclosed by a fence; here an encircling wall exists. When the king sat on the hill, it was with his visage unto the east; the arrangement is the same here, as I shall explain later. All these points of resemblance exist, but there is one essential and vital difference between the institution here and what exists there. There we find only evidence of a life which has long ago become extinct, we find the skeleton from which we may guess what manner of man it supported; here we have the complete body, living and moving and having its being in the same form and to the same extent as it  
had



had when it was borne hither in the galleys of the Vikings 1,000 years ago. It is remarkable, indeed it is romantic, that this interesting and picturesque institution which, centuries ago, died out in the mother country should have survived in this remote little colony and taken such firm root in a land where it was exotic; that in the midst of so many changes in the neighbouring countries, our home rule should have remained practically unaltered, so that we can boast of possessing the most ancient constitution in Europe. The Danes and Norwegians who occupied this Island for some three-and-a-half centuries, ending about 1264, brought with them here, as to other places conquered by them, their laws and form of government. They established here a kingdom, the territorial limits of which comprised, as well as the Isle of Man, all the islands of the Hebrides which lie south of Ardnamurchan Point. The kingdom was designated "Man, and the Isles," and its king "Rex Manniæ et Insularum." The seat of government was in the Isle of Man, probably at Castletown; and, of the twenty-four free-holders comprising the House of Keys (the representative branch of the Legislature), eight were chosen in the "Out Isles," and sixteen in the "Land of Man." The number of the Keys appears to have been originally fixed at twenty-four, it remained unaltered after the extent of the kingdom was reduced by the separation of the out isles, and it is the same to this day. The Keys were known by the Manx people as the "Kiare-as-feed," the four-and-twenty, and this is probably the origin of the name "Keys." It is, by some, thought to be derived from "Keise," the Norse equivalent of "Chosen," and other suggestions as to the derivation have been made, but none appears quite satisfactory. The Keys were the third Estate in the Manx Constitution, the second Estate consisted of the Council—the Lord's principal officers, including, or having associated with them, the two Deemsters, and the first Estate was the Sovereign or Lord of the Island. The formal designation of the Legislature is "The Governor, Council, Deemsters and Keys in Tynwald assembled." Thus constituted this national Council or *Thing*, in later days known as Tynwald, met from time to time for judicial, legislative, and administrative purposes. For judicial and administrative purposes it appears to have met in other places besides the hill at St. John's, for instance at Castletown, at Reneurling in Kirk Michael, at Kiel Abban in Kirk Braddan, and elsewhere, but it is doubtful whether for the purpose of the promulgation of laws it ever met except at St. John's. It has been suggested, but I think there is little foundation for the suggestion, that Tynwalds, each comprising 12 Keys and one Deemster, met respectively at the South and North of the Island. It is undoubted that very marked differences have existed between the two districts, different laws and customs have existed and still exist in each, and the people speak with a noticeable difference in the intonation of voice. But I cannot find that there was even this splitting of the Tynwald. There is evidence of the Tynwald having sat at Reneurling in 1422, and at Keil Abban in 1429; but I think the Court sat as a whole. Keil Abban is situated as nearly as possible in the centre of the Island. It is exactly equidistant between the Point of Ayre on the north, and the Land of the Calf on the south; and, within half-a-mile, equidistant between the east and west coasts. Whether this placing was the result of accident I do not know. There was a hill, and an ancient church; but the church was not east, but south of the mound. More might be said as to Keil Abban—or Keil Ammon—but time forbids. We must turn to the modern use of the Tynwald Hill. After the Norsemen, the Scots ruled here for over a century; after them, the Earls of Derby were lords. Sir Stanley, second of his line, visited his kingdom and held a  
Tynwald

Tynwald in 1414; for his instruction the following document was prepared:—“Our Doughtful and Gracious Lord, this is the constitution of old time, the which we have given in our days, how ye should be governed on your Tynwald Day. First, ye shall come thither in your royal array, as a King ought to do, by the prerogatives and royalties of the Lord of Man; and, upon the hill of Tynwald, sit in a chair covered with a royal cloth and cushions, and your visage unto the east, and your sword before you holden with the point upward, your Barons (in the third degree) sitting beside you, and your beneficed men and your Deemsters before you sitting, and your clerks, your knights, esquires, and yeomen about you (in the third degree), and the worthiest of your land to be called in before your Deemsters, if you will ask anything of them, and to hear the Government of your land and your will, and the Commons to stand without the circle of the hill with three clerks in their surplices, &c.” This imposing ceremonial in the prescribed form continues to take place here annually on the 5th July (the 24th of June, old style—St. John’s Day), and all the laws which have during the year been passed by the Legislature and received the Royal assent are promulgated in English and in Manx to the assembled multitudes. No statute is of any validity until it has thus been promulgated. After it has been passed by all the estates of the Legislature, it lies dormant until it has been proclaimed from the Tynwald Hill.

At the conclusion of the Deemster’s interesting exposition, on the motion of Chancellor Ferguson, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him by acclamation. From the Tynwald Hill the Society went to Peel, and there, of course, they explored the picturesque ruins on Peel Hill. The custodian of the building did the honours of the ruins in a truly “popular” style, but the bitter cold wind drove many of the party to the shelter of the Creg Malin Hotel, where lunch was provided.

Kirk Michael was next visited and the crosses there were explained by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode, whose work on Manx Crosses should be in the hands of everyone interested in the subject. One of the crosses here has Runic inscriptions on it, and also an Ogham one and an Ogham alphabet lightly scratched on it, no doubt by the mason for his guidance in cutting the inscription. From Kirk Michael the party drove home through the beautiful pass of Glen Ellen. They were fortunate in escaping a heavy local shower which had evidently fallen in the neighbourhood of Greeba before they reached that place. They arrived at Castle Mona shortly after seven o’clock.

The route on Thursday morning, the 29th September, was by car to Ramsey and back. The first call was made at Kirk Onchan, where several interesting crosses were described by the vicar, the Rev. S. A. P. Kermode—himself a lover of antiquarian lore. Afterwards, the party took the mountain road, and had a most delightful drive over the hills. The weather was charming, and, the atmosphere

phere being clear, they had a fine view from Snaefell over an immense tract of country, reaching from South Barrule to North Barrule. At Sulby, a pause was made for refreshment, and then the party drove on to Ramsey where luncheon was had. An adjournment was then made to the Masonic Lodge Rooms, where the Rev. S. N. Harrison, president of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, welcomed the visitors. Chancellor Ferguson replied on their behalf, and assured the Manx friends present of the pleasure which the visitors had experienced in visiting the various localities and inspecting the numerous objects of antiquity which they had seen during their excursion to the Isle of Man. Mr. P. M. C. Kermodé, whose attention to the north country visitors all through was most assiduous, had taken the trouble to collect a large number of drawings of the various crosses in the Island, and after the Chancellor's reply, these drawings were described by Mr. Kermodé. After an hour thus agreeably spent, the party left Ramsey and drove to Maughold Church, where there is a fine collection of crosses. Here the Rev. S. N. Harrison took the visitors in charge and explained the several crosses and other objects of antiquarian interest about the church. The party then returned to Douglas, being accompanied part of the way by a waggonette containing several members of the Manx Society. At Castle Mona Hotel dinner was served about half-past eight o'clock, and afterwards a short meeting was held, when cordial votes of thanks were passed to all the friends resident in the Island who had so courteously helped the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society to enjoy their visit to Mona's Isle.

On Friday 28th September the members departed for home by the Barrow boat, though some half-dozen prolonged their stay in the island for a day or two.

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