

## PROCEEDINGS.

## FIRST MEETING.

ON Thursday the 20th and Friday the 21st of June, 1901, the Society met at Durham, our committee for local arrangements being the Dean of Durham, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., and the Hon. Secretaries. Mr. J. F. Curwen had prepared and distributed a sketch-plan of the city with notes on the chief points of interest, a very welcome gift to many who were visiting the place for the first time, and to all of us a pleasant souvenir of a most successful meeting.

About 50 members and friends of members assembled at 2-30 on the Thursday at the Cathedral, including the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness; Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A. and Mrs. Hodgson; the Rev. Canon Bower; Colonel Sewell; the Rev. F. L. H. Millard; the Rev. J. Whiteside; Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen; Sir E. T. Bewley; Mr. Harvey Goodwin; Mr. R. E. Cunliffe; Mr. and Mrs. Satterthwaite; the Misses Ullock; Miss Sinkinson; the Rev. A. F. Still Hill; Miss Noble and friends; Mr. and Mrs. Carrick; Mr. J. J. Wilson; the Rev. W. Lowthian; Mr. W. I. R. Crowder, jun.; Miss C. L. Wilson; Mrs. Robinson and friends; Miss Donald and friends; the Rev. J. Brunskill; Miss Todd and friend; Mrs. Holme and friend; Mr. Wiper; Mr. J. S. and Miss Yeates; Mr. J. H. Martindale; Dr. Parker, F.S.A., Scot.; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lonsdale; Mr. A. B. Clark; the Misses Thompson; the Rev. J. Cropper, and the Editor.

Starting at the north door with its famous grotesque knocker, the Dean led the party to the font and its elaborately carved cover; and then up the south aisle to the feretory, or platform behind the altar screen, where, standing on the site of St. Cuthbert's tomb, he related what is known of the richly ornamented shrine once standing there, the story of the hidden treasure, the discovery of the saint's body, and the architectural development of this part of the building as it has been ascertained by modern excavations. Passing to the chapel of the nine altars and back through the choir and nave, with its huge Norman columns, round arches, and pointed roof, he told how the carved mediæval woodwork was all burnt for firing by Scottish prisoners confined here in winter after the battle of

Dunbar, and how one effigy, that of a Neville, had been broken by them in revenge for the defeat of Nevill's Cross. Thence to the Galilee with its light, late Norman arcades copied, he suggested, by Crusaders from oriental architecture, and containing the tomb of the Venerable Bede, where remains—less parts carried off as relics—are known to lie beneath the massive table slab. Through the cloisters the chapter house was reached, with the stone seat of the early bishops and their tombs in the floor; and the Cathedral library, with its interesting collection of pre-Norman crosses and hogbacks, Roman stones, and relics of St. Cuthbert—the carved planks of his actual coffin and his pectoral cross, together with manuscripts traditionally connected with his name and Bede's; also early embroidery, metal-work and illuminations. The deanery, with its great octagonal kitchen and crypt beneath, its picturesque hall and drawing and dining rooms hung with old masters, was next invaded, and here the Dean and Mrs. Kitchin entertained the visitors to tea until half-past five, when the party broke up for the time.

After dinner, to which about 50 members sat down at the County Hotel, the annual meeting of the Society was held, the President in the chair. A vote of thanks was passed to the Dean of Durham for his courteous guidance and hospitality; and the following new members were elected:—Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., Deanery, Durham; H. G. Pearson, Esq., Spennithorne, Barrow; W. G. Groves, Esq., J.P., Hole Hird, Windermere; Mrs. Jane E. Wood, care of Colonel Sewell, Cockermouth; J. D. Wivell, Keswick Hotel.

Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., proposed certain alterations in the Rules as adopted in 1872, partly to bring the Rules into accord with developments of the Society which had gradually taken place since that date, and partly to give the secretaries, to whom so much of the successful working of the Society is owed, a voice and a vote on the Council. In Rule VI., for "a Secretary and Collector," it was proposed to substitute "a Secretary or Secretaries, and Treasurer, all being honorary officers." In Rule VII., for the words "Patrons, President, Vice-presidents, Editor, and Treasurer," it was proposed to substitute "officers above named, excepting the Auditors," and for "President of the Council" to substitute "Chairman of the Council." In Rule XII., for "the Council shall appoint," it was proposed to substitute "the Council may appoint." The proposal was seconded by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, and carried unanimously. The amended Rules will be found on Page IV. of this volume, following the list of officers.

In re-electing the officers, Mr. W. G. Collingwood retired from his

place as elected member of Council on the ground that being Editor the Rules gave him a seat at business meetings, and the Council could therefore be strengthened by the addition of another member. It was subsequently proposed by Mr. Collingwood, and seconded by the Rev. F. L. H. Millard, that the Society elect to the vacant seat the Rev. J. Whiteside, M.A., as a member most active in antiquarian work, and a diligent contributor to the *Transactions*. No other name was brought forward, and the motion was carried unanimously. At a later stage of the proceedings, the Chairman of Council proposed that the Very Rev. the Dean of Durham (Dr. Kitchen), as a Cumberland man who had written about Cumberland men, and was connected with the Lake District by frequent residence, and with the Society through his kindness on this occasion, be elected a Vice-president; and the motion was carried unanimously. The list of officers for 1901-1902 will be found on Page III. of this volume.

The business being disposed of, Sir Edmund T. Bewley, LL.D., read his paper on "Some Notes on the Lowthers who held Judicial Office in Ireland in the XVIIth Century" (Article I.). Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., gave an account of his recent explorations of an ancient village near Threlkeld, illustrated with the elaborately surveyed and beautifully drawn plans of Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A. (Art. III.). Dr. Parker, F.S.A., Scot., described a series of early sculptured stones at Egremont, Haile, Ponsonby, and Gosforth, with many rubbings and photographs (Art. VI.), and exhibited the bronze tripod kettle, lately rediscovered by him, which was mentioned by the Lysons in their *Cumberland* (1816) as "found, a few years since, at the Roman station on Eskmeals in the parish of Ravenglass," with a woodcut of the raised devices upon it—a cross, a circle with a vertical stroke through it, a bent bow and arrow, and the rude symbol of an animal (Lysons' *Cumberland*, p. ccviii.). This bronze was subsequently bought for Tullie House Museum.

The Rev. J. Whiteside, after acknowledging his election to the Council, gave an account of the contents of his papers on Shap Church (Art. XI.) and Mardale Chapel (Art. XII.); and, as time was running short, the Editor briefly stated the substance of five papers by absent contributors—"Report on Recent Roman Finds at the Waterhead of Windermere," by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., with a plan and the two Roman bells mentioned in the paper (Art. II.); "An Exploration of Sunkenkirk, Swinside, Cumberland, with incidental researches in the neighbourhood," by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., with plans (Art. IV.); "A pre-Norman shaft recently found at Great Clifton Church," by Mr. R. M. Lidbetter, with photographs (Art. VIII.); "On a gold ring found at Maryport," by Dr. Little,

with the ring and coins mentioned (Art. IX).; and "On a sculptured basin from Drumburgh," by Mr. A. Sparke, with drawings of the basin (Art. X.).

The Editor also gave an account of the diggings at the Holy Well, Gosforth, which he had been directed by the Council to undertake, and showed a plan of the chapel discovered, a drawing of the cross-fragment, and a specimen of the freestone roofing-flags found among the ruins (Art. V.). The meeting closed at twenty minutes to eleven.

On the next morning the party assembled at the gate of the Castle at half-past nine. The Dean of Durham again acted as guide to the Norman Chapel, the Norman gallery at the head of the great staircase, the kitchen and buttery, the hall and chapel, Bishop Tunstall's gallery, and Bishop Pudsey's doorway.

Soon after eleven carriages were ready at the door of the hotel, and the party drove to Sherburn Hospital, where they were met by the Master, the Rev. H. A. Mitton, who after showing them the ancient gateway, the muniment room, brethren's lodgings and hospital, read a paper in the chapel as follows:—

#### SHERBURN HOSPITAL.

The founder of the Sherburn Hospital was Hugh Pudsey (de Puteaco), Bishop of Durham 1154-1194. It was erected as a house of mercy for the reception of lepers of both sexes, and was dedicated "to Christ, the Blessed Virgin, Lazarus, Martha and Mary."

The foundation deed bears date 1181. The ancient seal of the Hospital represents Christ standing, a glory about His head. In one hand He holds a scroll with the words *Dato et retribuam*; with the other He raises a crown aloft. Behind is seen a kind of pent-house representing the gateway, which a bent and diminutive creature is entering. The twelfth century seems to have been that in which leprosy reached its height in England, and without entering at large into the question of its origin, I may state briefly that it seems to have been brought in shortly after the period of the Crusades. The condition of those suffering from this horrible complaint was truly pitiable. Needless to say, there were no infirmaries or hospitals, in the modern sense, for their reception. They were regarded as carrying contagion, and were looked upon as accursed—often driven by stoning from the gates of towns which they sought to enter. The efforts of the Church did much at this period to alleviate their sufferings. The Gospel records of the mercy of Jesus to lepers seems to have awakened in the religious a strong sense of the call to imitate His mercy. Accordingly, some of the noblest foundations in the country were, originally, entirely for the reception and relief of lepers.

The main points connected with the original order of Sherburn House were as follows:—Sixty-five lepers were to be received, of whom part were women. The form of the Hospital was then as now—a quadrangle, with a low range of buildings on two sides for men; on one for women. The chapel, consisting of a nave, was dedicated to God, Mary Magdalen, and St. Nicholas; and was served by three priests and four clerks, of whom two were to officiate at the altar of Mary Magdalene, and one in the Sisters' Chapel on the south side of the quadrangle. No trace of this chapel now remains.

It is much to be regretted that in the case of so ancient a foundation very little of the original structure, and very few of the ancient documents remain. The ravages of the Scots in the fourteenth century is one cause; the zeal, without knowledge, of an intruding Master named Fenwick, in the time of the Commonwealth, is the other. He destroyed many documents of a most interesting nature.

The affairs of the Hospital were to be managed by a master or procurator, who was to be in Holy Orders. He was to be temperate in the exercise of his office, and “was restrained to that moderation that he should not keep more than three horses without some urgent necessity.”

The Hospital church includes very little of the ancient building. Twice it has been burnt down—the last time in 1864. When rebuilt the ancient style was approximately reproduced. The bulk of the tower is ancient, as is most plainly seen on the north and west sides. The date is probably early in the thirteenth century, but much of the facing stone has been renewed and new mouldings inserted. Three windows on the south side are original. Of the east nothing is ancient except some decorated sedilia in the chancel, of date about 1350. Inlaid in the chancel step is a small brass commemorating the death of Thomas Leaver, one of the Masters. He was an eloquent preacher, and a learned man. At the accession of Queen Mary he was forced to leave the Mastership of St. John's, Cambridge, to which he had been elected, and resided for many years in Zurich. Returning on the accession of Elizabeth, he resumed his Mastership of the Hospital and died here.

The church plate, now in the chancel, is old without being very ancient. The paten and flagon bear date 1712. The chalice is the most interesting, date 1564. Around it is engraven this inscription:

Deal justli for God doth se,  
That Sherburn House owyth me.

The time will not permit any further detail of the regulations in regard to the lepers, some of which are very interesting. When leprosy died out in England, which it had done for the most part in

the reign of Elizabeth, brethren or pensioners, aged men of good character, were appointed for life on the foundation. Several reconstitutions took place in regard to them previous to the new scheme in 1857. Bishop Chandler's reconstitution in 1757 was the most important, and in all essential respects the ordinances relating to the brethren remain now very much as they were settled then. In 1854 George Stanley Faber, the last of the old order of Masters, died; and, as owing to mineral income the revenues of the Hospital had largely increased, a reconstitution was decided upon and carried out by the Charity Commission. A new scheme was issued 1857.

The management was entrusted to 15 governors, official and non-official; and it was directed that the Master should always be chairman at their meetings. All salaries were fixed. To carry out something of the founder's intention, a new Hospital was built for 15 male and 15 female patients suffering from chronic complaints. Beside these, 15 old brethren were appointed to occupy the range of lodgings erected in 1819. A resident medical officer attends not only to the inmates, but also to out-patients at the new Dispensary founded in 1880; and the value of his services may be judged from the fact that the number of visits on the books last year reached 18,000. There are also out-sisters who receive pensions from the institution.

Of Sherburn House little more need be said. Peculiarly sacred memories are connected with the place. For more than 700 years it has been a refuge for the weary and heavy-laden. Generations of its inmates have died, and their bodies have been committed to the ground in and around the Hospital. It would seem to be the duty and privilege of all who administer herein, to do so "not grudgingly or of necessity," but with a ready mind, to endeavour to promote and diffuse a spirit of gentleness and Christian charity by its constant exercise, and to cause those who quit its walls as patients, once again to enter into the turmoil of common life and labour, to look back upon their sojourn here as in that which is "the House of God and the gate of Heaven."

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The Rev. the Master of Sherburn then kindly entertained the party to refreshments at his house, and on leaving was accorded a hearty vote of thanks on the motion of the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness.

The drive home was taken by a different route from that of the outward journey, and after luncheon at the County Hotel most of the members left Durham, without any final muster of the party as a whole. It was owing to this that the customary vote of thanks

to the President was omitted, and that no united expression of acknowledgment was made to the Hon. Secretaries and Chairman of Council for the arrangements which secured the success of this most enjoyable meeting.

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#### SECOND MEETING.

On Thursday and Friday, August 29th and 30th, 1901, the second meeting of the year was held at Ravenstonedale and Kirkby Stephen, the committee for local arrangements being Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A.; the Rev. R. W. Metcalfe, M.A.; Colonel Mason, and the Hon. Secretaries.

Among the members and their friends who met at Ravenstonedale Station at half-past eleven on Thursday were the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness; Sir Edmund Bewley; Judge Steavenson and Mrs. Steavenson; Colonel Sewell; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson; Mr. W. G. Collingwood; Canon Bower; Mr. T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, and Miss Lucy Wilson; Canon Hudson, Thornton, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. R. Brunskill, Bowdon, Cheshire; Miss L. Brunskill, Ormside; Mrs. Brunskill, Bowdon; Mr. J. Gunson; Rev. A. F. Still-Hill; Miss Wilson, Wigton; Mr. and Mrs. Proctor-Watson; Miss Gough; Mr. G. Watson, Penrith; Mr. J. Robinson, Kendal; Miss Gibson; the Rev. R. W. Metcalfe, Mrs., and Miss Metcalfe; the Rev. W. and Mrs. Hopper; Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson, Sedbergh; the Rev. R. Nanson; Miss Nanson; Mr. W. L. Fletcher; Mr. W. O. Roper; the Misses Thompson (3), Workington; Mr. W. Hewitson; Mr. J. H. Littlewood; Mr. John Fothergill and Miss Fothergill, Brownber; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fothergill, The Cottage, Ravenstonedale; Mr. and Mrs. A. Fothergill, Newlands, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen; Mrs. and Miss Todd; Miss Armitt; Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Ambleside; the Rev. G. B. Berry, Plymouth; Mr. H. Gaythorpe; the Rev. F. L. H. Millard; Miss Creighton; the Rev. J. and Mrs. Wharton; Canon Thornley; Miss Wyper; the Rev. C. Boutflower, Terling, Essex; the Rev. H. Braithwaite, Liverpool; Mr. G. Foster-Braithwaite and Mrs. Braithwaite; the Rev. J. Whiteside; Mr. John Carver, Ealing, London; Mr. A. Metcalfe-Gibson, Coldbeck, Ravenstonedale; Mrs. Highet, Workington; the Rev. A. G. Loftie; Mr. C. E. Robinson, Kirkby Stephen; and others.

The day was fair, turning cold and showery in the evening. Under the guidance of the Rev. R. W. Metcalfe, the party visited the monastic remains at Newbiggin, the site of St. Helen's Chapel and St. Helen's Well, described as the ultimate source of the Lune, and said to be never dry. The report of this meeting in the *Penrith*

*Observer* says:—"An old resident of Newbiggin remembers the time when the surroundings of St. Helen's Well were uncovered, and the removal of the cattle-trodden soil showed stones placed all round the well, each stone being worn down by the knees of the monks who went to pray at the well. At least that is what tradition says; and it was not told to the visitors on Thursday." The chapel, with remains of walls several feet thick, does not seem to have been excavated.

Thence the party walked to Capel Butts, said to have been an archery ground; it was remarked, however, that "butts" might be the ends of the "riggs" or strips of land abutting on the "raynes." The "crosswise ploughing" on Capel Rigg was explained by Mr. T. H. Hodgson as the result of ploughing strips of land on a common field, forming terraces by gradually throwing the earth of each separate strip downward on the sloping surface.

At the distance of about a mile, crossing the railway and climbing the fellside, the ancient enclosures known as Severals were reached. It is much to be hoped that some skilled exploration may be made of the site, and of Old Biggin, another "settlement" near by. The curious earthworks locally known as "Giants' Graves," on the opposite bank of Smardale Beck, were examined without result by the late Canon Simpson. From Severals the Rev. R. W. Metcalfe pointed out the Ravenstonedale Parks, lying well in view, and told the story of their enclosure by the first Lord Wharton.

This was effected by depopulating a considerable area, about 600 acres in extent. By way of compensation the evicted tenants received what was termed "new improvement land" in various parts of the parish. They were also required to build a section of the Park wall proportionate to the size of their holdings. Tenants not residing within the prescribed area appear to have been called upon to surrender a portion of their holdings or to pay a fine of so many "weathers," and to lead stones for the new wall. From a copy of the accounts—the original having disappeared—it seems that the wall was built in 19 sections. At several points a "cheek" marks the spot where one builder left off and the next commenced. Fourteen of these sections were "fested" at from 2s. to 3s. per rod; the remaining five were according to agreement. The getting of the stones was in most instances paid for, but the leading was done in "love boons" (the lord finding meat and drink) by "my Lady Musgrave's tenants of Sowelby and Crosby; my Lord's tenants of Kirkby Stephen, Naytby, Tebay, Wharton, Ravenstonedale, Warcopp, Brughe Sowerby, Caberghe, Wynton, Langdell, Reagill, Slegill, Shapp, and Vicar of Orton." According to these accounts the perimeter of the Park is 701 rods (2 1-5th miles), and the total



cost, inclusive of walling, quarrying, joiner, and blacksmith work, was £127 16s. The work was commenced "the morrow after Michaelmas Day," 1560, and completed in November of the year following. Naturally the tenants resented these arbitrary measures of their lord. Tradition relates that the wallers engaged in their work and the occupiers of the adjoining farms both carried bows and arrows—the one party for self-defence, and the other to prevent further encroachments upon their lands. The Park was never stocked with deer, according to the Machel MS. The same authority tells the story of Gerard's Cross, a shaft with a cross incised, where it is said that one Gerard, a footman of Lord Wharton, fell dead after running the boundaries of the manor. (See also p. 266.)

Crossing Smardale Beck and the old pack-horse road, the party walked through the Parks, at first following the line of an ancient dyke which runs parallel to the beck. Another dyke runs along the other bank of the gill; both may have been boundaries of estates earlier than the formation of the Parks, leaving the beck-allans common. A small mound in the Parks was pointed out as the Gallows-hill.

After luncheon at the Black Swan Hotel the church of Ravenstonedale was visited. On the left-hand side of the churchyard path, near the porch, is an interesting sundial, placed on what appears to be the stump of a mediæval cross. The shaft is of yellow grindstone grit, with moulded arrises and remains of a cable pattern on one edge; now 2ft 6in. high above the base, 1ft. broad, and 6½in. thick. The base, of the same stone, is 2ft. by 1ft. 6½in. broad, and 11in. high; into this the shaft is leaded. This base is let into a red sandstone slab, 3ft. 1in. square and about 6in. thick, upon which the shaft and its base stand diagonally. The church contains a fine three-decker pulpit, with an ancient panel in the clerk's box, carved with an inscription from Nehemiah viii., 4; and with a place at the top of the steps, beside the pulpit door, "for the parson's wife" as Judge Steavenson said he had heard such places were meant to be. The seats are arranged as in a college chapel or a cathedral choir, running parallel to a central aisle and rising from it; the seats on the north side, with the pulpit in the middle of them, facing those on the south.

The Rev. R. W. Metcalfe read a paper on the church, in the course of which he said:—"The earliest authenticated record dates from the reign of Henry II., when one Torphin granted the manor and advowson, including the vill of Newbiggin, to the priory of Watton, of the Order of Sempringham, Yorkshire, but the church was not appropriated to the priory until 1336. A copy of the charter is contained in a manuscript written by Anthony Fothergill

in 1645, the original being lost—probably at York when Cromwell blew up the tower of St. Mary's, and destroyed many charters and other documents belonging to the religious houses. Newbiggin, which is a part of Ravenstonedale, being particularly mentioned in this grant, seems to have been in respect of a chapel which anciently stood there at the north end of the village. The chapel probably was dedicated to St. Helen, there being a spring near called St. Helen's Well. The Order of Sempringham, to which the priory belonged, had very great privileges granted to them by several Popes and Kings. Among other privileges they had that of sanctuary through the whole of their possessions. The manuscript states that in pursuance of these grants, if a murderer fled to the church, or sanctuary, and tolled the holy bell, he was free. If a stranger came within the precincts of a manor, he was safe from his pursuers. This privilege was abolished generally in the reign of James I. After the dissolution of the monasteries Henry VIII. granted to the Archbishop of York, Robert Holgate, formerly Bishop of Llandaff, the manor of Ravenstonedale for the term of his life; and six years later the reversion was granted to Sir Thomas (first Lord) Wharton for the payment of £935. Holgate was a reformer, and also a married ecclesiastic. On the accession of Mary he was deprived of his archbishopric, and died two years later. In 1546 the rectory was worth nearly £133; the chaplain's wages for performing divine service and keeping the Court were £8, which sum is still paid to the incumbent by the lord of the manor, and it is the only ancient endowment remaining to the benefice. The manor and rectory remained vested in the Whartons until Philip (sixth lord and second marquis and duke) was outlawed and his estates forfeited to the Crown for having served in the Spanish army at the siege of Gibraltar in 1729. The estates were purchased by Robert de Lowther, who bought all the Westmorland property for £62,000. The great and smaller tithes were bought by the landowners of the parish, who are therefore the impropiators.

"As to the church, the tower was rebuilt in 1738, and the church six years later. The money required to rebuild the tower was raised by means of a brief; the cost was £264, and a balance of £57 was left in hand. There appears to be no records of the rebuilding of the church. Of the earlier church the most notable record is that given in 1688 by Machel, who described it as 'an old conventual church, with a row of three substantial round pillars, and four arches just in the middle. On the south side of the altar was a piece allotted by dispensation of Bishop Potter for teaching a school, and on the north side has been a large quadrangle, the inner court being 20 yards square, as may yet be seen by the ruins, and

the breadth of the rooms about six or seven yards, with vaults underneath them, some of which are yet very visible next to the ruins with ribbed arches, and a door upwards on the outside of the church where they had an entrance.' In reply to queries sent to them in 1677, the curate and 'George Ffothergill' answered:—'The whole parish is but one manor of the Lord Wharton, who hath privilege of keeping Court Leet and Court Baron, and probate of will. There is adjoining to the back side of the church some vaults and ruins of old buildings which (as is said) did belong to the sanctuary.'

"The ancient family of Fothergill was 'the most considerable' in the parish for centuries. At the famous encounter of Sollom Moss Sir William Fothergill, of Ravenstonedale, took a leading part; Thomas Fothergill, of Brownber, was Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and founder of the school at Ravenstonedale; Anthony Fothergill, of Brownber, without any assistance from a liberal education, by the mere force of natural endowments, was the author of several important publications; Dr. George Fothergill, Principal of Edmund Hall, Oxford, was one of the most eminent tutors of his time, whilst he was Fellow of Queen's College. Besides his other benefactions he gave £30 or £40 towards the building of the new church in Ravenstonedale, and laid out nearly £20 in a present of Communion plate to the parish—a very handsome and now valuable collection of silver. The seats, when finished, were sold towards defraying the expenses of the whole, to the several owners of the respective messuages and tenements within the parish. There were some Quakers who refused to purchase, and for these Dr. Fothergill purchased, and ordered the seats to be occupied by the poor of the parish until such time as the owners of the Quakers' messuages should pay the purchase money, 'which when they shall do, then the interest of that money to go to the poor.' His brother, Dr. Thomas Fothergill, who succeeded him as tutor, was Provost of the College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

"Ravenstonedale is notable in north country Nonconformity for its ancient Presbyterian (now Congregational) Chapel. It was the result of the labours of 'Mr.' Christopher Jackson, said to have been ejected from the rectory of Crosby Garrett, an adjoining parish, in 1662, because of his refusal to accept the Act of Uniformity. Calamy speaks of him as a very pious man, of a holy life and competent learning. He lived meanly upon a small estate in the parish of Ravenstonedale, preaching occasionally. Some ministers, who had conformed, once telling him that he had a bare coat, he made answer, 'If it was bare, it was not turned.' As to having been ejected for his Nonconformity, Mr. Metcalfe thought this a mistake.

Edmund Mauleverer was the rightful rector at the time, Jackson being an 'intruder,' or 'usurper' as Cromwell's nominees were termed. At the Restoration, in 1660, Mauleverer returned to his rectory, and Jackson was consequently ejected. The latter therefore had no opportunity of showing that he preferred to vacate the benefice rather than accept the Act of Uniformity, which did not come into force till two years after his ejection. Machel mentions that Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, and his dissenting tenants in 1691 bought and put in repair a building 'for a meeting house which is vastly distant from the church, but not far from the alehouse.' The date of the present building is 1726."

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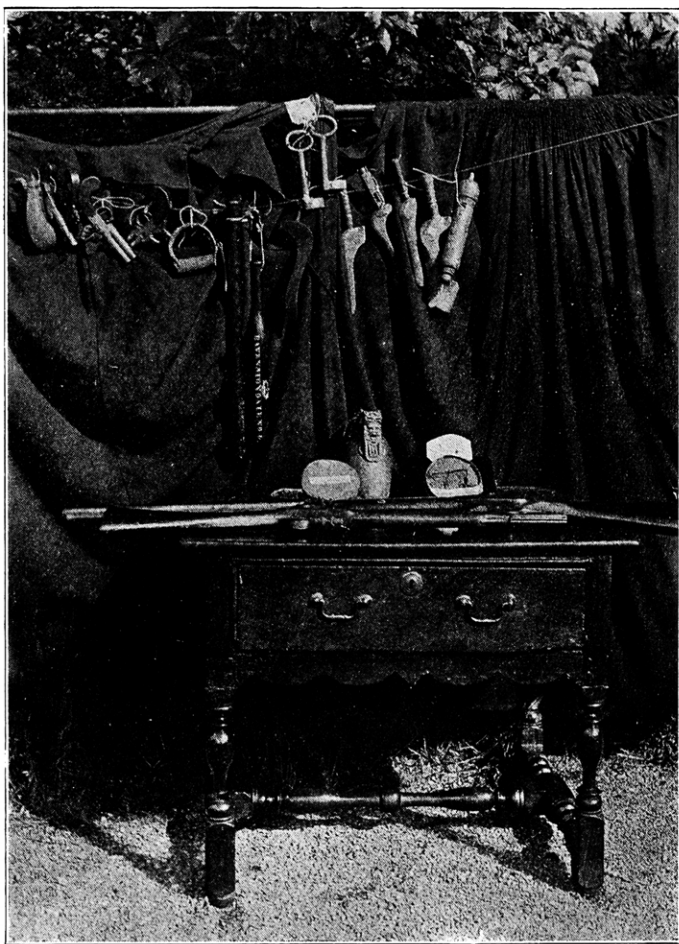
On a light of the east window in Ravenstonedale Church is the inscription:—

To the glory of God and in memory of Mrs. Gaunt, daughter of Anthony Fothergill, of Brownber. She was the last female martyr burnt at Tyburn for the cause of the Protestant religion. October 4th, 1685.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gaunt was condemned to the stake by Judge Jeffreys for harbouring a rebel after Monmouth's rising. As the rebellion was in the Protestant cause against the Romanizing tendencies of James II., and as Mrs. Gaunt was a Baptist of well-known piety and charity, and her only crime a too daring act of benevolence towards one who turned King's evidence, she deserved the name of martyr as well as any of the victims of the Marian persecution.

The oak table of old Anthony Fothergill, of Brownber, is now in the possession of Mrs. Metcalfe-Gibson, of Coldbeck. It is said also to have been used by Lord Wharton as his dressing-table when he visited at Brownber. Owing to the absence of Mrs. Metcalfe-Gibson the Society missed seeing this relic, with other interesting antiquities at Coldbeck. Among these are some stones from the mediæval church (springer of an arch or corbel with carved head, and section of an arch with groove for lead-light, found in the church during alterations ten years ago), showing that the church before 1744 must have had some fine architectural features; the keys of the church door, dated 1634; the pitch-pipe formerly used in the church; the seal used by the Court which sat in Ravenstonedale about 1600; two parish constables' staves, one inscribed "Geo. Rex;" knitting sticks; old hand-mill; iron fetters; interesting ancient fire-arms, and a curious helmet of copper and brass.

After tea at the Vicarage, the President proposed, and the Society carried with acclamation, a vote of thanks to the Rev. R. W. Metcalfe and Mrs. Metcalfe for their kind assistance and entertainment,



" LORD WHARTON'S TABLE "  
AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES AT COLDBECK,  
RAVENSTONEDALE.

(TO FACE P. 404).

and carriages were taken for the drive to Tarn House, where Mr. J. F. Curwen read the following paper by Miss Fothergill, of Brownber:—

“In early times there were three or more dwelling-houses in the occupation contemporaneously of Fothergills, and all went by the name of Tarn House. As if to make a distinction, in an old deed this house was called Tarn House Hall, though it is never so called in the church registers.

“The house is very strongly built on the usual plan for that size of house, but there is nothing specially distinctive or interesting either in it or its history since it was rebuilt. It never withstood a siege, nor was it ever the scene of anything more romantic than a resident being chased home by highwaymen. He saved himself by riding right into the house, his assailants fired their pistols at his disappearing figure, and the closing door intercepted the bullets. Such is the traditional explanation of the bullet holes in the old entrance door. The main road from Kirkby Stephen to Sedbergh formerly passed across the fell about half-a-mile in front of Tarn House, as the pavement over the Tarn Mire still shows. It is about 200 years since the present road was made.

“The George Fothergill who rebuilt Tarn House in 1664 was Clerk of the Peace for Westmorland, and Receiver of the Queen’s (wife of Charles II.) Revenues in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. He married Julian, second daughter of Richard Skelton, of Armathwaite Castle, Cumberland. They had several children, but only one son and two daughters survived them. Julian died in 1676 and George in 1681, a year after his second marriage with Margaret Birbeck, who lived till 1725. There were memorial stones in the old church of George and Julian, but for some unexplained reason they were not re-erected in the church when it was rebuilt in 1744. George, jun., succeeded his father, and wasted the estate, which was sold in 1691 to Robert Fothergill, of Street. The descendants of this family held the property till its sale to Mr. John Fothergill, of Brownber, though the name had died out with a George Fothergill in 1791. Richard Fothergill, Land Sergeant of Westmorland; Sir George Fothergill, who fought at the battle of Solway Moss; and Sir William Fothergill, who was Standard Bearer to King Henry VIII. at the same battle, were all associated with Tarn House.

“The sculptured stone over the doorway is designed to represent on the centre shield the Fothergill arms, and at the corners the coats of arms of four families into which members of the Fothergill family had married. At the top left-hand corner appears the Scrope coat; this probably refers to Giles Fothergill, who married Alice,

daughter of Godfrey Scrope, of Upsall Castle, Yorks., in the reign of Edward IV. The shield in the lower left-hand corner is for Brand, Sir George Fothergill's wife being a daughter of Henry Brand, of Newcastle. The upper right-hand corner represents Dent; Sir William Fothergill married the daughter of Ferdinando Dent, lord of the manors of Dent and Sedbergh. The lower right-hand corner represents Skelton, of Armathwaite. Canon Greenwell and Mr. Abbot concur in this reading, but both agree that the griffin for Brand should be passant, not segreant; Dugdale is believed to be their authority. It will be observed that the stag's head in the centre is erased; this is also a mistake, for the Fothergill coat is a stag's head couped *Or*, a bordure engrailed *Or*, field *Vert*. The tinctures are the same for Dent, but the stag's head is erased, as on the shield."

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The architecture of Tarn House was found to be full of interest. Over the front door is the inscription "G.F., I.F., 1664;" inside the house are carved doorheads, and at the back are two small windows of fourteenth century type.

After dinner at the Black Bull Hotel, Kirkby Stephen, a meeting was held, at which the following new members were elected:—The Rev. J. Fell, Burneside; the Rev. J. G. Leonard, Kirkby Stephen; Messrs. Arthur Fothergill, Newlands, Kendal; T. Brocklebank, Irton Hall, Holmrook; W. A. Holmes, M.D., Barrow; J. R. Gregg, Kendal; W. E. Walker, Bigrigg; H. Doyle, Egremont; I. M. Fidler, J. Harrison, R. Richmond, Kendal; J. Carver, Greystoke, Ealing, W.; W. H. Scott, Carlisle; and the Leeds Library (D. A. Cruse, librarian).

The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (President) read the introduction to the present instalment of "Bishop Nicolson's Diaries" (Art. XIV.); a paper on "The marriage of Sir Hugh de Louthre and Margaret de Whale," by Mr. F. H. M. Parker (Art. XIII.), was laid on the table; Mr. Gaythorpe read part of his paper on "Church Bells in the Archdeaconry of Furness" (Art. XIX.); Mr. Curwen gave his description of "Bewcastle Church" (Art. XVI.); Canon Thornley read notes on "Cup and Ring Marks on the Circle at Grayson-lands, Glassonby, and elsewhere" (Art. XXIV.); Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., described "The Military Road in Cumberland" (Art. XVIII.); and the Editor summarised his essay on "The Battle of Stainmoor" (Art. XV.) and "A Note on the art of Aspatria Cross" (not printed), in which he contended for the artistic value of the more rudely cut, but probably coloured, pre-Norman sculptures.

On Friday morning, August 30th, the members met at Kirkby Stephen Church, which was described by the Rev. H. A. Feilden,

M.A., vicar, chiefly from the paper by Canon Hodgson (in *Transactions*, vol. iv., article 16), with, however, some additions. Canon Hodgson said (vol. iv., p. 188) that "the Saxon church has left us no remains;" Mr. Feilden noted that some masonry of the original Saxon church was said to be hidden in the thick wall at the west end of the north aisle. The Norman church was built between 1170 and 1180, but it was rebuilt about 1220-30, and Mr. Feilden remarked on the strangeness of this necessity to rebuild within fifty years. Was it in consequence of Scottish raids? The only important raid in the period was that of William the Lion in 1174; could the first Norman church have been ruined then, and remained so until 1220? (It may be added that, according to Roger of Wendover, the year 1222 was a year of great storms; possibly the damage from storm, together with the need of the times, was the occasion of rebuilding.) The dedication is unknown; it seems certainly not to St. Stephen; it may have been to St. Mary, as Kirkby Lonsdale Church, built also by the Abbey of St. Mary at York; but Mr. Feilden has a note by the late Mr. Mason saying that the tradition gives St. John as the patron.

Canon Hodgson said that the Musgrave Chapel was otherwise known as St. George's or Hartley Chapel; Mr. Feilden mentioned that it was rebuilt by Sir George Musgrave, and called sometimes "Sir George's" Chapel. The original chapel was probably built, said Canon Hodgson, by the first Lord Wharton, *temp.* Elizabeth; on which Mr. Feilden remarked, "Sir Andrew de Harcla's body, or fragments of it, were found wrapped in lead, together with his sister's body, outside the line of the chancel; and I should think it would be just inside a chapel which stood on this site. Moreover, as he built Harcla (or Hartley) Castle, it seems likely that he would build a chapel also. There are some remains of windows in existence, taken from this chapel, certainly very much older than Elizabeth."

The Smardale Chapel was referred to by Canon Hodgson only as the north transept; but Mr. Feilden said that it was a chapel belonging to the manor of Smardale, and suggested that it was built by one of the family of Warcop of Smardale.

The organ was erected in 1888, and at the same time an arch was built on the north side of the chancel to match the south side, where before there was a blank wall, built at the restoration of the church begun in 1847.

Among the many interesting objects in the church were noticed four alms-dishes, square, and of oak, two of them with carved patterns, which deserve further study. The pre-Norman sculptures are described in Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses*.

After a hearty vote of thanks, on the motion of the President, to



the Rev. H. A. Feilden, the party took carriage and drove in the rain to Wharton Hall, described by Mr. J. F. Curwen, with a paper on the Whartons by the Rev. J. Wharton, a scion of the family (Art. XVII., parts 1 and 2). The thanks of the company were offered to the readers of the papers, and to the tenants of the Hall for their hospitable reception, and the journey was continued to Pendragon Castle, where the Rev. J. Wharton read an interesting paper. In the first part, dealing generally with Arthurian legend, the author stated that Uther Pendragon was said by tradition to have died at this site; he was besieged by the Saxons, and failing to reduce the fortress they poisoned the well. His ghost is believed to frequent Shap Fell, as Canon Simpson stated. The second part of the paper told what is known of the history of the place, as follows:—

“The first authentic mention of Pendragon Castle is in 1314, when the jurors in the *inquisitio post mortem* of Robert de Clifford found that ‘there is a castle in Mallerstang called Pendragon held by Andrew de Harclay by payment of a yearly rent of sixpence;’ yet the manor of which Pendragon was the capital residence was held in the reign of Henry II. (1154-1189) by Sir Hugh de Morville, connected with the assassination of Archbishop Beckett (1170). His name is perpetuated by the hill called Hugh’s Seat, on which the Countess of Pembroke erected a pillar in 1664. Tradition states that he was duly penitent, a good land-owner, and very popular. He had been suspended from his post as Justice Itinerant, and forfeited some estates. The custody of the castle of Appleby the King committed to Gospatric, son of Orme; but the barony was retained by the Crown until 1203, when it was restored by King John to the family in the person of Robert de Veteripont, whose mother was Maud de Morville, sister of Hugh de Morville. Nicolson and Burn explain Nateby as the abode of the *Nativi*—‘bondmen’ attendant on the castle of Pendragon. Early in the fourteenth century, Pendragon became the residence of Idonea de Veteripont. The Countess of Pembroke, in her MS. memoirs of the Veteripont and Clifford families, speaking of this lady, says ‘Pendragon Castle was Idonea’s beloved habitation.’ Here she died in 1334, aged 73 or 74. Lady Idonea is supposed to have been buried in Shap Abbey. In the days of the Lady Idonea de Veteripont, one of the co-heiresses of Robert de Veteripont, hereditary High Sheriff of the county of Westmorland, the old castle seems to have been in its glory, during the time it was the lady’s honoured home. In 1333 that lady, in conjunction with her nephew, Robert de Clifford, entertained Baliol, King of Scots, therein, who had come up into Westmorland to pay them a friendly visit. In 1340, notwithstanding the friendly visit of King Baliol, a number of Scots came up into

Mallerstang and destroyed the castle of Pendragon by fire. They belonged, it is suspected, to a discontented party who were anxious, if possible, to dethrone Baliol. The castle was shortly afterwards repaired by one of the Cliffords, but was again laid in ruins in 1541; but whether by the Scots, or accident from fire, we have no means of ascertaining. It continued in a sad state of desolation for a hundred and eleven years, when it was re-edified by the Countess of Pembroke, who herself, as she tells us in her diary, resided therein during a part of the month of October, 1661. In 1685, after the death of the Countess, the castle was barbarously demolished by Thomas, Earl of Thanet, and it has ever since continued exposed to the ravages of time and tempest."

During the drive back to Kirkby Stephen the weather showed some signs of clearing, but not enough to justify a call at Lammerside Castle, as intended. The Rev. J. Wharton had kindly prepared a paper on the site, but there was no opportunity to read it. In this paper he mentioned the local belief that Lammerside Castle is the most ancient ruin in the dale, and that the Whartons lived there before building Wharton Hall. At the time of the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536-7) Lord Wharton, who had been one of the Visitors to the Monasteries, and was one of the King's representatives in the conference with Aske, fled from the Hall on the approach of the rebels, and may have taken refuge in Lammerside. The ground-plan gives the idea of a once extensive stronghold, and the pass to which it would be the key was always important, as the choice of this route for the Midland Railway proves. But it is strange that two forts like Pendragon and Lammerside should exist at the same time so close together; it is more likely that they were built at different periods. With regard to the name, Mr. Wharton suggests that "Wharton," which he explains as meaning "troubled water," might have been otherwise rendered "La Mere," as there must have been a tarn or tarns in the dale of Mallerstang, which is interpreted "Mallard Stank," the pool of the Mallard, referring to some early expansion of the Eden. Or as *Hamarr* in Norse means a "steep crag," this word, with the Norman-French article *le* prefixed, might make Lammer-side. Or, again, it might have been a personal name; or, as a friend of Mr. Wharton's suggested, "Lowmer-side" and "Highmer-side" might refer to the relative positions, higher and lower in the valley, of this ruin and Pendragon.

The thanks of the Society were offered to the Rev. J. Wharton for his great assistance in the day's proceedings: also to the committee for local arrangements. It was only the weather that prevented this meeting from being as enjoyable as it was interesting.

At a Council Meeting held at Penrith on April 11th, 1901, the following new members were elected:—Captain Spencer C. Ferguson, Carlisle; Mr. C. J. Cropper, Ellergreen, Kendal; Public Library, Chorley, Lancashire; Mr. John Walker, Hudcar House, Bury, Lancashire; Rev. W. Roberts, Great Clifton, Workington; Mr. Robert M. Lidbetter, Carlisle; C. A. Parker, M.D., Gosforth; C. E. Moffat, M.D., Glave Hill, Dalston, Carlisle; Rev. T. A. Hartley, Colton Vicarage, Ulverston; Mr. J. H. Littlewood, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rea, Eskdale, Carnforth; Miss C. Richardson, Grasmere; Miss C. Armitt, Rydal Cottage, Grasmere.

At a Council Meeting held at Carlisle on 28th October, 1901, the following new members were elected:—Rev. G. Wheelhouse, Wordsworth Street, Penrith; Mr. William Curwen F. Steward, Newton Manor, Gosforth; Mr. James Tyson, Whitecroft, Gosforth; Mr. John Dalton Watson, Carleton Green, Holmrook.

A grant of £25 was made to Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Vice-President, in continuation of the Society's contributions to the excavation of Roman and other sites in our district; and a grant of £5 to Mr. Francis Grainger, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., and the Rev. F. L. H. Millard, M.A., towards the exploration of sites in the Holme.

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