

PROCEEDINGS.

APRIL MEETING.

THE meeting for the reading of papers was held on Tuesday afternoon, April 19th, 1904, in the Art Gallery of Tullie House, Carlisle, the arrangements for which were made by Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., Chairman of Council. Among those present were the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (president) in the chair, Chancellor Prescott (vice-president), Canon Bower, the Rev. F. L. H. Millard, the Rev. J. Whiteside, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Haswell, and Messrs. T. H. Hodgson and F. H. M. Parker (members of Council), Messrs. T. Wilson and J. F. Curwen, F.S.A. (hon. secretaries), W. G. Collingwood (editor), Archdeacon Sherwen, the Rev. A. G. Loftie, the Rev. A. J. Heelis, the Rev. R. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, Mrs. Todd and Miss Todd, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Clarke, Mr. J. P. Hinds and Miss Hinds, Mr. J. J. Wilson and Miss Wilson-Wilson, Miss Donald, Messrs. Arthur Lee, J. H. Martindale, John Robinson, C.E., W. Sessions, J. Greenop, R. M. Lidbetter, T. Wigham, E. J. Parker, M. Hair, and L. E. Hope.

The following new members were elected:—The Rev. J. Ewbank, rector of Bolton; the Rev. J. K. Floyer, F.S.A., vicar of Warton; the Rev. A. J. Holden, rector of Kirklington; Mrs. Scott Hudson, Penrith; Miss Saunders, Edinburgh; Mr. W. T. Macintyre, Tullie House; Mr. R. E. Sedgwick, M.B., Carlisle; Mr. John Somervell, Kendal; Mr. J. P. D. Wheatley, Carlisle; and Mr. G. G. Wordsworth, Ambleside.

A paper on "Bishop Nicolson's Diaries, Part V.," was communicated by the President (Art. I.), and the following papers were read:—"Lay Readers in the Chapelries of the Lake Country," by the President (Art. VII.); "Some Grave-slabs in Cumberland," by Canon Bower, to be printed in a subsequent volume of *Transactions*; "A Grindal-Sandwith Pedigree," by Major R. L. Sandwith, C.M.G., and Mr. W. N. Thompson (Art. IV.); "Shap Petitions," by Messrs. R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt., and W. N. Thompson (Art. III.), read by the Editor in the absence of the authors; "Inglewood Forest," by Mr. F. H. M. Parker (Art. II.); "The Capon Tree, Brampton," by Mr. H. Penfold (Art. XI.), read in the absence of the author by Mr.

T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A.; "A Sculptured Trough at Tullie House," by the Editor (Art. XVII.), with some illustrations of pre-Norman crosses lately found in Norfolk, sent by Mr. Walter Rye; "Robinson's *Anatomy of the Earth*," by Mr. J. Greenop, who exhibited the rare tract (Art. XIX.); "Gospatrik's Charter," by the Rev. F. W. Ragg, read in the author's absence by the Editor (Art. V.); "Excavations at Burton-in-Lonsdale," by Messrs. H. M. White, B.A., and J. C. Walker, C.C., read by Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., with an exhibition of finds from the site (see page 283); "The Bowman Shield at Yanwath and the Shield at Barton," by Dr. Haswell (Art. VI.); "The Quaker-Jesuite, or the Actions and Writings of a Westmorland Vicar against the early Quakers," by the Rev. L. Heatherington, read by the Editor, with exhibition of the tract in answer to the attack (Art. VIII.) A paper on "Tapestry at High House, Hawkshead," by Mr. H. S. Cowper, of which the illustration was shown at the previous meeting, is printed in this volume as Art. IX.

The meeting lasted from two until about half-past six; at four, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson kindly entertained the company to tea.

TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES.

To meet the desire frequently expressed by members for a tour to places of interest beyond the boundaries of the Society's district, the Editor arranged a cruise among the Hebrides, as an extra excursion, to visit the pre-historic circles and forts, early churches, crosses and grave-slabs, abbeys and castles, especially those not easily accessible by the ordinary tourist routes. An attempt was made to "sample" these, and the weather proving favourable, the programme was successfully carried out.

The party of members and their friends who joined the s.s. "Princess Beatrice" for the whole or part of the cruise included the Rev. Canon Bower, Mr. E. T. Tyson, and Dr. Haswell (members of Council), Mrs. Haswell and the Misses Little; Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A. (hon. secretary), Mrs. Curwen, Mr. H. B., and Miss Curwen; Mr. W. G. Collingwood (editor), Mrs. and two Misses Collingwood, and Miss Hilde Hamburger; Colonel and Mrs. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott, Messrs. W. I. R. Crowder, jun., W. J. Pratt, and J. R. Johnston, Carlisle; the Rev. E. E. Stock, Rocliffe; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Jackson, Penrith; Miss Gough and Miss Macray, Whitefield; Miss Farrer, Bassenthwaite; Mr. H. P. Senhouse, Cockermouth; Messrs E. A. Thompson and W. L. Fletcher, Workington; Dr. Little and Dr. Crerar, Maryport; Mr. and Mrs. W. Little, Miss

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Ullock, Miss Marston, and Miss Ethel Wilson, Windermere; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Harrison, Newby Bridge; Mr. W. Long, Windermere, and Mr. Alfred Holt, Liverpool; Miss Holt, Coniston, and Miss Florence Melly, Liverpool; Miss Gibson, Whelprigg; Mr. S. Hart Jackson, Ulverston; Miss and Mr. Dean, Cartmel; Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., Mrs., and Miss Brown, Northallerton; Mrs. and Mr. W. K. Punshon, Ingleby; Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, Miss Cliff McCulloch, Dumfries; Mr. J. A. Henryson Caird, Cassencary; Mr. and Mrs. E. Reginald Elliot, Eaglescliffe; Mrs. Wady, Yarm; Mr. W. G. Welch, Miss Alice Johnson, Lancaster; Rev. C. Robinson, Beverley; Mrs. Mounsey-Heygate and Miss Waller, Leominster; Mr. W. Heward Bell and Miss Bell, Melksham, Wilts; Miss Mitchell and Miss Watt, Hampstead; Miss S. R. Scott, Bromley; Mr. William Canton, London; and the Rev. R. L. Ritchie, Creich, Sutherland.

Rather more than half the party joined the boat at Liverpool on Wednesday, May 18th, and started in bright though breezy weather, which sent most of them below until the Mull of Cantire was passed next morning. Oban was reached in the afternoon, and there the rest of the company came on board. On Friday, May 20th, Eileanna-Naoimh, Keills in Knapdale, Eilean Mòr in Jura Sound, and Castle Sween were visited; on Saturday, the 21st, after seeing Kilmory in Knapdale, they crossed to Ardmores Bay in Islay and visited Kildalton Church, where Mrs. Ramsay of Kildalton had kindly made preparations for their reception, and then proceeded to Oransay, where they were met by Mr. Niel McNiell, who showed them over the Priory; some of the party climbed Dun Domhnuill, and found the fort with its approaches, ramparts, hut circles, and rock-basin highly interesting. Early on the morning of Whitsunday they steamed up the Firth of Lorn, and through the Sound of Mull. Canon Bower kindly held a service on deck; the collection amounted to £10, which was sent to the Cumberland Infirmary. After passing Eigg and Rum and going up the Sound of Sleat, Captain Johnstone took the boat to the head of Loch Nevis and then up Loch Duich for the sake of the scenery, which was viewed to great advantage, with unbroken reflections on the water and streaks of snow on the higher mountains. The Minch was perfectly calm, and the sunset beautiful; in the evening, the Rev. R. L. Ritchie, minister of the Established Church of Scotland, gave an address on the influence of religion in forming the early history of the district through which they were passing. Stornoway was reached before eleven at night, looking romantic in the long northern twilight, with a half moon in the sky and lights on the fishing fleet in the harbour.

On the morning of Whit-Monday a start was made at nine o'clock for Callernish and Carloway, in carriages provided by the kind help of Mr. J. M. Morison of Stornoway, who accompanied the party. The weather was showery and windy for the long drive across Lewis and back. After a short halt at Garry-na-hine the three megalithic circles of Callernish were visited, and while some returned to Stornoway, the greater number drove on to see the famous broch of Dun Carloway. After dinner a concert was given by local singers, and the sum of £7 10s. collected in aid of the Stornoway Cottage Hospital, on behalf of which speeches were made by Major Matheson of Lewis Castle, Mr. Morison, and Mr. Ross, treasurer of the hospital, and Canon Bower replied.

Early on Tuesday morning, May 24th, the storm having abated, Rodil Church was inspected, and before midday Dunvegan Castle was reached. Macleod of Macleod most kindly took the party round, and explained the history and antiquities of the place. A vote of thanks was proposed by Canon Bower to the chief and his family for their hospitable reception, and the voyage was continued to Canna, where by Mr. Allan Thom's permission the old crosses and fort were visited. Anchorage for the night was found in Loch Sresort, Rum.

Wednesday was bright but windy, and there was some difficulty in landing at Scarinish, Tiree; but a large part of the company succeeded in going ashore. They were met by the Rev. Mr. Macpherson and the Rev. Mr. Maclean, who guided them to Dun Gott, the ancient chapels of Kirkapoll, and the forts of Dun Beg Vaul and Dun Mor Vaul. The steamer then passed the Dutchman's Cap and circumnavigated Staffa, reaching Iona early in the afternoon. A landing was made at Port-na-Fraing, where the party was met by the Rev. Archibald Macmillan and Mr. Alec Ritchie, who led the way to the chief points of interest and described the ruins. Visiting first the reputed site of St. Columba's original settlement, the early burial ground of Clach-nan-Duiseart, and the great boulder supposed by some to have been the monks' refectory table, they went up the Cnoc-na-Bristeadh Clach, where Mr. W. G. Collingwood explained his views as to the site of the Columban monastery in the Rath between the Lochan Mor and the road (see *Good Words*, March, 1904). Then by the site of the ancient mill and kiln they visited the Cathedral and Abbey ruins, St. Oran's Chapel and graveyard, Maclean's Cross, St. Ronan's, and the Nunnery. After tea on shore the ship was rejoined for the voyage back to Oban through the Sound of Mull.

On Thursday morning about 50 of the party left Oban by train, the remainder going back to Liverpool with the ship, a beautiful and quiet voyage, with a fine sunset off the Mull of Galloway.

On this excursion there were few speeches and descriptions at the sites visited, their place being taken by a handbook compiled by the Editor to the Society, and illustrated with blocks kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Mr. David Douglas. A few copies only of the booklet were printed for the use of those joining the excursion. A paper on the antiquities visited during the first two days appeared in *The Reliquary* for October, 1904, written by the Editor, and illustrated with photographs by Mr. W. L. Fletcher and Mr. H. B. Curwen.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting and first general excursion of 1904 was held in the Kirkby Lonsdale district on Thursday and Friday, June 30th and July 1st, the local committee being Messrs. W. O. Roper, F.S.A., J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., and W. G. Collingwood, to whom Mr. Anthony Moorhouse of Kirkby Lonsdale gave much efficient help. Among those present were the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (president); Mr. W. G. Collingwood, (editor); Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Pearson, Barrow; the Misses Ullock, Bowness; Canon Trench, Kendal; Mr. Titus Wilson, Kendal, and Mr. J. F. Curwen, Heversham (hon. secretaries); Miss Wilson, Aynam Lodge, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison, Newby Bridge; Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Marston, Windermere; Mr. W. O. Roper, Yealand; Mr. J. Swainson, Stonecross, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. Farrer, Bassenthwaite; Rev. T. B. Saunders, Greystoke; Rev. Still-Hill, Dufton Rectory; the Misses Noble, Beckfoot; Mr. F. Nicholson, Manchester; Mr. A. Moorhouse, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. H. M. White, Burton-in-Lonsdale; Mrs. Metcalfe-Gibson, Ravenstonedale; Mr. W. N. Thompson, St. Bees; Colonel and Mrs. Sewell, Cockermouth; Mr. J. Procter Watson, Castle Carrock; Mr. J. Robinson, Kendal; Dr. Matthews, Whitehaven; Canon Bower, Carlisle; Rev. W. H. Bartholomew, Ambleside; Rev. J. K. Floyer, Carnforth; Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Alnwick; Rev. A. J. Heelis, Penrith; Dr. Parker, F.S.A. Scot., Gosforth; Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Yealand; Mrs. Dyson, Ulverston; Miss Gough, Ireby; Mr. J. H. Martindale, Carlisle; Mrs. Richardson, Grasmere; Mr. Crowder, jun., Carlisle; Mrs. Todd, Harraby; Rev. J. Whiteside, Helington, &c.

On Thursday, June 30th, the start was made from Carnforth in three carriages containing forty-seven excursionists on a bright warm morning, and at 10-50 a halt was called at Dockacres, where Mr. Roper pointed out the big basin once used for boats and connected by a canal with the Keer; also the site of Merhull Castle beyond, of which nothing remains but a few stones.

Borwick Hall was reached at 11, and Mr. Roper standing on the steps of the terrace gave an interesting description of the fine old building, seat of the Bindloss family, which rose in the time of Queen Elizabeth by the Kendal woollen trade. The initials of Sir Robert Bindloss and his wife Rebecca on a stone in the wall of the barn were originally in the front wall of the older lodge; the present lodge was built by the second Sir Robert. At the top of the staircase is carved the name of "Alexander Brinsmead, mason, 1595." The first Sir Robert died 1629, and is buried at Warton Church; he left £20 per annum for the maintenance of a chapel at Borwick, but under the Commonwealth the stipend was dropped, and the chapel was described as dropping. The second Sir Robert, grandson of the first, succeeded at the age of five years. He became M.P. for Lancaster, and afterwards a member of the Convention Parliament of 1651. He is said to have been an ardent Royalist, and was made a baronet by Charles I. in 1641, but never drew sword in the Civil Wars. On the other hand, he entertained Charles II. to dinner here on his way to the Battle of Worcester in 1651, and in the panelled dining hall the old oak table is shown as the one which was used at the feast. Sir Robert II. was active in the persecution of the Quakers and Roman Catholics, and when the occupation which this afforded him began to fail, entered the Corporation of Lancaster and became Mayor, but retired after six months. The Rev. Richard Sherlock, B.D., afterwards rector of Winwick, when chaplain at Borwick remonstrated with him on behalf of the persecuted Dissenters; and Sherlock's book, dedicated to Sir Robert and his lady (of which a copy was shown by Mr. Roper), leant rather to the Quaker's side. Sir Robert's daughter and heiress married a Standish, whose son "went out in the Fifteen," was taken, confined for six months in Newgate, sentenced for high treason, kept twelve months more in Newgate, and then relieved and pardoned. He returned to Borwick, but heavy fines forced him to sell the Hall, which passed to the Townleys, the Stricklands of Sizergh, and thence to the Martons of Capernwray. From the main hall on the ground floor the panelling has been removed to Capernwray. A panelled staircase leads to the drawing room and other wainscotted apartments, one of which was used as a chapel by the Standishes. Above are small bedrooms, and at the west end the little chamber in which Lord Clarendon is said to have written his *History of the Rebellion*.

At the back of the hall is the picturesque gallery of which a fine view in photogravure has been published by a Lancaster firm of engravers. It may be added that there was already a pele on the site before the Bindloss hall was built around it, as can be seen from the thickness of the walls of that part of the house.

Burton Church was reached at 12-30, and the party was received by the Rev. F. W. Carpenter, vicar, and Mr. Chalmers, churchwarden. Mr. Chalmers described the history of the church (see these *Transactions*, xiii., art. 6, for his paper on the subject), and pointed out the four-foot wall of the tower, which may have been a pele. Mr. W. G. Collingwood showed the pre-Norman monuments (see Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses*, pp. 88-91).

The party next drove through Hutton Roof to the remains of the British village near Sealford, where the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (who described the site in these *Transactions*, vii., p. 111), said that since writing his paper (in 1887 or 1888) exploration had been made by Chancellor Ferguson, the Rev. W. B. Grenside, and himself. They found no pottery, but bones which Professor Owen attributed to *Bos longifrons*. Two of the buildings within the rampart were excavated; one, the square building which had been thought an early chapel, but was found to be of rude stone-walling, not orientated, and to have no ecclesiastical features, and the other a hut circle, also rudely built, in which the Hipposandal (see these *Transactions*, v., Excursions in 1888) was discovered. Such Hipposandals were used for strapping on the diseased hoofs of horses, and about a dozen have been found in various places, in Germany as well as in England, and all connected with remains of the later Roman period. From this find it is probable that the place was a Romano-British village. An ancient trackway from the great camp at Burrow Hall passes the site, going towards Kendal.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, after tea at the Royal Hotel, the party was received at the church by the vicar, the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, D.D., and the President (vicar during restoration) described the building (for his paper, see these *Transactions*, i., art. 19).

The mote-hill or "burh" in the vicarage garden was next visited and described by the President. Like other such structures, it is the high end of a ridge of ground, heightened with the earth out of a ditch nineteen paces broad, to form a comparatively flat summit about thirty paces in diameter. It stands on the brink of the Lune, and part of the ditch has been eaten away by erosion owing to the concave sweep of the river. Excavation might reveal particulars of use in dating it, but it may be provisionally referred, with the great series in the neighbourhood, to early Norman times, as the castle hill of the lord of the district.

After dinner at the Royal Hotel, the President in the chair, the officers of the Society were re-elected. Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., member of Council, was added to the list of vice-presidents; and in his place and in that of Mr. George Watson, leaving the district for residence in the south at an advanced age, Mr. W. N. Thompson of

St. Bees, editor of the Society's volume of Bishop Gastrell's *Notitia* (in preparation), and Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford of Yealand Conyers, editor of the Society's volume of Hutton's *Beetham Repository* (in preparation), were elected members of Council. The following new members were elected:—The Cumberland and Westmorland Association in London, per Mr. C. Maugham; Mr. T. Taylor Scott, F.R.I.B.A., Carlisle; the Rev. G. J. Goodman, Brampton; Mr. N. S. Hawks, Brampton; Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., hon. sec., Yorkshire Archæological Society, Northallerton; Mr. E. Reginald Elliot, Eaglescliffe; Mr. W. K. Punshon, Ingleby; Dr. J. W. Crerar, Maryport; Miss Farrer, Bassenthwaite; Mr. W. G. Welch, Lancaster; Mr. J. Rooke Johnston, Carlisle; Mrs. Hamilton, Windermere; Mr. H. M. White, Burton-in-Lonsdale; Mr. Anthony Moorhouse, Kirkby Lonsdale; the Rev. T. B. Saunders, Greystoke; the Rev. Harold A. P. Sawyer, St. Bees; Miss M. E. Harrison, Windermere; and Mr. Arthur Walker, Whitehaven.

Papers having been disposed of at the previous meeting, the evening was spent in examining a large number of exhibits. Mr. Pickard showed a metal urn from the reputed tomb of Polycarp at Smyrna, an Etruscan polychromatic vase with lid, in a high state of preservation, found near Smyrna, and an illuminated writ-book or book of statutes, a north-country MS. of about 1300, which had belonged to John Lambart of Skipton.

Mr. Anthony Moorhouse exhibited a polished celt found during excavations in Thurland Castle park, and an ancient silver spoon from the moat at Thurland Castle, belonging to Mr. North; a bronze flanged celt found at Ingleton, lent by Mr. White; a perforated stone hammer found at Hutton, the property of Mr. Punchard; also the following from his own collection:—A bronze mortar from Middleton Hall grounds; copper, silver, and gold coins found in Kirkby Lonsdale and district, including a halfpenny of Cromwell; a printed programme of Sedbergh Sports, 1781, in which the last event was "The Great Main of Cocks between Thos. Willis Esq. and Harry Welch Esq., 10 guineas the battle and 100 guineas the main; 35 cock on each side;" two prints by Green, 1801, "Kirkby Lonsdale Bridge" and a "View from the Brow;" a gold rosary ring with ten orbs and a Latin cross on the bezel, aperture $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, found near Kirkby Lonsdale; a flint flake, scraper or knife, from Dent Fell; and an ancient jug of foreign pottery.

The President showed photographs of a Roman mortar from Burrow Hall in his possession. The Rev. Canon Trench exhibited and described photographs of antiquities in Ceylon. The Editor showed a bronze celt from Urswick, lent by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., and Mr. J. A. Barnes's sketch of a stone celt from Levens

(see "Addenda"); also photographs by Mr. H. B. Curwen, Miss Mitchell, Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Mr. W. G. Welch, and Mr. W. J. Pratt, with sketches by Mrs. E. R. Elliot, and members of his own party, illustrating the Society's cruise in the Hebrides.

On Friday, July 1st, Kirkby Lonsdale was left at 9 in the morning, and the party drove to Tunstall Church, which was described by Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A., as the third building on the site. The old church was dedicated to St. Michael, the present one to St. John the Baptist, being a perpendicular edifice with some flamboyant windows. Three points of interest make it remarkable—the first historic, in the effigy believed to represent Sir Thomas Tunstall, who fought at Agincourt; the second artistic, in the glass of the east window perhaps dating from the sixteenth century; and the third literary, for this is the "Brocklebridge Church" of *Jane Eyre*. The window has three panels—that in the centre represents Christ charge to Peter, in coarse but interesting French work, with the legend, "Ihs donne puissâce a S.P. delyer et deslier en terre." The two side panels are of very fine (Flemish?) work—one with the Virgin and Child, and the other with St. Anthony, his pig holding a torch in its mouth ("St. Anthony's fire"), and a votary of the saint with a curious shield of fanciful heraldry embodying the Tau-cross of St. Anthony. In the tower is a picture of the Entombment, apparently a copy from Paul Veronese or artist of his school; it used to be at the east end, under the east window. Over the door of the porch is a vertical sundial.

At Thurland Castle the party was received by Mrs. Lees and the Rev. W. B. Grenside, who, as a shower came on, gathered his audience under a spreading chestnut tree, and read an account of the castle as follows:—

THURLAND CASTLE.

Though now the charming and peaceful abode of the happy family who, I hope, will long be its possessors, the castle has passed through many vicissitudes, both before and after Camden recorded in his *Britannia* that "the River Lune runneth by Thurland Tunstall, a fortress built by Sir Thomas Tunstall in the time of King Henry IV." (circa 1410), when "the King had given him Licence to fortifie and Kernell his mansion-house, that is, embattle it." Sir Thomas was a soldier of distinction. He attended King Henry V. and fought at Agincourt, and for his services there was knighted, receiving a grant of the town of Pontevy as a reward.

Although a church had existed on the same site from pre-Norman days, as existing fragments testify, there can be little doubt that much of the present fabric was erected by him. The mutilated

monument, a mailed effigy, was removed from the recessed arch in the Tunstall chantry about the year 1810, when the crockets and finial of the tomb were barbarously hacked off, previous to the lining of the walls with red baize, placing a table in the middle with chairs around it and a fireplace in the angle, after the fashion of the day, for the fittings of the squire's pew. The monument of this mailed warrior has suffered seriously. It has recently been replaced in the chantry, but the altered elevation prevented its being again laid within the arched recess. That it is the tomb of Sir Thomas Tunstall, the hero of Agincourt, can hardly be questioned.

But there is one most interesting relic happily preserved in the castle court, probably the most perfect doorway of the period in Lancashire. You will notice how the left splay of the arch has suffered from the storms of many centuries, and every vestige of its ornamentation has disappeared; but on the left side of the arch may still be traced two sculptured fleurs-de-lis, a lion, a pomegranate, and a rose. I cannot help thinking the fleur-de-lis was introduced in reference to Sir Thomas' French possession of the town of Pontevy.

Sir Richard Tunstall, next but one in succession, was squire of the body to King Henry VI. and governor of Harlech Castle, the last place that held out for that unfortunate monarch. He died in 1492 and was succeeded by his brother, whose second son will ever be associated with Thurland; his name is immortalized in the masterpiece of Sir Walter Scott as "the stainless knight" of *Marmion*. From this very door Sir Bryan Tunstall went forth on his march to Flodden Field. Seventeen verses of the poem of the sixteenth century (edited by Henry Weber in 1808) are devoted to Sir Bryan's part in the battle, and his death:—

Tho' he could not withstand such strength,
 Yet never wo'd he flee nor yield.
 Alas! for want of aid, at length
 He slain was, fighting fierce in field.

Sir Bryan's last will and testament (given in Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*) is a touching document. I have in vain sought for the original. It is dated immediately before his departure for Flodden, and shows his tender consideration for his wife and his little son Marmaduke. This boy he bequeaths to the care of his "Brother Doctor"—none other than the distinguished and eminent prelate, successively Bishop of London and of Durham, the intimate friend of Dean Colet, Sir Thomas More, and Erasmus. He ended his days a quasi-prisoner in the archbishop's palace, and lies in the chancel of the parish church of Lambeth. Sir Bryan in his will

beseeches his brother to put the boy to school, "that he may lerne to serve God in His Commandments."

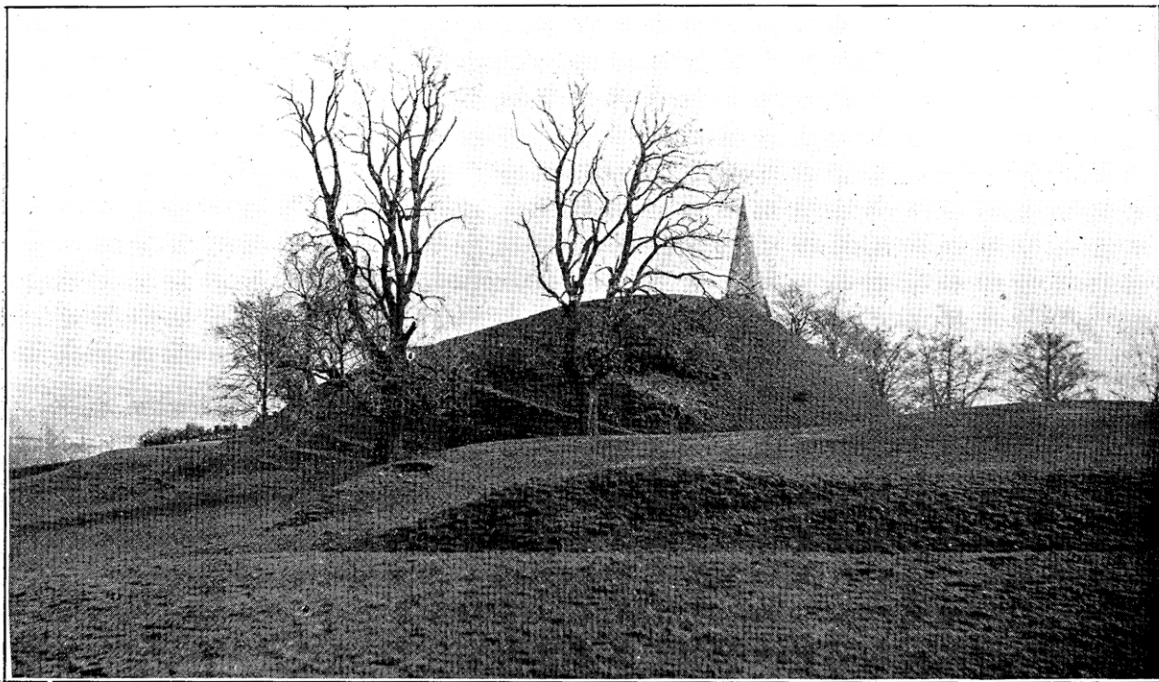
Marmaduke, when arrived at man's estate, supported the great ecclesiastical changes under Henry VIII., and was one of the Commissioners appointed to visit Furness and enforce the "free" surrender by the abbot to the Crown of all the estates and properties belonging to that wealthy religious community. The deed of resignation bears his signature.

But we must drop down a hundred years or more, and still we find troublous times at the castle. The Tunstall possession of Thurland closed in the termination of the sixteenth century. By marriage with a daughter of Francis Tunstall, the Girlingtons became possessed of the Thurland estate. They suffered seriously in the great struggle with the Parliament. Sir John Girlington was High Sheriff of Lancashire when the castle at Lancaster was attacked in February, 1643. He held it for the King, but his anxieties about his own home were great, and he "stole away" with a small force to Thurland, and left Captain Birch, the Parliamentarian officer, to take possession of the stronghold without a blow being struck. Thurland was afterwards besieged by Colonel Rigby, and held out for six weeks; several cannon balls, relics of the fight, have been found in the moat, and the parish registers record the death of two soldiers:—

Mar. 28, 1643. Thomæ Willson (in bello cæsi) more bellico.

Apr. 23, sepult. Thomæ Woolfall, heroici Juvenis in bello cæsi. Jam fera tumescunt (plus quam civilia bella).

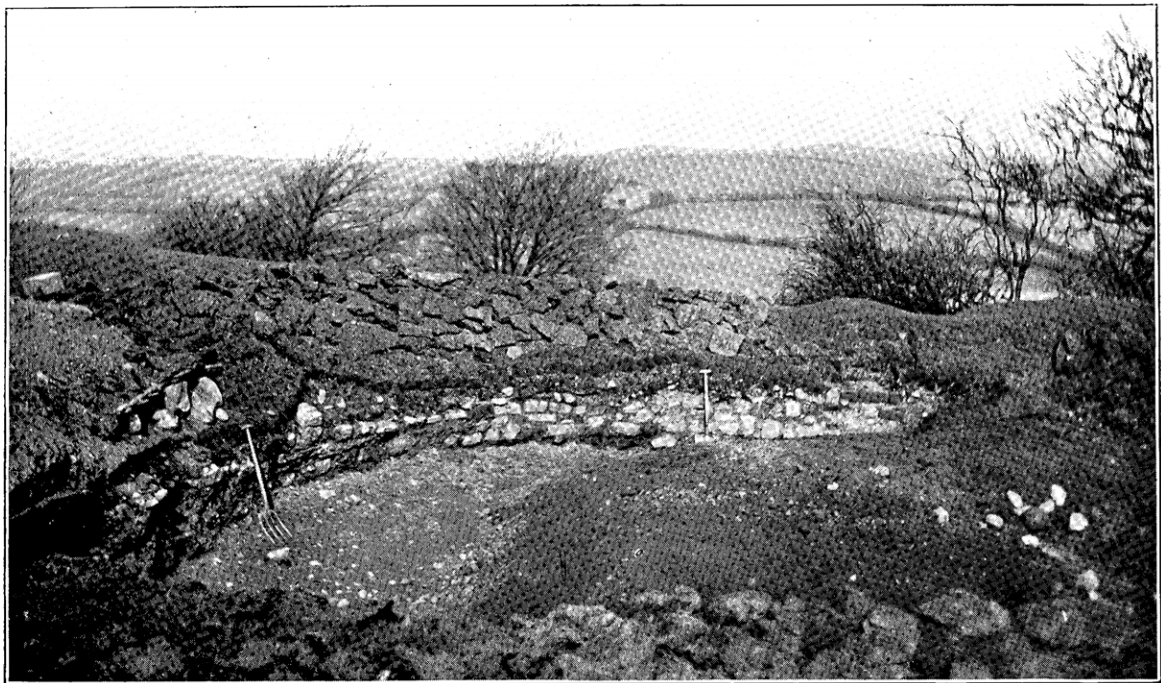
Colonel Rigby being successful in reducing both the castles of Hornby and Thurland, by an order of Parliament they were dismantled, and the ruined castle of Thurland, after an occupation by the Girlingtons for a century, was sold with the estate in 1698 and occupied as a farmhouse until it came into the possession of the North family, by purchase, in 1781. Major North of the Guards, who succeeded his father, was a man of great taste. He employed for the rebuilding of the ruined edifice Sir Jeffrey Wyatt, in the first decade of the last century. Sir Jeffrey was then engaged on the great work at Windsor Castle. His plans were destroyed in the fire which took place here some twenty years ago. With one small exception not a single original window remains, but the doorway to which I have alluded before is, from an antiquarian point of view, a gem of supreme interest. It is much to be regretted that Major North pulled down the gateway which had so long survived, in his latest addition to the castle buildings, in 1827 or 1828; but a small donjon with which it was connected remains.



THE BURH, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

Photo. Engineering Co., Glen Mill.

TO FACE PROCEEDINGS.



THE BURH, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

Excavation on summit, showing portion of circular wall,
and original floor some distance below the foundations of the wall.

TO FACE PROCEEDINGS.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Lees and to the Rev. W. B. Grenside, after which the drive was continued to Burton-in-Lonsdale. Here Mr. White led the way to the top of the mote-hill or "burh" of Burton (see the plates in illustration, facing these "Proceedings") and described the site, to which attention had already been drawn at our April meeting.

Mr. H. M. White of Hill House, Burton-in-Lonsdale, and Mr. J. C. Walker of Glenholme, Ingleton, are undertaking explorations of a series of ancient earthworks and remains around Ingleborough. For some months past they have been at work upon a mound at Yarlshber, Ingleton, and the well-defined erection at the old baronial village of Burton-in-Lonsdale known as Castle Hill. At Ingleton the finds have comprised a roughly cobbled pavement, prevailing everywhere, with flint chips and what might be termed arrowheads-in-the-making. A coarse black glass-like substance was also unearthed. No traces of bronze or metal were discovered. The earthwork strongly suggested the same type of workmanship as was observed at the Castle Hill at Burton-in-Lonsdale, save that the "citadel" at Yarlshber was less distinct.

The mound at Burton-in-Lonsdale dominates all the strategic points in the neighbourhood, and commands an unrivalled view of the surrounding country, especially of the bold headland of Ingleborough. Here have, doubtless, been planted fortified strongholds dating back to pre-historic times. The earthwork is of a military character, and bears a resemblance to mounds at Halton, Hornby, Sedbergh, Melling, Arkholme, Kirkby Lonsdale, and some hundreds of others throughout the country. The type is very common in Normandy.

The castle of Burton-in-Lonsdale is mentioned with other Mowbray Castles in the Pipe Roll of Henry I. in an entry of payment to the porter and guards of this and other Mowbray Castles. They must have been forfeited to the Crown by the rebellion of Robert Mowbray in William Rufus' reign.

The actual excavation has been performed by a thoroughly trustworthy man, who has been known over twenty years to Mr. White. The digging, which was commenced in the hollow at the summit of the high mound or "citadel," has laid bare an unsuspected wall, quite circular, and displaying at the north end a gap, with rounded facing at the supposed entrance. The wall proved to be only a retaining wall. It was well mortared, and the stone rudely dressed as with a hammer. Only one stone appeared to suggest marks of the chisel. It was splayed, and had the likeness of a window sill. The wall below this stone was much better preserved than the rest. The size of the stones varies from a few inches to

two feet in length. Old inhabitants now affirm they remember a circular wall round the summit.

Some inches below the foundation of the wall, and at a distance of four feet from it, there was found a roughly cobbled surface or "pavement," which seems to have been unknown to the builders of the wall. This pavement was bedded in stiff clay about three inches thick.

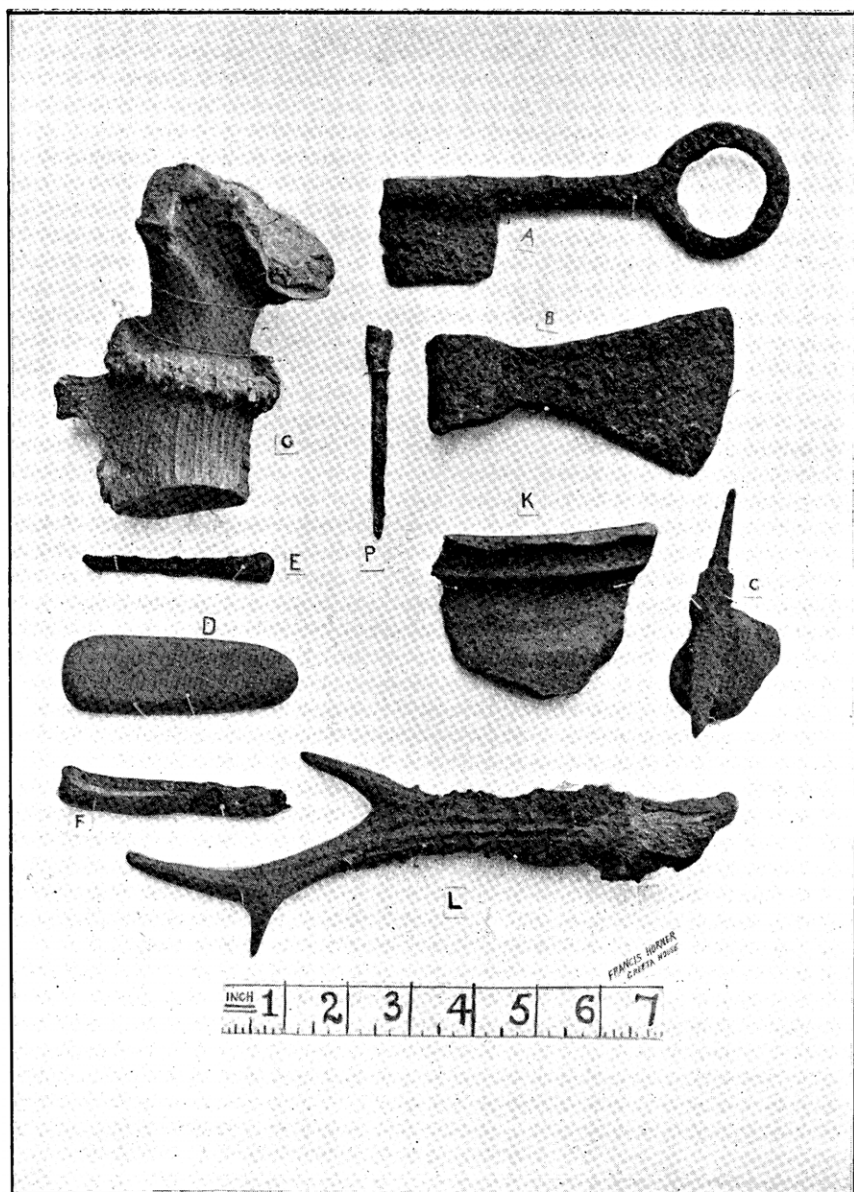
Upon the pavement generally was found a thin layer of a black wood ash, and the stone of the pavement almost invariably showed marks of fire.

The pavement everywhere was strewn with bones, almost invariably burned, charred, and in fragments. They comprised antlers, bones, and teeth of deer, boar, ox, &c. (G in the plate of Finds is the root, and L part of a deer's antler.) A portion of a human skull, identified by an expert as half of the upper jaw, with well preserved teeth, was among the bones. In two places were discovered cavities, sunk two feet deep below the pavement, containing a light grey friable substance of the consistency of burned limestone. In this substance minute fragments of bone were visible. One cavity was 8 feet long by 2½ feet wide. They suggested graves filled by burnt matter—*e.g.*, bodies, lime, woodash, &c.

A section of the digging gives;—1, turf, 9 inches; 2, loose soil, 3 feet 6 inches; 3, black ash, 1 to 2 inches; 4, cobbled pavement, strewn with bones; 5, stiff clay, 3 or 4 inches; 6, sand down to 12 feet (shaft sunk in centre of basin).

The loose soil (6) is almost entirely free from stones, and has likely been deposited by decay of vegetation, dust, &c. There is no sign that it has ever been disturbed. In one corner of the basin, however, was found a large mass of clay, embedding boulder stones of all sizes up to a couple of hundredweight or more. The whole seemed like a glacial deposit never disturbed. It suggested an original nucleus to the higher mound.

The finds have been varied, and represent epochs ranging from Neolithic to recent times. All were found on the pavement:—1, flint arrowhead, bone needle, stone ornament, charm or earring, bored; 2, bits of bronze, bronze ring, copper, a slingstone; 3, iron implements, axe (B in the plate of Finds), knives (C, F), spearheads (E, P), large iron key (A), also whetstone (D) with scorings, as if with an iron point; 4, two silver coins of Henry II.'s first coinage, Charles I.'s silver halfpenny, copper coin. Of the copper coin, Mr. F. Ll. Griffiths, lately assistant keeper of mediæval antiquities in the British Museum, says:—"The copper coin is no doubt a second coin of one of the Cæsars, perhaps Tiberius. The



FINDS AT THE BURH, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

TO FACE PROCEEDINGS.

bust is still visible on one side. I suppose it has been used as a button or something, after being hammered flat. I see no reason to suppose it to be a modern halfpenny—*e.g.*, William III.”

Fragments of mediæval pottery were found everywhere on the pavement, glazed and unglazed. All pieces showed signs of the wheel.

The basecourt is very distinct, on the back of the ridge of which the mote-hill is the culminating point; and a curious feature of the site is the cobble pavement, which appears everywhere, a little below the turf. Not only does it extend wherever the basecourt has been laid bare, but also in the dry ditch of the mote-hill, and apparently up its sides. (Further particulars with full details will be found in the series of papers which Mr. White is publishing under the title of *Old Ingleborough Pamphlets*--Elliot Stock, London.)

Hence the party drove to Hornby. After luncheon at the Castle Hotel, Mr. Roper spoke in the church on the history of the place, which is given in full in the pamphlet *Hornby Castle, Lancashire*, by Mr. Roper, with supplementary notes by the Rev. W. B. Grenside, M.A. (Lancaster, *Standard Printing Works*, 1903.) Mr. W. G. Collingwood described the pre-Norman fragment known as the “Loaves and Fishes” stone, now well displayed on a revolving base near the door of the church inside; and at Hornby Castle exhibited the Anglian fragment of a cross-head recently taken by Mr. Grenside from the Priory farm. This with other crosses in the neighbourhood was figured and described in *The Reliquary* for January, 1904, by W. G. Collingwood, who said, “Perhaps one day the stone may be taken out, and it is possible that an inscription may be found on the other side, as on the similar stone at Lancaster.” This has proved to be the case. The inscription seems to read:—“I(n) no(min)e d(omin)i . . .” in Anglo-Saxon minuscules.

On the way back to Melling a halt was made to inspect Gressingham Castlesteads, a fine specimen of the mote-hill or “burh,” with great basecourt and massive rampart, into which the entrance is plain to see.

At Melling, the Rev. W. B. Grenside described the church.

MELLING CHURCH.

In the few remarks I have to make relative to the parish church in which we are assembled, I think it better to draw your attention to the vestiges of former structures than offer my views on the present fabric. Most churches have, during the last half century since the great architectural revival, undergone a torturing process which has taken to itself the name of “Restoration.” This process, as members of an Archæological Society, you will have in many

cases noted with regret, especially where the possibility of tracing any vestiges of former history has been for ever extinguished. Happily this has not been the case in the church in which we are assembled.

The parish of Melling is a Lancashire parish of wide extent. Its church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. It comprised within its boundaries seven townships and the two ancient chapelries of Hornby and Arkholme, with the modern one of Wray. In pre-Reformation days the church with its revenues was appropriated to the Premonstratensian abbey of Croxton, seven miles from Grantham. Fragments of the abbey and its fishponds may still be seen within the modern limits of the park of Belvoir Castle. On the dissolution of the abbey the benefice of Melling derived no pecuniary advantage, but always remained a poor living. The parson, as before, had a life interest in a few acres of glebe land, and for other maintenance he solaced himself with the prospect of an occasional tithing pig, varied by a similar claim on geese and bees, hens and ducks, as set forth in the "True Terrier" of the parish. The patronage became vested in the Crown, and so continued until the year 1864, when the late Lord Chancellor Westbury brought in a bill for the sale of the advowsons of a large number of livings in his patronage where the income was under £200 a year; the proceeds of the sale to be invested by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the improvement of the income of the benefices. I myself was the last appointment under the seal of the Lord Chancellor. But the vicars do not seem to have been discontented with their lot, nor their lives shortened by care and anxiety. In the chancel rests Vicar Forbes, who was born the year Charles I. was martyred, and died in 1742, in his ninety-fourth year; and two vicars who succeeded him, father and son, both bearing the same name, held the living for 103 years. Lord Chancellor Cranworth appointed me in 1855, and if I live to March next I shall have attained the jubilee of my vicariate.

But to return to the fabric. There is much truth in the words, "sermons in stones," for wherever found, in an ancient building, however fragmentary the condition, they can open to us the page of history. I have carefully sought for remnants of pre-Norman or Anglo-Saxon work; there is not a church in the valley of the Lune where some evidence of a building belonging to those remote days cannot be found. In my own church I have only discovered two. One was built into the renovated east wall of the chancel 140 years ago; it proved to be a portion of the shaft of the pre-Norman churchyard cross, mutilated by the mason on two sides for adaptation to the course he was laying. The second was dug out of the floor of the church tower, several feet below the surface, and is

evidently a portion of a monumental stone: the discovery was made in 1859 when sinking a hole for the weights of the new clock at that time in course of erection.

Dropping down to the Norman period, I shall be able to show you three fragments of ornament built into the external walls. The most perfect Norman stone is fixed for preservation inside the vestry. It is the soffit-stone of a Norman arch, and was found in 1863 in widening the splay of the single-light window at the west end of the north aisle, to receive a very miserable specimen of stained glass. With these another interesting relic was removed from the wall at the same time, and proved to be the lower portion of the churchyard crucifix. The work is rude; the legs are crossed, draped across the loins, and the mark of the spear wound is very distinct. At the same time an incised slab, with cross only, was taken out of the wall, where it was used as a lintel to the window; the date, as far as I am able to judge, about fourteenth century; it will be seen outside the vestry door. Two other incised slabs remain; one has been used for the threshold of the porch, another was recently discovered on removing the plaster from the doorway into the chantry on the south side of the chancel. It bears in addition to the cross a sword. These are the few misplaced vestiges of early days. We come now to the fabric as seen to-day.

A stone tablet in the vestry records that this church was re-roofed and "beautified" in 1763. This was the condition in which I found it on my appointment. The church was roughcast externally and whitewashed with scrupulous care every two or three years. Previous to the above date a drag roof covered both nave and aisles. From the daughter of the old Vicar Tatham I learned that it was thatched. No wonder in this rainy climate the timbers failed! Probably to utilise the soundest of them, the nave walls were raised, meeting-house windows inserted (since removed), the king-post oak roof was ceiled, and an Italian cornice carried round. The chancel was treated similarly, and ornamented with the staves of the bailiff of the manor crossed, saltire-wise, by way of distinction. The east wall of the chancel was taken down and rebuilt; the stones of the Early Decorated window redressed. The re-erection was too much for the masons of the day, and the whole work was crippled. A new window has now taken its place.

The chantry on the south of the chancel is dedicated to St. Catharine; it was formerly the property of the Morleys of Wennington, and the fabric is still repaired by the owners of the estate. I need hardly point out the Hagioscope. Previous to the modern refitting by the late Mr. Saunders, the owner, the space was occupied by an oak pew, with a Jacobean arcading. The original

altar step remained ; an aumbry may be seen in the south wall. The Early Decorated window, I regret to say, was removed. The screen is a copy of the original, a portion of which only was standing in 1851. The tracery of the northern division is the only remnant of the former work.

Within the sacarium the matrix of one brass alone remains. That is was feloniously extracted a century ago and hammered into a toasting-fork for the blacksmith's wife is a story, I lament to think, only too true.

Of the woodwork previous to the great renovation in 1763 a portion of the chancel screen, found on the removal of the vicarage pew, boarded over and covered with green baize, is preserved in the vestry ; and also a shortened bench of heavy and rude construction, a survival of the fittings of the nave, on which the "rude forefathers of the hamlet" sat.

The earliest window in the church is at the end of the south aisle ; its date about 1260. Of the modern glass, the east window was from a design by Mr. Holiday, executed by Heaton Butler & Bayne. The three memorial windows in the north and south aisles and the west window in the tower are quite recently placed ; they are from the works of Messrs. Shrigley & Hunt of Lancaster and London, and possess the merits of the well-known firm.

The tower is of a character similar to several in the vale of Lune, evidently of the same date—about 1450. For some reason it was not set square with the church. It is worthy of our respect as the most time-honoured resident in the village ; it witnessed Sir Edward Stanley's riding at the head of his army to Flodden, with his Lancashire bowmen and a strange gathering of extemporised warriors, with a meal-bag across their shoulders, armed with every conceivable weapon, scythe-blades being conspicuous where swords were wanting.

The three bells that rang out a joyous welcome on their return are not here to greet you to-day. In 1753 they were shipped to Bristol, to the foundry of Abel Rudhall, and a peal of six to which they were increased are as sweet and musical as any peal in North Lancashire.

It is sad to think how every year the number of ancient bells is diminished. Recently I mourned over the committal to Messrs. Taylor's crucible of a beautiful and perfect specimen of fifteenth century work, a "Rosa Mundi," in every respect as sound as on the day it was hung in the church tower sixteen miles from here. Like a living thing, its voice had been heard, as its note pealed forth on many hundred occasions of joy and sorrow to successive generations in the parish ; and after a service extending over four centuries and

a half it was ignominiously doomed to lose its identity in the furnace of a modern foundry.

I must apologise for this digression, but it is a subject on which I feel very strongly. Three miles from here, in the little village of Claughton, in the bell-gable of the miserable little church rebuilt in 1815, hangs a small bell bearing the date 1296—a discovery I had the gratification of making during the time I was curate in charge of the little parish. I hope no such doom as I have before named awaits this precious relic.

After hearing Mr. Grenside's paper the party examined the church and the mote-hill in the vicarage garden adjoining—a small mound with flat top, fourteen paces across, and halfway down the slope of the hillock a flat terrace, ninety-six paces round and four paces broad on the south side, two paces broad at the north side; no ditch at present, but building and gardening have altered the surface of the ground. Mr. Grenside kindly entertained the large company to tea in the vicarage, and allowed them to see his interesting collection of art and antiquities. A vote of thanks to him was proposed by the President and carried with acclamation, after which the party broke up at Melling Station.

SEPTEMBER MEETING.

On Thursday and Friday, September 8th and 9th, excursions were made in the Brampton district, the headquarters being at the Central Hotel, Carlisle. On the Local Committee were his Honour Judge Steavenson, Mr. J. Procter Watson, Mr. H. Penfold, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., Mr. T. Wilson, and Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A. There were present during the whole or part of the meeting the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (president), the Revs. Canon Bower and F. L. H. Millard, Messrs. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., and J. Rawlinson Ford (members of Council), T. Wilson (hon. secretary), and W. G. Collingwood (editor); Miss Armitt, Mr. W. W. R. Binning, Mrs. and Miss Carrick, Messrs. Joseph Cartmell, Studholme Cartmell, A. B. Clark, the Rev. J. H. Colligan, the Rev. D. G. and Mrs. Douglas, the Rev. Dr. Douglas (Manchester), Mrs. Dyson, the Rev. J. Ewbank, Major Ferguson, Mr. W. L. Fletcher, the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks, Messrs. Smith Glenetton, Harvey Goodwin, Miss Gough, Mr. M. Hair, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Hawks, the Rev. A. F. Still Hill, Mr. I. B. Hodgson (Brampton), Mrs. and Miss Hodgson (Newby Grange), Mrs. Holt (Windermere), the Rev. Canon Hudson (Horncastle), Mrs. Irwin and party, Messrs. Hugh Jackson, J. Rooke Johnston, Arthur Lee, Miss Little (Watch Cross), the Rev.

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W. Lowthian, Miss K. G. Marston, Messrs. W. I. McIntire, J. H. Martindale, Miss D. Monnington, Mr. F. Nicholson, the Misses Noble, Mrs. Walker Peile, Mrs. J. B. and H. Penfold, Miss Emily Quirk, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Rawnsley, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Ritson, Messrs. A. Satterthwaite (Lancaster), T. Taylor Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sessions, his Honour Judge Steavenson and Mrs. Steavenson, the Rev. E. E. Stock, Mr. Alfred Sutton, Mrs. Todd (Harraby), Mr. and Mrs. J. Procter Watson, Alderman T. Wigham, Miss Wilson (Kendal), Mr. J. S. Yeates, and others. This meeting was arranged as a joint excursion with the Society of Antiquities of Newcastle, from which there were present the Hon. and Rev. William Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Mackey of Newcastle, Messrs. R. Blair, F.S.A. (hon. secretary), John Gibson (warden of Newcastle Castle), W. J. Armstrong of Hexham, Sidney S. Carr of Tynemouth, G. W. Irving of Corbridge, and Mr. Maudlen of Newcastle, and on the second day Mr. and Mrs. Oswald of Newcastle, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gibson of Hexham, and Mr. J. A. Irving of Corbridge.

Leaving Carlisle on Thursday, September 8th, by the 12-20 train in fine weather, the party drove from Brampton Junction to the Mote, where Mr. W. G. Collingwood read a short paper as follows.

BRAMPTON MOTE.

This mote-hill serves now as the pedestal of a statue; formerly it served as a beacon station, but it was originally intended for neither of these purposes. It is about 150 feet high, artificially shaped out of the higher end of a long ridge (esker?) by throwing up the earth from a dry ditch. The summit is levelled, as in the case of other motes, and any obvious traces of a base-court have disappeared; though there might well have been such an enclosure on the green ridge to north of the hill, where an adjoining field belongs to the Earl of Carlisle, who also owned the mote-hill until he presented it to the town, while surrounding land belongs to other proprietors. Those who visited the similar site at Burton-in-Lonsdale on July 1st cannot fail to note the analogy.

Old writers thought that the name "mote" was from a Saxon root *môt*, seen in *gemôt*—"meeting," *môthus*—"court-house," &c., and that therefore such mounds were made to be used as "a parley hill or open court for the dispensing of justice," like the Tynwald Hill in the Isle of Man. But they are too big. "Tynwald" means *Thingvöllr*, "parliament-field," and the little hillock was merely the Speaker's pulpit. This hill, 150 feet high, would be useless for such a purpose.

The word *motte* is the usual Norman name for castle-hills of this form constructed in the eleventh and twelfth centuries as the kind

of fort then in fashion. Because they are found in Normandy and Denmark it has been thought they were introduced by the Normans, and therefore that the attribution to pre-Norman times has been an error. But I understand that they are much more widespread, and to be found in south-east Germany, Hungary, and Bosnia, where the Normans never came. Some of us lately stood on a "semi-broch" in Tiree, which was almost identical with this structure in being an artificial cone, with level summit, and surrounded by a ditch. I think it is saying too much to assign such castle-hills to the Normans exclusively. No doubt, however, they were used hereabouts in early Norman times, before the smaller landowners had taken to building stone peles and castles. The summit was walled or palisaded round; a wooden hall and offices were set up in the enclosure, and there the lord lived, not without comfort and splendour.

We used to call these "burhs." Lately the theory has gained ground that, if Norman sites, they should be called by the Norman name of "castles." In a recent *Archæological Journal* (1903), Mr. St. John Hope has analysed the Anglo-Saxon chronicle to show that *burh* meant a fortified town, not a small stronghold. That may be so in the south of England, but it was not so here. The place we visited on July 1st has always been called "Burton," the *tún* (enclosed homestead, not city) of the *burh*. There never was a populous town at Brough-under-Stainmoor, but the castle is called *Burc* by Jordan Fantosme in his twelfth century Anglo-Norman poem. Burgh-by-Sands was never a city; at various Broughtons are traces of strongholds, but no towns coeval with them. The form "Brough" tells us why we keep this use of the word in our northern parts; it is the Gaelic *broch*, from the Norse *borg*, always used, like the German *Burg*, for a "castle," and our early place-names are largely derived from the Gallgael mixture of Celtic and Scandinavian which the settlers of the Viking Age used. Of course, when the castle grew into a town, the connotation of the name was extended; the Maiden-Castle of Dunedin, Eadwine's-burh, became the city of Edinburgh. Thus again we have Brougham, formerly written "Burgham," no town, but the *ham* (or as in Beetham, &c., the *holme*) of the *burg* or castle. This perhaps gives a clue to the origin of Brampton and the meaning of the name. By all analogy, in the end of the eleventh or early in the twelfth century, the landholder of this place dwelt on this mote, just as the lord of Gilsland did on the mote at Irthington. This was his *burh*; his fields down there were the *burh-holme* or burh-ham, and the enclosed homestead where his people lived, under the shadow of the mount, was the *Burh-ham-tún*.

Thence the party drove to Brampton Old Church, where the quaintly carved headstones and statesman-heraldry of the old tombs were inspected; and inside the church the vicar, the Rev. T. Armstrong, read a paper by Mr. H. Penfold, which, we understand, is to appear in a separate publication. The paper gave a useful account of the restoration of 1891, which revealed the structure of the ancient church of St. Martin. It was originally a small building, about five yards square, with a round-headed window on the south side, and in the south-west corner a round-headed aumbry. Then it was lengthened eastward, and much later the present porch was added. It has been thought that we have here only the chancel of a larger church, but digging in the churchyard to west of the building has shown no trace of foundations. Mr. Penfold thinks, therefore, that there never was more than we see at present. The vicar suggested that this may have been an early chapel placed here to serve the Irthington tenants south of the river. In some informal discussion which followed it was asked whether this was really the church of Brampton in the time of Osbert "Persona de Brampton," who signed the foundation charter of Lanercost between 1165 and 1169; the site being two miles distant from the mote-hill which is presumably the original Brampton, and the early building resembling a pele rather than a church, or at any rate having no distinct features or history. The question is one which deserves further attention.

After a vote of thanks to the vicar and Mr. Penfold, whose services in organising this excursion were invaluable, the party walked down the "Ha-ha Lonning" and over the footbridge to Irthington Mote, where Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., pointed out the similarity of this structure to that of Brampton, the difference being that at Irthington the ditch is absent, while the circular summit is surrounded by a breastwork. The site is known to have been the "Caput Baronie" of Gilsland.

At Irthington Church the Rev. Canon Bower pointed out the interesting features of the building, with its graceful Norman capitals, so-called lepers' window, grave-slabs, and church plate—a hammered silver chalice of 1616 and pewter tankard and paten of 1730. The north-west capital is said to resemble one in York Minster, and to be otherwise unique. In the churchyard the Mulcaster altar-tomb, with its handsome raised lettering, was admired; and the drive was resumed to Castle Carrock.

Here Judge Steavenson led the way up the fell to the nearest examples of the many hollow mounds which Chancellor Ferguson suggested might be pit-dwellings. Rain coming on, his audience was somewhat limited while he gave his reasons for thinking that

these features were not swallow-holes nor old diggings for limestone, and pointed out the many evidences of ancient inhabitation in the neighbourhood, briefly sketching the development of land tenure, on which he is writing for the Society. The old fort below is now going to be partially dug into by the navvies of the Carlisle Waterworks, and their operations, which will be watched with care by the engineers and members of the Society in the neighbourhood, may result in further information about this unexplained site. It is to be hoped that the attention now drawn to the "pit dwellings" may lead to some skilled exploration of them to set at rest a long debated point.

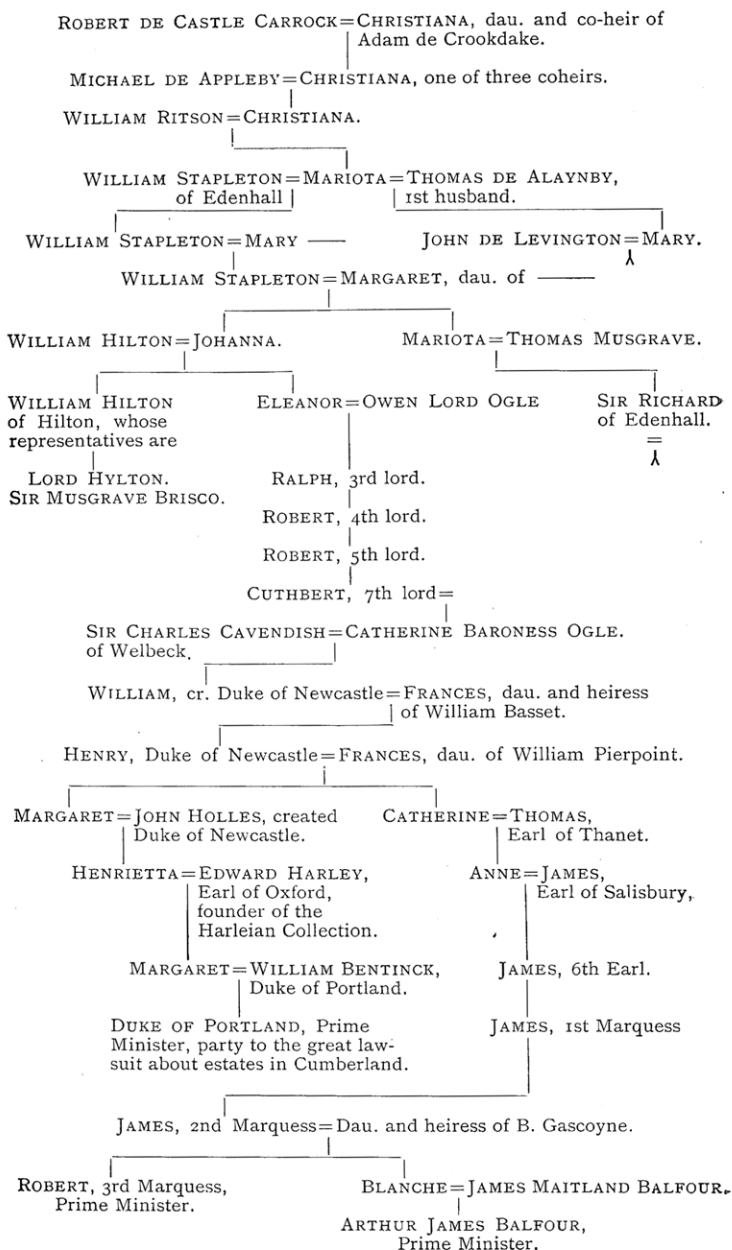
At Gelt Hall the Judge and Mrs. Steavenson entertained the party to tea, and after a vote of thanks proposed by the President, carriages were taken for How Mill Station on the way back to Carlisle.

After dinner a Council meeting was held, at which progress was reported in the matter of the Tracts in preparation, and further arrangements made with a view to editing the Episcopal Registers of Carlisle.

At the general meeting in the evening, the President in the chair, the following new members were elected:—Mr. John William Holgate, London; Mr. James William Scott, Windermere; Mr. S. Haslam Scott, Windermere; Colonel Haworth, Windermere; and Mr. Alfred Sutton, Scotby.

Papers were read by Mr. J. H. Martindale (Art. XXI.), the Editor, on behalf of Dr. Parker (Art. XII.), the Rev. J. H. Colligan (Art. XIII.), Mr. Francis Nicholson (Art. XIV.), and Mr. L. E. Hope (Art. XX.). Want of time prevented the reading of papers by Mr. J. B. Bailey (Art. X.) and the Rev. J. Whiteside (Art. XVI.), which were laid on the table. The Editor exhibited fragments of Roman and mediæval pottery recently found by Mr. Anthony Moorhouse at the Roman station near Kirkby Lonsdale, and a pedigree prepared by Mr. F. H. M. Parker showing some of the descendants of Robert de Castle Carrock, the earlier part from unpublished MSS., and the later part bringing down the line to the present Prime Minister.

Pedigree showing some Descendants of the Castle Carrock Family.



On Friday, September 9th, leaving Carlisle by the 9-25 train and taking carriages at Brampton Junction, the party drove to Askerton Castle, where they were received by Mrs. Bell. Major Ferguson read the late Chancellor's account of the place (these *Transactions*, iii., pp. 178-181), and Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., added some interesting details relating to the Carletons of Askerton.

THE CARLETONS OF ASKERTON.

In the volume of the *Privy Council Records*, now in the press, the following entry occurs under date 16th November, 1598:—"A letter to the Lord Scrope. Her Majesty having caused us to hear the complaints exhibited by Lancelot Carleton against Musgrave (probably Thomas Musgrave, captain of Bewcastle), it seemeth the greatest doubt that Carleton doth conceive by reason of the unkindness between them is that Musgrave might use the credit and authority of that place of Land Serjeant to the prejudice of him and his. Howbeit her Majesty maintaining her own election and giving credit to your Lordship's commendation hath confirmed Musgrave in the place, hoping your Lordship will by your good advice to him and care as Warden foresee that he do not abuse his authority to serve for any private revenge and to the hurt of those against whom he hath any displeasure that there may be no just cause or complaint hereafter be given unto the Carletons.

"Touching the Castle of Artisus (Askerton) it doth appear that Lancelot Carleton doth hold the same by a lease from Lord William Howard wherein there are yet three years to come, and therefore Musgrave must find the means to provide some other place near to the Castle for his abode till the lease be expired, unless he can purchase the goodwill of Carleton to yield the same upon some agreement unto him."

The Carletons held the office of Land Serjeant of Gilsland for several generations, as did the Musgraves that of Captain of Bewcastle. On this occasion it would seem that Musgrave had been appointed to the office of Land Serjeant, which Carleton resented, probably thinking that it was his by hereditary right. The quarrel was probably not composed, as in 1602 articles were entered into for a trial by combat between Lancelot Carleton and Thomas Musgrave, Carleton having declared that Musgrave had offered to deliver Her Majesty's castle of Bewcastle to the King of Scots, and that he had made the castle a den of thieves and a harbour and receipt for murderers, felons, and all sorts of misdemeanors; also that his office of Bewcastle is open for the Scots to ride in and through, and small resistance made by him to the contrary. It is not known apparently how the trial ended, or indeed if it ever came off; but those who

may be interested will find the articles of combat printed at length in Scott's notes to the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. An early edition should be referred to, as in later reprints many of the notes are omitted.

The party looked over the house, noting with interest the great timbers of the upper floor and the inscription on the roof of the eastern tower. Bewcastle was reached before one o'clock, where the rector, the Rev. Edward Walker, received the party; and in the church Mr. W. G. Collingwood read a sketch of the local history. Speaking of the cross, he said:—

BEWCASTLE CROSS.

Is this a genuine monument of the year 671, the first year of King Ecgrith? Are these runes the oldest dated writing of our English language? Can we take these carvings to be the very earliest efforts of English art? Irish antiquaries have claimed that our old interlacing ornament was taught us by the Irish; Continental critics hold that we got the scroll patterns from Charlemagne's empire—both parties trying to assign a late date to this cross, on the pre-conception that England is a Nazareth out of which no good thing can come. Herr Wilhelm Vietor of Marburg is a philologist, and bases his criticism on the wording and spelling of the runes; but he has looked into the matter from all sides, and his book, published in 1895, on the *Runic Stones of Northumbria*, must carry weight. I translate the conclusion to that book as follows:—

“The question remains—to what period do the runic stones of Northumbria belong? The only monument which can be dated by the external evidence of its inscription is the pillar of Bewcastle. Alcfrithu (Alhfrid), King of Deira, the son of Oswiu of Northumbria and husband of Cyniburug (Cyneburg) of Mercia, friend of Wilfrid, Bishop of York, disappeared out of history in 664 or 665. Stephens and others think, therefore, that this monument must have been erected towards 670 or, at any rate, not much later. The language of the inscription is in accord with this supposition, especially the ‘i’ of Cyni and the form ‘frithu’ as second member of a compound name; there is nothing actually occurring in the forms that would contradict the supposition. With regard to the sculpture—a point I mention with all the diffidence of a layman—it is not the Irish interlacing that has aroused doubts, but the foliage of the north, south, and especially the east sides, the latter with animals inserted.” [On this I would remark that the word ‘Irish’ begs the question. My view is that the Irish interlacing was copied from the English, not *vice versa*.] “Sophus Müller (Aarb. f. Nord. Oldk. og

Hist. 1880, p. 338 seqq.) saw in it a reference to the Carolingian ornament of the tenth and eleventh centuries; and the patterns in Westwood's *Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon and Irish Miniatures*, which agree best with those of the east side, are from MSS. attributed to the tenth century, the so-called Lambeth Aldhelm and the great Boulogne Psalter." [Here again I must say that these miniatures are not quite fairly compared with the cross. The plate from the Lambeth Aldhelm, referred to, differs from the Bewcastle scroll in having conventional terminations to the stalks, treated quite differently and certainly later in art development. The Boulogne Psalter scroll and animal work has no leaves or fruit; it is a long stage towards decadence from the Bewcastle ornament. Other motives in the Boulogne Psalter, such as the big ribbed leaf ending in a scroll, are absent at Bewcastle. The Boulogne figures are grotesque and disproportioned, compared with the Bewcastle figures; the plait work less symmetrical and more interrupted.] "But there are analogies to it, not only in the Vespasian or St. Augustine's Psalter (eighth-ninth century), the Codex Aureus (eighth century), and especially in the so-called Biblia Gregoriana (eighth century), but also in the ivory carving of the episcopal throne of Maximian in the San Vitale, Ravenna (middle of the sixth century), which connects with Byzantine art in Italy. Benedict (Biscop) and Wilfrid are well known to have travelled forth and back between Northumbria and Rome from 650 onwards. It is a fact that Benedict in 675 or 676 had to bring masons (*cementarios*) from France to build his Romanesque stone church, while he obtained the church plate and draperies from Rome (Bede, Vita S. Bened. §5). From Rome, on his fifth journey to Italy in 678, he brought not only a countless quantity of books of all sorts and other things, but also pictures of the Madonna, the twelve Apostles, the Gospel history, and the Book of Revelation (*ibid.* §5) . . ."

He then discusses Ruthwell inscription and Mr. Albert Cook's views as to its late date, concluding that nothing in the language makes it later than 750, while its obvious resemblance to the Bewcastle cross points to a similar origin, though not perhaps quite the same period. He suggests that it might have been erected by Aldfrid the Learned (685-725) in memory of Ecgfrid. He assigns to the eighth century—the Falstone hogback, Lancaster Cynibalth cross, shafts at Thornhill, Collingham and Monkwearmouth, the Hartlepool slabs, and other Northumberland stones with Anglian runes.

You see, then, that a recent authority, with full knowledge of modern doubts, gives his voice for the early date. To this I should like to add one or two remarks based on the closer study of our pre-

Norman sculptures. If this cross was carved in the tenth century, it was carved at a time when all this country was in the hands of Irish-Norse and Danish settlers. There are places where the earlier Anglian motives of ornament no doubt survived, or were copied from fine monuments of a previous age still admired by the newcomers. But these are always inferior in execution. There is a good example at Pickhill in Yorkshire, where you can see the motive of an earlier cross imitated in one obviously of Viking Age date, rudely executed like the work we find with figure subjects and ornaments which we can certainly assign to the tenth and eleventh centuries. The Halton cross, too, is a palpable imitation of this at Bewcastle, or some such model; but its relief and ornaments make us certain that it is late, perhaps of the middle of the eleventh century. Such survivals and imitations—harking back to earlier styles—are common in the history of art, but they do not affect the general course of artistic development.

I said that the people of these parts in the tenth and eleventh centuries were Irish-Scandinavians—*i.e.*, descendants of Vikings who had settled in Ireland and Scotland, and got much of their culture from Celtic sources. When they emerge into definite history we see this in their names, in close analogy to others of the same stock in Cumberland, Scotland, and Iceland. The name of Bewcastle comes from Bueth, Gaelic Buidh, modern Boyd—*i.e.*, "yellow-haired." One Bueth was a great landowner hereabouts at the end of the eleventh and the opening of the twelfth century. The Lanercost Register mentions two places in Gilsland, Buetholme and Buethby, the latter obviously Bueth's homestead, with a Norse termination. That is where he probably lived as a farmer and chieftain. His son Gilles (Giolla-iosa, "servant of Jesus," in Gaelic) was lord of Gilsland, and seems to have given his name to his estate. The Normans called him Gilbertus f. Boet, and he is otherwise known as Gilles Bueth (*i.e.*, Buethson). His name appears as a witness to an inquisition as to lands of Glasgow Church in 1120-21. His son, as I take it, was Bueth-barn (*i.e.*, "childe," junior), who gave land in Bewcastle to Wetherhal Priory, a grant confirmed by his son Robert about 1177-8. It is he who is first connected with Bewcastle, and he probably built the original fortress which was called by his name. It could not have been built much earlier than his period, or it would not have been called "castle" but "burg." If the cross had been erected about the year 1000 we should expect traces of a church and inhabited site there in the place-names; but, on the contrary, the evidence tends to show that this spot was of no importance during the tenth and eleventh centuries.

Now in the Viking Age the Celticised Norse and Danes had their

own style, and the best and richest monuments are distinctly Irish-Scandinavian. The Gosforth cross, with its Edda subjects and fierce dragonesque ornament, is a good example. A patron of the year 1000 in Cumberland would have asked the sculptor to produce something like the Gosforth cross; these vine tendrils and flowing draperies would have been insipid to him; he would have wanted snakes, writhing and biting with the strong action which was characteristic of the period. All the art of this Bewcastle cross speaks of the dignity and high ideal which is reflected in Bede and the history of Anglian Christianity in its brightest age.* It is impossible to believe that the North Cumberland people of the tenth century, as we know them, carved this cross.

Is it, then, Carovingian, and of the ninth century? There are motives in it which recall Carovingian ornament, but where did that ornament originate? Is it proved that it arose in the rough Franks and Germans of Charlemagne's empire, for whose education the great emperor sent to England, to Northumbria, for teachers? Alcuin was an Angle, and with Alcuin there went to Charlemagne's court the culture that produced Carovingian art. I think it is more probable that Northumbria taught these patterns to the Carovingian artists than that they first introduced them here. Is it Irish? In what Irish work can one find figures drawn, proportioned and draped like these, or floral ornament at all resembling this? Any Irish-taught workman of the ninth century would have produced short thick-set grotesques for his saints, and dragons instead of grape clusters. I cannot at present see that we can refer this cross to any age except that of St. Wilfrid, not to any other artists but Englishmen. The idea that Italian carvers may have designed or wrought the work is untenable. Any Italian would have known how to draw a vine leaf; but the Bewcastle carvers did not, though we see that they tried to represent the vine patterns which they had heard of, and perhaps had seen in sketches, as the proper subject for a Christian tomb. It is our oldest English writing, our oldest English art, and the parent of all the Irish, Scottish, Scandinavian, and Carovingian styles, which, in my way of thinking, derive from it.

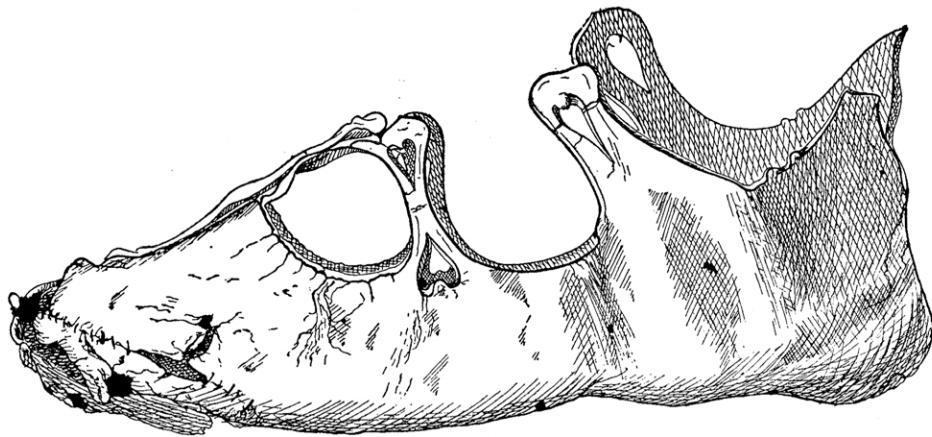
But still, how could the English of the seventh century make so great a work? It seems to me very simple. Great art is produced

* Since writing this, I have had the opportunity of studying the remains of the great cross at Hackness, near Scarborough. The leaf scrolls are similar in character to those at Bewcastle, though not identical in pattern. The monastery of Hackness was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century, and is believed to have been a ruin until its revival after the Norman conquest. If this is so, the leaf scrolls of the Bewcastle type are certainly Anglian, and earlier than the Danish invasion.—ED.

when there is great mental stimulus, when fresh ideas work strongly in receptive minds. That the English of Cuthbert's and Bede's time were receptive and active needs no proof; that they had strong stimulus from abroad we know; there was a Renaissance only comparable to that of the fifteenth century, or to the sudden burst of energy in modern Japan. Anything was possible to them. To pick up a hint from Italy, to add another from old tradition, to evolve a new style, was just what we should expect. To sink gradually from that burst of nascent power into the slow decline of the minor monuments of Northern England is precisely what we should infer from the analogy of all art, and from the history of the long peace of Northumbria. But the later failings of the Anglo-Saxon age ought not to blind us to the brilliance of its meridian, or to make us assume that because, centuries later, the Northmen and Normans conquered, these newly Christianised English were not in their prime the finest race under the sun, and capable of being in art, as they were in letters, the teachers of the world.

The Rev. Canon Rawnsley said that he had heard from Sir C. Purdon Clarke, director of South Kensington Museum, proposing to take a cast of the Bewcastle cross in gelatine, which would do no harm to the monument; but that in view of the difficulties which had attended a previous attempt to take a plaster cast, there was some hesitation as to whether the Society would raise an objection to the undertaking. Mr. W. G. Collingwood replied that he thought the Society would be glad to see such a work done, if it were carried out with the care and skill which South Kensington could give to it; and Canon Rawnsley kindly undertook to open communications on the subject between Sir C. Purdon Clarke and the Society.

Rain had been coming on, and after leaving Bewcastle the weather was violent during the drive along the exposed road toward Lanercost. At the Priory Church the Rev. T. W. Willis, vicar, gave a short account of the chief features of the place, and the party looked over the ruins and Dacre Hall, before continuing the drive to Naworth Castle. Here they were entertained at tea, to the number of about a hundred, by the kindness of the Earl of Carlisle, to whom a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A. (chairman of Council), and seconded by the Hon. and Rev. William Ellis (representing the Newcastle Society). In the absence of Lord Carlisle, the vote of thanks was acknowledged by Lady Dorothy Howard, who gave a bright extempore description of the castle and its history. After visiting Lord William Howard's tower and the other interesting features of the place, the party broke up at Naworth Station.



ROMAN SHOE FOUND IN THE ROMAN DITCH AT THE SOUTH CORNER
OF CILURNUM, 1903.

($\frac{1}{2}$ SIZE.)