

## PROCEEDINGS.

## APRIL MEETING.

THE Spring Meeting for reading papers was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on Thursday, April 27th, 1905. Judge Steavenson presided during the earlier part of the afternoon; after the interval for tea the chair was taken by Canon Bower. There were also present the Rev. J. Whiteside, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Haswell, Colonel Sewell, Messrs. J. R. Ford, T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., and W. N. Thompson (Members of Council), the Hon. Secretaries and Editor, the Revs. J. Ewbank and A. G. Loftie, Mrs. T. H. Hodgson and Miss Hodgson, Mr. J. P. and Miss Hinds, Mrs. Richardson (Ballawray), Mr., Mrs., and Miss Todd (Harraby), Messrs. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A.Scot., J. Greenop, L. E. Hope, E. Jackson, J. R. Johnston, W. I. MacIntire, J. H. Martindale, F. Nicholson, W. N. Thompson, T. Wigham, and others.

Eight new members were elected:—Mr. T. Cann Hughes, F.S.A., Lancaster (life member); the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, per C. F. Bell, librarian, Ashmolean Museum; the Rev. Allan M. Maclean, Greystoke Rectory; Dr. Robert B. Macbean, St. Mary's Gate, Lancaster; Miss A. L. Wilson, Portland Square, Workington; Mr. John Mellor, Arnside; Mr. James R. Burnett, Scotby; Mr. James H. Braithwaite, Layer Breton, Kendal; and Mr. G. W. T. Parker, The Nook, Irthington.

It was announced that the Council had decided to hold the Annual Meeting in the Furness District on June 29 and 30, 1905, Messrs. J. R. Ford, H. Gaythorpe, and the Secretaries being elected as the Local Committee, with power to add to their number; and the second excursion in the neighbourhood of Richmond, Yorkshire.

The following papers were then taken:—"A Roman Coin from Hall Senna," by Dr. Parker, read by Dr. Barnes, with exhibition of coins (Art. VI.); "Ambleside Chapel and Town," by Miss M. L. Armitt, read by the Editor (Art. I.); "A remarkable Inquisition of 17 Edward I," by Mr. F. H. M. Parker, read by Dr. Haswell (Art. VIII.); "Two old Deeds of the Sanderson Family" (Art. XVI.) and "Remarks on Bishop Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*" (Art. XVII.), by Mr. W. N. Thompson, illustrated with photographs; "A Stone Axe

from Moorland Close near Cockermouth," exhibited and described by Mr. Edwin Jackson (Art. V.); "A Stone Celt found at Barrow in 1904, and other implements from Furness," exhibited and described by Mr. H. Gaythorpe, F.S.A.Scot. (Art. IV.).

An interval of half-an-hour was then allowed for tea, after which the Editor read Mr. J. B. Bailey's paper on "An unpublished Roman Altar at Netherhall" (Art. VII.); Mr. L. E. Hope exhibited and described recent "Additions to Tullie House Museum" (Art. XIX.); Mr. Gaythorpe read his paper on "The Crankes of Urswick" (Art. III.); Dr. Haswell read "Notes on the Portraits of the Kirkby Family," by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., illustrated with photographs (Art. II.).

The meeting broke up at six o'clock.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING.

On Thursday and Friday, June 29th and 30th, the Society held the Annual Meeting for 1905 in the Furness District, with headquarters at Conishead Priory. The Local Committee already named had added to their number the Rev. Canon Ayre, whose lamented death a few days before the meeting saddened the occasion, although the arrangements already made could not be deferred. Eighty applications for tickets had been made, and among those present were the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness and Mrs. Ware, the Rev. J. R. Magrath, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rawlinson Ford, Mr. T. and Miss Wilson (Kendal), Colonel Sewell, Mr. S. H. le Fleming, the Rev. Canon Hudson (Thornton, Lincs.), Mr. and Mrs. F. H. M. Parker (Fremington), Mr. and Mrs. John Somervell (Kendal), Mr. and Mrs. John F. Curwen, Dr. and Mrs. Haswell, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rawnsley, Captain and Miss Farrer (Bassenthwaite), Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Petty, Miss Beavor, Mrs. and Miss Todd (Harraby), Miss Armitt, Miss Noble, Mrs. Dyson (Ulverston), Miss Harrison (Windermere), Mrs. James Richardson and Mrs. Renton, Miss Gough and Miss Macray, Miss Marston (Windermere), Mrs. W. S. Calverley, Mrs. and Miss Simpson (Grasmere), the Rev. A. Humphries and Mrs. Adams (Ulverston), Mrs. Richardson (Grasmere), Mrs. Williams (Grange), Mr. W. G. and the Misses Collingwood, the Rev. J. Ewbank, Dr. D. H. Anderson, Messrs. J. R. Atkinson (Beckermet), G. F. Braithwaite, John Coward (Ulverston), W. L. Fletcher, A. Fothergill, H. Gaythorpe, F.S.A.Scot., J. Greenop, J. Crauford Hodgson, F.S.A., N. S. Hawks, T. Cann Hughes, F.S.A., H. Penfold, H. G. Pearson, R.

Richmond, John Robinson, C.E., F. Sessions, A. Satterthwaite (Lancaster), W. N. Thompson, S. Yeates, and others.

On Thursday, June 29th, the party met at Ulverston Station at one o'clock, and started in seven carriages for the Friends' Meeting House, Swarthmoor, where Mr. Gaythorpe spoke upon the history of the place, and especially on James Goad, the schoolmaster here in 1697 (Art. XV). George Fox's bible, chair, ebony bedposts, &c., were exhibited.

Thence to Swarthmoor Hall, where Mr. J. F. Curwen, after reference to the great loss sustained by the Society in the death of Canon Ayre, whose name stood on the programme for the description of the place, read an account of the hall partly compiled from Canon Ayre's former contributions to its history, and from those of Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A. He noticed the fact that the party was assembled in the room where the first Quaker meetings were held, and continued for forty years. The manuscript account books of Margaret Fell were, he said, in the possession of Mr. Beardsley, and he expressed a wish that the Society might print at least a portion of the MS., and so place it permanently on record. Swarthmoor Hall, he remarked, was not architecturally very interesting; it had not been manorial, nor fortified, and perhaps was not earlier than the seventeenth century; the Abrahams had added to it in the eighteenth; but the staircase was a beautiful example of old oak, and the panelling was good. Attention was directed to the curious door leading from a bedroom upstairs out into the open air, where George Fox used to speak to the people assembled in the garden beneath.

A photograph was shown by Mr. W. L. Fletcher of George Fox's bed (see opposite page 261), now in his possession, and removed from the Hall for its greater safety. Mr. S. H. le Fleming exhibited a paper from the Rydal Hall documents, containing the Twenty-one Articles of the Society of Friends, and supposed to be in the handwriting of George Fox. In reply to a question by Mr. H. S. Cowper as to the origin of the Fells of Hawkswell, it was suggested that their home must have been the Hawkswell three miles north of Ulverston.

Before leaving Swarthmoor, where the kindness of the residents enabled the large party to see thoroughly all over the house, the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness spoke of the great loss which was felt in the death of Canon Ayre, and said that he wished to associate himself with the regret and sympathy expressed by Mr. Curwen.

At Loppergarth, Pennington, Dr. T. K. Fell was to have described the runic tympanum discovered in 1902 (see these *Transactions*, N.S., iii., art. xxiv.). In Dr. Fell's absence, the relic

was described by the Editor. In discussion as to the better preservation of this unique monument, the Rev. T. Edge Wright, vicar of Pennington, said that he understood it had been given by Mr. J. Fell, the owner, to the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club.

Some of the party then walked up to the Castle Hill, while others visited the Ellabarrow, upon which Mr. H. S. Cowper, who has described both sites in *Archæologia*, vol. liii., kindly supplies the following notes:—

#### PENNINGTON CASTLE HILL.

Pennington Castle Hill is an interesting little earthwork about two miles west of Ulverston, and situated just about the place where the Furness Fells drop down to meet Low or Plain Furness. It is therefore fairly close to the ancient road which came oversands from Cartmel to Sandside, and crossed through Low Furness into South Cumberland.

The situation is rather striking, being on the edge of Pennington Beck, which here runs in a deep ravine; and the makers of the Castle Hill have chosen a sharp elbow of cliff on the east bank, isolating it for defensive purposes by a semi-circular ditch and rampart, which thus took in a quadrant shaped area. The ward thus formed measures 156 feet by 132 feet, and the ditch is about 45 feet wide measured from the rampart top to the outer edge. As the site slopes to the south, and the ditch is about the same depth all round, its level at the south is lower than at the north, and it has, of course, never been meant to hold water. The rampart on the north is now perhaps twelve feet above the ward level, and there is only one entrance through it, that on the south-east, which is probably ancient.

At the present time there are no foundations of masonry visible, and there are no signs of a parapet wall on the edge of the cliff; but it could not be definitely asserted without examination by the spade that nothing of the sort ever existed. Probably, however, in a small fortress of this type, palisading would be largely used. Nor is it wise to make any dogmatic assertion with regard to the date. It should be noticed that Pennington is an Anglian name, and that it occurs in *Domesday*. The manor seems to have always belonged to the Penningtons (now of Muncaster), and as late as 1318, Sir William Pennington had a "capital messuage" here; so that as far as history goes, the Castle Hill might be either an Anglian earthwork, a minor stronghold of Norman date, or an early mediæval fortified house. It may be observed that while there is some likeness between it and the "mound and court" type of earthwork, which are now being reconsidered by antiquaries (see these

*Transactions*, n.s., vol. v., p. 291), it is certainly not a typical example of that type.

Half a mile south-east in a field, once and perhaps still called Ella-barrow, is the big tumulus Coninger Wood, in shape like an inverted vessel, 400 feet in circumference, and about 50 feet measured up the slope facing the stream. Coninger may be Coning or Cyning-garth, while Ellabarrow seems to actually contain the name of the person interred in the barrow. It is the only mound of this character in Furness, and may well contain the clue not only to its own origin, but to that of the Castle Hill.

In Urswick Church the Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite, vicar, welcomed the Society, and read a paper on the church (Art. XIII.).

Mr. Gaythorpe added some remarks on the bell and on the supposed Curwen arms in the chancel window (see page 203), which Mr. J. F. Curwen said was not any known Curwen coat. Mr. H. G. Pearson pointed out a monument to Thomas Gardner, formerly of the 1st Life Guards, and drill-sergeant to the Furness Cuirassiers, 1821. It is to be hoped that further information may be forthcoming about this corps.

The members then walked to the vicarage, where Mr. Postlethwaite had generously provided tea for a hundred; after which the President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the vicar of Urswick for his paper and for his hospitality.

At Urswick Stone Walls, Mr. John Dobson, schoolmaster of Little Urswick, showed his plan of the remains and described them. Mr. H. S. Cowper, whose description and plan are to be found in *Archæologia*, vol. liii., complimented Mr. Dobson on his work, and said he hoped further and thorough investigations would be made.

On returning to the vicarage it was decided to omit the visit intended to Bardsea Hall, where Mr. Curwen was to have read a paper (Art. XI.) The omission was much regretted, but the afternoon was drawing to a close, and the great size of the party made it impossible to move on as briskly as usual. The carriages were taken for the drive to Conishead, which was reached in good time, the weather, after a hot morning, being still fine, in spite of threatening clouds in the distance.

A large company sat down to dinner at the Conishead Priory Hydropathic, the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (President) in the chair; after which the Council meeting and the general meeting for business were held. An adjourned meeting of the Council was held next morning. It was decided that a meeting should be held at Richmond on September 14th and 15th. Progress was reported in the arrangements for the transcription of the Carlisle Episcopal

Registers, and the sum of £25 was voted for the purchase of 100 copies of Part. I. A sub-committee of Messrs. H. S. Cowper, H. Gaythorpe, and W. G. Collingwood was appointed to explore Urswick Stone Walls (with permission from the owners and tenants of the ground), and to spend a sum not exceeding £5 in excavation. The proposal to extend the Society's working into the parts of North Lonsdale not covered by the diocese of Carlisle was considered, and a committee consisting of Messrs. W. O. Roper, W. Farrer, J. Rawlinson Ford, and J. F. Curwen was appointed to communicate with the existing antiquarian societies of Lancashire, and to ascertain how far such action of the Society might be desirable.

At the annual general meeting of the Society, the President in the chair, the officers were re-elected with the addition of the Rev. J. R. Magrath, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Colonel Sewell, and Mr. E. T. Tyson to the list of vice-presidents; and Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A.Scot., and Major Spencer C. Ferguson to the Council. Mr. Edward Wilson was elected assistant secretary. The following new members were elected:—Dr. Philip L. Booth, Vickerstown; Mr. Charles P. Chambers, Broughton-in-Furness; Mr. Theodore deRome, Kendal; Mr. Henry Brierley (hon. sec. of the Lancashire Parish Registers Society), Thornhill, Wigan; Mr. John Robert Nuttall, Thornfield, Lancaster; Mr. Alexander Pearson, Lune Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale; the Rev. E. H. Cock, Wetheral; Miss Brown, Sweden How, Ambleside; the Rev. T. W. Fair, M.A., Eskdale Vicarage; Major-General R. W. Dawson Scott, Brent House, Penrith; Mr. N. H. Arnison, Penrith; the Rev. John W. Locker, Dolphinholme Vicarage, Lancaster; Mr. John B. Thompson, Barwickstead, Beckermest; Mrs. Fowkes, Waterside, Hawkshead; and Mrs. Holderness, Springfield, Ulverston.

The minutes of the last Council meeting were read, and a statement of accounts was presented.

A paper on "A Stone Coffin and Chalice found at St. Leonard's Hospital, Carlisle" (Art. XVIII.), by Dr. Barnes, was read by the Editor, and rubbings illustrating details of places visited during the excursion were exhibited by Mr. Gaythorpe.

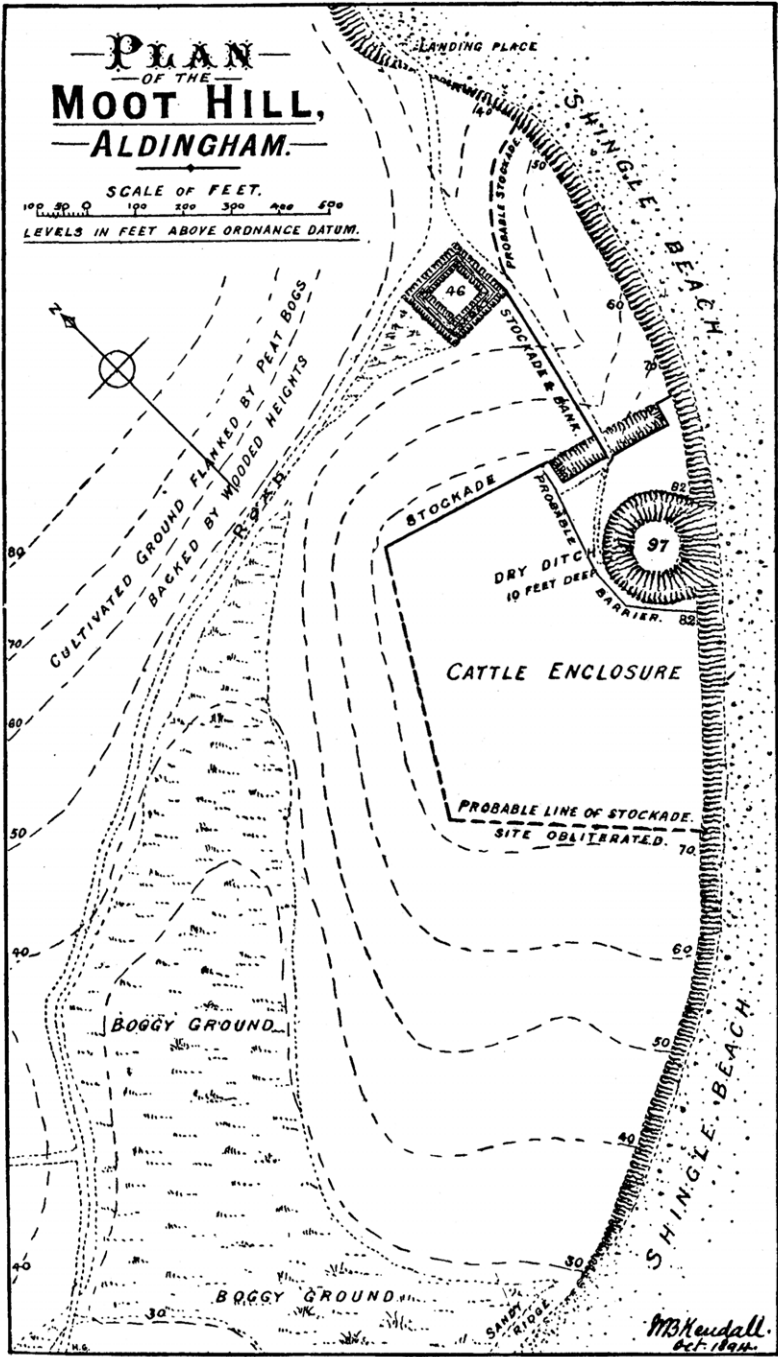
On Friday, June 30th, a visit was made to the hermitage and cave described by Mr. J. F. Curwen in these *Transactions*, iii., n.s., art. iv.; but nothing definite was found to confirm the suggestion that they were older than the time of Colonel Braddyll, early in the nineteenth century.

The carriages started at 10-5, on a bright and breezy morning, and after a fine drive by the seashore Aldingham Church was reached, where the Rev. Dr. Wall, rector of Aldingham, welcomed the party, and Mr. Gaythorpe described the church.



# PLAN OF THE MOOT HILL, ALDINGHAM.

SCALE OF FEET.  
 100 200 300 400 500  
 LEVELS IN FEET ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM.





At Aldingham Mote the party inspected the ancient square ditch at the farm, and walked up to the top of the Motehill, probably the early Norman residence of the Flemings, where Mr. Gaythorpe read a summary of what had been written on the subject by Chancellor Ferguson in these *Transactions*, vol. ix., art. 28, as well as the report of the meeting of the Barrow Naturalists at the site in 1900 (*Furness Lore*, pp. 119, 120). Mr. Collingwood said that as his name was mentioned in the latter article, he felt bound to dissociate himself with the views expressed in it; he did not attribute the Motehill to the Vikings. By the kindness of Mr. Gaythorpe, the excellent plan of the Motehill by Mr. W. B. Kendall, C.E., was distributed to the party, and is here reproduced.

The drive was then continued through Scales to Gleaston Castle, where Mr. Gaythorpe read a paper by Mr. W. B. Kendall, C.E., on the site (Art. XII., see also *Furness Lore*, pp. 96-98, and Mr. H. S. Cowper's paper in these *Transactions*, xiii., art. iv.) The President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gaythorpe for this and other services which had contributed so greatly to the success of the excursion, and it was very heartily accorded.

At Stainton Hall, the chair of Wonderful Walker and other curiosities in this interesting and quaint old house were shown by Mrs. Bolton, to whom the thanks of the Society were tendered; and a final stage of the journey brought the party to Furness Abbey. After luncheon, the well-known ruins were once more perambulated, under the guidance of Mr. Jesse Turner, by those who had not been obliged to leave by the 2-38 train in the direction of Whitehaven.

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#### SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The second excursion of the year was taken on Thursday and Friday, September 14th and 15th, 1905, in the Teesdale and Richmond district. Messrs. J. Rawlinson Ford, William Brown, F.S.A., J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., and Titus Wilson made the arrangements for the meeting, which was largely attended and, favoured by the weather, most successfully carried out. Among those who applied for tickets were the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (2), Colonel Sewell (2), Messrs. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A. (3), J. Rawlinson Ford (3), F. H. M. Parker (2), J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., Titus Wilson, W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., Dr. Barnes, Dr. Haswell (2), Canon Bower, Canon Trench (2), Canon Hudson, the Rev. J. K. Floyer, F.S.A. (2), the Rev. T. Heelis (2), the Rev. A. J. Heelis, the Rev. J. Ewbank, Mrs. Carrick (2), Miss Ullock (2), Mrs. Williams, Miss

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Armitt, Mrs. Todd (3), Miss Noble (2), Mrs. Dyson, Miss C. L. Wilson, Miss Gough (2), Mrs. Metcalfe-Gibson (2), Mrs. Holt (2), Miss Farrer (3), Messrs. R. A. Allison (4), Edwin Jackson (2), T. S. Ritson (2), T. Cann Hughes, F.S.A. (2), J. H. Martindale (2), S. H. Scott (2), S. L. Petty (3), Harvey Goodwin, Joseph Cartmell (2), J. Procter Watson (2), W. Brown, F.S.A., W. I. R. Crowder, Joseph Parkinson, C. E. Robinson, J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.; and the party was joined by Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., H. Brakspear, F.S.A., W. T. McIntire, A. B. Clarke, and others.

On Thursday, September 14th, the members and their friends, to the number of over eighty, met at Bowes Station and walked to the castle, where they were welcomed by the Rev. E. I. Frost, vicar. The following is an abstract of his remarks:—

#### BOWES CASTLE.

The old tradition of the origin of this castle is that it was built by Alan Niger, first earl of Brittany and Richmond, who placed here his cousin William with 500 archers to defend it against insurgents in Cumberland and Westmorland, confederated with the Scots, giving him for the device of his standard the arms of Brittany with three bows and a bundle of arrows, from which both castle and commander derived their names—the former being called Bowe Castle and the latter William de Arcubus. Unfortunately for this tradition, crests and coats of arms were not in use at the period, and it appears that the name of Bowes is earlier than the castle; for Osbert, son of Fulco de Boges, was one of the King's Commissioners for superintending the building, which was begun in 1171 and completed in 1187 at a cost of £353, probably under Torphin and Warin de Scackergill, with Osbert as commissioner of Henry II. It was then known as the King's Tower de Boges. In 1206, and again in 1212, it was visited by King John, and in 1242 Boghes Castle was granted by Henry III. to Peter de Savoy. In the reign of Edward I., William de Felton was put in charge of the castle for the King; as this was in 1291, it seems clear that the appointment was in some way connected with Scottish affairs, and during the troublous times from 1200 to 1350 the fortress must have played an important part as being, together with Barnard Castle, the chief defence against an attack by way of Stainmoor. There is no account of its demolition; it probably went slowly to decay when the time of its use had passed. Its present owner is Lady Cowell.

Though it is called a castle in all records, it is merely a large keep; no masonry was bonded into the existing walls, and there are no traces of foundations to show that the building was more extensive than at present. It has been described in Clark's

*Mediæval Military Architecture.* Externally, the ruins measure 50 feet in height, and 82 feet from east to west by 60 feet broad; each angle is capped by a flat pilaster, and there is also a pilaster nearly nine feet broad at the centre of each face. There were three storeys. The basement, on the ground level, has walls 11 to 12 feet thick, and was sub-divided by two walls into three rooms, of which that on the west measures 37 by 16 feet and was vaulted; the corbels at the angles can be seen, also a jamb of the door between the south and west rooms. All these rooms were lighted by loops in stepped and splayed recesses. There are four large vaulted mural chambers; the first, lighted by a loop in the outer wall, is to the south of the doorway, and is entered by the passage from it; the second, to north of the doorway, was entered from the eastern room, and has a fireplace; the third, lighted by two loops, is approached by a passage 33 feet long from the eastern room, and has a small chamber of eight by four feet at the south-west angle; and the fourth mural chamber, in the west wall, opened from the smaller room by a doorway now broken down, which led to a passage 19 feet long. The only approach to the basement was from the upper floor, by a staircase in the south-east angle, which went from basement to roof. The first or main floor was in two chambers, of which the western was about 37 by 16 feet, and the eastern about 40 by 37 feet internally. This floor was ceiled with timber and lighted by three windows, one in each of the north, south, and west walls. These windows are eight feet wide, with flat-sided and round-headed recesses. The main and only entrance to the tower was in this floor, a doorway with a plain rounded arch of 5 feet 4 inches opening, which led directly to the east chamber by a passage six feet broad; there was no portcullis. The upper floor is entirely in ruins, but appearances seem to favour a low-pitched roof. On the west and south the castle was protected by a ditch, 40 to 70 feet distant, which may have continued all round.

The party then walked to the site of the Roman camp adjoining the castle, where the Rev. E. I. Frost said no doubt this was the Lavatrae of the *Notitia*, though the inscribed altars from which much information could be gleaned had been removed and were lost. Three different cohorts had been stated to have been in camp here—the first cohort of Thracians, A.D. 200; the fourth of Frisians, A.D. 120; and the cavalry cohort of Vettones. Of the first two there was good proof, for Camden described an altar now lost as naming the fourth cohort of Frisians at Lavatrae under Hadrian, 117-138; while Horsley saw at Appleby an altar found at Bowes mentioning the Thracians. Another altar discovered at Bowes was said to have been removed to Connington by Sir Richard Cotton. It bore the

inscription "DEAE . FORTVNAE . VIRIVS . LVPVS . LEG . AVG . PR . PR . BALINEVM . VI . IGNIS . EXVSTVM . COH . I . THRACVM . RESTITVIT . CVRANTE . VAL . FRONTONE . PRAEF . EQ . ALAE . VETTO(num)." Virius Lupus was governor about 196-202, but the Vettones were stationed at Binchester, 21 miles distant. It would seem that Valerius Fronto was engaged to superintend the restoration of the bath, perhaps the one now excavated, though his company of Vettones were not brought to Bowes. In the time of the *Notitia* (about A.D. 400) the garrison consisted of a "numerus exploratorum" under a praefectus. An aqueduct, probably Roman, to bring water from the Levy pool, was discovered some years ago; also eighteen or twenty coins of Nero, Vespasian, Faustina, Severus and Antoninus Pius, with sandals, bricks and Samian ware; and in January, 1850, six gold rings, weighing a little over 19 oz., were found at a little distance from the site, and were sold to the Duke of Northumberland. In the church there are two Roman altars, but little could be made of them; also a circular stone, perhaps an unfinished millstone, made out of a Roman inscribed slab, with the letters:—

VS	AE	VS
IITIL		I A
CO		RAEF
FECIT		

It may be added that a fuller account of the Roman remains has been printed by Mr. J. B. Bailey of Maryport in the *Teesdale Mercury*, June, 1899.

At Bowes Church, Mr. Collingwood pointed out the crucifix over the south door, the Norman doors, two piscinas, and the fragment of interlaced work outside the north transept. This last, he said, was not pre-Norman, but similar to a floriated cross-slab of the fourteenth century at Barnard Castle. The two fonts he did not regard as "Saxon," but as twelfth century work; and suggested that the more elaborate one was the original Norman font, of which the bowl had been broken, possibly in the invasion of 1174 when the Scots, though they turned back to Carlisle after taking Burgh-under-Stainmoor, had ravaged the country far and wide. The ruder bowl might have been made to replace the broken one, which was found about fifty years ago, and set up on a Roman altar as pedestal.

The Rev. E. I. Frost said that the church was dedicated to St. Giles, and was a cruciform structure dating from the Norman era. In 1404 money was left for a new porch; in 1662 the church was restored, and in 1694 there were further repairs. In 1865 it was

almost rebuilt at a cost of £1,500, together with the proceeds of the sale of the old leaden roof. The communion plate was over 400 year old; the registers date back to the seventeenth century.

On the motion of the President, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. E. I. Frost for his kind services.

Some of the party visited the house of Mr. Fothergill, and were shown specimens of Roman and Romano-British pottery with bones and nails lately found at Bowes; and the drive was continued to Rokeby, where the Rev. D. Lamplugh described the Roman altars (see Mr. J. B. Bailey's paper in these *Transactions* v., n.s., art. x.), and the fine sunshine enabled members to verify Mr. Bailey's new readings of the inscriptions. Mrs. J. J. Bell Irving kindly showed Rokeby Hall and its art-treasures. The President offered the Society's thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Bell Irving for their courteous permission to view the Hall, and to the Rev. D. Lamplugh for his description of the altars; and the party walked through the famous scenery of the Greta ravine to Mortham Tower, and thence, by way of Scott's cave and the tomb and sculptures from Eggleston in the park, to the Morrith Arms, Greta Bridge. After tea, the Roman camp was inspected, with its great double ditch, distinct on the south-west side, and still traceable in the hotel garden.

At Wycliffe Church, in the absence of the rector, the Rev. R. W. Armstrong, who was prevented through illness from meeting the party, Mr. Collingwood briefly pointed out the chief features of interest, and described at further length the valuable collection of pre-Norman stones, which point to an important church on this site perhaps so early as the eighth century. These will be figured and discussed in a forthcoming number of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.

Winston Station was reached in good time for the train to Darlington, where the party dined together at the King's Head Hotel, the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness in the chair.

At a Council meeting after dinner, progress was reported in the transcription of the Carlisle Episcopal Registers, and in the arrangements for excavation and survey of Urswick Stone Walls. A sub-committee consisting of the Rev. Canon Bower, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., and Major Ferguson was appointed to prepare for the decennial pilgrimage of the Roman Wall in 1906. Canon Bower and Messrs. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., and W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., were appointed a sub-committee to consider the means for transcribing and printing Parish Registers in the diocese of Carlisle. In consequence of the difficulty found by the Secretary in arranging excursions, when members who have bespoken rooms are unable to occupy them and the cost falls upon the Society, it was resolved

that in future all orders for rooms, places on carriages, &c., shall make the member signing them liable to payment, and that a statement to this effect shall be printed in the circular giving notice of the meetings.

At the general meeting six new members were elected:—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle (who by Rule V. becomes on election a patron of the Society); Miss A. Williamson, Cocker-mouth; Mr. E. G. Hoble, Penrith; Mr. C. W. Ruston Harrison, Stanwix; Mr. A. W. Simpson, Kendal; and Mr. Robert Robinson, C.E., Darlington.

The following papers were submitted:—"Inglewood Forest," by Mr. F. H. M. Parker (Art. IX); "The connection of a Kendal family with Rokeby," by Mr. John Robinson, M.Inst.C.E., read in the absence of the author by Canon Bower (Art. X.); "Late and Magic Runes in Cumberland," by the Editor (Art. XX.); "An Index to the Heraldry of Cumberland and Westmorland," by Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A. (Art. XIV.).

There were also exhibited drawings of a stone celt by Mr. J. A. Barnes, and an old printed book with MS. list of Broughton-in-Furness taxpayers in 1730, shown by Mrs. Dyson. These are further described in the Addenda to this volume.

Friday, September 15th, opened with brilliant weather, and the 9-23 train was taken to Richmond, where the party walked up to the castle. Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., gave a very lucid and interesting account of the architectural history of the remains.

#### RICHMOND CASTLE.

When Earl Edwin, the Saxon lord, was done to death in 1070, the Conqueror granted all his lands to Alan Rufus, Earl of Bretagne, his nephew and favourite. It was a worthy jarldom consisting, as we are told in the Recapitulation of *Domesday Book*, of 199 manors in his castlery together with 43 manors outside (*Domesday Book*, i., 381a, 2). Worthy, but inhabited by a people bred in warfare, who proved very turbulent in their territory of hills and dales. Therefore, Alan finding Edwin's aula at Gilling not strong enough to withstand them, chose out this wonderful rock rising 130 feet almost perpendicularly from the bed of the river Swale, and began to build a fortress according to the Norman plan of building (*Dodsworth MSS.*). And by virtue of his rank as count, his newly acquired territories were styled a county, under the name of Richmondshire.

*Began to build*, guide-book writers will tell you that he built the castle, but I can find, with the exception of the great curtain wall, no part of these ruins that at all resembles the work of the

Early Normans. A castle of this size, whose walls were of such a thickness, requiring a vast quantity of material, the power of collecting them together, and almost superhuman labour, could not have been completed in one, two, or even three short generations, especially when we consider that the barons were almost constantly engaged in warfare. It must also be remembered that, with very few exceptions, the Normans in England did not build at first their castles of stone, but of wood. They were small in area, quickly and cheaply constructed, and placed in defensible positions. They were raised up on mottes,\* and surrounded by a ditch crowned by a wooden palisade; whilst without were broad outer and inner bailies, not paved, but sown with grass to nourish the sheep and cattle which might be driven in on sign of danger. Moreover, every existing detail of window, door, or corbel points either to a late Norman period, some 60 to a 100 years, or to a Decorated period some 300 years later.

Alan Rufus, who died in 1089, may have built the strong defensive curtain wall, some nine feet thick, of limestone rubble, finding stone on the rocky site easier to procure than earth and timber; but granting such, my strong opinion is that he would only have wooden houses and leaning sheds for himself and his men-at-arms built up against it on the inner side. Doubtless the wall was embattled and strengthened at intervals with lofty square towers by his brothers, Alan the Nigger, and especially by Stephen, who died in 1137; but the keystone to the whole, the stupendous keep, was certainly not erected before the time of Stephen's grandson Conan, who was in possession of the castle from 1148 to the time of his death in 1171.

Henry II., who kept the castle in his hands after the death of Conan, according to the *Pipe Rolls*, spent £51 11s. 3d. in 1171 on "operationes domorum et turris," and again £30 6s. 0d. in 1174 on "operationes castelli et domorum." Although at the present time no motte is to be seen, the general ground plan is exactly like what one would expect to find in a motte and bailey castle. It is therefore quite reasonable to suppose that here the motte was levelled to the ground when the present stone keep was built upon the site of the earlier tower, just as at Chepstow and Gloucester the mottes were levelled down and transformed into barbicans. If this is so,

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\* A word of Norman-French origin, the difference between a Norman *motte* and a Saxon *burh* being that the former only is found surrounded by a ditch. "The Mottes in Norman Scotland" by Geo. Neilson, in the *Scottish Review* for 1898; also "Anglo-Saxon Burhs and Early Norman Castles" by Mrs. E. Armitage, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. xxxiv.; also another article in the *English Historical Review*, no. lxxiv; also "The Castles of the Conquest" by J. H. Round, in *Archæologia*, vol. lviii.

the motte stood at the only point of the fortress which was not sufficiently protected by nature, where a narrow neck connects the rock with a gentler slope upon which the town now stands. And here to-day the majestic keep still stands one hundred feet high, whose walls from their extraordinary thickness, ten to twelve feet, have braved the united attacks of both time and weather.

As was usual, the basement, measuring internally 32 by 21 feet, has no external entrance or even loop-hole for light, and it would appear from the jambs of the great archway, as also by the position of the bolt-holes, that the tower was built up to and against what was once the original main entrance in the curtain wall. Beneath the paved floor there is the necessary well to supply the garrison with water when besieged. Originally the floor above was of wood, supported on heavy oaken beams; for it must be remembered that the Normans could not build a vault across a larger span than twenty feet. Some writers fall into error when they point to the present central octagonal column and circular groined arches of the roof of this chamber as being a part of the original work; clearly they are of the Decorated period, and were built about the year 1350 to take the place of the wooden floor which had probably been destroyed.

In the same way the little circular stair that now projects out in the south-west corner is of this later date, a curious example of the conversion of the basement of a Norman keep into a late Decorated chamber. The first floor of Brougham Castle has undergone a similar change. Originally the only entrance to the state-room or main hall was through the square-headed Norman doorway, of moderate size, situated in the rebated angle of the tower. It was flanked by detached columns, now gone, which supported a round-headed recessed arch, and was entered from the ramparts of the curtain wall.

**MAIN HALL.**—The main hall is lighted by three windows looking outwardly towards the town. Their circular arches, resting upon round detached columns with Norman capitals, appear to be a part of the original structure; but their comparatively large size on this, the most assailable side, is more than I can understand, especially as they are not splayed within for defensive purposes. The floor contains no fireplace, nor is any found in any part of the keep. In the south-west corner there is a small retiring room, and, as I have said before, the column in the centre is a later addition built off the one beneath.

**SLEEPING CHAMBER.**—From this hall a stairway in the thickness of the south wall leads upwards, past two loop-holes, to what has evidently been a doorway out on to the roof of the forebuilding which covered the large arch. Such a door is seen at Brougham



and Scarborough. The staircase terminates in a doorway which opens into the sleeping chamber, which is lighted by three windows, two at the east and one at the west end, placed high up in the walls. Beneath these windows at either end there are two narrow and long chambers built in the thickness of the walls and provided with loop-holes, presumably where the lord and his hearthmen huddled together in sleep apart from the rest of the soldiers.

Concerning these mural chambers, it is perhaps as well to note that the Normans never built their walls, which appear to us so thick, solid. In reality they built an inner wall and an outer shell, leaving a wide cavity between. They then selected and vaulted over what passages and chambers they required, and subsequently filled in the remaining spaces with solid concrete, which firmly bound the two thicknesses of wall together.

GUARD ROOM.—From here another mural stairway runs up in the southern wall and past four loop-holes to the guard room, whose walls are pierced by a number of loop-holes looking towards the town. Another stair, this time built in the thickness of the western wall, leads upward to the roof and battlements. The upper parts of the keep were repaired in 1761.

ROBIN HOOD'S TOWER.—Passing along the curtain wall on the eastern side, we come first to Robin Hood's Tower projecting some ten feet outwards. In the basement there is a small chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, who was worshipped in Normandy as early as 1067.\* Entering by a low narrow doorway, some three feet below the general surface, you step into this tiny oratory, some 13 feet by 10 feet wide, and only six feet to the spring of the vaulted ceiling. The east window from the outside appears only as a long narrow loop-hole, but within it is so splayed out as to be wide enough to receive a stone altar. On either side is a credence table and piscina recessed into the jambs of the window, whilst above them are two most curious circular niches, but for what purpose it is hard to determine. The walls are divided by pilasters into twelve recessed seats, five on either side and two at the west end. Former writers say that, in their day, there was evidence of the walls above having been decorated with figures in red paint.

The rooms above were doubtless the apartments of the priest, who in those days was a necessary appendage to a nobleman's establishment, not merely in his religious character, but more as the "clericus" or penman, who could boast of an intimate acquaintance with the awful mysteries of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

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\* *Ordericus*, ii., 178.

In following along the wall some low doorways will be noticed leading either by mural staircases to the battlements and towers or else to gard-robe L-shaped passages made in the thickness of the wall, from which narrow drains led down through loop-holes at the plinth level. The doorways are all of very rude construction, and the passages are not vaulted, but covered in with inclined slabs of stone.

We now come to the south-east corner of the main ward, where, no doubt, there were originally three defensive towers, known by the names of the knights who held these positions of command, and wherein they resided. On the outside of the walls there is a range of square beam holes for the support of a timber balcony to further protect this important quarter. Here is a great sally port, wide enough for cavalry to enter the cockpit or outer baily, and it would seem likely that here also there would be some domestic apartments in this angle—a range of low buildings protected by the great curtain.

Beyond this we cannot picture the early appearance of this corner. For in the year 1156 Earl Alan, the then lord, was a supporter of Stephen against the Empress Maud, and it is known that King Henry II., to reduce the great power of those barons who were against him in his wars with Stephen, commanded that all their castles should be dismantled and destroyed. King John also issued an order, June 30th, 1216, that the castle of Richmond should be destroyed and the buildings levelled to the ground. Again, in the year 1342, a judicial enquiry made on the oaths of twelve "good and lawful men" informs us that the castle was completely out of repair, and was "worth no-pounds a year."

Notwithstanding which Clarkson, in his *History of Richmondshire*, and all guide-book writers that have followed him, will tell us to look upon these present buildings as the work of the Early Normans, and that the fine Scolland's Hall is the actual apartment occupied by Scolland himself, lord of Bedale, in 1089. But with all due deference, surely, it is no such thing. As antiquaries we are bound to consider not only architectural periods, but also history, which cannot be divorced from archæology in an enquiry of this kind. Moreover, a stone hall of such an early date is a very rare thing to find anywhere. It is true that on the outside there is evidence of herring-bone work which has led Mr. Clark and others to believe that the walls were of the Conqueror's reign, but a careful scrutiny will reveal that this herring-bone work is all in small patches, and such work was commonly used for repairs at all periods of mediæval building. Therefore we are forced to realise that here is a large range of buildings containing a banqueting hall, numerous and

spacious withdrawing rooms, bedrooms, and an adjoining chapel, and that these buildings have been built up, probably in the fourteenth century by John o' Gaunt, *upon the site of Scolland's Tower* and the other Early Norman work, some of whose materials and mouldings were preserved and rebuilt in again. I would especially draw attention to the windows. Those on the side walls of Scolland's Hall are grouped into couplets, a formation which the Early Normans never used; those on the west wall are grouped into an uneven triplet, a formation which came in with the Early English period; whilst those in the chapel and withdrawing rooms are clearly of the Decorated period.

By this time noblemen were no longer content to live in the common apartment, with its rush-strewn floor. A century earlier the last Crusaders had brought back with them experiences of domestic luxuries, of Damascus carpets and rugs; but still stronger had been the influence of the great French war. A stream of returning knights and of unransomed French noblemen had been for years pouring in to England, every one of whom exerted an influence in the direction of greater domestic refinement; while shiploads of French furniture from Calais, Rouen, and other plundered towns had supplied our artisans with models on which to shape their work. So here at Richmond this fine Scolland's Hall was erected, 72 feet in length by 27 feet in width, with all the coveted rooms for privacy adjoining. It was approached by a flight of stone steps from the courtyard, which led up to the western or lower end. The floor was supported by twenty-two long beams let into the south and north walls. It was lighted by five windows to the south and four to the north, all of which are coupled round-headed lights. It will, however, be at once noticed that those at the dais or eastern end are much larger and finer than the rest. The open timber roof was supported on a beautiful row of arched corbels, some of which still remain. There is no evidence of any fireplace, and this is curious as, the floor being wooden, there could scarcely have been a fire in the centre of the hall. At the western end there appear to have been three doorways below the triple light window, which led to the kitchen, of which only the old refuse spout remains, and another which communicated by a spiral staircase to the roof. From off the dais doors led backward into the lady's boudoir, a chamber measuring 32 feet by 15 feet, and beyond this again to the north is another withdrawing room, measuring 40 by 20 feet. But the presence here of chimneys carried up through the walls again tell the tale of fourteenth century construction. So also does the doorway still to be seen in the "Golden Tower" behind, which is lintelled over by a Carnarvon arch. This tower has evidently been

used as a staircase tower to communicate with the lord's bedrooms above.

CHAPEL.—Adjoining, but further northward, on the same level was the private chapel, measuring 21 by 13 feet, which is easily detected by means of a trefoil piscina, near to which is a small slanting orifice, which was probably used for the confessional, where the person "doing his shrift" might unbosom his failings without being seen by the priest within the chapel. Seeing that the chapel was private and domestic, I cannot agree with the opinion expressed by most writers that this was a hagioscope. As the east wall was formed by the great curtain, the main windows looked westward into the court, and here a portion of the jambs still remain.

DE BURGH TOWER.—In the south-west corner, standing at the edge of the cliff, is the De Burgh Tower, the lower portion of which has probably been used as a dungeon, as there is no sign of any loop-hole for the admission of either light or air.

Returning towards the keep we come to a large opening, the arch of which is nearly semi-circular, and which may probably have been connected with the garrison chapel, which is known to have been situated about here. This chapel was founded in 1278 by Earl John, and services were performed there by six chaplains supplied from Eggleston Abbey.

After seeing all parts of the castle, by kind permission of the commandant and with courteous guidance from the quartermaster, an hour was left for the exploration of the town. Most of the party visited Holy Trinity Church, Greyfriars Tower, and the Parish Church, though no special descriptions were given. An afternoon of warm September sunshine was devoted to Easby, where Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., assistant secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, gave a most interesting account of the ruins, which he had excavated in 1886, and described in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, x., 117. At the end of the perambulation, which closed at the gatehouse, the President moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hope, expressing appreciation of the privilege in being guided by the greatest living authority on the subject, whose excellent work for the Society at Furness Abbey was gratefully remembered. Mr. J. F. Curwen proposed the Society's thanks to Mr. T. Spencer, of Richmond, who had greatly assisted in the arrangements for the visit; and the President added the thanks of the party to Mr. Curwen and the committee who had done much to make the excursion so eminently successful.

There still remained Easby Church to visit, which was described by the Rev. R. B. Nesbit; a pre-Norman foundation, of which relics

remain in fragments of a very beautiful Anglian cross, some of them built into the walls, and one in possession of Mr. Jaques of Easby; a Norman building, of which the elaborate font and the round-headed chancel windows remain, while the greater part of the structure is Early English, restored in the last century by Sir Gilbert Scott, but still making a most picturesque effect in its charming site, and containing many monuments of interest. Among these are the wall paintings of the chancel, dating from the middle of the thirteenth century (but restored in the nineteenth), representing the history of the Fall and the Redemption, with figures of archbishops and the seasons of the year; also on the east wall a brass to Elenor Bowes (d. 1623), daughter of Sir Richard Musgrave of Hartley Castle, and wife of Queen Elizabeth's ambassador to Scotland, Sir Robert Bowes of Aske; this brass bears the Musgrave shield. On the south porch are the arms of Scrope of Bolton, Conyers, and Aske. With the thanks of the Society to the Rev. R. B. Nesbit the proceedings terminated, and the party returned to Richmond Station for Darlington and homewards *via* Stainmoor.

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Dr. Haswell subsequently communicated the following notes on heraldry observed during this excursion:—

“On the sundial at Rokeby Hall, probably fashioned from a Roman altar, are four shields carved and two blank. The four bearing charges are (1) Bowes: ermine, three longbows bent in pale gules; (2) Rokeby: argent, a chevron between three rooks sable; (3) Dacre impaling Neville: gules, three escallops argent, for Dacre; gules, a saltire argent, for Neville; (4) Dacre impaling Multon: argent, three bars gules, for Multon. Probably the sundial came from Eggleston Abbey, as the Dacres were patrons thereof, and the seal of the abbey was the Dacre arms. Bowes and Rokeby, as neighbours and families of note, would perhaps be patrons as well. Their alliances were:—

William Bowes, Kt., ob. 1465=Jane, dau. of Ralph Dacre, Baron  
of Greystoke, ob. 1419.

Thomas, 7th Lord Dacre=Philippa, dau. of Ralph Neville,  
of Gilsland, ob. 1458. Earl of Westmorland.

Margaret, dau. and heiress=Ranulph, 2nd Lord Dacre.  
of Thomas Multon of  
Gilsland, ob. 1361.

“The escallops, if such they be, are somewhat peculiar, but are roughly cut, and I can trace no other coat.

“The Nebulée coat on the stone in Rokeby wood above Scott’s cave is possibly a Lovell coat.

“At Wycliffe Church there were two coats:—(1) Chequy or and azure, a canton ermine, for Richmond; (2), or, three chevronels gules, for (I think) Fitz Hugh.”

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Since our Society’s visit to Rokeby the famous “Venus” of Velazquez has been bought for the National Gallery, where it now hangs (March, 1906).

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