

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1917.

THE summer meeting and all excursions being still in abeyance, owing to the war, an opportunity was taken for transacting the business of the society at Penrith, on Friday, September 7th, 1917. The arrangements were in the hands of Messrs. J. H. Martindale, W. G. Collingwood and Edward Wilson. A Council Meeting was held in the morning, and in the afternoon at two o'clock the General Meeting took place, at the George Hotel, Penrith, Mr. E. T. Tyson, a vice-president, in the chair and about fifty members present.

The minutes being read and a financial statement made by the Hon. Secretary, the following new members were elected:—The Very Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.D., Dean of Carlisle: the Rev. R. D. Ellwood, vicar of Millom; Mr. W. H. B. Leach, M.A., Mr. Archibald Sparke, Mr. J. W. Shepherd, Mr. Thomas Edmondson, Rev. Walter D. Auden, Rev. Canon Byard.

The officers of the society were re-elected for 1917-18, with the exception of Lord Muncaster, a patron, whose death occurred on March 30th, 1917, and Mr. J. G. Gandy, a vice-president, who died on July 7th, 1917, and with the addition of the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Hastings Rashdall.

Mr. L. E. Hope, F.L.S., then read a paper by Mr. Percival Ross, A.M.Inst. C.E., of Bradford, on "The Roman Mile, calculated from the milestones found south-east of Carlisle" (Art. XII). He also exhibited a medieval vessel of green glaze pottery found by himself forty-three years earlier among the ruins of Penrith Castle. Mr. T. H. B. Graham then summarized papers on "The Family of de Mulcaster" (Art. V), and "The Manor of Blakhale" (Art. VI); and Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., read an abstract of "The chorography, or a descriptive catalogue of the printed maps, of Cumberland and Westmorland" (Art. I).

Mr. Daniel Scott gave an account of recent discoveries among the Clifford Muniments at Appleby Castle, etc. (Art. X).

Mr. W. G. Collingwood read "Notes on a Neolithic Celt from Bason Bank, near Thwaites, South Cumberland" (Art. III), by Mr. John Cooper, and on "a Piscina, Aumbry and Cross-base at

Millom church," by the Rev. R. D. Ellwood (Art. IV); also an abstract of the pedigree of Docker of Keld, etc., by Mr. G. Lissant and Dr. C. A. Parker (Art. VIII); and part of a paper on "Some early place-names in the Lake district fells" (Art. II).

The meeting then adjourned to Penrith Castle, where Mr. J. F. Curwen spoke on the history of the place and described the recent discoveries brought to light by the excavations of H.M. Office of Works (Art. IX). A vote of thanks to Mr. Knewstubb, surveyor to the Urban District Council, for permission to visit, and to Mr. C. H. Peers, F.S.A., H.M. Inspector of Monuments, for information supplied towards this new and highly interesting description, brought the proceedings to a close.

SPRING MEETING.

The general meeting of the Society held at the Fraternity, Carlisle, on Tuesday, May 7th, 1918, was preceded by a meeting of Council, at which it was decided to leave arrangements for the second meeting of 1918 in the hands of the chairman and hon. secretary. A report on the Parish Register Section was made by Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison, who said that the Registers of Skelton would be issued shortly and that an instalment from those of Kendal was in preparation. The following registers or parts of them are also transcribed but not yet printed:—Arthuret, Carlisle St. Cuthbert, Irthington, Kirkandrews-on-Esk, Kirklington, Scafeby and Staveley-in-Kendal, transcripts in possession of Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison; Crosthwaite (Keswick), Bolton (Penrith), Kendal, Lowther and Morland, transcribed by Mr. Henry Brierley; Bridekirk and Cliburn, by Col. Haswell, M.D.; Alston, by Mr. J. W. Robinson; Bowness-on-Solway, by Messrs. Mounsey, Bowman and Graham; Camerton, by the Rev. E. C. Bennett, vicar; Penrith 1602-1812, by the late George Watson; St. Bees, by Mr. P. H. Fox and the Rev. A. Ainley, vicar; Threlkeld, by the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks; Grasmere (marriages), by Miss Armitt, transcript in possession of her executors; Kirkby Lonsdale, transcript in possession of Mr. E. Conder, F.S.A.

Chancellor Prescott, in answer to enquiries, said that a large proportion of the publications of the Record Commissioners and of the Rolls Series have been given to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle and lodged in the Fraternity. These include the Calendars of State Papers up to some few years ago. The Dean and Chapter have good reason to hope that the remaining volumes will also be granted by H.M. Treasury. The Royal Commissioners on

Ancient Records when visiting Carlisle expressed themselves as much pleased with the Library in which the volumes were lodged. The whole series will be available for research work on application to the Cathedral Verger at the Abbey Street Gate, Carlisle.

At the general meeting, Mr. W. G. Collingwood in the chair, the minutes of last meeting having been read, the following new members were elected:—Mr. Charles Collison, B.A., Lonsdale House, St. Bees; Mr. Maurice Dickson, Levenside, Haverthwaite, Ulverston; Miss R. Henderson, Stanwix Brow, Carlisle; Miss Katherine S. Hodgson, Newby Grange, Crosby-in-Eden; Mr. Trevor B. Jones, 9 Chatsworth Square, Carlisle; Sir A. Law, K.C.M.G., C.B., 74 Brook Street, London, W.; Rev. H. H. Malleson, Castle Bromwich Rectory, Warwickshire; Mr. T. B. Nelson, Stratheden, Langwathby; Sir Edgar C. Sanders, Eden Hey, Stanwix.

Mr. J. H. Martindale exhibited for Dr. Barnes, O.B.E., who was unable to be present, a chart containing the pedigree of the Sharps of Bradford Dale and read some notes thereon. The pedigree had been prepared by the late Lt.-Colonel Charles Frederick Sharp, who died at his residence, 4, Northumberland Road, Carlisle, on November 28th, 1917, and who had devoted many years of active research in its preparation. Colonel Sharp was born in 1842 at Addingham, Cumberland, and was the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Sharp, vicar of Addingham and rector of Hutton in the Diocese of Carlisle and rector of Mareham-le-Fen in the Diocese of Lincoln, who married Laura Harriette, daughter of the Rev. R. P. Goodenough, canon of Carlisle, and son of Bishop Goodenough. A brother of the Rev. Wm. Sharp was the Rev. John Sharp, M.A., vicar of Horbury from 1834 to 1899 and a well-known ecclesiastic. Colonel Sharp was educated at Rossall, obtained his commission as a subaltern in the army in 1861, was attached to the 98th Regiment, now known as the North Staffordshire Regiment, saw service both in the East and West Indies, retired with the rank of Lt.-Colonel in 1881 and settled in Carlisle. He was keenly interested in antiquarian matters but his only contribution is this family pedigree which contains not only his own family tree but also that of other families associated with the Sharps by marriage.

The chart containing these pedigrees is 12 feet 3 inches long and 2 feet 7 inches broad. It is too large for reproduction in our *Transactions* but it would certainly form an interesting and valuable addition to any Public Library where it would be accessible for inspection. As might be expected most attention

has been devoted to the Sharp pedigree and the history of the family is traced back to James Sharp who was living at Little Horton, in the county of York, in the 36th year of Henry VIII—i.e. in 1546—and died 1590. Among the many members of the family who have done good service to their country mention should be made of John Sharp, Archbishop of York 1691-1713; Granville Sharp the philanthropist, a grandson of the Archbishop, whose services in connection with the abolition of slavery will be remembered; the Rev. Samuel Sharp, vicar of Wakefield 1810-1855, and William Sharp, M.D., F.R.S. (1805-96), who after practising his profession in Bradford and Hull, settled at Rugby when Dr. Tait was headmaster, and here his energy in the promotion of science led to the establishment of science-teaching as an integral part of the school curriculum.

The Hey pedigree begins with Richard Hey of Pudsey, who died in 1776, whose daughter married John Sharp of Gildersome, and was the father of John Hey, D.D., rector of Passenham, Northants, and the first Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. Included in this pedigree is William Hey, F.R.S., a famous surgeon and mayor of Leeds.

The Alderson pedigree begins with William Alderson of Bowes, who died in 1769 and whose grand-daughter married Samuel Sharp, vicar of Wakefield. In another pedigree the ancestry of Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Bart, M.P., and John Wareing Bardsley, Bishop of Carlisle, are traced back to Thomas Sharp, living in 1589.

Much care has been taken by Colonel Sharp in tracing the pedigree of his mother. This pedigree begins with Glothan, Lord or King of Powys, who lived about 1050 and married Morveth, daughter of Edwyn, Lord of Cardigan, from whom descended Morgan ap Hoel, the father of Jevan, or Evan, or Yvan, or John ap Morgan, who was the father of William ap Yevan who lived in the fifteenth century. The son of this man married a sister of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose son Gregory was created Lord Cromwell. The descendants in direct line include Sir Henry Cromwell and Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England. Further down the tree is William Markham, Archbishop of York, who died in 1807 and whose daughter Cecilia married the Rev. Robert Philip Goodenough, Canon of Carlisle. His daughter Laura Harriette married the Rev. William Sharp and had four sons, Charles Frederick Sharp, Henry Granville Sharp, of the Bengal Civil Service, M.A., B.C.L. Oxon., Arthur Stanhope Sharp and William Goodenough Percy Sharp. The interest of the chart

is enhanced by the addition in colours of the Coats of Arms of Sharp, Goodenough, Markham, Cromwell, Turton, Alderson and Hey, all done by Colonel Sharp.

Mr. Edward Wilson, hon. secretary, exhibited six ancient deeds presented to the Society, through Mr. Charles Johnson of the Public Record Office, by Mr. F. R. Page-Turner of Hove, Sussex, who discovered them about forty years ago among a collection of documents at Folkestone. They have been handed over to the Jackson Library for safe keeping. Five of the six relate to the Askews of South Cumberland, whose later history is given by Dr. Moor in these *Transactions*, N.S., xi, art. xi.

I (in Latin).—"Ego Willms Bowyle [?] fil. Wydonis de Bowyle" grant to John f. John de Aykescowch all my lands and tenements "in villat' de Kyrksanton hameletto de Crosflatho et in villat' de Selcroft [Silecroft] hameleit' de Whytbek et prykholme . . . int' has Divisas videl't inter terr' Johis Hudelston milit' vocat' duob' petris stantes in una via ad cariland' et recariand' ex pte orientali et Aqua le Helpole ex parte occidentali et terr' Johis Hudelston milit' descendend' sup' Syplyngsyke et aqua del Helpole ex pte boriali et descendend' ad mare ex parte australi." Sealed and dated 24th August 3 Edward II [1309]. Witnesses: "Willmo de Twayt' Willmo de Morthyng (Rogerio?) de Hestholm' Robto de (Chambo?) Thomas de Dene cl'ico et multis aliis." Seal defaced: but bore a coat of arms.

John Denton says (p. 12) "The first Boyvill gave to his second son William Boyvill the manor of Kirksanton . . . whose posterity enjoyed the same till the reign of K. Edw. 2nd." Guy de Boyvill, spelt "Bovill" in Dr. Wilson's *St. Bees*, 439, lived in the middle of the thirteenth century; Roger de Hestholm, 1279 (*ibid.* 439); Wm. de Thweytis and Wm. de Morthyng (*ibid.* 89, etc.) were contemporary.

The Askews were for many generations connected with Lacra, near Millom, a place interesting as the site of stone circles (these *Transactions*, O.S., i, 278), and as possessing a name that has puzzled etymologists. Four of the deeds now brought to light give the origin of the Askew ownership; and the forms of the name—Lawcray, Lowcray, Loucray—suggest *lauk-rá*, "leek-nook," like the Icelandic *lauka-garðr*, "leek-garth." The deeds also add a little to Mr. Graham's account of the Mulcasters in article VI of this volume. They are all of 1404, namely:—II (in Latin).—Sir Robert de Mulcastre, kt., his wife Johanna, and Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert de Bampton, kt., grant to Richard de Ayscogh their lands and tenements in Lowcray and

Scales in Kyrcksantan. Witnesses: Wm. de Leegh, John de Skelton and John Lamplogh, kts., Rich. de Skelton, John de Perdishow, Rich. de Hudelston: Dated, Brawnthwayt [Branthwaite], Thursday before St. John Baptist, 5 Henry IV. Seals: Mulcaster arms (see p. 118 *ante*), an I., and an M.

III (in French).—Robert de Mulcastre, kt., Johanna his wife, and Margaret de Bampton appoint Richard de Hudelston of Hyton their attorney to give seisin of Lowcray [and] Scales to Richard de Ayscow. Same date and place. Seals: R., I., and M.

IV (in French).—Malde [Maud] de Bampton, wife of the late Robert de Bampton, releases to Richard de Ayscogh all claim to dower in Lawcray [and] Scales, which formerly belonged to Robert de Bampton. Same date and place. Seal incomplete.

V (in Latin).—Thomas de Graisothen, rector of Haryngton, releases to Richard de Ayscowe all claims in Loucray and Scales. Witnesses: Wm. de Legh, Wm. de Osmunderlawe, Christopher de Curwen, Robert de Mulcaster, kts. Dated at Brawnthwayt, Thursday after the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 5 Henry IV. Seal defaced.

For Robert f. Robert de Bampton and John de Perdishow see Dr. Wilson's *St. Bees*, 284 n. For the Skeltons and Wm. de Osmunderlawe as connected with Robert de Mulcaster see these *Transactions*, n.s., xvi, 174, and this volume, p. 118 *ante*.*

The sixth document is a bond to perform obligations not here set forth from Thomas Craister of Carlisle to Miles son of John Archer of Kendal, April 7th, 1663.

The Editor then read abstracts of the following papers:—

"The Roman name of Birdoswald Fort," by Professor Haverfield (Art. XIII).

"The name of Birdoswald," by W. G. Collingwood (Addenda).

"The Roman road in Eskdale," by C. R. B. McGilchrist, F.S.A.Scot.

* Mr. T. H. B. Graham kindly adds the following note:—"It is possible that Lacra had been long in the possession of the de Mulcasters, because the Surrey pedigree (p. 110 *ante*) states that Robert de Mulcaster made a settlement about 1273-4, of his land at Millom. The other parties to the conveyance are Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert de Bampton, Maud his widow, and the parson of Harrington, who remits his right. It is clear that Johanna and Maud were not co-heiresses, for it is Margaret who conveys the inheritance, while Maud only joins to release her dower. The other parties may have derived their title by purchase from the de Mulcasters. All the deeds were executed at Branthwaite (near Cockermouth), probably the residence of Richard de Skelton, one of the witnesses, because Richard de Skelton "of Branthwaite" was sheriff in the following year. The de Bampton were of Bampton in Cumberland (see these *Transactions*, n.s., vii, p. 220, and Nicolson and Burn, ii, 210.)"

"Five documents concerning Sizergh, Strickland and Barton," by the Rev. Frederick W. Ragg, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. (Art. VII).

"St. Leonard's Hospital, Kendal," extract from the Assize Roll of 1278, communicated by A. P. Brydson, M.A. (Addenda).

"Sir Robert Parving," by the Rev. J. R. Magrath, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.

"The Family of Borradaile," by Joseph Skelton.

"A Book of Westmorland Wills," by W. G. Collingwood.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to the Dean for permission to meet in the Fraternity.

At 3-15 p.m. Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A., local secretary for Cumberland to the Society of Antiquaries of London, conducted the party to the recent discoveries at Carlisle Castle, describing them as follows:—

The curtain wall on this the south side of the Castle is probably the most intact part of the original work left. This might naturally be expected seeing it is on the protected side and least liable to serious attack. From the main gateway as far as the cross curtain dividing the two Wards it is Edwardian, but beyond, where it forms the main protection of the Inner Ward, it is Norman as far as the angle containing the small door. Beyond this again it is modern, of last century's date. The block of buildings known as Queen Mary's rooms or tower stood here, probably of late fifteenth or early sixteenth-century date; they were removed in 1835. The bank on which we stand, between the wall and the moat, has long been known as the Lady's Walk. The door giving access to it from the buildings of the Inner Ward has a shield over it and from this is reputed to have been made by a "Dacre." The following Dacres have been governors of the castle:—William Dacre in 1268; Ranulph in the latter part of the same year; a second Ranulph in 1332, and Lord William in 1541. The work may be about this last date. The shield is very much weathered and can hardly be deciphered, but the charges seem to be the Dacre escallop. Mary Stewart was a prisoner here for about two months in 1568 and Lord Scroop was then governor, but the door was probably in existence before this time. It is hardly likely to have been made during this short period and especially not in the light of the recorded precautions taken or proposed for the security of the Royal prisoner. Carlisle has always been a Royal Castle and not the residence of any great ruling family, except officially, therefore the accommodation for the ladies was of a very inferior description and inconvenient.

You can here see on the rampart walk the medieval device made to prevent an attacking party from following a retreat when once they had gained a footing on the rampart walk. There are three of these "gaps or breaks" in the castle and to my mind are the most simple explanation of the "five drawbridges" mentioned in the amount allowed for timber to Bishop John de Halton for repairs and which have given rise to the idea of a drawbridge across a ditch on the City side of the Castle Orchard.

We now enter the Outer Ward. As is usually the case in castles with two wards, the inner ward was defended by a second moat in front of the dividing curtain. Here it extended from north to south, the full width between the outer curtains, and no doubt was crossed at first by a drawbridge directly in front of the Captain's Tower or inner gate. About the middle of the sixteenth century, when the outer curtains had the two north-west and south-west bastions and other works prepared to receive artillery, this drawbridge became more or less obsolete and a stone bridge leading on to a protected roadway, capable of being enfiladed, was made across this moat, between the moat and inner curtain; and you can see a portion of the paving to-day. From the excavations now made you can see there have been *two* bridges on this site, the earlier one of *small arches* and the later one of a single span. The springers for this later (seventeenth century) bridge cut in a very curious way across the retaining walls of the moat. There never was (as has been supposed by some writers) a drawbridge on the site of this stone bridge. There is no tower to receive it and there never was one; in fact it would have been useless in such a position. At the same time on the counter abutment of the original drawbridge, in front of the inner gate, a half-moon battery was formed and from what you can see to-day you can judge how accurate Nutter's view of this portion of the castle is. The excavations show a battery some 40 or 50 feet diameter, with a fine splayed base course, which is perfect and complete as far as excavated. The centre part cannot be examined owing to the necessary traffic to the inner ward. There is also some misconception about the line of this roadway and approach to the bridge. It is described as "zigzag," but the remains show it to have been nearly straight on the east side of the moat and only the required space to give access for vehicles after coming through the outer gate to turn on to the bridge.

That this moat was filled with water is proved by the sluice

for emptying, which exists in the scarp of the outer moat and which you saw outside.

We now go the Richard III or Tile Tower. This tower is an interesting building and well worthy of your attention. It stands on a solid masonry plinth of early character visible on the west face (that is, outside the curtain wall) at a considerably lower level than where we are standing now. The upper part of the tower is brick and the tower probably derives one of its names from this circumstance, for it is not very common to find early military brick-work in Cumberland. The ancient bricks are the very thin ones and may be seen on the north and south faces; the east and west sides have been refaced in later times and have now been made safe by the care of H.M. Office of Works. The character of the brickwork, especially the internal work, is about the end of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Considerable building operations were carried out at the castle during the period when the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III, was Lord Warden of the Marches, and his cognizance, the white boar, is carved in a panel on the south face of the tower. The tower probably has got its other name from this device. The tower consists of two floors and both are arched in brick; also the fireplaces and interior openings are all finished in moulded and splayed bricks. The fireplaces were more or less perfect some 35 years ago, but fell owing to the damp getting in at the roofs; this has now been very carefully put right. The interior has also been cleaned out and the ancient floor level shown, also the gunports on the lower floor opened out and made visible. The windows on this the east face are not the original ones, and it is probable that the present door giving access to the upper floor is not in its original position. There are small mural chambers, garderobes, and recesses on both floors. The whole of the arches are four centered, which indicates a clear architectural date, viz. : Tudor, so that if the work was carried out by the Duke of Gloucester it is very early.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. C. R. Peers, F.S.A., H.M. Inspector of Monuments, for permission to view the excavations, the proceedings terminated.