

ART. XXVI.—*Notes on Archæological Remains in the Lake District.* By J. CLIFTON WARD, F.G.S., of Her Majesty's Geological Survey.

Read at Whitehaven, Dec. 11th, 1877.

WITHOUT pretending to be either archæologist or antiquary, I have thought that the collection of my scattered notes on archæological remains in the Lake District might be of some value to our Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. The history of these notes is briefly thus :— For eight or nine years it has been my happy lot to roam, hammer in hand, geologically exploring the mountain district. Each mountain summit, and every valley, however secluded, have re-echoed my hammer's ring, therefore, shame would it have been had I failed to observe and chronicle ought of interest that marks the borderland between the ancient and the modern world. My plan has been to note upon the six-inch maps, upon the spot, any pre-historic or more modern remains that I have met with, and I now gather together those scattered notes, mainly in the hope that my archæological and antiquarian brethren will pursue the subject further than I am able to do, and with the further desire of affording a chronicle of interesting remains which year by year tend to decrease in number as cultivation and civilization encroach upon the natural and the savage. With this latter view I have constructed a map to shew the sites of all such archæological remains, and intend to deposit the same within the walls of the Keswick Museum of Natural History. In the construction of this map, (comprising several sheets of the one-inch ordnance survey,) I have marked all certainly prehistoric remains in red, including ancient settlements, tumuli, and stone circles ; all round or oval camps and rock fortresses of various and uncertain age, in black, with generally oval form ; and all Roman camps or stations in black also, but
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with a square form. In this way the distribution of the several classes of remains is at once rendered evident to the eye.

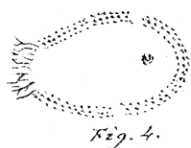
In the lists of archæological remains occurring in those parts of the mountain district, or its confines, which are comprised within the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and part of Lancashire, I have employed a somewhat similar classification, grouping all under the four heads of square camps (Roman), round or oval camps (various age), tumuli and circles (pre-historic), ancient settlements (pre-historic). To these lists I have added the numbers of the six-inch maps in which the remains occur, indicating also the special quarter of the sheet in question. Upon the map, the boundaries of all these six-inch maps are marked out, and the maps duly numbered.

Of the various classes of remains, described or mentioned in the following pages, and chronicled on the map, there are some nine Roman camps or stations, seventeen round or oval camps of various age, sixteen stone circles, about thirty tumuli, and more than forty ancient settlements. I need hardly say how glad I shall be to have the full criticism of the members of the Society upon all the points brought forward.

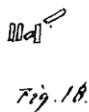
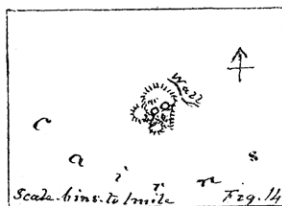
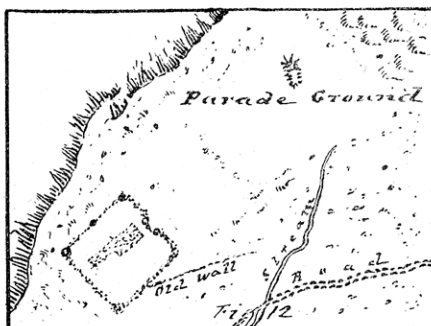
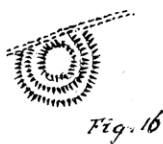
With regard to the most ancient remains of the district, I have consulted Canon Greenwell upon several subjects, and from his kind replies and his work on British Barrows, just published, I have derived much help and assurance on doubtful points.

In Part III. of this paper I have *generally* abstained from giving much or any opinion of the character or age of the remains described, as far as possible confining myself to a mere statement of facts. The group in which I am inclined to place any remains thus described may be seen at once by referring to the lists (1) and (2,) and the *general* remarks upon the determination and classification of all remains are contained in the last part (IV.) of this paper.

(1.)



Seeds - bins to inside -



Scale - 1/2 mile

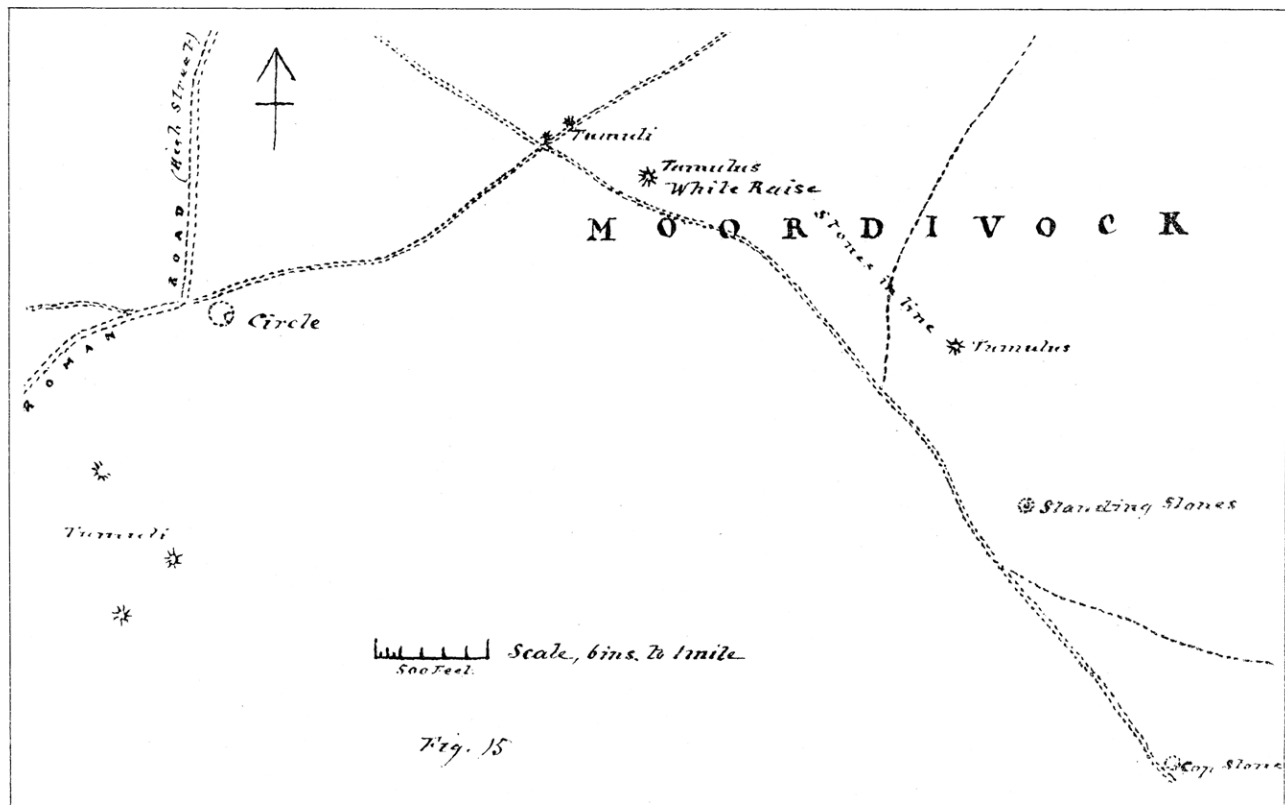
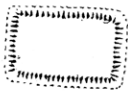
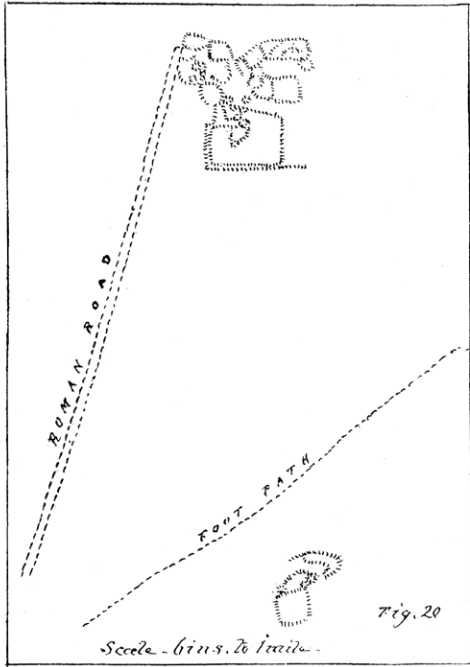
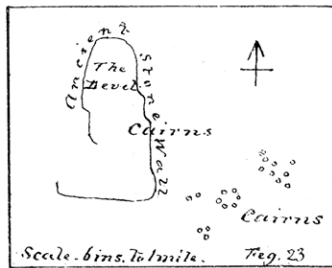


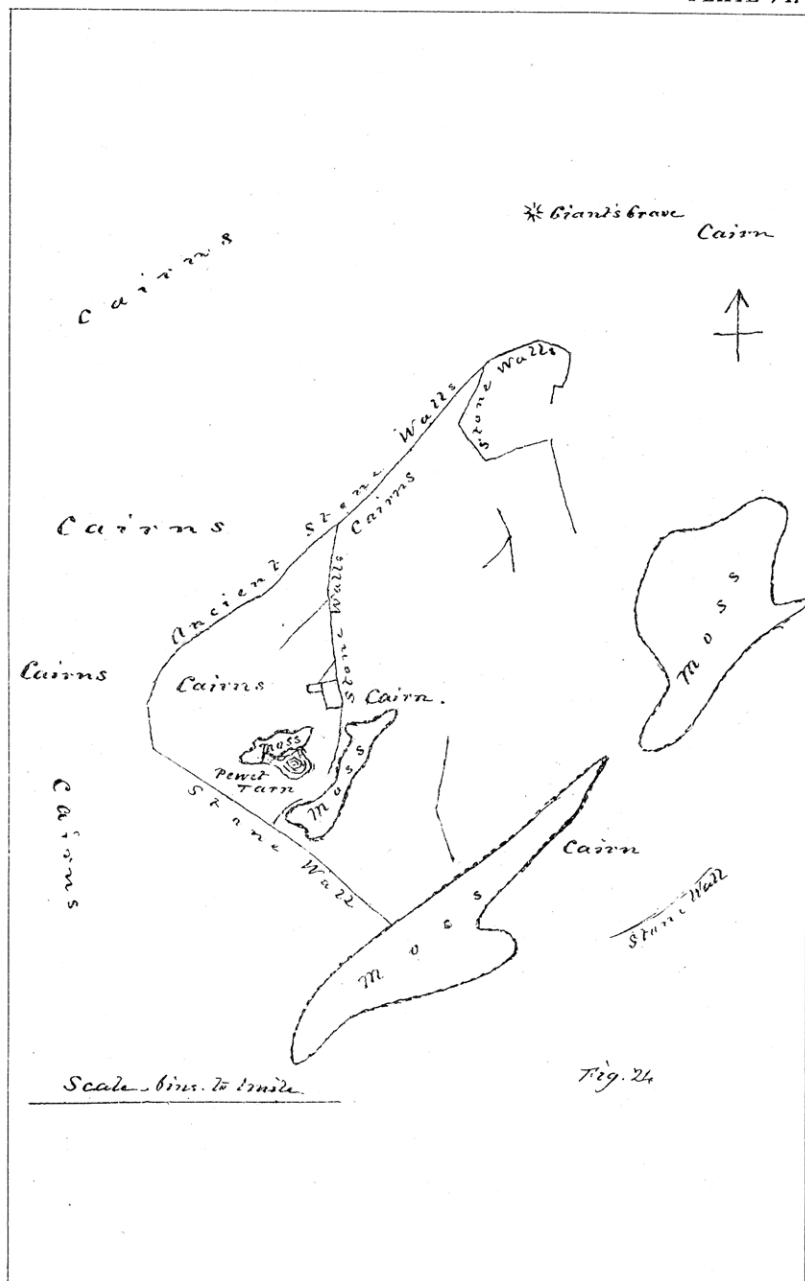
Fig. 15

PLATE III.



Scale, 6 ins. to 1 mile.





(1.) LIST OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

CUMBERLAND.

<i>Square Camps (Roman).</i>		<i>Round or Oval Camps (various age)</i>	
Caer Mote (below summit)	46N.E.	Caer Mote—The Battery and Beacon	- 46N.E.
Overwater	- 47S.W.	Snittlegarth	- "
Hallsteads	- 40S.E.	1 mile N.E. of Uldale	- 47N.W.
Papcastle	- 54N.E.	Meal Fell (?)	- 47S.E.
Greystoke (by Summer-ground Gill)	- 57N.E.	Carrock Fell	- 48S.W.
Whitbarrow (?)	- "	Fitz Wood (The Fort)	- 54N.E.
In Fell	- 78N.W.	Embleton (Moat)	- 55N.W.
Hardknot Castle	- 79S.E.	Castle How, Peel Wyke	55N.E.
		Cromwell Holes (The Battery)	- 58N.W.
		Peel	- 63S.W.
		Castle Crag, Shoulthwaite Glen	- 64S.E.
		Maiden Castle	- 66N.W.
		Dunmallard Hill	- "
		Maiden Castle	- 79N.E.

Prehistoric.

<i>Tumuli and Circles.</i>		<i>Ancient Settlements.</i>	
Binsey Summit	- 46N.E.	Weasel Hills and West Fell	- 48N.W.
Druid's Grove near Wood-hall, site of barrow	48N.W.	Stone Carr	- 57N.E. & S.E.
Elva Plain— <i>Circle</i>	55N.W.	Above Falcon Crag	- 64S.W.
Two tumuli (long-shaped) and cairn	- 58N.E.	Threlkeld	- 65N.W.
Long Meg and her Daughters	- 50N.	N. banks of Ennerdale	- 68S.E.
Studfold Gate— <i>Circle</i>	- 62SW.	Ennerdale, banks of Liza	- 69S.W.
Carling Knott—Tumuli (?)	62SE.	Thirlmere, Deergarth Wood	- 70N.E.
Grassmoor—Tumulus (?)	- 63S.W.	Tongue How	- 73N.W.
Keswick— <i>Circle</i>	- 64N.E.	Boat How	- 73N.E.
		Cawfell Beck	- "
			Hardcastle

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Hardcastle—Tumulus(?)	- 69NE.	Stockdale Moor	- 73S.E.
Friar Moor—Tumulus	73N.W.	Valley of the Bleng	- „
Near Tongue How—Tumulus	- „	Gray Borran	- „
	- „	Greendale	- 79N.W.
Lank Rigg—Tumulus	- 73N.E.	Burnmoor	- 79S.W.
Sampson's Bratfull (oval barrow)	- 73S.E.	E. of Raven Crag	- 83N.W.
Near Sampson's Bratfull (round barrow)	- „	Around Devoke Water	- „
	- „	Ulpha Fell	- 83NE.
Seatallan—Tumulus	- 74S.W.	Barnscar	- 83S.W.
S.W. of Seascale Hall—Circle	- 78S.W.	Knott	- „
Near Burnmoor — Circle and Tumuli	- 79S.W.	Brown Rigg	- 83S.E.
Ulpha Fell—Tumulus	- 83N.E.		

(2.) LIST OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

WESTMORLAND AND LANCASHIRE.

<i>Square Camps (Roman).</i>	<i>Round or Oval Camps (various age).</i>
A Camp - - - 26S.W.	Castlesteads - - 7N.E.
	Measandbecks - 13S.E.
	Castle Crag, Haweswater 20N.W.

Prehistoric.

<i>Tumuli and Circles.</i>	<i>Ancient Settlements.</i>
Moordivock — Circle and Tumuli - 7S.W.&S.E.	The Coombs - 13N.W.
Swarthbeck Gill—Circle 13N.W.	East of Shap, 2 miles - 14
Cairns and Standing Stones 13S.E.	East of Ennerdale Tarn 18S.E.
Giant's Grave - „	Hartsop Beck - 19N.E.
Tumuli and Circles - 14	S.E. corner of - 19S.E.
Dunmail Raise - 18.NE.	Shap Wells - 21S.W.
Tumulus at Low Raise 20N.W.	Several old settlements - 21N.E.
Tumulus W. of Shap - 20S.W.	Mickledore - 25N.W.
White Raise - 21N.W.	Iron Gate (Lancashire) 1
Circle $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. Shap Gate „	Between Hollow -
Tumuli and Circle - 21N.E.	

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE.

Banishead Mire— <i>Circle</i>	- 4.N.E.	Moss & Stainton Ground	3.S.E.
W. of Torver— <i>Circle</i>	- 4S.W.	Walney Scar District	- 4N.W.
Knipe Ground Plantation		S. of Coniston Copper	
<i>Circle</i>	- 5N.W.	Mines	- 4N.E.
Bloomary Tumulus	- 6N.E.	Bannishead (W. of)	- 4N.E.
Giant's Grave—Long bar-		W. of Torver (1 mile)	- 4S.W.
row	- 7S.W.	W. of Torver Beck	- 4S.E.
		Hawkshead Hall Park	- 5N.W.
		Stonestar, N. of	- 6N.E.
		Heathwaite Moss ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile	
		E. of)	- 7S.W.

DETAILS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS, DESCRIBED IN THE ORDER OF
THE VARIOUS SIX-INCH MAPS OF THE DISTRICT.

SHEET 46.*

N.E.—Caer Mote; a rocky hill over 900 feet high. At its north end are the remains of a camp (fig. 1), called The Battery, and the site of a Beacon. A little to the south-east of the rocky summit of the hill, and just west of the high-road running north and south, is another camp, of a *square* form, with outwork, and described by Mr. Jackson in our Transactions. Rather more than a mile east of Caer Mote, between High House and Snittlegarth, is a camp or enclosure supposed to be such, and even marked as Roman on the ordnance map. It is of an oval form, of small dimensions, and somewhat deeply trenched around (fig 2).

The summit of Binsey is marked by a Tumulus, now converted into an ordnance cairn (1466 feet).

SHEET 47.

N.W.—A mile north-east of Uldale are several rudely oval or quadrilateral camps.

S.W.—A little south of Overwater, and near to Whitefield House, are the remains of a large camp believed to be Roman (fig. 3). The outer entrenchments on the south side have been destroyed. It is situated just at the margin of what must have been at one time a continuation of the lake, now in great part a moss.

S.E.—On the summit of Meal Fell the form of the ground is very camp-like, and the position one suitable for purposes of defence.

SHEET 48.

N.E.—Three-quarters of a mile north-east of Woodhall is the *site* of a Barrow, the spot called Druid's Grove.

* All *Cumberland* six-inch sheets, unless stated to the contrary.

Immediately

Immediately north of Carrock Beck, on Weasel Hill, are a number of stone cairns, and a solitary one stands on the summit of West Fell.

S.W.—On the summit of Carrock Fell, at a height of 2173 feet, is a fine example of an ancient entrenched camp containing a large stone cairn near the eastern end (fig. 4). The blocks of stone, plentifully strewn upon the hill around, have been piled up to form a rude oval wall, but it is not easy to determine how many of the present breaks of this stony rampart were used originally as entrances, if indeed any were. At the western end the walls terminate upon a natural rampart of steep rock. This must have been a very strong retreat in its time; on the south the Fell is bounded by the deep valley of the Caldew; on the east it is steeply precipitous, and against the base of the fine crags, which extend about a mile northwards from Mosedale, the waters of old Mosedale Lake—now an extensive peat moss—must have washed, probably since the occupation of this district by man; on the north end, again, the ground descends rapidly towards Carrock Beck; and on the west alone is the Fell continuous with its neighbours.

S.E.—Just northwest of Tippy Hills is a small square Roman camp called Hallsteads. Nearly half-a-mile to the northeast of this, close to Pyet Tarn, is the site of Mable Cross. A small earth-work (two sides of a square) occurs on the east side of Low Berrier Wood.

SHEET 54.

N.E.—Papcastle, a Roman Station. In the grounds of Derwent Lodge, Papcastle, is a Roman well.

In one corner of Fitz Wood is a rudely circular or oval camp, called The Fort. A little east of Cockermouth Castle is a supposed Tumulus called Tute Hill; there are, however, many *natural* mounds of gravel in the vicinity.

S.E.—A little N.N.W. of Eaglesfield, human remains have been found on the site of the Tendley Limekilns.

SHEET 55.

N.W.—In fields on the south side of the lane running west from St. Cuthbert's Church are the remains of a moat.

At Elva Plain is a small stone circle composed of fifteen stones, none of them standing up more than 2 feet above the ground, the blocks being ice-borne and ice-scratched boulders of the volcanic series.

On the hill side, behind the school-house, Wythop Mill, have been found traces of an old battle ground. The fine Roman sword, formerly in the Crosthwaite, and now in the British Museum, was found here.

N.E.

S.W.—The fine old tower of Hutton John and the interesting Keep of Dacre Castle are objects of special interest to the antiquary. In Dacre churchyard are two very roughly and curiously carved stones, representing animal forms.

S.E.—Half a mile E.S.E. of Stainton, near the river Eamont, a Cistvaen has been found.

SHEET 62.

S.W.—Just north of Studfold Gate are the remains of a stone circle.

S.E.—On the summit of Carling Knott are some rather questionable tumuli.

SHEET 63.

S.W.—Running southwards from a small house called Peel is what appears to be a moat, which may at one time have served to surround the little hill, on which the house stands, with water, it being now bounded on two sides by alluvium and on the third by lake.

On the summit of Grassmoor is a very large pile of stones which may possibly be ancient.

SHEET 64.

N.E.—The stone circle near Keswick is too well known to need any description; its special peculiarity being the sort of inner chapel or enclosure which occurs within the south-eastern part of the circumference. One mile east of this circle, and close to the farm house Hollin Root, is a standing and rocking stone, (material, volcanic breccia) 4 feet 6 inches high, and measuring 10 feet 6 inches round the centre. It stands upon another boulder almost entirely buried in the ground. Whether this be an example of a block delicately poised by glacial means or of one placed in its present position by human agency it is impossible to decide with any certainty.

S.W.—Cairns may be seen on the high shelving plateau a little east of Falcon Crag, occupying a commanding position.

It may be remarked, in passing, that several stone celts have been found in and about the Vale of St. John, together with small whorl-stones (?) or fishing-line weights.

S.E.—Old fort on Castle Crag, at the head of Shoulthwaite Glen; the north side of the crag is precipitous and the less steep southern side is defended by trenches one within another.

SHEET 65.

N.W.—South-east of Threlkeld railway station, and between Knott and the old mountain road to Matterdale, is what I cannot fail to regard as a prehistoric village. There are cairns (old hut circles) innumerable, placed often at regular distances from one

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another,

another, and many curiously walled enclosures. These latter are mostly placed upon the flat summit of a small outstanding hill or platform, and have a remarkable freshness when looked down upon from the hill side above. The foundations of some of these walls may even now be clearly seen, large blocks of stone placed side by side, and the walls, in some cases at any rate, at least 4 feet in thickness. Within the enclosures are several cases of circular foundations or large cairns, and an old road clearly leads to the enclosures and may be traced some way eastwards beyond them. The stone-heaps, cairns, or hut circles are distributed mainly below the enclosures, and eastwards of them. One very important fact should be noted with reference to these. Wherever they occur on a slope, the form of the mounds is just that which would be assumed by the falling in of a circular or domed structure based upon a sloping surface, that is to say, the majority of the stones occur at the lower part of the heap, a comparatively blockless area dividing this lower part from the upper accumulation.

SHEET 66.

N.W.—Half-a-mile north-east of Wreay, and a mile direct west from the lake foot (Ullswater) is a circular fort (fig. 8.) called Maiden Castle, the mound being only perfect in parts and being surrounded by a light trench on the south eastern-side.

On the summit of Dunmallard Hill are the remains of an oval camp, (fig. 9) with double entrenchments on the north. A block of freestone may be seen within this entrenchment.

SHEET 68.

S.E.—Cairns on the northern banks of Ennerdale Water, upon a stream Delta, formed by Dry and Smithy Becks. Close by are three stones called the Lifting Stones.

SHEET 69.

N.E.—On the summit of Hindscarth is a large and probably ancient pile of stones.

S.W.—Many cairns on either side of the Liza east of Gillerthwaite. At the foot of Low Beck, where it opens into the Liza, is apparently a very old walled enclosure.

SHEET 70.

N.E.—Cairns occur by the banks of Thirlmere, in Deergarth Wood.

SHEET 73.

N.W.—On the southern edge of Friar Moor, by the road-side, is a tumulus surrounded by a ditch, which, however, is partly interfered with by the road.

On

On the east side of the Calder, and just south of the Drove Road, running by Tongue How, are some very interesting remains of a by-gone race. First and northermost is an enclosure, wide-walled and of irregular shape, containing three large stone-heaps or cairns (fig 10). A little south of this is a much larger cairn, or rather tumulus, made up of loosely-piled stones, but honey-combed all over with small pits. Again, to the south of this, a number of circular enclosures and cairns, and one of the larger circular enclosures sunken within and surrounding an ordinary cairn in the middle. Eastwards from these remains, the ground is well covered with the cairns, stone-heaps, or hut-dwellings so often already referred to.

N.E.—Just south of the summit of Lank Rigg is a large tumulus.

On Boat How, a mile E.N.E. from the remains about Tongue How, are many cairns, some with walls yet standing, though imperfect. Again, but little more than another mile E.S.E. from Boat How, on the north side of Cawfell Beck, are more cairns, with an old circle just north of a sheepfold.

S.E.—North of the river Bleng, on Stockdale Moor, is Sampson's Bratfull, a large tumulus thirty-five yards long, twelve yards at the broad end, the other end being pointed. Its position is nearly east and west, the broad end being on the east. In this large mass of piled up stones are many small circular pits, about two yards across. A quarter of a mile north-east of this oval tumulus is a large circular cairn or tumulus sixty yards in circumference, and also containing a number of small circular cells touching one another, similar to those in Sampson's Bratfull. Immediately west of the circular tumulus just described, are several large cairns of the ordinary type, one indeed being nineteen yards in circumference. North of the circular tumulus, are some old walls and cairns, and the ground all round is strewn with cairns.

An old walled enclosure occurs across Cow Gill, near its junction with Worm Gill; half-a-mile higher up the valley of the Bleng than Sampson's Bratfull are other old enclosures and cairns, and an old enclosure may be seen by the side of Swinsty Beck, south of Step Hills. Among Yokerill Hows are cairns and an old wall of semi-circular form. Again, just above the Gray Borran rocks, in the south-east corner of this sheet, are cairns.

SHEET 74.

S.W.—On the summit of Seatallan is a large tumulus sixty-seven yards in circumference. Half-a-mile south-west of this summit, with its commanding view, is a curious spot called Tod Hole. It is a circular crater-like hollow, rocky on one side only, and the bottom
about

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about six feet below the surrounding ground on the west side. In appearance, it is like a spot of sunken ground, but whether natural or not it is hard to say.

SHEET 78.

N.W.—Upon In Fell, rather more than a mile east of Calder Bridge, is a rectangular Roman camp.

S.W.—Half-a-mile south-west of Seascale Hall is the site of an old stone circle.

SHEET 79.

N.W.—Just east of Greendale the ground is covered with a number of cairns, and there seems to be at least one case in which some of the arched and half-sunken walls are yet preserved.

N.E.—Rather less than half-a-mile north of Burnmoor Tarn is Maiden Castle, a walled inclosure, about circular in form, and twenty-one feet in diameter.

S.W.—Three-quarters of a mile north of Boot, between Brat's Moss and White Moss, are three stone circles (fig 11). In the largest are thirty-nine stones, and the circle includes, within its area, five small tumuli or cairns. Of the other two circles, twelve stones are seen in the circumference of one, and eight in that of the other. Each contains a single central cairn. Between the two and the large circle are the remains of old walls and cairns. A little to the north, upon Low Longrigg, are many cairns, and another group occurs a little east of the circles.

S.E.—Upon the northern flanks of Harter Fell, half-a-mile S.S.E. of Butterilket, is a small group of loose rocks and crags which seems to have been used as rock-shelters by a former race.

The Roman Camp called Hardknott Castle is, perhaps, the most interesting belonging to that age, in the mountain district. Situated on a fine rocky platform, 800 feet above the sea, it commands the east and west pass through Hardknott and Wrynose. The camp walls are constructed of the stones gathered from the ground around, and in two or three places the bare rock (see deep black spots in fig. 12) shows out along the ruined walls. At the north-west corner are the remains of a circular tower-like foundation, and on either side the entrance on the north-east side are remains of guard chambers. Within the camp are ruined foundations occupying a rectangular area (enlarged in fig. 13), and roughly shewing traces of various compartments, those at the north-east end being longest in a north-west and south-east direction, (see fig. 13,) and those about the centre more square in form. Springing from the *outside* of the south-east wall of the camp, at about the centre, are the remains of an old wall running
across

across the rough ground outside, in an E.N.E. direction, but whether this be really connected with the old Roman camp it is difficult to decide.

Facing the north-east side is a cleared space of ground—a tract cleared of the many rocky fragments lying about—and called the Bowling Green, probably the old parade ground; while at its north-eastern limit is a large mound of stones with a southward slope of fifteen yards across. This may very probably represent the material gathered from the cleared ground. Again, a little to the north-east of this great tumulus—for so it perhaps may be called—are what appear to be old pits and stone-heaps on the steep rocky side of the rising ground beyond.

SHEET 80.

No remains noticed.

SHEET 83.

N.W.—A solitary cairn occurs between Linbeck Gill and Brant-rake Moss. Upon the fell top, just east of Raven Crag, cairns occur, and, in a field hard by, are some large squarish blocks of granite hoisted and perched up in an extraordinary manner, but not, I *think*, by any human agency. Cairns and a tumulus also occur immediately west of Devoke Water.

A few cairns may be seen on the west of the road scarce half-a-mile west of High Ground, and they may be seen in plenty between Devoke Water and High Ground, as well as on the hill-side immediately north of the water. Just south of the lake again are apparently the remains of an old circle and an ancient wall, while a little to the west is a cairn.

N.E.—On Green How, north of Birkerthwaite, are remains of an old wall and a circular enclosure nine yards in diameter (possibly a fold.) Upon Ulpha Fell, east of Syke Moss, are cairns, a tumulus ten or twelve yards across, and the remains of an old wall running E. 30, N.

S.W.—Three-quarters of a mile north-west of the Knott is an old settlement (fig. 14) called Barnscar, irregular stone enclosures with two cairns included, an old wall on the north-east side, and cairns in plenty round the south side. On either side of Knott, cairns also occur, both on the east and west.

S.E.—Cairns may be seen on the east side of Crosby Gill, about Brownrigg, close to Woodend Bridge.

SHEET 7 (WESTMORLAND.)

S.W. and S.E.—Upon Moordivock, the high plateau between the foot of Ullswater on the west and Helton Flecket on the east, are a
great

great number of prehistoric remains. Close to the bend of High Street (Roman road), at the head of Elder beck, is a stone circle containing a small inner enclosure at one side, like that of Keswick, only not of the same shape. In both cases, however, the inner enclosure is on the same side—the south-east. Upon the moor there are no less than eight tumuli marked upon the ordnance six-inch (fig 15). In one case, at White Raise, just east of Hetley Gate, the stones have been so far removed as to disclose a kist still in place, formed of upright slabs of stone four feet three inches long and two feet wide, and half covered over by a slab of limestone. Between this and another tumulus, one-third of a mile to the E.S.E., I thought I detected blocks of stone laid more or less in line or avenue. Another, a little further to the south-east, (called Standing Stones in the six-inch map,) shows ten large stones standing up around a small tumulus which has apparently been opened. Again, to the south-east are the remains of yet another tumulus, with one conspicuous stone still standing, called Cop Stone.

N.E.—At the south end of Yanwath Wood, nearly a mile north of Lowther Castle, is Castlesteads, a circular fort of triple fortifications, the northern end being cut off by a road (fig 16).

SHEET 13 (WESTMORLAND.)

N.W.—Cairns occur at Coombs, half-a-mile south-west of How Town. A ring of standing stones may be seen at the head of Swarthbeck Gill, just west of the Roman road, High Street, which runs from north to south through the whole of this sheet.

S.W.—The Roman road (High Street) keeps, through this section of the sheet, continuously along the water-shedding line, at heights always above 2000 feet.

N.E.—Between Moorahill and Staingarh, just north of Cordale Beck, are some somewhat curious remains, called in the Ordnance map, "Site of Chapel."

S.E.—North of Measandbecks, some half-a-mile, in a pass between two eminences, are a couple of good cairns, and two standing stones close to Fourstones Hill, with remains of an old wall just south-west of the stones.

In a field just east of Measandbeck are the remains of an old fort (fig. 17).

Just north of the road at the foot of Haweswater are some curious old mounds, called Giant's Graves; they are placed at various angles with one another, and in shape are long and flat-topped. A trench dug across one of them failed to disclose any structure throwing light upon their origin (fig 18.)

SHEET

SHEET 14 (WESTMORLAND.)

Within this sheet are several cases of Tumuli, and about two miles east of Shap are the remains of an old camp (British) ? and two small stone circles surrounding a tumulus in each case.

SHEET 18 (WESTMORLAND.)

S.E.—Cairns occur a little to the east of Easedale Tarn, just south of Sourmilk Gill.

N.E.—The supposed tumulus of Dunmail Raise is well known.

SHEET 19 (WESTMORLAND.)

N.E.—Cairns may be seen by the side of Hartsop Beck, up the valley west of the Hartsop lead mine.

S.E.—Cairns occur in the south-east corner of this section of the sheet.

SHEET 20 (WESTMORLAND.)

N.W.—At Low Raise, just west of Whelter Crag, are the remains of a supposed tumulus.

Upon the top of Castle Crag, overhanging the parsonage, is a well-placed fort, the eastern side is sufficiently protected by a precipitous crag, and earth-works complete the protection on the west (fig. 19.) Just north of Castle Crag are three somewhat doubtful tumuli standing close to one another.

S.W.—Just west of Shap is a tumulus, and there are several standing stones which may or may not have any relation to the old inhabitants.

SHEET 21 (WESTMORLAND.)

N.W.—Two round tumuli occur on White Raise, north of the head of Keld Gill, and the remains of a circle by the side of the railway, within half-a-mile north of Shap Gate.

S.W.—A little west of Shap Wells, between Blea and Wastdale becks, are many old enclosures—many of them circular.

N.E.—Two cases of round tumuli occur northwards from Oddendale; and one fine stone circle consisting of twenty-nine boulders (all of Shap granite, but three), and measuring twenty-six paces in diameter. In its centre is a small circle of twenty-two boulders surrounding the remains of a tumulus, and eight paces in diameter. Rather more than a mile east of this circle are cases of ancient settlements, spaces enclosed by low mounds of earth and boulders of various forms—sometimes squarish with outer fosse (see fig. 20)—and in connection with these the large boulders of Shap granite are occasionally collected into small groups (hut-shelters ?) or disposed in lines. One of these old settlements occurs close to the Roman road.

SHEET

SHEET 25 (WESTMORLAND.)

N.W.—There are numerous cairns in the bottom of Mickleden and some old walled enclosures. An old enclosure occurs beneath Kettle Crag.

SHEET 26 (WESTMORLAND.)

S.W.—At Waterhead, between Wanlass Howe and the river, is the Roman Station so well known (fig. 21.)

SHEET 1 (LANCASHIRE.)

Cairns occur south of the Duddon, a little below Iron Gate.

SHEET 3 (LANCASHIRE.)

S.E.—Cairns occur between the Hollow Moss and Stainton Ground.

SHEET 4 (LANCASHIRE.)

N.W.—“Ancient Stone Walls” occur upon the slopes west and north-west of Walney Scar, and cairns and old walls between Torver Botton and Flask Brow, in the south-east corner of this sheet.

N.E.—Cairns and ancient stone walls occur within half-a-mile due south of the Coniston copper works; a circle close to Bannishead Mire, and numerous cairns and old enclosures on either side of the Walney Scar road west of Bannishead.

S.W.—A mile west of Torver there crosses Bleaberry Haws an ancient entrenchment, evidently belonging to the period of the cairns and stone-circles which are grouped closely around it, (see fig. 22,) and which speak for themselves.

S.E.—Cairns again occur about a mile west of the mouth of Torver beck.

SHEET 5 (LANCASHIRE.)

N.W.—In Hawkshead Hall park, a little south-east of the mill pond, is a cairn, and a stone circle occurs east of Knipe Ground plantation, with more cairns a little more than half-a-mile S.S.W. of this last.

SHEET 6 (LANCASHIRE.)

N.E.—A quarter of a mile east of the Duddon, north of Stonestar, is a very interesting remain in the form of a curiously shaped walled enclosure, with clusters of cairns about it—one cluster nearly circular—(fig. 23). Less than half-a-mile north-west of this enclosure is a large cairn or tumulus called the Bloomary.

SHEET 7 (LANCASHIRE.)

S.W.—Some half-mile east of Heathwaite Moss is the site of an old settlement (fig. 24), with cairns, circles, and barrows plentifully scattered over the country around. The enclosure has evidently been strengthened on its south-east side by old tarns, now converted into
peat

peat mosses, and a small tarn even now remains within the enclosure—its northern end alone converted into a moss. Other walls run inwards from the bounding ones, and the westernmost corner of the whole enclosure was separated from the rest and well protected by a combination of wall and tarn. In this part occur many cairns and barrows. Immediately north of the whole enclosure and close beside Beckhead Moss (another old tarn) is the so-called Giant's Grave, a long barrow fifteen feet in length, with a headstone. Within distances of nearly a mile to the north and south of the central settlement are numerous cairns scattered about.

(4.) DETERMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF REMAINS.

At the outset it may be noticed that having an element of certainty, as to age, in the well-preserved Roman camp, we may at least regard other remains with reference to those that belong to this known historic period. Everyone knows that the Roman camp, in its general form, is square, and is almost invariably situated near to a Roman road, whether any remains of such be or be not at present existing. Besides such well-defined square camps, are many of a round, oval, or irregular form, which probably belong to various periods. Some may belong to the time of the civil war, or at any rate be of some post Roman age. These more generally will be found on the lower ground, just outside the mountains, and are often wrongly called Roman. Others are certainly much older, and may, probably, have been used as places of refuge by the inhabitants who were found in possession of the country by the Romans, or as strongholds of one tribe or another in pre-Roman, and, therefore, in pre-historic times. Of such may be mentioned the rock-forts of Castle Crag, Haweswater (sheet 20 Westmorland), and Castle Crag, Shoulthwaite Glen (sheet 64, Cumberland), and the large oval walled enclosure or camp upon the summit of Carrock Fell. This last contains a stone cairn near the eastern end, and con-

nection is thus made between the older camps and entrenchments of oval or other form, and the distinctly oldest class of remains in the district, including groups of cairns, walled enclosures, tumuli (round and oval) and stone circles. About the ancient date of the stone circles or larger cairns, or tumuli, there can be no manner of doubt; but as the age, both of the groups of smaller cairns and the walled or trenched enclosures, has been called into question, it is necessary to say something about their structure and mode of occurrence. First, then, as to the groups of smaller cairns. I have been repeatedly told, and the opinion has been reiterated in the public press, that these rude piles of stones, averaging some twelve to fifteen feet in diameter, are but clearance heaps, or sometimes that they were used to shelter and protect bracken. Their appearance on ground at all flat is that of a low mound of stones, such as must have been gathered off the neighbouring fell, being of all sizes and irregular in form. Where, however, they occur upon a slope they present very strikingly the form which the material of a loosely-built circular wall or dome-shaped structure would assume on falling,—most of the stones, being collected at the lowest part of the circular mound, and a space comparatively free from stones separating this from that part on the higher portion of the slope. This appearance is quite unmistakeable, and could never be the result of stones having been collected from the ground around merely for the sake of clearing it. The mounds usually occur at pretty regular distances from one another, but are placed far nearer together than clearance heaps would be. If the process of ground-clearing, as now carried on by the farmers, is observed in our various dales, it will be seen that the general practice is to make one or several monster piles of stones to serve for a large area, and thus less ground is wasted.

Next, as to the walled enclosures. They are usually far larger than sheepfolds, and to judge by the material
now

now lying along the lines of enclosure, the old walls must generally have been far thicker and more solid than the walls of any modern sheepfolds; thus, in some cases, I have been able to estimate the thickness of such walls as at least four feet. Moreover, within these enclosures there almost invariably occur the remains of cairns or circular foundations, the occurrence of which is quite inconsistent with the sheepfold theory. In some cases too the lines of wall or trench extend considerable distances, and seem to run between or among the groups of cairns, and not unfrequently, as in the case noticed in sheet 7, Lancashire (fig. 22), they terminate against the side of peat mosses, formerly old lakes, which seem to have served as natural defences on one side. The case just quoted is a particularly good example, there being an outer set of walls perfect, except on the south-east, where two old tarns form a natural protection, and an inner set combining with another small tarn to form a second enclosure, within which is a fourth tarn only partly converted into a moss. This enclosure extends over an area of one half-a-mile in length and two-thirds of a mile in width.

Thirdly, if any further proof be needed of the ancient character of either these cairns or enclosures, and their connection as stations or settlements with a pre-historic race, I would point to their almost invariable connection with one another, cairns being found in all instances *within* and around the enclosures.

Fourthly, the frequent association of cairns and enclosures with tumuli—round and oval—and with stone circles (commonly called Druidical), point unmistakeably to their having been settlements of that pre-historic race which raised those tumuli and built those circles. The finding, in some instances, of stone celts in the neighbourhood of such settlements—as for example the several celts found in and about St. John's Vale (near the large Threlkeld settlement),—still further points to a probable connection between

tween the makers of such and the old dwellers in these settlements. As the implements hitherto found have been mostly of the polished stone hatchet or adze class, we have at any rate certain evidence that the Lake District was inhabited at one time by the men of the late neolithic or early bronze period. Some of the implements, and notably a fine one, found beside Loughrigg Tarn, measuring eleven inches in length and three and a-half inches in width, are still in the roughly fractured state, and the Loughrigg specimen has yet all the appearance of being a completed implement. Whether such indicate an earlier part of the stone period it would be rash to decide upon the evidence of so small a collection from the district altogether. In St. John's Vale, in or near which so many stone celts have been discovered, there have also been found small perforated stones, the exact use of which it is impossible to decide. Such stones have been found in other parts, along with the remains of the stone and early bronze ages, and have been thought to be small hammer heads, spindle-whorls, fishing-line weights, or even ornaments. I think it is quite possible that the stones of this class found round what must have been the shores of the old lake of St. John, may have been used as fish-line weights.

Another class of stone implements includes grain-crushers of various kinds, many of which have been found in the Keswick district. Thus, there are several examples in the Keswick museum of large oval-shaped blocks of sandstone, flattened and slightly hollowed out on one side, and many cases of granite querns or hand-mills. One of these last was found high up on the mountains in Longstrath, upon the left hand in going towards the Stake Pass. It is, of course, doubtful whether these rude grinding mills can be ascribed to the same people who formed the stone celts, for we know that in some parts of the British Isles the stone quern has been used even in comparatively recent times,

times, but if they do belong to these oldest known inhabitants of the district, we must infer that they had at least some knowledge of agriculture. The old lake dwellings of the stone age in Switzerland furnish us with examples of several species of wheat, while oats are known to have been cultivated during the bronze age.

I think on the whole we may safely infer that the groups of small cairns, walled enclosures, the tumuli, stone-circles, and stone celts all belong to one and the same pre-historic age, and that that age was the later neolithic and early bronze period. I wish now to make some remarks upon the small cairns, and then describe briefly the *general* character of the tumuli and circles.

What are these small cairns? We have seen how very generally they are connected with walled enclosures, and noticed that these last usually surround cairns, or at any rate, circular foundations. Their form would at first sight suggest burial mounds, and, doubtless there seems often to be every transition from the cairn of ordinary size to the large round tumulus. The objections to the burial theory are these. (1.) The cairns are so numerous, that we must suppose these remains as a whole to represent not settlements but cemeteries. (2.) The peculiar form of the mounds when they occur upon anything approaching a steep slope is against this supposition. (3.) If these numerous cairns—in some cases they may be numbered by scores—be graves, where were the dwellings? On the other hand it is true that among some savage tribes a man's dwelling became his grave at death. Is it possible however that these small cairns can represent rude dwellings? Over the uncultivated areas of England, Wales, and Scotland are numerous remains of the habitations of a past race. In Wales we have the *Cytiau r' Gyddelod* or cots of the Gael. In Scotland many traces of primitive pit dwellings occur, invariably found in groups, and consisting in their simplest form of shallow excavations in the soil,

soil, rarely exceeding seven or eight feet in diameter.* Sir Richard Colt Hoare remarks, in his *Ancient Wiltshire*, (as quoted by Wilson) "We have undoubted proofs from history, and from existing remains, that the earlier habitations were pits, or slight excavations in the ground, covered and protected from the inclemency of the weather by boughs or trees and sods of turf." Akin to such dwelling sars are the "weems" of Scotland, of which little or no trace is to be seen upon the surface of the ground, but which in the granite district of Aberdeen are built of large blocks of granite made to converge towards the top, according to that very ancient method adopted in the infant period of architecture. In the district of Dartmoor again, where blocks of stone lie plentifully strewn around, there are numerous remains of primitive dwellings in the shape of rude circular walls of stones. In the islands of Lewis and Harris bee-hive houses—though acknowledged to be of unknown antiquity—are occupied down to the present day at certain seasons of the year.† It may further be remarked, in passing, that numerous stone querns have been found in connection with the Scottish weems.

The earliest dwelling of man, so far as his remains furnish evidence in England, was a cave, the possession of which he must even sometimes have contested with the wild beasts, when his weapons were but of rudely chipped flint or roughly fashioned horn. A later period must have seen the cave exchanged for a rudely-built hut, the natural cavern for an artificial one, and what more likely than that a slight hollow in the ground should be built round or covered over with a dome-shaped structure of the stones ready to hand upon the surrounding ground. We must remember also that, at that early period, districts now

* Wilson's Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, vol. I. p. 104.

† Wilson's Prehistoric Annals, vol. I. p. 121.

quite

quite free from wood must have been covered with forest, and boughs would readily lend themselves as roofing material for a rude stone shelter. That such was the origin of our groups of Cumbrian cairns, always most abundant where the stone material most abounds, I am in my own mind pretty well persuaded, but the question can alone be finally decided by a systematic exploration. It is, however, a significant fact that in some cases where the cairns occur upon anything approaching a steep slope, the protection of the hill side seems to have been taken advantage of in constructing the rude stone shelter.

I have already observed that there may sometimes be seen every transition from the ordinary cairn to the large and conspicuous tumulus. This may be noted in the case of Friar's Moor (sheet 73, Cumberland), and notably upon Stockdale Moor (same sheet). Thus, in the latter area, there are numerous cairns of all sizes up to about twenty yards in circumference, and close by a large circular tumulus, sixty yards in circumference. There are also several cases of oblong or oval tumuli. One of the best examples is that called Sampson's Bratfull (sheet 73), which is thirty-five yards long, twelve yards wide at the broad end—the other end being pointed. This barrow stands nearly due east and west,—the broader end being at the east,—which Canon Greenwell informs me is usually the case with such barrows. Its whole extent seems made up of the gathered blocks from the tract around, and it, in common with a large circular barrow hard by, is covered all over with small circular pits, giving the whole a honey-combed appearance. Canon Greenwell has noticed a similar appearance in some of the Yorkshire barrows (more earth than stone barrows), and while regarding the structure as very enigmatical, he thinks they may have been made for the insertion of offerings of food (see *British Barrows*, Introduction).

That such barrows as the ones above described are
burial-places

burial-places is most probable, and their exploration would be a matter of great interest, especially as Canon Greenwell, Dr. Wilson, and others have shown that the long barrows were mostly built by a long-headed race who preceded a round-headed people raising round barrows, the former having no knowledge of metals whatever.

These round barrows are intimately connected with stone circles; thus, in its most finished form, the tumulus is immediately surrounded by a circle of stone, and this again environed by another circle at some little distance. This is the case in the circle described near Oddendale (sheet 21, Westmorland), in which the outer circle, at present consisting of twenty-nine stones, measures twenty-six paces in diameter, and has at its centre another smaller circle of twenty-two boulders eight paces in diameter, immediately surrounding the remains of a tumulus. One mile north of this fine example are two cases of small tumuli with only one encircling ring of stones, and that immediately surrounding the tumulus in each case. A third variety is where the *outer* circle alone remains, such as may be seen in the moor north of Boot (sheet 79 Cumberland). Here one large circle of thirty-nine stones includes within its area five small tumuli or cairns, and close by are two smaller circles, each with a single central cairn or tumulus. Lastly, the tumulus often occurs without any encircling ring of stones, as may be well seen on Moor Divock (sheet 7 Westmorland) in several cases.* One of these unsurrounded tumuli has been opened, and the contained kist may now be seen exposed, formed of upright slabs of stone four feet three inches long and two feet wide, the whole being half covered over with a slab of limestone. And just as the tumulus often occurs without the circle, so the circle frequently occurs without the tumulus, a plain circle of boulders or one having an inner enclosure or sanctum at one side, (the

* Opened by Dr. Simpson.

E.S.E.,) as in the case of Keswick and Moor Divock circles.

The solitary standing stone is not an unfrequent companion of stone circles and tumuli, nor is this to be wondered at. In all parts of our Lake District these ancient monuments occur only where the ground is or has been plentifully supplied with boulders, and no marvel if any particularly conspicuous block should be chosen as a meeting-place, left standing when the smaller blocks were cleared away or utilised in the formation of circles and tumuli, and thus the standing stone became a monument in itself, not raised by human hands, but allowed to stand as natural forces had placed it of old, an older symbol even than the circle raised hard by. It must not be supposed for one moment that the labour of making these stone circles in our own district was very great. At the close of the geologically recent glacial period the whole country was in many parts very thickly strewn with boulders, many of them of great size. The material for megalithic structures was then all ready to hand, quarried by nature, and little but setting up in definite form, and clearing the area immediately around and within, was needed to complete a stone circle as we now see it. What parts the hand of time may have completely effaced it is difficult to say, but the uniform appearance of these structures in almost all parts of the world seems to point to a common instinct of distinct races, and we know that even down to our times some of the hill-tribes of India have erected similar structures. As regards the circles of our own island, some ascribe them to Celtic Druids, some say they are of Scandinavian origin, while other authors think they existed prior either to Scandinavian or Celtic descent, and were many of them fashioned by a people—the long-headed race making long barrows—of Turanian or Allophylian origin, who were succeeded in turn by a round-headed race (possibly belonging to the same stock, according to Wilson), these by the Celtic tribes bringing in Aryan knowledge and

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the use of metals, while the Romano-British period forms a connecting link between those earlier Celtic times and the dawn of the Anglo-Saxon period, some 1400 years ago. One thing, however, is tolerably certain with regard to this district, and that is, that long prior to historic times our beautiful valleys and mountain flanks were inhabited by a people who had but little knowledge of metals, who fashioned implements out of the hard flint-like felstones of the crags, who dwelt in social groups, probably acknowledged some chieftainship to judge from the frequency of enclosed cairns and hut circles a little apart from the many, buried their *mighty* dead at any rate, under tumuli, and raised stone circles on elevated and commanding situations for purposes of sepulture, worship, perhaps, and for aught we know, judgment as well. As to the origin of this people we are yet much in the dark; they may or they may not have connection with the Aryan stock; suffice it to say for the present that they are British, pre-Roman inhabitants of Britain, among whom the use of metals, first bronze and then iron, must have been gradually introduced. The iron age seems, however, scarcely to have begun ere the Romans came northwards, fought their way first, as Mr. Ferguson thinks, along our Cumberland coast, followed by their fleet, established camps and stations at intervals, then constructed other roads further east, even along the summits of high mountains, until the mountain district was well nigh encircled by stations, and the rude rock-forts, at first used by the natives as places of refuge and defence, were one by one abandoned.

Whether the Romans destroyed much of the forest which at one time clothed a large part of the district, it is impossible to say, very probably they did; however this may be, a gap in our history remains from the time of the departure of the Romans to a period well into our English annals, and ancient Briton and Roman gave way to another and a conquering race, the Anglo-Saxon.

In

In conclusion, I would urge upon the members of our Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, the importance of doing something towards the investigation of the remains of our pre-historic ancestors. There may be many points of great interest in a mediæval church, many of historic importance in the route taken by a Roman conqueror, but to my mind such interests are trifling compared with a knowledge of some of the earliest inhabitants of our island, accompanied, as it must ever be, with problems of the deepest moment the farther man's history is carried back into primeval times. Shall we allow these ancient settlements to lie around our very homesteads and care to know nothing about them? What endless questions arise as to the habits and social condition of the early dwellers among our lakes, and shall we not attempt to answer them? Assuredly we should. Let us justify our existence as an Archæological Society by resolving forthwith to undertake a systematic examination of some of these remains. I would specially point to the cairns and tumuli of Stockdale Moor (sheet 73, Cumberland), where both long and round barrows exist and cairns without number, as affording an admirable field for a first investigation. Let us also individually be ever on the look out, especially during dry summers, for any remains of lake-dwellings, such as have been found so largely among the Swiss Lakes, and when some years hence any investigations of ours may have thrown new light upon the earliest inhabitants of this district, we shall look with all the greater pleasure upon mountain form and rippling lake, as we think of the history and condition of a bygone race who many thousand years back gazed upon the same scenes, though perhaps with not the same appreciative feelings.
