EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JULY 4TH AND 5TH, 1893.

On Tuesday, July 4th, 1893, the annual meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society was held at Appleby, and, according to the usual proceedings of the Society, the first excursion of the season took place contemporaneously, starting from Bowes on Tuesday morning, and driving along the Roman Road from east to west, to Appleby, and continuing next morning to Penrith and Plumpton. The castles, churches, camps and other places of interest on the route were visited, the President, Chancellor Ferguson, being guide and director. The first place visited was Bowes Castle, now in a state of ruin. It is a single rectangular tower and, as the President observed, is thus far peculiar, the rule being, as at Brough and Brougham, subsequently visited, that the keep forms but a principal part of the castle, and is in association with other buildings. This castle stands within the limits of a Roman camp, a few yards from the Roman Road, and is 928 feet above the sea. It was built in the time of Henry II., 1171; and according to the Pipe Rolls cost £353. The fast vanishing line of the Roman earthworks could not be traced, the length of grass in the fields concealing them. The Church was also visited. After leaving it, luncheon was served at the Unicorn Hotel, and then conveyances were taken for the drive to Appleby, a distance of about 22½ miles, over what Sir Philip Musgrave wrote of, in excuse of Parliamentary service, as "that great and terrible mountain of Stainmore." The modern turnpike follows the line of the 2nd Iter with but slight deviation. On the top of the pass there was a strong and chilly east wind blowing. The party first halted at the camp of Raycross. This camp stands within the larger, probably used by smaller bodies of troops as a place of rest for the night. The Raycross itself, which the Society has of late secured and fenced off, has been thought to be a Roman milestone; but the sounder theory now
now appears to be that it was a boundary stone between England and Scotland when a great portion of Cumberland and Westmorland was included in the kingdom of Strathclyde.*

A call was made at Maiden Castle, a small Roman station, where several pieces of pottery and bones were picked up. Proceeding then to Brough, the Castle, which also stands within a Roman camp, was inspected. It is in the form of a right-angled triangle with a corner cut off, which corner is occupied by the keep, this tower being not quite so large in some of its dimensions as Bowes. A drum-tower at the south corner is called Clifford's Tower. The Castle is late Norman, and some time or other has evidently been blown up with gunpowder, probably at the time of the Commonwealth.† The church at Brough was hastily visited, and a halt was made at the Roman fort at Copeland Beck—the half-way station between the camps at Brough and Redlands. Appleby was reached about half-past seven in the evening; and a little later dinner was served at the King's Head Hotel. Among the members present were Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., Carlisle; Rev. R. Bower, M.A., St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle; Mr. E. T. Tyson, Maryport; Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Mr. John and Miss Fothergill, Brownber; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; Rev. R. W. Metcalfe, M.A., Ravenstonedale; Dr. and Mrs. Beardsley, Grange-over-Sands; Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Stoneleigh; Rev. B. Barnett, Preston Patrick; Mr. R. E. Leach, M.A., Appleby; Rev. Canon Mathews, Appleby; Mr. J. Robinson, C.E., Barry; Mr. E. G. Paley, Lancaster; Mr. A. C. Whitehead, Appleby; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Romanway; Mr. G. Watson, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Newby Bridge; Mr. A. B. Clark, Aspatria; Mr. E. L. Tyson; Mr. W. Hewetson, Appleby; Mr. Titus and Miss Wilson, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilson, Kendal; the Mayor of Appleby, &c.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The formal business of the annual meeting succeeded dinner, and the hour being late the proceedings were comparatively brief. The minutes were read and confirmed, and the officers of the Society were elected without alteration.

* For Raycross see these Transactions: Vol. v., p. 70; also Vol. ix., p. 443; and xi., p. 312.
† For Brough Castle, see paper by G. T. Clark, in these Transactions, vol. vi., p. 26.
EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

PATRONS:—The Right Hon. the Lord Muncaster, F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland; The Right Hon. the Lord Hothfield, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland.

PRESIDENT AND EDITOR:—The Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.


AUDITORS: James G. Gandy, Esq., Heaves; Frank Wilson, Esq., Kendal.

TREASURER:—W. D. Crewdson, Esq., Helme Lodge, Kendal.

SECRETARY:—T. Wilson, Esq., Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

On the presentation of the accounts by Mr. Titus Wilson (hon. sec.), the President observed that their financial position was extremely gratifying. They had commenced the year with a balance in hand of £139; and they finished with an increased balance of £194. The accounts were passed.

The following new members were elected:—Miss T. R. Arnison, Lockholme, Penrith; Mr. R. T. R. W. Hallam, Kirkby Stephen; Mr. Drinkwater Butt, Carlisle; Mr. Matthew Robinson Fairer, Kirkby Stephen; Rev. T. O. Sturkey, Kirkandrews-on-Eden; Rev. W. Dacre, Irthington; Mr. J. Thompson, Milton Hall; Miss Gough, Whitefield, Abingdon. The question of the second excursion for the season was left to the consideration of a small committee, including the President, Mr. E. T. Tyson, Rev. W. S. Calverley, and the hon. secretary. Mr. Simpson enquired if arrangements could be made to visit the Isle of Man. The President, however, thought that would need arranging six months beforehand; they had not received much encouragement from that quarter, but now, seeing they had a new Bishop from the Isle of Man, all difficulties might be got over. Hardknot was mentioned as a probable place to be visited.

There were few papers read. The President observed that the "Archæological Survey of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire North of the Sands," prepared by himself and Mr. H. S. Cowper...
EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Cowper, had been published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 58 quarto pages of printed matter,—a copy, mainly composed of a topographical list, being handed round. The President exhibited some specimens of Roman pottery with curious graffiti, which he pointed out to be obvious forgeries, but of some considerable age. The papers read will appear in these Transactions.

On Wednesday morning the drive from Appleby to Plumpton Camp was undertaken. The Roman Camp at Redlands was the first stopping place, and here, as the President remarked, there was need to exercise "the eye of faith" somewhat in distinguishing the earthworks from the natural surface of the enclosed fields. However previous to their enclosure, General Roy had made a plan which showed the camp to be similar in construction to that at the Ray Cross, and consequently it was also supposed to be the work of the 6th Legion. The Roman road was pointed out, distant about a hundred yards from the turnpike at this point.* The camp at Kirkby Thore was next inspected and was said to have been a more permanent station than Redlands, with walls of masonry: large discoveries of Roman remains were made here at the end of the 17th century. The "Maiden Way" crosses the "2nd Iter" near this place, going over the fields to Alston. The curious little church of St. Ninian, near to Edenhall, was another place of interest visited; the church being on the ground where the saint had preached Christianity on his way up into Strathclyde, about 395 A.D., and prior to the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent. St. Ninian was the only apostle of the North who preached in the time of the Roman occupation. The church is supposed to date from about 1100, and has been evidently renovated at various times.† Proceeding to Brougham Castle, standing between the right bank of the river Eamont and the Roman station of Brovacium, the next halt was there made. The area of the last-named camp was about 113 feet broad and 198 feet long, but its length has been reduced to 134 feet by a portion cut off for the Castle outworks and ditches.‡ The members of the party had luncheon at the Crown Hotel, Penrith, then drove on to the fine Roman camp at Plumpton, over which they were conducted by Mr. Simpson. Afternoon tea was provided by Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, at Romanway, and thoroughly enjoyed. Then about five o'clock the party broke up at the Railway Station, dispersing to their homes after a most interesting and pleasant excursion.

* For Redlands camp, see these Transactions, vol. XI, p. 312.
† For St. Ninian's Church, see these Transactions, vol. IV, p. 420.
‡ For Brougham Castle, by G. T. Clark, see these Transactions, vol. VI, p. 15.
EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPT. 25TH AND 26TH, 1893.

The second meeting and two days excursion of members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society for the year 1893 commenced on Monday, September 25th, the field of exploration comprising a portion of South Westmorland that embraces many centres of antiquarian interest. Members assembled at Oxenholme railway station shortly after eleven o'clock, when among those present were Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. (President), Carlisle; The Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., and Mrs. Calverley, Aspatria; Mrs. Platt, Kirkby Lonsdale; the Rev. H. V. Mills, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson, Sedbergh; the Rev. R. B. Billinge, Urswick; the Rev. B. Barnett, Preston Patrick; Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A., Yewdale; Miss Gibson, Whelprigg; the Rev. J. Clarke, Selside; Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., South Shields; Mr. A. B. Clarke, Aspatria; Mr. W. Crewdson, Kendal; Mr. J. Robinson, C.E., Kendal; Mrs. Hartley and party, Morecambe; Mr. J. H. and Miss Nicholson, Wilmslow; Mr. T. Hesketh Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. George Watson, Penrith; Mr. Joseph Wiper, Kendal; Mr. E. T. Pease, Darlington; Mr. W. O. Roper, Lancaster; Mr. John Otley Atkinson, Kendal; Mr. C. B. and Mrs. Daniel, Ulverston; Mr. Titus Wilson (honorary secretary) and Mrs. Wilson, Kendal. During the day they were joined by Mr. and Miss Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wakefield, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Weston. After a pleasant drive in warm sunshine and under general conditions that promised well for the full enjoyment of the excursion, the conveyances turned into the narrow lane which approaches Bleaze Hall, of which the president gave a description, calling particular attention to the wood work, to the great oak framed table, 15 feet long, and dated 1631, and to the Dobbie or flaying stone, a holed stone, in this case a pre-historic stone axe, suspended by a hempen strand from an iron chain, hanging from a rafter in a room in the roof: this is a very ancient superstition the object being to prevent the Dobbie, or house ghost from flaying, or frightening the live stock, particularly the horses: the Romans did the same, to prevent the evil spirit Mara from giving the horses night mare. Henry Bateman, who lived at Bleaze Hall in 1644, was a pack horse carrier on a large scale between London, York, and Kendal, as shown by the long range of stabling at Bleaze Hall. The Tysons of Eskdale were in the same business, and a holed stone (a natural one) hangs, and has long hung, in their residence in Eskdale: Now, a Tyson long ago brought to Eskdale as his bride a Bateman of Bleaze Hall; did she take the superstition with her, substituting a natural
natural holed stone for an artificial one.* From Blease Hall, the carriages went to Barrows Green by the road skirting the base of Helm, on whose summit are some earthworks, which have been said to be a Roman fort. Several of the party climbed up to see them, and the opinion formed was that they were not Roman, but British: the site is not such as the Romans were wont to select, nor do the works in plan or profile seem Roman.

From Barrows Green the party proceeded to Stainton by Cross-crate Lane and Spies Acre Wood, where the Secretary (Mr. T. Wilson) made the following remarks:—

AN OLD ROMAN ROAD.

We are now entering a very ancient lane, and I wish to suggest that we are on the track of the Roman road from Hincaster to the camp at Watercrook. If you examine the Ordnance Survey you will find that this road is almost in a straight line between the two places. It is situate in the township of Stainton, a name which is mentioned in Domesday Book; and when we have travelled a little further, we shall come across the site of a chapel that existed in the twelfth century. Both these facts are evidence that the road is a very ancient one, and therefore most likely to have been originally made for the march of the Romans through Westmorland. Mr. Watkins, in his Roman Lancashire, mentions that traces of the Roman road between Lancaster and Kendal are now all but obliterated by the advance of civilisation and by the progress of agriculture, but I think we are here on a track that I have no hesitation in saying is the right one.

The next move was to Cross Crake on the way to Stainton, and at the former place Mr. Wilson again became the cicerone in the following observations about

CROSS CRAKE OLD CHAPEL.

This plot of ground is the site of the old chapel of Cross Crake. The original chapel was founded and endowed in the reign of Richard I., 1190, by Anselm de Furness, son of the first Michael le Fleming; and in the latter part of the thirteenth century, Sir William Strickland granted the same to Cartmel Priory. It continued in the gift of the Prior of Cartmel till the dissolution of religious houses in the time of Henry VIII., 1556, and soon after went to decay. It was afterwards repaired, and was used for some time for Divine service. In Machell's time it is described as an ancient chapel re-built. It had no bell; no service was performed therein, and no salary belonged to it, but it was used as a school, and it eventually fell again into a ruinous condition. After the chapel had long laid in this sad and sorry condition, Bishop Keene, the executors of Dr. Stratford, and the curate, subscribed £200, which was further augmented by £300 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and also by the proceeds of a charity brief. In 1773 the chapel

was re-built, and in 1823 a burial ground was added. The chapel was demolished about twenty ago, and was superseded by the present new church, on an adjacent site given by the late W. H. Wakefield, Esq., and the burial ground was at the same time enlarged by the addition of an adjoining field.

The "Mounds at Hincaster" (anciently Henecastre, the old camp) were then visited. West, in his "Guide to Lakes," is responsible for the statement that the Romans had a camp here, but Hodgson, in his "History of Westmorland," says no trace nor tradition of it exists. Certainly these mounds are not a Roman Camp, but are probably glacial moraines. Of Preston Hall, the next stopping place, no account is contained in Dr. Taylor's book, "The Old Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland," but the Rev. B. Barnett gave the following particulars:

PRESTON PATRICK.

In the Domesday Survey the manor of Preston was held by Torfin, and it then passed to the Barons of Kendal, the daughter of the sixth baron marrying Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfod. Richard I. granted to this Gilbert lands in Levens, Farleton Detene, Preston, Holme, Berton, Henecastre, and Loppeton, and Gilbert granted land in Holme, Preston, and Hutton to Thomas, son of Gospatrick who gave lands and possessions to the abbey at Preston about 1119, which abbey was afterwards removed to Shap. On the dissolution of the monasteries, these possessions came into the hands of the Crown, and were granted by James I. to Lord Wharton, from which family they passed by purchase to the Lowther family. How long Preston Patrick (exclusive of what was given to the abbey) continued in the Talebois family after Patricius de Culwen, is not known. After some time, Preston Patrick and Preston Richard passed to the family of Preston, who seem first to have possessed Preston Richard, and then to have settled here at Preston Hall. John de Preston, Knight, represented the county in Parliament in the reign of Edward III. The second Richard de Preston, in the reign of Richard II., held the manor of Preston Richard of Sir W. Parr. He died without male issue and was succeeded at Preston Patrick by probably his brother, third Sir John Preston. He had two sons, John, a clergyman, and Richard, who succeeded to the inheritance. This Richard married Jacobine, a daughter of Middleton of Middleton Hall, and in the reign of Henry VI. they obtained a licence for an oratory for the manors of Preston and Levens, which is supposed to have stood where the present church stands. The family owned the manor two hundred years. The thirteenth Preston (Sir Thomas) was a priest of the Romish Church, but, on the death of his brother, unmarried, he married Mary, daughter of Carill Viscount Molineux, of Maryburgh, in Ireland. His wife died in 1673, and was buried in Heversham Church. Sir Thomas, being a widower, resumed his priestly functions, and settled his Westmorland estates on his two daughters, Mary and Anne. The manor of Preston Patrick was assigned

* See these Transactions, vol. vi., p. 201.
EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

57
to the elder sister, who was married to William Herbert Viscount Montgomery, son of William, Marquis of Powis. It remained in this family till 1717, when the lands were sold to Francis Charteris, Esq., of Hornby Castle. In 1773 the manor was enfranchised for the sum of £5,130. The manor house of Preston Hall has been converted into a farm house, and there remains little of the ancient fabric. Challon Hall, which time will not permit us to visit, was entirely re-build in 1770. It was anciently known as Chanon Hall, from the Canons of the abbey, to whom it is supposed to have belonged. It came into the Wakefield family in 1594.

The President added a few particulars respecting Preston Hall, in which he said:—

They would notice from the front that it was in some respects very much like Bleeze Hall in having a central building with two wings. One of these wings is vaulted on the ground floor, and has walls of great thickness, showing that it was originally a peel tower, whose upper part has been re-built. The upper room was, no doubt, the lord's solar or retiring room; it is also known as the court room, this having been the manor house. The peel tower dated probably from the fifteenth century. In the Jacobean period the place was re-modelled; the upper part of the peel tower re-built, and another wing, vaultless, and with thin walls, built so as to correspond externally with the peel-wing.

The party next proceeded to Preston Patrick Church, when the Vicar (the Rev. B. Barnett) made the following observations:—

He stated that the dedication of the church was uncertain, but that it was probably dedicated to St. Gregory, as the well near was called Gregory Well. "The only dedications connecting the Cumbrian Church with the Church of Ireland, are," said Canon Venables, "those of St. Patrick, St. Bride or St. Bridget, and St. Begha. Three churches in Westmorland and one in Cumberland have the title of St. Patrick, those of Patterdale,—the old name of which was Patrickdale, Bampton Patrick, and Preston Patrick. Some doubt is thrown upon the dedications of Bampton Patrick and Preston Patrick by the fact that both these places belonged to Patrick of Culwen or Curwen, the great-grandson of Gospatrick, son of Orme, son of Ketel." He (Mr. Barnett) believed that the dedication should be St. Gregory and not St. Patrick. Messrs. Sharpe and Paley reported on the old church in 1850: "The chapel appears, from the character of its architecture, to have been erected about the time of Henry VII., the south and east walls being the only portions that have remained in their original condition, the north and west walls, together with the entire roof, having undergone considerable alterations at comparatively recent periods." There was a chapel here long before these dates, and the niches, piscina, and figure heads of the windows are said to have belonged to this old chapel. The ancient salary of the curate was £3 6s. 8d., and for many years after the Reformation no curate was appointed, but since 1657 there has been a regular succession. In 1781 parochial privileges were conferred upon the district, and in 1873 it was constituted a separate parish. The advowson was sold to Lord Lonsdale for £525. The greater part of the endowment is modern, the living being augmented in 1873, towards which the late Mr. W. H. Wakefield gave £500, Mr. Keightley £500, Trinity College £500, Canon Gilbert £1,000, and the Earl of Lonsdale £500. The Chancel was the gift of the late Miss Keightley.

Heversham
Heversham Church and Hall were the last places on the programme for the day, and at the place Canon Gilbert pointed out the points of interest, and the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., read a paper, which will appear in these Transactions. The Hall is described in Dr. Taylor's book. In it is a dining table of late Elizabethan work, with massive frame and foot rail on fixed baluster legs. The top is loose and is one solid plank of heart of oak, six inches thick, measuring 13 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 10 inches.

The headquarters for the night were at the Crown Hotel, Arnside. After dinner the following new members were elected:—Mr. Towers Tyson, Eskdale; Mrs. A. A. Richardson, Ballawray, Ambleside; Mr. Claude Lonsdale, Rose Hill, Carlisle; Mr. John Inman Sealsby Gilcrux, Oxton, Cheshire; Mr. Lowthian Nicholson, Belgrave Road, London; Mr. Martin Hair, Newtown, Carlisle; Rev. J. Clark, Selside Vicarage, Kendal; Rev. R. S. G. Green, Croglin Rectory, Carlisle.

The following Societies were elected exchanging members, viz.:—The Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, and the Heidelberger Historisch Philosophischer Vereine Universitats Bibliothek, Heidelberg; and several papers were read, which will appear in the Transactions.

Tuesday morning turned out decidedly wet, and the proposed visits to Arnside and Hazelslack Tower were cut out of the programme, and Burton Church was the first place visited, where a paper was read by one of the churchwardens, Mr. J. Chalmers, which will be printed, and Mr. Calverley called attention to some early sculptured stones. The party next drove to Borwick Hall, where Mr. W. O. Roper read an interesting paper entitled "Borwick Hall and the Bindlosses." Another dining table of the type of those at Bleas and Heversham Halls was at Borwick Hall. A curious thing about these massive tables is—that they smack of the reality and pass with the freehold.

Owing to the wet, the party did not leave the carriages at Dock Acres, but contented themselves with a distant view of the ancient dock. After lunch, at Warton, Warton Church was visited, where Mr. W. O. Roper read a paper on "Warton Church and the Washingtons." Beetham Hall, described by Dr. Taylor,† was visited en route to Beetham Church,‡ which was described by the Vicar (the Rev. G. W. Cole), and the party broke up at Milnthorpe Station.

† "The Old Manorial Halls of Cumberland and Westmorland," p. 211.
‡ For an account of Beetham Church see these Transactions, p. 258.