

PROCEEDINGS.

SUMMER MEETING.

THE first excursion of the season was held in the Holm Cultram and West Cumberland districts on Thursday and Friday, July 3rd and 4th, 1924. Committee for local arrangements:—The Rev. W. Baxter, Messrs. W. G. Collingwood, F. Grainger, J. R. Mason, H. Valentine and E. Wilson, Hon. Secretary. Attendance tickets were taken by Mr. W. G. Collingwood; Mr. Robert Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fletcher and Miss Stordy; Miss Dawson, Aldcliffe Hall; Miss Ellen E. Cumpston; Dr. J. Rawlinson Ford; Miss A. Williamson, Cockermouth; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnstone; Mrs. Stanwell Birkett and Miss Birkett; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Fox; the Rev. Walter M. Aste, St. Aidan's, Carlisle; Mrs. Thomson, Penrith; Miss A. G. and Miss J. H. Gilchrist; Mr. W. W. R. Binning; Mr. Anthony Wilson and Mr. Anthony Wilson, Jun.; Messrs. W. H. and H. H. Watson, Beckermeth; Mr. H. Valentine and Mr. J. R. Mason; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lonsdale and Mrs. Lonsdale; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rumney; Mrs. Saunders, Wetheral; Commander C. S. Jackson; Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Mr. H. V. Dewhurst and Miss Kirkland; the Rev. S. Liberty; Mr. W. Gill, Stainton, Penrith; Mr. L. E. Hope; Mr. W. N. Ling; Mr. Charles Collison; Mrs. Watson, Tirril; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Nelson; the Rev. E. U. and Mrs. Savage; Mr. H. S. Cowper; Miss Eva MacInnes and Miss E. H. Steward; Mrs. Myers, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. J. Backhouse Beeton and Mrs. Ferris, Abbeytown; Mrs. Calverley and Mrs. Stoathern; Mr. D. Scott; Dr., Mrs. and Miss Hopwood; the Bishop of Jerusalem and party; Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Shepherd; Mr. R. D. McGowan; Mr. and Mrs. E. Parker Haythornthwaite; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen and Capt. J. S. Curwen; Mr. F. Grainger; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, and Mr. E. Geoffrey Wilson.

THURSDAY, JULY 3rd, 1924.

Assembling at Aspatria church, members of the Society were welcomed by the Rev. E. T. H. Godwin, curate, and addressed by Mr. W. G. Collingwood. He said that the early history of Aspatria as suggested by the monuments might be stated somewhat as

follows. The famous gold armlet found in 1828, now in the British Museum (a reproduction at Tullie House) is said to date from about B.C. 500, and hardly connects with continuous history, which begins with Beacon Hill tumulus, opened in 1789. This showed a pagan Viking burial, probably the result of a raid occurring before the general Norse settlement and therefore of the ninth or early tenth century. When the settlers arrived from Ireland, Man and the Hebrides, in the second quarter of the tenth century and later, many of them were already to some extent Christian. It would be no wonder if one of these settlers bore the name of Patrick, from which Escpatric, "Patrick's ash-tree," was derived; it is not necessary to suppose that St. Patrick was sponsor to this tree, still less that he visited Aspatia and was remembered there through so many ages. But one of the earliest settlers must have been buried under the swastika slab (in the vestry; for illustration see Calverley, *Crosses etc.*, p. 23), which shows the kind of cross borrowed by Norse rovers in their early stage from the Eastern church; and this suggests that they came as Christians and built a chapel here. When it was dedicated to St. Kentigern we do not know, but possibly from the first; for though all the notices in writing about that saint are most untrustworthy, the balance of evidence seems to incline towards the acceptance of a general tradition that there was a Kentigern of the north, distinct from one or more saints of the name who lived in Wales at a later period than is assigned by inference to the patron of Cumbria. Following this earliest tombstone is another, also with the swastika upon it, evidently carved by an Anglo-Cumbrian native to the order of a Northman (Calverley, p. 18); and another like it, with a rude figure (*ibid.*), which seems to date somewhere about 960-970, as well as a bit of the spiral (*i.e.* debased scroll) pattern current in the tenth century. Probably a little later, about A.D. 1000, the cross now in the tower-arch, until recently in its own socket in the churchyard (Calverley, p. 11-13) was set up to a third generation of the Norse-descended owners of Aspatia. A part of the wheel-head of another cross (Calverley, p. 18) does not appear among the relics now at the church; but all these, with the fragment of a hogback (Calverley, p. 15), now placed near the font, suggest a wealthy and important family of Norse descent, as proprietors of the chapel for a hundred years or so after about 950. In the twelfth century the church was rebuilt in stone; the doorway of that fabric was set up again at the rebuilding of 1846-48, and the old chancel-arch was re-erected as the tower-arch. The font is medieval. The altar-tomb (now covered over) in the

Musgrave chapel dates from 1608 to commemorate the family from 1500; near it are tablets to Sir Richard Musgrave, 1710, and other baronets of Hayton. Outside, at the N.E. corner of the church, is a stoup in a socket, with which one at Bromfield may be compared. In the churchyard wall near the vicarage gate are a stone coffin; a small graveslab; the graveslab to Bartholomew de Uchtersat (Oughterside) on which is a book; a medieval wheel cross-head; a Musgrave stone, and a Bouch stone. And at the E. end of the church, outside, are two interesting modern-antiques; one, a copy of the Gosforth cross made by the Rev. W. S. Calverley, late vicar, and Christopher Dickinson; and the other, over Mr. Calverley's grave, an adaption of the Dearham cross. Near the church was the Bishop's or Helly Well, and behind the vicarage a (seventeenth century?) dovecot.

Arriving at Bromfield, the visitors were received by the rector, the Rev. John Bradburne, who spoke on the history of the church, followed by Messrs. W. G. Collingwood and J. H. Martindale. On a platform in the churchyard now stands the monument to Canon Taylor, rector 1876-1922, who with Mr. Calverley, on June 4th, 1888, explored this mound with interesting results. It was probably the base of the churchyard cross put up about 1395 when the chancel was rebuilt. In constructing it, parts of no less than 23 graveslabs of the twelfth-fourteenth century had been used, as well as a white-sandstone cross of late pre-Norman type, and a cross-shaft with offsets, like one at Rockcliff (Calverley, pp. 80-84), probably of a little after A.D. 1000. At High Aketon farm is a crosshead (*ibid.*, p. 86) of about the same period, thought to have been carried there as a building-stone from the Crookdake chapel in Bromfield church when it was in ruins in the early part of the eighteenth century. A tegulated hogback forms part of the lintel of the S. door, though the tympanum in front is of the twelfth century. These relics show that this church is a sister to Aspatria in date as well as in dedication. Near it is St. Mungo's well, and in the field adjoining the vicarage and churchyard is a great earthwork, known as St. Mungo's Castle; square in plan, with the upcast of the ditch adding to the internal platform but also thrown up to form a rampart outside the fosse. This place was mentioned in 1227 as *curia de Bromfeld*, i.e. the "court" or moated manor-garth of the local lord. Although restored in 1861 and 1893-4 the church is mainly ancient, with twelfth-thirteenth remains in the fabric; the chancel was rebuilt about 1395, when the arch was widened and the two transept chapels added. The Crookdake monument in the N. transept with its inscription is



NEWTON ARLOSH CHURCH.

Photo. by Miss M. C. Fair.

TO FACE P. 349.

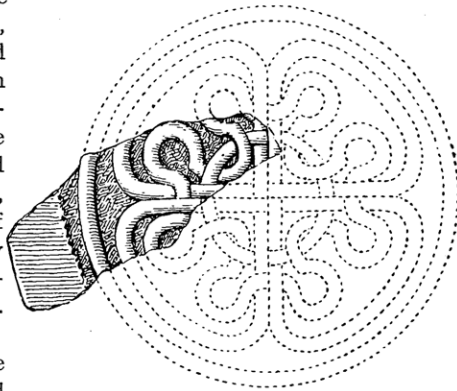
mentioned by Bishop Nicolson, 1703, but its writing is later than the date of 1514 which it gives. In the vestry is part of a medieval cross-head; a fragment (shown below) not previously illustrated, and the old chest. In the N. wall outside is a stone with **IHS** in relief, and built into the vicarage fowl-house is another medieval crosshead (Calverley, p. 85).

Mr. Francis Grainger added some remarks on William Grainger, the vicar *temp.* Charles I, who was ejected under the Commonwealth.

After half an hour for lunch at Abbeytown, the party met again in Holm Cultram church, where the history of the place was related by the Rev. W. Baxter, rector. (A volume on the history of Holm Cultram left by Mr. Francis Grainger at his lamented death is intended for publication by the Society in due course). Mr. J. H. Martindale then took the visitors round to see the parts excavated in 1906 (these Transactions, N.S. vii, 262-268). He described the roof-timbers, which he regards as the original roof-timbers of the monastic church, and showed the buildings, now cottages, to S.W. of the Church, possibly fragments of the infirmary of the abbey (N.S. xiii, 244-251).

Up to three in the afternoon the day had been fair, but then rain began to fall and lasted until night. At Newton Arlosh Church Mr. J. F. Curwen described the fortified tower and the adaptation of the old fabric to modern use in the nineteenth century (see his paper in these Transactions, N.S. xiii, 113-121).

At Kirkbride, the Rev. G. Nedham, rector, gave the story of the restoration by our member, the Rev. J. Whiteside, rector in 1894-96, which transformed a ruinous fabric into the present interesting church. He pointed out the relics of antiquity still visible—a round-arched window rebuilt, the devil's door, the plate and the registers, and especially the fact that the walls were of Roman tooled stones, from which it had been thought that Kirkbride must have been a Roman site. Mr. J. F. Curwen remarked on the



BROMFIELD (1/2)

round arch that it need not be dated to Saxon or Norman times, for such arches were built until the end of the twelfth century. Mr. W. G. Collingwood, in returning thanks, said that the authorities on Roman matters had recently given up the old belief in a Roman station at Kirkbride; the explanation of the walling-stones and of the small altar (C.I.L. vii, 333) might be that they were brought round by boat from Bowness as material for the twelfth century structure. The church, indeed, stands on a rectangular platform with dykes round it, but there is no indication of the ramparts of a Roman fort nor of pottery such as would be inseparable from such a site.

The Annual General Meeting was held at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle at 9 p.m., the president in the chair. The officers of the Society were re-elected, with the following to fill vacancies:—as vice-presidents, Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. and Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, Hon. M.A., Hon. F.S.A.Scot; and as members of Council, the Rev. R. Percival Brown, M.A., Mr. Paul V. Kelly and Mr. J. R. Mason. In consideration of his valuable and long continued services in photographing remains of antiquity for the use of the Society, Mr. W. L. Fletcher of Stoneleigh, Workington, was elected an Honorary Member. Rule VI was amended by the addition of the words "a Curator, and a Librarian," after the words "a Treasurer"; the change being required by the election at the previous meeting of Mr. L. E. Hope, F.L.S., as Curator and Mr. T. Gray as Librarian to the Society.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. W. T. Carson, Abbeytown; Miss M. Carrick, Brampton; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Dudgeon, V.D., D.L., Workington; Mr. R. E. Highton and Mrs. Highton, Lorton; Mr. R. D. McGowan, Roseneath, near Whitehaven; Mrs. Shorrocks, Warcop; the University Library, Durham; Mr. Anthony Wilson, junior, Thornthwaite, near Keswick; Mrs. T. Gray, Carlisle; Mr. E. J. Williams, Botcherby.

Mr. J. H. Martindale then gave an account of recent finds at Caldew Bridge, Carlisle.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood read extracts from the will of Dr. William Stratford, the eighteenth century benefactor to many poor parishes in what is now the southern part of the diocese of Carlisle. This paper was in continuation of work begun by the late Rev. Cæsar Caine, who left incomplete notes towards a biography of W. Stratford; owing to want of space in the present volume the article is held over until next year.

The second part of an article on Bloomeries in Eskdale and Wasdale by the late Dr. C. A. Parker and Miss M. C. Fair (Art. X), was read by the president.



Photo. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher.

HAYES CASTLE

TO FACE P. 351.

FRIDAY, JULY 4th, 1924.

Leaving Carlisle by train, a round was made from Workington in motor-cars to visit places in West Cumberland, not usually accessible to the Society on account of the want of accommodation for large parties. The first halt was at Moresby church where the rector, the Rev. H. J. Allen, B.A., sketched the history as described in the little book on the parish, written by himself. The Roman fort, in the S.E. corner of which the church stands, is well known as the source of several inscribed stones (C.I.L., vii, 362, 363 and *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vii, 967, the last at Tullie House; others once known are now lost) from which it is gathered that the place was garrisoned by Lingones and Thracians. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is mentioned in 1291; the thirteenth century chancel arch of the old fabric still stands in the churchyard. The new church of 1822 was restored in 1885. In the porch the rector has collected a number of antiquities, among which he showed some flints—one a good example of the arrow-heads found sparsely in the district; a bronze spear-head, found in 1892, N. of the church; a bronze object, perhaps the base for a Roman plume; a Roman coin (small brass of Constans) and a grave-slab.

Though not on the programme, opportunity offered by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson to see the ruins of Hayes Castle, identified by the late Canon Wilson of Dalston with the Aykhurst (these *Transactions*, N.S. xvi, 29-39) of medieval records. Licence to crenellate was issued to Robert de Leyburn on March 13th, 1322, at which time he was the keeper of Egremont castle, though disgraced in the year following. Soon afterwards Aykhurst castle was the possession of the family de Moresby. Considerable remains exist of the curtain-wall surmounting ramparts cast up from a great moat, and of a stone tower in the enclosure.

Studfold Gate Circle was next visited, by kind permission of Mr. R. E. Highton and of Mr. J. A. Robertson Walker, the owners of the two properties across the boundary of which the circle lies. The exploration by Messrs. Mason and Valentine is described in Art. IX of this volume, which also gives an account of the parallel trenches at Dean. At this last halt Mr. Waite exhibited the cup-and-ring stone found in 1918 in the field adjacent to the N.W., and Mr. Harrison of Deanscales showed a celt of slate-metal pierced with a hole for hanging it up as a "lucky stone."

At the very picturesque and interesting church of Dean, the Rev. W. B. Sherwen, M.A., rector, gave the following description.

DEAN CHURCH.

The Church of St. Oswald, Dean, differs from surrounding churches in that it has undergone nothing in the way of modern restoration and remains the same in all essential particulars as it was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The outstanding feature of the exterior is its beautifully proportioned double bell-turret, the position of which, over the chancel arch and not at the west end, as is the general custom, gives an impression of peculiar grace and dignity. Of the two bells, both of peculiarly sweet and mellow tone, the larger bell bears the inscription " I.W. London Fecit. 1774 "; the smaller bell simply bears the date 1737. As to the interior, the lower parts of the walls generally are said to have clear indications of a building erected early in the thirteenth century. The arcade between the nave and the south aisle is also of this date. None of the original windows remain intact, but the south doorway agrees in detail with this period. The pitch of the original chancel roof is still traceable outside, over the chancel arch. In the fourteenth century great alterations were effected. Traceried windows with square heads and hood moulds were inserted; on the north side of the nave the head of a two-light window has been formed out of a coffin-lid, with a foliated cross incised upon it, probably of thirteenth century date. The buttresses at the north-west angle of the building were apparently erected in this fourteenth century restoration, and a roof of this period seems to have been put over the chancel; the stone corbels for its timbers still remain on both sides. At a much later date, probably in Queen Elizabeth's time, further alterations were made. The east window and the two-light window to the south of it were then inserted, the style being in marked contrast to the ogee tracery of the other chancel windows. At this time too, the walls of the chancel and nave were raised in height and the pitch of the roof substantially lowered, the large and very grotesque gargoyles being then refixed on the south side of the chancel. Since the above period it would appear that nothing has been done in the way of restoration, with the exception that in 1860 the Church was re-seated, the old square pews, all but two, being abolished. Underneath the chancel arch is the flat tombstone* of the Skelton family of Armathwaite Castle, a branch of which resided (according to some ancient records) at Branthwaite Hall from 1422 to 1727. In the churchyard an object of great interest is the pedestal and base of a preaching cross. The top stone, surmounted by a

* See these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, 87.



Photo. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher.

DEAN CHURCH.

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BRANTHWAITE HALL.

Photo. by Mr. J. R. Mason.

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sun-dial, is almost certainly comparatively modern; of the original head of the cross there is no trace. An old tradition has it that the monks from Calder Abbey used this in ancient days as one of their preaching stations.

Thanks were returned to the Rev. W. B. Sherwen by the president, who remarked that Dean was also interesting as the birthplace of John Dalton, D.D., canon of Worcester, born here in 1709, and remembered as one of the first to call attention to the scenery of the Lake District by his poem on Keswick, 1758.

Branthwaite Hall was described by Mr. J. F. Curwen (see his *Castles and Towers*, p. 257). To a pele tower of the late fourteenth century, the home of Richard Skelton, sheriff of Cumberland in 1406, was added in 1604 a Tudor wing on the north side. About the middle of the seventeenth century the west front was remodelled in the Renaissance style, of which it remains as a most interesting example, unusual in our district.

An enquiry from Mr. Gordon Wordsworth remained unanswered. It appears that Richard Wordsworth (1733-1794), was visited at Branthwaite in 1794 and probably earlier by the poet and his sister, Richard's nephew and niece. He was Collector of Customs at Whitehaven and was followed by his son, also Richard, who is frequently described in the family papers as R. W. of Branthwaite. Both of these Richards were buried at St. Nicholas, Whitehaven, but the younger was living in the early nineteenth century at Catgill Hall near Egremont. The Rev. W. B. Sherwen tells us that a farm at Branthwaite bears the name of Wadsworth House. Was this Richard Wordsworth's?

AUTUMN MEETING.

The second excursion of the season was held in the Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale district on Thursday and Friday, September 11th and 12th, 1924; committee for local arrangements: Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford, LL.D., Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., the Rev. R. Percival Brown, M.A., Mr. Henry Hornyold and Mr. Edward Wilson. To this committee, and especially to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Curwen, great thanks are due for the admirable provision made, ensuring the comfort and convenience of the unusually large party of over 260 which met on the first day.

The company present included Mr. C. Collison, St. Bees; the Rev. R. Percival Brown; Mr. A. Pattinson and the Misses Pattinson, Kendal; Mr. W. G. Collingwood; Mrs. A. Pearson, the Misses V. and M. Pearson, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. and Mrs. F. Hudleston, Hutton John, and Miss Hudleston; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Nelson,

Langwathby; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnston, Eden Lacy; Miss Dawson, Lancaster; Dr. and Mrs. J. Rawlinson Ford; Mr. Hugh R. Hulbert, Rydal; the Rev. and Mrs. L. G. Bark, Penrith; Mr. H. Moser, Mayor of Kendal; Mr. J. P. Smith and Miss M. Smith, Barrow; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Graham and Mr. Statham, Wetheral; Mr. W. G. Groves, Mr. H. L. Groves, Mr. H. S. Groves, and Miss M. Groves; Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Shepherd, Mr. R. W. Shepherd and Miss E. Shepherd, Penrith; Miss M. Gibson, Barbon; Mrs. Burrow, Windermere; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fletcher; Mrs. and Miss Hodgson, Newby Grange; Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Barrow; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Llewellyn, Arnside; Major and Mrs. Stewart of Shambellie; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Miles and Misses P. and M. Miles, Heversham; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale; Mr. Alfred Smith, Appleby; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rawnsley, Dame Alice Godman, Miss and Miss E. Godman and Miss Chipchase; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Butler-Cole, Moresdale Hall; Dr. R. Cunliffe Shaw, Gilsland; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dickson, Edinburgh; Mrs. Rawnsley; Mr. R. G. Collingwood; Mrs. Thomson, Penrith; Miss E. Wilson, London; Mr. B. Thompson and party, Windermere; Mrs. Gibson, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. Leyland Roe, Windermere; Mr. H. Valentine; Mr. A. Heaton Cooper; Mr. W. N. Ling; Mr. and Mrs. Vipond and Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Penrith; Mrs. Walton and Miss E. C. Walton, Tirril; Mr. R. Richmond, Kendal; Mr. Cann Hughes, Mr. W. V. Dewhurst and Miss Kirkland; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wallace, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lester and Mr. Harold Lester, Penrith; Mrs. Saunders and Miss Carrick; the Rev. E. and Mrs. Donald Jones and Miss M. K. Macray, Mealsgate; Mr. William Gill, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sewell, Gretna; Mr. P. V. Kelly and Mr. J. Plant, Barrow; Mrs. Bruce, Miss Wrigley, Mrs. Hill and Miss Scowercroft, Windermere; Mrs. and Miss Hopwood, Carlisle; the Rev. N. and Miss Stick, Rusland; Lt.-Col. G. Hollins, Salop; Mr. A. W. M. Auden, Leigh; Commander Chas. S. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Capt. J. S. Curwen, O.B.E., Mrs. and Miss Schomburgk; the Rev. S. Liberty and Mr. and Mrs. M. Mason; Misses A. G. and J. H. Gilchrist; Miss J. A. Parker, Richmond; Mr. J. W. Shepherd, Sedburgh; Miss Jolliffe, Lancaster; Mr. Legh Tolson and Mrs. Tolson, and Mrs. C. Holdsworth; Mr. W. T. McIntire; Mrs. and Miss Walker, Ulverston; Miss Aspell, Kents Bank; Miss Burgess, Folkestone; Mr. J. Coward, Ulverston; Mr. MacIver Buchanan and Mr. H. E. Gandy; Miss Favell and Miss Smith; Miss Makant and Miss Scowercroft; Miss Virtue, Mrs. Cazalet, Miss Palmer and Miss Watts, London; Miss Harrison, Far Sawrey; Mrs. Gordon

and Mr. and Mrs. Goodchild, Whitehaven; Mrs. W. P. Walker, Whitehaven; Mr. A. W. Rumney and Mr. H. R. Reynolds; Mr. J. A. Richardson, Ambleside; Mr. D. Scott; Mr. Ed. Cardwell, Mr. Ernest Cardwell, Mr. W. Procter, Lancaster; Bishop MacInnes Mrs. MacInnes, and Mr. A. C. MacInnes; Miss M. E. MacInnes; Mrs. Caddow, Stanwix; the Hon. Mrs. and Miss J. James, Barbon; Mr. R. G. Airey, Kendal; Mrs. Graham, Carlisle; Mr. W. B. and Mr. W. G. Leigh; Mr. E. L. Hartley, Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Rimmer, Ulverston; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Cowper; Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Workington; Mrs. E. Rooke Johnston, Mr. O. Butler and Miss Blackburn, Armathwaite; Mr. E. A. Fulton, Kendal; Miss Argles; Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Daniel, Mrs. A. T. Daniel, Mrs. H. E. Master and Mr. J. Stringer, Barrow; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crewdson; Miss H. Thompson, Workington; Col. and Mrs. Dudgeon; Mr. L. E. Hope; Mrs. Horrocks, Langwathby; Dr. F. Beetham, Bradford; Mr. C. G. Fuller Maitland and party, Borwick Hall; Mr. P. Musgrave, Windermere; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Redmayne, Master and Miss White, Dalston; Mrs. J. P. Bewley, Rosley; Mr. M. G. Shaw, Miss M. F. Sharpe and Mr. J. Stables, Kendal; Mr. H. Penfold; Miss B. D. Lester, Penrith; the Rev. and Mrs. E. U. Savage; Mr. and Mrs. J. Noble, Penrith; Mr. K. Wilkinson and party, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Helme, Lancaster; Dr. Daniel, Barrow; the Rev. W. D. Auden, Sedburgh; Col. J. F. Haswell; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, Mr. E. Geoffrey Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson, Kendal; Col. J. W. Weston, M.P. and Mrs. Weston; Miss Holt and Mrs. Collingwood, Coniston.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1924.

At 11-5 a.m.,Sizergh Castle, by the courtesy of Sir Gerald Strickland, was opened to members bearing attendance tickets. The day was showery, but a large number assembled in the courtyard to hear an address by Mr. Henry Hornyold, on the history of this famous place. From this address it is unnecessary to repeat the facts which will be found in print; we refer to these *Transactions*, o.s. x, 66-97; Dr. Taylor's *Manorial Halls*, 183-198; and Mr. Curwen's, *Castles and Towers*, 314-316; and we make the following extracts from Mr. Hornyold's interesting paper.

SIZERGH CASTLE.

Between 1170 and 1180 Gervase de Aincourt received a grant from William de Lancaster II of the manor of Sizergh, the original deed being still preserved here. In 1215 we find Ralph, the

grandson of Gervase de Aincourt, and also Adam de Stirkland, of Great Stirkland in north Westmorland, among the hostages for the good behaviour of Gilbert fitz Reinfrid. Owing to the death of Ralph de Aincourt, the sister Elizabeth became the heiress of the family and in 1239, she married William, the heir male of the Stricklands. It is from this date that the present family commenced its associations with Sizergh, though it appears that it was not until some time afterwards that they ceased in their possession of their northern manors. In fact, from old deeds still preserved here, it seems certain that William and Elizabeth Strickland lived their lives at Great Strickland and that their son was the first to live at Sizergh.

Sir William was still living in 1305, about which date he died, and his son Walter possibly built the pele tower of Sizergh* and placed his mother's arms on the façade of the tower. He died about 1344. It has always been known as the Deincourt Tower and may equally well and perhaps more probably have been built by Sir William and his wife, Elizabeth Deincourt. The arms are an interesting example of the female arms taking precedence over the male arms, a practice not uncommon in the early days of heraldry. The Deincourt arms—argent, a fesse dancetty between nine billets, four and five, sable—are in the first and fourth quarters, and the Strickland arms—sable, three escallops argent—in the second and third. The shield is shown couché, surmounted by a full-faced helmet crested with a fagotte of holly, the latter being the crest of the Strickland family.

What additions were made to the tower during the next few generations have been lost sight of in the later works of construction, and the next person to leave behind him the results of his architectural industry was Sir Walter Strickland, who died in 1569. He modernised some of the windows in the tower and added the south wing, four central gables and part of the north wing. During the lifetime of his son the remainder of the north wing was completed. The south wing was built by Sir Walter entirely for his military purposes and was used as a barracks. Its dimensions were 118 feet by 20 feet with one large chimney (now blocked up) and three windows on the south-west side and five on the courtyard side. A date on the first window shows the year of building as 1558. The courtyard side of the wing is on a lower

* Mr. J. F. Curwen, however, thinks that the tower was built in 1362, when Sir Walter Strickland received licence to enclose his woods and to impark the same (*Castles and Towers*, 314).

level than the other, and the ground floor accommodates six chambers utilised formerly for the estate carpenter, blacksmith, etc.

From an old drawing which I recently discovered it is evident that the entrance to the building was now effected from the courtyard by a straight flight of steps up to the first floor, the door being deeply recessed where now exists the window over the centre of the porch. Sir Walter did much to improve Sizergh by means of wainscot panelling, re-glazing, etc., but it is to his wife that Sizergh is equally, if not chiefly, indebted. This lady was Alice, daughter of Nicholas Tempest of Stanley and Holme, county Durham, and widow of Christopher Place of Halnaby. After Sir Walter's death in 1569, she was married a third time to Sir Thomas Boynton of Barmston who, however, died a few years later. On Sir Walter Strickland's death, his widow held the wardship of her son Thomas, then a minor, by purchase from William Cooke to whom it had been granted by the Crown, and by an indenture of 1573 reserved to herself the use of the timber, lead, iron, stone, glass and wainscot remaining at Sizergh at Walter's death, with which materials she carried on the alterations her husband had commenced.

Some two hundred years elapsed before the next radical alterations were made to Sizergh in 1778, at the instigation of Cecilia Towneley, heiress of Edward Towneley Standish of Standish. She married in 1762, Charles Strickland of Sizergh, who died in 1770, and secondly in 1779, Jarrard Strickland, his first cousin, who died in 1795. She herself lived until 1814.

This lady was unfortunately a wealthy heiress and proceeded to alter once more many of the windows, but what was much worse, she entirely destroyed the centre portion comprising three of the gables and erected a battlemented section in its place. She left for her son's completion of such vandalism plans for the demolition of the surviving gable, and the erection of a replica of the pele tower in its place, or alternatively a continuation of the crenellated portion. Her ideas of a more commodious residence were fortunately not executed.

In place of the old entrance she caused to be erected a double branching staircase with re-entrant angles, the top flights descending against the walls of the house and quite obliterating two old mullion windows.

Her internal alterations to this middle portion were still more drastic, and its present state has quite effaced all traces of its original design.

The final alterations worth recording are those executed about twenty-five years ago by the present owner, Sir Gerald Strickland, great-grandson of Cecilia Towneley by her second husband. He removed the front entrance staircase of Cecilia Towneley, and making the main entrance from the opposite side, erected the porch now seen, thus enabling vehicles to drive through into the house and affording shelter on a stormy day.

The dining-room which faces the courtyard side is panelled throughout in oak with solid moulded styles and rails. The overmantel is a remarkably fine piece of workmanship, bearing three shields with the family quarterings. The central escutcheon shows the arms of Strickland, Deincourt, Nevill and Ward, and surmounted by a helmet topped with a holly-bush. The supporters are a stag (Ward) and a bull (Nevill); the date inscribed is 1564. The pictures in this room are of interest because of their associations. The Strickland family, like many other Jacobite loyalists, accompanied the exiled Stuarts to the French Court of St. Germain, and in recognition of their loyalty were presented with the set of portraits now hanging here. They comprise Charles II; James II and his second wife, Mary Beatrice D'Este of Modena; their daughter Louise Stuart; Prince Charles Edward; and Margaret Queen of Scotland, grand-daughter of Edmund Ironside and ancestress of all the Stuarts. These portraits are all executed by Rigaud, the court painter at St. Germain. There is also a gilt bust of James III, the so-called Old Pretender. It is interesting to note that the Strickland family have many other relics of the Stuart period. Amongst other pictures is an old print showing Prince Charles dressed in Flora Macdonald's clothes; and there are also gold and crystal studs with the monogram of James II, locks of hair and other personal belongings of many of the Royal family, and some handsome pieces of china presented at different times in recognition of their services.

It was a Sir Thomas Strickland who was Keeper of the Privy Purse to Charles II; a Robert Strickland, who was Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Mary Beatrice D'Este; whilst Lady Strickland, wife of Sir Thomas, acted as governess to the young Prince James. Another memento is the missal bearing the Royal Arms of England which belonged to Henry Stuart, Cardinal of York.

Passing through the double-wainscot partition we come into the room known as the Queen's Room. This takes its name from the carved overmantel with the armorial bearings of Queen Elizabeth; the lions of England and the fleur-de-lis of France surmounted by the Royal Crown. The supporters are a lion and

the Tudor dragon, whilst on a scroll at the top is inscribed—1569 Vivat Regina 1569. The panelling in this room is therefore of the same year as that of Sir Walter Strickland's decease.

Many people have erroneously stated that this room derives its name from Catherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII. Possibly Agnes Strickland, author of the "*Lives of the Queens of England*," but no relation of the Sizergh family, is responsible for this and other legends, though there is nothing whatever to show that she occupied this room. It is, however, interesting to note that this queen was doubly related to the Stricklands. Walter Strickland of Sizergh was a relative of the Parrs of Kendal Castle, and both his wife and Catherine Parr were descended from the Nevills of Raby. Added to this, on Walter's death, in 1528, his widow married Henry, son of Edward Lord Borough, and step-son of Catherine Parr, whose first husband when she was but of very tender years had been this Lord Borough, a widower of mature years with children already arrived at man's estate. Catherine Parr is known to have been intimate with her step-daughter-in-law and at various times to have paid visits to Sizergh, but it is improbable that she ever returned here after her third marriage to Henry VIII, when she became Queen of England.

Ascending the circular staircase to the next floor, a door on ancient hinges leads into a room now known as the banqueting hall, but no doubt originally the Lord's Chamber. The interior of the room is architecturally uninteresting, but the floor is worth noting. It is made of heavy oak timber on which the marks of the adze, fore-runner of the plane, are still distinct. It is fastened down with wooden pegs and the floor joists appear to run diagonally with the boards.

Leading out of the banqueting-hall on the south-east side is the room now designated as the Tapestry Room, but better known to the student of English panelling as the Inlaid Room. Here, up to 1891, existed a specimen of inlaid panelling said to be unique in this country, both in wealth of design and richness of inlay. Several instances of inlaid panelling of the Early Renaissance exist in England, but the elaborate inlay-work found in this room was practically confined to Italy and Germany. In this case the inlay was of poplar and bog oak on the ordinary oak wainscot. A large canopy bedstead of the same date occupied the centre of the north-east wall and the four lights of the old diamond-leaded windows were each adorned with glass roundels of armorial bearings. These are now set up in the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington, but the plaster ceiling and frieze of

this room are original, those in the Museum being copies. The former consists of a series of similar patterns, each taking the form of an octagonal star divided by eight ribs converging to a pendant. The series of shields are three in number and the arms are those of (1) Tempest quartering Umfravile (2) Strickland quartering Deincourt, Nevill and Ward, and (3) Boynton quartering Old Boynton, Delsee and Monceaux. The heraldic beasts are goats (the Boynton crest) and stags collared and chained (one of the supporters of the Strickland coat of arms). The frieze comprises a repetition of a demi-cherub winged, alternating with floral scroll-work. This room was finished by Walter Strickland's widow about 1573-4, after her re-marriage with Sir Thomas Boynton.

Traversing the modern centre-block a doorway leads into the surviving or fourth gable. Here at a slightly lower level are two rooms with further types of panelling. That on the south-east side is known as the Byndloss Room. The panelling is of the earliest type, plain and unornamented, and the overmantel represents a shield quartering the arms of the Byndloss and West families. It bears the date 1620 and was brought over from Borwick Hall, which property was for a time in the possession of the Strickland family. Sir Francis Byndloss of Borwick, M.P. for Lancaster in 1628, married Cecilia West, daughter of John, Lord De La Warr, the Governor of Virginia who gave his name to the State of Delaware and to the river of that name in the United States. Sizergh still possesses six silver spoons with the West arms engraved, part of this Cecilia's marriage dowry. Their grand-daughter and heiress Cecilia was wife of William Standish of Standish, and had a son Ralph, whose daughter Cecilia was eventual sole heiress of her father, brothers and nephews. She conveyed Standish and Borwick by marriage to William Towneley of Towneley and it was their daughter and eventual heiress, another Cecilia, whom I have already dealt with as the wife of the two first-cousin Stricklands. An interesting feature in the Byndloss Room is the oak bedstead which has a remarkable piece of carving on the front panel in the shape of a holly-bush, the family crest. The panel also bears the date 1858, at which date it is said the bedstead was made up from the old family pew at Heversham Church.

Facing this room and on the courtyard side is the Boynton Room named after Alice Lady Boynton, widow of Sir Walter Strickland. The wainscotting is of diamond-shaped mouldings in the middle of the panels which are divided into bays by fluted

pilasters. Another overmantel bears the date 1575 and consists of carved figures and scrolls with a central shield of ten quarterings but without crest or supporters. An old canopy bed has some fine carvings on the back panel. From this room a small staircase, which in former days was the only one in the Elizabethan portion of the house, leads us down to the first floor.

On the courtyard side, opposite to the stone parlour, is a morning room, formerly used as a dining-room, being close to the old Elizabethan kitchen in the north wing. The panelling is lozenge-shaped and an overmantel of finely carved oak, similar to that in the present dining-room in the pele-tower, bears the date 1567.

A small passage-room leads out of this which gives access to the north wing. The shape of this room dates only from the time of Cecilia Towneley, but she brought here—presumably from some part of the house which she demolished—a very unusual type of linen-pattern panelling. It is not sufficient completely to fill the room, and the panels vary much in size and pattern, but they undoubtedly represent some of the best panelling in the house.

The thanks of the Society were offered by the president to Mr. and Mrs. Hornyold, son-in-law and daughter of Sir Gerald Strickland, for their kindness in enabling the visitors to see the Castle so freely and completely.

After passing over Levens Bridge and beside the gardens of the Hall, a halt was made at Grievegate, opposite the Toll-bar, to notice the old road to Kirkby Lonsdale, and the milestone with its hands pointing to "Kendal," "Milth." and "Kirkby," dated 1757.

At Heversham Church, Mr. W. G. Collingwood spoke on the Anglian cross-shaft and Mr. J. F. Curwen on some of the details of the fabric and fittings, for which see Art. II in this volume.

At Beetham Hall a halt was made to see the ancient curtain wall and windows; no address was given but the programme referred enquiry to these *Transactions*, N.S. iv, 225-231.

Borwick Hall was reached at three, the weather being fair enough for the paper by Dr. Rawlinson Ford (Art. XI above) to be read from the garden-terrace by Mr. E. Geoffrey Wilson. Afterwards Mrs. Fuller Maitland most hospitably entertained the whole large party to tea, and Mr. Fuller Maitland, widely known as a musician and an authority on the history of music, delighted a crowded room-full of visitors with a recital of ancient music on the old-world instruments of which he possesses a famous collection. The thanks returned to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller Maitland by the

president only partially expressed the pleasure received by every one who shared in this memorable visit to Borwick Hall.

At Levens Hall, the ground floor of the house and the gardens were open by the kindness of Sir James and Lady Reynolds. The place has been described by Dr. Taylor in *Manorial Halls*, 199-204, and Mr. Curwen in his book on *Levens Hall* and in *Castles and Towers*, but part of the address he gave on this occasion may be repeated as a summary of the chief points of interest.

LEVENS HALL.

Mr. J. F. Curwen said:—Now that we have come to the close of an eventful excursion, I think that we must all be impressed with the great kindness that we have received from our hosts and hostesses, at Sizergh, at Borwick and now here. It is no small thing to allow such a party as we are to come into such a house as this, indeed it is a very great privilege, and I am sure that our president will cordially acknowledge the same to Sir James and Lady Reynolds presently. Now as to this Hall, it is somewhat curious to realise that it has been in the possession of only three families for the last 700 years. First of all, for three centuries of the de Redmaynes (1189-1489), then for two centuries exactly of the Bellinghams (1489-1689) and lastly by the Howards and their successors the Uptons and Bagots; each of which have left their distinct traces in the building up of it. But what was the early home of the de Redmaynes like? After the knights and squires came down from their lofty wooden towers raised upon a Norman motte, they built for themselves wooden halls on the flat ground in shape somewhat after our modern bungalow, that is to say one large central hall with several small sleeping rooms retiring from it. The whole was surrounded by a wooden pele or palisade and ditch for protection. But unfortunately our Scottish friends very quickly found out how inflammable they were and how much easier it was to burn down the residences of our people than to conquer them in the field. Thus to meet this new form of attack, our knights were forced to build stone halls and in order that they might have better control of the enemy instead of building their rooms side by side, they now placed them one above the other, in the form of a square tower. The lowest room was always reserved for the provisions of the house, the next room above was the main hall, and the one or two rooms above that were the private retiring chambers. Have you ever noticed how that the spiral staircase communicating with the

different floors always corkscrews round to the right and never to the left hand? The reason for this was a military device, so that anybody mounting the staircase would have no room on his right side to wield a sword, but on the other hand, anyone descending would have the full circumference of the newel, with ample room for sword play. This tower was again surrounded first by a pele or palisade, which gave its name to the form of tower, but which later in the century was generally replaced by a curtain of stone, such as we saw in passing this morning at Beetham Hall, or as we shall very much better see tomorrow at Middleton. In the fifteenth century, as the times became quieter, they would build out a larger hall on the ground level with an open timber roof and kitchens beyond. It was during the occupation by the Bellingshams in the sixteenth century, that the military character of the Hall was transformed into the more residential character as we best know it to-day. Sizergh and Levens vied with one another in the increased size and decoration of their dwelling. Sizergh was the first to lead the way in bringing down Italian craftsmen in wood, but Sir James Bellingham very quickly followed and surpassed the work in that wonderful fireplace of his drawing room. Mr. Curwen then went on to describe the Italian plaster work in the hall, the developments of the building under Colonel James Graham, and how he brought Monsieur Beaumont from the Court after James the Second had fled the country, in order to lay out his gardens in the same topiary manner as he had done at Hampton Court.

The thanks of the Society were offered by the president to Sir James and Lady Reynolds for their most kind permission to view the house and gardens; and the party returned to Kendal, where the evening meeting was held at 8-30 in the Technical Schools, the president in the chair. The following new members were elected:—

Mr. H. J. Bowring, Whelprigg, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mrs. Helena Carr, Carlisle; Rev. Christopher Gathorne, Hutton Roof; Mrs. Gibson, Barbon; Rev. James King Hewison, M.A., D.D., F.S.A. Scot., Thornhill, Dumfriesshire; Mrs. Hollins, Ingleton; Mr. Henry Hornyold, Sizergh Cottage, Kendal; Mr. William James, Brampton; The Hon. Mrs. B. R. James, Barbon; Mr. J. Alex. Fuller-Maitland, M.A., F.S.A., Borwick Hall; Mr. A. J. Miles. Milnthorpe; Mrs. L. G. Robinson, Kirkoswald; Mr. Anthony Spedding, Keswick; Mrs. Vera Spedding, Keswick; Mrs. Stewart of Shambellie, by Dumfries; Mr. Arthur Ramsay Thomson, Portinscale; Mrs. Rose Walker, Keswick; Rev. Harold Beesley

Wilson, S. Matthew's Vicarage, Barrow-in-Furness; Rev. H. R. A. Wilson, Mansergh; Mr. W. G. Leigh, Heaton Mersey.

Miss Fair sent for exhibition a collection of photographs of Roman floor-tiles showing a remarkable variety of sizes and shapes, found at Walls and now in the Whitehaven museum. Two, one square and one hexagonal, are black with a red disc in the centre; one, square, is painted in black with what seems to be a stylised lion *rampant gardant*. Some, of diamond shape, were originally glazed. Others are rectangular (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 in.), triangular (equilateral right-angled triangles, in two sizes, measuring about 5 and 3 in. respectively along the hypotenuse), circular (about 2 in. diameter) and lenticular, i.e., the shape of the stamp on the cover of this book ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by 2 in. broad). Miss Fair seems to have demonstrated that all these were made at the Parkhouse tiler near Muncaster, where she found examples of all these shapes in 1922-1923. Examples of some of them have also been found at Hardknot. Miss Fair also exhibited photographs of a bronze skilnet and bronze caldron in the Whitehaven museum; the latter from Finglandriggs near Bowness-on-Solway, found in 1790 and 8 inches high. Both seem to be medieval. Also, a photograph of a pair of Roman military shoes from Papcastle in the Whitehaven museum.

A paper by the Rev. R. Percival Brown, M.A., on Christopher Wood's inscription in Kirkby Lonsdale Church (Art. XV) was left over for the author to give in person on the day following at the place.

The president read Mr. P. V. Kelly's description of a seventeenth century French coin found near Furness Abbey (Art. XII); a short summary of Mr. T. H. B. Graham's "Vills of the Forest, part II" and "Hayton" (Articles XIII and XIV), and of a paper by the Rev. C. M. Lowther Bouch on "Jonathan Boucher, a Cumberland worthy" (which is held back for printing, owing to the discovery of much fresh material in America, not available at the time of going to press). The president also communicated a report from Mr. F. W. Smith of St. Bees on the recent discovery of interments in an unexpected manner within the limits of the Priory church. In August 1924, while clearing away the material from below the floor of the College Hall, which formerly occupied the east end of the church, and was raised from the ancient floor-level, workmen found a deposit of human bones beneath flags forming two broad steps on the original floor. Among these were scattered bones of four adults and one child, and the skeleton nearly complete of a tall man (though not a giant) with a

remarkably large and heavy jawbone. Together with these remains were found a plain silver button, and a comb, which might be of the seventeenth century, but according to Mr. L. E. Hope, to whom a drawing was sent, its exact period is not easy to determine.

The original licence to John Whitwell in 1758 to sell wines in Kendal—the beginning of the business which has grown to fame as that of Messrs. Whitwell, Mark & Co.—was exhibited by Mr. Miles of that firm.

Thanks were returned for these communications.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 12TH, 1924.

Leaving Kendal by motor-cars at nine on a showery morning, which did not belie the character of the day, a diminished but still considerable party travelled to Kirkby Lonsdale Church, where they were received by the vicar, the Rev. R. Percival Brown. On the church in general he said that the late Bishop Ware's paper in these *Transactions*, o.s. i, 189-203, still remained the *locus classicus* for the architectural history, for Dr. Ware had special opportunities in that he had witnessed the restoration of the edifice sixty years ago. Great weight would naturally attach to Mr. J. F. Curwen's conclusion that the first small Norman Church was destroyed at an early date, and rebuilt with the original stones. The speaker gave a short summary of the steps by which the building came to the present form. The latest structural alteration affecting the ground plan was the incorporation of the Middleton Chapel into the church. This chapel was originally an excrescence at the north-east corner of the church, erected for a chantry service about 70 years before the Tudor aisle, and extending some distance north and east of the existing walls. It remained a mystery when the incorporation took place. The extension of the east and north walls of the church to their meeting point had the effect of inclosing only a portion of the chapel area and exactly one quarter of the stately Middleton tomb which stood in the centre of the original chapel. Dr. Ware found a tradition that this alteration was made early in the 18th century; but the churchwardens' accounts of the date supplied no verification.

The vicar then turned to the south porch, erected at the last restoration, replacing the previous porch, and to the inscription of Christopher Wood, as in his paper printed in this volume (Art. XV).

At Kirkby Lonsdale bridge, Mr. W. G. Collingwood read part of a paper by Mr. Alex. Pearson, who was unfortunately kept at

home by illness. So little that is definite is known of the history of this bridge, and so much is hoped from the study of the Quarter Sessions Records where information is expected to be found, that it seems advisable to defer printing until next year. Mr. Collingwood then pointed out the site of Chapel House, where there was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Columba. This, he said, was mentioned in old documents of 1356 and later, collected by Dr. William Farrer, whose recent loss they had so deeply to lament, and edited by Mr. Curwen in the second volume of *Antiquities of Kendale*. The only other dedication to St. Columba in the present diocese of Carlisle was at Warcop; and both Casterton and Warcop were owned by the same family in the early middle ages. That family was descended from Norse settlers, who had come from districts where St. Columba of Iona was greatly revered. It was recorded in the *Book of the Settlement of Iceland* that one such Norseman from the Hebrides, about A.D. 900 or earlier, built a church in Iceland and dedicated it to St. Columba; and it was reasonable to suppose that another Christian Norseman did likewise, about a generation later, in Westmorland. That was much more likely than that St. Columba himself ever preached in these parts, for his mission was to the Scots and Picts, and the Britons of Westmorland in his day were outside his province. This chapel therefore must have been founded in the early middle age by the landowning family, who kept up their traditional reverence for the great Scottish saint. Mr. Collingwood took the opportunity of thanking those members of the society who had kindly sent contributions towards the exploration of Cockersand Abbey. He said that great progress had been made in recovering the plan by excavation in this second season's work, and that with a little more help to the fund a very interesting and important piece of antiquarian study would be happily completed.

The Casterton or Barbon Cross, near Whelprigg, was described by Mr. W. G. Collingwood. He said that it had been found in a field near by and re-erected before 1859, but there was no chapel close at hand to explain it as a grave monument. It was not like many boundary crosses of the middle ages, but similar to others, north of the Solway, which could be dated to about A.D. 1100, earlier or later, and were certainly tombstones. Former antiquaries had supposed that it was pagan, but this idea was impossible; and there could be brought forward a curious parallel example in the cross near Alloa, east of Stirling, where a similar monument, standing alone and not at a church site, had been found by exploration to mark the place of burials with Christian.

rites. The Casterton cross was set up near the ancient road, originally a Roman road and always a great north and south highway. There might have been some tragedy here, of battle or murder or sudden death, in the early Norman period of which so few details could be known. Possibly then grave relics might still be found to give further explanation of this unusual and curious monument. Near at hand, he continued, there were many ancient sites not very well known and worth exploration. At Castle field, Leck, was a ramparted British village site, with hut circles, which the late Mr. Anthony Moorhouse and the speaker had arranged to excavate, a plan which was held up by Mr. Moorhouse's death, but still ought to be carried out. At Howriggs, Barbon, and at Housesteads, Middleton, were others of the same kind; and considering the valuable results obtained at Urswick Stone Walls and Ewe Close near Crosby Ravensworth, it could not be doubted that careful digging on these sites would help to throw light on a very dark subject, the life of the native Britons in the Roman period.

A little south of Middleton church, on an eminence to the west side of the road, stands the Roman milestone found and re-erected by Mr. William Moore in 1836. In describing it Mr. R. G. Collingwood said:—

THE MIDDLETON MILESTONE.

This Roman milestone was discovered lying where it now stands, and was re-erected, as the modern inscription upon it shows. It now stands 54 inches above the ground, and is 48 inches in girth; it has a fairly regular columnar form, and is a good specimen of a common type of milestone. It is, however, highly unusual in its inscription. Whereas most Roman milestones record in full the name and titles of the Emperor who built or repaired the adjacent road, and often omit all mention of mileage, this stone bears no mention of any Emperor, and the only ancient inscription upon it is *M(illia) P(assuum)* LIII, which a later, but still Roman, hand has altered by adding a fourth I. The M and P are followed by triangular stops. This inscription, which stands at 27 inches from the top, and is cut in four-inch letters, is all that has ever been on the stone except the modern inscription mentioned above.

It was published in *Ephemeris Epigraphica* iii, no. 119, having been overlooked by Huebner when he compiled *C.I.L.* vol. vii; and it is there described as having been first published in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*. It is not, however, in the first three

editions of that work. All publications of it before the present have regarded the true reading as M. P. LIII, but I find myself unable to believe that the fourth I is either unintentional or post-Roman, though it is certainly later and less carefully cut than the others.

The distance of 53 or 54 Roman miles would seem to correspond fairly well with the distance from Middleton to Carlisle, but is apparently an understatement of the true distance. In any case, no other explanation of the numeral seems possible; and since the late Mr. Percival Ross demonstrated that the Lune Valley road ran direct from Low Borrow Bridge to Brougham, the above has become at least a possible explanation.

Between one and two o'clock a halt was made at the Swan Inn, itself somewhat an antiquarian feature, for there are not many wayside houses where one can taste home-brewed in the kitchen, as in the days of George Borrow. At the moment the weather seemed to be mending, but at Middleton Hall the party had to take refuge in a shed to hear Mr. E. Geoffrey Wilson's paper. He said that in 1279 Richard de Preston granted this manor to Henry de Kennet and his wife, but it is not known whether there was any connexion between them and Thomas de Midelton, lord of the manor *temp.* Edward III. Then for ten generations the manor was held in a direct line by Middletons until in the middle of the 17th century two co-heiresses, Bridget and Mary Middleton sold the property to Benjamin Middleton, who seems not to have been related to them by blood. The estate eventually fell into the hands of the Askews of Cumberland who held it until the early part of last century. Mr. Wilson described the building (for which see these *Transactions* N.S. xii, 107-112) of which the curtain-wall, 18 feet high, and the arched entrance, 12 feet wide, are the most remarkable parts of a highly interesting group of remains.

The last halt was made at Marthwaite, where it was too wet for our photographers to get very successful views of the two old milestones, one inscribed "to Borrow Bridge six miles" and on the reverse "to Covan Bridge seven miles"; and the other, "to Sedberg | h two miles" and on the reverse "To Milthro | pp eight miles beware of the [wat]er." Both stones have the same pointing hands as on the milestone at Grievegate. Thence a long drive over the fells in the rain brought us to Kendal, content with having carried out an interesting programme in spite of the weather.



Photo. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher.

CROSS FRAGMENT, HARRINGTON.

TO FACE P. 369.

SPRING MEETING.

A meeting was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on Thursday April 23rd, 1925. The president made reference to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of Mr. Francis Grainger of Southerfield, a member of Council, and expressed a hope that the manuscript of a book on Holm Cultram, which Mr. Grainger had left, would be printed as one of the Society's publications. He also mentioned as in preparation, the late Dr. William Farrer's extracts from the Quarter Sessions records, about 1650 to 1750, relating to Westmorland, as in course of editing by Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A., and a Calendar of the wills of the Copeland deanery, undertaken by the Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite.

The election of Professor R. C. Bosanquet, F.S.A., as a vice-president was proposed by Mr. F. Gerald Simpson, Hon. M.A., Hon. F.S.A.Scot., seconded by Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., and carried unanimously.

The following new members were elected:—

Mr. Charles E. Marshall, Derwent Island; Commander McCullagh, Rothay House, Ambleside; Mr. W. W. Hodgson, Lane End, The Avenue, Claygate, Surrey; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dent, Ashness, Grange-over-Sands; The Prussian State Library (c/o A. Asher and Co.), Berlin; Mr. Wilson Moore, 22 Church Street, Wigton; Rev. Charles Wright, The Vicarage, Dalston; Mr. Ralph Hudleston, Hutton John, Penrith; Mr. A. C. S. Thom-Postlethwaite, The Hollins, Hensingham; Mr. J. Hope Brown, Wright Green, Lamplugh; Mr. Wm. Elliott, 35, Thornhill Gardens, Sunderland; Mr. Paul Wilson, Cragg End, Braithwaite, Keswick.

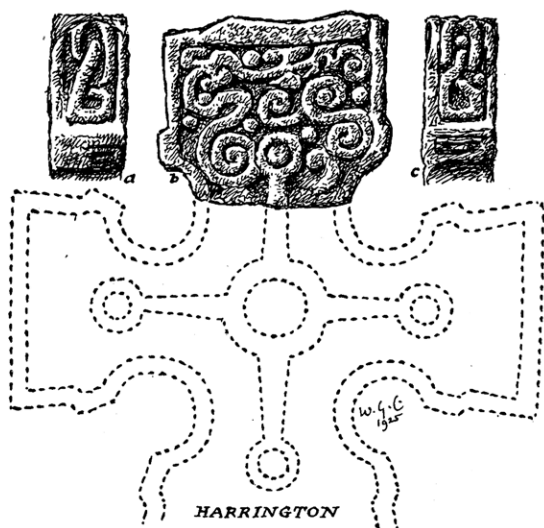
Mr. H. Valentine read the two following reports by himself and Mr. J. R. Mason.

HARRINGTON CROSS-HEAD.

An interesting find was made at Eller Bank, Harrington on Oct. 2nd., 1924 during the widening of the road there. It was reported to us that the workmen had unearthed a curiously carved stone so we immediately went over to investigate. To the north side of the road at Eller Bank the ground rises abruptly, and it was in cutting away this bank that the stone was found by Mr. Joseph Thompson. It was lying 20 ft. into the bank from the present (i.e. the unwidened) roadway with 10 ft. of soil on it, about 23 yards east of the Workington-Harrington boundary post, and on land now belonging to the Workington Corporation.

The fragment is of yellowish white sandstone (grit), 12 in. high and 15 in. broad. It is unmistakably the upper part of a cross-

head of the Norse period and dates from the 10th or 11th century. Round the margin of the face is a plain border, the interior of which is filled up with spirals, characteristically Cumbrian, and in the empty spaces of the background bosses are dotted here and there. There appears to be a portion of a "lorgnette" or spine-and-boss superimposed cross in the lower part of the panel. The reverse also shews spiral work, though this side is much worn. The right and left edges are also carved with knots and show traces of key-pattern on the offsets below; but the top, which



would probably be above the eye-level, is left untouched. This points to the fact that it must be the upper part of the cross, for had it been one of the arms, this portion would not have been left undecorated.

The stone resembles the spiral white cross at St. Bees in many ways; in fact the carving on the edges is practically identical with certain details of the ornamentation of its neighbour. The work appears to have been done with a pick for it is much pitted, but this, again, may be due to age. There are fragments of a similar type of work and in the same kind of stone at Distington church, but where our cross came from we can only conjecture. It may have stood on the top of the hill at the foot of which it was unearthed, and after it was broken, the piece may gradually have found its way down the slope to what is now the roadside and

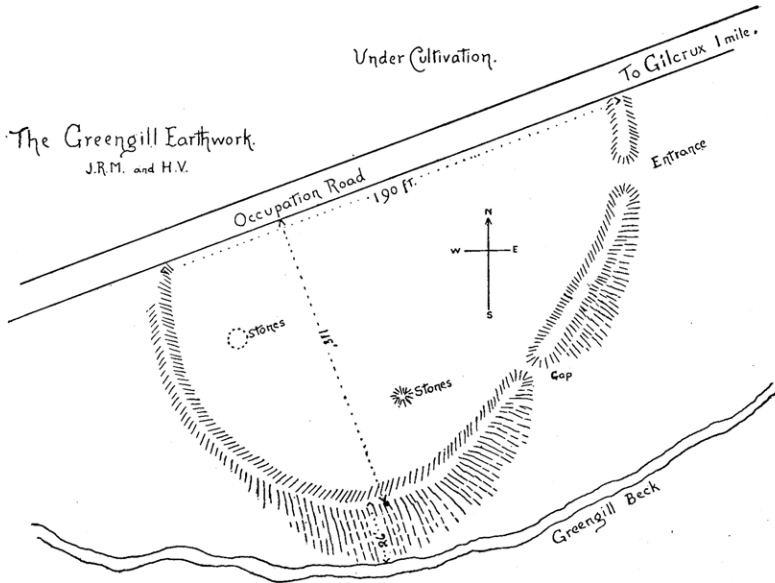
then a rush of sand, for this bank is all sand and gravel, might easily bury it. But wherever it was set up it must have been a most impressive monument when it left the mason's hands, for it would measure well over 30 inches across the arms. We give in illustration Mr. W. L. Fletcher's excellent photographs of all four sides, and Mr. W. G. Collingwood's drawing suggesting the restoration of the upper part of the monument, in which *a* and *c* are the two narrower sides of the stone.

THE GREENGILL EARTHWORK.

Some little time ago Mr. W. Conaway, a land-owner in the Gilcrux neighbourhood, casually mentioned to us that there were some rather curious mounds in one of his fields there, so at the earliest opportunity we visited the place and found what we think is most probably an ancient British site. The enclosure is almost surrounded by well-defined ramparts of soil and rubble, and stands on elevated ground (well over 20 ft.) above the Greengill Beck. From the summit of the western bank, below which the enclosure lies saucer-shaped, the ramparts have been partly cleared away, but are still traceable. To the south the embankment only rises a foot or two on the inside, but on the outside it slopes steeply down 26 feet to the beck. On the east the ramparts are better defined and are about 2 ft. 6 in. in height near what was probably the entrance. Another opening to the south-east has evidently been cut in more modern times for drainage purposes for the interior is very swampy. The earthwork measures about 190 feet long by 118 feet at the widest part.

Although there is a farmhouse—Homerigg—a few fields away, and Bullgill railway station is only half-a-mile to the north as the crow flies, the place is wild and desolate and this may account for its being so well preserved. At one time the "settlement" was evidently oval in form, but an occupation road from the direction of Gilcrux has been driven through the centre; the ramparts of the northern half have been obliterated, and that part is now under cultivation. To the casual eye no trace of the rest of the circle is visible, but Mr. Williams, the owner of the adjacent property, tells us that under certain atmospheric conditions, i.e., when the soil is drying, the continuation of the ring is unmistakable. In the southern part of the enclosure is a small collection of stones, and another near the western end. The latter, judging by the stones on the surface and others discovered by probing, suggests the remains of a hut-circle, being arranged in a circular form and about 8 feet in diameter.

No excavations have, as yet, been made, but it is interesting that a polished stone celt, which is now in Tullie House, was found only about half-a-mile away in a field on the Row Hall estate. Mr. Williams took us over his land and shewed us several other finds which he had himself made—one quite close to the earthwork. They were half of a large sandstone mortar 18 in. in diameter and 12 in. high, and the halves of two grey granite upper quern stones 12½ in. and 15 in. in diameter respectively. Mr. Williams also pointed out another site on a hill-top where, he said, traces of a fort had existed within living memory. The dished-out summit of this hill certainly gives colour to the statement. He also casually



mentioned, as we went over his farm, that one of his fields was called "Kemplow." Much information can often be gathered from field names, and we suggest that this one is rather significant. Is it not Anglo-Saxon for (say) the "Warrior's Grave" or the "Battle Hill"? Although the name is Anglo-Saxon it may possibly refer to an earlier tradition. There is certainly a hill there, but we did not see anything like a burial mound. We believe that when first this ground was ploughed a collection of large stones was unearthed, but nothing in the nature of an interment was found.



DODSWORTH MSS. lxxxviii, f. 20 (near the end), BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.

TO FACE P. 373.

Our thanks are due primarily to Mr. Conaway for first calling our attention to the site and also for his kind permission to dig or make any investigation that may be necessary; and secondly to Mr. Williams for much valuable information and help.

Mr. J. F. Curwen read the following notes by Mr. John Brownbill, M.A., on

THE HARRINGTON TOMB AT CARTMEL.

There is a sketch of this tomb, as seen from the south aisle of the church, in Whitaker's *Whalley*, which shows that its appearance has changed little since 1818. All the seven shields visible bear the Harrington fretty coat, but it is stated that "on the more modern walls of the arch [i.e. the arch in which the tomb is now fixed] the same are repeated, and one appears struck through a thick coat of whitewash—(the whole work is covered with the gathered whitewash of an hundred years)—bearing the three escallops of Dacre." This shield is not mentioned in later descriptions of the tomb—e.g., Mr. Rigge's in the Cumberland and Westmorland Society's *Transactions*, v. 109, and that in the *Victoria History of Lancashire*, viii. 261. Consequently the drawing by Daniel King taken in 1646,¹ which is here reproduced, is of considerable importance, for it shows that the Harrington and Dacre arms were then displayed on the tomb. From the date of the knight's armour, the tomb cannot be later than the early part of the fourteenth century, so that the presumption is that it represents John the first Lord Harrington, who died in 1347, and his wife Joan. Her family name is not known, but it is likely that she was a Dacre, for the husband having been left a minor at his father's death was made a ward of Sir William de Dacre (*Furness Coucher*, i. 477) and probably married his guardian's daughter. The Harringtons of Harrington in Cumberland and Aldingham in Furness were for a time lords of Allithwaite in Cartmel (*V.C.H. Lancs.* viii. 266).

The King drawing shows the tomb from the north or chancel side, the middle of the central pillar being omitted by the artist in order to display the figures. The arms of Harrington and Dacre are shown on the wall of the arch above the heads of the man and the woman respectively. The view of the tomb from the south side is but a slight sketch, but it is evident that the present stone prop of the ogree arch had not then been fixed. The stone figures above the tomb are not shown, but may have been there all the same.

¹ Dodsworth MSS. (Bodleian Lib.), lxxxviii, f. 20 (end).

The drawing has the following notes at the side:

The monument of Harington is under an arche of the south syde of the quyer of Cartmell Church in Lancashire taken by Mr. Danyel King, 28 Sept., 1646.

And in another hand:—

Thomas Harrington Kt. son of Will'm Harrington Knight and Margaret Nevill married Eliz. dr. and coh. of Edw. de Dacre. This Thomas was slain with his son Sir John at the Battle of Wakefield if I mistake not. The escallops are the arms of Dacre.

From what has been said above, it is clear that this note is erroneous, the battle of Wakefield having been fought 31 Dec., 1460.

Mr. Curwen also exhibited the early registers of Old Hutton church, recently re-discovered; and a mould of clay, found in the wall of an old building at Kendal, and obviously intended for casting pottery. Mr. L. E. Hope spoke on the interest of this find, and said that the "basket" pottery for which it would serve was made in the seventeenth century, which would tally with the date when the mould was presumably built into the fabric of the old house.

Mr. L. E. Hope described a collection of Roman pottery etc., found at Hardknot fort and now presented to the Carlisle museum by Mrs. Calverley. Mr. F. Gerald Simpson congratulated students of the Roman history of Cumberland on this accession to their material, made available to all; and the thanks of the Society were given to Mrs. Calverley for her kindness in handing over these valuable relics.

Miss M. C. Fair reported that recent rain and storm had caused another land-slide on the sea-face of the Roman station at Raven-glass, and that she had found among the soil the following relics:— a piece of figured Samian; the rim of a well-made jar, black burnished exterior, fine grey paste (first into early second century); fragments of a *mortarium*, hard white paste thickly dotted with black grit; a number of coarse, grey-washed fragments of ware as made at Park House pottery (the Muncaster Roman kiln); a fragment of very hard silver-grey ware, like Wedgwood (similar ware found at Park House pottery); rim of a pie dish, as made in numbers at Park House. All the above were from the centre of the west end of the fort, with fragments of oxydized iron, burnt wood, fused glass, bones, slates, tiles and bricks. From the south end of the fort Miss Fair collected fragments of thin, fine plain Samian and a few of coarse ware. From the area north of the

fort (presumably the annexe) emerged shattered slates, bricks, floor tesserae, tegulae scored to hold plaster, box-flue tiles and heavy floor-tiles, all as made at Park House. These remains suggest that the annexe contained some building with a good floor, and heated by a hypocaust. Many small fragments of broken Samian of fine quality were also found at this place.

Mr. Frank Warriner then read extracts from his paper on "Some South Cumberland place-names," and the president read part of a paper by the Rev. W. S. Sykes dealing with the name of Millom and others in the district.

A paper was communicated from the Rev. R. Percival Brown on "Thomas Langton and his tradition of learning." This and others given at this meeting are held over for printing in our next volume.
