

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 29TH AND 30TH, 1899.

The annual meeting and first two days' excursion of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society for 1899, was held on Thursday and Friday, June 29th and 30th, the head-quarters being the Keswick Hotel, Keswick. Owing to the peculiarities of the train service, a start could not be made until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the party took carriages to the Keswick Stone Circle,* which was described by the President of the Society, Chancellor Ferguson. Crosthwaite Church was the next halting place, and here Canon Rawnsley, the poet vicar, gave a charming account of the history of his fine church: most of it was taken from his tract, entitled "St. Kentigern of Crosthwaite, and St. Herbert of Derwentwater." † On the suggestion of the Canon, a visit was paid to the Keswick Museum in its new home in the Park. Here is the celebrated Flintoff model of the Lake District, and a small, but most interesting collection of objects connected with the locality. The Keswick Hotel was reached in time for dinner at 7 o'clock, after which the annual meeting was held. The officers were re-elected with the addition to the list of vice-presidents of H. F. Pelham, F.S.A., President Trinity College, Oxford, F. Haverfield, F.S.A., and His Honour Judge Steavenson. The Rev. F. L. H. Millard was elected to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the lamented death of the Rev. W. S. Calverley, so that the list of officials now stands as follows:—

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.

Vice-Presidents :—The Right Rev. The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness; The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle; The Very

* For this stone circle, see these *Transactions*, vol. I., p. 218, vol. III., p. 247, vol. V., p. 50 (plan).

† Carlisle: Chas. Thurnam & Sons. London: George Bell & Sons. No date on title page, but preface dated 1888.

Rev.

Rev. The Dean of Carlisle; The Earl of Carlisle; James Cropper, Esq.; H. F. Curwen, Esq.; John Fell, Esq., Flan How; C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.; F. Haverfield, Esq., F.S.A.; Hon. W. Lowther; H. F. Pelham, Esq., F.S.A., President Trinity College, Oxford; Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.; W. O. Roper, Esq., F.S.A.; H. P. Senhouse, Esq.; His Honour Judge Steavenson.

Elected Members of Council:—Rev. Canon Bower, M.A., Carlisle; H. Barnes, Esq., M.D., LL.D., Carlisle; H. S. Cowper, Esq., F.S.A., Hawkshead; J. F. Haswell, Esq., M.D., Penrith; T. H. Hodgson, Esq., Newby Grange; Rev. F. L. H. Millard, M.A., Aspatria; E. T. Tyson, Esq., Woodhall; George Watson, Esq., Penrith; Rev. James Wilson, M.A., Dalston; Colonel Sewell, Brandlingill; W. G. Collingwood, Esq., M.A., Coniston; Joseph Swainson, Esq., Stonecross.

Auditors:—James G. Gandy, Esq., Heaves; R. H. Greenwood, Esq., Bankfield.

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

Financial Secretary:—T. Wilson, Esq., Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

Corresponding Secretary:—J. F. Curwen, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Horncop Hall, Kendal.

The following new members were elected:—Rev. A. S. Bannatyne, Renwick; Mr. John Clark, Broughton-in-Furness; Mr. E. L. Nanson, Hensingham, Whitehaven; Mr. E. C. Parker, Aglionby Street, Carlisle; Rev. H. D. Ford, Ellislea, Dalton; Mr. F. W. Chance, Morton, Carlisle; Mrs. Chance, Morton, Carlisle; Miss Thompson, Park End, Workington.

The following papers were submitted to the Society, but owing to the lateness of the hour the first two were taken as read, and the fourth was adjourned in order that further photographs might be obtained:—

Post Roman Cumbria. H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.*

More Local Chap Books. THE PRESIDENT.

The Foss. W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.

Lost and Re-found Roman Altars. J. B. BAILEY.

Pitch Pipes and Mason's Marks. The Rev. W. S. SYKES.

The Flookburgh Regalia. H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Recollections of Crosthwaite. GEORGE WATSON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1899.

A start was effected at nine o'clock, and the first halt was made at Orthwaite Hall, near the residence of William George Browne,

* Printed in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. lvi., pp. 28-50.

known

known as the traveller.* The Brownes acquired Orthwaite or Allertwaite Hall from the Richmonds of Highhead Castle, and over a stable door are the arms of Richmond impaling those of Hudleston, with "C.R. 1675" over it. Christopher Richmond of Highhead Castle succeeded his father in 1642, and married as second wife Magdalen Huddleston. The stone, on which are these arms, is not in its original position. The hall itself has been entirely modernised, except the seventeenth century facade.

A visit was next paid to the camp at Overwater, which lies near the lake, between Orthwaite Hall and Whitefield House. The camp,† is clearly defined by trenches with the earth thrown up on each side, and has a mound in one corner. Chancellor Ferguson defined it as having been the homestead of a Saxon or Danish Thane or Franklin, who lived in a wooden house or hall on the mound in the corner, while the rest of the camp or outer bailey was occupied by his slaves and cattle. The house would be protected by palisades and approached only by a drawbridge, which would be drawn up at night. The lord in fact lived much like a Boer patriarch, who has to fortify against his slaves.

At Snittlegarth, which was next visited, is a very singular earthwork.‡ On a plateau on a hill, well sheltered on three sides by rising ground, a rectangular area, eighty-eight feet by thirty-one feet has been isolated by trench with regular scarp and counter-scarp. This trench is twelve feet broad at bottom, twenty-three feet at top, and the scarp and counter-scarp each nine feet, while the depth is five feet. The Chancellor expressed his opinion that this earthwork was the remains of a homestead similar to that at Overwater, of which only the site of the lord's house remained, all traces of the mounds and trenches of the outer bailey having been obliterated by repeated ploughings.

The camps on Caermot were next visited, the party climbing up to the smaller camp on the northern peak of Caermot. It seems to be pre-Roman, but was probably used by them as a look-out station. A rough scramble brought the party down to the larger camp, or rather camps, for the Romans finding their first camp too large, made a smaller one in the north-west angle of it. §

* Author of *Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria, from the year 1792 to 1798*, by W. G. Browne, London. Published for T. Cadell, junior; and W. Davies, Strand; and T. N. Longman, and G. Rees, 1799. Quarto. For an account of him, see these *Transactions*, vol. VI., p. 355.

† For Overwater Camp, see these *Transactions*, vol. VI., p. 511. It has been considered Roman.

‡ For this earthwork, see these *Transactions*, vol. VI., pp. 193-511. Very different opinions have been expressed about it.

§ For the Caermot camps, see these *Transactions*, vol. III., p. 43; vol. VI., pp. 191-193, where plans are given, and p. 511.

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After leaving Caermot the party drove along the main road by Torpenhow and Bewaldeth, and thence by Castle Inn and Ouse Bridge to the Pheasant Inn at Peil Wyke, where the party broke up, without visiting the earthworks at Castle How.

The following members, &c., joined the excursion for one or both days:—The President, Chancellor Ferguson; Mr. R. D. Marshall and party, Castle Rigg Manor; Canon Rawnsley, Mr. J. J. Spedding and Party, Greta Bank; Mr. E. T. Tyson, Woodhall; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Mr. George Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Kighley Hough, Mr. J. P. Watson, Garth Marr; Mr. W. Wilson, Keswick Hotel; Mr. T. Wilson, and Mr. J. F. Curwen, (hon. secs.), and Mrs. Curwen; Rev. W. R. and Mrs. Hopper; Rev. — Wilson and Miss Walker, Whitehaven; Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdale and Mrs. Thorpe; Rev. R. V. Nanson and Miss Nanson; Rev. R. S. G. Green and Miss Green, Croglin; Rev. C. W. G. Hodgson, Dissington; Rev. H. E. and Mrs. Campbell and Miss Thompson, Workington; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thompson, Keswick; Miss Gough and friends, Whitefield; Mr. Robinson, Middlesboro'.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH AND 25TH, 1899.

The second meeting of the year of this Society commenced on Thursday, August 24th, at Workington, in most glorious weather. About forty or fifty members and their friends were present, including the President (Chancellor Ferguson), Colonel and Mrs. Sewell and the Misses Sewell, Brandlingill; Dr. and Mrs. Hight, Workington; Mr. T. C. Garstang, Workington; Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Workington; Mr. J. I. Sealby, Braithwaite; the Misses Quirk, Workington; Mrs. and Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington; Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Park End, Workington; the Misses Curwen, Harrington Rectory; Mr. J. F. Curwen, Kendal (hon. sec.); Mr. E. T. Tyson, Wood Hall; Mr. and Miss Nicholson, Manchester; Mr. J. Greenop, Mr. H. B. Greenop, and Miss Greenop, Workington; Mr. and Mrs. Cartmell, Carlisle; Mr. T. Cary, Maryport; Mr. T. H. Hodgson, Newby Grange; the Rev. W. R. Hopper, Kirkbride; Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., Oxford; Mr. Booker, F.S.A., Eton; Mr. Riley, London; Mr. Gunson, Ulpha; the Rev. L. F. H. Millard; the Rev. R. S. G. Green; Mr. Blair, F.S.A.; Miss H. Donald, Carlisle; Dr. Barnes, Carlisle; Miss Hind, Carlisle; Mrs. Nanson, Appleby; Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Grange; Mrs. and Mrs. Micklem, London; Miss James, Barrow; Edw. Curwen, jun., Plumland; Mr. Parker, Penrith; Miss Gough and friend, Whitefield; Miss Walker and friend, Whitehaven; Dr. Robt. Hellon, Whitehaven.

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The first place that was visited was—

BURROW WALLS AND THE ROMAN CAMP.

Arrived at their destination, the party assembled in the shade of the principal ruin, where they were addressed by the president, Chancellor Ferguson, who said this was the first time this Society had visited Burrow Walls. About twenty-five years ago a similar society—he did not know its name—came here. The members left the gates open, and a lot of mischief was done, and when this Society asked, shortly afterwards, for permission to pay a visit, it was refused. This Society, however, had had on this occasion a most courteous reply from the tenant, Mr. Jenkinson, which led to their presence to-day. With regard to the ruins, next to nothing was really known about them. In the early part of the century, Horsley said he could see nothing Roman about them, and he found neither Roman coins nor stones. In 1852 the tenant of Seaton Mill Farm, whilst engaged in drainage work, discovered five Roman altars, some Roman coins, and some Roman pottery. It became evident that it was a Roman station. One of these altars was now at Lowther Castle. There was an inscription upon it, but no one had been able to make any sense of it. There was a figure of Hercules on one side of the altar, and that of a woman on the other. He did not know what had become of the remaining four altars. The outlines of the place seemed to show a rectangular Roman camp. The angles were marked to-day by flags, so that they could see for themselves the dimensions of the supposed camp. Useful work could be done by digging a trench or two in order to ascertain if it had been a camp with stone walls. Outside of this supposed camp are the remains of two huge walls at right angles to another. Those who examined these walls would observe that the facing stones had been carried away. The late Dr. Douglas once delivered a lecture on these ruins, and he (the Chancellor) had preserved a newspaper cutting, from which it appears that sixty years anterior to the lecture the walls were both longer and higher, and there were windows in them of Norman character, and also a small circular staircase. The tenants used the walls as a quarry until Dr. Douglas and the late Mr. Henry Fletcher, Stoneleigh, wrote to the authorities at Whitehaven Castle, who put a stop to these acts of vandalism. He believed these walls were the remains of a Norman Keep built in the twelfth century by Orme, the son of Ketel, an early Norman Settler, and ancestor of the ancient family of Curwen. The family resided at Burrow Walls until Patrick,
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the son of Thomas, the son of another Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, the son of Orme, moved to Workington, when Burrow Walls became a ruin, and a ready quarry for the builder. The main point to notice about Burrow Walls is that though the builder, that is the man who ordered Burrow Walls to be built, was a Norman, and though the plan is Norman, yet the work has not been carried out in the Norman manner, but in the Roman. The heart or interior of the walls is of concrete. The men who did the work were natives, who had inherited the traditions of Roman building.

ST. MICHAEL MOUNT.

From Burrow Walls the Society proceeded to St. Michael's Mount, an eminence on the sea shore overlooking the town and commanding a glorious view of the Solway. On the journey the New Yard, the Moss Bay, and Cammell's works were passed, and the visitors from a distance noticed with interest the rolling of the molten bars in the New Yard works. Of the tower on St. Michael's Mount, or How Michael [which has the same meaning], it has been suggested that it possibly was a pharos or light-house, or sea mark built by the Romans, but, although the Romans did build such places, the Chancellor did not think the tower on St. Michael's Mount dated earlier than Burrow Walls. It is a typical instance of a small border pele, as described by Dr. Taylor in his valuable work on *The Old Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland*, chapter IV. It certainly has been, and is, a sea mark, and is even now whitewashed every year to make it more conspicuous. It is believed to have carried one of the beacons, by which, in the fifteenth century, the approach of an enemy was flashed throughout Cumberland. It has been suggested that it is the chapel dedicated to St. Michael, the patron saint of sailors, which stood in this vicinity. It may have been the chapel priest's residence, but not a chapel; there is nothing chapel-like about it. In the beginning of this century the building was roofless and without an upper floor; but it was repaired by John Christian Curwen, M.P. It is now the dépôt of the Workington Artillery. Its dimensions at the ground line are 23 ft. 6 ins. by 17 ft.

A brief visit was paid to the parish church of Michael's. This church, the Chancellor said, was a most marvellous instance of transformation. It was originally a Georgian church, but after being, a few years ago, unroofed and gutted by fire, was transformed into a Gothic one.

WORKINGTON

WORKINGTON HALL.

The last place to be visited was Workington Hall. In the regretted absence of the squire, the party were received by his son, Mr. Alan Curwen, and by other members of the family, and some much-welcomed tea and coffee was handed round. Mr. J. F. Curwen then read a paper on the Hall, which is printed in this volume of *Transactions*, and the visitors were afterwards taken round the Hall by various members of the family. At seven o'clock the party took train for Cockermouth, and after dinner at the Globe Hotel, the following members were elected: G. Murray Wilson, Esq., Dale End, Grasmere; John Highet, Esq., M.D., Allonby House, Workington; T. H. D. Graham, Esq., Edmond Castle, Carlisle; Capt. F. Fetherstonhaugh, Seaforth Highlanders, Ardersier Cottage, Ardersier, Inverness, N.B.; R. P. L. Booker, Esq., F.S.A., Eton Cottage, Windsor; W. H. Bell, Esq., Cleeve House, Seend, Melksham, Wilts.; Sir Gerald Strickland, Sizergth Castle, Kendal; Miss Quirk, Miss Emily G. Quirk, Highcote, Workington; Eldred Vincent Curwen, Witheane Court, Brighton; Dr. Jas. Graham, Mrs. Jas. Graham, Castle Gate House, Cockermouth.

The President read the following communication from one of the members, Mr. John S. Parkin, 9, Lincolns Inn, on "The Boundary between the Old Dioceses of Chester and Carlisle."

"When the Society is at Workington I should like attention to be called to the boundary between the old ecclesiastical dioceses of Chester and Carlisle. If you look at the map at the commencement of your recent book* on the Diocese of Carlisle you will notice that the boundary of the old diocese runs down the river Derwent, until it nearly reaches Workington, when it turns north and throws either the township of Seaton or the whole parish of Camerton into the Diocese of Chester. There seems to be no reason ecclesiastically for the boundary leaving the river Derwent in this manner, and when I was acting as counsel in the Workington Harbour case, I went carefully into the early history of this part of the river, and could find no reason arising out of the civil ownership for this peculiarity in the boundary line. Your map, however, follows exactly the map in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, or King's Book, and it seems to me that the whole thing is a mistake of the framers of the map in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. In the book itself there is no mention of the township of Seaton, or of the parish of Camerton, as being in the Diocese of Chester; but there is, of course, a reference to the Nunnery of Seaton; whilst on the map of the Diocese of Chester the Nunnery of Seaton is not marked. It appears to me probable that the maker of the map, seeing the township of Seaton marked on some map before him, concluded that this was the site of the Nunnery of Seaton, to which reference was made in the draft of the King's Book, which would also have been before him, and consequently he drew his boundary line so as to include the township of

* *Diocesan Histories*, Carlisle. London: S.P.C.K., 1889.

Seaton in the Diocese of Chester. I am, however, always doubtful about accusing the experts of past times of not knowing their business, and therefore I shall be glad to learn if any of the members of the Society present at the meeting have any other solution to give. I am away from London, and am therefore unable to refer to any original documents and to my notes which I made some ten or twelve years ago."

Chancellor Ferguson said there could be no doubt that Mr. Parkin's conjecture was correct, viz.—that the framer of the map in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* had taken the Nunnery of Seaton, which undoubtedly was at Leckley, in the parish of Bootle, and in the Diocese of Chester, to be in the township of Seaton, north of the Derwent, and so transferred that township from the Diocese of Carlisle, to the Diocese of Chester. Bishop Percy undoubtedly exercised jurisdiction in the township of Seaton, before any part of the Diocese of Chester was transferred to Carlisle.

Mr. F. H. M. Parker read a paper upon "the Parkers of Old Town; the Branthwaites of Orton, and the Birkbecks of Orton Hall," which appears in this volume of *Transactions*.

FRIDAY AUGUST 25TH.

A start was made from the Globe Hotel, Cockermouth, shortly before 10 a.m., in well-appointed wagonettes, the party numbering and including about the same as on the previous day. A pleasant drive brought the party to Bridekirk church where they were met by the vicar (the Rev. Alfred Sutton) who described the building and objects of interest connected therewith. The ivy-covered chancel, all that remains of the former Norman church, was first considered. Here are to be seen several mediæval grave-stones which the vicar has collected. Some of them were found buried five or six feet deep, while others were close to the surface. One of them, now doing duty as a window lintel, bears a coat of arms, which has not hitherto been recognised. Another has upon it the representation of the coulter of a plough. It had been expected that Mr. W. G. Collingwood would attend to describe the celebrated font, and his unexplained absence was much regretted.* Isel Hall was next visited, and here the President read Dr. Taylor's account of the Hall.† A halt was made at Isel church, but as the key was not forthcoming, the journey was then taken, by way of the Derwent Valley and Dunthwaite to the earthworks at Castle How, Peil Wyke, which were described by Mr. T. H. Hodgson as probably prehistoric.‡

* It transpired afterwards that he had never received the circular giving notice of the date of the meeting.

† *Old Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland*, p. 327.

‡ See these *Transactions*, vol. iii., p. 243; vol. iv., p. 76; vol. vi., p. 510.

On account of the threatening weather part of the members returned direct from Bassenthwaite to Cockermouth, while the more ardent spirits adhered to the programme and visited Huthwaite Hall, now a farmhouse, but at one time the residence of the Swinburnes. Mr. Edwin Jackson made some interesting observations on the Swinburnes, who were a family of some importance.

Young John Swinburne was evidently well known in Cockermouth, for it is recorded as one of the incidents of the Pilgrimage of Grace in Aske's rebellion in 1537 that when a man was arrested in the Market Place of Cockermouth on suspicion of being a spy and the bearer of letters from the king he was rescued by young Swinburne. Some of the populace cried out, "Strike off his head," others, "Stick him." His life, however, was spared for that day by young John, who promised to bring him up the next Monday to be tried in open market by 24 men. The Pilgrimage of Grace ended badly for the people of Cockermouth, for Sir Thomas Wharton, writing from Cockermouth Castle, on March 12th, 1537, speaks of the executions levied on the goods of those who were in rebellion, and of the execution of some dozen men from Cockermouth and district, who were hung in chains for participating in the revolt.

On arriving at Cockermouth Castle, the members of the society grouped themselves round Mr. E. T. Tyson, who very lucidly and minutely explained the archæological features of the castle, basing his account upon that written by "Castles" Clark in his *Mediæval Military Architecture*. After that the visitors availed themselves of Mr. Tyson's kind invitation to enjoy his hospitality at Wood Hall, and spent a pleasant hour there in enjoyment of the interesting views to be obtained of the lake hills from his beautiful park and gardens.