

## PROCEEDINGS.

### SUMMER MEETING.

THE Annual General Meeting was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 17th and 18th, 1919. The Committee for local arrangements consisted of Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Mr. John F. Curwen, Sir S. H. Scott, Bart., and Mr. Edward Wilson. In order to limit expense and fatigue, the two days' excursion of pre-war years was shortened to an evening meeting followed by an excursion on the second day. Over sixty members and friends joined the excursion, though the evening meeting was small.

The latter was held at the Crown Hotel, Grange-over-Sands, at 8-20 p.m. on the Tuesday, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, a vice-president, in the chair, in place of the President, Professor Haverfield, who was prevented from attendance by an important University meeting at Oxford. The Hon. Secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting and made a financial statement (for which see the accounts appended to this volume) the election of officers was proceeded with. Mr. Henry Brierley resigned his place on the Council on the ground of failing eyesight, which prevented continuance of active work to the same extent as formerly. The Chairman suggested that Mr. Brierley should be elected an Honorary Member in recognition of his great services in the transcription and editing of Parish Registers, to which he had so long and energetically devoted his attention. The Chairman also suggested that in consideration of services rendered in the exploration of Carlisle and Penrith castles by H.M. Office of Works under the direction of Mr. Charles Reed Peers, M.A., Chief Inspector of Monuments and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and in recognition of the courtesy with which information on these subjects had been given to this Society, the name of Mr. Peers should be added to the list of Honorary Members. The motion to elect Mr. Brierley and Mr. Peers as Honorary Members was proposed by Mr. J. F. Curwen, seconded by the Rev. S. Taylor, and carried unanimously.

To fill the vacancy on the Council, the Chairman mentioned the name of the Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley, in consideration of his position as director of the National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Natural beauty or Historic Interest, his inception of

the scheme for recording historic relics in the fabric, fittings and monuments of churches in the Carlisle diocese, and his contributions to the work of this Society. With the substitution of Canon Rawnsley's name for that of Mr. Brierley the re-election of officers was proposed by Mrs. Abercromby, seconded by Mr. R. O'Neill Pearson, and carried unanimously.

The following new members were elected—Mr. Hugh Leprie Bridger, Barrow; the Rev. Canon Clay, Ambleside; Mr. F. P. Dixon, Wood View, Carlisle; Mr. Thomas B. Ecroyd, Armathwaite; Major T. S. Irwin, Justicetown, Carlisle; Mrs. Lewthwaite, Silcroft; Miss Mabel Petty, Ulverston and Mr. J. J. Thomas, Kendal.

Mr. R. O'Neill Pearson then read a paper on "Beggars Breeches" (Art. II); the Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite described the contents of the Bardsea Hall muniment-chest (Art. XV) and the Chairman read a paper by our late member, Mr. Gaythorpe, on "Walney Chapel" (Art. IX.).

After some rain overnight, Wednesday turned out an extremely fine day, most favourable for the drive through Cartmel Fell, in which the lanes, hedged with wild red roses and honeysuckle in flower, never showed to greater beauty, and the clear air gave wide views over Morecambe Bay and the Lake-district mountains. At Cartmel Church, Mr. Curwen read a lucid account of the development of the fabric (Art. X) and at the Height Friends' Meetinghouse, Mr. John Watson, F.L.S., retold the story of the sufferings of Margaret Fell and other early Friends. The thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Watson and those in charge of the Meetinghouse.

In connexion with the Height, some interesting details will be found in the *Addenda* to this volume, contributed from original MSS. by the Rev. Frederick W. Ragg, himself a descendant of the Francis Fleming of Priests Hutton mentioned therein.

At Cartmel Fell church, Mr. W. G. Collingwood spoke, basing his account on papers already printed in these *Transactions* (N.S., xii) and adding his appreciation of the admirable manner in which the restoration of 1911 under Mr. J. F. Curwen had revealed and preserved historic features of interest, while enhancing the picturesque effect of the building and its beautiful glass and fittings. The thanks of the Society were returned to the Vicar for his kind welcome. A letter on the subject of the glass, by Mr. H. F. Wilson, is printed in the *Addenda*.

At Cawmire Hall, Mr. Collingwood described the pele tower of the Briggs family and the later dwellinghouse of Richard Fleming,

mainly on the lines of a paper by Mr. H. S. Cowper (these *Transactions*, N.S., i.) but adding, on the authority of Mr. Curwen, that the tower, by its small size, absence of plinth and want of architectural ornament, might now be classed as of the 15th century rather than the end of the 16th. He said that the Briggs family, formerly traced only to the days of Elizabeth, might be seen to have left their records in the glass of Cartmel Fell chapel, in the Cawmire Hall pew—originally an early 16th-century tomb-screen—and in the endowments of the chapelry, showing that they were of wealth and importance in the neighbourhood at the beginning of the 16th century, and there need be no doubt that they were able to build the tower at a somewhat earlier date.

Sir S. H. Scott exhibited from the Hill Top papers (Art. XVI.) the original sketch for the plan of Cawmire as altered and enlarged by Richard Fleming, with several differences from the design as eventually carried out. For example, the fireplaces of the hall and kitchen were planned back to back; the kitchen was drawn with four windows; to the second floor dormers were given, as if the whole storey were at first intended to be an attic in the roof. The three steps to the front door, mentioned by Mr. Cowper on the authority of Mrs. Carruthers as formerly existing, are shown in this drawing.

The thanks of the Society were offered to Mrs. Carruthers for allowing the large party to see the house and all parts of its interesting interior—a kindness increased by the fact that the visit took place during preparations for a wedding.

At the Yews, near Bowness, the party was entertained to tea by the kind invitation of Anne, Lady Scott and Sir S. H. Scott, Bart., to whom the thanks of the Society were heartily tendered.

Early in the day a delay had been caused by the breaking of a trace to one of the coaches, and the result was felt at the last place of call—Windermere church. Many of the party who had to catch the 6-30 train were obliged to leave before the conclusion of the address by the Rev. Euston J. Nurse, rector, who described the armorial allusions to the ancestors of George Washington, first president of the United States, in the glass of the east window. The rector's description will be found in the new edition of his book on the church, for which see *Publications of the year*. The thanks of the Society were returned to the Rev. E. J. Nurse by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, and the proceedings came to an end at 6-15 p.m.

## AUTUMN MEETING.

The meeting usually held in the autumn was fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, August 19th and 20th, 1919, in order to secure as it was hoped, the attendance of the President, who was spending part of the month in re-studying the Roman inscriptions of Cumberland. But Professor Haverfield had to go home, chiefly—though it was not known at the time—owing to ill health; this was not long before he died.

The arrangements were made by Dr. Barnes, Messrs. J. H. Martindale, E. T. Tyson and Edward Wilson: and (as in June) an evening meeting for business was followed by one day's excursion.

The evening meeting was held at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, at 8-30 p.m., Dr. Barnes, O.B.E., in the chair. The following new members were elected:—Colonel A. Green Thompson, Cockermouth; Mrs. Gerald Spring Rice, Gowbarrow Old Hall; Dr. W. T. Adam, Carlisle; Mr. George Randall, Windermere; Lieutenant D. S. Bailey, R.E., London, and Mrs. Talbot Caddow, Stanwix.

A paper by Mr. Percival Ross on the Roman road between Low Burrow Bridge and Brougham (Art. I.) was read by Mr. R. G. Collingwood. Papers by Mr. T. H. B. Graham on Melmerby (Art. V.) and Ainstable (Art. VI.) were laid on the table. The Giant's Thumb, Penrith, was described (Art. VII.) by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who also read notes on the origin of mountain-names in continuation of a paper in these *Transactions*, N.S., xviii; see the *Addenda* to this volume. Professor Glaister of Glasgow summarized his history of the Glaisters in Scotland and Cumberland (Art. XVII.).

On Wednesday, August 20th, 1919, the weather was brilliant until the last hour of the excursion, when a little rain began to fall as the party returned to Carlisle. Among those who attended, travelling by motor-cars, were:—the Dean of Carlisle and Mrs. Rashdall; the Rev. Bernard Hale, Edenhall; Mrs. Horrocks, Salkeld Hall; Sir S. H. Scott, Windermere; Mrs. Calverley, Eskdale; Dr. Barnes, Carlisle; the Rev. A. M. McFarlane, Cumwhitton; Professor John Glaister, Thornhill; Mr. and Mrs. John Sewell, Carlisle; Miss E. L. Dodd, Carlisle; Dr. Spence, Stanwix; Canon Rawnsley, Grasmere; Mrs. and Miss Hesketh Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. W. G. and Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Mr. J. H. Martindale, Wetheral; Mr. C. W. Ruston Harrison, Stanwix; Dr. W. A. Adam, Carlisle; Colonel Inglis and party, Green Lane, Dalston; Mr. J. Huntrods, Workington;

Mr. J. Marshall, Derwent Isle, Keswick ; Mrs. Jackson, Cocker-mouth ; Miss Macray, Whitefield ; Miss Bates, Fir Bank, Penrith ; Mrs. Cunningham, Keswick Hotel ; the Rev. W. S. Unwin, Troutbeck ; Miss Donald, Stanwix ; Mr. H. Penfold, Brampton ; Mr. J. Procter Watson, Garth Marr ; Mr. A. W. Rumney, Keswick ; the Rev. G. H. M. Duder, Durham ; Dr. Maclaren, Carlisle ; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson, Kendal.

The route taken was by Dalston, Hawksdale, The Oaks and Welton to Bellbridge Old House, described by Mr. J. H. Martin-dale as follows :—

#### BELLBRIDGE.

“ Our Society visited this place in 1883, thirty-six years ago almost to the day ; and the late Chancellor Ferguson, in speaking about the house, said he could tell very little owing to lack of time for preparation. I venture to plead the same, and had it not been for the kindness and assistance of Mrs. Lonsdale I should have had nothing to say.

One of the earliest references to Bellbridge is by Bishop Nicolson on his visitation 22nd June, 1703. It was then owned by a family of the name of Bell. From the arms over the door Chancellor Ferguson thought this family was connected with—or might be the head of—a Northumberland family of the same name (these *Transactions*, o.s. vii., 247).

The date 1688, over the older door in the block of buildings now used as byres, would indicate the house to be of the late 17th century. This is to some extent confirmed by the curious custom of building-in money, etc. in the wall for luck ; because in the old chimney-stack at the west end, when removed in 1904, a silver coin of the reign of William III., dated 1696, was found.

The house proper of the first period has evidently been of L-shape, facing a courtyard. The jambs of the gateway of the court remain, though now finished with 18th-century gate-pier terminals, liable to obscure the ancient work. This gateway has undoubtedly been arched, and once stood in a curtain or enclosing wall, though nothing remains to indicate a tower. The outline of the courtyard may again be traced on the south side, beyond the barn. This is confirmed by the plan of 1775, in the possession of Mrs. Lonsdale.

As regards this earliest block, the windows remain and tell their own date, but the fireplaces and internal divisions seem to have been entirely renewed when the building was converted into byres, etc. The external stair from the courtyard, however, is in its original position, and the doors at the head, on each

side leading to the loft, have the original stone dressings, indicating the level of the first floor. The return of the L block to the south is of the same date, and has windows similar ; the great chimney-stack, as I said, was removed in 1904, twenty years after our last visit, but Mrs. Lonsdale possesses a photograph showing its ancient appearance.

The main portion of the present house is a re-building of the very early 18th century and contains some remains of stone fireplaces of this date. From Captain Morris's will, 1721 (printed in these *Transactions*, o.s. vii., 248) we find the house had at least the following rooms :—ground chamber, kitchen, parlour, dining-room, room over kitchen, room over parlour, brewing-house, brewhouse loft, 'sellar' and stable-loft used as a bedroom. The cellar still exists. The entrance door has the heavy architrave mouldings of the period and a curved pediment, with the armorial shield of Bell in the centre surrounded by a wreath.

I think we may consider the rebuilding to have taken place about 1720 or earlier, because after the death of Captain Morris the arms of the Bells would hardly have been used. In fact, seeing they were used alone, they point to a date before the marriage of the Captain (1718) as he was armigerous and would have impaled his wife's arms with his own.

This house, and Warnell, which we shall see presently, are good specimens of a type common in Cumberland and Westmorland, which were not built as fortresses in the stricter meaning of the term—to withstand a siege by armed force, but simply as a protection from casual freebooters or mosstroopers and wandering robbers. They consisted of a more or less complete dwelling and enclosed courtyard, secured at night. They also indicate from the general similarity of arrangement that, even then, architects did a little copying or 'standardizing,' and the ladies believed in fashion and having the parlour, etc. the same as Mrs. So-and-So.

I don't think there is much in the way of woodwork, but there is an old painting of an otter hunt over the inside of the front door. It is in a very dark position and difficult to see.

The house subsequently belonged to an ancestor of one of our oldest members, Mr. J. Cartmell of Brigham, and I see that his father was a member of the Local Committee who arranged our visit here in 1883."

After seeing the house inside and out and returning thanks for the permission, the party drove to Warnell Hall which Mr. Martindale described as follows :—

## WARNELL HALL.

" This house is a little larger and perhaps more important than the last, though having some similar features and belonging to the same general type.

Warnell is a manor, said by Lysons (*Cumberland*, p. 153) to have been given to Andrew de Harcla by Edward II.,\* and on his attainder to Ralph, Lord Dacre, whose descendant, William, Lord Dacre, exchanged it for Denton Hall in 1507† with John Denton, whose son Thomas 'built the house at Warnell.'‡ In this family it continued for close on 300 years, till it was sold to the Lowthers in 1774.

The original house has been of the courtyard type, but in this case we have the gateway-tower fairly perfect, with external arch complete, but no sign of a portcullis. The upper part of the tower over the gate can be made out as far as the parapet or corbels to the gable, and the room over the archway is still used as a bedroom and has a beautiful three-light window giving a commanding view. I am not sure that the present door to this room is the original entrance.

There is indication of an early tower at the N.E. angle containing the well or vice of a circular stair, all now incorporated in the present house and very much obscured by modern work. The foundations of the enclosing curtain of the courtyard on the vacant sides remain very clearly defined. The Elizabethan house seems to have been of the T-shaped plan and the original windows remain in the back part, but the front has been rebuilt and probably extended in the 17th century.

The arms of the Dentons and, I think, the date 1683 are over the door of this new front. If so, it was the work of Thomas, son of Thomas Denton, Recorder of Carlisle, who married a Crackenthorpe of Newbiggin.§

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\* Whellan, in quoting from Lysons, wrote "Henry II." by an obvious clerical error.

† The date 1507 is given by John Denton (*Accompt*, ed. Ferguson, p. 140) as 23 Hen. VII. The Lysons make it 1496, apparently quoting Thomas Denton.

‡ These *Transactions*, N.S., xvi., pedigree facing p. 40, by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, who found the statement in a copy by Mr. John Atkinson made in 1832 from an original pedigree at Warnell. The copy was sent in 1840 to Mr. William Powers and is now in the possession of Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison.

§ Thomas Denton, writing in 1688, says:—"The capital messuage here is an old castle . . . and now by its being lately repaired and new modelled hath made it a large and convenient habitation (Lysons, *Cumberland*, p. 153). It had formerly one of the large square towers common to many of the Cumberland mansions" (*ibid.*, p. 154).

The Denton arms over the door are similar to those in Sebergham church and at the Nunnery, both of which are supposed to have been parts of altartombs.

The windows on this front are two-light and seem to have a label or string over them ; but it is very difficult to make out the character of the windows and panel containing the arms, owing to the ivy. The door has five semicircular steps of the period. Part of the oak staircase remains, about the same date as the one in Weary Hall, and very similar but not in so good a state of preservation. There are also some good moulded stone fireplaces in this block, spoiled by being painted ; also some woodwork in doors, etc.

The proverbial dungeon here is the foundation of a detached circular structure, possibly a pigeon-house, said to be connected by an underground passage to the foot of the main stair. There are foundations of extensive outbuildings to the south but I am unable to say what they have been."

Mr. Rutherford, the occupier of Warnell, followed, giving local traditions connected with the place ; among which is the story of the Scottish nobleman, taken prisoner at Flodden, who built a tower here as his ransom, and shortly afterwards burnt it down. After seeing through this interesting house and expressing many thanks to Mr. Rutherford for his reception, the visitors drove to Caldbeck, where they took a picnic luncheon, favoured by the sunshine.

At Caldbeck Church they were met by the Rev. W. Hornby, who in describing the fabric paid a tribute to the memory of the late rector, the Rev. W. F. Simpson, for his long-continued interest in its history and his efforts towards a worthy restoration. The church, dedicated to St. Mungo, has undergone great changes. During the Transitional period the chancel was extended to the East ; later on, three western bays were added to the nave. No additions were made in the Decorated period, but fifteenth-century work was discovered during the restoration of the chancel, when several interesting features, including a squint and a three-light clerestory window were revealed. The present wider arch of the chancel was the work of John de Whelpdale, rector, who used the older and narrower chancel-arch as the arch over the present doorway. The steeple, which forms such a landmark, was built by Geoffrey de Wybergh, rector, whose coat of arms is in the wall over the door to the rectory garden. In the time of Rector Lynn, also vicar of Crosthwaite, and father of Mrs. Lynn Linton the novelist, much alteration was effected. The present windows of the nave, large sashes of the common dwelling-house type, are said to have been the brilliant idea of a farmer on his way home from Penrith market, The whole of



the nave, with its ceiling and narrow pews, is certainly out of keeping with modern taste in ecclesiastical art. Mr. Simpson was anxious to see this part of the church brought into line with the fine eastern end, and eventually succeeded in raising the means for a thorough restoration. This is now intended, as soon as labour conditions permit.

After some remarks on St. Mungo or Kentigern by Canon Rawnsley, the visitors examined the old chests and other fittings of the church and proceeded to view St. Mungo's well, in which it is said that the saint baptized his converts. They also inspected a curious old cottage, said to be part of the original hospital founded by Earl Gospatrick of Northumberland, in which is a great kitchen chimney which speaks for its date. The tombstone of John Peel was not unnoticed, and some of the party looked into the 18th-century vicarage with its fine staircase. The thanks of the Society were offered to the rector by Dr. Barnes and carriages were taken for Old Carlisle.

Here Professor Haverfield's paper (Art. XIII.) was read by Mr. R. G. Collingwood. He took the visitors round the site and then led the way to Cunnigarth, where Mr. Walker Williamson kindly pointed out the many fragments of Roman sculpture built into the walls. The thanks of the Society were tendered by Dr. Barnes, and the party drove to Carlisle station where it broke up after an interesting and successful expedition.

#### SPRING MEETING.

The Society met at Tullie House on Thursday, April 15th, 1920, at 2 p.m. Colonel F. Haswell, M.D., a vice-president, in the chair, proposed and it was carried unanimously that the sincere sympathy of the members of the Society, met together for the first time since the regretted loss of their President, be conveyed to Mrs. Haverfield.

The following new members were elected:—Miss Margaret Lawson, Wetheral; Miss A. M. Farrer-ECROYD, Whitbarrow Lodge, Grange-over-Sands; Bradford Public Libraries; Mr. F. W. Wright, Etterby Scaur, Carlisle; Mr. Linnaeus E. Hope, F.L.S., Carlisle Museum; Mr. T. Ismay Barnes, Kendal; Mrs. Yeates, Penrith; Mrs. Bewley, Rosley; the Rev. H. G. Rogers, Newton Arlosh vicarage.

Mr. Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary, made a statement regarding the financial outlook of the Society. In consequence of the rise in cost of production and general expenses, the work could

not be carried on at the former rates, and it would be necessary to raise the subscription. It had been resolved by the Council that at the next Annual General Meeting a proposal should be laid before the Society to fix the subscription of all members subsequently elected at one guinea per annum and the composition fee for life-members at £15 15s. od. These rates would not be required, but would be thankfully accepted, from members already elected, as well as donations towards the General Fund and the various departments of the Society's work.

The following exhibits and papers were then communicated :—  
 "A Spearhead of the Bronze Age, from Whitbarrow," exhibited by Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A. "Preliminary Report on explorations at Ambleside Fort, April, 1920," by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. "A Re-discovered Altar to Latis," given by Canon Rawnsley to the Carlisle Museum and exhibited by Mr. L. E. Hope, F.L.S. (Art. xiv.). "The Travels of Sir Guilbert de Launoy in the North of England, etc., 1430," by Colonel Oliver H. North, D.S.O. "The Eastern Fells; part III," and "Old Salkeld," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, M.A. "Cumberland Ports and Shipping in the reign of Elizabeth," by Mr. P. H. Fox, M.A. "Some Cowpers of Aldingham in the 16th and 17th centuries," by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. "The Diaries of James Jackson of Holme Cultram, 1650-1685," by Mr. Francis Grainger. "Finkle Street," by Messrs. P. H. Fox and W. G. Collingwood. Most of these papers must be held over for our next volume, for which also a full report on the Ambleside explorations is promised. In the meanwhile a short statement is offered :—

#### AMBLESIDE FORT.

I.—*Name of the Site.*—CALAVA OR GALAVA. This may be considered as finally settled by Haverfield in A.J., 1915, who shows that the 10th Iter runs to Ravenglass. The sites omitting the 2 in Cheshire are as follows :—

Mamucium	17 Coccium	20 Bremetonacum	27 Galacum
19 Alone	12 Galava	18 Clanoventa	
Manchester	17 Wigan	20 Ribchester	27 Overboro'
13 Kendal	12 Ambleside	20 Ravenglass	

They are certain on other evidence as far as Ribchester : the other 4 stations come out clear on the assumption that Hardknot is omitted. Why? was it abandoned in the middle of the 2nd century? We want an examination of the pottery. Anyhow Calava may be accepted as the Roman name of Ambleside.

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The O.S. name Dictis is a 300 year old guess on no evidence at all and is quite certainly wrong.

2.—*Excavations this year.*—(a) *Early fort.* A few good pieces of 1st century pottery further confirm our view of its Agricola date: and we are now in a position to give a reconstruction—somewhat conjectural—of the arrangement of buildings. They were all wooden buildings, slate roofed. We have found the granary, containing great quantities of burnt wheat; this is interesting as bearing on the remark of Tacitus about provisioning. The whole fort was burnt on abandonment when Agricola was recalled. *Via praetoria* and barracks located.

(b) *Later fort.* A careful survey of *via praetoria* led to the reconsideration of the E. gate, and we find that instead of being single it is double and extends further S. than we had known. We have found the S. jamb and guard-chamber: beyond this a stair leading to the rampart-walk and then a room, doubtless a guard-room, with a large and interesting deposit of pottery beginning with Hadrian. Barracks also examined: and here 2, and in some cases, 3 floors clearly distinguished. Pottery of early 2nd century under *via praetoria* seems to be a deposit made while the fort was being built.

(c) *Outside fort.* On the patch of slightly raised ground N. of the fort a building has been found containing 2nd century pottery and 2 floors with a silver coin of Julia Augusta, widow of the Emperor Augustus. In Milligan's nursery I have seen walls and a fragment of road possibly leading up Stock Gill to join the High Street road in Troutbeck. This is confirmatory evidence of the existence of such a road, which has never hitherto been proved. I have also found the Ambleside-Wrynose road close to the ford in Little Langdale; this road has never previously, I think, been identified.

3.—*Finances.*—We began with £22 in Research Fund and spent about £10 on the fortnight, mostly in wages: 2 men employed; no foreman; director worked as labourer most of the time, and put up by Mr. G. G. Wordsworth, who thereby saved the Society expense which would almost have doubled the total bill, if indeed rooms could have been found at all. We collected the best part of £2 in small donations from visitors and sale of reports and made £1 by sale of turf. Total expense therefore about £7, leaving nearly £16.

4.—*Treatment of site.*—The E. gate has been rebuilt by me, where destroyed, so as to make the plan clear to visitors. The number of visitors to the site shows the great importance of its being so far as possible self-explanatory.—R.G.C.