

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Country Meeting, 28 July, 1859.

RETURN tickets to Milton, at one fare, were granted by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company.

The members alighted at Greenhead, and were joined by a small party from the Archæological Institute's Congress, held at Carlisle, in advance of the main body of their companions, who fell in with the arrangements at Rosehill, while others never ventured further than Naworth.

Greenhead is on the crown of our island neck. Streams near to it run to the east and west. In the adjacent hamlet, called Glenwhelt, is an inn called the Globe, of superior building, and marked r¹m 1757. It contains the fine stag's horns dug out of a well at Magna. Opposite is a gigantic head, said to have been brought from Thirlwall Castle. It is not *quite* so ugly as the engravings from it, and is more perfect and cheerfully grinning than they lead one to expect.

In reference to the Maiden-way, which runs from the south to Magna, the Rev. Mr. Barnwell remarked that in his country of Wales, and in France, old roads were often connected with females. The tradition about our Maiden-way is that it was made by young girls, and that as one of them was disposing of her apronful of great stones by laying them *in situ*, it rent, and down fell the stones together in a heap, which remains until this day.¹ If 'maiden' is really anything more than 'maden,' an old form of 'made,' anything artificial—and we must remember the frequent Maiden-Castles, Maiden-Bowers, and Maiden-Laws, and our ordinary made-roads—the reader may advantageously consult Mr. Bainbridge's Paper, 4 *Arch. Æt.*, O. S., 51.

At Carvoran, the Roman remains yielded by Magna were examined with interest. Mr. Richard Cail, whose works on the Durham and Auckland line entitle him to be heard, declared that the wedge-shaped stones employed by the Romans in facing were of the worst form that could be adopted, though easily worked. The wall produced was 'lean' behind, and the stones had a natural tendency to fall forward, being wholly dependent on the grouting, which was not superior to that at present used.

¹ Ex. inf. W. C. at Chesterholme.

Here the bastard whin appeared to the day, endways and at fault. Several lengths of circular shafts were lying about, of 12 inches in diameter, and fitted a round base. Both on this base and on square ones the stone also formed a portion of the column; so that the joint was not, as at present, coincident with the upper termination of the base mouldings. Mr. Austin, who, with a mediæval architect's quick perception, noticed this, also pointed out a larger base, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, where the column was circular but the plinth square. The vacant corners were filled up by leaves, correspondent to the tongues or 'toes' in similar positions so familiar to the student of later British architecture—that of the 12th century. On a sphinx-like figure on the garden wall was a collar with a vandyked edge.

In the farm-house, which is marked 101 1745, we saw a terracotta head of eastern character, lately found in ploughing on the east of the station. A denarius of Vespasian, "IMP. XV COS. VIII," had been turned up on the south of it.

The singular angle made by the Vallum north of Magna, leaving a bog to the south, did not escape attention. The Vallum does not ascend the hill which is occupied by the Wall, and is useless as a defence to the north.

Crossing the ditch of the Wall, the material of which is here thrown to the north, the party proceeded on the north side of the works. The mediævalists made a temporary stray to the fortalice of Thirlwall, an Edwardian pile of an oblong shape, wholly faced with Roman stones, with galleried chambers in some of the walls, and bearing joist marks in its whole extent. The stories are marked by sets off. A trefoiled slit and a few shoulderings are almost the only evidences of style.

Between Wall-end and Rosehill the Wall is doubly defended to the north—naturally, by a little ravine; artificially, by the ditch which is cut through the risen ground along the side of the little valley. Something of the same appearance occurs between Rosehill and Amboglanna, where the ravine is watered by the Irthing. The earth from the ditch is thrown to the north.

The passage of the Irthing was accomplished with as much difficulty as when Hutton wrote. The tourists were "sometimes in and sometimes out" like him, and sometimes on a peasant's back.

Dr. Bruce expounded Amboglanna. Some cuttings had recently been made by a committee of Carlisle gentlemen. The objects discovered were exhibited on the spot. There were some good Samian ware, a flooring tile impressed by the foot of a dog, a ridge tile, a buckle, a dagger, a hooked chain for cooking, and some corroded lengths present-

ing metal in their centre almost as thin and flexible as a watch spring. In the farm-yard is a large circular trough with a sort of base rising in its centre.

For some distance west of Amboglanna, the Vallum has another ditch on its north, running up to and terminated by the Wall. If, as Mr. Maclauchlan conjectures, it was made originally for the ditch to the Wall, we have another proof that the Vallum is later than the Wall, or that at least the two works were going on more or less simultaneously. Under ordinary circumstances, it would not be clear why a Vallum was made at all, where the earlier ditch was at a proper distance from the Wall as adopted. Hodgson remarks that a bog is passed, and thinks that the double ditches were to drain the military road running between them; Dr. Bruce, that this defile required additional security to the south.

Leaving these relics of Roman engineering, we passed on to the charming ruins of Lanercost Priory, rich red midst cheerful green. Mr. J. H. Parker remarked, generally, that the date was the early part of the 13th century, except the lower south wall of the nave. This wall is of grey stone, instead of the ruddy material which gives so warm and characteristic a tint to the buildings. The work is transitional Norman, corresponding exactly with the date, 1169, when the church was dedicated by Bernard Bishop of Carlisle. This is the date which must be substituted in the inscription² "Robertus de Vallibus filius Huberti, dominus de Gilsland, fundator prioratus de Lanercost, Anno Domini 1116. Ædargan³ uxor ejus sine prole."⁴ The nave is, and probably was in monastic times, used as a parish church, like the nave of Tynemouth priory, and was excepted from the crown grant to Sir Thomas, the Bastard Dacre. It is probable that in the transitional south wall of this parochial nave we have that of the choir of 1169; otherwise it is difficult to reconcile the existing buildings with the fact that the monks always began to build from the east, and dedicated when the easternmost portion was finished. They could scarcely erect the whole of an extensive church after 1169, and another in fifty or sixty years afterwards. The north wall was broken up for the arches of a north aisle. There are several peculiarities in the triforia and clerestories of the whole structure. They are sometimes united, as in the nave; at others are separate. Both plans appear in the choir where chapels open into it. Where they do not, long lights take the place of the arches and arcades. There are marks of a screen westward of the modern east end of the parish church which may have been lengthened.

² I Hutchinson's Cumberland, 54.

³ Ada, daughter of Wm. Engaine.

⁴ Right. See Hinde's Pipe Rolls, lx.

The north chapel opens into the choir, and into another chapel still further north, which may be considered as an eastern aisle to the transept. Between these two northern chapels is a large altar tomb, with rows of what is loosely called the Tudor flower. On the south side is the following black-letter inscription:—"Here lyes sir Humfrey yere of God M cccc iiij^{xx} v. the xxx daye of May." On the north side is ". e lies Mabell wief of sir Humfrey Dacre, wh. yere of God M D ix the xiiij daye of Nouember." His lady's father was Sir Thomas Parr, Knt. He was summoned as a baron in 1482 and 1483, and from the circumstance that his son was not summoned until 1509, that year of his widow's death has been applied to him. Dugdale is nearly right, giving 1 H. 7.—*Arms on the tomb;—On the south side.* I. Chequy, for Vaux.—II. Quarterly. 1. 3 escallops, for Dacre.⁵ 2. Vaux. 3. Barry, a canton charged with a lion passant, for Multon. 4. Fretty, in each space a fleurdelis, for Morville. Supporters, 2 gryphons.⁶—

⁵ These arms are on the seal of Wm. de Dacre, seigneur de Dacre, 1343.—Howard memorials.

⁶ A gryphon is the device of Robert de Vallibus, the founder of Lanercost priory. (1 Hutch. Cumb. 348. Howard Mem. lxiii.) William Lord Dacre sealed with a gryphon 3 Jan. 4 Eliz. (Ibid.) A gryphon is a supporter on the seal of Lord Dacre in 1531, given below, which presents the quarterings of Dacre, Grimthorp, Greystock, Vaux,



Morville and Ferrers of Wemme. A black gryphon holds one of the banners at Naworth, and a black gryphon's head erased is given in Harl. MS. 4632, (*temp.* Hen. VIII.) as the badge of Vaux. In the time of Elizabeth the Dacres wore two red bulls ducally gorged and chained in gold, as supporters.

III. Dacre.—*On the north side.* I. Dacre.—II. Surrounded by knot-work. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Barry of five,⁷ for Parr. 2 and 3. 3 water-bougets, for Ros.—III. Vaux.—*West end.* Dacre quartering Vaux, Multon, and Morville.

Sir Humfrey's son Thomas, the second Lord Dacre, married Elizabeth the heiress of Greystock, and died in 1525. To him must be attributed another large monument in the south chapel, under a depressed canopy on which the dog-tooth ornament has been copied.

Arms on the south tomb.—North side... A motto in ornamental capitals, FORT EN LOIALTE, above the following coats.—I. Three cushions for Greystock,⁸ impaling Barry, three chaplets, for Grimthorp.⁹—II. Dacre quartering Vaux, Multon, and Morville. Supporters, 2 gryphons.¹⁰—III. A fess chequy between 6 crosses patee fitchee, for Boteler of

⁷ Two bars, with a bordure are the more usual form. The representations indicated by all these arms may be seen in the Baronages, and the Histories of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

⁸ RALPH FITZ WALTER, liv. 1210. Seal, an eagle.—1 Hutch. Cumberland, 348. THOMAS FITZ WILLIAM DE GREYSTOCK, liv. 1244. 3 lozenge-shaped cushions. Seal, *ibid.*

JOHN DE GRAYSTOK, 1297. The same arms. Seal, *ibid.*—1305. Three double cushions, disposed like the pillows under the heads of effigies, diamondwise upon square. Sepulchral slab, Greystock. He gave all his lands to his cousin, Ralph fitz William.

The arms are tinctured as, Red, three ermine cushions with golden tassels. *Sed qu.* The crest is said in the Howard Memorials to be a black gryphon, but I believe this animal to belong to Vaux, whose crest in the same work is said to be a white gryphon.

⁹ RALPH FITZ WILLIAM, Lord of Grimthorp, and, by gift, of Greystock, 1316. Barry, three chaplets. Effigy at Hurworth Church, brought from Neasham Abbey where he was buried in that year.

ROBERT FITZ RALPH, his son, 1301. The same arms, with a label of 5 points. "Sigillum Roberti," marked P in the Howard Memorials.

ELIZABETH, his wife, 1301. Barry, two chaplets, one above the other, impaling three fusils in fess within an engrailed border, for Nevil of Lincolnshire. "Sigillum Elizabethæ," marked Q in the Howard Memorials.

The same, as widow, 1344. Two shields (between which she is standing). Dexter, Barry, 3 chaplets. Sinister, 4 fusils in fess within an engrailed border, for Nevil. Seal, marked T in Howard Memorials.

RALPH, their son, assumed the name of Greystock, and d. 1323.

WILLIAM DE GREYSTOCK, his son, 1344. Barry, 3 chaplets. Crest, a dolphin. Seal, marked S in Howard Memorials.

RALPH BARON OF GREYSTOCK, his son, 1392-7. Barry of 16, silver and blue, 3 red chaplets—Willement's Roll.

RALPH DE GREYSTOCK, his grandson, 1470. Quarterly, 1 and 4. The same arms quartering 3 cushions for Greystock proper. 2 and 3. Boteler of Wemme. Morpeth Corporation Archives. This impression wants the crest. It is given in Seal U of the Howard Memorials as a plume of feathers.

The description of the seals in the Howard Memorials is very inaccurate, and almost unintelligible. The drawings are some check.

¹⁰ Here is one of many reasons for being incredulous as to the black gryphon belonging to the Grimthorp line, which did not fall into Dacre until the next generation.

Wemme, impaling Vaux.—*South side*.—Motto as before.—I. Dacre impaling Vaux.—II. Greystock quartering Grimthorp, Boteler, and Vaux. Supporters, 2 dolphins.¹¹—III. Morville impaling Multon.

All the coats on this tomb are within garters, and the impaled forms do not betoken marriages. The whole are intended as mere quarterings or indications of the various baronies this knight of the garter represented.

Between the coats are statues on pedestals of three sides, carved with badges, viz., I. An escallop. II. A bird.¹² III. A ragged staff.¹³ The total absence of the famous Red Bull of Dacre from the tombs is remarkable. It is first seen in the seal already given of William the next Lord Dacre. Its connection with the Greystocks, who were co-heirs of the barons *Bo/beck*, seems probable; though it must not be denied that the Lords Dacre of the south, who had no Greystock blood, also gave it in Elizabeth's time, it may be from a fancy that it was a true Dacre bearing. We have before us at this moment a charter dated 1394, from Walter Alde and his wife Agnes, formerly widow of William Graystok, touching lands in Corbridge, and it is sufficiently striking that she seals with a great bull.¹⁴

In the south wall of the south chapel, and in the north wall of the north transept are low quatrefoiled tombs. The northern one has a shield, a bend chequy for Vaux of Tryermaine. The quatrefoiled panels of the southern tomb are graced with central escallops, into which the cusps run.

On the northernmost chapel is the plain tomb inscribed:—"Here lyes James Dacre, Esq., who died July the 16th, 1716, in the 30th year of his age, being the last mail heir of the Dacres of Lanercost."

There is a reliquary behind the altar of the ruined choir, and a stone coffin is now laid in the piscina.

Marks of the cloister roof exist against the transitional wall. The

¹¹ See page 149, note, 9.

¹² *Qu.* an eagle. 1436, Johannes baro de Graystok, miles—maximum ciphum argenti cum coopertorio, vocatum le Chartre de Morpath—unum ciphum argenti et deauratum, cum *albâ aquilâ* super cooperturam depositâ. (Test. Dun., 85.) The seal of his ancestor, Ralph fitz Walter, of the old line of Greystock, gives the badge of an eagle.

¹³ Supposed in the family to allude to the hereditary forestership of Englewood. See 2 Nic. and Burn, 383.

¹⁴ DACAR OF NORTH. A red bull statant, armed and ducally gorged in gold. Badges temp. Hen. VIII.—Harl. MS. 4632.

"I tooke then hys [Leonard Dacre's] guyddown, with the Redd Bull, which ys the Lord Dakers badge, which I trust the law of armes will allow me to beare."—Lord Hunsdon.



refectory is on the side parallel to the church, above the usual vaulted cellar. The dormitory was west of the cloister, and is now shown as the refectory, in consequence of a large fire-place inserted by Christopher Dacre of Lanercost, son of Thomas Dacre the grantee. It is marked C.D. 1586. Some glass was removed from the window to the parish church, and records the grant. At the end of the hall a square house (the Prior's?) is said to be that of the Dacres—again meaning the grantees. There are other monastic buildings, in good repair, all of the date of the church, with large dog-tooth ornaments at some intervals from each other.

Leaving Lanercost, the party wandered through park and wood, and by melodious water, to Naworth. Over the gateway were the well known arms of Howard. The magnificent quadrangle was cheerful with country music, and the great hall was entered by a doorway over which Howard and many quarterings impaled Dacre and quarterings. The White Lion of Mowbray, and the Red Bull of Dacre, gorged and chained, were supporters, and facing each other were two crests, the lion and the bull statant, gorged and chained. We know at once that we have the work of Bauld Willie and Bessie with the Braid Apron.

In the noble hall the antiquaries received the ample hospitality of a groaning board. Heraldry here appears in its most imposing form. Enormous coloured beasts rise from the floor and bear aloft their banners. The Grimthorp arms are borne by a white dolphin in utter defiance of naturalists. The noble fish stands on his tail, his fins are rosy, a cresset is his coronet, and a white scallop rests between his fore-paws. The Multon coat is presented by some white and hornless animal, probably a very conventional sheep (*multo*). Dacre of course has the Red Bull, and Greystock¹⁵ rejoices in a black gryphon. In an adjoining room was noticed a pretty new papering, diapered with the cross crosslets of Howard and the scallops of Dacre.

The licence to crenelate Naworth is dated 1337, and the keep which presents the Dacre arms will suit the date, but Mr. Hartshorne thought that some arches in Belted Will's Tower were earlier.

Belted Will's bedroom is fitted up with its blue and yellow plaid, as it was before the fire. Above the mantle-piece are three gartered coats, with the motto *FORT : EN : LOIALTE*. I. Greystock impaling Grimthorp. II. Dacre quartering Vaux, Multon, and Morville. III. Boteler impaling a vaire coat for Ferrers of Wemme. In this bedroom are some curious bosses placed on the walls. The white scallop is placed on a red ground,

¹⁵ This restoration probably depends on a passage in the Howard Memorials, p. lxxii, at the writing of which no banners appear to have existed. We believe the coat to have been Vaux.

and round this is a green circle. Charged with five crimson roses, seeded in gold, it is a chaplet of Grimthorp. On another carving the circle is red, and on it are placed divers badges—the red rose seeded gold for Grimthorp, the ermine cushion with golden tassels for Greystock, the white dolphin for one of these families, the cushion and the rose again, a green trefoil, a greenish white ragged staff, and the trefoil again. Perhaps the trefoil leaves are intended as growing out of the staff.

The oratory is rather too smart. Good old and feeble new work are clashing. We have the white scallop on a red ground and on a black ground. Here a black gryphon, looking to the sinister, holds the white scallop in his hind paw; there he holds both scallop and staff. The ragged staff also is thrown over the shield of Dacre. The window has quarries of the ragged staff coupled with the escallop by a knot.¹⁶

In a coach-house we saw the dado of a tomb which, when found, was supposed to mark the spot where Belted Will lay in Brampton church. The quatrefoils are exceedingly thin and poorly drawn, and lead to grave suspicions of their having been tampered with. The tomb is of Decorated appearance. There are three shields:—1. Dacre. 2. A cross flory, in the dexter chief an escallop. 3. Vaux of Tryermaine.

Our readers are referred to the ordinary works for more detailed accounts of Lanercost and Naworth, and to the Howard Memorials for their owners. We only pretend here to note some particulars which have not been attended to before. They are given as accurately as the drawbacks of an excursion numerously attended would allow.

The party left by Naworth gates, and taking the train there, were wafted home much profited.

Monthly Meeting, 7 Sept. 1859.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*Mr. White* submitted a correspondence with the Rev. Robert Jones, incumbent of Branxton, as to the memorial stone to be erected by Mr. Collingwood on the spot where Mr. Rankin discovered the bones of those who fell at Flodden Field; and the design and inscription were left in the hands of Mr. White.

The Editor reported that the Perpendicular east window of St. Nicholas', Newcastle, was in progress of removal, to be replaced by

¹⁶ Engraved in the Glossary of Heraldry, as "Dacre's Knott," p. 197.

"Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon."—Raleigh.