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ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

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PART I., VOLUME XV.
— — —

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PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

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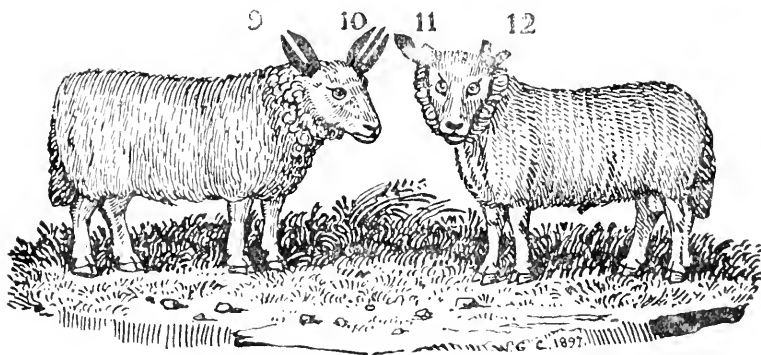
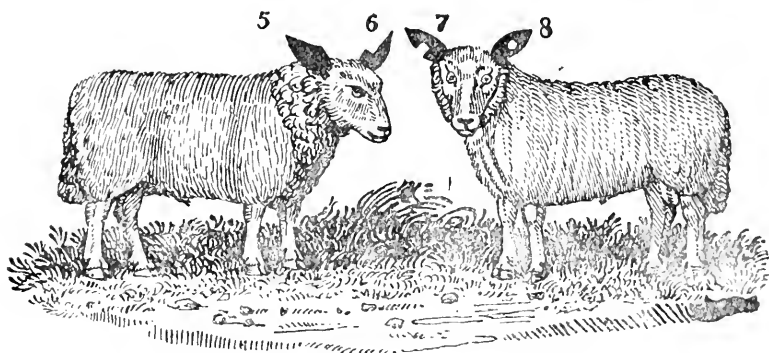
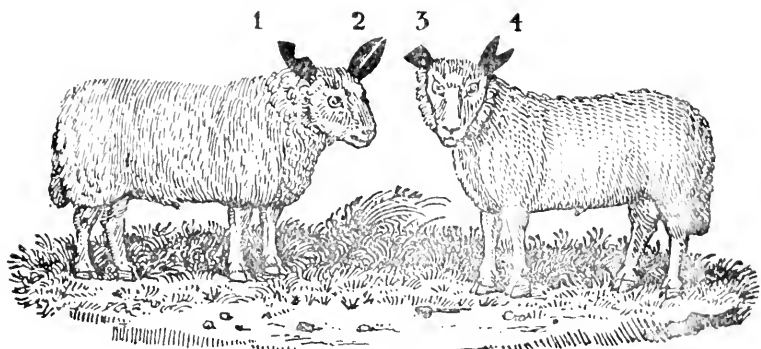
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LUG-MARKS FROM THE 'SHEPHERD'S GUIDE,' 1819.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Fold bitted | 2 Slit | 3 Cropped or stoved | 4 Forked |
| 5 Shearhalved | 6 Halved | 7 Key bitted | 8 Punched |
| 9 Ritted | 10 Twice ritted | 11 Sneck bitted | 12 Stove forked |

ART. I.—*The Mountain Sheep: their origin and marking.*
By the REV. T. ELLWOOD, M.A., Rector of Torver,
Coniston.

Communicated at Shap Wells, July 15, 1897.

IN dealing with the subject of our Mountain Sheep, I have thought it might not be out of place to say a word or two in the outset about their early origin—and first of all—can we, on treating of this matter, derive any information from considering the derivation and meaning of their distinctive name. They are called Herdwicks. Anyone will admit that that name has a northern sound about it. Dividing it into its component parts and taking the first of them, I may remark that though “herd” is now more generally applied to cattle, yet in its earlier northern meaning it is more exclusively applied to sheep. Amongst the fragments that are left of the Bible of Ulphilas, the 10th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John has been preserved intact. In that chapter we have flock as “*herd.*” Ik im *hardeis* gods—I am the good Shepherd.

Dickinson, in his Cumberland Glossary, gives the following explanation under the heading of the Herdwick or Mountain Sheep of that county:—“These are reported to have originated from about 40 which swam ashore from a wrecked Norwegian vessel. They were taken possession of by the Lord of the Manor, and in their increase being found hardy and suitable for the mountains, were let out in *herds* or flocks with the farms.” Herd is put in Italics in the Glossary, implying that hence is the derivation of the name. It is to be regretted that Dickinson, conversant, as he must have been, intimately with the whole sea board of West Cumberland, did not give us some more definite note of time and place than is to be
found

found in this once-upon-a-time description. When and where did they swim ashore? Was the vessel a derelict and were the sheep the sole survivors of the wreck? If any of the human freight of that shipwreck had been preserved, it seems to be very likely they would have claimed the sheep, and prevented the Lord of the Manor from appropriating them to his land.

I think, however, that the story from which Dickinson here quotes, must be relegated to very much earlier times than those which he seems to imply.

The whole of the surroundings of the Herdwicks—the distinctive names in noting and describing them are Norse names almost without exception, and mark that they have come down from a very early and nomadic time. Twinter and trinter, applied to two-year-old and three-year-old sheep, and meaning two winters and three winters respectively, are the very words that the Iclander at present applies to the sheep of the same age.

Gimmer or gymmer lamb means the very same thing in this country and in Norway, and the outrakes on sheep drives which are to be found in almost every valley amongst our Lakeland mountains, have their counterpart in Scandinavia, and are from a well-known Norse verb, signifying *to drive*, while rake, formerly a very common name for a sheep dog, is as derived from that verb, literally "The Driver." Words like these are just as generally found as the sheep themselves.

I think, therefore, that there must have been a far more general and systematic importation of sheep to our northern mountains, than the 40 sheep that were "Kessen up sometyme lang sen."

In the well-preserved and authenticated records of the Norse migrations in the 9th and 10th centuries, we find that whole families and tribes set sail from Norway and carried their flocks and all their other requirements for settling with them. These Norwegians must have
settled

settled and left what cattle and sheep there are in Iceland, for there was no trace of domestic life or settlement before that time, except of three or four Irish Anchorites who carried little else then with them than their crosses, their service-books, and their missals, and died as they had lived, in the secluded service of God.

The Norse, however, made there and made elsewhere, what may be called national, or at any rate, tribal settlements, and they so settled, not that country alone, but the coasts and islands the whole way from there to the bay of Dublin, at which coast was landed a Norse chief, Olave the White, in the 9th century. The Faroe Islands are literally the sheep islands, so called doubtless from the sheep imported at this same Norse migration, and most of the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides bear names that evidence that they were originally peopled and settled by the same Norwegian race. There is evidence enough that the same stream of colonization went on along almost the whole of the sea coast's islands, in the line which I have indicated. That line included our Cumberland and North Lancashire sea board, and my own inference would be that those sheep came with those early settlers who have left behind them so many of the vocables, so much of the folk-speech, and so many of the customs of the Norse.

There is certainly evidence to anyone who has examined them closely, a resemblance in many points between our own sheep marking in these dales of Lakeland, and the sheep marking that is recorded of the early agricultural and home life of the Norse. The Norse Thing, though it was the law enacting and the law enforcing assembly of the nation in many things, seems to have differed very little in its doings from the enactments that you might expect at an assembly of shepherds in the Fells Dales, if invested with equal local powers.

The Thing defined boundaries; settled fell rights and
pasturage

pasturage disputings; and took note of the marks and laws which regulated the ownership of sheep and cattle.

One law passed at such a Thing in early days is much to the point in proving this; and that is the law which was an enactment of the highest legal court, and was to the effect, that, any sheep-owner who cut off the ears of his sheep, should be subject to what was known as the lesser outlawry; the greater outlawry or entire banishment being reserved for manslaughter.

The object of this is obvious enough, for if the sheep's ears were cut off, there could be no means of noting its identity or distinction, except in the smit, which was much more easily disposed of.

This mark in the ear was called in Norse law, the *Lög i.e.*, the lawful mark or brand. The same hereditary mark was peculiar to, and used by each family for their sheep, and passed down from father to son.

Cutting off a sheep's ears, therefore, removed all chance of recognition, and at once suggested something that was unlawful. I heard of a case like this last week, though it had probably occurred in our own portion of the Lake District some years since. One farmer was enquiring of another if he had seen some stray sheep: "yes, he had seen some." "What sort of ears had they?" replied his interlocutor, "aw diddent see at they had any ears at aw," was the reply. Their ears had evidently been improved out of existence, like the tails of the Manx cats.

The farmer thought he was on the right track for his lost sheep, as the ears would not have been altogether cut off unless something unlawful had occurred before.*

And this cutting off a great part of the ear, so as to

* Instances are occurring in the Lake District almost every day of the practical value of ear-marks, as the following extract will show. "Curiously enough what Mr. Ellwood said about the laws against cropping the ears of fell-sheep was illustrated by an action at the Penrith County Court, yesterday."—Extract from comment upon this paper in *Carlisle Patriot*, of July 23rd, 1897.

obliterate former marks, accounts for a curious custom in marking as noted in the shepherds' book, to which I shall now more immediately refer. The technical or dialect word used for it is *cropping*, and no stock-owner was allowed to crop a sheep in both ears unless he resided upon a hall farm. These hall farms originally belonged, as they still belong in many cases, to the Lord of the Manor, and interested as he was in the commons and in the general rights of the sheep-owners, it was thought a privilege could be conceded to him which could not safely be conceded to others, the privilege of using a mark which took off a great part of both ears, and so of obliterating any former mark that might have been made.

The literature that records all these brands, and also the smit mark, is very interesting.† It is contained in a publication called "The Shepherds' Guide," brought out at irregular intervals, extending over several years, and carried back in the book I have here, a long way towards the beginning of this century, and taking in, in a great measure, the fell district of Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Lancashire—a district, which, in dealing with dialect, place names, and local philology, the student is quite within his province in treating of from one and the same point of view.

There are two methods of distinction—one the ear mark and the other the smit. The smit is generally the initials of the owner marked in red upon the sheep's side, accompanied by a pop or other mark.

One smit is called the sword smit, from having the form of a sword marked across the side of the sheep. The staple smit is a mark in the form of a rectangular door staple; while in the case of one Westmorland fell

† For accounts of the books called *Shepherds' Guides* see *Past and Present among the Northern Fells*, by Miss Powley, in these Transactions, vol. II, pp. 171-186, and pp. 354-374.

farm, called Raven Cragg, there is a curious correspondence between the place name and the smit, which, for the farm, is the figure of a raven, marked upon the sheep's side. The smit for another farm is the form of a crow foot, spread out.

The Norse, as they had a particular enactment for distinguishing their sheep, so they had a peculiar word for some of these distinctions. Thus—Al-styfingr, which is the word for illegally cutting off the ear, means, literally, "to crop close," and "crop" is the word for the similar process in Lakeland; though the shape of the brand given seems in many instances to correspond in the Lakeland ear-marks and the Norse, yet the words describing them are different. I do not know, however, whether in this important word, Al-styfingr, we do not find the root-word, or at any rate a word cognate to the word "stow," which is used in "The Shepherds' Guide" as an equivalent of "crop." The word "stow" was, I think, in this sense known on both sides of the border, and Sir Walter Scott makes one of his characters say "I'll *stow* him his lugs for him." Our sheep-marking dialect has preserved this word, though it may be in a great measure obsolete anywhere else.

In the dialect form, the following are some of the names of the most common ear-marks, of which we also give a plate:—

<i>Bitted.</i>	With a triangular piece cut out of the ear.
<i>Clicked.</i>	With a piece cut from the ear in a straight line.
<i>Cropped.</i>	A portion of the top of the ear cut off. (Cropping in both ears is conceded only to Hall Farms, or such as belong to the Lord of the Manor.)
<i>Forked.</i>	With a triangular piece cut out of the top of the ear.
<i>Fold Bitted.</i>	When the ear is folded and cut leaving a triangular space.
<i>Fold Bit.</i>	The ear-mark so formed.
<i>Halved.</i>	With half the ear cut off.
<i>Key Bitted.</i>	With rectangular piece cut out from the ear.
<i>Punched.</i>	With a circular hole in the ear.

Ritted.

- Ritted.* With a rectangular piece cut out the whole length of the ear, dividing the ear into two parts. Some sheep are twice ritted, in which case the ear is for its whole length divided into three parts.
- Shear Bitted.* Sheared or cut to a point at the end of the ear.
- Sneck Bitted.* The ear is cut in resemblance of the *sneck* or latch of a gate.
- Stow Forked.* The top of the ear cut off, and a triangular piece cut from the top of the remainder.

In one instance, the farm at Sella, the shape of a C, the initial letter of the owner's surname, is cut out of the sheep's ear; and in another case the distinction mark is branded upon the sheep's horns; if it has horns, if not, upon its forehead. One very remarkable case, also, a case of "*Nota a non notando*" is that of a farm in which the sheep's ears are not either cut or marked in anyway; this is sufficiently distinctive, for it is the unique instance in which an estate has no brand for the ears at all.

All these forms of distinction, which I have quoted from the old shepherds' guides, to be found in Lakeland, are also mostly to be found with distinctive names in the Norse system of laws for ear-marking, as given in the old Norse Grágás. Only according to the Norse code of laws, this method of marking is to be applied, not to sheep alone, but also to goats, cattle and swine, and all other *fê*. Fowls were, of course, excepted; they could not be branded upon the ears, for obvious reasons, and were accordingly branded upon the feet.

What is known in Lakeland as key biting, that is, cutting a rectangular portion from the ear, seems to have been the distinction most common amongst the Norsemen acquiring a distinction, as it was placed upon the right or left ear, or above or below them; yet the other Lakeland methods and their names are to be found amongst those mentioned in the old records of the Norse.

I intended, in this paper, to deal also with a very
curious

curious system of numerals, known as the sheep scoring numerals of Lakeland; also as the Anglo-Cymric score. I read two papers on the subject before this society about 21 years ago, at Furness Abbey and at Whitehaven. Since then, quite a literature of numerals has been added to the subject. I have, myself, about 70 different examples of this very curious score; including one from our late diocesan, Dr. Harvey Goodwin, who took a helpful interest in the matter. The subject seems so large and varied, that I am compelled, unwillingly, to postpone it to a future and separate paper, in which I hope the whole subject may be dealt with with the care that it well deserves.

ART. II.—*Mural and other Painted Decorations in the Diocese of Carlisle.*

By the REV. CANON BOWER, M.A.

Communicated at Shap Wells, July 15, 1897.

SOME time ago, the President of this Society showed me a book compiled for the use of Schools of Art in the United Kingdom, entitled, "A list of buildings in Great Britain and Ireland, having mural and other painted decorations of dates prior to the latter part of the 16th century, with historical introduction and alphabetical index of subjects, by C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A.," and asked me to examine the list of buildings in this Diocese, and to correct it from my own notes and observations.

This I have attempted to do. Mr. Keyser's book first contains a topographical classification in counties. A few names, marked with asterisks, have been added to his list, which, as far as we are concerned, now is as follows :—

CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle—The Cathedral.

„ The Deanery.

*Crosscanonby.

Crosthwaite.

*Dalston Hall.

*Gosforth.

Greystoke.

Holme Cultram.

*Isel.

Lanercost Priory.

Millom.

Naworth Castle.

*Newton Reigny.

St. Bees.

St. Bees.
 Stapleton.
 Thursby.
 *Torpenhow.
 *Wasdale Head.
 *Wetheral.
 Yanwath.

WESTMORLAND.

Bowness-on-Windermere.
 *Grasmere.
 *Kentmere.
 Kirkby Lonsdale.
 Levens Hall.
 *Morland.
 *Ormside.

LANCASHIRE. (Furness or North Lonsdale.)

Cartmel.
 Cartmel Fell.
 Furness Abbey.
 *Hawkshead.

Following Mr. Keyser's plan, I have endeavoured to give a short description of the mural and other painted decorations in the Diocese, of dates mostly prior to the latter part of the 16th century, with the authorities in each case.

BOWNESS CHURCH.

Otherwise St. Martin's, Windermere.

Scriptural texts with comments upon them, explanatory of certain doctrines of the reformers—time of Edward VI or Elizabeth. *Gent. Mag.* 1849, XXXII. New series 586. *Proc. S.A.*, 2nd series, vol. IV, p. 421. *Transactions, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society*, vol. IV, p. 44.

The

The inscriptions were discovered in 1864 concealed under several coats of whitewash. There is a book in the British Museum by one Robert Openshaw, Rector of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, published in London, A.D. 1590, in which very similar questions and answers appear. For an account of this book see *The Proc. S.A. and Transactions, C. and W. A. and A. Society*, just cited:

On the north side are these :

1. Howe many sacraments are their? Two: baptisme and the supper of the Lord.
2. In baptisme whiche ys ye signe yt may be seene? Water onelie.
3. Whiche is the grace yt cannot be seene? The washinge awaie of synnes by the bloode of Christe.
4. In the Lordes supper which is ye signe yt may be sene? Breade and wyne.
5. Which is ye grace yt cannot be sene? The bodie and bloode of Christ.

On the south side :

- 1 To the strentheing of your faithe, howe many thinges learne you in baptisme? Two: first as water washeth away the filthines of ye fleshe: so ye bloode of Christ washeth awaie synne from my soull. Secondlye, I am taught to rise againe to newnes of life.
- 2 For the strenthyng of your faith, howe many thinges learne you in ye Lordes supper? Two: as by ye hand and mouthe, my bodie receiuth breade and wine: so by faithe, my soule dothe feade of ye bodie and blood of Christ; secondlye, all ye benefittes of Christ passion and his righteousnes, are as surelye sealed upp to be mine as though I my selfe had wrought them.
3. Is the breade and wine turned into ye boddie and bloode of Christ? No. For if you turne or take away ye signe that may be sene, it is no sacrament.
4. In goinge to ye table of the Lord, what ought a man to consider or doe pryncipalie? To examyne him selfe.

Inscription upon the third pillar in the nave. This inscription was placed over the old pulpit. The text is taken from Coverdale's Bible, which was printed in the reign of Henry 8th, A.D. 1535.

Preach the word,
 be instant in season,
 out of season, improoue,
 rebuke, exhort in all long
 suffering and doctrine.

II. Tim. v. II.
 Chap. 4.

The following Latin verses are upon the inside of one of the arches. They commemorate the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605, though they were not put up by Christopher Philipson till the year 1629.

Hic est ille dies [renov
 te] celebrior anno
 Quem facit et proprio
 signat amore Deus
 Euge boni! stygiis quae
 conjurata tenebris
 Nunc mala divina
 fabula facta manu
 Anglia mole suae mox
 conspicienda ruinae
 Psallat, ut ætherea
 libera mansit ope
 Exultat Anglia
 Faucibus eripior Tauris
 Quasi Carcere mortis
 Gloria in Excelsis
 hinc mea tecta salus
 Christoferus Philipson
 Junior Generosus
 1629.

[sic.]

The line *Faucibus eripior Tauris* is a restoration by some-
 one, who overlooked the pun, for, *Faucibus eripior Fauxis*,
 but

but the original reading is preserved in a MS. copy taken previously by the Rev. John Fleming, M.A., Rector of Bootle, in Cumberland, and Prebendary of Llandaff. *Proc. S.A. ut ante.*

The following epitaph is on a mural tablet on the south wall :

The Authors Epitaph upon
Him Selve : made in the
Tyme of his sickness.
A Man I was, wormes meate I am
To Earth return'd from whence I came :
Many removes on earth I had
In earth at length my bed is made :
A bed which Christ did not disdain ;
Altho' it could not Him retaine.
His deadlie foes might plainlie see ;
Over sinn, and death, His victorie.
Here must I rest, till Christ shall let me see
His promised Jerusalem and her foelicitie.
Veni Domine Jesu, Veni Cito.

Robert Philipson Gent : xiiii^{to} Octobris An^o salutis 1631 ;
Anno aetatis, suae 63^{ti}

On the 5th pillar :

If thou bringe thy gift to the altar and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee

Leave there thy gift before the altar and goe thy way, bee reconciled to thy brother and offer thy gift.

5th Pillar, south side :

The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not communion ye bloode of Christ. The breade which we breake, is it not ye communion of ye bodie of Christ.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

At the back of the stalls in the north aisle are the following legends, that of St. Anthony in the first bay : our Saviour

Saviour and the twelve Apostles in the second, and St. Cuthbert in the third. The legend of St. Augustine is in the third bay of the back of the stalls in the south aisle. See Canon Harcourt's "*Legends of St. Augustine*," etc., illustrations, Carlisle, 1868. Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, sub. voce Carlisle; illustrations. Whellan, *History and Topography of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 104. Jefferson's *History and Antiquities of Carlisle*, 1838, pp. 173—177. Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, Vol. I. part I. p. 3 introduction, cxxvi. *Scott's Antiquarian Gleanings*, pls. xxx. and xxxi. These have all been hurt of late by the heat of the stoves used to warm the cathedral, and should be covered by glass. The initials P.T.G. (Prior Thomas Gondibour) in one of the panels of the legend of St. Augustine shew that the date of these curious paintings is late fifteenth century.

Mr. Purday, who was clerk of the works when the cathedral was restored in 1854-5 says "the choir pillars were painted white, and diapered with red roses nearly a foot in diameter, with a gold monogram, I.H.C. or J.M. (Jesus Maria?) This was late fifteenth century work, perhaps in the time of Prior Gondibour. On the lower piers were subjects of legendary history." *Archæological Journal* vol. xvi p. 374. In fact Mr. Purday says all the stone and wood in the cathedral was coloured. The colouring of the ceiling is modern, but follows the old colouring, which was principally red and green on a white ground.

CARLISLE—THE DEANERY.

Ceiling of principal chamber panelled and painted. Date 1507. *Archæological Journal*, xvi. 372.

On the sides of the cross-beams are several quaint couplets. Among the painted ornaments are roses, birds (popinjays) the escallop shell, the ragged staff, escutcheons of arms, etc. By the following inscription the date of the work

work must be about 1507, when Simon Senhouse was Prior; he was living in 1519.

Symon Senus Prior sette yis rooffe and scalope
 here,
 To the intent wythin thys placs they shall have
 prayers every daye in the yere.
 Lofe God and thy prynce and you nedis not
 dreid thy enimys.

CARTMEL—THE PRIORY CHURCH.

Shields on the Harington monument, colour apparent in 1818. *J. Stockdale, Annales Caermoelesenses* p. 142. Canopy of Harington Monument; painted boards, the emblems of SS. Mark and Luke, etc., 14th century.

CARTMEL FELL ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL.

North side of nave. Comer Hall pew;—each of the five panels has at one time been elaborately painted and contained the figure of a saint with nimbus round the head. *C. and W. A. and A.'s Transactions*, Vol. II, page 396. Remains of colour on a wooden figure of our Saviour, part of the rood and also on a panel of the rood screen. *C. and W. A. and A.'s Transactions*, Vol. II, p. 396. *Proc. S.A. 2nd series*, vd. xi, p. 126.

CROSTHWAITE.

North aisle: three concentric circles with parts of inscription, circ. 1550, concealed by a modern tablet (Not at all visible now.) This was a painting on an inner coat of plaster, of a circular form, and about eighteen inches in diameter. "It was composed of a series of rings or coloured concentric circles, each about an inch broad. The outer one was black, the second red, and the third yellow. The centre was white, and in letters of the old character, on different lines, were legible the words "and"
 "my"

“my” “thy” with the numerals 191.” This was probably one of the texts of scripture, which, in the times of Edward VI, were ordered to be painted on the walls of churches. Slight remains of similar paintings were found on the plaster of some of the arches in the church.

East end of south aisle : remains of colour on effigies of Sir John de Derwentwater and his Lady. Time of Henry IV. *Gent. Mag.* 1849 xxxi. new series, 2514 374. *Hist. of the church of Crosthwaite*, J. B. Nicholls, 1853, pp. 35, 62.

CROSSCANONBY.

At the restoration of the church in 1879, the plaster was carefully taken off. On the under coat letters were found, sufficient to show that at one time the whole of the interior walls had been covered with texts, etc. The most complete and elaborate painting was that of the Apostles' Creed on the south side over the entrance door. It was 8 feet 6 inches long by 3 feet high, surrounded by a zigzag and riband border, painted in red, chocolate, brown and black. Several texts seem to have been the work of a later artist. One especially over the pulpit must have been. It is from Isaiah c. 58 v. 1.

Aloud Spare not.....
like a trumpet and sh.....
transgression and the.....
their sins I say.....

Anno 1713.

Probably the creed was one of the paintings mentioned by Bishop Nicolson in his visitation notes made in 1703. The Bishop writes of the walls “They had been whitened, and had sentences of Scripture written on 'em, no longer since than 1650. But, *periere ruina.*” *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle*, by Bishop Nicolson. *Personal knowledge.*

DALSTON

DALSTON HALL.

In the vaulted chamber under the fortified tower now used as a dairy—commandments at one end and a star in the centre of the ceiling. *Transactions, C. and W. A. and A. Society, vol. II, pp. 166, 170.*

FURNESS ABBEY.

South side of presbytery: remains of gilding on the sedilia, piscina, etc., and on numerous fragments dug up in the choir and elsewhere. *Tweddell: Furness Past and Present, II, 120, 129. Beck, Annales Furnesienses, 381.* Clustered column of transept. Masonry pattern 12th century.

GOSFORTH CHURCH.

Traces of texts and decoration found at restoration in 1896.

GRASMERE.

The Rev. H. M. Fletcher, late rector, writes as follows:

July 11th, 1893.

The floriation on the walls of St. Oswald seems to have been done in 1687, and covered up with whitewash about 50 years later. It is not very good. A man undertook in 1687 to "flourish" the walls and paint 30 texts of scripture for £9 10s. His lettering is "black letter" and good. The flourishing indifferent. When the next generation obliterated his work, there were substituted the black and gold tablets with texts of which Wordsworth makes poetical mention transferring to them some "cherubs" which really adorn the scutcheons of some of the Le Fleming family. So many changes have been made in the church since the 17th century, that I fear little can be recovered, and I doubt if any of that little is worth preserving."

GREYSTOKE CHURCH.

Choir screen. *C. and W. A. and A. Soc.'s Transactions, I. 325.* Traces of colour and gilt are found on the remains of a marble altar tomb and on the two effigies of knights.

HAWKSHEAD.

HAWKSHEAD.

The walls of the church are covered with texts, some on scrolls, some in oval or round panels. Many are old, the rest copies of the originals. The panels have ornamental borders under cherubims, etc. Over the arches of the nave there is an ancient dog tooth riband pattern ornamentation.

HOLME CULTRAM—ABBEEY CHURCH.

Transept walls, traces of colour. C. and W. A. and A. Soc.'s *Transactions* I. 272. Nothing to be seen now.

ISEL.

Creed and text on south wall. The Rev. H. M. Sharpe, the vicar, writes thus :

When the plaster was scraped off the walls in 1878 at the restoration of the church, we found several paintings on the walls, but it was hardly possible to make them out. Only two were sufficiently perfect to be preserved. They are both on the south wall of the nave. One is the Apostles' creed in a border formed of roses. The other is a text, close to the south door in a border of lotus flowers.

Both of these are visible now.

KIRKEY LONSDALE.

A stone painted with a cable pattern, dug up in the chancel. C. and W. A. and A. S. *Transactions*, I. 191.

LANERCOST PRIORY.

The banqueting hall : various cinquecento patterns, an armed figure, etc. C. and W. A. and A. S. *Transactions*, I. 131. *Ferguson: A short History and Architectural account of Lanercost*, p. 42. Portions of painting on the walls and lintel of window in Dacre Hall remain. Also a dragon's head and wing in red colour. Not mentioned in the *Transactions*.

LEVENS HALL.

Shields of arms in plaster with tinctures properly blazoned. Time of Queen Elizabeth.

MILLOM CHURCH.

South aisle. Traces of colour and gilt on altar tomb of knight and lady. 15th century. *Jefferson, History Hist. and Antiquities of Cumberland*, II. 168.

MORLAND.

At the restoration in 1896, traces of colour were discovered on all the walls. Over every arch was a riband pattern and diaper something like a large beetle on most of the walls. Over the porch door evidently the wings of an angel. The colours employed were red, yellow, chocolate and black. Texts everywhere. Unfortunately none could be preserved. Major Markham had copies made or tracings taken of most of the paintings.

NAWORTH CASTLE.

Wainscotting of the oratory adjoining the library; powdering of escallop shells and cross crosslets.

Ceiling of chapel: portrait pictures of prophets, patriarchs, etc. forming a stem of Jesse.

Ceiling of great hall: heads of kings of England from the Saxon times to the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, said to have been brought from Kirkoswald Castle. *Lyson's Magna Britannia, Cumberland*, p. cciv. *Sharpe's London Mag. Nov. 22nd, 1845*, p. 51. *Whellan, Hist. and Topog. of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 663. The chapel and great hall were both destroyed in the destructive fire of 1841.

NEWTON REIGNY CHURCH.

Traces of colour found in 1891, "Exodus" and part of the robe of a priest. Seemed to have been deliberately destroyed and then plastered over.

ORMSIDE CHURCH.

Various letters of texts found at the restoration.

ST. BEES CHURCH.

North transept : some remains of colouring have been discovered. *Whellan*, page 428.

STAPLETON CHURCH.

Fragments of paintings, where the whitewash has been peeled off, figures of David, Samson, Amos and Baruch were in the old church. The present edifice was built in 1819.

THURSBY CHURCH.

Fragment of Sculpture of white marble, representing the flagellation of Christ, found under the flagstones of the old church, richly coloured with vermilion on a gold ground. *British Arch. Assoc. Journal*, IV. 186.

Now lost.

TORPENHOW.

Unique classical ceiling, painted with cupids and flowers. *Transactions, C. and W. A. and A. Society*, vol. III. pp. 40, 41. *Dioc. History, Carlisle, R. S. Ferguson*, 1889, p. 222.

WASDALE HEAD.

The vicar wrote in 1892 :

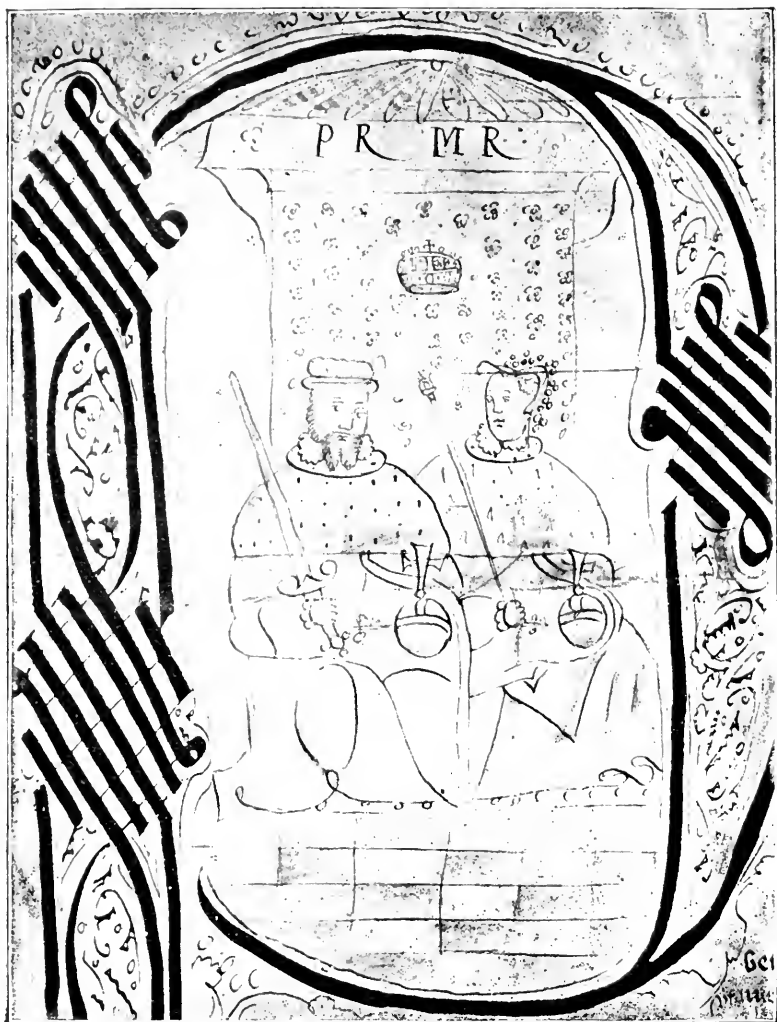
The mural paintings are rude and primitive, the date very uncertain. There are no letters perfect, no word perfect. As soon as the light shone upon them they vanished like a cloud. The " storied urn " alone is perfect.

WETHERAL CHURCH.

Traces of vermilion and gold are on the effigies of Sir Richard Salkeld and lady.

YANWATH HALL.

Walls of ladies' chambers, several figures, portions of a large subject. *Transactions, C. and W. A. and A. S.* vol. I. p. 58. *R. S. Ferguson, A Handbook to the Principal Places in the Vicinity of Carlisle*, page 120.



PHILIP AND MARY.

Initial Letter.

ART. III.—*Queen Mary's Benevolence to the See of Carlisle.*

By the REV. JAMES WILSON, M.A.

Communicated at Shap Wells, July 15th, 1897.

ON a former occasion,* in calling attention to the gracious dealings of Queen Mary with the church in the diocese of Carlisle, I mentioned a document which had been in existence in 1881 when Dr. Brigstocke Sheppard reported on the diocesan muniments for the Historical Manuscripts Commission. At the time of writing, the warrant, giving expression to the Queen's wishes, could not be found, though it was known at the Registry that its safety was certain. It has since turned up and, by permission of the Bishop of Carlisle, a transcript is laid before this Society.

The Queen's intentions to restore to the church what had been confiscated by the legislation of the late reigns, that is, from the 20th year of Henry VIII, are matters of general history. When she could not prevail on her subjects to relinquish the spoils of the religious houses, she determined to set them an example by making a full restitution of all the church property vested in the Crown. At the opening of Parliament, she summoned before her certain of her council to whom she made known her wishes. From Foxe,† who has preserved the substance of her address to the council, we learn the cause of her resolution which she stated to be

My conscience and the resolution of my mind concerning the lands and possessions, as well of monasteries, as of other churches whatsoever, being now presently in my possession.

* *Transactions*, vol. xiii, pp. 384-5.

† *Acts and Monuments*, vol. vii, p. 34, Church Historians of England, Reformation series. The same reason is stated in the deed printed below, so that for once Foxe is right.

Then

Then with the masterly firmness of Tudor resolve she continues :

For the which cause my conscience doth not suffer me to detain them : and therefore I here expressly refuse either to claim or retain the said lands for mine : but with all my heart, freely and willingly, without all paction or condition, here and before God, I do surrender and relinquish the said lands and possessions or inheritances whatsoever, and do renounce the same with this mind and purpose, that order and disposition thereof may be taken, as shall seem best liking to our most holy lord the pope or else his legate the lord cardinal, to the honour of God and wealth of this our realm.

Parliament was prevailed upon to pass an Act for this purpose as far as the Crown was concerned. It is the Act * 2 and 3 Philip and Mary cap. 4 and may be read in the Statutes of the Kingdom. As the outcome † of this statute the Royal warrant in question was addressed to Bishop Oglethorpe of Carlisle, and a copy entered on the Patent Rolls (5 and 6 Philip and Mary).

This document is one of the most precious possessions of the See of Carlisle. ‡ By it, under the direction of Pole, all rectories, impropriations, tithes, glebe lands, and other ecclesiastical possessions which had become perquisites of the crown, since the twentieth year of Henry VIII, were to be employed in the augmentation of small livings, the maintenance of preachers, and the provision of exhibitions at the universities for poor scholars. But it is better to let the document tell its own story. The Cardinal lost little time in carrying out the intention of the statute and relieving the conscience of his Royal Mistress. But both

* This Act was repealed by 1 Elizabeth cap. 4 as the Queen had other intentions somewhat different to those of her deceased sister.

† *Hilkins*, vol. iv pp. 153, 175, 177.

‡ The copy of the Patent Roll, bearing date 7 March 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, has been lost at the diocesan Registry of Carlisle. By it the Queen conferred on the Bishop the right of advowson and collation to the four prebendal stalls in Carlisle Cathedral—a right which he exercises to this day. It is of interest to note that the Bishop is indebted to Queen Mary for this privilege.

the Queen and Pole were dead and the Act repealed not many months after the arrival of the warrant at the Registry of Carlisle.

PHILIPPUS ET MARIA DEI gracia Rex et Regina Anglie Hispaniarum francie utriusque Sicilie Jerusalem et Hibeinie fidei defensores Archiduces Austrie Duces Burgundie Mediolani et Brabantie Comites Haspurgi flandrie et Tirolis OMNIBUS ad quos presentes litere peruenerint salutem. CUM in parlamento inchoato et tento apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Octobris annis regnorum nostrorum secundo et tercio inter alia inactitatum existat quod diuerse et nonnulli Rectorie et beneficia impropria terre glebales decime oblacones pensiones porciones proficua et emolumenta ecclesiastica et spiritualia que a vicesimo anno regni nuper Regis Henrici octavi patris nostrum prefate Regine ad manus et possessionem eiusdem nuper Regis et similiter a morte ipsius nuper Regis ad manus Edwardi sexti fratris nostrum prefate Regine Et postea ad manus et possessionem nostras ut in iure nostrum dicte Regine de statu hereditario deuenerunt disponerentur ordinarentur applicarentur et committerentur per Reuerendissimum in Christo patrem Reginaldum Polum Cardinalem ac adtunc de latere legatum Sanctissimi Domini Nostri Pape et sedis apostolice et nunc Cantuariensem Archiepiscopum ac Primatem et metropolitanum Anglie ac in augmentaconem et incrementum victuum Incumbencium predictorum vel aliorum Curarum et beneficiorum indigentium vel aliter in predictorum sustentaconem aut Scholarium Exhibiconem infra regnum nostrum Anglie et Domina eiusdem prout eiusdem Domini Cardinalis sapientie diuinitus imbuta et discreconi sue commodissimum videretur maxime oportunum prout per eundem actum plenius apparet Quorum quidem beneficiorum et Rectoriarum improprietarum patronatus vicariarum in manibus et possessione nostris in iure nostrum prefate Regine ut in statu hereditario iam existunt CUMQUE ETIAM nobis datur intelligi quod permulte predictae vicarie ad presens sunt vacue et de Curatoribus omnino indigentes infra universas huius regni nostri dioceses partim racone mortis Incumbencium earundem vicariarum nuper morientium ac precipue pro eo quod redditus et revencones earundem vicariarum adeo tenues et angusti sint quod non sufficiant ad habiles et eruditos Curatores ibidem alendos et sustentandos per cuius defectum eo deventum est quod populus et plebs noster huius regni nostri Anglie in sincera et Catholica doctrina atque religione minime erudiantur nec Sacramenta neque Sacramentalia congruentur eisdem administrentur non sine summa omnipotentis dei ira et indignacone ac animarum multorum Cristianorum maximo periculo atque discrimine Quorum quidem omnium onus et cura ad ordinarium cuiusque dioceseos potissime et proprie spectant Cuisi omnium et singulorum beneficiorum patronatum infra fines sue diocesis existencium distribucio committeretur tanto magis obligaretur ad habiles et idoneas personas in et super omnibus et singulis vicariis et beneficiis predictis providendas et collocandas NOS Igitur cupientes de hac cura nos penitus exonerare ac in consideracone summe septem mille librarum legalis monete Anglie quam dictus Reuerendissimus in Christo pater dominus Cardinalis Polus unacum consensu reliquorum Prelatorum huius regni nostri Anglie de redditibus reuenconibus et commoditatibus predictorum beneficiorum sua sponte gratissime non rogatus sed ex mera et spontanea sua voluntate nobis obtulit et ad manus nostras proprias dicte Regine deliberavit ad sustentaconem et meliorem supportaconem grandium onerum per nos in defensione

defensione regni nostri Anglie predictae ac Dominiorum subditorumque nostrorum eiusdem regni antehac necessario sustentatorum In quorum quidem Cardinalis et reliquorum Prelatorum gratitudinis et benevolentie consideratione absque aliquali eorum in hac parte petitione seu intercessione sed maxime in conscientie nostre oneris exoneracionem statutum et decretum est nobis concedere cuilibet Archiepiscopo et Episcopo infra predictum regnum nostrum Anglie omnes et singulos nostros patronatus Rectoriarum ac Vicariarum predictarum Rectoriarum impropriatarum infra dioceses suas proprias existentium Et pro pleniori declaracione voluntatis nostre in hac parte et pro meliore securitate et assurance predictorum patronatum predictarum vicariarum Rectoriarum et promociorum spiritualium infra diocesem Reuerendi in Christo patris Owini Carliolensis Episcopi SCIATIS quod nos prefati Rex et Regina tam pro sepealibus consideraconibus supradictis quam pro diuersis aliis raconabilibus causis et consideraconibus nos ad presens specialiter moventibus DE gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per presentes pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostrum prefate Regine damus et concedimus Reuerendo in Christo patri Owino Carliolensi Episcopo omnia illa nostra patronatus advocaciones donaciones liberas disposiciones et iura patronatum vicariarum Rectoriarum et ecclesiarum nostrarum de Bampton Crosby Millome Overton et Bethome cum eorum iuribus et pertinenciis universis in Comitatu nostro Westmerlandie ac infra diocesem Carliolensem Acciam omnia illa nostra patronatus advocaciones donaciones liberas disposiciones et iura patronatum vicariarum Rectoriarum et ecclesiarum nostrarum de Burgh Sancti Johannis Sancte Brigide Sancti Leonardi Irton Dereham Brigham Kirkoswalde Dacre Whitbeck Ponsonby Moncaster Dreg et Hutton cum eorum iuribus et pertinenciis universis in Comitatu nostro Cumbrie ac infra dictam diocesim Carliolensem ADEO plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout nos aut dicti pater vel frater nostrum prefate Regine a dicto anno vicesimo regni dicti nuper Regis Henrici octavi patris nostrum dicte Regine eadem patronatus advocaciones donaciones liberas disposiciones et iura patronatum unquam habuimus tenuimus vel gavisu fuimus habuerunt tenuerunt vel gavisu fuerunt seu habere tenere vel gaudere debuimus aut debuerunt ET ADEO plene libere et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout ea omnia cum pertinenciis ad manus et possessionem nostras seu ad manus et possessionem predictorum patris et fratris nostrum prefate Regine Henrici octavi et Edwardi sexti seu ad manus et possessionem eorum alterius a dicto anno vicesimo regni dicti Regis Henrici octavi patris nostrum dicte Regine devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt ac in manibus et possessione nostris iam existunt seu existere debent vel deberent racione vel pretextu alicuius actus parlamenti seu aliquorum actuum parliamentorum seu quocumque alio legali modo iure seu titulo HABENDUM TENENDUM ET GAUDENDUM omnia et singula predicta patronatus advocaciones donaciones liberas disposiciones et iura patronatum vicariarum Rectoriarum et ecclesiarum predictarum cum eorum pertinenciis universis prefato Reverendo in Christo patri Owino Carliolensi Episcopo et successoribus suis Carliolensibus Episcopis imperpetuum TENENDUM de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostrum prefate Regine in liberam puram et perpetuam elemozinam pro omnibus serviciis et demandis quibuscumque EO QUOD EXPRESSA mencio de vero valore annuo aut de aliquo alio valore vel certitudine premissorum sive eorum alicuius aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos sive per aliquem progenitorum seu predecessorum nostrum predictae Regine prefato Owino Carliolensi Episcopo et predecessoribus suis Carliolensibus

Carloliensibus Episcopis ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minime facta existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione provisione proclamacione sive restrictione inde incontrarium facta edita ordinata sive provisa aut aliqua alia re causa vel materia quacumque in aliquo non obstante IN CUIUS rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes TESTIBUS nobis ipsis apud Westmonasterium quartodecimo die Novembris annis regnorum nostrorum quinto et sexto per breve de privato sigillo et de data predicta auctoritate parlamenti

MARTEN

Examinatur per W Washeborne
Deputatum Humfridi Hamfelde

(endorsed)

A graunte to Bishop Oglethorpe (and his successors in the See of Carlisle) of certaine benefices (Advowsons) by King Phillip and Queene Mary (viz. Bampton, Crosby, Millom, Irton, Dereham, Kirkoswald, &c., in Cumberland by Letters Patent.)*

(Date—5 and 6 Phil. and Mary.)

The schedule of impropriations for Cumberland and Westmorland given in the warrant presents few difficulties, as a reference to the county histories will show to what religious houses most of the churches mentioned had belonged.

It is notable that the territorial division into counties is followed in preference to that of the diocesan area. This division may have been adopted for lack of topographical knowledge among the Cardinal's clerks, which is manifest when they place Millom among the churches of Westmorland. The mention of Millom in the Carlisle document is very striking, seeing that neither the church nor the monastery of Furness to which it belonged had anything to do with the diocese as it then was. The churches of St. Bride and St. John I take to be the churches of Beckermeth, and St. Leonard to be that of Cleator, the three being impropriations of the abbey of Calder. Hutton is a puzzle † as it had relations with the Priory of Carlisle, none of whose possessions appear to have been alienated. It is still in the patronage of the

* The portions of the endorsement within brackets have been made by a late hand.

† The reading of the manuscript must be a contraction for Hutton. No other alternative can be mentioned.

Dean and Chapter. A critical examination of the whole warrant might suggest that it was drawn up with considerable haste and without much inquiry.

The cord, composed of mixed strands of green and white silk, still hangs from the vellum sheet, but the seal which it once carried is completely gone. Attached with a pin there is a paper bill of costs in a contemporary hand, together with a memorandum of one of the Bishop's officers as if somebody wanted to have the bill discharged a second time.

The greate Seale	viiij ^{li}	ix ^s
Wryting and enrolment	xlvi ^s	viiij ^d
Wax lace and ex ^{on}	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Velame Skynn and great lres	x ^s	
	xj ^{li}	ix ^s
for his paynes that made expedytion of the booke		v ^s
to Mr. Elysse for y ^e Signett	iiij ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
to his servant exepedytion		iiij ^s iiij ^d
to Mr. Clark for y ^e Prevy Seale		xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
to his servant		iiij ^s iiij ^d
	S ^m	xvj ^{li} vij ^s iiij ^d
Reverend (?) Mr. Warde for makynge y ^e byll		xx ^s
		alia vice p'.....
	S ^m	xviiij ^{li} vij ^s iiij ^d

Where hath thys byll beyn all thys
whyle thys money was payd
in November and now y^e (?) delivit (?)
the byll in Marche 2^o martij

It may be mentioned that the great letters of the foregoing account refer to the illumination of the headline of the manuscript which is a beautiful work of art, embodying various devices, the initial letter of which displays figures of the King and Queen embowered within the loop as shewn in the accompanying illustration. There are other instances of such illumination in the diocesan Registry, reaching even to a late date, but there is one especially which gives a most excellent portrait of Charles II.





ART. IV.—*Shap Stones.* By THE PRESIDENT.

Read at Shap Wells, July 15th, 1897.

“SHAP Stones” are familiar, by name at least, to all the members of this society, but as a matter of fact, few, if any of us, know anything about them, or are able to point to any trustworthy account of them in print. The words are capable of two meanings, a fact which has produced much confusion and misunderstanding. Sometimes they are held to include all the megalithic monuments in the Shap district, including the stone circles at Gunnerkeld, at Gamelands, and elsewhere; at other times they are restricted to the stones at the actual village or town of Shap. With these I now propose to deal, and will begin by referring to what is already on record about them.

It will further facilitate matters if we state that Shap Stones, in the restricted sense, have been supposed to include, not only an avenue, but also a single row of stones, and one or more circles; and that some, if not all, of the older writers had only seen, or heard of, one or other of these arrangements and not of the whole lot, so that we have one writer describing one part alone as the “Shap Stones,” and ignoring all the rest, while another writer describes what the first ignores, and ignores what he describes.

Camden, to whom one naturally turns, says:—

At Shap, formerly Hepe,—a small monastery, built by Thomas, son of Gospatrick, son of Orme,—is a fountain, which, like the Euripus, ebbs and flows several times a day, and several huge stones of pyramidal form, some of them nine feet high and fourteen thick,
standing

standing in a row for near a mile at an equal distance, which seems to have been erected in memory of some transaction there which by length of time is lost.*

Richard Blome gives a similar account. Of these writers (Camden and Blome) my predecessor in the presidential chair of this Society, the late Dr. Simpson, says :—

It is important to observe that the huge pyramidal stones ranged in a row for a mile in length, are not the stones on Karl Lofts, which formed the avenue, but a row of stones on the west side of Shap, connected with the avenue. If Camden or his informant had seen the stones on the south side of Shap, now commonly called Karl Lofts, he must have noticed the peculiarity of their arrangement, which certainly existed long after he wrote. It is, however, not improbable that in Camden's time these stones on Karl Lofts were concealed by brushwood, and scarcely known to exist.†

Dr. Stukeley and Roger Gale visited Shap in 1725, but it rained all the time they were there, and rain on a bleak, exposed moor like Shap is singularly inimical to antiquarian pursuits.‡ But Stukeley published no account of it until 1743, when he issued :

Abury, a Temple of the British, with some others described, 1743.

Shortly before he published it he sent over to Shap an inexperienced surveyor, Mr. Thomas Routh, of Carlisle, to make a survey, and in order to show what he (the doctor) wanted, he provided the surveyor with a plan of Abury, showing the serpentine avenue Stukeley imagined he saw at that place. Routh much pleased Stukeley, for he produced a plan on which Stukeley had no difficulty in finding

a huge serpentine temple like that of Abury.

* *Camden's Brit.* edit. Gibson, 1695, p. 808. *Ibid.* edit. Gough, 1789, vol. III, p. 401, and Gough's additions, 414.

† "The Antiquities of Shap in the County of Westmorland." By Rev. James Simpson, *Archæological Journal*, vol. XVIII, pp. 25-26

‡ *Iter Boreale*, p. 42. *Fergusson's Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 129, 130, 131.

However

However Dr. Simpson,* Dr. James Fergusson,† and Mr. Lukis‡ all agree in considering Stukeley's ideas on the Shap Stones to be untrustworthy. Mr. Lukis says:—

It is unfortunate that Routh's plan has not been found among the Stukeley papers. In vol. VII of the Doctor's Diary, 3rd September, 1743, the entry is simply—"I received a drawing from Mr. Routh of Carlisle, of the Druid serpentine temple at Shap." §

Dr. Burn in his history of Westmorland published in 1777, says:—

Towards the south end of the village of Shap, near the turnpike on the east side thereof, there is a remarkable monument of antiquity, which is an area upward of half a mile in length, and between twenty and thirty yards broad, encompassed with large stones with which that country abounds, many of them three or four yards in diameter, at 8, 10, or 12 yards distance, which are of such immense weight that no carriage now in use could draw them.

Assuming that it had been a Druids' temple, he proceeds to say that

At the high end thereof there is a circle of the like stones about 18 feet in diameter, which was their 'sanctum sanctorum' as it were, and place of sacrifice.||

Dr. Burn lived within five miles of the place, but he took no interest in such remains; the stone circle at Game-lands is within a mile of his house; he does not even mention it in his history,¶ yet it is one of the most important in England. No wonder, then, that his account of the Shap Stones is inaccurate, and that he made no plan of them. But even so long ago as his day the era of des-

* *Archæological Journal*, *ut ante*.

† *Rude Stone Monuments*, *ut ante*.

‡ *Proceedings, S.A.*, 2nd series, vol. X, p. 313, &c. *Stukeley's Diaries and Letters*, Surtees Society, vol. LXXX, pp. 236-242

§ *Proceedings, S.A.*, 2nd Series, vol. X., p. 318.

|| *History of Westmorland*, vol. 1, p. 477.

¶ *West's Guide to the Lakes*, p. 181. *Transactions of the Society*, vol. VI, pp. 183-185.

truction had set in. He says the common people had used several of the stones as foundations of houses, and cut up others into millstones.

None of the writers of these accounts seem to have clearly comprehended what existed at Shap; or to have understood that the "huge stones of pyramidal form" and the avenue were distinct, and that there were also one or two stone circles. Brushwood and bad weather seem to have hindered them, or their informants, from making an exhaustive search, and proper plans: some only saw, or heard of, and recorded one part of the show, and some another part: and some mixed the two or more parts into one. It was reserved for our late president, Dr. Simpson, to indicate, roughly, their position, and the connection between them. He was, at one time, perpetual curate of Shap (though generally known by a higher title) and gathered much information from the ancients of the village, which he put into his paper in the *Archæological Journal*, referred to before. To that paper you must turn.

I propose to give you his results, with the aid of a map traced from the Ordnance Survey, (see Plate I). On that map is a farm house, called Brackenbyr, about 100 yards south of the railway station, and nearly opposite the Greyhound Inn, at Shap, which is on the east side of the high road, while the farm is on the west. Here Dr. Simpson thinks he could, in 1859, from tradition and from various indications, make out that there once was a stone circle, 400 feet in diameter, with a large stone in the centre. There is a legend of a huge stone which once stood here, and was cut up into seven pairs of "yat-stoops" (gate posts).* From this circle at Brackenbyr, an avenue or double row of stones ran to the south and terminated

* The O.S. (six inch scale) shows one stone at Brackenbyr: this would be part of Dr. Simpson's large circle.



PLATE II.

SHAP STONES.

Drawing by Lady Louisa's

in a stone circle, of which some five stones,* as well as three forming part of the avenue, are still to be seen on the west side of the L. and N. W. Railway, which, most unluckily, on its formation in 1844, passed over and destroyed the remains of the avenue, leaving only the eight stones just mentioned. The diameter of the circle was 30 yards,† and it is at a place called Shapsey, about half a mile to the south of Brackenbyr. With this paper is given, (Plate II) a reproduction of a drawing, made in 1775, by Lady Lowther, wife of Sir James Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale. This shows the avenue, and is taken from the Shapsey, or south end of it, looking north. Returning again to the Brackenbyr circle, Dr. Simpson makes out a single row of large stones (the huge pyramidal stones) running from that circle in a north-westerly direction, of which four stones remain at Karl Lofts,‡ about 200 yards north of the Greyhound Inn at Shap. Seven or eight others, including the Guggleby, are yet to be found, and tradition says they extended as far as Moor Divock. Dr. Simpson's restoration of the Shap Stones is reproduced here as Plate III, which gives a ground plan, while Plate IV gives his idea of the appearance presented by the single row of large stones (the huge pyramidal stones) running from the Brackenbyr circle in a north-westerly direction. We are inclined to think he shows far too many stones. Canon Greenwell appears to approve of Dr. Simpson's restoration: at any rate, he writes:—

* The five stones, part of the destroyed circle, are shown on the O. S. (six inch scale), and are marked 'Druidical Circle' in old English letters. The O. S. also shows a single stone at Force Bridge, (close to the east side of the high road, and just south of the water), and three stones about half way between Force Bridge and Brackenbyr; those would form part of the avenue. An isolated stone to the end of the railway is not conformable.

† See Dr. Simpson's Paper, *ut ante* p. 28.

‡ Dr. Simpson uses the words 'Karl Lofts' in a two-fold sense, which is rather puzzling. Here he means the four stones north of the Greyhound Inn, at Shap, but in a passage which we have quoted from him at the beginning of this paper, he means the district south to Shap down to Shapsey.

The large series of standing stones at Shap, however, once consisting of at least a circle and an avenue, is now almost entirely destroyed; but from such parts of it as are left, and from old accounts and the traditional knowledge of the place, the Rev. Dr. Simpson, LL.D., has been enabled to reconstruct it.*

Dr. Fergusson in *Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 129-30, in the main agrees with Dr. Simpson, but is unable to trace the Brackenbyr circle. He seems also to have mistaken the direction in which Dr. Simpson considered the single line of stones to have run, and to have imagined Dr. Simpson said *south-westerly*, whereas he said north-westerly.

Mr. Lukis, in his report to the Society of Antiquaries of London, writes:—

The ground is very undulating, and only a short distance in the direction which the stone rows are said to have taken is visible from any one point. At the present time there are two boulders near the railway station,† which do not look as if they had ever been set up; and a third stone, near a barn,‡ on the west side of the village road, at a considerable distance from them—at such a distance that I cannot imagine how they can have been associated in an avenue, or with each other in any manner. Then in the second grass field, called the Band Keld,§ behind the King's Arms Hotel, which is some distance off in Shap Street, there is a large boulder lying on the ground, known as the Druid's Stone, 8 feet 9 inches long and 7 feet wide, round which the village fife and drum band used to parade, and upon which the drummer stood. A mile away from the first mentioned boulders, in a north-west direction, we come to the only erect monolith (7 feet 9 inches high, from 4 to 5 feet wide at the ground level, and 7 feet 9 inches wide at the top), set up on its smaller end. Upon its north-western face it bears a small circular depression or basin, 5 inches in diameter, artificially made. This is called the Guggleby stone. In the adjoining grass field, following the same compass direction, there is a large prostrate, misshapen stone (10

* *British Barrows*,: Greenwell and Rolleston, pp. 381-2.

† Marked in the Ordnance Survey as "Karl Lofts" in old English letters. The police station now stands close to them. See Plate I. herewith.

‡ Marked in Ordnance Survey at Brackenbyr. See Plate I. herewith.

§ Called in the Ordnance Survey "Burn Keld." See Plate I. herewith.

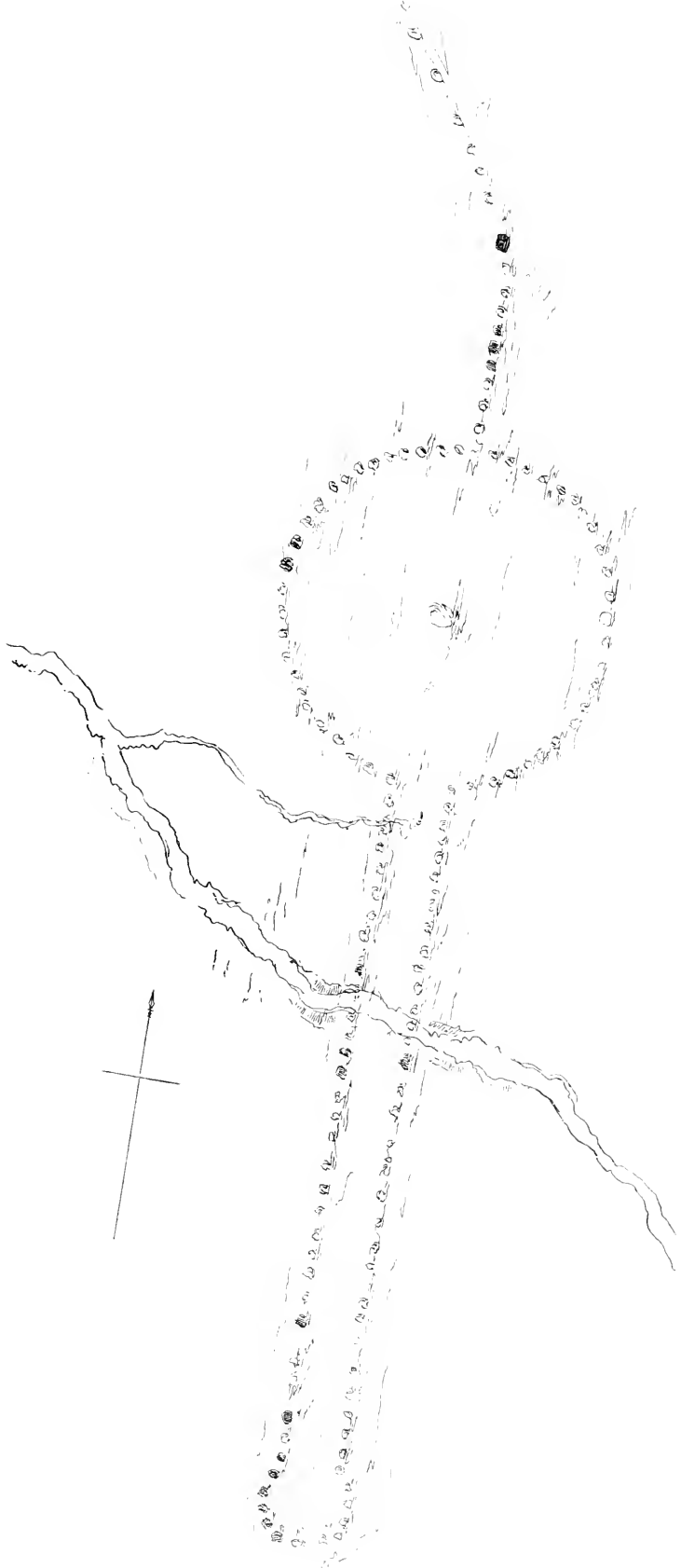




PLATE IV.

SHAP STONES.

Restoration, suggested by Dr. Simpson.

feet long, 5 feet wide), and upon its broad, flat end there is a ring, 8 inches in diameter, enclosing a cup, 2 inches in diameter, and another circular depression or basin, 6 inches in diameter, with a doubtful cup in its centre. Half a mile further, in a grass field, there are two large prostrate boulders, 248 paces apart, one being 13 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches wide, 8 feet 6 inches thick,* the other 10 feet 6 inches in length, and 8 feet wide, and three partially buried boulders in the same field.

Supposing, therefore, all these stones † to have belonged to the monument as seen and laid down in a plan by Routh for Stukeley's information, and said to have been $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, there exist in 1884 eleven stones, whereof one only is erect, and these stones placed at such wide intervals and in such positions that it is hardly credible how they can have formed part of an avenue, composed of a double row.‡

Pennant, in his *North Tour*, i, 297, speaks of it as 'a stupendous monument of antiquity, called Karl Lofts,' composed of two lines of huge obelisks of unhewn granite, which commence about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the town of Shap, and extend in a north-west direction into the demesne of Shap Grange. He says that the remains of it in best preservation are on the common at its south end, where there is a circle of similar stones, 18 feet in diameter, and where the space between the lines is 88 feet; and that the lines gradually converge towards the village of Shap, where the distance decreases to 59 feet; and that it is probable they met and concluded in a point forming a wedge.

There is not a vestige of an avenue and small circle south of Shap at the present time, but about three-quarters of a mile in this direction and close to the railway fence, there are six § prostrate boulders, part

* The "Thunder Stones" of the Ordnance Survey. See Plate I. herewith.

† The stones, as given by Mr. Lukis, differ in position and number from those shown in the Ordnance Survey. That shows a stone in a line, roughly, between the Band Keld stone and the Guggleby stone; and two more between that stone and the first Thunder stone: it does not show the three partially buried boulders in the same field. See Plate I. herewith.

‡ Just so: Dr. Simpson thinks they formed a single row to the north-west of Brackenbyr, while the avenue was to the south of that place. Many people have misapplied Camden's description of the single row to the avenue, which he probably neither saw nor heard of, it being then covered with brushwood.—See these *Transactions*, vol. II p. xvii.

§ Dr. Simpson says five, which have been part of the circle, and three others part of the avenue. The Ordnance Survey marks where the circle was destroyed in the construction of the railway in 1844: the *Gent. Mag.*, 1844, vol. xx N. S. p. 381 gave a view of this circle. Thirteen stones, as it stated, were standing at that time, forming a circle about 40 feet in diameter: the largest stone measuring 8 feet in height. This is not correct, as Dr. Simpson had the original drawing; showing twelve stones, and the diameter was upwards of 30 yards. *Archæological Journal*, vol. xviii, p. 28 n.

of a large circle, which was destroyed when the railway was constructed, and carried through it.

Although Pennant goes into detail in describing the avenue, and therefore induces a belief that a double row of monoliths* was seen by him, I cannot help thinking that his imagination was influenced by Stukeley's published conjectures respecting Avebury, and this thought is suggested by the words 'it is probable that they (the lines) met and concluded in a point forming a wedge,' which you will remember Stukeley had said was the form of the tail which he invented and tacked on to the Avebury circle in order to complete his serpent.†

Mr. Lukis continues —

The evidence, so far, is not strong in favour of a double row, or even of a single row, and as regards the great circle, there is no satisfactory evidence. * * * * My own impression is that it is possible there may have been both a double row and a single row, but not as parts of one system, and that Shap was a necropolis extending over a considerable area.‡

Professor Harkness seems to have considered all the stones of Camden's single line as erratic blocks brought by ice, and declined to believe that their position had anything to do with Druidical arrangements.§

To sum up: there can be no doubt about the former existence of the avenue and circle south of Shap: Lady Lonsdale's sketch settles that. The evidence as to the big circle at Brackenbyr is inconclusive. With regard to the line of single stones, the question is, are they erratic ice carried boulders, still where the ice left them, or have they been artificially made into a "single row," after the ice had strewn them about promiscuously: it is probable something was done in that way for the purpose of indicating the road over the moor to Moor Divock, but we cannot believe there were ever as many stones as Dr. Simpson shows on Plate IV.

* No doubt: the circle and avenue south of Brackenbyr extending to Shapsey, where was the circle of twelve stones.

† *Proceedings, S. A., ut ante*, pp. 317-S.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 319.

§ These *Transactions*, vol. II, p. xvii.

ART. V.—*The Seal of Willyam Byrbanke, Archdeacon of Carlisle.* By the REV. JAMES WILSON, M.A.

Communicated at Shap Wells, July 15, 1897.

WHILST examining at the Record Office some deeds of surrender of the smaller monasteries, needed for the endowment of the colleges that Cardinal Wolsey was about to set up at Ipswich and Oxford, I met with the seal of one of the Archdeacons of Carlisle, a copy of which I venture to lay before this Society. The discovery was all the more satisfactory as no seal of the kind had been previously known. The seal now in use by the Archdeacon is a *sede vacante* seal* of uncertain date, procured at some period to be used by the custos of the See of Carlisle, and has no connection with the Archdeaconry, except that it has acted as a substitute for the Archdeacon's seal as far as living memory or tradition reaches. The finding of Archdeacon Byrbanke's seal disposes of the suggestion that there was only one official seal handed down from one Archdeacon to another, and probably lost when the Chancellor began to usurp archidiaconal functions. It now appears as likely as it is reasonable that each Archdeacon, on his attainment of the office, procured a seal according to his own taste after the custom of the bishops. At what date the Archdeacon of Carlisle broke with the canonical custom of procuring a distinctive seal, and adopted, instead, a pseudo-seal for the Archdeaconry which afterwards became ambulatory, there is at present no evidence to show.

At least six impressions of Archdeacon Byrbanke's seal exist, and all of them are of the same date in February 1524-5. They are attached to the deeds of survey and

* This seal is figured and described in these *Transactions*, vol. viii, 166-173.

surrender of the monastic houses of Causay (de Calceto), Poghley, Sandwell, Stanesgate, Tonbridge, and Tyckford,* surrenders taken by Byrbanke, as commissioner for Henry VIII. and Wolsey. Other surrenders were taken by him, but the seals are now missing. The illustration here exhibited is from the seal attached to the Tonbridge sur-



SEAL OF
ARCHDEACON BYRBANKE.



SEAL OF
BISHOP KITE.

render, and has been reproduced from a squeeze by the experienced hand of Mr. St. John Hope, Assistant Secre-

* The official address of these seals at the Record Office may be thus tabulated:—

State Papers, Henry VIII, vol. IV, 1137 (4)	Causay,	11 Feb. 1524.
„ „ „	„ (10) Poghley,	14 „ „
„ „ „	„ (12) Sandwell,	4 „ „
„ „ „	„ (14) Stanesgate,	9 „ „
„ „ „	„ (16) Tonbridge,	8 „ „
„ „ „	„ (17) Tyckford,	5 „ „

Archdeacon Byrbanke's commission in these matters may be found in vol. IV, 680 and 1137(2). It will be seen that I have retained the spelling of the Archdeacon's name as it appears on the seal. In Latin documents, as we should expect, it is invariably *Burbancus*, but persons at this date observed no inflexible rule in personal orthography. The legend of the seal is a curious mixture of Latin and English.

tary to the Society of Antiquaries of London. It bears some resemblance to the seal* of Bishop Kite, Byrbanke's diocesan, and it is in Mr. Hope's opinion "apparently by the same engraver." The seal is oval, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and shows, under a triple canopy supported by pillars in the Renaissance style, the Blessed Virgin crowned, three-quarters length and three-quarters face, with the Holy Child on her right arm, the head being encircled with rays. Below, there is a shield of arms charged quarterly, but the charges are indistinct, and supported from behind by a cherub or angel with expanded wings. The legend is

SIG' * WILLY'M * BYRBANKE * DECRET' *
 ORV' * DOCTOR * ARCHI' * KARLIOLEN' *

The Archdeacon, as one of the greater prelates, was entitled by canon law† to mount his name and any other cognizance he chose on the legend of his seal together with the titular nature of his office, a privilege denied to the officials of lesser degree.

Though the diocese of Carlisle saw little of its Archdeacon while Dr. Byrbanke held the office, a few notes on his career may be recorded, that we may see in what sort of transactions he was engaged throughout what may seem a long ministry. We find him as early as 1488 in the service of Bishop Richard Bell, whose memory is perpetuated by the beautiful brass in his cathedral and by the tower which bears his monogram at his palace of Rose.

* The seal of Bishop Kite is engraved and described in these *Transactions*, vol. XII, 212-227, but is reproduced on the opposite page for comparison.

† For the law on the seals of Archdeacons in England see the Constitutions of Otho in Lyndwood *de Sigillis authenticis*, pp. 67-70, *et passim*, edition 1679. These constitutions, we know, were in force in the diocese of Carlisle. See also what was intended by the ecclesiastical-law reformers in the 16th century in that most interesting but abortive document, the *Reformatio Legum*, edited by Cardwell in 1850, where the authentic seals of all church officials, then proposed to be continued, are enumerated and the custody of them regulated.

As Bishop Bell's *capellanus* he was often engaged on diocesan affairs or sent to direct the bailiffs in the management of the Bishop's estates. He was a native perhaps of Penrith or its neighbourhood,* and was educated at Cambridge,† where he took the degree of bachelor of canon law. In 1508 he was nominated by the Austin Priory of Conysheved‡ in Lancashire as one of their proctors to the diocesan synod of Carlisle by virtue of the appropriation of the church of Overton in Westmorland to that house, a parish of which he seems to have been the incumbent. In the same year Archbishop Baynbridge was sent ambassador to Rome, and Byrbanke accompanied him as one of his secretarial staff. In Rome he made the acquaintance of Erasmus, as Erasmus himself tells us, which afterwards ripened into a life-long friendship. In 1512 he was appointed a prebendary of Fenton, in the Church of York,§ which he held till 1531, when he resigned. On the death of Cardinal Baynbridge he acted as one of his executors and wrote those letters|| to Henry VIII. so seriously compromising Silvester de Giglis, the *infelix Silvester*, as he was fond of calling himself, Bishop of Worcester, and connecting him with the poisoning of the

* The name of Burbanke was prevalent in Penrith in the 16th century, as a reference to the printed register of that parish will show. Bishop Nicolson has recorded a memorial inscription in Greystoke Church, dated 1520, to Thomas Bourbank, Archdeacon of Carlisle (*Miscellany Accounts*, pp. 131-2). Another Thomas Burbank was a native of the neighbouring parish of Dacre and founder of the school of Blencow in 1577 (Jefferson's *Leath Ward*, p. 196). Under the guise of Bowerbank the name is traceable in that district, intermarrying with the Fetherstonhaughs and Fletcher-Vanes (*Ibid.*, pp. 292, 431, 452).

† Jortin's *Erasmus*, vol. 1, 150; Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. 1, 41, 528.

‡ Rydal Hall MSS. p. 5, Hist. MSS. Com. 12th Report, App. vij.

§ Hardy's *Le Nere*, vol. III, 185.

|| These two letters are in the British Museum, Vitellius B. ii. ff. 94-97, and have been printed by Sir Henry Ellis, *Original Letters*, 1st series, vol. 1, 99-108. In the second letter Sir Henry would lead us to believe that Byrbanke's signature was entire, though it had been destroyed in the first. On reference to the Museum for a tracing of the signature, the following reply has been received from Mr. Geo. F. Warner, F.S.A., Assistant-Keeper of the MSS.:—"In neither of his two letters in Vitellius B. ii. does the signature remain. The edges of the volume suffered in the fire of 1731 and the signatures were burnt away, only the top of the "b" in each case being visible." His signature may be found attached to certain notarial exemplifications in June 1522 at the Record Office (S. P. Henry VIII, vol. iii., 2333(6)(12))

cardinal.

cardinal. The Bishop rewarded his traducer by defaming him in turn among his friends as "that scoundrel Burbanke," or again that he "does not know under heaven a greater dissembler." The Pope, Leo X., acted as peacemaker between the belligerents, absolving the Bishop* *sub plumbo* of all knowledge of the crime, and creating Byrbanke a prothonotary apostolic with a strong recommendation, on his departure from Rome, to the King's favour. Soon after his return to London he received a post in the household of Wolsey, whom he accompanied to Cambridge in 1520 where he received the distinction of doctor of decrees, the academic designation we find on his seal. In the same year, 1520,† as Archdeacon of Carlisle,

* This Bishop was second of the four Italians who held the See of Worcester in succession, a circumstance which provoked the merriment of Fuller, the historian.

† It may be useful, as a basis for further search, to note some certain dates in the succession of the Archdeaconry, as the received list is rather faulty at this period:—

- (1) Hugh Dacre must have died in 1509 or 1510, for during the term between Martinmas and Martinmas, the mortuary "Magistri Hugonis Dacre" due to the Bishop was "unus equus coloris done deliveratus ad usum domini Karlioli Episcopi." The horse was valued at twenty shillings.
- (2) Cuthbert Conyers was collated to the Rectory of Great Salkeld within the same term. He is described as "Magister Doctor Conyers" in one record and "Magister Cuthbert Conyers" in another. * On the understanding that Great Salkeld was an appanage of the Archdeaconry in the 16th century, which it certainly was not in the early 13th, Cuthbert Conyers must be admitted into the list of Archdeacons.
- (3) Thomas Burbanke died in 1520, the date in the window of Greystoke Church, as recorded by Bishop Nicolson and reported to Browne Willis by Dr. Todd.
- (4) William Byrbanke occurs in 1520 using this title, and resigns his prebend in York Cathedral in 1531.
- (5) William Holgill or Holgyl occurs, according to Browne Willis, in 1534, but I do not find him till 1540 (Strype's *Memorials*, i, 361,) when he appears in Convocation. In this year, 1540, he appears, with the other Archdeacons of the Northern Province, assenting to the nullity of marriage between Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves (Wilkins, iii, 851). His signature in this connection may be found at the Record Office (S. P. Henry VIII, vol. xv., 861). In 1539, he was nominated one of the proctors in Parliament for the Dean and Chapter of York with the title only of Canon of the Metropolitan Church and Prebendary (Wake's *State of the Church*, app. p. 226). In the same year, he occurs as Prebendary of St. Martin's in Beverley Minster (R. O. Henry VIII, vol. xiv., 239). As master of the Savoy or agent of Wolsey, he often occurs: he retains the former description in his will which appears to have been made in 1549 (Browne Willis, i, 306). A William Hogyll occurs as vicar of Bromfelde in 1509 applying for licence of non-residence for two years. This note may account for his future preferment after the manner of the early connections of William Byrbanke. It is a north-country name.

he made a notarial certificate of the oaths of the commissioners of Henry VIII. and Charles V. to certain treaties in the Royal Chapel of Greenwich. It is not necessary to follow him* while he was in the constant employment of Wolsey, acting as his agent in all the schemes in which that distinguished prelate was engaged.

But the most notable feature of Byrbanke's life was his friendship with Erasmus. From the pen of that illustrious man we have a picture, as he only could sketch it, of what Byrbanke was—the *vir integerrimus* of all his friends. The Archdeacon was one of a constellation of brilliant men, the *stupor mundi* of their time, who worked for, or rather dreamt of, reforming ecclesiastical abuses without disturbing the unity of the church. Of this band of scholars Erasmus was the sun and the strength. If he admired the magnificence of Wolsey it was by reason of the cardinal's incomparable instinct for selecting the right sort of men to have about him. Writing to Byrbanke from Louvain in 1520, he recites in tender language what these men were like—men such as Mountjoy, Sampson, Lovell, Cuthbert Tunstall, Clement, Gonell, Pace, and Phillips, who played such a conspicuous part in the history of religious thought in England before the efforts to bring about a catholic reformation had developed into an anti-christian revolution. While writing of these men he exclaims to Byrbanke—

O me divitem! O domum illam augustam ac felicem! O vere splendidum Cardinalem, qui tales viros habet in consiliis, cujus mensa talibus luminibus cingitur! Sed quam isti praeter meritum amant Erasum, tam alii quidam praeter meritum aversantur.†

* Those who are interested in the more minute details of Archdeacon William Byrbanke's life should consult the Record Office *Calendar*s of the State Papers of Henry VIII., vols. I-IV., where many references will be found: also the various biographies of Cardinal Wolsey, specially those by Fiddes and Sanger's Cavendish.

† Had space permitted the whole of this letter would have been printed, but see *Erasmi Epistolae*, Liber xvi. 3, p. 725, edition, London, 1642: also xviii. 41, p. 806, and xxi. 57, p. 1124. Jortin's discourses on Wolsey's household will explain the calling of several of Byrbanke's companions (*Life of Erasmus*, p. 150). For the religious movement of this period Froude's *Erasmus* and Bishop Creighton's *Wolsey* should be consulted.

Not least among these lights which added splendour to the domestic life of Wolsey was William Byrbanke, the non-resident Archdeacon of an obscure northern diocese.

Once only do I find Byrbanke in the diocese of Carlisle* after his appointment to its archdeaconry in 1520. He was on a visit to Bishop Kite at Rose Castle shortly after that prelate took up his residence there. With the art of a courtier, which earned for him the sobriquet of the "flatteryng † Byshope of Carel," Bishop Kite told Wolsey that he had kept Byrbanke to entertain him ‡ for the favour he bore to the court he came from. The letter § is interesting in many ways.

Wt most humble recomendacon & lyk hartty desyre of your G'ces helth and wellfare. Syr thanked be God I cam home to my Dyocese wt payn inough and metely gudd helthe. I thought that this berer Mr Burbanke yor s'vnt should not be in my p'tyes w'towt some chere of me for the favo^r which I bere to the courte which he cam froo & for that cause I kept hym w't me intertayning hym after my wont man^r, besechyng yor g'ce not to be myscontent for hys taryyng on the hame.

I p'y God kepe your g'ce & send me well to you, which I trust shall be or wynter moche passe. And in the meane tyme fare yo^r g'ce as your most gentill hartt kan thynke.

* Roland Threlkeld, vicar of Melmerby, was acting as his commissary or official in 1526 (Nicolson and Burn, ii. 442).

† This nickname was given to Bishop Kite by the Earl of Northumberland writing to "his beloved cosyn Thomas Arundel, one of the Gentlemen of my Lord Legates Prevy Chambre," about the year 1527 (Sanger's *Wolsey*, p. 463). The Bishop seems to have deserved the title, for, writing to Wolsey on one occasion, he tells him--

And Sir & ev' most loffing g' cyusse lorde though I be in the extreme parte of this realme & farr from yor g'ce yitt on my fydelite there is noo day but I thynke off yor g'ce & not meny nyghttes but I dreme of yor g'ce. I wryghtt in faith wtoute flattery.

But this was nothing unusual in addressing the great cardinal. Everybody, from crowned heads to inferior clergy, flattered him with effusive compliments. Few subjects have wielded such absolute power in church and state in England at the same time, and exacted such unquestioning obedience from all who came in contact with him.

‡ Bishop Kite was noted for his hospitality, the King himself being a frequent guest, when in London, where he often was during the latter portion of his episcopate. The elegy on his tombstone was no mere monumental flattery.

§ R. O. State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. lll, 2565. There is no date, but it must be of 1522, the year ascribed to it in the official *Calendar*.

At my poor howse & yours the roose Castell, the xxv day of Septembre, by the hande of youre g'ces most bounden preste & suffragan & yo' own indede.

Jo Karln

[Addressed] To my Lord Legates grace.

[Endorsed] Letters from my lord of Carlyle.

After the resignation of his prebend in York Cathedral in 1531, nothing more is heard of him in any capacity. He was succeeded in the archdeaconry by another member of Wolsey's household, William Holgill, master of the Savoy.

APPENDIX.

There is some confusion owing to the existence of two persons bearing the name of William Burbanke at this time. These two persons must be carefully distinguished. For example, Willian Burbanke *alias* Smythson, who was presented to the church of Arthurhede, in the diocese of Carlisle, in 1517, on the death of Robert Bourstede, the last incumbent, was certainly not the future Archdeacon of Carlisle (Pat. Roll, 9 Henry VIII., p. 2, m. 3). The Patent Roll of 1531 (22 Henry VIII., p. 1, m. 6,) presented William Burbanke *alias* Smithson S. T. P. to the prebend of Fenton on the resignation of William Burbanke, D.D. The roll is dated 14th February, 1530-1. the King having the presentation by the voidance of the See of York. There is another patent of 1st April in the same year, presenting William Moche to the prebend of Tockeryngton in the same church *vice* William Burbanke, S. T. P. resigned. These rolls place the two persons in their proper positions.

The same difficulty seems to have confronted Le Neve with regard to the prebend of Welton in the church of Lincoln. He gives William Bourbank, LL.D., as instituted on 13th March, 1517-18, and apparently another person of the same name as collated on 13th June, 1527, by the title of Exorcista, adding that this latter Bourbank died in 1531 (Hardy's *Le Neve*, ii. 236). But the reverse order would be nearer the truth, that the former Burbanke, that is the elder, was the Archdeacon who resigned Fenton in 1531.

Jortin says that Burbanke, the friend of Erasmus, was made prebendary of South Grantham in Sarum Cathedral, but that statement I have not been able to verify.



CHILD'S TOY : ROMAN.

ART. VI.—*Recent Local Finds of Roman Date.* By THE PRESIDENT.

Communicated at Shap Wells, July 15th, 1897.

I. IN the last week of 1896, in excavating foundations for some new premises to be built for Mr. W. D. Todd, on a site on the east* side of Botchergate, Carlisle, near the north end, a perfectly plain urn of red ware was found, containing the calcined bones of a child from four to six years of age. The diameter of the base is about 5 inches, and the maximum diameter of the urn (at a height of 4 inches above that base) is 7 inches; from this point upwards the urn rapidly contracts, but the neck is completely broken away, and no part of the urn stands more than 5 inches high. In addition to the calcined bones there were found within the urn: (a) the base of another urn, 3 inches in diameter, this had evidently formed the lid; (b) a grotesque carving in bone, 2 inches in height, representing the upper part of a man wearing an enormous head-dress, not unlike that worn by our present Highland regiments. An illustration of this figure is given with this paper. It is, or rather was, flat at the back, but is warped by the action of fire, having been burnt with the child, with whose ashes it was found. In all probability it was one of the child's favourite toys, cremated with its little owner, in the belief that it would be required again in a future state. The circumstances point to this being the interment of the child of poor parents; its site is within the limits of the chief Roman cemetery of *Luguvallium*, and close to the town. That cemetery extended, some-

* In the *Proc. S.A.* 2nd series, vol. xvi, p. 298, "west" is given, by error, for "east," in the account of this find.

what sparsely, right and left of the Roman road to the south, beginning just outside of *Luguvallium*, and extending over Gallows Hill to the river Petterill, a distance of about a mile.* It would seem from the interments that have been found that the poorer lie to the north, near to *Luguvallium*; the wealthier to the south, away from the town.

II. Another urn, containing the calcined and comminuted bones of a rather older child, say seven or eight years of age, was also found in the same cemetery on or about March 12, 1897. This urn is 8 inches in height, on a base $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Its diameter at the mouth is 6 inches, and the greatest diameter, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the base, is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is of black ware and cross-hatched with slight scoring, and is perfect with the exception of the rim, of which two pieces are broken off and one is missing. A small hole has been made in one side by the pick. This urn was placed with the mouth upwards, and was covered by a triangular piece of flagstone. The exact spot where it was found was in a garden in the works of Messrs. Cowan and Sheldon, Carlisle, about 25 feet west of the London Road, and about two-thirds of the length of the great Roman cemetery from its north end. I have not heard that anything was found in the urn beyond bones, but I believe the contents were turned out by the workmen. A similar urn is said to have been found in the same garden a few days earlier, but was accidentally broken by the pick, and the fragments carted away. The urn, whose discovery is now recorded, is of the class pronounced by Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., to be of the late Celtic or early Iron Period. The Professor some time ago identified in the museum at Tullie House, Carlisle, five or six urns of this period, three or four

* "On the Roman Cemeteries of *Luguvallium*," by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., these *Transactions*, vol. XII, 365-374.



ALTAR FROM CARDEWLEES: NOW IN TULLIE HOUSE, CARLISLE.

fibulæ, three pieces of enamel, and a torque of very yellow bronze, all of which had previously to his visit been considered Roman.

III. With this paper an illustration is given of a Roman altar, to which attention was first drawn by the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks, the rector of Great Orton. It was found about two fields from the New Inn, at Cardewlees, on the Carlisle and Wigton road. It was struck by a ploughman, who was sufficiently interested to excavate it and convey it to the home of Mrs. Pattinson, of Baldwin Holme, the landowner. The altar is much defaced, one side has broken away, and the back of the stone has "mitred." Its height is 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width at base 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, at top 9 inches. The field in which it was found is close to the great Roman road from *Lugwallium* (Carlisle) to the west. And Mr. Haverfield, F.S.A., writes:—

This inscription is a fragment of a red sandstone altar, 37 inches long by 12 inches broad, perfect on the top and the right, but otherwise cut about to suit some building. The inscription seems to me to have been intentionally erased, as was often the case with Roman inscriptions used for other purposes by the Romans themselves; the first M will, I think, convince any doubter. In consequence of the erasure, the lettering is very obscure. I can only put forward what I seemed to see, though it provides no proper sense. The letters are roughly cut and badly 'ruled.'

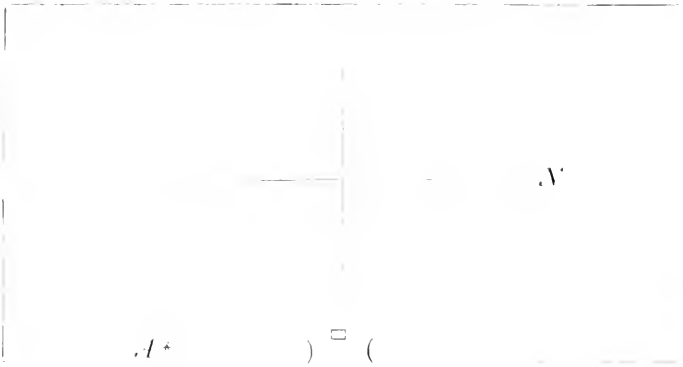
It is perhaps an altar to *Iuppiter Optimus Maximus*, [I. O.] M. At the end *voto* is plain, and a word which may be the end of *dedicavi*, this fitting in well with the dedicatory character of an altar. The rest is silence.

IV. A fragment of inscription was found lately near Brampton, on the south side of the Old Church Lane, (which is being widened), a little west of Park Head. Roman remains are said to have been found in the vicinity, but there appears to be no reason to consider the new find as Roman; it is a good deal later. The lettering is—

REX FORTIBVS
IDEM * MVRV

V. The following interesting memorandum has been supplied by Mr. George Watson. Mr. Bell, the writer, was a land surveyor, residing at Plumpton, and communicated the same to the late Mr. Thos. Grierson in 1828.

SKETCH OF THE ROMAN STATION AT PLUMPTON
WALL.



REMARKS.

The north and west walls were dug up above fifty years ago (1778), and also the inside of the inclosure ransacked for stones long before that time. The south and east walls were cleared about seventeen years back, and I had then a good deal of leisure. I often went to see the labourers at work. The wall from the south gate to the east one was in general very perfect for about from three to four feet in height, and many very large stones were lying at the bottom of the wall covered with soil and rubbish. The five images mentioned by Lysons in his "History of Cumberland"* were found in the founda-

* Lyson's *History of Cumberland* clxxxviii, where it is stated they were found in 1813. They are now at Abbotsford. *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 505; they represent Jupiter, Apollo, Mars, Mercury, and Venus.

tion of the wall about the place marked A in the sketch. When the east or principal gate was first cleared there was a small square room, on the south side of which the walls were very perfect, in which was found many remains of old iron, stags' horns, and other things in a much decayed state, and in the south gate were found iron hinges with burnt wood in them. The station had been 149 yards in length and 98 in breadth. If you wish for any further information you can tell Mr. Maxwell, and I will do whatever lays in my power.

JOS. BELL.

Plumpton, 5th Sept., 1828.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR —The sketch on the opposite page must not be taken as a plan of the camp, or of the eastern gate, but merely as a diagram to shew the position of A. The small square in the eastern gate is probably intended for the *spina* dividing the gate into two, and not for the square room mentioned by Mr. Bell.

ART. VII.—*The Field Names of the Parish of Kirkoswald.*

By the REV. CANON THORNLEY, M.A.

Read at Penrith, September 23, 1897.

THE parish of Kirkoswald in East Cumberland, embracing the townships of Staffield and Kirkoswald, contains 8,620 acres of enclosed cultivated land divided into 1,243 enclosures or fields, giving an average of nearly seven acres for each enclosure. With a very few exceptions each of these enclosures has a name. The enclosures are called by various names, *field*, *close*, *croft*, *garth*, *acres*, *roods*, *lands*, *dales*. *Field* and *close* seem to be synonymous, and denote the larger enclosures; *croft* the next smaller, while *garth* (and occasionally *padlock*) is only used for the smallest pieces of enclosed land. *Park* is common for a small permanent grass field, and even its diminutive *parrock* is in use. *Lot* is short for allotment, as in “Quaker lot,” “Fell lot,” “Low lot.” But the most ancient and characteristic word for a field is *dale*, so commonly used, as in Middle dale, Bran dale, Long dales, Thorn dales, Smithy dale, Bessy dale. This is a very interesting word brought in by our Scandinavian forefathers. It has nothing to do with hill or dale, but is the A.S. word *dæl*—a division with which we may compare the word for a plank or *deal* of wood, a *deal* at cards, a *dole*, &c. We have also in our local field names the form *dolt*, another form of *deal*, and nearer to the old Norse form *deild*, that which is dealt out or divided. We have also the forms *doat*, *dote*. And compare Birkdault (Haverthwaite). The word *dale* is, I think, going out of use, being supplanted by *land*. These *dales* seem to have been originally long narrow strips of unenclosed land, in course of time getting joined together to form fields and often retaining their original long form, as
 may

may be gathered from the numerous "long dales." A "broad dale" occurs occasionally as something unusual. See also (Note 170) the word "bands" used in a similar way; and "roods" (Note III).

Many of the names in the following list will be found to occur two or three times over. The second and third use will be found to indicate a different soil or crop. A large piece of land, carrying the ancient name, will be cut up into several smaller fields, say an arable field, a meadow and a small piece of wood-land, all three bearing the same name. This will account for a very large number of duplicate and triplicate names.

In seeking an explanation of the meaning of the names, the first thing to be noticed is that so many of the names carry a final *s*, which may be added or not, indifferently. In many cases this letter turns a merely descriptive word into a field name. Thus while "meadow" is merely descriptive, "meadows" becomes a true field name. So we have *Ellers, Flasks, Boggs, Willows, Greens, Acres, Mires, Parks, Hills, Bottoms, Dales*, all used of a *single field*. The *s* has nothing to do with the plural number.

A certain number of the fields, as might be expected, have been carved out of the neighbouring commons when they "went up" or were inclosed. As these enclosures are modern, the names of these fields are also modern, and are lacking in character and originality. The names for the most part play upon a few simple words marking their relation to the original common, such as *great, little; high, low; far, middle, near*.

In the list of plants and trees found in the field names, seldom is found any allusion to the nobler forest trees which flourish now so well in our parish. The famous and sacred ash tree is barely mentioned; the oak occurs only in "oak-shaws"; there is no mention of the pine, the beech, the sycamore, the hazel, lime, or elm; unless this last occurs in "helm wood hill," a Renwick field name.

name. Can it be that our settlers coming from Scandinavia or Iceland were unfamiliar with these grand and beautiful objects of nature? Or we may note that some of these words, such as pine and sycamore, are not Norse words. And see Note 43 on "grains," and Note 171 on "boggs." It is mostly the humbler trees and bushes, the cultivated plants and the troublesome weeds that have coloured the local field names; the alder (eller), the bur tree (elder), the birch, the crab, the sloc, the willow, the thorn, the briar; with whins and bents and seevs, ling and bracken and blea berries.

The cultivated plants are found to be corn (sometimes under its special name of *haver*) wheat, barley, rye; peas, clover; carrots (once); all old words except carrot. Roots like the turnip, potato, beet, now so common, show their modernness by their striking absence from the list.

In the list of animals and birds occurs the wild swine perhaps in "swine hills"; the fox in "Tod bank" and "Toddles"; the rabbit only once in "Coney hills." The pheasant proclaims its abundance in "Cock shaw" and "Cockshot"; the water-hen in "Crakes brough" and "Crake tarn"; the wild dove in "Doo hills." As for the domesticated creatures, the goose, rare now, is never mentioned; the goat, now almost unknown, may possibly occur in "gate kirk" (? goat currick); the calf is never without its "garth" on every farm; the bull has his special "copp" on most of the larger farms; and though the cow is little mentioned, the "croft" near to every farm bears witness to the presence of the "milky mothers." The horse is barely mentioned, the colt more than the horse, as the calf more than the cow. Whilst the "lamb dotes" and "lamb slacks" are fairly numerous, as is also the "tup close," surprisingly little is said about the sheep, our great industry. The sheep is scarcely mentioned, but perhaps we may see the animal, in some of its stages, in "Hoggin hills," in "Wether field," and in "Hugh hill" (ewe).

(ewe). The northern farmer, in the matter of sheep, differentiates his stock more than we do, and while he has a field for his lambs and hoggs and ewes, his wethers and tups, he has none for "sheep," which is too general a word for him. But the striking absence of allusion to the sheep in the field names, raises a suspicion that some of the "far lands," so often mentioned, may be the grazing ground of the *farr*, Norse for sheep. Compare Fair Field near Helvellyn, and Fair Isle between Orkney and Shetland. Farra, Faray, islands in the Hebrides and Orkneys; Fare, a hill in Aberdeenshire; Farr, a parish in Sutherland. Some of these "far lands" are by no means far from the homestead, and are without the companion *near* field. See also Note 164 on "Soutar."

The feeling of private property comes out strongly in the abundance of family and personal names attached to the fields, a practice which appears to be on the increase. Most of these personal names are known in the parish as those of land holders in recent times, but some are old, beyond the knowledge of the present generation.

It is noteworthy how the names of the fields cling round the homestead. The fields are seldom north or south, east or west, in respect of the sun or the North Pole; they are near or far, high or low, in respect of the homestead; a fact which lies deep in the character of our people, who, like the skylark of our Cumberland poet, are:—

"Types of the wise, who soar but never roam,
True to the kindred points of heaven and home."

The most important results to be hoped for from a careful examination of the field names will be the conservation by this means of interesting bits of local history. For example, "Old Kirkoswald," a field of 18 acres, distant some three miles from the present town of that name, must show, although the tradition has perished, that here
perhaps

perhaps the first Anglian settler in the parish, coming over the fells, reared his log-house, and, surrounding it with a dyke, called it his "tún." "Bedlam holme" and "Bedlam stream" preserve the tradition that some lunatic was once resident, probably boarded out, here. "Deadman's slack" recalls some deeds of war or murder now lost. It may go back to the year 1314, when the Scots burned Kirkoswald after the battle of Bannockburn. "Tenter cottage" and "Tenter hill" record the energies of some colony of linen manufacturers at Parkhead in this parish, of which the oldest inhabitants can tell nothing. This flax industry is also recorded in other field names (see Note 84). In Note 80 will be found an instance where an ancient British burial site is recorded only by the field name (Lowfield); and a recollection of another kind in Note 51 (Gallows gate). If I may go outside the parish for further illustrations, there is a field in Great Salkeld called "Bridge Willies" (*i.e.* willows) which records the existence of a bridge over the Eden, Force Bridge, at the "force" or cascade of the river, which has long since disappeared. Of the neighbouring parish of Addingham, it is true to say that everything about it has perished, kirk, folk, and houses, except the name. "Chapel flatt," "Kirk bank," and "Kirk meadow" record the site of the ancient church of Addingham, and "Kirk holme" (in Kirkoswald) and "Chapel Well" (Ainstable) the site of the chapel attached to the Armathwaite nunnery.

It will be noticed, and it is brought out still more in the Notes which follow, how many of the names and their explanations point to a Norse origin and ancestry, and especially to the old Norse forms still current in Iceland. It is a striking fact that the names of two of our farm-houses, Selah and Dyrah, occur also in Iceland; and we have many more names of this type such as Scarrowmanock, Blunderfield, Staffield, Sickergill; with numbers of *gills*, *garths*, and *scales*. The list of Icelandic names,

I have little doubt, might be greatly added to by one familiar with the subject.

When the field names have been carefully collected, sifted, and restored as far as possible to their right form and meaning, would it be too much to ask that they might be deemed worthy of a permanent record? This might conveniently be made on the Ordnance sheets. The large scale map (25-inch) is very bare of detail. The newer editions now print the areas upon the fields, but there is still room for the names of the fields, if these can be recovered. A further note as to the nature of the land, whether it be arable, pasture, or meadow, with perhaps a brief note as to the geological quality of the soil, might be welcome. And now would be a favourable time to ask for for these insertions, when it has been publicly announced that a revision of the Survey of Cumberland is in progress.

If all the names of places, &c., now scattered over the sheets of the Ordnance Survey were gathered up and printed in one complete list, county by county, what a roll it would be! What a treasury of English words! What a history of the colonization of these islands! And if the list were extended by adding the field names, it would then become the purest memorial of the home-loving English race, a true "Landnáma Book of England."

In conclusion, this work of collecting the field names of a parish may be commended to those who have the requisite leisure and culture, and a taste for research. The clergyman, especially, is in a favourable position for such work. It is a work of much detail, and requires much patience. The farmer is delighted with a visit from one who is interested in his land. His own interest is intense and unflinching. His crops and beasts, his sheep and lambs, every fence and dyke and tree, are deeply, perhaps too deeply, rooted in his affections. Miss Powley has well seized this characteristic of our countrymen in her pathetic picture of "The Brokken Statesman" gazing fondly on the
lown-liggin

“ . . . lown-liggin’ onset by fair Eden side,
Aw its green holms an’ ings, whaur the furst o’ gurse springs,
An’ yon rich hingin’ cworn-fields, our fwoore-elders’ pride.” *

It is to be regretted that the old names are vanishing away. The statesmen have almost disappeared from Kirkoswald, and the number of farm changes in recent years has been distressingly large. The new tenants, especially of the smaller holdings, are not too careful to retain the old names, but occasionally affix some new and trivial name. On the larger estates the names are more correctly given, being preserved in the Estate Book. It is well, therefore, to get back as far as possible in collecting the field names. These have been copied, in the first instance, from old valuation books of the parish, made in 1859 and 1860. These in turn appear to have been taken, wherever possible, from the Tithe Award of the parish dated 1843. This carries us back some fifty or sixty years, to a time free from the disturbing effect of modern changes. Some old books of this kind will probably be found, if sought for, in every parish, and will greatly save the labour of tabulation.

In the following lists the first column gives the name of the field; the second, the kind of land (the abbreviations are A—arable, P—pasture, M—meadow, Pl—plantation, W—woodland); and the third column gives the number of the field on the Tithe Award Plan. The names of existing farm-houses are printed in italics, and are followed by the names of the owner and tenant as they stood in 1859 and 1860. The spelling of the Poor-Law official is adhered to. The superiors refer to the notes which follow.

KIRKOSWALD, High Quarter. .

*Selah*⁷⁰ (Thos. Tinkler—Edw. Blakeburn)

Croft	.....	.....	A	288	Calf close ⁶³	.....	.....	M	294
Plantation	.....	.....	W	290	Low field ⁸¹	.....	.....	A	295
Greens ³⁷	.....	.....	M	291	Low field	.....	.....	M	296
High field	.....	.....	P	292	Pasture ¹²⁴	.....	.....	A	297
Middle field	.....	.....	M	293	Homestead and cottage	.....	.....		289

* *Echoes of Old Cumberland*, Carlisle, G. and T. Coward, 1875, p. 148.

Fellgate (Jos. Watson—William Lee)

Croft	.....	.....	A	277	Croft	.....	.....	A	279
Croft	.....	.....	M	278	Homestead	.....	.....		280

*Haresceugh Castle*¹⁸¹ (Trustees of Witherslack—Isaac Blenkinsop)

Broad Lands	.....	W &c.	166	Ray's close ²⁶	.....	W	269
Broad Lands	.....	A	167	Ray's close	.....	A	270
High Lowfield ⁸¹	.....	A	168	Birch wood	.....	W	271
Stackyard, &c.	.....		172	Birch wood	.....	A	272
Lowfield	.....	M	182	Birch wood	.....	P &c.	273
Lowfield	.....	A	183	Birch wood	.....	A	274
Lowfield	.....	P	184	Birch wood	.....	M	275
Lowfield	.....	A	185	Little Birch wood	.....	A	276
Homestead	.....		188	High Fellgate	.....	A	283
Calf garth	.....	P	190	Low Fellgate	.....	A	284
Flatt ¹⁴	.....	A	191	Castle field ¹³¹	.....	A	285
Flatt	.....	M	192	Doo hills ¹⁴²	.....	A	286
Flatt	.....	M	193	High pasture	.....	P &c.	287
Little moor	.....	A. P.	195	Far Lowfield	.....	A	323
Doohills bottom ¹⁴²	.....	P	201	Thompson close ²⁶	.....	A	181

Haresceugh (Geo. Arnison, O. T.)*

Homestead	.....	.....	173	Far field	.....	A &c.	299
Lowfield	.....	M	298	High field	.....	M	300

Haresceugh (Thos. Sanderson, O. T.)

Bridge field	.....	A	160	Little Kirk gate ¹⁷⁵	.....	M	178
Banks of wood	.....	W	161	Great Kirk gate	.....	A	179
Fox holes ¹⁴⁶	.....	A	162	Great Kirk gate	.....	M	180
Square close	.....	A	163	Garth	.....	P	186
Thorntree hill	.....	A	164	Homestead	.....		187
Howe hills ¹⁴⁷	.....	A	165				

*Swathgill*¹⁴⁸ (Mary Sewell—Jos. Hebson)

Intake ³³	.....	P	301	Intake ³³	.....	A	309
Lowfield	.....	A	302	Garth	.....	M	310
Calf close	.....	A	303	Homestead	.....		311
Grains close ⁴³	.....	M	306	Plantation	.....	W	312
Grains close	.....	M	307	Croft	.....	A	313
Grains close	.....	M	308	Croft	.....	M	314

* Owner and tenant.

*Cannerheugh*¹⁴⁹ (William Bird, O. T.)

Far long syke ⁸²	A	156	Sievy close ⁶⁹	P	304
Near long syke ⁸²	A	157	Hanging brow ¹⁵¹	A	305
Long syke bottom ⁸²	M	158	Housekins	Pl.	315
Long syke bottom	W	159	Housekins	A	316
Bloom fitz ¹¹⁵	M	263	Low croft	A	317
Bloom fitz	A	264	Homestead		319
Bloom fitz	W	265	Home planting	Pl.	321
Round hill ¹⁷	A. P.	255	Plantation	Pl.	322 pt.
Beggar trod ⁸²	A	267	High croft	A	322 pt.
Matthew ²⁶ dale ²⁵	A	268			

*Busk*¹³² (— Lawson—Jos. Correy)

Lamb slacks	A	138	Faugh ¹²⁰	A	211
Little slacks	A	151	Faugh bottom	M	212
Cross ¹⁷⁵	A	155	Faugh corner	P	213
Cobeck bottom ⁶	P	194	Faugh bottom	M	214
West moor end	A	199	Corn close ¹⁵²	A	215
East moor end	A	200	Corn close	W	216
Cornclose bottom	M	202	Corn rigg ^{150 35}	A	217
Cornclose bottom	M	203	Broad lands	A.P.M.	218
East moor end bottom	P	204	Garth	P	219
West moor end bottom	P & c.	205	Homestead, &c.		220
Robinson's dolt ^{26 25}	M	210	Plantation	Pl.	221

Busk (Jacob Frost—Thos. Chapelhowe)

Lamb slacks	A	137	Homestead		227
Low garth ⁶¹	M	226	Lees head ²⁸	A	244

Busk (John Walton—Geo. Robinson)

Lamb slacks	M	152	Homestead and garth		232
Lamb slacks	A	153	Palm trees ⁸³	A	233
Lamb slacks	P	154	Leases head ²⁸	A	234
Far Haresceugh moor	A. P.	198	Cross lands ¹⁷⁵	A	235
Near Haresceugh			Long lands	A	238
moor	A. P.	206	Hempton well ⁸⁴	A	245
Low grassing ¹²⁷	A	208	Hempton well	M	246
Dwelling house and			Hempton well	A	247
garden		228	Hempton well	A	248

Busk

Busk (Joseph Latton, O. T.)

Kirkgate close ¹⁷⁵	....	A. P.	150	Nether bands ¹⁷⁰	....	M	236
Low wood	....	A	175	Nether bands	....	A	237
Low wood	....	W & c.	176	Long lands	....	A	239
Mill hills ....	....	A	177	Broad lands	....	A	240
Carr side ¹⁵³	....	A. M.	209	Broad lands	....	M	241
Homestead	....		229	Fellgate croft	....	A & c.	282

Busk (John Pattinson—Robt. Clarke)

Nook land ¹⁵⁴	....	Pl.	135	Causeway ¹⁵⁵	....	P	249
Nook land	....	A	136	Causeway....	....	Pl.	250
Great moor end	....	P	196	Stubble hill	....	A	251
Great moor end	....	A	197	Saddle rigg ¹⁵⁶	....	Pl.	252
Little moor end	....	P	207	Saddle rigg	....	P	253
Green hill	....	P	222	Saddle rigg	....	A	254
Green hill	....	P	223	Nutto ¹⁵⁷	....	A	256
Green hill	....	P	224	Nutto	....	P	257
Green hill	....	P	225	Under hill	....	A	258
Garden	....		230	Housekin close	....	A	259
Homestead and stack				Near housekin	....	A	260
yard	....		231	Brim howe hill	....	A	261
Well lands ⁴⁴	....	M	242	Far housekin	....	A	266
Well lands	....	A	243	Quarry close	....	A	262

Raven Bridge Mill (Francis Mason—Jos. Benson)

Lowfield	....	A	103	Holme ⁵⁵	....	W	108
Holme ⁵⁵	....	M	104	Holme	....	A	109
Homestead and corn				Middle field	....	A	111
mill	....		105	Low wind gates ¹³³	....	W	111
Alders	....	P	106 pt.	Low wind gates ¹³³	....	A	112
Alders	....	Pl.	106 pt.	High wind gates ¹³³	....	A	113
Stack yard	....		107	High field....	....	A	114

Huddlescough Hall (Wm. Marshall, Esq.—Jos. Dixon)

Low rigg bottom	....	M	95	Dyer lands ¹⁵⁸	....	A	129
Low rigg wood	....	W	96	Black hill....	....	W	130
Low rigg	....	A	97	Homestead	....		131
Intake ⁸³	....	M	99	Sieves ⁶⁹	....	P	132
Intake	....	A	100	High demesne ¹³⁵	....	W	133
							Intake

Intake	.....	.....	W	101	High demesne ¹³⁵	.....	W	134
Intake	.....	.....	A	102	High moor	.....	W	139
Low demesne	.....	.....	A	115	Calf garth ⁶³	.....	P	140
Birch hill	.....	.....	A	116	Short Shanks	.....	A	146
Birch hill	.....	.....	Pl.	117	Bird croft ²⁶	.....	A	147
Meadows	.....	.....	M	118	High moor	.....	A	148
Clover field	.....	.....	A	127	Far high moor	.....	W	149
Hodgson croft ²⁶	.....	.....	A	128				

*Todbank*¹¹² (Wm. Marshall, Esq.—Wm. Bell)

Ten acres	.....	.....	A	63	Quarry close	.....	A	72
Flatt ¹⁵⁹	.....	.....	A	64	Far quarry close	.....	A	73 pt.
Middle field	.....	.....	A	65	Far quarry close	.....	Pl.	73 pt.
Croft	.....	.....	A	66	Far long lands	.....	A	74
Homestead	.....	.....	A	67	Long close	.....	A	77
Garth	.....	.....	A	68	Howes croft ²⁶	.....	A	79
Butts ⁸⁶	.....	.....	A	69	Moorfield	.....	A	80
Long lands	.....	.....	A	71				

Viol Moor,¹¹³

Lowfield ⁸¹	.....	.....	A	141	Lowfield ⁸¹	.....	A	70
Croft	.....	.....	A	142	Cottage and croft	.....	A	75
Far field ¹¹	.....	.....	A	145				

*Parkhead*⁹³ (Christopher Hardy, O. T.)

Low wood	.....	.....	W	42	Tarn field ³²	.....	W	88
Low field	.....	.....	M	43	Well field ⁴⁴	.....	A	89
Low field	.....	.....	A	44	Well field	.....	W	90
Tenter hill ⁸⁷	.....	.....	Pl.	56	Croft	.....	W	91
Tenter hill	.....	.....	A	57	High wood	.....	W	92
Tenter hill (quarry ground)	.....	.....		58	Low rigg	.....	A	93
Tenter hill	.....	.....	A	59	Meadows	.....	M	119
Little grassing ¹²⁷	.....	.....	A	62	Middle field	.....	A	120
Watson croft ²⁶	.....	.....	A	76	Back croft	.....	A	121
Lowfield ⁸¹	.....	.....	A	81	Homestead	.....		122
Croft	.....	.....	A	82	Orchard, &c.	.....		123
Round hill ⁴⁷	.....	.....	A	83	Well close ⁴⁴	.....	A	124
Tarn field ³²	.....	.....	A	84	Barn head field ²⁶	.....	A	125
Farfield ¹¹	.....	.....	A	85	Barn head field	.....	W	126
Farfield	.....	.....	W	86				

Parkhead

Parkhead Mill (Christopher Hardy—Thos. Chapelhow)

Mill holme .....	.....	M	45	Lennox garth .....	.....	A. M.	52
Corn mill, &c. ....	.....		46-47	Tenter hill cottage ⁸⁷.....	.....		53

Parkhead Chapel (Trustees—Rev^d. Jos. Redmayne)

Homestead .....	.....		49	High lowfield ⁸¹ .....	.....	A	60
Holme ⁵⁵ .....	.....	M	50	High field .....	.....	A	61
Chapel and yard ¹⁶⁰.....	.....		51				

Parkhead (Laidler—Rich. Simpson)

Bank.....	.....	.....	M	1	High new close .....	.....	A	34
Bank.....	.....	.....	A	2	High long close .....	.....	A	36
Homestead, garden, &c.	3-10				High long close .....	.....	W	37
Croft .....	.....	.....	A	15	East moor field .....	.....	A	38
Nook close ¹⁵⁴ .....	.....	.....	A	21	West moor field .....	.....	A	39
Long close .....	.....	.....	A	22	Garth .....	.....	P	16
New close .....	.....	.....	A	24	Croft .....	.....	A	18
Town field ⁸⁹.....	.....	.....	A	27	Nook close ¹⁵⁴ .....	.....	A	20
High town field ⁸⁹ .....	.....	.....	A	32				

Parkhead (John Lowthian—Thomas Chapelhow)

Bank ... ..	.....	.....	M	9	Middle new close .....	.....	A	26
Long close .....	.....	.....	A	23	Far new close .....	.....	A	33
New close .....	.....	.....	A	25	Far long close .....	.....	A	35

Parkhead (—, Sunderland—Joseph Tuer)

Garth .....	.....	.....	P &c.	4	Ashtree bottom ⁸⁹ .....	.....	A	28
Banks bottom .....	.....	.....	A	6	Croft head .....	.....	A	29
Banks .....	.....	.....	W	7	Quarry close .....	.....	A	30
Banks .....	.....	.....	A	8	Little grassing ¹²⁷ .....	.....	A	31
Homestead, &c. ....	.....	.....		12-13	Scott close ²⁶.....	.....	A	40
Croft .....	.....	.....	A	14	Nook close ¹⁵⁴ .....	.....	A	41
Spout doat ^{488 25} .....	.....	.....	P	17	Tenter hill ⁸⁷ .....	.....	P	54
Haver close ¹⁷ .....	.....	.....	A	19	Tenter hill .....	.....	A	55

KIRKOSWALD, Low Quarter.

Fog Close (Sir G. Musgrave—Jos. Relph)

Far housegill	....	A	Triangle field ⁸⁶	....	A
Near housegill	....	A	Barn field	....	A
High Bent ⁴¹	....	A	High fog close ¹²¹	....	W
Low Bent ⁴¹	....	P	Croft	....	A. M.
Low Bent over beck	P		Low Sherif close ¹⁶¹	....	A
High Sherif close ¹⁶¹	A		Corn close hill ¹⁵	....	A &c.
Scott close ²⁶	....	A	Leases ²⁸	....	A
Holly bush field	....	A	Watering place	....	P
High Blea dubs ¹¹¹	....	A	Lowfield	....	A
Crabtree plain	....	A	Pond field	....	A
Brier hole North ¹⁶²	....	P	Middle sykes	....	A
Brier hole South ¹⁶²	....	P	Drain field	....	A
Low Blea dubs ¹¹¹	....	A	Cow gap	....	A
Tarn hill ³²	....	A	Far Bur tree hill ⁴⁸	....	A
Colt mire ⁹¹	....	M	Near Bur tree hill	....	A
Brier hole west ¹⁶²	....	P	Calf garth	....	P
Tarn close ¹⁶²	....	A	Fog close bottom ¹²¹	....	A
Tarn close	....	W &c.	Homestead, &c.		
High lowfield ⁸¹	....	A			

Housegills (Sir G. Musgrave—Joseph Longrigg)

Low cow field	....	A	Homestead		
Housegill banks	....	P. W.	High corn field ³⁵	....	A
Housegill (over beck)	P & Coppice		High corn field ³⁵	....	A
Low Bent ⁴¹	....	A	High Bent field ⁴¹	....	A
Calf garth ⁶³	....	A. P.	High Bent field ⁴¹	....	A

*Demesne*¹³⁵ (Sir G. Musgrave—Joseph Longrigg)

Homestead, &c.			Far Castle orchard	....	W
Croft ¹¹⁴	....	old grass	Dead man slack ⁹⁴	....	A
Low corn close hill ³⁵	A		Garden		
Low corn close bottom	old grass		Near well heads ⁴⁴	....	A
Low corn close	....	W	Near Castle orchard ⁹²	old grass	
High corn close hill ³⁵	A		Castle ruins ⁹²	....	P
High corn close bottom	P		Jameson plain ^{26 10}	....	A
High do. (over beck)	P		Lowthian plain ^{26 10}	....	A
Far plain ^{19 11}	....	A	Far Flosh ²⁹	....	A
Far plain	....	W	Far Flosh	....	W
Far plain	....	W	Taylor's hill ²⁶	....	A
Back of rigg	....	A	Flosh ²⁹	....	A
Far Castle orchard ⁹²	A		Far well heads ⁴⁴	....	A

*Park House*⁹³ (Sir G. Musgrave—Matthew Walton)

Old nook ¹⁵⁴ .....	.....	A	New bottom.....	.....	M
Great Housegill .....	.....	A	Homestead, &c.		
Smoot field ⁹⁵.....	.....	A	Bull copy ⁸ .....	.....	old grass
Great Hologill ¹⁶² .....	.....	A	Mill field ¹⁰⁵ .....	.....	old grass
Barn field .....	.....	A	Wheat close ⁸⁴ .....	.....	A
Garth and Barn .....	.....	P	Broad bottom .....	.....	A. M.
Little Housegill .....	.....	A	Near Lowfield .....	.....	A
Sheriff close ¹⁶¹ .....	.....	A	Near Lowfield .....	.....	W
Little Hologill .....	.....	A	Far Lowfield ⁸⁰ .....	.....	A
Birch Brow .....	.....	A	Far Lowfield .....	.....	W
Middle Brow .....	.....	A	Far Lowfield .....	.....	P & Water
Isaac Bank ²⁶ .....	.....	A	Dale Raughton North ⁹⁷	.....	W
Cow pool(s) ⁶.....	.....	A	Dale Raughton South ⁹⁷	.....	W
Park field ¹⁸ .....	.....	A	Cooper Leases ^{96 28} .....	.....	A
Little park field ¹⁸ .....	.....	W	Cooper Leases .....	.....	W
Little park field ¹⁶⁴ .....	.....	A			

*Mains*¹³⁴ (Sir G. Musgrave—Geo. Carruthers)

Lamb dotes ²⁵ .....	.....	A	Homestead, &c.		
Far Lodge ⁹⁸ .....	.....	A	Near lodge bottom ⁹⁸ .....	.....	A
Dale Raughton ⁹⁷ .....	.....	P. W.	Middle lodge ⁹⁸ .....	.....	A
Far Lodge bottom .....	.....	A	Near lodge ⁹⁸.....	.....	A
Dale Raughton ⁹⁷ .....	.....	W & coppice	Stack yard .....	.....
Over beck field .....	.....	A	Bose hill ¹¹⁸ .....	.....	A
Well field .....	.....	A	Bogg ⁹² .....	.....	A. M.
Road and recess .....	.....		Low mains ¹³⁴ .....	.....	A
Morgan ⁹⁹ .....	.....	A	High mains ¹³⁴ .....	.....	A
Cart house field .....	.....	A	Swine hills ¹⁰⁰ .....	.....	A
Calf garth .....	.....	old grass	Bird field ²⁶ .....	.....	A

Woodlands (Sir G. Musgrave, O. T.)

Housegill banks .....	.....	W	Near lodge ⁹⁸.....	.....	W
Blea dubs ¹⁴¹ .....	.....	W	Far lodge ⁹⁸ .....	.....	W
Colt mires ⁹¹ .....	.....	W	Deadman slack south ⁹⁴	.....	W
New bottom.....	.....	W	Deadman slack north ⁹¹	.....	W
Broad bottom .....	.....	W	Halleywell ⁹⁸.....	.....	W
Corn close hill ³⁵ .....	.....	W	Black plain ^{26 10} .....	.....	W
Cock shot ⁹ .....	.....	W			

High

High Bank Hill (Sir G. Musgrave—Thos. Threlkeld)

Far park ⁹³ ....	.....	A	Crampton high field ²⁶	A
Middle park.....	.....	A	Crampton low field ²⁶	A
Near park .....	.....	A	Preston close	..old grass & W
Near park .....	.....	W &c.	Homestead, &c.	
Clover close ...	....	A	Sturdy plain ^{10 26}	..... A
Oswald bottom ²⁶	.....	A	Corn close brow ³⁵	.... A &c.
Dixon bottom ²⁶	.....	A	Croft .....	..... A
Harry bottom ²⁶	.....	A	Croft foot .....	.... P. W.
Sunny brow.....	.....	A	Black plain ^{10 26}	..... A
Çurtsy brow ¹⁶⁸	....	A	New bottom.....	... P
Stack yard, &c.			New bottom (over beck).	gravel bed
Road and Recess			Low bottom.....	.... A. P.
Round hill ¹⁷ ....	.....	A	Low bottom.....	.... P & Coppice

Kirkoswald (various).

Kitty roods ¹¹¹	.....grass	56	Mill bank .....	...old grass	69
Woodhouse field	.... A	10	Garden .....	.....	80
Woodhouse field	... W. P.	11	Paper mill .....	.....	80
Woodhouse field	.... A	12	Brewhouse croft	.....old grass	78
Saw mill, corn mill		122	Willow bed	.....old grass	
Crampton Common ²⁶	P. W.	49			

*The College*¹⁰⁴ (Mrs. E. W. Fetherstonhaugh)

Bridge flatt .....	.....	Pl.	Berry moor field ¹⁰⁹	grass L.	45
Turn bank ¹⁶³.....	.....	A	Stone acre ⁶⁸	grass L.	46
Turn bank .....	.....	W	Far sand hill ¹¹⁰	grass L.	47
Red brow .....	.....old grass		Common wood	W	48
Bell house hill ¹⁰¹	.....old grass		Far roods ¹¹¹	grass L.	52
Bell house hill	..... W		Near roods ¹¹¹	grass L.	53
Bell house hill	.... W &c.		Near sand hill ¹¹⁰	grass L.	66
Bell house hill	..... W		Town end close ⁸⁹	grass L.	85
Acres and mires ¹⁰²	old grass & M		Little cockle acre ⁶⁸	grass L.	87
The lawn ¹⁰³ ....	.....old grass		Storrow croft	grass L.	89
Mansion—pleasure grounds ¹⁰⁴			Barn .....	..... A	91
Garden and orchard			Wood, &c. ....	.... W	90
N. of Raven			Orchard .....	.....	92
Plantation .....	.....	Pl. 39	Garden, &c.....	.....	120
Cross acre ^{68 106}	.....	A 40	Croft foot .....	..... W	135
Plantation .....	.....	Pl. 41	Close hill .....	..... W	136
Longlands ¹⁰⁷	grass L.	42	Troutbeck .....	.... Pl.	131 pt.
Woodgill ¹⁰⁸	grass L.	43	Holme ⁵⁵	old grass	137
Woodgill ¹⁰⁸	grass L.	44	Holme .....	.... Pl.	137

Lowfield

Lowfield (Mrs E. W. Fetherstonhaugh—Hy. Williamson)

Town end field ³⁹	old grass L.	84	Troutbeck	.....	.....	grass	131
Walker lands	grass L.	86	Great cockle acre ⁶⁸	.....	A		132
Broad meadow	grass L.	128	Close hill	.....	grass L.		133
Homestead		129	Croft ...	.....	.....	A	134
Wood or pasture		130					

Kirkoswald (various).

Rackstraw croft	old grass L.	104	Roods ¹¹¹		grass L.		5
Bird house end			Town end field ³⁹	.....	A.M.		50
field ²⁶	old grass L.	100	Town end close ³⁹		old grass		88

High Bank Hill (various)

Bowstead gill ²⁶	.....	A.M.	32	Longlands	.....	A	37
Woodhouse field	.....	M	18	Berry moor head ¹⁰⁹	.....	A	20
Woodhouse field	.....	A	19	Longlands	.....	A	38
Croft	.....	old grass	28	E. Woodhouse field		A	13
Garth	.....		35	W. Woodhouse field		A	14
School croft	.....	A	34	Long field	.....	A	15
Gill	.....	P	36	Rye close ¹⁹	.....	A	26

Scales

Far birk hill	.....	A	7	Calf close	.....	A	3
Near birk hill	.....	A	8	Scope hill	.....	A	4
Faugh close ¹³⁰	.....	A	9	Near doctor close ²⁶	.....	A	5
Stack hill	.....	M	1	Far doctor close ²⁶	.....	A	6
Stack hill	.....	A	2				

KIRKOSWALD (Staffield Township)

*Staffield*⁶¹ (Chas. Aglionby, Esq., O. T.)

Plantation	.....	W	14	Simpson's holme ^{26 55}	W		58
Bridge planting	.....	W	17				

*Crossfield*⁵⁶ (Chas. Aglionby, Esq.—James Elliot)

Horse close ⁹¹	.....	A	45	Fish pond ¹³	.....	M	64
Simpson holme ^{26 55}	.....	A	60	Cote field ¹³	.....	M	65
Waterside	.....	W & c.	62	Tom head ¹²³	.....	P	66
Carrot holme	.....	A	63				

*Crosshouse*⁵⁶

*Crosshouse*⁵⁶ (Chas. Aglionby, Esq.—John Salkeld)

Ellers green ¹	.....	A	15	Bank top	.....	W	54
Ellers wood ¹.....	.....	W	16	Kirk holme ^{85 55}	.....	M	55
Bank top	.....	W	52	Kirk holme	.....	W	56
Bank top	.....	A	53				

*Springfield*⁹⁰ (Chas. Aglionby, Esq.—William James)

Stoop close ⁵⁴	.....	A	85	Near field.....	.....	A	94
Kursty quarry lot ¹⁶.....	.....	A	86	Springs	.....	A	95
Lonning head ⁶⁰	.....	A	87	Holme ⁵⁵	.....	M	96
Lonning head	.....	W	88	Over water ⁷⁷	.....	M	97
High field.....	.....	A	89	Homestead	.....		98
Sloe holes ¹⁶²	.....	A	90	Spring field ⁹⁰	.....	A	99
Brow	.....	A	91	Gilder side ⁷⁸	.....	A	100
Wood	.....	P	92	Birch hill.....	.....	W	108
High field	.....	A	93	Stoop close ⁵⁴	.....	A	406

*Blunderfield*⁴⁵ (Rev. John Best—John Lewis)

Back whinfell	.....	A	182	Whinney close ¹²	.....	A	547
High fell	.....	P	381	Mires ⁶²	.....	M	549
Park ¹⁸	.....	A	531	Well gates ⁴⁴.....	.....	A	551
Pea field	.....	A	533	Tarn hill ³²	.....	A	509
Great field	.....	A, M.	535	High fell (allotment)		P	383
House steads	.....	A	539	Town end garden ³⁹	.....		479
Broad flatt ¹⁴.....	.....	A	540	Back whinfell	.....	A	183
Stackgarth field	.....	A	545				

*Scarrowmannock*²² (Mrs. Bowman—Hodgson Frizzle)

Highgate close ⁴⁴	.....	A	341	Back brow	.....	A	360
Back brow west	.....	A	358	Far close	.....	A	363

Scarrowmannock (Mrs. Bowman—James Waugh)

Sunny brow.....	.....	A	343	Pipe gill bottom	.....	M	354
House and garden	.....		348	Middle dale ²⁵	.....	A	361
Pipe gill head	.....	A	350	Pricking hill.....	.....	A	371

Field

Field garth (Deborah Dawson—Isaac Eggleston)

Pasture field ¹²⁴	.....	A	9	Pease close	.....	A	445
Pasture field.....	.....	A	420	Homestead	.....		446
Plantation	.....	W	424	Croft	.....	A	447
Far pasture field ¹¹	.....	A	425	Caldew foot ¹⁷⁶	.....	A	448
Great morton bank.....	.....	A	426	Syke ³²	.....	M	452
Little morton bank.....	.....	A	428	Low star bank ⁴¹	.....	A	466
New close head	.....	A	442	High star bank ⁴¹	.....	A	467
New close foot	.....	A	443	High star bank	.....	W	468
Caldew head ¹⁷⁶	.....	A	444				

*Scales*⁶⁶ (E. and S. Dryden—Mary Garnett—Jane Lowthian)

Croft	.....	A	586	Middle field.....	.....	A	609
Garth	.....	A	587	Master field.....	.....	A	620
Outbuildings, &c.	.....		589	Crampton field ²⁶	.....	A	621
Low croft ⁸¹	.....	A	593	Fell lot ⁵⁰	.....	P	387
Low croft head	.....	A	596	Pasture field ¹²⁴	.....	A	13
Back rigg	.....	P	600	Blacksmith's shop			37
High field	.....	A	608	Shields ⁶⁶ (fell allotment)	P		393

*Westgarth Hill*¹³⁶ (Thos. Ellwood—Thos. Beckton)

Haver flatt ^{14 17}	.....	A	75	Bowman croft ²⁶	.....	A	410
High close	.....	A	76	High close	.....	A	411
Bowman croft ²⁶	.....	A	78	Haver flatt ^{14 17}	.....	A	412
Little common field	A		82	Meadow	.....	P	492
Heslop croft ²⁶	.....	A	409				

Davy Gill (Thos. Ellwood—Thos. Becton)

Low common	.....	A	293	Calf close	.....	P	316
Near lowfield	.....	A	295	Homestead and garth			317
Tup close	.....	A	296	Croft	.....	A	318
Broad leases & low gaps ²⁴	A		309	Clay holes	.....	A	365
Lime kiln bottom ³¹.....	.....	A	310	Plantation	.....	W	366
Colson close ²⁶	.....	A	312	Bracken hose ⁶⁴	.....A.	P.	367
Dixon close ²⁶	.....	A	313	Low lot ⁵⁰	.....	P	368
High common	.....	A	314	High fell	.....	P	385
Plantation	.....	A	315	High fell	.....	P	394

Staffield

*Staffield Hall*⁶¹ (Chas. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.)

Staffield walks ⁶¹	....	W	1	Rash ¹⁷²	....	....	A	28
Low pasture	....	Pl.	2	Wet lands ³²	....	....	A	29
Low pasture	....	A	2	Lanty field ²⁶	....	....	A	30
Pasture ¹²¹	....	A	3	Hover	....	....	M	34
Middle field	....	A	6	Mires plantation ⁶²	....	....	W	35
High pasture	....	A	7	Orchard	....	....		36
Pasture field ¹²¹	....	A	10	Garden	....	....		61
High pasture	....	A	11	Robley hill ²⁶	....	....	A	68
High plantation	....	W	12	Rash ¹⁷²	....	....	A	416
Sheds back & stack yard	A		18	Sticklehow	....	....	M	417
Garth	....	A	19	Park ¹⁴	....	....	A	418
Plantation	....	W	20	Pasture field ¹²¹	....	....	A	419
Smithy croft	....	A	21	Pasture field ¹²¹	....	....	A	423
Hill, cottage, &c.	....	A. M.	22	Field garth	....	....	W	449
Homestead	....		23	Kiln croft ¹²⁹	....	....	A	450
Orchard	....		24	Brow	....	....	W	469 pt.
Longlands	....	A. M.	25	Kettle gill ⁶⁵	....	....	M	480
Park ¹⁸	....	A	26	Mansion, &c	....	....	(parts)	25-27
Bog ³²	....	A. M.	27					

Prospect Hill (Chas. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.—Jonathan Bellas)

Round hill ⁴⁷	....	A	31	Lowthian bank ²⁶	....	....	A	453
Quarry hill	....	A	32	Far star bank ⁴¹	....	....	A	464
High field	....	A	72	Near star bank ⁴¹	....	....	A	465
Lawrence field ²⁶	....	A	73	Brow	....	....	M	469 pt.
Broad dale ²⁵	....	A	74	Brow	....	....	A	470
Tallen field ²¹	....	A	413	Croft	....	....	A	471
Lawrence field ²⁶	....	A	414	Homestead	....	....		472
Round hill ⁴⁷	....	A	415	Symie lands ⁴	....	....	A	473

Lowfield (Mrs. Eliza Were Fetherstonhaugh)

Quarry hill	....	Pl.	291 pt.	Bedlam holme ²	....	Pl.	433 pt.
Grey gate bottom	....	Pl.	292 pt.	Near parson dykes ¹²⁵	....	Pl.	436 pt.
Gate kirk ³	....	W	427 pt.	Near parson dykes ¹²⁵	....	W	437 pt.
Holme hill ⁵⁵	....	W	429 pt.	Middle parson dykes ¹²⁵	....	Pl.	439 pt.
Gate kirk holme ¹²⁹	....	W	430 pt.	Kiln croft ¹²⁹	....	Pl.	451 pt.
Holme hill ⁵⁵	....	W	432	Near high common	....	Pl.	646 pt.

Nether

Nether Haresceugh (Mrs. Eliza Were Fetherstonhaugh—Lancelot Bellas)

Far high common	....	A	618	Middle high common	A	642
Far hellywell ³⁸	....	A	628	Near high common	A	646 pt.
Near hellywell ³⁸	....	A	629	Pattinson croft ²⁶	....	A 647
Gill wood	....	W	630	Clover field	....	A 648
Gill field	....	A	631	Five corners	....	A 649
Low croft	....	A	632	Wood top	....	A 650
Corner field	....	A	633	Isaac close ²⁵	....	A 651
Long croft	....	A	634	Wood top	....	A 652
Homestead, &c.	....		635	Wood bottom	....	A 653
Calf garth	....	P	636	Wood bottom	....	A 654
Gussett ⁶⁷	....	P	637	Wood	....	W 655
Common	....	A	638	Wood	....	Road 656
Gill corner	....	A	639	Parkhead field ¹³	....	A 657
Helly well ³⁸	....	A	640	Sickergill field ⁷	....	A 658
Gill field	....	A	641			

*Westgarth Hill*¹³⁶ (Mrs. Eliza Were Fetherstonhaugh—Geo. Carrick)

Tallen garth ²¹	....	A	77	Near brow	....	A 491
Tallen garth	....	A	80	Homestead	....	493
Stoop close ⁵⁴	....	A	81	Mason acre ^{68 26}	....	W. A. 494
Near common	....	A	83	High field	....	A 495
Four road ends	....	A	84	Wood close	....	A 496
Four road ends	....	A	407	Burn hill ¹³⁷	....	A 497
Near common	....	A	408	Far brow ¹¹	....	A 498
Far berry moor ¹⁰⁰	....	A	489	Low common ⁶¹	....	P 515
Near berry moor	....	A	490	Low moor ⁶¹	....	W 516

*Raygarth Field*²³ (Mrs. Eliza Were Fetherstonhaugh—Isaac Holliday)

Gill close	....	A	262	Homestead	....	289
Brigg gill ¹³⁸	....	W	263	Rye close ¹⁹	....	A 290
Little brigg gill ¹³³	....	A	269	Barley field ²⁰	....	A 291 pt.
Longmoor foot	....	A	270	Grey gate bottom	....	A 292 pt.
Little brigg gill	....	A	271	Low Fetherston close ²¹	A	294
Middle moor	....	A	272	Linkhowe syke ¹¹⁶	....	A 298
Middle moor	....	A	274	Clayey lands	....	A 299
Middle moor	....	A	275	Street gap gate	....	A 300
Linkhowe hill and				Croglin banks	....	W 301
moss ¹¹⁶	....	A. P.	285	Brigg holme ⁵⁵	....	A 302

Moss

Moss	.....	.....	W	286	Scarrowmannock close ²²	A	305
Croft	.....	.....	A	287	High Fetherston close ²¹	A	311
Guinea hills	.....	.....	A	288	High fell	.....	P 386

Lowfield (Mrs. Eliza Were Fetherstonhaugh—Hy. Williamson)

Gate kirk ³	.....	.....	*W	427 pt.	Kiln croft ¹²⁹	grass L.	451 pt.
Holm hill ⁵⁵	.....	grass L.		429 pt.	Near Haver flatt ¹⁷	.....	A 454
Gate kirk holme	.....	W		430 pt.	Far haver flatt ¹⁷	.....	A 455
Little holm hill	grass L.			431	Wheat guards ³⁴	.....	A 456
Bedlam holme ²	grass L.			433 pt.	Miller field ²⁶	gr. & A.	457
Bedlam holme	.....	W		434	Broad meadows	grass L.	458
Bedlam holme	.....	W		435	Town end field,		
Near parson dykes ¹²⁵	gr. L.			436 pt.	Fancy dale.....	grass L.	459
Homestead	.....	grass L.		438	Town end field ³⁹	grass L.	460
Middle parson dykes ¹²⁵	A			439 pt.	Mary dykes ¹⁶⁵	.....W.P.	462
Far parson dykes ¹²⁵	.....	A		440	Mary dykes	.....	A 463
Little parson dykes ¹²⁵	A			441	Six acres ¹³⁹	.....	A 474

*Kaber Slack*¹²⁶ (Thos. Graham, O. T.)

Long moor	.....	.....	A	194	Bottom dales ⁵⁵	.....	A 261
Long moor	.....	.....	A	229	Gill how hill.....	.....	A 263
High long moor	.....	P		231	Barn hill	.....	P 264
Long moor	.....	.....	A	234	Grassing flatt ¹²⁷	.....	A 265
Long moor	.....	.....	A	236	Moss close	.....	P 266
Moor hill	.....	.....	A	252	Broad comb	.....	A 267
Calf garth	.....	.....	A	253	Long moor	.....	P 273
Homestead	.....	.....		264 pt.	Ray garth field ²³	.....	A 276
Island.....	.....	gravel bed		258	Ray garth field croft ²³	A	277
Island.....	.....	gravel bed		259	Sheep grassing ⁷⁷	.....	A 278
Holme	.....	.....	M	260	Long moor	.....	A 670

Scarrowmannock (Thos. Graham, O. T.)

Crofts	.....	.....	A. M.	332	Sieve pots ⁶¹	.....	P 376
Homestead	.....	.....		334	Currock hill ⁷⁰	.....	A 377
Hills	.....	.....	A	344	Hole gill bottom	.....	A 378
Quaker lot ⁵⁹	.....	.....	P	352	Coal holes ⁷¹	.....	P 379
Bottoms	.....	.....	M	356	Potter bank	.....	A 478
Back brow	.....	.....	A	357	Potter bank	.....	A 475
Brown hills ²⁶	.....	.....	A	373			

*Kaber*¹²⁶ (Mrs. E. Hodgson—John Gill)

Gravel pit	W	204	High way dale	A	244
Low way dale ¹⁷⁷	A	215	Field gate	A	245
Dam head field	A	216	Field gate	W	246
Leaps wood ²⁴	W	217	Underwood	A	247
Bran dale ¹¹⁷	A	218	Croft	A	248
Field gate	W	219	Homestead		249
Field gate	A	220	Brown close ²⁶	A	250
High way dale ¹⁷⁷	A	221	Hills	W	251
Moss close	P	223	Wall head ¹⁷⁷	A	254
Moss head	A	224	Cow wood bottom ¹⁶⁶	M	255
Gravel pit	A	225	Gravel bed		256
Broad comb	A	226	Water side	P	257
Long moor	P	230	Linkhow backside ¹¹⁶	A	279
Long moor	A	235	Linkhow foreside ¹¹⁶	A	280
Broad comb	A	239	Scar kell ¹²⁹	P	281
Gravel pit	A	240	Tongues	W	282
Moss head	A	241	Linkhowe tongue ¹⁶⁹	A	283
Moss close	P	242	Linkhowe croft ¹¹⁶	A	284
High way dale	W	243			

Staffield.

House and orchard		42	Symie lands ⁴	A	59
Croft	A	43	Garden		39

Walmer Syke Mill (Lady Mary Hoste—Thos. Mason)

Low field	A	162	Corn mill and garden		211
Nursery	P	163	Dam head field	M	212
Miller garth	M	165			

Croglin High Hall (Lady Mary Hoste—Francis Mason)

Ellers ¹	P	161	Turfstack hill	A	206
Ellers	P	164	Homestead		207
Pasture field ¹²⁴	P	166	Meadow ¹²⁴	M	208
Ellers ¹	P	167	Ellers ¹	gravel & P.	209
Six hundreds ²⁷	A	168	Ellers ¹	gravel & P.	210
Plain(s) ¹⁰	A	169	Ellers ¹	gravel & P.	213
White close ⁷³	W	170	Leases ²⁴	A	214
White close ⁷³	A	171	High and moss field	A	222
Bow field ¹¹⁹	A	172	Common	A	227
Smith field ²⁶	A	203	Common	A	238
High field	A	205			

Croglin

Croglin Low Hall (Lady Mary Hoste—Isaac Monkhouse)

Ellers ¹	....	....	P	126	Stackgarth, &c.	....	176
Flasks ²⁹	.....	.....	A	127	Cottage	....	177
Boggs ¹⁷¹	.....	.....	M	128	Low Crakesbrough ⁷¹	W	178
Bank	.....	.....	W	129	Hill	....	179
Great boney hill ¹⁷³	.....	.....	A	149	Barnfield	....	180
Little boney hill ¹⁷³	.....	.....	A	150	Millstone field	....	181
Coney hill ¹³⁰	.....	.....	W	151	Marston gill ¹³⁰	....	184
Bank lands	....	....	A	152	Whinfell end	....	185
Lane ¹⁶⁷	.....	.....	P	153	High Ling	....	195
Widow croft ¹⁷⁴	....	....	A	154	High Ling	....	196
Calf garth	....	....	P	155	Old Kirkoswald ⁷²	....	197
Homestead and stack					Guile cragg	....	198
yard	....	....		156	High ling	....	199
Five days work ¹⁵	....	....	M	157	Crake tarn ⁷⁴	A. P.	200
Long lands	....	....	A	158	High Crakesbrough ⁷⁴	W	201
Willows	....	....	A	159	High Crakesbrough ⁷⁴	A	202
Bank	....	....	W	160	Tinneywell tarn ¹⁴⁰	A. P.	228
Bowfield bottom ¹¹⁹	....	....	A	173	Tinneywell tarn ¹⁴¹	A. P.	237
Smith field ²⁶	.....	.....	A	174	Bleaberry gill ¹⁴¹	....	392
Low Crakebrough ⁷⁴			A	175			

*Scales*⁶⁶ (Mrs. H. Jameson—Edwd. Blakeburn)

Marston gill ³⁰	....	A	187	High meadow	....	M	573
Marston gill ³⁰	....	W	188	Behind byer	....	A	574
Marston gill ³⁰	....	A	399	Homestead	....		575
Quarry field	....	A	561	Near common	....	A	576
Wheat close ³⁴	....	A	570	Far common	....	A	582
Tom field ¹²²	....	A	572	High fell (allot.)	....	P	384

Scales (Mrs. H. Jameson—John Thompson)

Marston gill ³⁰	....	A	189	Well bottom ⁴¹	....	A	567
Monk well ³⁸	.....	A	190	Bath	....	A	568
Monk well	....	A	397	Well close ⁴⁴	....	A	569
Marston gill ³⁰	....	A	398	Bogg ³²	....	M	571
Nether hill	....	A	562	Homestead	....		591
Thornbush close	....	A	563	Croft	....	A	592
Gill gate ⁵¹	....	A	564	Croft head	....	A	597
Old quarry field	....	A	565	Scale rigg ⁶⁵	....	W	598
Kiln dale ²⁵ 129	....	A	566	Syke field ³²	....	P	599

Moss Flatt (John Jameson—Matthew Beckton)

Broad gap	.....	.....	A	297	Flatt ¹⁴	.....	.....	P	319
Flatt ¹⁴	.....	.....	P	308					

*Blunderfield*⁴⁵ (John Jameson—Josias Lambert Proctor)

Long moor	.....	.....	A	191	Near tarn end ³²	.....	A	542
Long moor	.....	.....	A	192	Cottage field	.....	A	544
Long moor	.....	.....	A	193	Whinney close ¹²	.....	A	548
Long moor park ¹⁸	.....	.....	A	232	Paddock	.....	A	550
Long moor park	.....	.....	A	233	Bogg ³²	.....	A. M.	553
Long moor park	.....	.....	A	395	Gilly slack	.....	A	554
Long moor	.....	.....	A	396	Intack ³³	.....	A	556
Pea field	.....	.....	A	534	Homestead	.....		558
Lingey close ⁷⁸	.....	.....	A	537	Scale rigg ⁶⁶	.....	A	602
Far tarn end ³²	.....	.....	A	541				

Sickergill Fields (Mr. Ladler—Rd. Simpson)

High boak head ¹²³	..... Pl.	A	644	Sickergill ⁷	.....	.....	A	659
Low boak head	..... Pl.	A	645					

Sickergill and Scales (John Lowthian, O. T.)

Greens ³⁷	.....	.....	P	388	Low lot ^{59 81}	.....	A	643
Wheat field ³⁴	.....	.....	A	577	Far close	.....	A	660
Tom field ¹²²	.....	.....	A	578	Wood.....	.....	W	661
Croft	.....	.....	A	579	Wood bottom	.....	A	662
Yard and outbuildings	.....	.....		580	Near far close ¹¹	.....	A	663
Back rigg	.....	..... P &c.		601	Middle close...	.....	A	664
Intake ³³	.....	.....	A	581	Wood.....	.....	W	665
High common	.....	.....	A	617	Low meadow	.....	M	666
Middle common	.....	.....	A	619	Bank	.....	W	667
Varey's field ²⁶	.....	.....	A	622	Croft and garden	.....	A	668
Hetherington hill ²⁶	.....	.....	A	623	Homestead	.....		669

*Scales*⁶⁶ (—, Millican—Wm. Wadson)

Low common ⁶¹	.....	.....	A	583	Near share field ³⁶	.....	A	610
Kiln hill ³¹	.....	.....	A	584	Far share field ³⁶	.....	A	611
Low share field ³⁶	.....	.....	A	585	Kiln hill ³¹	.....	W	614
Orchard, &c. ...	.....	.....		588	Greens ³⁷	.....	P	389
Homestead, &c.	.....	.....		590	Greens ³⁷ (fell allot.)	.....	P	391
Croft	.....	.....	A	594	Woodrigg	.....	A	626

Croft

Croft head	.....	A	595	High fell (allot.)	.....	P	125
Scale rigg ⁶⁵	.....	A	603	Low dale ^{81 25}	.....	A	325
Far share field head ³⁶	.....	A	606	Wood.....	.....	M. P.	328
Near share field head ³⁶	.....	A	607	Cottage, &c.	.....		347

Whinfell and Woodrigg (Sir G. Musgrave, Bart.—Thos. Threlkeld)

Whinney rigg ¹²	.....	A	139	Whinney rigg ¹²	.....	A	405
Back whinfell	.....	A	145	Far woodrigg	.....	A	624
Back whinfell	.....	A	146	Near woodrigg	.....	A	625
Back whinfell	.....	A	148	Helly well head ⁸⁸	.....	W	627
Pond	.....		147				

Staffield (Wm. Nicholson—Wm. Wilson)

Pasture	.....	W	4	Homestead	.....		50
Low pasture field	.....	A	5	Coulthard croft ²⁶	.....	A	51
High pasture	.....	A	8	Red mire ^{32 46}	.....	A	57
Hover	.....	M	33	Tarn croft ³²	.....	A	67
Potter garth	.....	A	41	High field	.....	A	69
Lowthian croft ²⁶	.....	A	44	High field	.....	A	70
Back hill	.....	A	46	High field head	.....	A	71
Back hill	.....	A	47	Tallen field ⁴¹	.....	A	79
Staffield hill ⁶¹	.....	A	48	Low pasture field	.....	A	421
Garth	.....	M	49	Pasture	.....	W	422

*Crindle Dykes*⁷⁵ (Carlton Railton—Thos. Beckton)

Bull coppice ⁸	.....	A	101	Ellers ¹	.....	P	118
Calf garth	.....	A	102	Ellers ¹	.....	P	119
Homestead	.....		103	Springs	.....	P	121
Croft	.....	A	104	Springs	.....	P	122
Far field ¹¹	.....	A	105	Cockshot ⁹	.....	A	123
Far field	.....	W	106	Cockshot ⁹	.....	W	124
Gilderside ⁵⁸	.....	W	107	Far plain ¹⁰	.....	A	130
Gilderside ⁵⁸	.....	W	109	Middle plain ¹⁰	.....	A	131
Gilderside ⁵⁸	.....	A	110	Plain ¹⁰	.....	A	132
Gilderside ⁵⁸	.....	A	111	Bank lands	.....	A	133
Old barn field	.....	A	112	Back whinfell	.....	A	134
Stackyard, &c.	.....		113	Buildings field	.....	A	135
Potter field	.....	A	114	Plantation	.....	W	156
Whinney brow ¹²	.....	A	115	Barn, &c.	.....		137
Shield lands ⁶⁶	.....	A	116	Building field	.....	A	138
Ellers ¹	.....	P	117				

High

High Bank Hill (W. Richardson, O. T.)

Far field ¹¹	.....	.....	A	499	Low common ⁸¹	.....	A	513
Fir hill	.....	.....	A	500	High common	.....	A	514
Low field ⁸¹	.....	.....	A	505				

Potter Banks, &c. (Rev. John Robinson—Thos. Thompson)

Town end field ³⁰	.....	A	461	Low potter bank ¹¹³	.....	A	481
High cover trees ⁴⁰	.....	A	476	Low potter bank ¹⁴³	.....	W	482
Low cover trees ⁴⁰	.....	A	477	High potter bank ¹¹³	.....	A	488

*Scarrowmannock*²² (Pearson Wm. Robinson—Jos. and Isaac Robley)

Pool dale ²⁵	.....	.....	A	322	Corn hill ²⁵	.....	.....	A	333
White dale ⁷³	.....	.....	A	323	Homestead	.....	.....		335
Thomason dale ²⁶	.....	.....	A	324	Broad meadow	.....	.....	M	338
Plantation	.....	.....	W	329	Wood bottom	.....	.....	P	349
Shill boards	.....	.....	A	330	Greens ²⁷	.....	.....	P	390
High wood bottom	.....	.....	P	331					

Scarrowmannock (Jos. and Isaac Robley, O. T.)

Wood.....	.....	.....	W	303	Broad meadow	.....	.....	M	337
Corney mouth ¹⁴¹	.....	.....	A	304	Far broad meadow	.....	.....	M	339
Sour flats ⁵³	.....	.....	A	306	Far close	.....	.....	M	340
Bents ⁴¹	.....	.....	A	307	Dry slack ⁷	.....	.....	A. P.	364
Far bracken hill	.....	.....	A	320	Allotment	.....	.....	P	369
Near bracken hill	.....	.....	A	321	Pricking hill.....	.....	.....	A	370
Red bank dale ²⁵	.....	.....	A	326	Weather build ¹²	.....	.....	A	372
Wood.....	.....	.....	P	327	High fell (allot.)	.....	.....	P	380
Public-house, &c.	.....	.....		336					

High Bank Hill (Mrs. Rome—John Threlkeld)

Little park ¹⁸	.....	.....	A	483	Stack-yard	.....	.....		504
Oakshaws ⁷⁶	.....	.....	A	484	Isaac close brow ²⁶	.....	.....	A	506
Little Isaac close ²⁶	.....	.....	A	485	Pasture hill	.....	.....	A	507
High Isaac close ²⁶	.....	.....	A	486	Long lands	.....	.....	A	508
Alders	.....	.....	A	487	Peg field ⁵⁰	.....	.....	A	511
Plantation	.....	.....	W	501	Common field	.....	.....	A	512 pt.
Calf garth	.....	.....	P	502	Common field	.....	.....	A	512 pt.
Homestead	.....	.....		503					

Scarrowmannock

Scarrowmannock (John Stanwix—Henry Mason)

Brow ....	.....	A	342	Bessy dale ²⁷ ....	.....	A	359
Hugh hill ¹⁴⁵ .....	.....	A	345	Far dale ¹¹ .....	.....	A	362
Homestead .....	.....		346	Brown hills ²⁶.....	.....	A	374
Pipe gill .....	.....	M	351	Brown hills .....	.....	A	375
Grains ⁴³ .....	.....	A	353	Fell lot .....	.....	P	382
Hugh hill bottom ¹⁴⁵ .....	.....	A	355				

Scales (John Walton—Wm. Wadeson)

Lowfield ⁸¹ .....	.....	A	604	Garth.....	.....	M	613
Croft .....	.....	A	605	Low common	....	A.M.	615
Homestead .....	.....		612	High common	.....	A.M.	616

Blunderfield (W. Watson—John Lewis)

Well gates ⁴⁴ .....	.....	A	120	Four-road-ends	....	A	517
Low whinfall .....	.....	A	140	Four-road-ends	.....	A	518
High whinfall .....	.....	A	141	Park ¹⁸.....	.....	A	532
Whinfall end .....	.....	A	142	Blunderfield ⁴⁵ .....	.....	A	538
Moss .....	.....	A	143	Broad flatt ¹⁴ .....	.....	A	540 A.
Whinfall end .....	.....	A	144	Sheep close ⁷⁷ ...	.....	A	543
Low common .....	.....	A	186	Homestead and croft			546
Gill howe slack .....	.....	A	400	New close .....	.....	A	552
Plantation .....	.....	W	401	Red field ⁴⁶ .....	.....	A	555
Whinfall end .....	.....	A	402	Long croft .....	.....	A	557
Whinfall end .....	.....	A	403	Low tarn end .....	.....	A	559
Whinfall end .....	.....	A	404	Far croft .....	.....	A	560

High Bank Hill (Isaac Wilson, O. T.)

Peg hill ⁵⁰ ....	.....	A	510	Homestead and orchard			525
Low moor height ⁸¹ .....	.....	P	519	Near mill dyke ⁴⁹ .....	.....	A	526
Coulthard hole ²⁶ .....	.....	P	520	Lingley close ⁷⁸ .....	.....	A	527
Near low moor ⁸¹ .....	.....	P	521	Far mill dyke ⁴⁹ .....	.....	A	528
Far low moor ⁸¹ .....	.....	P	522	Round hill ⁴⁷ .....	.....	A	529
Barn field .....	.....	P	523	Blunderfield close ⁴⁵.....	.....	A	530
Croft .....	.....	A	524	Paddock ¹⁸ .....	.....	M	536

NOTE.—In a few cases an odd field or two have been joined to the nearest farm.

NOTES TO THE LIST OF FIELD NAMES.*

1. Ellers=Alders. The alder loves a low, damp situation. Common.
2. Probably the site of some farm buildings where a lunatic was boarded out. Lunatics of good family were not unfrequently boarded out with Cumberland and Westmorland farmers. Bedlam=Bethlehem. Such houses were called after S. Mary of Bethlehem—a royal foundation under this name having been established for the reception of lunatics by King Henry VIII. in 1547.
3. Gate Kirk=Goat currick. On the rocky bank of the river. Icel. geit=goat. See note 70.
4. Symie, Symon. Unknown.
5. Kiln, sc. malt kiln, of which there were several formerly in the parish, connected with a brewery at Kirkoswald.
6. Co-beck, from goe or gow=a spring. F.
7. Sicker=dry. compare "dry slack." Or Norse personal name Sigar.
8. Cobby or copy, a special field with a high, strong fence, for the bull. A new word not in F. or D.; distinct, I imagine, from cobby in "cobby stool"—a small round stool for a child, like a *cup*. It may be connected with the word *keep*. Coppice is an obvious obscuration. At Langwathby there is a field called "Bull Cosh," parish land, the rents of which are given to keep a bull.
9. Cockshot=Cock's holt, pheasant wood. Cock-shaw; shaw, shaugh=wood. Icel. Skógr.
10. Plain, a common word, seems to mean land high and exposed, bare of trees. Not necessarily level. Some of these plains are "banky," i.e., hilly. This word cannot be our word *plain* (Lat. *planus*).
11. *Far* field, *far* close, from the Norse word *farr*=sheep. See Introduction. And compare "Hoggin hills" (Renwick); *hoggen*=hoggs, young sheep. And compare *Hoggas* or *Hoggast* (=hog house) so common in the Westmorland dales.
12. Whinney, very common. From whins=furze or gorse (*ulex*.)
13. A pigeon cote here formerly. This and the "fish pond" indicate that it was formerly a gentleman's seat (or a manor house). See also 142.
14. Flatt=plat or plot, a broad ridge of land (F). Land ploughed flat, instead of into riggs. Not always flat. "Hall flatt" (Langwathby) is a hilly field.
15. "Five darracks." The story goes that this field (3½ acres) got its name from a lazy ploughman who took five days to plough what should have been done in three. But the field is a grass field, and has been so for a long time. More likely the name is older than the story, and goes back to the time when, with inferior tools, less work was done than now. It would be easy work at this day. One acre is a good day's ploughing; two acres of grass a good day's mowing. My informant knew an Alston man who *mew* four acres in one day. A champion mower. The parts of this verb, locally, are *maw*, *mew*, *mawn*.

* F refers to *The Dialect of Cumberland*, by Robert Ferguson, F.S.A. London: Williams and Norgate; Carlisle: Steel Brothers. D to *Dialect of Cumberland*, by W. Dickinson. London: Dialect Society, 1878.

16. i.e., Allotment of one Christopher.
17. Haver=oats, but (?) O. Norse hafr=a goat.
18. Park means a (small) permanent grass field. Parrock, the diminutive, is also in use. The same word as paddock.
19. Rye, formerly much more cultivated. Still a little. The straw is used for thatching.
20. Barley. Two varieties. Bar (bear)=2 rowed barley. Bigg=4 rowed. (?)
21. Tallen. Personal name Tallentire. Compare Fetherston, the short and local form of Fetherstonhaugh.
22. Scarrownannock. Better Scarronanwick. compare Icelandic Skorra-dal.
23. Ray-garth, Wray (wrag)=a nook or corner. This field is in the angle formed by two roads.
24. Leap, a cascade or force in the Croglin Water; also a place where the rocky banks approach so close that it is possible to leap over. Seems to have both meanings.
25. Dale, doll, dote. See Introduction, and see F. *sub voce*. Dale=a share of common land. Dales originally no doubt were open, unfenced. A dote fence, or dote dyke, is a wall which is apportioned out for repairs to various persons.
26. Proper names, personal and family names, some of them still well known in the parish.
27. This field of six acres used to produce 600 stooks of wheat; 100 per acre, a heavy yield. 12 (sometimes 14) sheaves=one stook.
28. Leases, a common word. I take this to be=leath-s, i.e. the barn field. Pronounced lee-ath-s, which will make lease, compare "Lees head" and "Barn head field." The word having lost its meaning a second s is then added. The numerous "Barn fields" would be originally "Leases." There may be some confusion with lea, ley-s. Lea land is pasture land in the interval between two crops of cereals.
29. Flask-s. Old form of Flosch=a swampy field.
30. Pronounced mastin or masson gill. Mast land=pasture land (F). Mast is cognate with meat.
31. These kilns indicate proximity to the limestone quarries on the Renwick fell. In some cases kiln (kill) may=keld (kell)=a spring.
32. These words bog, tarn, moss, syke, flosch, mire, so common, mark the formerly undrained portions of land. It would be difficult now to find a bog in the whole parish. See also Note 35. A syke is an overflow of running water on a hard bottom; a bog, of still water on a soft bottom.
33. Intack, intake; a piece of land taken in from the common. compare the curious form unthank, through some confusion between N. tak=English thank.
34. Wheat is now rarely grown in the parish. "Wheat guard-s"=w. garth. Old Norse, gardr; English, yard.
35. Corn hill. Corn rigg. The higher ground was formerly most cultivated, the low lands being too wet. Compare Cornhill in London. So our roads (to Renwick and Staffield) have been carried by preference over high, even hilly, ground, to avoid the treacherous boggy low ground.
Corn always=oats; it may occasionally include barley and wheat.
36. Share field, i.e. divided field. But (?) Share, an old family name. Pronounced sharrow.

37. Green-s, a rather curious use of the word to denote a large pasture field.
38. Helly well, i.e. holy well. Icel. helgr; Dan. hellig. The wells of the parish are Helly well, Monk well, Morgan well, Tinney well, St. Oswald's well (in the churchyard), Kitty frisk well.
39. *Town* is still used by the old folks to denote the hamlet or even a single farmstead. The town-gate is the village street. Town head and town foot mark the limits of the enclosed land; beyond was common. A.S. *tūn*.
40. Or *Cur* tree-s. Perhaps Celtic. Compare Gaw tree, Tor tree.
41. Bent-s, star bent=rough coarse grass or rush.
42. Weather build; better, wether bield; a shelter for wethers.
43. Grains=green-s, Icel. grænn; or, Pines, Norse, *gran*.
44. Well gates,—heads,—bottom,—close. Well=a spring; used also (Alston parish) for a stream of running water (Thornhope well, &c.) "Well gates" is the field containing the well and road (=gate) to it. A common word. Icel. *vell*.
45. Blunderfield, a farm-house,=Blund-a-field. Compare Icelandic personal name Blund Ketil, a famous chieftain, burnt in his own house (Saga lib. Hen Thorir.)
46. *Red*, so called from the small dock, "sour docken," with a reddish leaf, giving a red tinge to the grass.
47. i.e., around the hill.
48. Bore tree busk, i.e. bur tree bush. The bur tree=the elder tree. The berries are bul-berries or bur tree berries. *Busk*, old form of bush; often now pronounced *buss*. Old Norse, *buskr*; Danish, *busk*. Compare Bell busk (bur bush) in Yorkshire.
49. Pronounced mell. No mill here. Mell=bent grass. See F. *sub voce*.
50. Peg. Margaret. (?)
51. Gill gate, formerly "gallows gate"; the site of the gallows hill of the parish.
52. Cockle acre, a field with a stream flowing through it. Compare Cockley Beck. F. *sub voce* *Cocker*.
53. Wet, undrained land grows herbs other than sweet grass, such as sour docks; hence sour land.
54. Stoop, stob, a gate post.
55. Holme, flat meadow land on the river side.
56. "Cross-field" and "Cross-house" (Ainstable) show connection with the ancient nunnery here.
57. That is, across the Croglin Water.
58. Gilderside=gillr-side. A pretty gill runs down the middle. Norse, *gillr*.
59. Lot=allotment.
60. Lonning, from lonnin=lane.
61. Staffield, formerly Staffol. Compare Staff-holt, a farm-stead in Iceland.
62. Mire-s, common Icelandic name (Myri.)
63. Calf close, calf garth. These are often large pasture fields, not for a few sucking calves, but for large and heavy animals, bullocks (stirks). This is the Biblical use of the word calf.
64. Hose=hawse=hals, a neck of land. Old Norse, *håls*.
65. Norse personal name. Ketil=small.

66. Scales, shealings or sheds for cattle (sheep). The Norseman's hall was called skali. *Shields* is almost universal on the east side the Fells as *scales* is on this side.
67. This field is triangular in shape like a gusset.
68. Old use of the word *acre* (Icel. akr) meaning a field. Compare God's acre, for the churchyard.
69. Sieves, seevs, seaves = rushes.
70. Currock, a cairn of stones on the fells marking the boundary of the parish. A heap of stones used as a landmark. (D.)
71. A little coal is still mined at Renwick. Kirkoswald market-place used to be crowded with carts having this coal for sale.
72. Old Kirkoswald. See Introduction.
73. White dale = wheat close. Wheat, so called from the whiteness of its flour. Icel. hveiti = wheat.
74. Crake, the water hen or gallinule.
75. Crindle-dyke, properly cringle = hringel, a circle. All the ancient lands of this farm lying in a "ring fence."
76. The only name referring to the oak.
77. One of the few names alluding to sheep. See farr, Note 11.
78. Lingley, an error for ling-y. Ling, a kind of heather. Icel. *lyng*.
79. Selah. cp. Dyrah (in Renwick) another farm-house near by. Both these occur as the names of farm-steadings in Iceland.
80. Low field. A.-S. Hlæw, hláw, a burial mound. A British Barrow opened up in this field in 1892. See these *Transactions*, vol. XIII, p. 389.
81. See previous note. I suspect other fields of this name to be old burial sites.
82. A foot-road through this field. Norse, *trod*, a footpath.
83. This is the willow tree, called locally *seal* tree. N. sealgh.
84. A well for steeping flax (= hemp). Linseed (flax) was more grown formerly, the seed used for feeding cattle, the stalks for making flax. See 87.
85. Kirk holme. Site of the old chapel of the nunnery. There is "chapel well," a small enclosure, close by in Ainstable.
86. Butts, a triangular shaped field, where the furrows grow shorter each turn. Buttins, butts, = short lengths.
87. Preserves the memory of a linen industry formerly here—now utterly forgotten. There was a flax mill and a steeping well near the Parkhead Chapel.
88. Spout, a small rivulet. *Dout*, see 25.
89. The only mention of the ash tree.
90. Called from the springs of water here.
91. Horse close, colt mire. The only names that speak of the horse. Colt, a young male horse.
92. Kirkoswald Castle, now a ruin. Dismantled by Lord William Howard (Belted Will,) to furnish his Castle of Naworth.
93. Park head, old parks, &c. These names show the extent of the chase or park surrounding the castle; a full mile in each direction S. and E.
94. Dead man's slack. Tradition tells of a fight here.
95. Smoot = a hole in the wall for hares or rabbits to pass through. In this case it is a hole to pass or smoot sheep through on to the moor.
96. Cowper = a

96. Cowper=a merchant; e.g., a horse-cowper. Leazes, see 28.
97. Dale raughton, pronounced räffen. May be from raven, the bird; a favourite Danish word. Raven beck is Celtic (Rav en=the roaring water.) The stream in this dale is called Glassonby beck; I suspect it was originally the Glass-en, i.e. the green water.
98. Lodge. compare Wespar-leuge (Renwick.) Dutch, leuge=low.
99. "Morgan well" in this field.
100. Swine is Cumbrian for pigs. Hogs are sheep.
101. Bell house hill, pronounced Bellas, the belfry tower of Kirkoswald Church which stands on a neighbouring hill. A quaint object.
102. Now called the Church Holme.
103. Now called the College Holme.
104. The college, the old rectory of the church of Kirkoswald; made collegiate by King Henry VIII. in 1523; dissolved in 1545. Now the property and seat of Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Esq.
105. An error for *well* field. No mill here.
106. An acre or field which you cross by a path. But see 175. Old use of acre=field. See 68.
107. Or Long Dales. See Note 25.
108. Properly Hud gill. Local pronunciation would make this *wood* gill. Compare *whol* for hole; and Wol gill (Alston) sc. hole gill i.e. hollow gill.
109. Berrymoor, a small common recently enclosed; famous, I suppose, for its berries (blea berries.)
110. Sand hill, now (since 1824, when it was paved,) called Fetherston hill.
111. Kitty; (?) Christopher. Rood-s doubtless implies that these were the small *dales* or shares of the common town field.
112. Tod=the fox. This word is not in F. or D.
113. Viol, i.e. vile, denoting the inferior quality of the land. The old meaning of vile was less intense than now, compare the Biblical and P. Book use "this vile body."
114. Pasture, so called from a former small uninclosed common, called Stafffield Pasture.
115. *Bloom*, perhaps speaks of some smelting operations here. Fitz, compare Hall fitts, Green fitts, Curfitts (Langwathby). I cannot explain this.
116. Link-howe, pronounced link-ä. Ling-cow=a stem of heather (F). These fields are heathery. But the latter part may be from goe, gow, gall=a spring. See Note 6.
117. Bran, sc. brant=steep.
118. Pronounced Boo-az. Old Norse, Boose, a stall for a horse or cow. (F).
119. Bow; (?) bol=a dwelling.
120. Faugh=a fallow. This name, along with stationary fields for corn, &c., seems to point to a time when a rotation of crops appears to have been unknown. See 152.
121. Fog=after-grass. Sheep were brought down from the fells in former days to be wintered on this farm, which has a good thick fog.
122. Tom. Gaelic=a hill.
123. Boak, balk, bawk=a ridge between two furrows. F. Balks, locally ranes=ridges of turf separating the open dales or stripes of land ("The Village Community," by T. H. Hodgson, these *Transactions*, vol. xii, p. 133.)

124. These words are merely descriptive, and not to be called names. Either they never had names, or the names have been lost.
125. Parson dykes. Abuts upon the college lands, and may recall the time when the college was the rectory occupied by the parson or parish priest.
Dyke, a wall, fence, or boundary, now usually a stone wall.
126. Anciently Ket-burgh. Dr. Caleb Fhrelkeld, a famous M.D. and dissenting divine, was born here in 1679. (Jefferson's *History of Leath Ward*, p. 482).
127. Grass-ing. Ing=low-lying meadow land. Some explain England as=the land of ings.
128. Gate, always means a road. A gate (modern) is a "yett." Compare Aldersgate Street (London).
129. Kell, keld a spring. Usual word is *well*. Sometimes confused with kiln.
130. Coney, cony=the rabbit.
131. Ruins of a former castle (Haresceugh Castle, pronounced Hårs,) said to have been an outlier of Kirkoswald Castle. A small manor, with a petty lord-ry; and with the usual accompaniments of a dovecot and fishpond. The story still lingers on the Fells how this estate was bought by Dean Barwick for £4, he seeing it advertised in a London paper. He gave it to his recently established charitable foundation at Witherslack.
132. Busk or Busk-rigg, a small hamlet.
133. Pronounced whin-yetts=whin gate-s.
134. Mains, a common name for a farm-house, sc. that which is kept *in manu domini*.
135. Demesne, i q., dominium, belonging to the Lord of the Manor.
136. Pronounced Westcott.
137. A small runnel in this field.
138. From Briggle beck (no bridge). Briggle=break-le, break=a slope.
139. This field contains 8½ acres. Six acre-s=seds acre=sedge field. The sharp pointed leaves of this plant (A. S. secg), resembling a short sword (seax), gave name to the Saxons. See F. *sub voce*, seag.
140. Tinney well. Perhaps St. Anne's well. Compare Tinnis wood (personal name).
141. Blea berries, blea=blue. O.N. blá ber.
142. Doo=dove. Scotch, *doo*. Recalls the pigeon-cote formerly here; fish-pond in the same field now dried up.
143. An earthenware manufactory formerly here.
144. Corney mouth. Norse personal name Korní.
145. Hugh hill. Hugh croft (Renwick). Sc. Ewe. Compare great and little ewe hill (Ainstable.)
146. John Nicholson of "Toddles" is mentioned in 1835 in the Surveyor's Book. Can this be his place? Toddles=Tod holes=Foxholes.
147. Hew hollow. How, a sepulchral mound or barrow. Also a natural hill (F.)
148. Swath, swathy=grassy. Now Swarth-gill
149. Perhaps Can-a-beugh.
150. Corn rigg. Carr rigg in Tith Award.
151. A "hanging brow" is a field with a ridge down the middle, so that the furrows hang down on both sides.
152. At one time the *only* field where corn was grown here (at Busk).
153. Carr, a swampy, woody place.
154. A field with a nook or angle in it.

155. A field with a road or right-of-way through it.
 156. A remarkable sharp ridge, saddle shaped.
 157. (?), nut how(hill).
 158. May be connected with the flax industry. See Notes 84, 87. The coarse linen was dyed blue for women's aprons, perhaps with woad, the ancient blue dye, which is still manufactured in Cambridgeshire.
 159. Now called Broad bottom.
 160. An ancient chapel of the Independents is here, of which "the very reverend Mr. George Nicolson" was the first pastor; said to have been the ejected Vicar of Kirkoswald.
 161. Sheriff. Perhaps a corruption of Share (pronounced Sharrow) a local personal name.
 162. Hole, often used in the sense of hollow. See 147.
 163. Turn bank. "The ownership of some undivided portions of common land changed annually." D. *sub voce*, Turn-deall.
 164. Formerly Soutar hole, a hollow field or slack for sheep (N. Sautr=Sheep).
 165. Mary Dykes. Mary=mere stone, a boundary stone. Old Norse, Mæri.
 166. An error for Crow wood.
 167. A fine avenue of ash trees.
 168. Curtsey. Kursty, Christy, a personal name.
 169. Formerly Bull cobby.
 170. Nether *bands*, narrow strips of land. compare dales, Note 25 and see Introduction.
 171. Pronounced Bogue-s. I suspect here the word for Beech tree. Icel. Bók.
 172. Rash, same as rush. Scotch, rashes.
 173. Boney, an error for coney.
 174. Widow, pronounced Weed-a,=withy.
 175 Cross, Crosslands, Kirkgate; seem to indicate that Haresceugh, a hamlet and small manor, had also a church to itself.
 176 Caldew; a small stream here. compare Kaldá (=cold river) in Iceland.
 177 High and Low Way dale. I suspect here the Scand. *ve, wy*,=a holy place.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—This paper is the first of its kind, and will no doubt meet with much friendly criticism. It has been printed *in extenso*, as written in the manuscript, but an improved arrangement will probably suggest itself in future cases; it may be considered unnecessary to print over and over again such field names, as "bull cobby," but merely to state the total number in a parish.

ART. VIII.—*Two Lintel Inscriptions. The Musgraves of Edenhall and some of their Descendants.* By GEORGE WATSON.

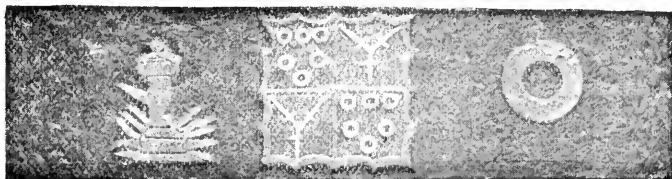
Read at Penrith, September 23rd, 1897.

THE Musgraves of Edenhall were descended from Thomas, son of Sir Richard Musgrave of Hartley, which Thomas married Johanna, or Jane, daughter and co-heiress of William Stapleton of Edenhall (who died 1458); with her Thomas Musgrave got the Edenhall estates. Thomas and Joan had four sons, placed by St. George in his pedigree of Musgrave of Hartley (1615) in the following order: Richard, John, William, and Nicholas; William, the third son, being described as of Penrith*; while in the pedigree of Musgrave of Edenhall, 1665 (Dugdale), the four sons are placed in an entirely different order, no mention being made of the Penrith branch. Nicolson and Burn make John, the second son, founder of the Penrith branch, as also does Jefferson in his history of Leath Ward.

It is singular that neither at the Visitation of 1615, when Simon Musgrave was settled at Musgrave Hall, Penrith, nor at that of 1665, when his son William had succeeded him there, did either of them appear at the Visitation and prove their pedigree. But although there may be no pedigree to prove that the Penrith Musgraves were descended from Thomas Musgrave and his wife Joan Stapleton, the armorial bearings carved upon the ancient door lintel of Musgrave Hall, Penrith, are incontestable

* *Cumberland and Westmorland Visitation Pedigrees, 1615 and 1665*, edited by Foster.

evidence of the fact. The house, until about thirty years ago, was covered with roughcast, but upon being cleared of its coating of roughcast the original doorway walled up was disclosed, having on the lintel a quarterly coat, 1st and 4th Musgrave, six annulets, three, two and one, 2nd and 3rd Stapleton, three swords pomells in *fesse point* and



points extended, being the arms of a Musgrave whose ancestress was a Stapleton heiress. On the sinister end of the lintel is an enlarged annulet charged with a mullet of five points; the enlarged annulet representing the Musgrave coat being charged with a mullet, the mark of cadency for a third son, confirms the Musgrave pedigree of 1615, before referred to, where it states that William, the third son, founded the Penrith house. He married as his first wife Felicia Colvill, *alias* Tiliol. Felicia (also written Phillis) was grandniece to Margaret Tiliol, wife of James Moresby, whose son and grandson appear to have lived at Penrith, since their monuments are still to be seen in the vestry of that church, a circumstance supporting the conclusion that the said William Musgrave was founder of the Penrith branch; indeed it is extremely pro-

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—William Musgrave is said in the pedigrees of 1615 and 1665 to have married Felicia, daughter of William Filiol, or Tiliol. From John Denton's MSS. account of Cumberland (published by this Society, p. 57), it appears that Crookdyke was Tiliol property, and fell to an heiress, Isabel d, Tiliol, who married William Colville and had issue William Colville, *alias* Tiliol, father of Felicia, or Phillis, who married William Musgrave.

bable

bable that William Musgrave found in the house of the Moresbys a wife well furnished with lands, as was usual with younger sons in olden times, and that might have been the occasion of his settling at Penrith. On the dexter end of the lintel is a curious figure of a cross Calvary, with flames surrounding its base, but pointing away from the cross. This figure may at first sight be taken for a crest, but it lacks the proper accessory of a crest—the wreath, or crown; neither is it known as a crest of any family. It is no doubt one of those personal devices common in the 16th and 17th centuries, the designing of which was a fashionable amusement. A device was symbolical, and was usually accompanied by a motto or sentiment expressing the meaning of the device, but in this case no motto appears. The device probably symbolises Christianity persecuted but not overcome, and might have had for a motto the Apostle Paul's epigrammatical expression, "Persecuted but not forsaken, cast down but not destroyed."* The carving has been slightly injured by the workmen when picking off the roughcast. On the sinister side of the cross at its base is an indentation in the shaft where probably a tongue of flame has been chipped off.

The wife of William Stapleton of Edenhall was Margaret, co-heiress with her sister Maria, daughters of Nicholas, the last of the Vetriconts of Alston.† There is a fine brass in memory of him and his wife in the floor of Edenhall Church chancel, representing him in plate armour charged with his arms, the three swords of Stapleton impaling the arms of Vetricont, six annulets, three, two and one. The inscription records that he died in 1458. Thomas Musgrave of Edenhall, the ancestor of

* Cor. iv., 9.

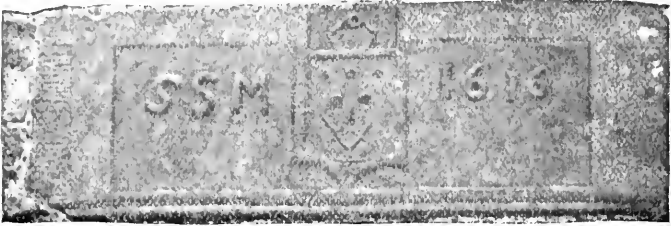
† The Vetriconts of Alston were generally known by the shortened appellation Vipont, or Vipond.

the respective families of Edenhall, Penrith, Plumpton, Catterlen, Crookdyke, and Hayton, died in 1472. The descent from him of the main line of Edenhall and the Crookdyke branch is given in St. George and Dugdale's Visitations, published by Foster, but the Penrith and Plumpton branches are left in obscurity, whilst the notices of them in county histories are often vague and conflicting.

The Musgrave houses at Penrith and its neighbourhood were, in Penrith, Musgrave Hall; in Plumpton, Fairbank, Hallrigg, Plumpton Head Hall (now known as Plumpton Hall), and the original Plumpton Hall (now known as Plumpton Old Hall*); and one at Catterlen, in the parish of Newton Reigny. The house at Penrith has, strangely enough, been confounded with Fairbank. Nicolson and Burn refer to it as "Musgrave Hall or Fairbank," and other writers have followed their lead, speaking as though Fairbank was an alternative name for Musgrave Hall; Hutchinson, however, in a footnote (vol. I. p. 273), quoting from a pedigree at Lowther, says the Penrith Musgraves were of Musgrave Hall, in Penrith, and of Fairbank, making it clear that Fairbank was another and distinct place of residence, as it really was. Fairbank is in the township of Plumpton, about four miles from Penrith. The house was re-built about seventy years ago, when an early 17th century tablet found in the old house was re-built in over the front door: from its well-preserved condition it has evidently had an internal position in the older house. The tablet is unique in its way; on one side it has the initials of the family name; and of the husband and wife's baptismal names; on the other side is the date; in the middle is an extraordinary piece of heraldry, evidently suggested by the dexter half of the quarterly shield on the lintel of Musgrave Hall, Penrith, but without the fesse

* Called Low House on the Ordnance Maps.

line or horizontal division, the two coats overlapping each other and presenting a curious specimen of debased heraldry. Over the shield is the crest of Musgrave of Eden-



hall. The initials SSM are no doubt those of Simon and Susan Musgrave, who had since the beginning of the 17th century been settled at Musgrave Hall, Penrith.

From the time of Thomas Musgrave and his wife Joan Stapleton (1472) to the commencement of the Penrith parish registers in 1556, there are, besides the Edenhall and Crookdyke Visitation pedigrees, only occasional brief records of the Musgraves of Edenhall and their branches of Penrith, Plumpton, and Catterlen. The notices of them I have met with in State records and county histories are the following :

- 1492. (7th of Henry 7th). John Musgrave of Fairbank was Sheriff of Cumberland.
- 1509. (1st Henry 8th). Nov. 29th. John Musgrave one of the witnesses to the oath taken by James 4th (Scotland) to the treaty of 1502, renewed by Henry 8th.
- 1509 & 10. Sir John Musgrave placed on Commission of the Peace.
- 1511. June 20th and July 14th. The same on Commission of Array.
- 1512. Aug 6th. The same on Commission of Muster.
- 1514. Feb. 18th. (5th Henry 8th). Grant in survivorship for Sir John Musgrave, Knt. of the Body, and Thomas, his son, of the offices of Constable of Castle of Bewcastle and chief forester of Nicholforeste.

The

The foregoing fit in chronologically with John, son of Thomas Musgrave and Joan Stapleton, and Thomas, son of the said John.

1514. (6th of Henry 8th). Feb. 27th. WILLIAM AND CHRISTOPHER DACRE TO LORD DACRE. Jak Musgrave* took James Nowble called Yellow Hare [Qy. Hair] and kept him in Bewcastle two days and let him go at the desire of Clement Nixon.
1514. (6th Henry 8th). Sep. 16th. Grant for Thomas Musgrave, one of the King's spears in retinue at Calais, to be bailiff of town and lordship of Penrithe, Cumb., vice Richard Appilby deceased, as amply as the said Richard or William Lonkester enjoyed the same. Dated Farnam Castle.
1515. (7th of Henry 8th). Oct. 28th. Grant for Thomas Musgrave to be Constable of Bewcastle and chief forester of Nicholforest [his father Sir John probably deceased].
1517. (9th Henry 8th). June 21st. DACRE TO WOLSEY. Is glad that the king is satisfied with his suggestions for fortifying the borders, re-building Wark, and removing Bewcastle. Desires some office to be provided for Thomas Musgrave that the fee which he now has amounting to £70 † p. ann be employed in re-building the Castle in the King's lordship of Arthurheath. Has informed Magnus how Musgrave may be made to comply if he prove restive.
1518. (10th Henry 8th). June 5th. Pardon for Thomas Musgrave of Bewcastle of all offences and trespass in or near the King's chamber, household, or palace. Dated Woodstock.

It would be interesting to know what rude conduct Thos. Musgrave had been guilty of at the King's palace, and why he took so long a journey only to incur the royal displeasure.

1528. (19th Henry 8th). April 2nd. WILLIAM LORD DACRE TO WOLSEY. Held a warden's court at Carlisle, Friday, 27th March, when 21 offenders were attached and delivered to Sir

* This is the first mention of Jack a Musgrave in the State Records.

† At that time workmen's wages, as shewn by a State Record of the works of Dover Harbour, "the greatest number of men 5d, others 6d, 7d, 8d, 9d, per day." Taking this rate of wages as a standard, money would be about seven times the value of the present day, and £70 then be equivalent to £490 now.

Edward Musgrave, the sheriff. One Richard Grame, though delivered sufficiently ironed, was allowed by order of under sheriff Sir Wm. Musgrave, son of Sir Edward, to go loose about the castle, whence he made his escape. Notes Wolsey having written that he had spoken with Thos. Musgrave to deliver Bewcastle to Dacre, but it is in such decay no man can dwell there. Musgrave has clearly spoilt it, taken away all the lead, and broken the glass windows. Begs Wolsey will get Musgrave to surrender his patent, and at Wolsey's pleasure will reasonably agree with him.

1529. Dec. Sir William Musgrave, Knight of the Body.
 1530. Nov. Sir Wm. Musgrave annuity of 20 marks out of the issues of two water mills called Penreth Mills, parcel of the castle and lordship of Penreth, during the life of Edward Musgrave, father of said Wm. Dated Greenwich, 9th Oct., 22 Henry VIII.
 1530. Dec. 6th. Grant of Commission of Peace to Sir Wm. Musgrave.

All the foregoing records are from the Calendars of State Papers, edited by J. S. Brewer. The following are from those edited by James Gairdner :

1531. (23rd Henry 8th). Apr. 24th. Grant to Sir Wm. Musgrave of office of Constable or Keeper of Bewcastle and chief forester of Nicholforeste.
 1531. April 25th. John. alias Jak, Musgrave of Bewcastle. Pardon, but no offence stated.
 1532. Oct. 6th. DACRE TO CROMWELL. Has received £500 from Sir George Lawson for works of Carlisle Castle, and has given £100 of it to Sir Wm. Musgrave for repairs at Bewcastle.
 1532. Nov. Grant of office of Sheriff to Sir Wm. Musgrave.
 1535. Aug. 15th. LORD LEONARD GRAY TO CROMWELL. On August 3 the Treasurer of the King's wars with companies of Dacre and Musgrave nearly took Thomas Fytzgarret.
 1536. (27th Henry 8th). Grant to Cuthbert Musgrave, son and heir of Thomas Musgrave, Marshall of Berwick, to be bailiff of the town and lordship of Peryth, Cumb., lately held by the said Thomas.

Nicolson and Burn (vol. I, p. 31,) say, in 1552, time of Edward VI., Simon Musgrave of Firbank (Fairbank) and John

John Musgrave of Catterlen were complained of by the officers of the Scottish Borders for making freebooting raids in their country. Catterlen, as a residence of a descendant of Musgrave of Edenhall, is mentioned by Nicolson and Burn as being the home of Sir Edward Musgrave in the lifetime of his father, Sir Richard, about 1480. Of the misfortunes of the last Musgrave of Catterlen we will learn further on.

The Penrith Parish Registers, commencing 1556 (3rd Philip and Mary), are singularly complete, and give numerous Musgrave entries. A transcript of all Musgrave entries is subjoined, from which it will be seen that during the last forty-four years of the 16th century there are 47 Musgrave entries, and during that period seven different Musgraves had children baptised at Penrith, but in the absence of historical side-lights, and owing to the extreme brevity of the entries, no definite genealogical sequence can be traced in them. It is certain that many of these entries are of Plumpton families, who from convenience or family association made Penrith Church their ecclesiastical centre.

With the advent of the 17th century, the Penrith registers make us acquainted with a Musgrave family settled at Musgrave Hall, Penrith, in the persons of Simon Musgrave and his wife Susan, but even then the brevity of the entries would have left us in considerable doubt were it not for the clear light afforded by the Visitation pedigree of the Huttons of Galle and Penrith; in which it appears that Susan, daughter of Sir William Hutton, was wife of Simon Musgrave, of Musgrave Hall, in Penrith. Galle, or Gale, was a small manor in the parish of Melmerby, belonging to the Huttons of Penrith, where the family, or members of it frequently resided. The marriage of Simon and Susan is not in the Penrith registers, neither is the baptism of their daughter Elizabeth. It is, therefore, pretty certain that both events occurred at Melmerby Church

Church in 1597-8, Sir William Hutton and his family having probably taken refuge at Gale when Penrith was devastated by the plague in these years. This cannot be confirmed by the Melmerby registers, all before 1700 being missing, while the 17th century copies in the Bishop's Registry at Carlisle are few and fragmentary, and none earlier than 1660.*

Of the parentage of Simon Musgrave of Penrith there is no positive record. The baptisms of two Simon Musgraves are entered in the Penrith registers in 1579, but there is nothing to identify him as either of them, and the date would appear to make him too young in 1597-8 to be a likely bridegroom for Sir William Hutton's daughter Susan. There is, however, an entry in the Edenhall registers which exactly fits his case: "1567—6 April. Simon Musgrave, son of Thomas Musgrave of Plumpton, Baptised." At this date Sir Simon Musgrave was lord of Edenhall, and had a son Thomas, who held the office of Captain of Bewcastle, but no doubt had his home at Plumpton, and what so likely as that the Plumpton baby should be brought to Edenhall to receive his grandfather's name, and be made his godchild.

Edmond Sandford's statement in his "Antiquities and Families" (1675) that Jack a Musgrave in Henry VIII.'s time got a hundred years lease of Plumpton Park, and planted five of his sons in it, has been popularly accepted as accounting for the several families of Musgrave in Plumpton. The statement, however, is discredited by the non-existence of any State or other record of Henry VIII's reign of such a grant; by a record of Queen Mary's reign that the Captain of Bewcastle should have £100 a year with Plumpton Park in lease during the time he held

*The missing Registers ought surely to be found at Melmerby Hall, as up to 1700 the Lord of the Manor and the Rector was one and the same person, and probably kept the Registers at the Hall.

the office ; and by a State record of James I. in 1605, May 22nd, granting a lease for forty years to John Murray, Groom of the Bedchamber, of lands called Plumpton Park, the Park Head, &c.

It was a sore grievance with the English that King James brought so many needy Scots to his Court and lavished money and favours upon them. George and John Murray were two of the fourteen grooms of the Bedchamber who had £20* each per annum, their keep and liveries, besides frequent large gifts of money or grants of property ; thus it was that one of King James's pampered flunkies became lord of Plumpton Park and land-owner in Catterlen.

A curious sequel to this grant appears a month later in the following record :

1605. June 18th. The King to the Lord Treasurer. To examine into the claim of Sir Richard Musgrave to Plumpton Park, which was granted to John Murray, Groom of the Bedchamber, and if valid to grant to Murray the reversion of Plumpton Park, and a pension of £200 per annum till it shall devolve upon him.

The nature of Sir Richard's claim does not appear, and there is no record of it having been allowed.

The notorious Jack a Musgrave, claimed by the gossiping old chronicler, Edmond Sandford, as the ancestor of the Plumpton Musgraves, has already been noticed. Sandford says of him :

This Jack a Musgrave was so metaled a man, as the country people wold say, if they had a spirited boy y^t he would even be a Jack a Musgrave.

Here at least Sandford is confirmed by history. Jack was deputy to Sir William Musgrave in his office of Captain of Bewcastle, and during the eventful period of Aske's

* Equivalent to about £150 now.

Rebellion in 1536-7, he, in conjunction with his principal, Sir William Musgrave, was actively employed in the King's service. The Duke of Norfolk, the King's lieutenant in the North for the suppression of the rebellion, in his letters to Cromwell, the King's minister, complains of Jack being only too "metaled a man," not always employing his metal in a proper manner. The Duke, referring to the captaincy of Bewcastle, says :

Sir William Musgrave who has the rule lives at London, and Jack of Musgrave, a bastard, is his deputy, a tall,* hardy man, but not meet to have the rule of so many ill men.

At another time the Duke reports :

Sir William and Jack Musgrave are at London, these people cannot be governed by one dwelling in London or a deputy that is as ill as the worst.

Notwithstanding the Duke's detractions, however, Jack held his own at Court. In a State record of January, 1538, in a list of persons "to be had in the King's most benign remembrance" are Lord Clifford, Sir Christopher Dacre, Jack a Musgrave, and others. Sir William Musgrave, Captain of Bewcastle, the subject of numerous State records, as we have already seen, was son and heir of Sir Edward Musgrave, of Edenhall. All through the time of Aske's Rebellion Sir William was active in the King's service in the North, and when in October, 1536, the rebellion had become a reign of terror, and under threats of death and spoliation the gentry were compelled to swear adhesion to the rebel cause, Sir Edward Musgrave and all Edenhall with him were so sworn. At the same time his intrepid son Sir William was, with Clifford

* The term "tall man" is frequently used in State records of Henry VIII.'s time, evidently not with reference to stature but to bravery, as "stout" was used in the same sense at an earlier period.

and others, holding Carlisle against the rebels, and finding it essential to communicate with the Earl of Cumberland, the Lord Warden, Sir William went out to the rebels, took their oath, and rode off to the Earl at Skipton Castle to concert measures for suppressing the rebellion. The Duke of Norfolk's report before mentioned, that Sir William lived in London, was quite true, and not only that, he had a wife there, as the King and Cromwell very well knew. Sir William had married Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Tamworth, thereby becoming stepfather to John Tamworth, aged eight-and-a-half-years, a ward of the King's, who appointed Sir William his guardian, with £40 a year for his trouble. In the State records, 1537, January 26th, there is a letter from Sir William's wife to Cromwell, which taken in connection with the Duke of Norfolk's complaint that Sir William, while holding the office of Captain of Bewcastle continued to live in London, is interesting and a little curious. The lady

begs Cromwell's favour to her poor husband who has done the King faithful service in his country much to his charge. Expected he would have had thanks at his coming home, but finds him pensive. Fears he is fallen in displeasure either of Cromwell or some other of the Council but he will not disclose it, whatever he has done hopes Cromwell will not be offended as he bears as true a heart to the King as any man alive, and has been as much against his country for their rebellion so that to my knowledge he will never inhabit in the same, which is a great comfort to her as her going thither would make an end of her, begs if any suit be made for his going down Cromwell will stop it. His office there [Bewcastle] is in as good stay as any man's. At my poor house at Dowgate, January 26th.

Signed, Elizabeth Musgrave.

Evidently Elizabeth had great confidence in her husband's deputy, Jack a Musgrave. Now although the foregoing records of Sir William Musgrave show by their incidents fitting in so well with the Edenhall pedigrees that he was the Sir William of that family, yet Edenhall never
being

being once mentioned in connection with him, it is not easy to realise that the Sir William with a wife and home in London was the Sir William of the Edenhall pedigrees, having for wife a daughter of Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington. Two letters in the State records, however, make it clear, but before quoting them it should be noted that in the Edenhall pedigrees, John, Lord Latymer, stands as husband of Sir William's sister Elizabeth, and that Sir William's mother was daughter of Sir Christopher Ward, of Yorkshire. The first letter, dated January 18th, 1537, is from John, Lord Latymer, to Sir William Musgrave. The subject of the letter does not concern us, but the signature does. It is signed

From your loving brother-in-law John Latymer.

The second letter, dated 17th March, 1537, given in full, is as follows :

Sir William Musgrave to Cromwell. There is a small priory of nuns called Esholt within the lordship of my late grandfather, Sir Chr. Ward, who lieth there, called the manor of Esholt. It stands commodiously for me and is worth about £19 a year. I request your favour to get it of the King, and I will release unto your lordship the £40 a year which I have during the minority of John Tamworth. If it please you let me have the King's letter in brief time to the prioress and convent to stay further sales and grants. Yourke, 17 March.

This letter, besides proving the identity of Sir William, of Edenhall, with Sir William, stepfather and guardian of John Tamworth, is of historical interest as showing how the suppressed religious houses were dealt with. Before November, 1539, Sir William's wife had probably died, for at that date he obtained the King's licence to sell the house in Dowgate from which she wrote her letter to Cromwell. In 1532, Sir William Musgrave on the death of his father, Sir Edward, succeeded to the Edenhall estates,

estates, and in November of that year with sixty horse and forty foot served at the defeat of the Scots at Sollom Moss. Sir William was sheriff of Cumberland in 1533 and 1542. In 1543-4 Sir William had the King's licence to settle his lands in Raughton, Gatesgill, Brackenthwaite, Stocklewath and Seberham in Cumberland upon John Musgrave, gentleman, for life; remainder to Adam, John, and Ingram, sons of the said John, successively in tail male; remainder to the heirs male of the body of the said John the father.* That this John Musgrave, gentleman, was none other than the *soi-disant* Jack of Bewcastle, appears certain by the following State record in the manuscript of the "Originalia," deposited in the British Museum :

1544. By homage of John Musgrave of Bewcastle holding diverse lands and messuages en villis de Raughton, Gaytskales, Dunkenthwaite, Stokylway and Seberham in Co. Cumbd. 6365-364.

Further records of Jack a Musgrave under his new and more polite appellation of John Musgrave are found in the State Calendars of Edward VI., which, as if to assure us that it is the real old Jack and not a new man, sometimes adds "of Bewcastle," and even for a change reverts to the original "Jack." In 1547, April 7th, Thomas, Lord Wharton, writing to the Lord Protector, speaks of his son Henry, and John Musgrave leading 300 men to overthrow the Scots, and on October 5th speaks of Mr. Musgrave as his son-in-law, whom, with his sons, he despatches to make a foray in Nithsdale near Dumfries. Again, October 17th, he refers to his son-in-law having served well in the west parts. In 1548, February 12th, Sir Thomas Holcroft, writing to the Lord Protector, says sundry displeasures have been done by John Musgrave of Bewcastle

* Nicolson and Burn.

and Scotch Borderers against the Hamiltons, and on April 16th Sir Thomas says "Jack Musgrave the King's tenant of Bewcastle served well or it had been wrong with the warden" (Lord Wharton). Another record states that Sir Richard Musgrave, Captain of Carlisle, and John Musgrave, of Bewcastle, are among the signatories to Lord Wharton's articles as to the three Marches.

Taking it as certain that John Musgrave, of Bewcastle, is identical with Jack a Musgrave, deputy keeper of Bewcastle, the records quoted establish the facts that Jack a Musgrave, the despised of the Duke of Norfolk, was endowed with extensive estates by his patron (and can we doubt it, his father) Sir William Musgrave, that he married a daughter of Lord Wharton, had three sons, Adam, John, and Ingram, and was honoured as a brave and successful man.

The estates settled upon Jack a Musgrave were within the forest of Inglewood, and that may have originated Sandford's story of the one hundred years lease of Plumptre Park and the settlement of Jack a Musgrave's sons there, but there is no evidence of this being a fact, while there is much to indicate that the Plumptre Musgraves were descended from the main stem of Edenhall.

The first decade of the 17th century, in which Queen Elizabeth died, and James VI. of Scotland succeeded to the English throne as James I., was a period of extreme lawlessness in Cumberland, caused by the inroads of the Border freebooters. During this eventful period the published Calendars of State papers afford some important data as to the state of Cumberland and the Borders, but they are of a brief and general character destitute of details. These, however, are fortunately supplied to a large extent by the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission on Lord Muncaster's MSS., which for the years covered by them, 1605-7, give many interesting particulars of the stirring events then occurring, and the prominent
part

part the Musgraves of Plumpton and adjoining places took in them. Immediately following the death of Queen Elizabeth (1603) there was an extraordinary burst of lawlessness, mostly by the Grahams, Armstrongs, and Fosters, accounted for by Walter Graham of Netherby and seventy-eight others in a petition to the King for pardon in the following terms:

We and others, after the death of the late Queen, disorderly and tumultuously assembled with all the warlike force and power that we could, and invaded the inland part of eastern side of Cumberland and spoiled many Englishmen with fire, sword, robbery, and murder. Some among us of evil judgment had persuaded us that until your majesty was a crowned king in England, the laws of the kingdom ceased and were of no force, and that all offences done in the meantime were not punishable.

In 1605, March 1st, King James appointed Sir Henry Leigh, the keeper of Carlisle Castle, to be "Provost Marshal" of twenty-five horsemen to serve under him and Sir William Selby for suppression of tumults on the Borders, but a month later directed that Sir Henry Leigh on account of infirmities was to be superseded in the command of the horsemen, and the troop be transferred to John Musgrave of Plumpton, who had been nominated by the Earl of Cumberland Lord Warden of the West Marches. Just before John Musgrave's appointment, Carlisle Gaol was filled with thirty-three condemned outlaws, when on April 7th at night twenty-nine of them broke prison and escaped.

The most terrible tribe of the Border outlaws were the Grahams. The Muncaster MSS. say of them: "The people of Cumberland abhor and fear the name of Graham." John Musgrave therefore had his work set out immediately on entering on his command, and the Muncaster MSS. make numerous mentions of his vigorous operations. A crusade against the Grahams resulted in 132 of the name being

being transported to the Low Countries to serve in the garrisons and cautionary towns of Flushing and Brill, and John Musgrave and his horsemen conducted fifty Grahams "with their wives and families and horses and household stuff" to Workington for transportation to Ireland. This was in accordance with King James's advice that "All in whom there can be expected no hope of amendment, should be removed to some other place where the change of aire will make in them an exchange of manners." To administer the royal prescription of "change of aire" to the too numerous Grahams, the county gentlemen had subscribed £500 to settle them in their place of exile, but either the air of Ireland did not agree with them, or they were disappointed in not finding anybody worth robbing, for they gradually dribbled back to the Borders, but their power was broken, and by degrees they got to understand that honesty was the best policy, now that they saw clearly that thieving and murder led only to the gallows.

By the end of 1606 the country had settled down to something like peace and quiet, when a sensational event occurred in which Plumpton and other local Musgraves were specially concerned. In January, 1607, Mr. Richard Craven, collector of the King's revenues, was robbed of above £200 besides his books, bills, and bonds, on the road between Penrith and Kendal. The first notice of the event in the Muncaster MSS. is a letter dated January 26th, 1607, from the Bishop of Carlisle to the Lord President of the North and the Council at York, in which he gives the foregoing account of the robbery, and goes on to say :

Thomas Musgrave, son of Sir Richard Musgrave of Norton, Co. York, John Musgrave late of Fairbank Co. Cumbd., and Christopher Pickering late of Crosby Ravensworth, both household servants of Sir Richard Musgrave of Edenhall, are believed to have committed the robbery. All three are said to have fled into Yorkshire. They are very young men.

The

The next reference to the robbery is in a letter from the English Commissioners to the Earl of Salisbury,* January 20th, 1607. They say :

There is reason to believe that John Musgrave of Catterlen caused the robbery to be done, by his own confession he was with the suspected robbers the night before at Penrith, and he harboured them the night after in his own house. We have committed him to ward.

The only other notice of the affair is dated Berwick, March 4th, 1607 :

The Earl of Dunbar † to the Bishop of Carlisle. John Musgrave, Simon Musgrave, Christopher Pickering and Randell Bell, the four taken for the robbery of the King's money will be sent to Carlisle for trial there. Cause John Musgrave and a sufficient number of his company to meet them at Hexham and convey them thence to gaol.

This may be taken as the correct statement of the names of the two unhappy young Musgraves, differing from that of the Bishop of Carlisle, founded upon rumour, one being Simon instead of Thomas, the son of Sir Richard Musgrave, ‡ of Norton, county York. That a Thomas Musgrave was concerned in the robbery is, however, certain from the following State record :

1608 Jan. 27. Grant to Thomas Musgrave of pardon for a robbery on Rich. Craven, collector of the rents in Cumberland and Westmorland.

The Muncaster MSS. relating to this period end abruptly a week before the trial of the four culprits lodged by John Musgrave in Carlisle Gaol, and we are left in doubt as to their fate. Of the fate of John Musgrave of Catterlen, who instigated the robbery, we can have no doubt. The fol-

* King James's Minister.

† Governor of Berwick.

‡ Second son of Sir Simon Musgrave of Edenhall.

lowing State record tells a plain tale of his sad end, and accounts for the disappearance of the name of Musgrave from Catterlen :

1608 Jan. 10. Grant to John Murray † of the goods, lands, etc., forfeited by attainder of John Musgrave of Catterlen Co. Cumbd. executed for felony.

Catterlen is an adjoining township to Plumpton, and about the same distance from Penrith. The Edenhall pedigrees mention Catterlen as the residence of John, fourth son of Sir Simon Musgrave, who was living only fourteen years before the robbery. The unfortunate John must, therefore, have been either son or grandson of Sir Simon Musgrave of Edenhall. Of the Penrith Musgraves little more can be said beyond what the subjoined extracted Musgrave entries in the Penrith Parish registers afford. They appear to have been a retiring family, and as far as can be seen took no part in local or county affairs. Susan, wife of Simon, died 1622; she had six sons and four daughters, including Elizabeth, not baptised at Penrith but buried there. Simon survived until 1658, and was succeeded at Musgrave Hall by his second son William. What became of Symon's eldest son Richard does not appear. William Musgrave of Penrith was twice married: his first wife, Mary, died 1643, his second, Elizabeth, in 1675, and he himself in 1686. He had five daughters, but no son. Denton's *Estates and Families*, written the year following (1687), says the Musgraves of Fairbank and Cokedaik were then extinct. William Musgrave's daughter Marie was married to Mr. Lancelot Simpson of Allerthwaite, in 1662, and resided at Fairbank. Dugdale's Pedigree of Simpson of Allerthwaite, 1665, is certified by "Lancelot Simpson now of Fairbank," his

† No doubt the same John Murray, Groom of the Bedchamber, to whom the King gave a lease of forty years of Plumpton Park in 1605.

wife standing therein as Mary, daughter of William Musgrave, now of Penrith, and their then only child as Elizabeth, aged one year. This daughter was not baptised at Penrith, although the two succeeding children, Mary and George, were. The reason for this is probably to be found in an unhappy quarrel which had arisen between Mr. William Musgrave and his son-in-law, Mr. Lancelot Simpson, soon after the marriage, as appears from a letter dated 1664, December 24th, from Sir Philip Musgrave to Sir John Lowther,* in which Sir Philip says :

If you have not (by the authority of an umpire) put an end to the dispute betwixt my cousin William Musgrave and his son-in-law Mr. Simpson I beseech you do it, for it is an act of charity, and Mr. Simpson's designs very disagreeable to ingenuous dealing especially with a father.

Sir John Lowther appears to have effected the desired reconciliation, since Mr. Simpson was at Fairbank when his son George was baptised in 1670, and at Penrith after 1700, he being a churchwarden three times between that year and his death in 1711. See the Lancelot Simpson extracted entries from the Penrith Parish register.

THE MUSGRAVE ENTRIES EXTRACTED FROM THE PENRITH
PARISH REGISTERS, WHICH COMMENCE MAY 31ST, 1556.

1556	Sep.	4.	Thomas, son of Ingram Musgrave.	Baptised
1564-5	Feb.	13.	John, son of John Musgrave.	Buried
1565	Apr.	6.	Thomas, son of Thomas Musgrave.	Baptised
1566	Dec.	9.	Michael Musgrave & Annes Musgrave.	Married
1567-8	Mar.	5.	Mr. Cuthbert Musgrave & Grace Dudlie	Married
1568	June	6.	Daniel, son of Ingram Musgrave.	Baptised
1569	July	24.	Sarah, daur. of Ingram Musgrave.	Baptised
1569	July	26.	John, son of Mr. Simon Musgrave.	Buried
1570	Aug.	3.	Grace, daur. of Anthony Musgrave.	Baptised

* Report of the Historical MSS. Commission on the Earl of Lonsdale's MSS.

1570-1	Feb.	8.	Annes, a child.	Buried
1572	Mar.	25.	Julian, daur. of Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1573	Sep.	6.	Julian, daur. of Michael Musgrave.	Baptised
1573	Sep.	29.	Ellioner, daur. of Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1574-5	Feb.	2.	Dorothie, daur. of Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1575	May	23.	Humfraye, son of Ingram Musgrave.	Baptised
1575	Aug.	21.	John, son of Michael Musgrave.	Baptised
1575-6	Mar.	22.	Thomasyne, wife of Mr. John Musgrave.	Buried
1576	May	11.	Helen, daur. of Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1576	Sep.	15.	Thomas Musgrave, Gent.	Buried
1576-7	Feb.	15.	Anne, daur. of Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1578	Oct.	10.	Winifred, daur. of Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1579	Apr.	12.	Jane, daur. of Ingram Musgrave.	Baptised
1579	Oct.	14.	Symon, son of Michael Musgrave.	Baptised
1579	Dec.	10.	Symon, son of Mr. Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1580	June	1.	Thomas, son of Ingram Musgrave.	Buried
1580	Nov.	20.	Geliam, daur. of John Musgrave.	Baptised
1581	June	14.	Anne, wife of Ingram Musgrave.	Buried
1582	Apr.	7.	John, son of Mr. Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1583	May	9.	Marie, daur. of Cuthbert Musgrave the younger.	Baptised
1583-4	Feb.	5.	John, son of Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1583-4	Mar.	14.	Margaret, daur. of Mr. Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1584	July	19.	Marie, daur. of Michael Musgrave.	Baptised
1585	Feb.	22.	Dorothie, daughter of Cuthbert Musgrave.	Buried
1585	May	27.	——, daughter of Mr. Cuthbert Musgrave.	Baptised
1586-7	Feb.	15.	Richard Musgrave, Gent.	Buried
1586-7	Mar.	17.	Margaret, dau.r of Cuthbert Musgrave.	Buried
1587	May	8.	Cuthbert Musgrave the younger and Margaret Atkinson.	Married
1587	Aug.	27.	Thomas Musgrave and Jane Wetherall.	Married
1588	Apr.	28.	Ann Musgrave, gentlewoman.	Buried
1590	Oct.	12.	Isabella, daur. of Cuthbert Musgrave the younger.	Baptised
1592	Aug.	10.	Marie, wife of John Musgrave.	Buried
1593-4	Feb.	7.	Mr. Cuthbert Musgrave, balife, younger.	Buried
1593-4	Mar.	20.	Mr. John Musgrave of <i>Fair Bank</i> .	Buried
1597	May	18.	Lancelot Musgrave & Susan Vary.	Married
1597	Oct.	17.	Lancelot Musgrave, Gent (died of the plague).	Buried
1598	July	14.	Isabell, a bastard (died of the plague).	Buried
1599	Apr.	15.	William, sen of Thomas Musgrave.	Baptised
1603-4	Feb.	28.	Richard, S of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Baptised
1605	Sep.	22.	Dorothie, daur. of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Baptised
1607	June	22.	William, son of Symon Musgrave, Esq.	Baptised
1608	Oct.	30.	Mary, daur. of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Baptised
1609	Dec.	31.	Christopher, son of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Baptised
1610-11	Mar.	11.	John Musgrave als Haurigg (Harrigg).	Buried.
1611	Apr.	9.	John, son of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Baptised
1612	Sep.	20.	Ann, daur. of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Baptised
1613	Dec.	5.	George, son of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Baptised
1614-5	Mar.	5.	Anthony, son of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Baptised
1622	Nov.	13.	Susan, wife of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Buried

1623	Mar.	26.	Elizabeth, daur. of Mr. Symon Musgrave.	Buried
1627	June	19.	George Musgrave.	Buried
1630	Mar.	25.	Agnes Musgrave.	Buried
1632-3	Feb.	2.	John Musgrave & Mabel Grame.	Married
1633	Sep.	14.	Katheren, daur. of John Musgrave.	Baptised
1633	Nov.	28.	Katheren, daur. of John Musgrave.	Buried
1635	Apr.	15.	Anne, daur. of John Musgrave.	Baptised
1635	Nov.	20.	Margaret, daur. of John Musgrave.	Baptised
1635	Nov.	20.	Agnes, daur. of John Musgrave.	Baptised
1638	Dec.	30.	Marie, daur. of Mr. William Musgrave.	Baptised
1638-9	Feb.	2.	John, son of John Musgrave.	Buried
1639	Mar.	25.	Marie, daur. of William Musgrave.	Buried
1639-40	Feb.	12.	Marie, dau. of William Musgrave.	Baptised
1641	May	6.	Lucie, dau. of William Musgrave.	Baptised
1641	Aug.	8.	Lucie, dau. of William Musgrave.	Buried
1642	Aug.	25.	Mabel, wife of John Musgrave.	Buried
1642	Oct.	13.	Sara, dau. of Mr. William Musgrave.	Baptised
1643	Oct.	2.	Mary, wife of Mr. William Musgrave.	Buried
1644	Apr.	1.	Susan, daur. of Mr. William Musgrave.	Buried
1657-8	Mar.	15.	Simon Musgrave, Esq.	Buried
1660	May	13.	Mr. Christopher Musgrave, gentleman.	Buried
1660	Dec.	19.	Julian, daur. of John Musgrave.	Baptised
1662	May	25.	John, son of John Musgrave.	Baptised
1663	Apr.	18.	John, son of John Musgrave.	Baptised
1664	Nov.	27.	Henry, son of John Musgrave of Plumpton.	Baptised
1670	Mar.	22.	Elizabeth, daur. of John Musgrave & Elizabeth, his wife.	Baptised
1671	Apr.	4.	Elizabeth, infant of John Musgrave.	Buried
1671	June	22.	Anthony Musgrave, gentleman.	Buried
1672	July		Margaret, daur. of John Musgrave.	Buried
1672	July	10.	William, son of John Musgrave and Elizabeth, his wife.	Baptised
1674	Sep.	29.	William, son of John Musgrave.	Buried
1675	July	3.	Frances, wife of John Musgrave of Plumpton Head	Buried
1675	July	27.	John Musgrave of Plumpton Head.	Buried
1675	Aug.	18.	Elizabeth, wife of William Musgrave, Esq.	Buried
1685-6	Jan.	25.	William Musgrave, Esq. buried in wooline.	Buried
1687-8	Feb.	21.	Robert Musgrave and Catherine Crow, both of Skelton. per lic.	Married
1694	Nov.	30.	Mary Musgrave buried in wooline.	Buried
1697-8	Mar.	22.	John Musgrave buried in wooline.	Buried
1723	Dec.	20.	Elizabeth Musgrave.	Buried
1767	Dec.	14.	John Musgrave.	Buried

After this date the name of Musgrave does not appear again in the Penrith Registers up to 1812.

MR. LANCELOT SIMPSON.

Extracted entries from the Penrith Parish Registers.

1662	Oct.	30.	Mr. Lancelot Simpson & Mrs. Mary Musgrave, (Daur. of Mr. Wm. Musgrave, Penrith).	Married
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1663-4			Elizabeth, daur. of Mr. Lancelot Simpson, born at Fairbank, but bot baptised at Penrith.	
1670	Nov.	15.	George, son of Mr. Lancelot Simpson, of Fairbank, infant.	Buried
1672.3	Jan.	21.	Mrs. Mary, wife of Lancelot Simpson.	Buried
1676	May	29.	William, son of Mr. Lancelot Simpson and Mary his (second) wife.	Baptised
1677	June	21.	Catherine, daur. of Mr. Lancelot Simpson and Mary his wife.	Baptised
1678	Oct.	17.	Barbara, daur. of Mr. Lancelot Simpson and Mary his wife.	Baptised
1680	June		Dorothy, daur. of Mr. Lancelot Simpson and Mary his wife.	Baptised
1683	Apr.	27.	Joseph, son of Mr. Lancelot Simpson and Mary his wife.	Baptised
1702-3	Jan.	21.	Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Lancelot Simpson.	Buried
1711	Aug.	31.	Mr. Lancelot Simpson.	Buried

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JULY 15TH AND 16TH, 1897.

The annual meeting and first two days' excursion of the Westmorland and Cumberland Antiquarian and Archæological Society was opened on Thursday, July 15th, the head-quarters of the proceedings being the Shap Wells Hotel. The weather was most brilliant, the day being probably the warmest experienced this summer. The members and their friends met at Shap Station a little after eleven, on the arrival of the morning trains from north and south. There, carriages were in readiness for their conveyance to the first point of interest on the day's programme, the chantry chapel at Keld, a mile or two distant. The party comprised:—The President (Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., Carlisle); Canon Trench, Kendal; Canon Winslow, Wooler, Northumberland; Mr. E. Bellasis, Lancaster Herald, College of Arms; Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson, Sedbergh; Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson, Roman Way; Mr. and Mrs. J. Swainson, Kendal; the Rev. Mr. Platt and Miss Platt, Kirkby Lonsdale; Dr. and Mrs. Haswell, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. Crane, Crosby Ravensworth; Mr. J. H. Nicholson, M.A., and Mrs. Poynting, Wilmslow; the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., Yewdale, Hawkshead; the Rev. R. S. G. Green and Miss Green, Croglin; Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A., Yealand Conyers; the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University and Mrs. Magrath; the High Sheriff of Cumberland and Mrs. Irwin; the Misses Ullock, Windermere; Colonel and Mrs. Sewell, Brandlinghyll; the Rev. J. Whiteside, Shap; Mr. T. and the Misses Wilson (two) Aynam Lodge, Kendal; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, Barrow; Mr. Joseph Wiper, Kendal; Mr. John Fothergill and Miss Fothergill, Brownber; the Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Ravenstonedale; Misses Noble, Beckfoot, Penrith; Messrs. D. Scott, Penrith; Frank Wilson, Kendal; W. I. R. Crowder, jun., Carlisle; J. F. Curwen, G. F. Wilson, and J. Lamb, Kendal. The committee for carrying out the local arrangements, whose forethought had left nothing to be desired, were the President, the Rev. J. Whiteside, Mr. Joseph Swainson, and Mr. T. Wilson, the hon. secretary.

The

The journey to Keld and the inspection of the chantry chapel did not take long. The Rev. J. Whiteside, vicar of Shap, read a short paper on the chapel, which until recently was used as a labourer's cottage. He had, he said, just succeeded in acquiring the building, with the intention of converting it into a mission room, and thus restoring it to its original purpose. The paper will appear in these *Transactions*. St. Michael's Church, Shap, was next visited. The chief features of the edifice were explained by the Vicar, who remarked that he hoped to be able to put fuller information before the Society next year, when the church had been repaired, and the secrets now hidden by whitewash and plaster had been brought to light. The church had passed through a wonderful sequence of restorations which had effaced many interesting features. The Norman arches, the earliest portion of the edifice, were of about the beginning of the 12th century. Having explained the ground plan and architectural features, Mr. Whiteside said that a debatable point was, was there a chancel in the original church, and was the opening in the wall beside the organ meant for a hagioscope? To both questions he was disposed to reply "No." If the opening was meant for a hagioscope, it was pre-Reformation, but of a pre-Reformation chancel there was no visible evidence. He contended that there was no original chancel, and that one was added about the Reformation. If, however, there was an original chancel, he still said that the opening was not a hagioscope. The chancel, it would be observed, was lop-sided, and was not symmetrical with the nave. If the south wall was continued in a direct line from the pillars of the nave to the east window, the so-called hagioscope would be made part of the east wall of the nave aisle, quite outside any ancient chancel. To him it had the appearance of a slanting passage cut for convenience to afford an entrance into the aisle when the present chancel was built in 1757.—The President confirmed Mr. Whiteside's idea that the supposed hagioscope was merely a passage between the nave and chancel.

Remounting the vehicles, the party were driven to the stone circle at Gunnerkeld, one-and-a-half miles north of Shap. This was described by the President, who pointed out that it consisted of two concentric circles of rudely placed stones, and in the centre a pit, evidently the remains of a rifled tomb. Nearly all the boulders forming the circles were of red Shap granite, such as were found in thousands on the adjacent fells. Some of the stones had no doubt been taken away to use as gate-posts.—Some remarks were made on the subject by Canon Trench and Mr. Cowper. This circle was surveyed by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., some years ago, and his account

count, with plan, is published in the *British Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxv., p. 368, and in these *Transactions*, vol. iv., p. 537.

After a drive of about an hour along a moorland road, the party descended into the peaceful village of Crosby Ravensworth. An intended visit to Gaythorne Hall had to be abandoned owing to the illness of Mrs. Littlefair, the wife of the tenant. At Crosby Ravensworth an excellent luncheon, provided by Mrs. Hunter, the hostess of the Sun Hotel, opposite the church, awaited the party. After lunch the party inspected the interior of the fine church, under the guidance of the Rev. R. Webster, the vicar. Particular attention was drawn to the recently dedicated new reredos, which was executed by members of the village wood-carving class. At four p.m. the party set out for another long drive over the moors to Orton, which was reached at 5-30. Some time was spent examining the church. Shap Wells Hotel was reached in time for dinner at seven p.m.

After dinner the annual meeting was held. The President alluded in terms of great satisfaction to the "Register of Wetherhal Priory," which Archdeacon Prescott has edited, and which he said was a veritable mine of wealth as regards the early history of the district. It embodied many years of labour, done in the most accurate and painstaking manner. It was hoped that the series would be added to during the next three or four years by the publication of other registers and documents of the utmost importance to those interested in forming a local chartulary series. The officers were re-elected—this being the thirtieth year Mr. T. Wilson had been selected as secretary; and as a recognition of his antiquarian research, Archdeacon Prescott was elected a vice-president of the Society.—The Secretary reported that the Society had a balance of £237 in hand, against £145 last year.—The President explained that a year ago the Society granted £50 towards the fund raised to carry on the researches at Furness Abbey under the direction of Mr. St. John Hope and himself, and several members spoke with great approbation of the work done, and expressed their opinion that there never was a case of money being better spent. 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 Rev. the Dean of Carlisle; The Earl of Carlisle; James Cropper, Esq.; H. F. Curwen, Esq.; John Fell, Esq., Flan How; Robert Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.;

F.S.A.; C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.; Hon. W. Lowther; Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.; W. O. Roper, Esq., F.S.A.; H. P. Senhouse, Esq.

Elected Members of Council—Rev. Canon Bower, M.A., Carlisle; H. Barnes, Esq., M.D., Carlisle; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; H. S. Cowper, Esq., F.S.A., Hawkshead; J. F. Haswell, Esq., M.D., Penrith; T. H. Hodgson, Esq., Newby Grange; E. T. Tyson, Esq., Maryport; 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; Joseph Simpson, Esq., Romanway.

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

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

The following new members were elected:—Mr. D. Gibson, Marley Lodge, Windermere; Mr. Alfred Henry Willink, Whitefoot, Kendal; Mr. Jonathan Welsh, Bowness-on-Solway; Mr. H. M. Radcliffe, Summerlands, Kendal; Mr. Frank Pollitt, Thorny Hills, Kendal; Mrs. Simpson, Town View, Kendal; Rev. C. C. Tancock, Leck, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Town Clerk, Lancaster; Lord Leconfield, Petworth, Sussex; Mr. Joseph Greenop, Workington; Mr. John P. Smith, Barrow-in-Furness; Mr. George Lomax Topping, J.P., Fothergill, Shap; Rev. F. L. H. Millard, Carlisle; Mr. H. Stephenson, Bowness.

The following papers were submitted to the Society, but owing to the lateness of the hour were mostly taken as read. Several of them will appear in the *Transactions*.

A Bloomery at Coniston. W. G. COLLINGWOOD and H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Seal and Signature of Archdeacon Bowerbank. REV. J. WILSON.

Recent Discoveries; (i) Altar at Baldwinholme; (ii) Urns in Botchergate;

(iii) Inscription from Old Church Lane, Brampton. THE PRESIDENT.

The Shap Stones. THE PRESIDENT.

Mural Paintings. REV. CANON BOWER.

Lintel Inscription at Reagill. REV. J. WHITESIDE.

The Mountain Sheep, its Marking and Numbering. REV. T. ELLWOOD.

Queen Mary's Benevolence to the See of Carlisle. REV. J. WILSON.

Hogback at Gosforth. REV. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A.

The Custom House Chest, Carlisle. THE PRESIDENT.

A Chair at Morland. G. WATSON.

Excavations near Gilsland Station. MRS. HODGSON.

FRIDAY, JULY 16TH.

At 10 a.m. the party left the Hotel for the drive over Shap Fells to Kendal. On the route the ancient pack horse track and the old waggon

waggon road for the traffic between Scotland and the south, were pointed out. Wasdale Bridge—destroyed by the retreating Highlanders in 1745—was passed, and also High Borrow Bridge, an old coaching house; Forest Hall (Fawcett Forest Hall, the manor house of the manor of Fawcett Forest), and the Old Plough Inn. Here the route diverged from the main road for the purpose of visiting Selside Church and Hall, both of which places were described by the Vicar. The carriages next passed Otterbank farm, where Lord George Macdonald and his Highland Artillery passed the night during the retreat in 1745. Here the carriages drew up close together, and the President explained how the Duke of Atholl and he had identified the place from Lord George's journal, in possession of his descendant the Duke. Kendal was reached about two p.m. After lunch, Kendal Parish Church was visited, and described by Mr. Curwen, and the party next proceeded by invitation of Mr. Swainson, to Stonecross, where the Roman Camp across the river at Watercrock was pointed out, and some notes read by the President. The party broke up after tea kindly provided by Mrs. Swainson, in time for trains north and south at 6-6 p.m. at Kendal Station.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD AND 24TH, 1897.

The second meeting of the year of this Society commenced on Thursday, September 23rd, at Penrith, the programme including visits to a considerable number of places on the eastern fellside. The weather was far from promising, and while the journey from Kirkoswald back to Penrith was being made in the evening rain fell heavily. The company included the Rev. Canon Thornley, Kirkoswald; Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Workington; Mr. G. Watson, Penrith; Mrs. Lowthian Nicholson, Belgrave Road, London; the Rev. W. Lowthian, Troutbeck; the Rev. J. J. Clarke, Selside; the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; Mr. J. Lamb, Kendal; Mr. H. B. Lonsdale, Carlisle; His Honour Judge Steavenson and Mrs. Steavenson, Gelt Hall; Mrs. Brecks, Helbeck Hall; Miss Gibson, Whelprigg; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Sedbergh; Colonel and Mrs. Sewell, Brandlingill; Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. R. G. Graham and Mrs. Graham, Beanlands Park; Mr. E. T. Tyson and Judge Baylis, Q.C., Wood Hall; Mr. J. I. Sealby, Thornthwaite; Mr. W. H. R. Kerry, Windermere; Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A., Lancaster; Mr. and Mrs. J. Cartmell, Maryport; Miss Cartmell, Carlisle; Mr. J. Swainson, Stonecross; Mr. M. Hair, Carlisle; the Misses Noble and Miss Lowry, Beckfoot; Dr. Beardsley, Grange; the Rev. W. Lovejoy, Edenhall; Mrs. Brecks, Helbeck Hall; Mr. and Mrs. D.

Scott

Scott, Penrith: the Rev. J. Whiteside, Shap; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Romanway; Judge Hills, Corby Castle; Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., Yewfield Castle; the Rev. W. R. Hopper, Kirkbride; Mr. W. I. R. Crowder, junr., Carlisle; Miss Nicholson, Clifton; Mr. and Mrs. Gillbanks, Lowther; Mr. T. Wilson (hon. secretary), and the Misses Wilson, Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

A start was made from Penrith at half-past eleven, the first stop being at Edenhall Church, the principal features of which were explained by the Rev. W. Lovejoy, Vicar. The next stage was to Long Meg, and thence by Glassonby (where a halt was made at the residence of Mr. W. E. Rowley to inspect some carved wood-work) to Old Parks, where the articles dug a few years ago from the great tumulus were exhibited by Mr. W. Potter.* The party were then fully an hour behind schedule time, and so the paper which should have been read was postponed. Kirkoswald was reached at three o'clock, and luncheon was served at the Fetherston Arms Hotel. A visit was afterwards paid to the Castle,† the Church (where Canon Thornley explained the various points of interest), and the Tower on the hill. The return journey was by Lazonby to Great Salkeld.‡ After looking over the church, under the direction of the Rev. A. G. Loftie, the visitors went to the rectory, and were entertained to tea by Mrs. Loftie. Penrith was reached before seven o'clock, and dinner was served at the George Hotel, where a meeting was held for the reading of papers and the transaction of other business. In the absence of the president, Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. T. H. Hodgson presided. Mr. J. Lamb exhibited the "Luck of Burrell Green," § on which he read a paper; and Mrs. Plaskett-Gillbanks, Lowther, Penrith, exhibited several articles from the extensive Romano-British collection formed by her father, the late Mr. James Mawson, one of the earliest members of this Society. Several of the papers on the *agenda* were read or taken as read.

The following new members were elected:—Judge Hills and Mrs. Hills, Corby Castle; Rev. W. R. Hopper, Kirkbride Rectory; Rev. Canon Thornley, Kirkoswald Rectory, and Mr. W. F. Lamonby, Hatcham.

On Friday morning the weather was so bad that the start was postponed from nine a.m. to mid-day, when some eighteen, or less than half the party, set off and drove to Nunnery and Plumpton Old Wall (Voreda).

* For an account of this tumulus see these *Transactions*, vol. XIII, pp. 389-399.

† *Ibid.*, vol. II, pp. 1-10. See *Old Manorial Halls in Cumberland and Westmorland*, by M. W. Taylor, F.S.A., pp. 262-271.

‡ These *Transactions*, vol. II, "Fortified Churches," by S. A. Cory, pp. 46-56.

§ There is an account of this "Luck," with an illustration, in the *Art Journal*, Dec., 1879. An account with an illustration will appear in these *Transactions*.

ART. IX.—*Heraldic Glass in Edenhall Church.* By J. F. HASWELL, Esq., M.D.

Read at Edenhall Church, September 23, 1897.

WHEN Bishop Nicolson made his Visitation of this church on August 19th, 1703, he says: "In y^e south window there's a Black Cross in a Field Argent, which perhaps was designed for y^e Bearing of the Prior and Convent of Carlile, patrons." This is still in one of the south windows, the one on the west side of the south door. And, since he mentions other glass and makes no statement with regard to the Musgrave heraldic glass, I think we may fairly conclude that it was not here in his time. Machell states that there is a quantity of stained glass in the windows of Edenhall-hall, with the arms of the Musgraves and their quarterings. I think it is probable that when the present hall was built in 1820, this glass was removed to the church. The four pieces of glass in the side chancel windows are all of the same design, which I should think is about the years 1650 to 1700. The right-hand light in the north window contains the arms of Musgrave impaling Stapleton with the inscription below: "Richard Musgrave, Kt., married Johan, daughter and one of the heirs of Willim Stapleton." Is this a mistake, or has the pedigree been wrongly recorded by Dugdale? It is stated by him, and I believe generally believed, that it was Thomas Musgrave who married Johanna, or Jane, Stapleton, and by her came into possession of Edenhall, and that Richard, his brother, married Mary, the sister of Johanna and also co-heiress of the Stapletons. Denton, however, says that Thomas Musgrave married Mariotta Stapleton, and this, to put it
in

in the vulgar tongue, is certainly more likely to have been Mary than Jane. I should not like to decide the question without further evidence, but I think the glass makes it open to doubt whether it was Thomas Musgrave or his brother Richard who founded the fortunes of the Edenhall family.

The left-hand light contains a quarterly coat :

1. Musgrave. 2. Stapleton. 3. Colvill. 4. Tillioll.

There is no explanatory inscription underneath, but simply the pious ejaculation, "LOVE AND OBAI." This shield is practically the same as the right-hand light of the South chancel window, where the arms are repeated twice, and impaled instead of being quartered. Here the inscription is "Nicholas Musgrave, fourthe sonne to Richard and Johan Stapleton, married Margaret Coivill, daughter and heir to Willim Colvill." The interesting part about this shield and the preceding is the third quartering, "Or a bar azure, in chief three hurts, with a crescent for difference." From the position it is obvious that it must be intended for Colvill, and it is the only place I have come across the Colvill coat, and it is not mentioned in any of the county histories.

The left-hand light of the south chancel window contains the same quarterings as the left-hand light of the north chancel window with the addition of the impalement of Daere, whose armorial bearing of "Gules, three escallops argent," is depressed by a bendlet azure. The inscription is "Thomas Musgrave, sonne and heir to Nicholas Musgrave and Margaret Colvill, married Elezabeth, daughter to Thomas L. Daere." Dugdale gives Nicholas Musgrave as marrying Margaret Filliol, but as the family of Colvill appears to be known indiscriminately as Tilliol, Filliol, or Colvill, perhaps they adopted the name when they came to the Tilliol estates in 1435, by the marriage of the co-heiress Mabel to John Colvill.

In

In the south windows of the church are three shields:

1. Musgrave impaling Stapleton.
2. Veteripont impaling Stapleton.
3. Veteripont impaling Hillton.

This is probably the glass mentioned in Bishop Nicolson's Visitation: "In the great window here are the arms of Stapleton and Musgrave, Stapleton and Lowther, &c.," only I would draw attention to the discrepancy in statement of Veteripont and Lowther. The south window at the west end of the nave contains two shields, one, mentioned before, "Argent a cross sable," probably for the Priory of Carlisle, to whom the living was granted by Edward I. The other, "Per chevron arg. and gules, guttee d'or, in chief two roses of the second," I have been unable to allocate.

In the east window there is some scattered heraldry but I do not think it is local, and Mr. Lovejoy tells me that much of the glass was brought from abroad, and whatever it is, it is very bad heraldry according to English ideas.

ART. X.—*Ancient and County Bridges in Cumberland and Westmorland; with some remarks upon the Fords.* By the PRESIDENT. *And Lancashire-North-of-the-Sands.* By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Communicated at Penrith, July 23, 1897.

SOME time ago a special committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, laid down the lines for the construction of county archæological maps and surveys.* The matter was taken up by the Conference of Delegates of the leading Archæological Societies held in London in 1888.† In the result the surveys of five counties have by now been printed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, viz., Kent, by George Payne, F.S.A.‡; Hertfordshire, by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A.§; Cumberland and Westmorland, by myself; with Lancashire-North-of-the-Sands, by H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.¶; Lancashire, by William Harrison; and Herefordshire, by Rev. James Davies, F.S.A., and F. Haverfield, F.S.A.¶ These five surveys deal only with “the pre-Roman, Roman, and (immediate) post-Roman periods; in fact, what may be briefly termed pre-Conquest times, leaving the post-Conquest or mediæval period to be dealt with.** With that period for Cumberland and Westmorland I attempted to deal, and Mr. Cowper commenced with Lancashire-North-of-the-Sands, but various reasons caused us to abandon for the present the idea, particularly as the Society of Antiquaries will not be able for many long years to take

* *Proceedings, S.A.*, 2nd series, vol. XII, p. 228.

† *Ibid.*, pp. 233-235.

‡ *Archæologia*, vol. LI, 447-468.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. LIII, 245-262.

¶ *Ibid.*, vol. LIII, 485-538.

¶ These last two are not in *Archæologia*, but are published only in a separate form.

** See introduction to *The Survey of Herefordshire, Mediæval period*, published by the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, p. 3.

up the mediæval surveys. Some of the material has already been used in these *Transactions*.* The following paper is an attempt to utilise the material relating to County and Ancient Bridges. This paper does not, other than incidentally, deal with the fabric of the bridges: many ancient bridges have been re-built on or near to their ancient sites, and are, so far as the fabric is concerned, modern bridges, but they stand on or near to lines of ancient traffic, lines on which our economical forefathers considered bridges should be built.

In the *Testamenta Karleolensia*, published by this Society, are many bequests for the maintenance of the local bridges, viz: Appleby, St. Patrick's at Asby, Bampton, Burgh-under-Stainmore, Caldew at Carlisle, Caldew at Dalston, Eden at Carlisle, Kirkoswald (now called Lazonby), Salkeld (now called Langwathby), Harraby, Botcherby, Lowther, Longmarton, Howath-ultra-Caldew (now Wath), Kendal, Kirkbythore, and others.

CUMBERLAND.

The following is a list of Cumberland bridges taken from Thomas Denton's MS. history, dated 1687-8,† arranged according to the rivers they are on.

1	Broughton-upon-Duddon (now Duddon Bridge).	
2	Wasdale	
3	Irton	} -upon-Irt.
4	Drigg	
5	Calder-upon-Caud.	
6	Enerdale	} -upon-End.
7	Dent	
8	Egremont	
9	St. John's	

* Vol. XIV, pp. 139-143. *Sites of Local Beacons*, Cumberland and Westmorland, by the President. *Lancashire-North-of-the-Sands*, by H. S. Cowper, F.S.A.

† For an account of Thomas Denton's MS. see these *Transactions*, vol. XIII, pp. 218-223.

10	Frisington	}	-upon-Keekle.
11	Wedacre		
12	Cleator	}	-upon-Derwent.
13	Portinscale		
14	Euse		
15	Isell		
16	Derwent		
17	Workington	}	-upon-Bure.
18	Dalehead		
19	St. John's		
20	Threlcot		
21	Keswick	}	-upon-Grise.
22	Grisedale		
23	Wakethwaite		
24	Stansthwaite	}	-upon-Elne.
25	Uldale		
26	Ireby		
27	Bolton		
28	Priorhall		
29	Cock		
30	Blenerhasset		
31	Ellen		
32	Outerside		
33	Netherhall		
34	Preist	}	-upon-Waver.
35	Shakingbrig		
36	Rooks		
37	Waverton		
38	Waver		
39	Abbeyholm	}	-upon-Wampoole.
40	Crofton.		
41	Micklethwaite.		
42	Wampoole	}	-upon-Caldew.
43	Kirkbride		
44	Parkend		
45	Whelpha		
46	Millbridge		
47	Caldbeck	}	-upon-Caldew.
48	Hartley		
49	Hesket		
50	Sebraham		
51	Bell		
52	Hauxdale	}	

53	Dalston	}	-upon-Caldew.
54	Caldewgate		
55	Howburne	}	-upon-Raugh.
56	Stocklewath		
57	Graystock	}	
58	Blenco		
59	Laythes		
60	Newton		
61	Plumpton head		
62	Salkeld gates		-on-Petteril.
63	Plumpton foot		
64	Petteril banks		
65	Barrockfeild		
66	Nowtstrans		
67	Henraby	}	-over-Blincorn.
68	Newbiggin		
69	Millrigg	}	-over-Eden.
70	Langwathby		
71	Warwick		
72	Eden*		
73	Priests*		

*The river Eden at Carlisle formerly was divided into two channels, viz: Eden, which ran at the foot of Rickergate, and Priestbeck, nearer Stanwix, to which the whole river is at present confined. The importance attached to the passage of the Eden at Carlisle will be seen by the following letter dated 5th April, 1575: "A letter to the Bishop of Carlisle and Lord Scrope signifieng the receipt of theirs of the xxijth of the last touching their proceeding for the repaireng of the breach of the river of Eden besides Carlisle, for the which they give them right hartie thanckes; and as their Lordships liked well the forwardes of the Mayour and his brethern of Carlisle, the gentlemen of Cumberland and Kendall, for the which their Lordships thought convenient to require them to give thanckes unto them, so they not a little mervaile that the gentlemen of Lowe Westmorland should so absolutely refuse to contribute anything at all, the worke being so necessaie as well for one countrey as thother, and therefore they shold signifie unto the said gentilmen that aunswer in the name of the rest, as to all others as that they shold see cause, how moche theyr refusall is mysliked, and that, notwithstanding their allegacions of repaireng of bridges in their owne contrey, it is loked that they shold contribute somewhat, although not in full porcion with the rest; and in case they shold still persist in their wilfulnes, then the said Bishop and Lord Scrope to advertise their Lordships that other orders might be taken; and yet to thintent the workes might not be any longer delaied, their Lordships had written their letters to the Lord President at Yorke that if he shalbe advertised from the said Bishop and Lord Scrope that further contribution shalbe needfull then that which shalbe gathered in Carlile Cumberland, Kendall, then his Lordship to give order that in the Bisshopricke and other places of his jurisdiction for some further contribution, that the workes be not forslow but perfected with spede."—Acts of the Privy Council, New Series, vol. viii, pp. 362 & 363. A few years later an Act of Parliament, the 43rd Elizabeth, was passed for the re-building of Eden bridges at Carlisle, *i.e.*, Eden Bridge and Priestbeck Bridge, which, prior to that time, were both of wood.

74	Pooley	}	-over-Ylse (Ulls).
75	Aymot		
76	Renwick	}	-over-Raven.
77	Kirkoswald		
78	Castle Carrock	}	-over-Gelt.
79	Geltbridge		
80	Landrecoast	}	-over-Irding.
81	Irdington		
82	Newby		

Up to and including No. 67 the following list of sites of ancient bridges in Cumberland has been taken from a list in a MS. book among the County Muniments. No important ancient bridge is likely to be outside this list except in the four districts of Millom, Crosthwaite, Dalston, and Holm Cultram, which maintain their own bridges: nor is there any bridge in it, which is unlikely to be on or near an old site, except Armathwaite, which was an entirely new bridge where no bridge was before, about middle of 17th century.*

Cumberland: The list of publick County Bridges in April 1753 when Joseph Crosthwaite became Undertaker.

- 1 Esk Bridge nigh Hardnot (now Wha-house bridge), 79 S.E.†
- 2 Stanton (Santon) Bridge, 78 S.E.
- 3 Mite Bridge nigh Muncaster Mill (near Muncaster Mill Bridge), 82 N.E.
- 4 Irt Bridge (now Holm Rook), 82 N.W.
- 5 Calder Bridge, 78 N.W.
- 6 Streetgate Bridge (now Street Bridge), 72 S.E.
- 7 Egremont Bridge, 72 N.E.

*The present Earl of Carlisle once showed me a correspondence between the first Earl of Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland, and the Pennington of Muncaster Castle of the period, who wrote to his Lord Lieutenant to remonstrate against the county being put to the expense of building and maintaining a bridge at Armathwaite.

† The references are to the sheets of the 6-inch Ordnance Survey. The present names are added in brackets.

- 8 Cleator Bridge (now West Cleator in County Stock Book, and Low Keekle, Ordnance Survey), 67 S.E.
- 9 Innerdale (near Ennerdale) Bridge, 68 S.W.
- 10 Deepa Bridge (now Scalehill Bridge), 63 S.W.
- 11 High Lorton Bridge, 55 S.W.
- 12 Lorton Low Bridge, 55 S.W.
- 13 Whinlatter Bridge (now Blaze or Bleaze Bridge), 63 N.E.
- 14 Becksnary (now Snary) Bridge, 62 N.W.
- 15 Branthwaite Bridge, 62 N.W.
- 16 Marron Bridge near Clifton, now Bridgefoot, 54 N.W.
- 17 Beckfoot Bridge near Clifton, 54 N.W.
- 18 Cocker Bridge in Cockermouth, 54 N.E.
- 19 Workington Bridge, 53 N.E.
- 20 Ewse (now Ouse) Bridge, 46 S.E.
- 21 Isell Bridge, 46 S.W.
- 22 Darwent Bridge, 54 N.E.
- 23 Priest Bridge nigh Bolton (now Parson Bridge), 37 N.W.
- 24 Ireby Bridge, 37 S.W.
- 25 Wath Bridge, 37 S.E.
- 26 Bolton Mill Bridge (now Boltongate Bridge), 36 S.E.
- 27 Cocker (now Cock) Bridge, 36 N.W.
- 28 Blenrasset (Blenerhasset) Bridge, 36 N.W.
- 29 Arkleby Bridge, 36 S.W.
- 30 Outerside Bridge, 35 S.E.
- 31 Ellenbrough Bridge, 45 N.W.
- 32 Parton Bridge (now Micklethwaite Bridge), 29 N.W.
- 33 Shaking Bridge, 37 N.W.
- 34 Waver Bridge nigh Wigton, 28 N.E.
- 35 Allerby Bridge (now Bulgill Bridge), 35 S.E.
- 36 Wampool Bridge (now Crofton Bridge), 29 N.E.
- 37 Wood Bridge in Caldewgate (over Little Caldew), 23 N.E.
- 38 Stone Bridge at Irish Gate, Carlisle (over Caldew), 23 N.E.
- 39 Bell Bridge, 38 N.W.
- 40 Sebergham Bridge, 38 N.W.
41. Heskett (Heskett New Market) Bridge, 38 S.W.
- 42 Stocklewath Bridge, 30 S.E.
- 43 Eaden Bridge (now the south or dry end of Eden Bridge), Carlisle, 23 N.E.
- 44 Warwick Bridge, 24 N.W.
- 45 Botcherby Bridge, 23 N.E.
- 46 Priestbeck Bridge (now the north end of Eden Bridge, Carlisle, over present channel of the river), 23 N.E.
- 47 Newby Bridge 17 S.E.

- 48 Irdington (Irthington) Bridge, 17 N.E.
 49 Leonard Cost (Lanercost) Bridge, 18 N.W.
 N.B.—The existing bridge is an old one, and near to it
 are the ruins of a much older (Roman, query).
 50 Gelt Bridge (now Low Gelt Bridge), 17 S.E.
 51 Armathwaite Bridge, 31 S.E.
 52 Langwathby Bridge, 50 S.W.
 53 Petterill Bank Bridge (formerly Gallows, now Harraby
 Bridge), 23 N.E.
 54 Brockelmoor (now Brockleymoore or Plumpton Middle)
 Bridge, 49 N.E.
 55 Plumpton Head Bridge (now Plumpton Head or Kitchen
 Hill Bridge) 49 S.E.
 56 Leathes Bridge, 49 S.W.
 57 Doekwray Bridge (now Doewra or Matterdale Bridge), 65 S.E.
 58 Croglin Bridge, 32 S.E.
 59 Staffield Bridge (now Croglin Low or Nunnery Bridge), 40 N.W.
 60 Roughton Bridge (now Daleraven Bridge), 40 S.W.
 61 Langwathby Bridge (now Langwathby Mill or Dodd Bridge),
 50 N.W.
 62 Tyne Bridge, 34 S.W.
 63 Newbigan (Newbiggen) Bridge, 60 N.W.
 64 Millrigg Bridge, 59 N.E.
 65 Emont (Eamont) Bridge, 59 N.W.
 66 Pooley Bridge, 66 N.W.
 67 Pickless Gate Bridge (now Park-end Bridge), 37 S.E.
 68 Newbridge, Longbridge or Waver, 21 S.E.
 69 Hartlaw Bridge, 20 S.E.
 70 Crummock Bridge, 28 N.W. over Crummock, just outside of
 Abbey.
 71 Silloth (Old Silloth), 20 S.E.*
 72 Dalston Bridge, 30 N.W.
 73 Rose Bridge, 30 S.W.†

* These four bridges (Nos. 68, 69, 70, and 71) are mentioned in surveys of the 17th century, printed in the County Histories: they were all wooden bridges, and were originally maintained by the Abbot of Holm Cultram: they are now maintained by the parish of Holm Cultram, which is exempt from payment to foreign bridges. This was settled by litigation in 1624 on a petition to Sir Julius Cesar, Chancellor of the Court of Exchequer, who referred the question to the Judge of Assize: the question was tried again at Quarter Sessions in November and February, 1628, and the same decision was come to.

† These two bridges (72 and 73) are within the ecclesiastical franchise, barony, or manor held by the Bishop of Carlisle, who, no doubt, repaired the bridges. The parish of Dalston now maintains its own bridges, and does not pay to the county bridge rate.

BRIDGES IN CROSTHWAITE PARISH.* (Ancient Sites.)

Head of Borrowdale to Keswick.

- 74 Stockley Bridge, foot of Sty Head Pass.
- 75 Seathwaite Bridge, Borrowdale.
- 76 Seatoller Bridge. Borrowdale.
- 77 Longthwaite Bridge, Borrowdale.
- 78 Bridge near Borrowdale Parsonage.
- 79 Bridge crossing river below Rosthwaite.
- 80 Grange Bridge, Borrowdale.
(Ancient site about ninety yards below present one.)
- 81 Lodore Bridge.
- 82 Barrow Bridge.
- 83 Bridge or Culvert—Cat Beck Ghyll.
- 84 Bridge over Brockle Beck, near Keswick.
- 85 Ashniss Bridge, above Barrow Waterfall.
- 86 Watendlath Bridge, Watendlath.

Dunmail Raise to Keswick.

- 87 Half Raise Bridge, top of Dunmail Raise.
- 88 Holmsell Green Bridge, top of Dunmail Raise.
- 89, 90 Two Bridges between Holly Brow and Nag's Head, Wythburn.
- 91 Water Head Bridge, south end of Thirlmere.
- 92 Ancient Foot Bridges across narrow part of Lake Thirlmere,
now widened for carts, &c.
- 93 Thirlspot Bridge, Legburthwaite.
- 94 Brotto Bridge, Legburthwaite.
- 95 Sty Beck Bridge, Legburthwaite.
- 96 Smithy Bridge, Legburthwaite.
- 97 Smethwaite Bridge, over river Bure, which flows out of
Thirlmere.
- 98 Rougha Bridge, Naddle Valley.
- 99 Broad Stone Bridge, Naddle Valley.

*The list of ancient bridges in the parish of Crosthwaite was furnished to me by the late Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite, F.S.A. The number of them is accounted for by the nature of the country. The parish of Crosthwaite is divided into three quarters, each of which maintains its own bridges, and is free from contribution to the county for other bridges: this was decided by litigation in 1836, when the county was indicted at Quarter Sessions for the non-repair of Smaithwaite and Pove bridges in this parish. I believe they were originally maintained by the Abbot of Furness. The number of bridges in the parish of Crosthwaite in 1836 was 62. As these bridges are all in the parish of Crosthwaite, it is unnecessary to give the reference to the Ordnance Survey maps.

East side of Thirlmere and at Wythburn.

- 100 Calgarth Bridge between Bridge End and Smethwaite, lately removed.
 101, 2, 3 Three Foot Bridges (lags raised on steps) on side of road between Smethwaite and Armboth.
 104 Yew Howe Bridge, near Armboth.
 105 Deer Garth Bridge—Foot Bridge.
 106, 107 Two Bridges at City—Wythburn.
 108 Frea Beck Bridge, Wythburn.
 109 Bull Dub Bridge, Wythburn.
 110 Stennock Bridge, Wythburn.
 111 Stackhow Bridge, Wythburn.
 112 Quey Fold Bridge, Wythburn.
 113 White Bridge, Armboth over Cockrigg Ghyll, between Cockrigg Bank and Yew Howe Bank (private.)

St. John's Vale, near Keswick.

- 114 Legburthwaite Mill Bridge.
 115 Bramcrag Bridge.
 116 Wanthwaite Mill Bridge.
 117 Foot Bridge at Low Bridge End.

Threlkeld to Keswick.

- 118 Threlkeld Bridge.
 119 New Bridge.
 120 Naddle Beck Bridge

Vale of Newlands, near Keswick.

- 121 Stair Bridge.
 122 Milldam Bridge.
 123 Little Braithwaite Bridge.
 124 Rood Bridge, between Chapel and Milldam.
 125 Chapel Bridge, near Newlands Chapel.

Keswick to Thornthwaite.

- 126 Greta Bridge, Keswick.
 127 Crossings Bridge near Crosthwaite Church.
 128 Swang Bridge, on road to Portinscale.

- 129 Powe Bridge, near Portinscale.
 130 Braithwaite Bridges—Old Road.
 131, 2 Two Bridges—Braithwaite Village.
 133, 4 Two Bridges or Culverts in Thornthwaite.
 135 Low Bridge, or Culvert, near Swan Inn, Thornthwaite.

Millbeck and Applethwaite.

- 136 Crooklety Bridge, near Millbeck.
 137 Millbeck Bridge.
 138 Applethwaite Bridge.
 139 Calvert's Bridge over river Greta.
 140 Forge Bridge over Greta river.

THE BARONY OF MILLOM*

- 141 Duddon Bridge.

WESTMORLAND.

The following list of Westmorland bridges is taken from an old document from the office of the Clerk of the Peace for Westmorland, containing

The names of the several bridges with the length of road at the end thereof maintained by and at the expenses of the said county [Westmorland.]

* This great franchise or barony has existed from very early times, and was known as the County or Barony of Copeland. It has never been liable to any general county rate for bridges, and has always maintained its own bridges. The question is concluded by the 43rd Elizabeth, the Act for re-building of Eden Bridges at Carlisle. This Act, after making the whole shire or county chargeable with the re-building and repair of Eden Bridges, contains the following saving clause:

Provided always that this Acte or aine thinge therein conteyned shall not extend to give power or authoriitie to the justices of peace of the said countye of Cumberland to charge anye the inhabitants of the Lordshippe of Myllam whin the saide countie (that are alreadye and tyme out of mynde have been bound to amend repayre or re-edifye the bridges upon and over the ryvers and streams in the said lordshippe at their owne charges) wth aine contribution towarde the repayring or re-edifyinge of the bridges called Eden bridge and Priestbeck bridge aforesaid.

I have no information as to ancient bridges in Millom: at present there are between 200 and 300 in the lordship.

EAST WARD.

Names of Bridges.	Townships where situated.
1 Long Marton	Longmarton
2 Hilton	Hilton and Murton
3 Gullom Holme	Milburn
4 Newbiggin	Newbiggen and Cumberland
5 Eden, near Temple Sowerby	Temple Sowerby and West Ward
6 Kirkbythore	Kirkbythore
7 Bolton	Crackenthorpe and West Ward
8 Colby	Appleby and West Ward
9 Hoff and Row	Hoff and Row
10 Asby, near Catherine Holme	Asby Winderwath, and Great Ormside
11 Greenholme	Orton and West Ward
12 Coatflat	Raisbeck and Orton
13 Raisgill Hall	Raisbeck and Orton
14 Tebay	Tebay and Orton
15 Lune	Tebay
16 Borrow Bridge	Tebay and Kendal Ward
17 Satterwath	Tebay and Kendal Ward
18 Carnegill	Tebay and Yorkshire
19 Tibbygill [Tebay Gill]	Tebay
20 Ellergill	Tebay
21 Langdale	Langdale
22 Rayne	Raisbeck and Langdale
23 Rotha	Ravenstonedale and Yorkshire
24 Smardale	Ravenstonedale and Smardale
25 Kirkby Stephen	Kirkby Stephen and Hartley
26 Oxenthwaite	Kaber and Stainmoor
27 Belay	Brough Sowerby and Kaber
28 Soulby	Soulby
29 Heelgill	Mallerstang and Yorkshire
30 Mallerstang	Mallerstang
31 Stenkerith	Kirkby Stephen and Nateby
32 Brough Old	Brough
33 Brough New	Brough
34 Warcop	Warcop
35 Musgrave	Great Musgrave and Little Musgrave
36 Blandswarth	Little Musgrave and Winton
37 East Field	Kirkby Stephen and Winton
38 Coupland Beck	Bongate and Sandford

WEST

WEST WARD.

39 Askham	Askham and Lowther
40 Church Bridge	Bampton
41 Halfa Bridge	Bampton
42 Black	Bampton
43 Bampton Town	Bampton
44 Chapel	Bampton and Shap
54 Beck Foot	Bampton and Helton
46 Pooley	Barton and Cumberland
47 Bolton	Bolton and East Ward
48 Greenholme	Birbeck Fells
49 Doraty	Birbeck Fells
50 Common Holme	Cliburn and Great Strickland
51 Cliburn Mill	Cliburn and Bolton
52 Cliburn Town	Cliburn and Morland
53 Colby	Colby and East Ward
54 Monuk	Crosbyravensworth
55 Holme	Crosbyravensworth
56 Glenridding	Hartsop and Patterdale, and Cumberland
57 Grisdale	Hartsop and Patterdale, and Cumberland
58 Goldrill	Hartsop and Patterdale
59 Deepdale	Hartsop and Patterdale
60 Cow	Hartsop and Patterdale
61 Horseman	Hartsop and Patterdale
62 Cawdale	Hartsop and Patterdale
63 Glenquoin on Stybarrow Craig	Hartsop and Patterdale
64 Force	Morland
65 Walkmill	Morland and Bolton
66 Chapel	Morland and King's Meaburn
67 Maulds Meaburn	Maulds Meaburn
68 How Beck	Maulds Meaburn and Reagill
69 Rosgill	Rosgill
70 Bleabeck	Shap
71 Wasdale	Shap
72 Waterfalls	Great Strickland and Lowther
73 Thrimby	Thrimby and Little Strickland
74 Lowther	Yanwath Bridge and Clifton
75 Eamont	Yanwath Bridge & Cumberland
76 Temple Sowerby	Brougham and East Ward
77 Brougham	Brougham and Cumberland

LONSDALE WARD.

78 Kirkby Lonsdale	Kirkby Lonsdale and Casterton
79 Casterton	Casterton
80 Barbon	Barbon
81 Hodge	Barbon
82 Blindbeck	Barbon
83 Middleton Hall	Middleton
84 Stockdale High	Middleton
85 Stockdale Low	Middleton
86 New Bridge	Middleton and Yorkshire
87 Lincoln's Inn	Firbank
88 Crook o' Lune	Dillicar
89 Tarn Close	Dillicar
90 Beckfoot at Smithy	Dillicar
91 Spittal	Hutton Roof and Lupton
92 Lupton Mill	Hutton Roof and Lupton
93 Tosca	Lupton and Kirkby Lonsdale

KENDAL WARD.

94 Raise	Grasmere
95 Mill	Grasmere
96 Smithy	Grasmere
97 White	Grasmere
98 Church	Grasmere
99 Stock	Grasmere
100 Combeck	Langdales
101 Elterwater	Langdales
102 Colwith	Langdales
103 Brathay	Loughrigg
104 Skelwith	Loughrigg
105 Rydal	Rydal
106 Petter	Rydal
107 Stock	Ambleside
108 Scandale	Ambleside and Rydal
109 Rothay	Ambleside and Loughrigg
110 Hoibeck	Ambleside and Troutbeck
111 Troutbeck	Applethwaite and Troutbeck
112 Troutbeck Church	Applethwaite and Troutbeck
113 Millbeck Stock	Applethwaite & Undermillbeck
114 Ings	Hugill
115 Scroggs	Over Staveley
116 Barley	Over Staveley
117 Gower Gawen	Over and Nether Staveley

118	Bowland	Crosthwaite
119	Winster and Lobby	Crosthwaite
120	Blea Crag	Witherslack
121	Poolhouse (Wilson House)	Meathop
122	Garnett	Strickland Roger and Selside
123	Crookdale	Fawcett Forest
124	Borrow High	Fawcett Forest
125	Hucks	Fawcett Forest
126	Bannisdale High	Fawcett Forest and Selside
127	Bannisdale Low	Fawcett Forest and Selside
128	Mints	Skelsmergh & Scalthwaiterigg
129	Laverock	Skelsmergh & Scalthwaiterigg
130	Patton	Patton
131	Burrow Low	Grayrigg
132	Salterwath	Grayrigg
133	Docker	Docker
134	Sprint	Strickland Roger and Selside
135	Burneside	Strickland Roger & Strickland Kettle
136	Bowsten	Strickland Roger & Strickland Kettle
137	St. Sunday	Old and New Hutton
138	Hawes	Natland and Helsington
139	Peasey	Preston Patrick and Richard
140	Wath Sutton	Preston Patrick and Richard
141	Farleton	Preston Patrick and Farleton
142	Mansergh Beck	Preston Patrick and Farleton
143	Force	Sedgwick and Helsington
144	Rowell	Preston Richard & Heversham
145	Hangs	Beetham
146	Beetham	Beetham
147	Milnthorpe	Beetham
148	Levens	Beetham
149	Sampool	Levens
150	Grigg Hall	Underbarrow
151	Stramongate	Kendal
152	Blindbeck	Kendal and Kirkland

NOTE.—Nether Bridge is not given in the above list.

The old and important bridge at Appleby over the Eden is not mentioned, but that was not maintained by the county until very recently.

LANCASHIRE

LANCASHIRE, NORTH-OF-SANDS.

Repairable out of hundred rates. Communicated by Mr. William Radford, County Bridge Master, who states that a list of 1771 is identical.

	River or Beck.
1 Adam	Beck, 4 N.E.*
2 Backbarrow	River Leven, 12 N.W.
3 Ball or Bow	Goose Green Beck, 15 S.W.
4 Bank End	Grizebeck, 11 N.W.
5 Bark House	Hall brook, 7 S.E.
6 Blind	Drain, 12 N.W.
7 Blea Crag	River Winster, 13 N.W.
8 Bouthray	River Crake, 7 N.E.
9 Bowland	River Winster, 8 N.E.
10 Bowkerstead	Satterthwaite beck, 8 N.W.
11 Brathay	River Brathay, 2 N.W.
12 Brighouse	Torver beck, 4 S.E.
13 Bridge End	Steers pool, 7 N.W.
14 Cark	Cark beck, 17 N.W.
15 Church Cartmel	River Eea, 17 N.E.
16 Church Coniston	Church beck, 4 N.E.
17 Cockley beck	River Duddon, 1 S.W.
18 Colwith	River Brathay, 2 N.W.
19 Colton	Colton beck, 11 N.E.
20 Cunsey	Cunsey beck, 5 S.E.
21 Dragley beck	Dragley beck, 16 N.E.
22 Duddon	River Duddon, 6 S.E.
23 Eas	Esthwaite beck, 5 S.W.
24 Esthwaite Hall	Esthwaite beck, 5 W.
25 Farra Grain (high)	Farra Grain Gill, 5 S.W.
26 Farra Grain (low)	Farra Grain Gill, 5 S.W.
27 Force Mill	Satterthwaite beck, 8 N.W.
28 Grizebeck Mill	Grizebeck, 11 N.W.
29 Grizedale Hall	Grizedale beck, 5 S.W.
30 Hall	Hawkstead Hall beck, 2 S.W.
31 Hell Pot	Colton beck, 11 N.E.
32 High	Force beck, 8 N.W.
33 High	Dragley beck, 16 N.E.
34 High Lickle or Croglin- hurst	River Lickle, 6 N.E.

* The references are to the sheets of the Ordnance Survey (6 inch).

35	Hows Bank	Smart beck, 4 N.E.
36	Hollase	Torver beck, 4 S.E.
37	Holmes Green	Poaka beck, 16 N.W.
38	Kirkby Mill	Mill beck, 11 S.W.
39	Langholme	Langholme beck, 11 N.E.
40	Lin	Ashes beck, 8 N.W.
41	Levy beck	Levy beck, 16 N.W.
42	Lobby	River Winster, 9 W.
43	Low Lickle	River Lickle, 6 S.E.
44	Low Dale Park	Dale Park beck, 8 N.W.
45	Lowick	River Crake, 7 S.E.
46	Meathop	River Winster, 13 S.W.
47	Miller	Miller beck, 8 S.E.
48	Newland	Newland beck, 11 S.E.
49	Newby	River Leven, 8 S.W.
50	Outcast	The Pool, 16 N.E.
51	Pennington	Pennington beck, 16 N.W.
52	Penny	River Crake, 11 N.E.
53	Pepper	Beck (Cartmel), 17 N.E.
54	Pool	Hall beck, 5 N.W.
55	Pool	Rusland Pool, 12 N.W.
56	Satterthwaite	Satterthwaite beck, 5 S.W.
57	School beck	School beck, 4 N.E.
58	Seathwaite	Tarn beck, 4 N.W.
59	Shepherd	Yewdale, 1 S.E.
60	Shop	River Lickle, 6 N.E.
61	Skelwith	River Brathay, 2 N.W.
62	Smithy	Smithy beck, 7 S.E.
63	Smooth beck	Smooth beck, 5 N.W.
64	Soutergate	Soutergate beck, not marked (11 S.W.)
65	Spark	River Crake, 11 N.E.
66	Sunny Bank	Torver beck, 4 S.E.
67	Thwaite Head or Ashes	Ashes beck, 8 N.W.
68	Town End	Steers Pool, not marked (7 N.W. or 4 S.W.)
69	Ulpha	River Duddon, 3 S.E.
70	Waste	Colton beck, 7 S.E.
71	Water Yeat	Ayside Pool, 12 N.E.
72	Wear	Wear beck brow, 12 N.W.
73	Wheel House	Beck (Cartmel town), 17 N.E.
74	Wreaks Causeway	Steers Pool, 7 S.W.
75	Yarl	Butts beck, 16 S.W.
76	Yewdale	Yewdale beck, 4 N.E.

COUNTY BRIDGE.

repairable out of County rates.

77 Low-wood Riven Leven, 12 N.W.

Note about Bridges.

Connecting Lancashire and Cumberland: Duddon, Ulpha, Cockley Beck, all over the River Duddon.

Connecting Lancashire and Westmorland: Colwith, Skelwith, Brathay, all over the Brathay. Meathop, Bleacrag, Lobby, Bowland, all over the River Winster.

With the exception of these, and Newby, Low-wood and Penny bridges, and a few of secondary character, all are unimportant, crossing becks and rivulets.

Antiquity.

It is impossible to estimate this. The majority are on roads extant at beginning of this century. Camden's map seems to mark New(by), Lowick, Penny, Duddon, and Pool (Rusland) bridges only.

FORDS.—CUMBERLAND.

The SOLWAY itself is fordable at low water between Burgh-on-Sands and Bowness.

On the EDEN, beginning at the mouth, the fords or waths are :

Stoney Wath, at Old Sandsfield, 16 N.W.

Peat Wath (disused) 16 N.W.

Rockcliffe Wath, 16 N.W.

Doudle Wath, near Cargo, 16 S.W.

Grinsdale Wath, 16 S.W.

Etterby Wath, 23 N.E.

An ancient ford just above Edenbridge, Carlisle, 23 N.E.

Brockle Wath, 24 S.E.

Two fords above Holm Wrangle Island, 31 N.E.

Low Wath near Great Saikeld, 50 N.W.

The above are marked on the Ordnance Map, which gives the Peat Wath as disused: Etterby Wath is now dangerous

dangerous and probably impracticable. There was once a ford over the Eden, above Carlisle, near Rickerby Rocks, but it is now deep water. The Chronicle of Lanercost mentions the Solewath, which must have been one of the lower fords on the Eden, or on the Solway itself. The Highlanders in 1745 used the Doudle and Grinsdale Waths.

On the ESK is the celebrated ford known as Willie-o'-th'-Boats, 10 S.W.,* until 1816 the main road from England to Glasgow, and the western parts of Scotland.

The above are all the fords of importance, but in a mountainous district like Cumberland fords abound, and it would be vain and useless to try and enumerate them. Many, once of importance, survive only in name, having long ago been bridged, while others have just undergone, or are undergoing that process, as for instance the Clattering Ford on the Black Line, 7 N.E., and the Dove Cote Ford on Kingwater, 12 S.W. A few fords of secondary importance may be enumerated.

The Shap ford over the KIRKBECK, at Bewcastle, 8 N.W.

Cummersdale and Low Mill, Dalston, over CALDEW, both 23 S.E. and one at Caldbeck, 37 S.E. over the same river.

On the PETERILL, that at Upperby, 23 S.E. has recently been superseded by a bridge, but several remain higher up.

On the MITE, at Ravenglass, just above its junction with the Irt and Esk is, at low water, a long ford.

There are several fords across the Duddon from Cumberland to Lancashire. In the north of Cumberland the building of bridges was not encouraged: they were considered as likely to facilitate too much the operations of the moss troopers, while Will o' Deloraine himself might be puzzled to drive his plunder through a deep cold running ford.

* See *Transactions*, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, vol. VII, p. 71.

FORDS—WESTMORLAND.

We are not aware of any in Westmorland of importance, though there must be many minor fords.

FORDS—LANCASHIRE-NORTH-OF-THE-SANDS.

Penny Bridge was formerly Crake ford, 11 N.E.

Windermere (see Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Newby Bridge, about "the landing," S S.E.

Tinkler's ford, opposite Fell Foot, S S.E.

THE ROADS OVER THE SANDS.

- 1 *Cartmel Sands (Kent)*—Kent's Bank to Hest Bank.
- 2 *Ulverston Sands (Leven)*—Cark to Hammerside Point for Ulverston.
Cark to the White Thorn for Dalton.
- 3 *Duddon Sands*.—Ireleth Marsh to Holborn Hill (Cumberland).

Over-sands road Piel Island to south end Walney, 27 E. and 28 W.

Over-sands road Northscale to Ormsgill, 21 N.E.

Over-sands road Salthouse to Westfield, 21 S.E., 22 S.W.



ART. XI.—*The Treasure Chest formerly belonging to the Custom House, Carlisle.* By the PRESIDENT.

Read at Shap Wells, July 15th, 1897.

I HAVE the honour to exhibit photographs of “The Custom House Chest, Carlisle.” The chest is made of sheet iron, and its external measurements are 2 feet 7 inches by 17 inches by 17 inches. The lid overlaps the



box on the front and ends by about three-quarters of an inch, and on the back by about 2 inches: its lower side, front, and ends, is strengthened by a square bar of iron, which shuts over and outside of the box, while a similar bar,

bar, inside of the top of the box, gives rigidity to the box itself. The whole box, top, bottom, and all four sides, is further reinforced by angle pieces of sheet iron, and by straps of the same $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. On the lid four of these straps run the long way and seven the cross way, and are secured to one another and to the body of the chest by numerous rivets, some with large heads, some with small, according to the thickness of metal they go through. Counting the angle irons, the back, bottom, and front have a similar number and arrangement of straps, while the ends have four each way. To these ends massive handles are attached, and serve for lifting the chest from place to place, or for lashing it to rings in a floor or on a ship's deck. The projection of the back of the lid beyond the box makes the lid stand up if opened a little beyond the perpendicular, and a stout bar of iron, hinged to the inside of the box, is provided as a stay to prevent the lid closing, if not opened beyond the perpendicular.

The real keyhole is a very inobtrusive one, in the centre of the lid: one that may almost be called a secret one. The key worked an intricate system of levers, shooting probably six or eight bolts, which would catch below the bar inside of the top of the box. But the works are now gone, and the keyhole has been closed by a piece of sheet iron: the face-plate of the lock towards the inside of the chest remains, and consists of three compartments of perforated and floriated work, each of the two outermost have the features of a man chased therein, but too faintly to show in the photograph, from which the illustration is taken. The lid is further secured by two hasps and staples for padlocks: I at first thought these were additions to the original chest, but they are cœval with it, and are found on other chests of the kind. A highly ornate escutcheon with keyhole is fixed on the front of the chest, but is a mere sham without works.

As the "cracksman" of the day can hardly have been deceived into wasting his time over so transparent a sham, this dummy escutcheon, which frequently occurs on these chests, must be a survival from a remote past.

This chest is one of a class of which specimens are not uncommon; several were exhibited at the Spanish Armada Tercentenary Exhibition, held at Drury Lane in October, 1888; there is one, exactly similar to that under consideration, in the Iron Gallery at South Kensington; another, almost exactly similar, is engraved in *Captain Cuellar's Adventures in Connacht and Ulster*, A.D. 1588, p. 30.* There are several in private hands, and to almost every one the legend attaches that it was taken in the Spanish Armada. But there are too many of them for this to be true of all, and Mr. Allingham writes of them: †

Having examined specimens of these treasure chests in South Kensington and elsewhere, belonging to the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, from the earliest chest downwards the same features are apparent in their construction and ornamentation. They were by no means peculiar to Spain, but were the typical and recognised receptacles for valuables all over the Continent of Europe for many centuries. They were probably of Flemish or German manufacture.

The chest now under discussion was brought to light by the post-master of Carlisle, Mr. Percy James, who called my attention to it. It appears to have been transferred to the Post Office at Carlisle when the Custom House at that city was abolished some fifteen years ago; it was probably used by the Custom House authorities before banks were established in Carlisle.

By the kindness of Mr. James, the present example is now deposited in the Museum, Tullie House, Carlisle.

* Edited by Hugh Allingham, M.R.I.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1897.

† *Adventures, ut ante*, p. 29.

ART. XII.—*The Luck of Burrell Green.* By JOHN LAMB,
Penrith.

Read at Penrith, September 23, 1897.

I HAVE the honour to exhibit to the Society the ancient brass dish traditionally known as the "Luck of Burrell Green." Burrell Green is situated in the parish of



Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, and is at the present time in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Hodgson, to whose care the custody of the Luck is intrusted, it being thought that as it has been so long at Burrell Green when in the possession of the respective families as owners, it would not
be

be right to now sever the connection of the Luck from the place with which it has been traditionally associated for such a length of time. The Luck is a dish of early embossed brass work, $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. It is circular in form, and at one time appears to have borne two inscriptions, one in an inner circle around its central ornament, and the other in an outer circle. Neither of the inscriptions is now legible, although on close examination certain letters may still be discerned, this being due no doubt to the amount of cleaning and rubbing it has undergone during late years. As the house-keeper informed me that the dish very easily tarnished, and often required cleaning, it will be seen that in a short time most of the finer work which still remains will also be effaced. As this will probably be the case, I think the owner might be prevailed upon to take steps to ensure its better preservation. Like the other Lucks in Cumberland—the celebrated drinking glass at Edenhall, and the small glass vessel, traditionally said to have been presented to Sir John Pennington by King Henry VI., called the Luck of Muncaster—the Luck of Burrell Green has its legend and couplet. This is, that it was given to the family residing there long ago by a “Hob-i’-th’-hurst,” or by a witch or soothsayer, to whom kindness had been shown, with the injunction that

“If this dish be sold or gi’en,
Farewell the luck of Burrell Green.”*

The Luck has been in the possession of the respective families residing at Burrell Green for many generations,

* NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—This couplet is evidently a tolerably modern paraphrase on the well-known lines of “The Luck of Edenhall.” See Llewellynn Jewitt in the *Art Journal*, December, 1879. The couplet is

“Should the cup e’er break or fall,
Farewell the Luck of Edenhall.”

but

but its existence has not been brought very much before the public, although various accounts of it have now and again appeared in certain publications, including one in the *Art Magazine*, in December, 1879, by the late Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. This account was illustrated by an engraving made from a painting by the late Mr. Jacob Thompson, and reproduced with this paper. Apart from the value of the Luck as an example of ancient art, it may be said to be still more valuable from the mysterious tradition associated with it, and also as appears very probable from the rendering of the supposed inscription in the sacred use to which in all probability it has at some time been applied. In conclusion, I may say that on the day Burrell Green last changed owners, the Luck fell down three times in succession from its usual position, a circumstance which at that time had not been known to have occurred before, it always having been kept in a secure place.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Mr. Hartshorne in his great work on *Old English Glasses*, Arnold, London, 1897, p. 141 n, says: "The Luck of Burrell Green lacks the essential quality of Lucks, namely, fragility. It is a brass charger, 16 inches in diameter, of late sixteenth century character, inscribed round the central 'wrythen' flutes in black or late Gothic letters—*Mary . Mother . of . Jesus . Saviour . of . Men.* This is again circumscribed by the words, in modern block letters—*IF THIS DISH BE SOLD OR GIE'N, FAREWELL THE LUCK OF BURRELL GREEN.* Such a *travestie* of picturesque antiquity tends to shake the faith in luck altogether." This luck may have once done duty as the alms-dish in a church. The Society is indebted to Messrs. Virtue & Co. for permission to reproduce the illustration from the *Art Journal*.

ART. XIII.—*Lintel Inscription at Reagill.* By Rev. J. WHITESIDE, M.A., Vicar of Shap.

Communicated at Shap Wells, July 15th, 1897.

THE pretty village of Reagill in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, is picturesquely situated three miles north-east of Shap. It had an ancient connection with Shap Abbey, being granted thereto in the 13th year of King John, by Robert de Veteripont. There are the ruins of an old chapel at Chapel Garth. In 1733 the Rev. Randal Sanderson, a native, who went from Appleby School and became Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and died rector of Wighill, Hampshire, left a legacy of £120 for the endowment of a free grammar school, and at the enclosure in 1803 an allotment of twenty-eight acres was awarded for the same purpose.



Over the inner entrance door is the inscription, of which an illustration is given. R. S. are the initials of the benefactor, and 1684 is doubtless the date of the building of the

the school at his expense. The Greek quotation deserves to be preserved in our *Transactions*, as inscriptions so convenient for the missiles of mischievous children are always in danger of defacement.



WINDOW, REAGILL SCHOOL.

The line is quoted by Athenæus from some anonymous author. It resembles the familiar reminders so frequently found in schools:

“Aut *disce* aut *discede*,”
and “Aut *cede* aut *discede* ; manet sors *tertia—cadi*.”

The

The literal meaning is "Drink, or begone." But the great difficulty to local observers has been the following letters. These denote a date, 1702:

$$\cdot A = 1000$$

$$\Psi \cdot = 700$$

$$B \cdot = 2$$

As no record exists of any endowment or important event in Mr. Sanderson's life at that time, I conjecture that the Greek was carved on the occasion of some visit of his to his native place when he examined the boys and gave good advice, or was added by the scholarly old pedagogue of the day. I give also a sketch of the north window, which belongs to the 14th century. About 1880 Canon Weston found it in the churchyard wall at Crosby Ravensworth; it had been removed at the restoration of 1811 from the Parish Church. Reagill School being now extended about seven or eight feet, it was wisely inserted here for preservation. On the east wall you observe a stone dated 1857. This was cut by a mason, William Parkin, of Crosby Ravensworth, who for some humorous reason placed it wrong end up. On the same wall is the text:

Them that are meek the Lord shall guide in judgment, and such as are gentle them shall He learn His ways.

This was cut with his own hands by Mr. George Gibson, a true gentleman, of Jenny Well, Crosby Ravensworth, the restorer of the old church in 1811.

ART. XIV.—*Keld Chantry*. By the REV. J. WHITESIDE,
M.A., Vicar of Shap.

Communicated at that place, July 15, 1897.

THE hamlet of Keld is 1 mile west of the church of Shap. I suppose there is no doubt this is a Chantry Chapel. The photograph gives the east window and north side, where two windows are built up. The architecture of the windows, which fortunately survive in an almost perfect state of preservation, belongs to the later years of the 15th century. The east window is contemporary with the east window in the Abbey belfry and with one in the nave of the parish church. The mason's mark is different from any at the Abbey. There are five windows, but it is doubtful whether one at least is in its original position, and whether there was not another in the south wall of the supposed priest's cell. I have not been able to make much inquiry, but I regard it as indisputable that when the Abbey was founded, pious laymen and benefactors would come from time to time to live beneath its shadow and shelter. Keld, which is rather over half a mile from the Abbey, and connected with it by a mill stream and a road constructed by the monks, which passes by the mill, was then a place of some distinction. On the decease of one of its principal residents the chapel was built that masses might be said or sung for the repose of his soul. Hence the word chantry. If I may quote one of Offley Wakeman's gems:

The chantry owed its existence to a vein of conviction and feeling which ran very deep in the religious life of the middle ages. It is not to be ascribed to the selfish desire to avoid a materialized purgatory. Rather its root is to be found in that great sense of unity in the Church, which is the central figure of mediæval religion, a unity of interest



KELD COUNTRY.

interest and love, which by intercessory mass and commemorative prayer overleaped the artificial barriers of the grave. But *corruptio optimi pessima*. It was devilish work indeed to mar so true an expression of tender far-reaching love, to turn astray humility so noble and so hopeful, but it was done. The commemorative mass sank into a mechanical function. The chantry priest became the scandal of his order. In his vulgar and itching hands the doctrine of the future state was degraded until to the simple and ignorant it was pictured as a mere arithmetical arrangement of so many masses said and paid for, and so many years of punishment remitted.

I have sometimes been assured that the priest dwelt in the little chamber at the west end. This is not unlikely, but the partition wall, though thick, has a modern look, as if built for a fireplace, and the door was certainly at the west end, which has been almost entirely rebuilt. The stones of the doorway by which you enter on the north have been removed thence. It appears that after the suppression the roof was stripped, the fabric fell into decay and became, like the Abbey, a local quarry. That the chapel was not wiped out of existence is surprising. I have had an opportunity of inspecting title deeds going back exactly 200 years; throughout it is described as "the chapel, consisting of dwelling-house, &c." I take it that from the Whartons who received a grant of the Abbey possessions, including Keld, the chapel passed by a gift or purchase to some tenant. It was occupied more or less continuously for a century, but within the memory of older inhabitants the roof had fallen in. At the time of the construction of the railway it was repaired and re-roofed, and persons live in Keld who had the distinction of being born within its once sacred walls. There is a favourite legend in the neighbourhood of a subterranean passage to the Abbey. Such a tunnel through half a mile of solid rock, even if necessary, would be a tremendous undertaking, even to the laborious monks. The navvies engaged in making the railway, however, spent a night in antiquarian research, exploring and exploding the theory.

At

At the west end is a well, now covered in, which may have been dug for the use of the chantry priest. You will observe that the floor is probably the original, and the chancel step is still *in situ*. Notice also a curious projecting stone on the right of the east window. May it have been a credence? Also notice a small recess in the partition wall. Much more may be advanced when the plaster and woodwork are removed. But we cannot be too thankful that the building is before us to-day, after 350 years of desecration and defilement. It will rejoice all antiquaries and Churchmen that I have secured it recently as a mission-room for Keld, to be restored to something of its ancient purpose according to the pure teaching of the Holy Catholic Church.

ART. XV. *Kirkbride Church.* By the Rev. J. WHITE-SIDE, M.A., Rector of Shap [Vicar of Kirkbride 1894-6.]

Communicated at Shap Wells, July 15th, 1897.

THE pleasant village of Kirkbride lies in a remote corner of the plain of Cumberland. In pre-railway days the Solway, the mosses, the Wampool bay, and the absence of main roads were effectual barriers against the march of civilisation. Communications with the outer world were limited, and the traces of isolation and neglect are still visible in the church.

Here is Bishop Nicolson's somewhat severe description in 1702 :—

Kirkbride, Jul. 2. The Parson, Mr. Hall, and his son (one of ye Taberdars of Queen's College in Oxford) were gone abroad, and the Key of the Church would not be found. However I easily put back the lock of the great Door with my finger; & quickly found why I was deny'd Entrance. I never yet saw such a Church and Chancel (out of Scotland) in so scandalous and nasty a condition. Everything, to the highest Degree imagineable, out of order. The Roof of the Quire coming down, the Communion table rotten, the Reading desk so inconvenient that 'twas impossible to kneel in it, the Pulpit inaccessible, no seat, no pavement in the Quire, &c. So ill an example in a rich parson (who is in effect the lord of the Manor as well as the rector of the parish) cannot but beget a proportionable Slovenliness in the Parishioners; who have their seats tattered, the floor all in holes, no surplice, no common prayerbook, a very few fragments of an old bible &c. The Font had been a beautiful one but to bring it to resemblance with the rest one of its four square sides is half broken off. In short—the whole looked more like a pigsty than ye House of God.

Bishop Nicolson is said to have had 'a spite' against Mr. Hall whom he may have known beforehand, when he was Archdeacon and Rector of Great Salkeld.

The

The statement about the font is certainly an exaggeration. A small piece on one side has been broken off where the hinges of the cover would be. This might be accidental and no discredit to the parishioners. As there is no vestry, the surplice and the book might be in the Rectory adjoining

The name Bride, *i.e.* Brigida, Brigit, or Bridget, a dedication of which we may feel proud, points to an Irish connection. A local history gives Brydoch, but there is no authority for such spelling of any British saint. Brigit was born at a farm near Dundalk in 453. Her chief honour lies in her power of effecting conversions, and in the founding of the Abbey of Kildare, where she was abbess and died in 523, being buried on the left of the altar there, so that we must reject the famous couplet :—

Patrick, Columba, Brigit, rest in glorious Down,
Sleep in one tomb, and consecrate the town.

Whether Brigit herself came here is a point impossible to determine, but at least there is reasonable ground for supposing that the Church marks the site of one of the earliest preaching stations in Cumberland. Just as S. Ninian is supposed to have declared the Gospel at Brougham, and the name of Cuthbert is given to places where he rested, so I conceive Brigit, or her immediate disciples, may have made her way to Kirkbride and thence across the fords above Bowness to another Brydekirk, three miles north of Annan. Bridekirk and Brigham share the dedication.

The Romans had previously a camp on the eminence where the church is built, we see traces of the moat or fosse, the Roman roads went close by, and the stones of the church, being such as would be used in their wall, may possibly have come from Bowness, if they did not form the walls of the local fort.

The

The fabric in 1894 wore an aspect of uncared for slovenliness: standing above the road "she seemed to passers by to cry aloud for some one to have pity on her condition." One distinguished person, who suspected no hidden comeliness, advised "pull her down, why cumbereth she the ground: build a new church." But wiser counsels have prevailed.

The chancel was in a thoroughly dilapidated condition, the east wall hanging forward more than a foot beyond the perpendicular, with gaping fissures on the north and south sides, with rotten floor and damp atmosphere, and fusty smells. It is a marvel that the roof had not been lifted by the severity of the gales, for the rotten oak timbers, patched here and there with rough lengths of larch, merely rested on the wall, with openings through which the Church owls entered, with a company of other birds, and made their habitation. The nave, though far from modern ideas of reverence and decency, was in comparatively tolerable condition.*

The work of restoration was commenced on August 8th, 1895, and finished on December 5th. The removal of the disfiguring coats of whitewash and plaster brought to light several interesting features. In the chancel wall I discovered a fragment of Roman pottery, a broken portion of an ancient grave stone or coffin top, with the head of a cross carved. This is now in the wall on the right of the priest's door. Also a stone which is now above the door, with a fragment of an inscription, E. BRIDE. Also on the north side a low side window. The stones for the most part were large and well dressed, such as must have originally been exposed, for all the plaster was modern; the east

* Some repairs were done to the church 25 years ago, when the floor of the nave was taken up, and some 70 skeletons were found; all had been buried without coffins, as was usual, and the bones were all higgledy-piggledy, due, doubtless, to disturbance by successive interments. There were no such interments in the chancel; burial there being probably restricted to the clergy.

wall had been rudely painted with an inscription in black letter capitals on either side of the east window, which was now indecipherable except the one word "Head"; it was evident that the chancel had formerly terminated a foot or two east of the present priest's door, and the original Norman window. This door was bricked up on the inside, I think early in Mr. Lumb's incumbency, and I judge this not to have been its former position, for there were traces of a doorway where the Wills' window now is. Moreover to uphold this theory, I found the top stone of a Norman window, corresponding to the one opposite, and the east and south-east windows are clearly of a much later period, about 1400, while the chancel is somewhat longer than is proportioned to the nave. The line of the extension could be traced. The further we went the more necessary it became to go further in the work of demolition, until the only remaining part which was not rebuilt from the foundation was the whole chancel arch and wall, and the north wall thence, following a line up above the slit window to a little further east where the line of new work slopes gradually to the floor. The prophets of a certain school will of course cry out "I told you so—here's another case in point—restoration spells destruction." So it often does, but how can you help it? we have to *use* the building, and the blame and responsibility must rest not on the restorers, but on those who went before and who did not preserve in time. Here at any rate not a stone was moved without anxious deliberation, and only then inevitably. The east window is an exact copy of its predecessor, with a few old stones remaining *in statu quo*: the north-east window has one or two new stones: the north-west is entirely new, superseding a common thing a century old. The top stones of the Norman window were taken down and replaced, and there are a few new stones in the splay.

The old altar rails, coated with paint and varnish,
appeared

appeared common and valueless, and were being removed for firewood, but their weight told the tale of years, and the contractor submitted them to a cleansing process and honourably restored them to the Church. The top rail is new, and the gate posts.

It has been confidently asserted that the chancel arch is Saxon. No doubt it is at least early Norman. This summer I saw in the church at Copgrove, near Knaresborough, now undergoing 'restoration,' an identical arch except for a slight ornamentation of the capitals.

In the chancel arch there is a framed plaster-cast, possibly of Our Lord being carried to the tomb. Some consider it to be the cripple being carried to the Temple gate. This I found imbedded in the wall behind the common deal table which served as an altar. It is said, I cannot say on good authority, to have been dug from a grave in the churchyard about forty years ago. The frame is a remnant of the old chancel roof. Beneath the altar, placed there for preservation, is an ancient matrix, whose brass would be one of the largest in the diocese: it previously lay east and west before the altar, and was rapidly being obliterated by being trodden on during service. It bears at the foot a modern inscription recording the name of John Walker, Rector of Kirkbride, who was buried April 5th, 1743. The brass represented the figure of a priest. On lifting the stone, which is of great weight, we found some bones, probably those of Rector Walker. Inside the altar rails is an interesting stone. Canon Bower gives a drawing of it among the piscinas of the diocese,* but this supposed piscina, which has been mutilated, has no drain. It was dug up in the rectory garden in 1813, and I judge it to have been used as a holy water stoup, which was fortunately hidden in times of persecution and puritanism. But I would not like to argue that was its

* These *Transactions*, vol. XII, p. 210, Plate XI, 4.

original use. Some consider it to be the fragment of an ancient cross, which is not unlikely; from 1813 to 1895 it was fixed on a bracket let into the north wall about four or five feet from the east wall and floor respectively.

Two openings five feet above the ground which you see on the old photographs of the church on the north and south sides and 18 inches from the east wall end, were frequently spoken of as leper windows, and a bishop once touchingly referred to them as such in a sermon at Kirkbride; as a matter of fact they were rude modern ventilators, whose gratings we found inside, plastered over. The mention of photographs makes me thankful that stage by stage I took the restoration, which pictures will be preserved as infallible mementoes and commentators. I think the nave will prove to be full of interest.

There are two arched recesses facing west, one on either side of the chancel arch, which have probably contained side altars. If so, they are very rare, indeed almost unique. On the north wall of the nave, after removing the plaster, I found a little Norman window near the roof, very like the chancel one, but slightly larger. Also a Devil's door, through which in mediæval times at the bidding of the priest in holy baptism at the entrance of the Holy Spirit the exorcized demon took his departure. I believe there are doors of similar shape and size at Isel and Brigham. Being only 21 inches wide and about 5 feet 6 inches high, it cannot have been a "corpse door." The font is a fine piece of early work; forty years ago it stood in the south-west corner. The porch is a recent abomination. There is one bell. Mrs. Hallifax, widow of the second rector of that name, told me there were two at the beginning of the century and that one was traditionally supposed to have been the vesper bell from Melrose. They had fallen and cracked in the time of her father-in-law. She had also a skull, with a sharp stone sticking in it, the victim of a skirmish. Many other things

things I heard, more or less reliable. John Kirkhaugh, who worked in the church twenty-seven years ago, had seen the fourth Commandment painted on the wall opposite the door. This wall is now cemented and lined to represent ashlar. He knew of a stone coffin being found in the graveyard with some Latin lettering on the top, and what I gathered must have been a shepherd's crook. But "a lad teuk varra lale notice o' them things." It was propped up on the south of the chancel and a dial put on it. Then it lay tumbling about and was broken up for walling stones. A lot of small things besides were found. "When they found anything they broke it up or threw it aside." A Roman altar was built into the end of the now demolished barn, and was sold by Rector Hallifax in 1868 for 10s. to Mr. Mawson, of Lowther. It is now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Plaskett-Gillbanks, of Clifton. It is dedicated to Belatucadrus, and is engraved in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 530. See also the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, No. 333.

The following is an incomplete list of Rectors :—

- 1341—1342 Robert de Bromfield, who was instituted by Nicholas de Whytrigg, Rector of Caldbeck, on a comlssion, it having appeared on an inquisition *de jure patronatus* that Sir John de Weston, Knight, was the true patron. Resigned.
- 1342— John de Misterton, presented by Sir John de Weston, He contracted on his institution to pay 60 shillings to the Bishop, whereof 30 at Martinmas, and 30 at Candlemas next following. On this presentation it was found that Sir John de Weston was patron in right of the Lady Joan de Wigton his wife.
- 1580 Cuthbert Fisher. Died.
- 1580—1586 Robert Allanby, M.A., presented by John Dalston, of Dalston, Gentleman. Died.
- 1586—1587 Gyles Hemmerford, presented by John Dalston, Esquire.

- 1587— Sir Nicholas Dean, Clerk, presented by the same John Dalston. Dean was collated to the Rectory of Bromfield in 1589 by Bishop Meye, and in 1602 he became Rector of Great Salkeld and Archdeacon of Carlisle.
- About 1643 Mr. Hudson.
- 1660 (Sept. 20)—1678—Thomas Lumley. Presented by Sir William Dalston, Bart. He had two children baptized, John on Oct. 23rd, 1665; Augustion (!) on Nov. 22, 1668. Died.
- 1678—1717 (June 16)—Henry Hall. Presented by Sir William Dalston, of Heath Hall, co. York. He had a child baptized on August 9, 1683, also Francis, on April 8, 1687. Henry is the Taberdar of Bishop Nicolson. On August 1, 1713, this Francis married Anne Hodgson; see inscription above doorway of William Carr's shop. Died.
- 1717—(Dec. 7)—1743 (April 2)—John Walker, B.A. Instituted on the presentation of Sir Charles Dalston, Bart. On March 5, 1721, his son Edward was born and baptized. Died.
- 1743 (June 30)—1750 (Oct. 15)—John Cowper, B.A. Presented by Sir George Dalston, of Heath Hall. He became Vicar of Penrith on Nov. 2, 1750. Master of Penrith Grammar School for 55 years, embracing these two incumbencies.
- 1750 (Nov. 21)—1791—George Gillbanks. Presented by Sir George Dalston, of Smardale Hall, Westmorland.
 "Mem: the chancel was covered on the South side with new blue slate, and the North side with red, and the Timber of the roof repaired in the year 1759 by George Gilbanks, rector."
- 1791 (Aug. 12)—1822—Francis Metcalfe, presented by Ann Metcalfe, of Northallerton, widow, the Bishop having been directed by a writ from the court of King's Bench to admit and institute her clerk. He took the oaths before William Mason, Canon Residentiary, of York, acting as commissary. It appears that Sir G. Dalston sold the manor to Jos. Wilson, Esq., of Pomfret, and the advowson in 1763, for the sum of £240, to the Rev. Thomas Metcalfe, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester, also of Underblows, Co. York. Wilson sold the manor to William Mathews, Esq., of Dykesfield, and he conveyed it about the year 1790 to Lord Lonsdale. When the vacancy occurred, the Earl appears to have disputed the

the patronage.* Interred in the chancel, Nov. 16, 1822. Aged 70.

1823 (Jan. 27)—1834—Francis Metcalfe, M.A., C. of Rudston, Yorks, and vicar of Righton, near Hunnanby, Yorks. Buried in North Newbald Church, Yorks. See monument on E wall.†

1835 (March 25)—1847—William Flowers, of York, on presentation of Valentine Kitchingman and William Mills, Exors. of the late Francis Metcalfe. Mr. Flower's name occurs in distinguished company, along with royal Princes, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, and C. J. Fox, in the roll of honorary freemen of the city of York, of whom there have been 19 since 1746.‡ He was inducted by Joseph Hallifax, Curate. Buried at York.

* The exact nature of this dispute is yet to be investigated at Lowther. The statement of the sale for £240, of which I somewhere found a written note at Kirkbride, is not accepted by Mr. Metcalfe. He quotes from a sort of autobiography dictated by Mrs. Thomas Metcalfe to her niece, Ann Jesse Cholmley, as follows:—"Anne Metcalfe had a lawsuit with Lord Lonsdale about the living of Kirkbride (the perpetual advowson of which was given to the Rev. Thomas Metcalfe for the benefit of any child of his he chose to present to) which lasted for years, which she gained, and presented her youngest son." The two views are difficult to reconcile. A certain Captain Leonard Smelt was at Carlisle about 1745, and in 1742 his sister Anne had married Thomas Metcalfe, then Rector of Naborough and Vicar of Tilton in Leicestershire. The father of Leonard and Anne Smelt, William Smelt, of Kirkby Fleetham and Leases, co. York, M.P. for Northallerton 1740-5, was in 1745 appointed Receiver-General of Revenues in Barbadoes. Robert Lowther was Governor of Barbadoes, and died in 1745. He was father to Sir James Lowther, who was raised to the Peerage in 1784. Here is a connection between the Smelts and Lowthers.

† These Metcalfes are an ancient Yorkshire family of gentle lineage and wide domains, now represented by Mr. John Henry Metcalfe of Crayke Castle, Yorks. The elder evidently liked to have things in good order, and spent unstintingly for the Church from his private purse. He built the Rectory, "the old dwelling house, barn and stable, or cow house now standing (see Terrier of June 8, 1792) being in a ruinous condition." By him also the "Chancel was ceil'd and the walls plastered and two new pews erected and new rigging put on in the year of our Lord 1793," the Church, *i.e.* the Nave, being ceil'd at the same time at the expense of the parishioners. Also in 1805, all the outside walls and steeples were plastered and roughcast at his expense, while in 1810 at the expense of the parish, the west wall was taken down and re-built. Also in 1820, Nov. 8th, the window behind the Church porch on the South side was enlarged by consent of a majority of the parishioners. The safe bears date 1813. Most of these particulars come from notes in the Registers, and it is a matter of regret that so few Rectors have followed the excellent example.

‡ Mr. Flower, Chaplain to the Corporation, preached at Pavement Church, York, on February 16, 1820, on the death of George III. "For his ready compliance and for the excellent sermon" he received a vote of thanks and the freedom, without paying the usual fees.

- 1847 (March 10)—1855—Joseph Hallifax, M.A. Mr. Hallifax bought the living for £2700 soon after Mr. Flower's induction on June 26, 1835. This was an unfortunate speculation, as Mr. Flowers was not only an absentee, but lived to the patriarchal age of 94.
Interred at Kirkbride, aged 81, February 17, 1855.
- 1855—(Dec. 4) 1868—Joseph Hallifax, M.A. Interred at Kirkbride, aged 52.
- 1866—(Jan. 26) 1824—Henry Lumb, M.A., Univ. Coll., Durham, presented by the Earl of Lonsdale, who is now patron as well as Lord of the Manor. Interred at Kirkbride, aged 53.
- 1894—1896—Joseph Whiteside, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford, formerly Assistant Master in Epsom College, and curate of Kirkby Lonsdale and All Saints', West Hartlepool. Resigned.
- 1896-- William Robinson Hopper, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, late curate of Milnthorpe.

PARISH CLERKS.

- John Major (and sexton), died October 12, 1794.
- John Matthews, of Powhill, was read in on Sunday the 16th July as P.C. and Sexton by Francis Metcalfe, junior.
- Peter Richardson was Clerk under 3 Rectors. He resigned July 14, 1820, and died at Abbey, December 1, 1835, aged 77.
- Benjamin Backhouse, died 1833, aged 47.
- George Clark, the last Parish Clerk, died 1895.
- Joseph Wood became Sexton 1894. I did not appoint a Clerk.

There is an interesting plate fixed into a stone below the east window. I removed it from a perishing headstone which was propped against the east wall, where the Hallifax graves are. It records the sad deaths in rapid succession of six children of the Rev. Lancelot Thompson, curate, afterwards of Bowness, who died during a small-pox epidemic in the summer of 1746.

Another interesting stone reminds us of a Kirkbride soldier who fought at Waterloo. It is on the south side. Joseph Taylor Clark, was Lieutenant of the 28th Foot. The Duke of Wellington's despatch, dated Orville, June 29th

29th, 1815, published in the *London Gazette* of July 3rd, 1815, calls him "John," but this is clearly a mistake. The tombstone also errs, if the baptismal register is correct. On April 4th, 1784, I identify our officer as Joseph, son of Daniel and Isabel Clark. Mrs. Clark's maiden name was Taylor. J. T. Clark is said to have been a tallow chandler in London, who bought his commission on outbreak of war. He was second cousin of old George Clark, the sexton, who died recently. Nor again did he die on the field. He fought "gloriously for his King and country," but he died at Brussels. A splinter of a shell had uncovered his bowels, mortification set in, and "after two or three days of dreadful agony, perfectly conscious of his awful situation, and submitting himself with a soldierly resignation, with the same calm temper which endeared him to his men while alive," he passed away in the arms of his comrades, Lieutenants Gilbert and Shelton. A village tradition had it that Clark was killed by the last shot fired in the great fight. And he was not alone at Waterloo.

Not far away, separated only by the 27th Regiment, fought another of Kirkbride, young Henry Metcalfe, the rector's son, ensign of the 32nd Regiment. One likes to think that they were known to one another, and how the villagers would gather together in after years to hear from Metcalfe's lips the story of the war, how he met with his own wounds, and the bravery of Clark.* Gilbert and Shelton were also wounded at Waterloo, but survived for many years. Shelton, when a half-pay officer, wrote a letter in 1839, published at page 349 of Siborne's *Waterloo Letters*: "Lieutenants Clark and Gilbert were seriously, the former mortally, wounded after crossing the hedge." This would be a minute or two after Sir Thomas Picton's fall, and not many yards from the spot where he fell, close

* See Cadell's "Campaigns of 28th Regiment," p. 235.

to the hedge. The 32nd and 28th were next to one another at Quatre Bras and about one hundred yards apart at Waterloo, being separated by the 79th, so the Kirkbride comrades were near together. I wonder if they were friends. Cadell speaks of Clark as an excellent officer and his case as "truly distressing."

Henry Metcalfe's commission dates 13th March, 1813. He was promoted lieutenant July 27th, 1815, placed on half-pay 23rd March, 1817, and died 1828. He also had been severely wounded in the neck and arm. You find his name in the Register, born February 10th, 1794, baptized February 11th.

The blood-stained handkerchief of young Metcalfe, as well as his Waterloo medal and miniature, passed to Anne Metcalfe, who owned the Old England Hotel at Bowness, then a private house, and died in 1852, leaving all her belongings to James Fisher, boatman, and Sarah Hartley, maid. Hence we lose sight of the relics.

Joseph Gibson, another representative, was one day's march off and did not fight. He was buried here, March 16th, 1858, aged 78. He had a pension of a shilling per day and "saved money."

APPENDIX I.

CHURCHWARDENS.

- 1717 Robt. Barns and Step Barns
- 1718 Jo Skelton, senr., and Jo Brown
- 1719 Jno. Fell, junr., and Richard Stoddard
- 1720 Richd. Parkin and Jo Barnes, Scotbit
- 1721 Jo Atkinson and Jos. Harrison
- 1722 Hump Lawrence and Jo Stoddard, senr.
- 1723 Tho. Huetson and Jo Barns, senr.
- 1724 Tho. Backhouse and Richd. Parkin
- 1725 Jo. Taylor and Jno. Parrat
- 1726 Antho. Drape and Tho. Pape
- 1727 Jon. Skelton and Rob. Studholme
- 1728 Robt. Sibson and Francis Hall

- 1729 John Taylor and Pickering Barns
 1730 Robt. Barns, senr., and George Stodart
 1731 Robert Sibson and John Huetson
 1732 John Stodart and John Stodart
 1733 Rich. Studholme and Jos. Brown
 1734 William Sandeson and John Stodard
 1735 John Barn and Robert Barn
 1792 John Taylor and Joseph Gibson
 1793 John Barnes and Daniel Clark
 1794 Pattinson Hayton and William Sibson
 1795 John Sibson and John Fell
 1796 Ann John Barnes and Joseph Hodgson
 1797 David Wills and Joseph Hall
 1798 John Davison and John Barnes (of Powhill)
 1799 John Potts and John Lightfoot (of Longlands Head)
 1800 Robert Ritson and Thomas Sanderson (of Longlands Head)
 1801 John Taylor and George Clark
 1802 Jonathan Sibson and John Clark, junr.
 1803 John Cartner and David Wills
 1804 George Giles and John Sibson (of Powhill)
 1805 Joseph Oliphant and William Clark (of Powhill)
 1806 John Atkinson and Joseph Gilbertson
 1807 John Barnes and Joseph Barnes
 1808 John Brown (publican), and Joseph Miller
 1809 Joseph Ritson and John Sibson (of Powhill)
 1810 Joseph Hodgson and William Sibson
 1811 John Noble and John Lightfoot (of Longlands Head)
 1812 William Beckton and John Armstrong
 1813 William Beckton and John Armstrong
 1814 Joseph Barnes and John Brown (blacksmith)
 1815 John Watson (of Wample Mill) and George Clark
 1816 Thomas Sanderson (of Longlands Head) and John Barnes, junior (of Kirkbride)
 1817 James Lord and John Brown (of Powhill)
 1818 Robert Johnston and David Wills
 1819 John Potts (of Longlands Head) and John Miller (of Kirkbride)
 1820 Silas Lawson (of Wampool Mill) and Edmund Reed (of Kirkbride)
 1821 William Clark (Powhill) and Thomas Henderson (Kirkbride)
 1822 Joseph Hodgson and Henry Skelton (of Kirkbride)
 1823 David Wills and John Clark
 1824 Wm. Sibson and John Lightfoot
 1825 John Millar and Thomas Sanderson
 1874 James Hamilton and John Wills
 1878 R. H. Wills and Joseph Kirkhaugh
 1894 John Brown and William Carr
 1895 John Brown and John Mark
 1896 John Brown and William Hill

NOTE.—There were so many Barnes, that they were differentiated, especially the Johns', thus:—Jacky John, Bacca Jack, &c.

APPENDIX II.

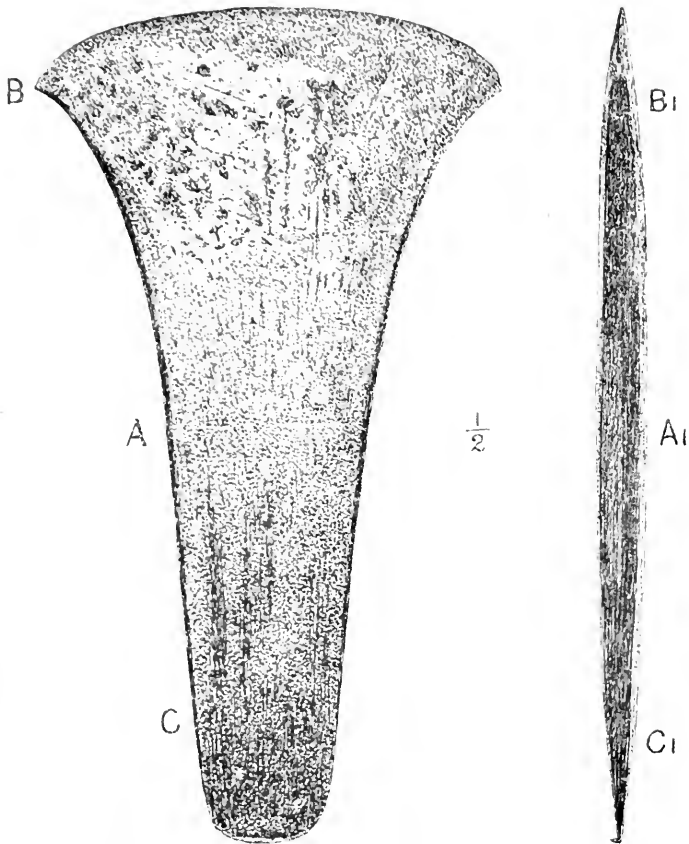
BRIEFS COLLECTED IN KIRKBRIDE CHURCH.

				d.
1719	Collected for Old Weston brief	...	...	8½
	Collected for Hinstock Chu. in ye County of Salop	...	...	8½
	Collected for Bigleswade Church Steeple	...	...	4
	Collected for Old Radnor and Habberley	...	...	6
	Collected for Deeping St. James Church	...	...	6
	Collected for Headington in Com. Oxon	...	...	9
	Collected for Cheltenham and Letchald Com. Gloucester and Thornton Haugh	...	...	6
	Bickley Barnston Com. Chester	...	...	6
	Collected for Bedford Row, London	...	...	4
	Collected for St. John Baptist's Chu Com. Chester	...	...	6½
	Collected for Thrapston Com. Northampton	...	...	4
				s. d.
1720	Collected for Sharwardine	...	...	0 6
	Collected for Meonstoke...	...	...	1 6
	Collected for Kingswood	...	...	0 7
	Collected for Oxtead	...	...	0 4
	Collected for Gt. Grimsby	...	...	0 7
	Collected for Ingmanthrop	...	...	0 10
	Collected for Paris Street	...	...	0 8
	Collected for Burton	...	...	0 3
	Collected for Burcott	...	...	0 7
	Collected for St. Olaves	...	...	0 8
	Collected for Suffers by Thunder...	...	...	1 9
1721	Collected for Damerham South Com. Wilts	...	...	0 6
	Collected for Swavesey in Com. Cantabr...	...	...	1 0
	Collected for Kingston-upon-Hull	...	...	1 6
	Collected for Louth and Newport, Com. Lincoln	...	...	0 6
	Collected for Hits' Church in Com. Salop...	...	...	0 6
	Collected for Kemberton and Difserth in Com. Salop and Radnor	...	...	0 10
				s. d.
1814	Sept. 4. Hayfield Chapel...	...	...	1 0
	Oct. 16. Walkhampton Church	...	...	1 0
	Nov. 20. Coppenhall Ch. ...	...	...	1 0
	Dec. 11. Hilton Fire	...	...	1 2
1815	Jan. 8. Waterside House	...	...	2 0
	March 5. Bagnel Chapel	...	...	1 1
	April 2. Moreton Corbet Fire	...	...	1 2
	April 30. Deanhead Chapel	...	...	1 4
	May 7. Warslow Chapel...	...	...	0 8

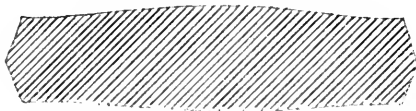
				s.	d.
	May	28.	Aighton Bailey and Chaigley Fire...	1	7
	June	4.	Hinstock Fire	1	0
	Sept.	3.	Radford Ch., Nottingham	2	0
	Oct.	15.	Standish with Langtree Fire	1	1
	Dec.	17.	St. Ebbe's Ch. in Oxford ..	0	8½
1816	Feb.	4.	Norton-in-Hales Ch.	1	2
	March	31.	Ulcoats Mill Fire	2	7
	April	21.	Lapley Fire	2	2
	April	28.	Maiston Ch. in the County of Stafford ...	1	0
	May	19.	Slimbridge Ch. in the County of Gloucester	0	8
	May	26.	Helton Fire	0	11
	June	9.	Wrockwardine Church	0	6
	Nov.	17.	Brixham Chapel... ..	0	8
1817	Jan.	12.	Mellor Ch.	0	9
	Feb.	2.	Brighton Sea Church	0	8
	April	13.	(Illegible) Bank Fire	0	10
	April	20.	Waltham Fire in the C. of Essex	1	6
	April	27.	St. Giles' Church in the C. of Cambridge (sic)	0	8
	May	4.	Windle Chapple	1	0
	May	11.	Walsall Fire in the C. of Stafford	1	0
	May	18.	Hungerford Ch.... ..	0	6
	May	25.	Bromstead and Kingston-upon-Thames Fires	1	2
	June	1.	Balderston Chapel in the C. of Lancaster ...	0	8
	Aug.	8.	Fairfield Chapel in the C. of Derby	0	8
	Oct.	19.	Elton Chapel in the C. of Derby	0	6
	Dec.	28.	Tiverton Chapel in the C. of Somerset	1	3½
1818	Feb.	7.	Kingsley Ch. in the C. of Stafford... ..	1	6
	April	19.	Park Lane Fire in the County of Stafford ...	1	2
	May	3.	Stevick (?) Hall Ch.	1	5
	May	17.	Drayton Farm and Wislaston Fires	1	1
	May	24.	Longnor Chapel in the C. of Stafford	1	6
	May	31.	Littleborough Chapel in the C. of Lancaster	0	11½
	June	7.	Heaton Fire in the C. of Lancaster	2	8
	June	14.	Audlem Chapel in the C. of Chester	0	9
	Oct.	11.	Cheswardine Ch. ,, ,, Salop... ..	1	1
1819	Jan.	24.	Hinstock Fire in the C. of Salop	1	0
	Feb.	28.	Carlisle Fire ,, ,, Cumberland	1	9
	March	14.	Sutton Mill and Worthen Fire in the C. of Salop	2	4
	April	4.	Windford Brook Fire in the C. of Stafford ...	1	2
	April	25.	Wrockwardine Ch. ,, ,, Salop	0	11
	May	2.	St. John's Chapel in the C. of York	1	7½
	May	8.	St. Ann's ,, ,, ,,	0	8½
	May	23.	Norton-in Hales in the C. of Salop	1	6
	May	30.	Luddenham Chapel in the C. of York	1	0
	June	20.	Hindon Chapel ,, ,, Wilts	1	1½
	Aug.	1.	Sowerby Bridge Chapel in the C. of York ...	1	4
	Sept.	5.	St. Alban's Ch. in the City of Worcester ...	1	0
	Sept.	19.	Dudley Ch. ,, County of ,,	1	1
	Nov.	28.	Deanhead Chapel in the C. of York	0	8

					s.	d.
1820	Feb.	6.	Doncaster Fire ... ..	...	1	1
	Feb.	27.	Fulford Chapel in the C. of Stafford	...	1	6
	April	23.	Fylingdale's Ch. in the C. of York	...	1	6
	April	28.	Thornton Chapel ,, ,,	...	0	9
	May	7.	Rosliston Ch. ,, C. of Derby	...	0	2
	May	21.	Middlewich Ch. ,, ,, Chester	...	0	2
	May	28.	Dronfield Ch. ,, ,, Derby	...	0	7
	July	16.	Bradley Ch. ,, ,, Stafford	...	1	1
	July	30.	Rugeley Ch. ,, ,, "	...	0	9
	Aug.	13.	Beckhouse Fire ,, ,, Salop	...	1	1½
	Sept.	10.	Ripley Chapel ,, ,, Derby	...	1	5
	Nov.	19.	Mellor Ch. ,, ,, "	...	1	0
	Dec.	10.	Earl Sterndale Chapel in the C. of Derby	...	0	7
1821	Jan.	21.	Mushall Fire in the County of Salop ..	...	0	9½
	Feb.	4.	Primly Chapel in the County of Surrey	...	1	0
	April	1.	Haughton and Llwynymaen Fires ...	...	0	7
	May	13.	Chorley Moor in the County of Lancaster	...	0	8
	May	20.	Grosall Church in the County of Stafford	...	0	7
	Aug.	12.	Woodkirk Fire in County of York ...	...	3	1
	Sept.	30.	Upton Fire in the County of Chester	...	0	11
	Oct.	21.	Bream Chapel in the County of Gloucester...	...	0	6
1822	Sept.	15.	Sowerby Bridge Chapel, West Riding of York	...	0	10½

Nº 1



BRONZE CELT, GLEASTON CASTLE,
LOW FURNESS, 1776.



SECTION AT A. FULL SIZE.

ART. XVI.—*Pre-historic Implements in Furness.* By HARPER GAYTHORPE, of Barrow-in-Furness.

Read at Shap Wells, July 15th, 1897.

I NOW bring forward several of the bronze and stone implements referred to at the end of my previous paper,* namely: No. 1, bronze celt, found in the ruins of Gleaston Castle about A.D. 1776; Nos. 2 and 3, bronze spear-head and bronze sword, both found in a limestone quarry at Butts Beck, Dalton-in-Furness, A.D. 1874; No. 4, stone celt from Ulverston; No. 5, perforated stone axe-hammer, found under the floor of a stable at Oubas Cottage, Ulverston, A.D. 1868; No. 6, stone celt from the Manor Farm, Furness Abbey; No. 7, perforated stone axe-hammer, found in Rampside Churchyard about A.D. 1866; No. 8, perforated pebble, found in Rath Vale, Pennington, A.D. 1880.

No. 1. This bronze celt when exhibited by the Rev. M. Lort before the Society of Antiquaries, 23rd May, A.D. 1776, was described by him as "lately found by digging in the ruins of Gleaston Castle in the Lower Furness." "It had been put into his hands by Lord George Cavendish as a curiosity not unworthy of the notice of that Society." The drawing accompanying the description by Mr. Lort is not to scale, being $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in width, and $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length. These figures would make the implement over 12 inches long, whereas he described it as "9 inches long." Both the broad and narrow ends had, at that time, a sharp edge. Mr. Lort's opinion of the celt was that it seemed intended for use in the hand only, for if a handle of any kind had been necessary the workman

* These *Transactions*, Vol. XIV, p. 442.

who made it could easily have formed it either with one or with a convenience to fasten one thereto. He further adds that "the antiquaries who have seen and considered these celts have differed much as to the uses for which they were designed," and that "the learned and ingenious Dr. Borlase in his *Antiquities of Cornwall* rejects Hearne's opinion of them having been Roman chisels for working of stone, and adopts Thoresby's of their having been the heads of offensive weapons, originally indeed of British invention and fabric, but afterwards improved and used by the provincial Romans as well as the Britons." In the discussion which followed, the celt was considered by Mr. Lort to have been a mason's chisel, and much better adapted to the chipping of stone than to any other use which had hitherto been found for it. As to the opinion of Dr. Borlase that these tools were doubtless kept in cases to preserve the keenness of the edge, Mr. Lort said "he had one of these cases into which a celt fitted exactly," but from the drawing of it which was published, it is quite clear that the case was simply the mould in which the celt had been cast.

The Bronze Age in Britain is divided by Sir John Evans into an early and a late stage, the first of which was a period of transition, when the use of bronze was superseding that of stone, and is characterised by the presence of daggers and plain wedge-shaped axes originally modelled from a prototype in stone. Of this latter kind is No. 1, described by Sir John Evans as belonging to the class called "flat celts," "which was with the bronze dagger the principal weapon for close combat introduced by the bronze folk into Britain, who formed with the forest tribes the basis of the population in the early Bronze Age."

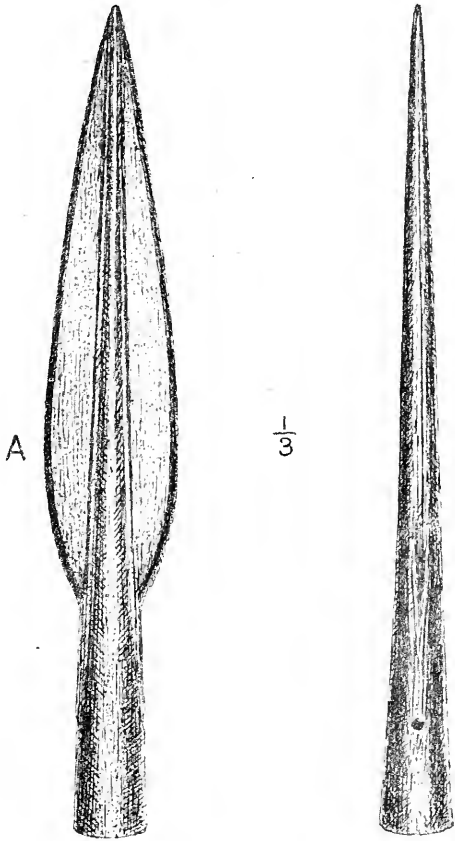
"A very large number of flat celts of the simplest form have been found in Ireland, where native copper and copper ore are plentiful, and they are comparatively more abundant

abundant in Scotland than in England or Wales." This specimen is very similar to one which is said to have been found at Drumlanrig in Dumfriesshire. It seems most probable that celts of this type would be taken from Ireland to Scotland by the Scots and be used by them as weapons of war in the early centuries of our era; and this implement may thus have been brought from Scotland and left at Gleaston. The length of this celt is $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and with the part now hammered over at the narrow end (which appears to have been done during recent years or since Mr. Lort described it) $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The width of the celt at **C**, a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the narrow end, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the width at **A**, half-way between the wide and narrow ends, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The width at **B**, across the widest part at the top, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches,—this has doubtless been 5 inches originally, as the curved portion of the outline on the left side has corroded away. In referring to the left side the portion bent over at the narrow end is towards the spectator. The thickness of the celt at **A**₁, is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and it tapers gradually to each end. At a point one inch from either end, opposite **B**₁, it is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick, and at **C**₁, it is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch. Where the patina has been scraped away the bronze is lighter in tint than the present gold coinage, but very much darker than ordinary rolled brass used by engravers, and where it has not been removed on the face now referred to it is of a shaded olive-green or citron colour, but on the opposite face it approaches a dark purple tint, with patches of dark green, the surface on both faces being more or less corroded, the latter consisting of small pits, in some places $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch deep, showing the verdigris, and in other places a bronze-coloured oxide. The patina on the faces of the celt has been roughly scratched, apparently since it was found, but it is devoid of ornament. The cutting edge has been sharpened and there is a ridge, just perceptible to sight and touch, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch from it, where it has

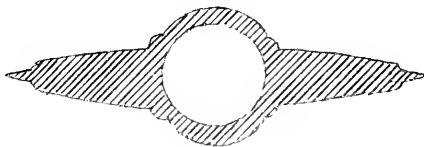
has been ground or polished. Except on the lower face where the patina has not been removed, the sides of the cutting edge are now corroded. The lower face of the celt is flatter than the upper, the fulness on the lower face being greatest in the middle of the stem and about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the bottom, while on the upper face the most noticeable fulness is in the middle of the stem—the thickest part of the celt—about $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 inches from the bottom. The sides present two longitudinal facets at an angle of 35 degrees with each other, there are no cable marks, but in making these facets the margin of the top and bottom faces of the celt where it is usual to find a flange, has not been raised,—on the contrary, there are no flanges, but a perceptible hollow about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep extends from near the edges one inch from the bottom of each face to the ridge at the top. The side edges of the celt are bevelled from the centre, the ridge in the centre projecting beyond the sides a little over $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch as shown in the full size section, and extending from the bottom of the stem throughout the whole length of the curved edge. The weight is 2 lbs. $5\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, and the present owner is Victor C. W. Cavendish, Esq., M.P., Holker Hall, Cark-in-Cartmel, Lancashire.

No. 2. This very fine specimen of a leaf-shaped bronze spear-head was found in a limestone quarry at Butts Beck, Dalton-in-Furness, in 1874. It is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide, front view, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch wide, side view, as shown in the full size section at **A**, 6 inches from the handle end. The socketed end is not quite round, the diameter across being $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches front view, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches side view, the thickness of the metal at the outside end of the socket being $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. The weight is 1 lb. 1 ounce. The surface of the spear-head is finely granulated, apparently by oxidation, and is covered with a thin bronze-green patina. It is in perfect preservation except for a small notch about 1 inch from the point. This has
been

Nº 2.

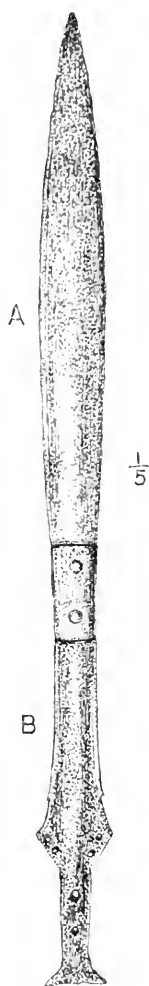


BRONZE SPEAR HEAD, BUTTS BECK,
DALTON-IN-FURNESS, 1874.



SECTION AT A. FULL SIZE.

Nº 3.



BRONZE SWORD,
BUTTS BECK, DALTON-IN-FURNESS, 1874.



SECTIONS. FULL SIZE.

S. B. GAYTHORPE. PHOTO.

H. GAYTHORPE. DEL.

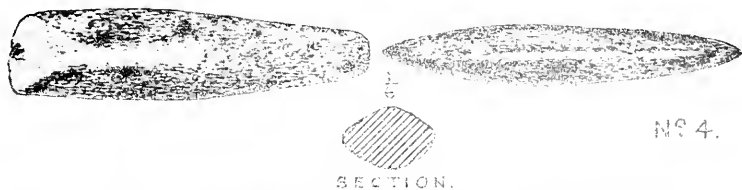
been made with some sharp instrument. The metal, though hard, is tough enough to bend over, leaving a sharp V-shaped projection. In shape this spear-head closely resembles No. 381, found at Heathery Burn Cave, Durham, figured on page 312 in *Ancient Bronze Implements*, the blade being continued as a slight narrow projection along the socket as fat as the rivet hole, the latter being $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. On both sides under the rivet hole are scratches or marks made possibly when the head of the rivet was finished. At the bottom of the mouldings along the centre and edges of the spear-head the sand marks still remain, but in other respects the surface seems to have originally been smoothed or polished. This type of spear-head is similar to some of those from Ireland now in the British Museum, and it may be of Irish manufacture. The present owner of the spear-head is Edward Wadham, Esq., J.P., Millwood, Dalton-in-Furness.

No. 3. This leaf-shaped bronze sword was also found in a quarry at Butts Beck, Dalton-in-Furness, in 1874. It is $24\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, and the blade is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad in its broadest part, as shown in the section at **A**, though lower down the blade, as shown in the other section at **B**, it is only $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad, while at the top of the hilt it is 2 inches. The thickness of the blade at **A** is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and at **B** $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch, and is rather less than $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch immediately below the modern copper fish-plates, which, since its discovery in 1874, have been fixed on the blade where it was broken, with two iron rivets. The two sections show the shape of the blade, which has a hollow fluting running close to and parallel to its edges, similar to No. 352, from Brechin, figured on page 288 in *Ancient Bronze Implements*, by Sir John Evans, and extending from near the hilt to within 11 inches from the point of the blade, where it is bevelled,—possibly through being sharpened. The thickest part of the blade is in the centre. The edge of the fluted parts where not worn, is
very

very sharp. The blade has originally been longer and is very much corroded at the point, the remaining part of the blade below the repaired joint being fairly smooth and less corroded. The dark green patina where the blade is smooth shows it has been finely polished. The weight of the sword is 1 lb. 9 ozs. Comparing this sword with specimens in the British Museum, it closely resembles those of Irish manufacture. The hilt has been attached by bronze rivets, nearly $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch thick, passing through six almost round holes, which appear to have been produced in the casting. A hollow about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch deep on each side between the two holes in the tang, suggests the idea of an additional hole, but this would have weakened the handle. The hilt plate or tang expands into a kind of fish-tail termination similar to figure 345 from Wetheringsett, page 283, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, which was probably inclosed in a pommel-like end formed by the plates of horn, or other material, of which the hilt was made. Towards the top of the hilt two of the bronze rivets remain in the holes, fixed in position and bent a little by being rivetted. Following the tops of the heads of the rivets which are bevelled, and connecting each with a curved line, this, when produced, gives the outline of an oval-shaped handle at this point $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick. Lower down, towards the middle of the hilt, it would most probably swell out to $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in the transverse diameter. The present owner of the sword is Edward Wadham, Esq., J.P., Millwood, Dalton-in-Furness.

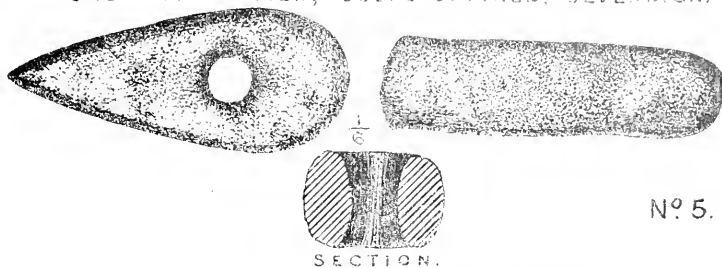
No. 4. This stone celt was found near Ulverston. It is a very hard and compact clay slate. Where the shell-shaped flakes have been recently broken off the colour of the stone is dark blueish-grey, but where they have been broken apparently when the celt was made the colour is greyish-green. The surface is spotted with brown or dark bronze colour, and these spots or patches are seen to extend

STONE CELT, ULVERSTON.



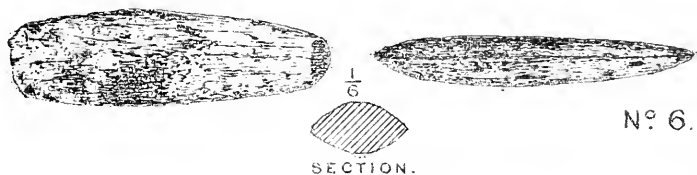
Nº 4.

STONE AXE-HAMMER, OUBAS COTTAGE, ULVERSTON.



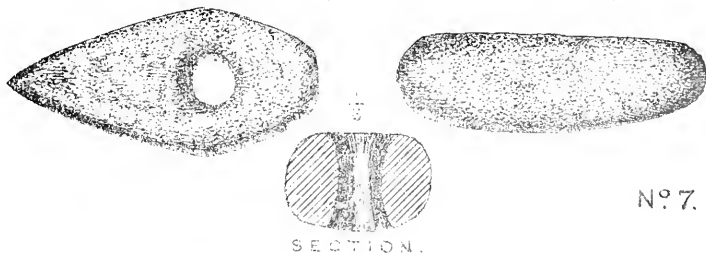
Nº 5.

STONE CELT, MANOR FARM, FURNESS ABBEY.



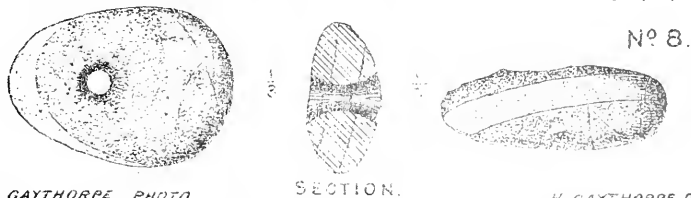
Nº 6.

STONE AXE-HAMMER, RAMPSIDE CHURCHYARD.



Nº 7.

PERFORATED PEBBLE, RATH VALE, PENNINGTON.



Nº 8.

extend into the stone where the sides are bevelled away. The length over all is $11\frac{7}{8}$ inches, greatest width $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, width in the centre $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, width towards the narrow end $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; the thickness varies from $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches near the narrow end to $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in the middle, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the wide end. The edges of the celt have been ground away to a width of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, and on one side to a width of $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. The cutting edge is sharp at the wide end, rounded on the lower face, and flat on the upper, which clearly shows the celt to have been used as a chisel or gouge. It has been polished almost all over the surface, and where polished is now quite smooth and feels like glass. Its weight is 2 lbs. $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. The present owner is Mr. Anthony W. Wilson, 20, Westcott Street, Hull.

No. 5. This perforated stone axe-hammer was found under the floor of a stable paved with round cobble stones, at Oubas Cottage, Ulverston, in 1868. Its most noticeable features are the outward curves at the axe-end both at top and bottom. These appear to embody the idea of the simple curved cutting edge which afterwards developed into the shape shown in the flat celt, No. 1, of the Bronze Period. The deep groove or hollow extending outwards from the perforation towards either end of the stone both at top and bottom, but more especially towards the axe end is also noticeable, and seems difficult to account for unless to prevent wearing away by friction of anything attached thereto. The stone is dark greenish-grey in colour similar to those of micaceous sandstone found at Fenwick, near Swinside, but coarser in the grain. The surface is covered with shining specks of mica, and also inside the perforation; the latter being smooth, but the coarse gritty nature of the stone, while very hard, would not admit of it being polished. This is plainly seen at the axe end of the stone where it is quite smooth, though the remainder of the surface is pitted with small holes as though

though made by a pick. It shows no signs of stratification, but one side of the hammer end slopes away, that being evidently its original shape. The length of the stone is $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches, width $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, thickness at each end $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and at a point 4 inches from the axe end, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Measuring from side to side, the hole is 2 inches in diameter on the surface; but the groove referred to before extends the length of the hole from end to end at the top to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches and at the bottom to 4 inches, while it tapers towards the centre of the stone, where it is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches the broad way and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches the long way. The axe end is sharpened to an angle of 52 degrees towards the widest part of the stone, while each end forms a segment of a circle 4 inches in diameter. The stone is now perfect except as described, and for five small flakes at the axe end. It weighs 6 lbs. 11 ozs., and is now in the possession of Mr. Anthony W. Wilson, 20, Westcott Street, Hull.

No. 6. The exact place where this stone celt was found is not known, but it was on the premises at the Manor Farm, Furness Abbey, in 1859, and presumably was found near that place. It is a very hard and compact clay slate, greenish-blue in colour where flakes have been recently broken off. The surface on one face still shows the long facets where it has been ground and shaped. It has been for some time in or about lime and iron, and in places the surface has acquired a whitish tint and in others a rusty one, the lime being easily removed. The length over all is $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches, the greatest width $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, the thickness in the centre $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The surface is pitted with small holes, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch deep, mainly on the upper face. The lower face has been flattened and used as a sharpening stone, for which, on account of its extreme hardness, it is ill adapted. The sides have been ground away to a sharp edge, and except for one large flake are in fairly perfect condition, but the
ends

ends have been broken away, leaving shell-like fractures. Its weight is 1 lb. 14 ozs. The present owner is Mr. James Tyson, The Manor Farm, Furness Abbey.

No. 7. This perforated stone axe-hammer of porphyritic lava was found in Rampside Churchyard amongst a heap of bones in digging a grave about A.D. 1866. The frequent finding of bones when digging graves at Rampside churchyard pre-supposes an ancient burial ground, but whether in consequence of a battle, as tradition states, or of a former large population, is mere conjecture. Two other stone implements, one a celt, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, were found while ploughing a field at Moorhead, near Roosecote, about the same time. These were sold at Wigton, Cumberland, in January, 1895, after the demise of Mr. Ross, who had farmed the land at Moorhead. This axe-hammer has apparently at one time been polished on the surface, but except for the perforation and about an inch at each side of the axe end, the whole of the hammer end, and on the under side it is pitted with marks as though made by a pick. It is of a greenish-grey colour, with minute specks of white quartz on the surface, more plainly noticeable at the hammer end, and is streaked more or less with brownish red patches which run through the stone, being visible inside the perforation. The latter has evidently been made from the top and bottom of the implement, as there are circular marks inside showing that a stone or other object had been used to finish it off smoothly. There are no marks of stratification. The upper side of the stone is slightly curved, the lower side almost flat. The axe end is sharpened to an angle of about 75 degrees towards the widest part of the stone, and forms a segment of a circle $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, while at the hammer end it is almost flat for a space of 2 inches in diameter, enabling the stone to stand upright. The shape at the hammer end suggests that the implement has been reduced from a larger stone. Its
length

length over all is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, width $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, thickness $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The hole is 2 inches in diameter on the surface, both top and bottom, and tapers towards the centre, where it is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter the long way of the stone and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches the broad way. It weighs 7 lbs., and is now in the possession of Mrs. H. A. Hannay, 16, Grafton Road, Bedford.

No. 8. This perforated pebble, formed out of a fine grit or sedimentary rock, probably from a band in the coal measure sandstones, was found about August, 1880, on the moor at Rath Vale, Pennington. At that time several sprigs of heather eight or ten inches long were growing through the hole. In a front view the stone is egg-shaped, of a light brown colour, and where weathered or water-worn shows small black specks. It has chocolate coloured veins extending over the surface to the band of silica nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick running obliquely through the stone; this band being almost white at the top but brown at the bottom, and full of brilliant particles. The pebble does not appear to have been used as a hammer as the ends are not worn, and it is smaller in size than some of the quartzite pebbles referred to as hammers by Sir John Evans, though similar in front view to Fig. 152 on page 225 in *Ancient Stone Implements*, 2nd Edition, found at Hailgard Farm, Birdoswald, Cumberland. The perforation is too small for a wooden handle, but the stone would have been a formidable weapon with a thong of hide fixed to it and knotted at the end. The hole is towards the narrow end of the stone and almost perfectly round, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter on the surface of the upper and lower faces, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter in the centre, being quite smooth and regularly tapered, except where the band of silica is pierced. There the hole is oblique, having evidently been perforated from both sides. The stone is oval in shape, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and

and tapers slightly in form both front and side views. On the lower face near the top are two flat places suggestive of smaller pebbles having at some time been attached thereto. Its weight is 7 ozs. The present owner is James Park, Esq., Lightburne, Ulverston.

I cannot conclude this paper without expressing my obligation to those who have so kindly lent me the various implements described therein, and figured in the engravings illustrating it, which are from photographs by my son, Sidney B. Gaythorpe.

ART. XVII.—*Report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee, 1897.* By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.*

Communicated at Penrith, September 23, 1897.

THE excavations which were carried on during last August under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society had two principal objects, to trace the Vallum at Birdoswald and Gilsland, and to trace the Turf Wall at Birdoswald: one or two of the roads near the Wall were also examined. The results obtained are once more of real importance, and quite equal in value the results obtained in 1895 and 1896, of which, indeed, they are the direct continuations. It may be convenient to summarize them here.

1. In 1896 we found that the Vallum at Birdoswald deviated from its normal straight line to pass round the south face of the fort. This year we traced the Vallum further and found that on the other side of the fort it swept back again into its normal line. This completes the proof that the deviation of the Vallum was due to the presence of a fort on the spot. Similar evidence was obtained at Carrawburgh, Halton, and Rudchester, in Northumberland: at each, the Vallum seems to diverge to avoid the site of a fort. We have thus confirmed and extended the results obtained in 1896, and obtained valuable testimony to the age of the earth-work.

2. The Turf Wall was traced in 1895 and 1896 from Appletree to within eighty yards of the west side of the fort at Birdoswald. This year we found that it passed through the middle of the fort and continued its course

* For the Reports of 1894-6, see these *Transactions*, xiii. 453, xiv. 185, 413.

eastwards. It was, therefore, an earlier line of defence, prior to the existing stone fort of Birdoswald and the Stone Wall. This discovery, which is as startling and as important as our last year's discoveries respecting the Vallum, introduces a wholly new element into the Mural problem. The exact significance of this new element has not yet been determined, as we have hitherto failed to find the Turf Wall at any point on the Wall except the two miles near Appletree and Birdoswald. But its importance is obvious.

3. Search was made for Roman roads near Gilsland and north of Carlisle. At Gilsland the Mural road was discovered near the Rectory. Between Gilsland and Greenhead the existence of a road south of the Vallum was definitely ascertained, but its age and course were not fixed. North of Carlisle a possible line for the road from Luguwallium to Birrens fort was noted, but without excavation.

As before, the excavations were very greatly aided by the kindness of landowners and of farmers, who granted all necessary permissions with readiness. The Society is especially indebted to the Earl of Carlisle, both for leave to excavate on his estates and for a supply of skilled labour, and to Mr. Oswald Norman for leave to excavate at Birdoswald. The Committee which initiated the work consisted, as before, of Chancellor Ferguson, the President of the Society, and Mr. T. H. Hodgson. All the digging was done under supervision, and the sections were, for the most part, surveyed and drawn by Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, for whose skilful and unwearied aid the Society is, for the fourth time, greatly indebted. A statement of expenditure will be found at the end of the Report.

In 1898 it is proposed, if all is well, to complete some work at Gilsland and Birdoswald, to search for the Vallum (uncertain for nearly two miles) at Castlesteads, to test the "camp" at Hawkhirst between Brampton and Old
Brampton

Brampton Church, and to attack some of the problems of the Wall west of Carlisle. For the second and third of these tasks we have already been able, by the kindness of Lord Carlisle and Mr. F. P. Johnson, of Castlesteads, to make some sort of preparation: the plan of campaign against the Wall between Carlisle and Bowness is still under consideration.

I.—THE VALLUM.

The idea underlying our examination of the Vallum was, roughly, as follows: Some of the forts on the Wall, notably Birdoswald and Carrawburgh, lie directly in the path of the Vallum, being so placed that a prolongation of the existing Vallum would cross their ramparts. This does not actually occur, because the mounds and ditch of the Vallum in every case vanish in the vicinity of the forts. We therefore proposed to discover by digging whether the Vallum once actually crossed the sites of the forts and was filled in at their construction or whether it avoided them. In 1896 we excavated at Birdoswald and Carrawburgh; this year we continued the work at these two forts and commenced tentatively at two others, Halton and Rudchester. The work at the last three named forts was done in alliance with the Newcastle antiquaries, Dr. Hodgkin and Mr. C. J. Bates, and was entirely paid for by subscriptions collected in Oxford, but it may be conveniently described here, though it is not part of the Cumberland Committee's work.

(i) At Birdoswald we commenced where we stopped in 1896, near the south-east corner of the fort. Here we found the Vallum ditch where we left it last year, with an interval of 56 feet between it and the outer edge of the ditch of the fort at the point where the two ditches are apparently nearest. It pursues its course east by north-east

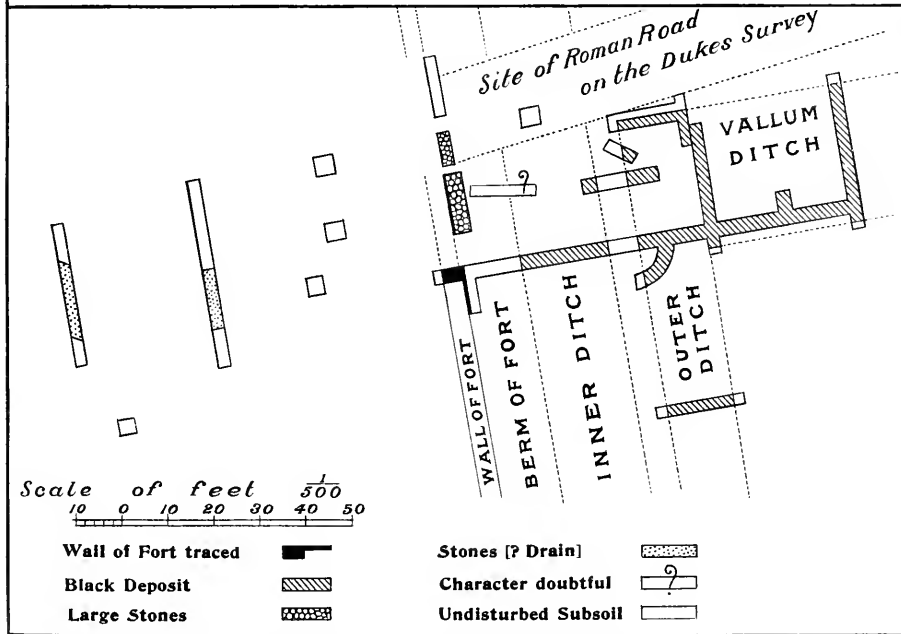
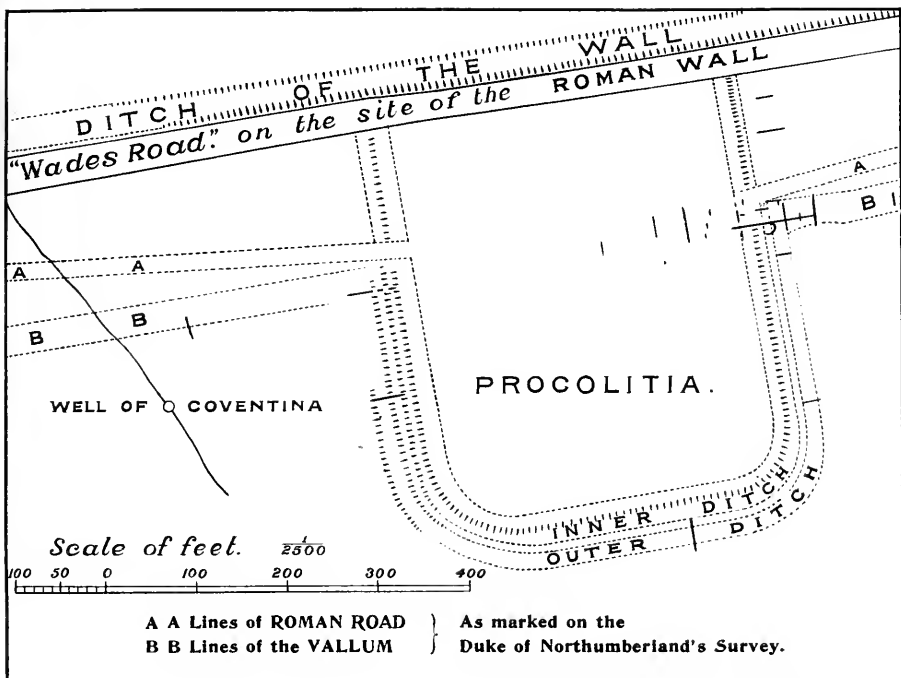
east as marked on the plan (Plate I.*) and finally, when about 200 feet from the Wall, turns east to resume its normal line parallel to the Wall. This takes place within the field immediately east of the fort: the next field to that, which is the only other field between the fort and the cliff of the Irthing and which is called Chapelfield, was inaccessible to us this year, owing to a corn crop. Enough, however, has now been found to make certain that the Vallum, both east and west of the fort, occupies its normal course parallel to the Wall and that it swerves aside to avoid the area occupied by the fort. The excavations at Birdoswald were superintended by Mr. R. P. L. Booker M.A., F.S.A., Mr. R. C. Bosanquet M.A., Mr. Hodgson, and myself.

(ii) It may be convenient here to describe in paragraphs (ii), (iii), and (iv), the results obtained by Vallum diggings at the three Northumbrian forts mentioned above. At Carrawburgh in 1896 I had found that the Vallum comes up to the east wall of the fort but that about 40 feet from the face of that wall it stops. Instead, a second ditch, running parallel to the fort wall and to an inner fort ditch, starts from the end of the Vallum so as to make with it a more or less right-angled elbow, and thence runs, apparently, right round the fort. This result had been regarded with some scepticism by Northumbrian antiquaries, and excavations were made this year to test its accuracy. On the east side of the fort, as Plate II shews, the trenches of 1897 gave precisely the same evidence as those of 1896; in addition, trenches dug inside the fort made it additionally certain that no Vallum ditch ran straight across the area of the fort. Trenches were also dug out-

*I may here correct a small inaccuracy in Plate I. of the Report for 1896 (*Transactions* xiv, 413-433.) This plate contained, by inadvertence, a statement that the line of the Wall had been traced in 1896 east of the fort. It was not traced at all, and the statement has been omitted from the corresponding Plate I. of the present report.

side the west rampart of the fort across the line which the Vallum would take if it pursued its normal straightness. The ground has been largely disturbed by *debris*, but the familiar sign of the Vallum ditch, the "black matter" noted so often before, was noted at 250 and at 70 feet from the west rampart. Closer to the rampart the *debris* was so heavy that excavation was difficult, but the conclusion which seemed to us most probable was that the Vallum ditch stopped at about 40 feet from the fort and (as on the east side) was continued by a ditch running outside the fort parallel to an inner ditch. It was at anyrate certain that the Vallum ditch did not run into this inner ditch, the outer edge of which was made of undisturbed clay. No further evidence was forthcoming to shew whether the outer ditch which seems, by running round the fort, to join the two ends of the normal Vallum ditch, is to be considered the Vallum ditch, turned for once to a useful purpose, or an outer ditch to the fort. It is, however, quite certain that on the eastern side at anyrate, this outer ditch begins where the Vallum ditch ends: the two form an **L** not a **T**.

One curious feature noticed on the east side of the fort may be mentioned here, though unconnected with the Vallum. A trench was dug along the face of the east wall of the fort in order to see whether there were signs of disturbed earth at the point where a prolongation of the normal Vallum line would strike this wall. The wall here survives only in its lowest courses, which shew the usual bevelled footing. Below these there was a large and deep layer of large rough stones, the interstices wholly empty of earth. The width of this layer is about 35 feet from north to south and possibly as much from east to west: its thickness is more than six feet, but digging down into it was dangerous, and had to be abandoned before we reached its bottom. The trenches dug north, south, east, and west of this strange deposit shew undisturbed



MAP OF CARRAWBURGH

with enlarged Plan of trenches near the East Gateway,
cut in 1896 and 1897.

From Survey by F. HAVERFIELD and T. H. HODGSON.

E. HODGSON, 1897.

turbed earth ; the deposit is, therefore, not connected with any ditch such as the Vallum ditch might have been. More probably it is the filling of some hollow which existed here before the Roman built his fort wall, and which had to be filled up with solid material when that wall was constructed.

The excavations at Carrawburgh were superintended by Mr. Bates ; Mr. G. B. Grundy M.A., the explorer of *Platæa* and *Pylos* ; and the present writer. The ground was surveyed by Mr. Hodgson and myself.

(iii) By the permission of Sir Edward Blackett, some tentative examination was made of the field immediately west of the fort at Halton (*Hunnum*) : the results, though inconclusive, deserve a brief record. The outer face of the west wall of the fort was found to be 14 feet west of the modern wall dividing the field from the grass "parks" which now occupy the area of the fort. The south-west corner of the fort was rounded in the usual manner, the curve passing under the modern wall at about 260 feet from the south side of the modern highroad, which is here on the top of the Wall. Without the fort wall are berm and ditch, together 60 feet wide, but wholly exceptional hardness of soil and want of time prevented a thorough examination of them. To find the Vallum a row of trenches, with intervals of 10 to 15 feet, was extended along and beyond the west side of the fort at 80 feet from it, and occasional trenches were dug on each side of this row, the whole covering the ground from 100 feet from the road, that is, the Wall, to 390 feet from it. No traces of the Vallum were found. The earthwork is, however, visible about a quarter of a mile westwards, and is there about 230 feet south of the Wall. It appears, therefore, that, in order to pass the fort, it must make a considerable deflection southwards. This deflection would differ in extent and character from the deflections at *Birdoswald* and at *Carrawburgh*.

Traces

Traces of what appeared to be the Mural road, 20 feet wide, were noticed at a point 80 feet from the fort wall, and 150 feet south from the great Wall.

The excavations at Halton were supervised by myself and Mr. R. C. Bosanquet.

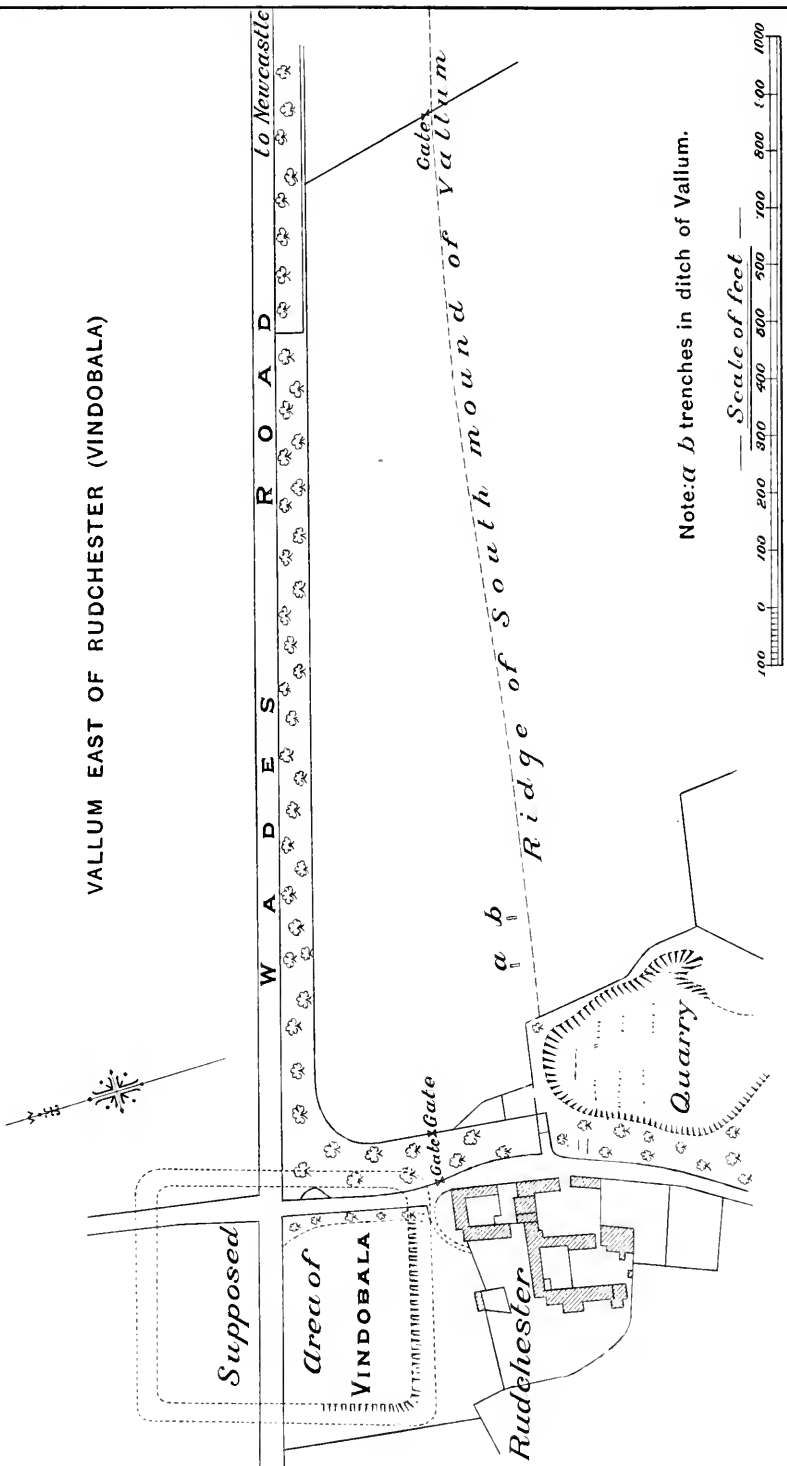
(iv) By the kindness of Mr. C. H. James, tentative examination was made of the field lying east of Rudchester* (Vindobala). About half-a-mile east of Rudchester the Vallum ditch is visible at about 150 feet south of the Wall, but its course in the vicinity and west of the fort is lost. There is, however, in the field immediately east of the house and fort, a "slack," which diverges from the Wall as it gets nearer the fort. This "slack," which seems not to have been noticed before, was pointed out to us by Mr. James, and two trenches dug across the centre of it, one, 73 feet from the other, and both near the fort. Both yielded the familiar black matter, and that nearest the fort was largely filled in with stones, a feature noticed elsewhere in the filling of the Vallum ditch near a fort. There can be no reasonable doubt, therefore, that this "slack" represents the Vallum. It is noticeable that the divergence of this "slack" from the Wall is greater than is required merely to clear the area of the fort. Here, as at Halton, the Vallum must have passed considerably south of the fort. The statements of Bruce and Maclauchlan that the Vallum came up flush with the southern rampart are most certainly incorrect.

The digging at Rudchester was supervised by myself. The position of the Vallum can be seen on Plate III, † for

* Rudchester is now the accepted spelling, though Rutchester is occasionally used: the old forms quoted by Hodgson (Rucestre, &c.) contain neither *d* nor *t*. The etymology is quite uncertain. If the first syllable had been originally *routh* or *roth*, it might (Prof. Napier tells me) have been connected with the Scandinavian form of the word 'red,' but the early spellings disprove this theory. High Rochester in Redesdale seems equally unconnected with any 'Red Chester.' See p. 189 note.

† In this Plate the area of the fort is marked as 'supposed' because its northern limit is disputed. The south face of the fort was undoubtedly where it is shewn.

VALLUM EAST OF RUDCHESTER (VINDOBALA)



help in constructing which I am indebted to Mr. James.

We have now four cases, two fully and two partially explored, where the Vallum diverges to avoid the site of a fort. The methods of divergence seem to differ in each case, and, except at Carrawburgh, they are rough methods, avoiding rather the position of the forts than the forts themselves.

(v) Examination was also made of the Vallum on the banks of the Poltross burn at Gilsland. Here the portions of the Vallum visible east and west suggest that it crossed the burn at a point where some retaining walls of rough Roman masonry were discovered in 1886 by an earlier Cumberland Excavation Committee: these retaining walls were then taken to be retaining walls for the sides of the Stane or Carel gate road, here (as it was thought) crossing the gorge of the Poltross.* But the gradients of the cuttings are very steep for a roadway, and as the visible portions of the Vallum east and west of the spot were found to point directly to the cuttings, we trenched the ground just above them. On each bank we found the disturbed matter which constitutes the filling of the Vallum ditch, though, owing to the slope, no peat or similar growth had accumulated to form a deposit of "black matter." It appears, therefore, that the Vallum crossed the Poltross here and the retaining walls formed the supports for the sides of its ditch at the bottoms of the two slopes. This is, I believe, the only instance where traces survive of the engineering of the Vallum at a difficult water crossing.

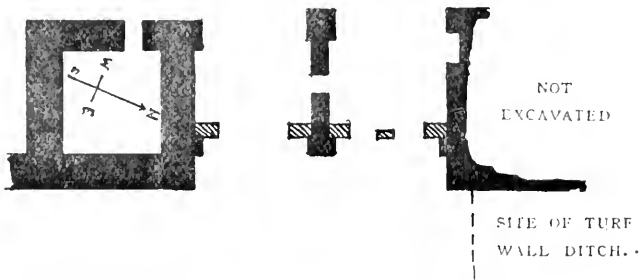
More traces of the stone core of the Vallum near Gilsland Vicarage were also found (see p. 185).

Mr. H. R. Pyatt M.A., Mr. Booker, Mr. Hodgson and myself supervised these excavations.

* See these *Transactions*, Vol. IX, p. 162. The plans of the masonry there given make it far more regular than it really is.

II.—THE TURF WALL.

The ditch of the Turf Wall on the west side of the fort was found in 1895 and 1896 to follow such a line as, if prolonged, would impinge on to a road on the north side of the north-west gateway. Unfortunately this gateway is destroyed and the whole north-west corner of the fort is occupied by the house, garden, and a small plantation. Excavating, however, in the north-east of the fort and in the field immediately east of it—the same field in which the Vallum was traced this year—we detected the ditch of the Turf Wall following a course exactly corresponding to that which it takes on the west side of the fort (Plate I.) Masses of *débris* and want of space hindered work inside the fort, but the familiar “black matter” occurred in two trenches, and the south slope of the ditch was cut in one of these. The same south slope was found to lie under



PLAN OF N.E. GATE, BIRDOSWALD, AT THE
LEVEL OF THE PIVOT HOLES.

the north-guard chamber of the north-eastern gateway: inrush of water and the presence of farm-buildings prevented us from digging deep enough to ascertain what provision had been made for the foundations of the guard chamber. Across the field a series of trenches revealed the ditch following a direct eastern course: its width, from lip

lip to lip, is about 25 feet.* We were unable to follow it into Chapelfield, owing to the presence of corn. Its course, however, was sufficiently determined to shew that, if continued, it would join the line of the Stone Wall just on the edge of the cliff above the Irthing. Indeed, it would join it at a point where the Wall makes such a bend that the Turf Wall and the piece of the Stone Wall east of the bend form a straight line, while the piece west of the bend deflects northwards.† We appear to have the converse of what we had at Appletree. There the Turf Wall and the piece of the Stone Wall west of its junction with the Turf Wall form a straight line, while the continuation of the Stone Wall eastwards deflects to the north. We may, therefore, compare the Stone and Turf Walls to the wood and string of a bow, the Turf Wall being the chord of the arc.

The remarkable fact, of course, is that the ditch of the Turf Wall traverses the area of the fort, and thus vindicates its claim to mark a frontier older than either Stone Wall or Stone Fort. So long as the Turf Wall was only known to exist for certain west of the fort, it could hardly be held to be an earlier frontier line. Now that it has been found to pass through the area of the fort and continue eastwards, the question of an earlier frontier

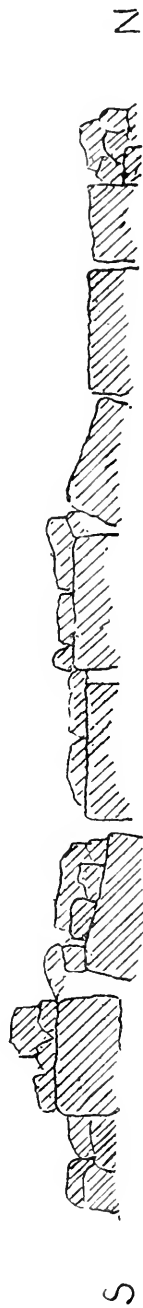
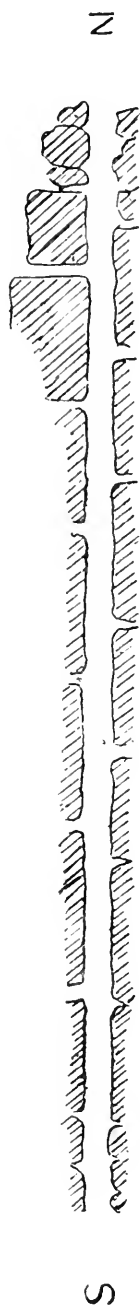
*One of our trenches cut down through the mounds outside the east gate which have been called by Dr. Bruce "extensive and strong marks of suburban dwellings," and by others the relics of King Oswald's Burh. We had occasion to tap these mounds elsewhere and the farm people told us of a hole dug by a builder in search of squared stones: in every case the result was *débris* with no traces of foundations or building material. A part of the mounds, on which two ash trees grow, may be old and might perhaps cover the site of a building: there are build-ings at Aesica as near to the fort walls. But the larger part seems to be mere *débris* shifted (for instance) from the fort when Mr. Henry Oswald rebuilt the house and Mr. Potter explored the east gate forty-five years ago (*Arch. Aeliana*, Old Series, Vol. IV.). Certainly there are no visible traces of "extensive" buildings or of a Saxon burh.

†Maclauchlan (*Survey*, p. 54) though wholly ignorant that the Turf Wall existed at all, observes that close to the Irthing cliff the Wall, in its westward course, "bends eight degrees to the northward: had this bend not been made the straight line would nearly have struck the north gate-post in the most northerly entrance in the east front of the fort,"—that is, the very point where we found traces of the Turf Wall.

becomes

becomes inevitable. It is quite conceivable that (somewhat as Mr. Bates suggested three years ago) a Turf Wall frontier existed from sea to sea before the Stone Wall was built, and that at Birdoswald the line was thrust slightly northward to obtain room for a fort between the Stone Wall and the cliff: this seems the most likely reason, but others are fairly possible. It is further possible (though we had this summer no chance of enquiring) that a smaller earthen fort stood on the site of Amboglanna and similar forts elsewhere, and that the Vallum was built when the Turf Wall and (hypothetical) earthen forts were built. This theory would explain to some extent the line of the Vallum close to the forts, and in particular the strange manner in which it grazes the south-west corner of Birdoswald. The difficulty in the way of this view is that no other trace of a Turf Wall can be at present discovered along the whole frontier line. Large parts of the line were carefully inspected by us this summer and nothing could be detected in the least like the remains visible on the surface at Appletree. Two points which are mentioned by Maclauchlan as shewing an extra ditch, at Halton Shields (*Survey*, p. 20,) and at Busy Gap (p. 37), were especially examined, but neither seemed even worth excavation. A third point is at Moneyholes, where a ditch is said to have been visible south of the Wall when the Ordnance Survey was first made. But if any Turf Wall ditch existed there, it would have been discovered in 1894 when a trench was dug from the Wall to the Vallum.* It would, therefore, be rash at present to dogmatise on the Turf Wall, except in so far as to say that it can be no longer called, as it was by Dr. Bruce, an additional defence in a weak spot, or, as by Maclauchlan, as a first essay for the line of the Stone Wall (*Survey*, p. 57). Whatever it is, it is more than either of these things.

* Report for 1894. *These Transactions*, xiii. 466.



Stone Drain (?) at Bindoswald

(marked b on the map, Plate I.)
 Plan, and western Elevation.

Scale of Feet

E. Hodgson, 1897

The excavations for the Turf Wall at Birdoswald were supervised by Mr. Booker, Mr. Hodgson, and myself.

III.—SMALLER FINDS.

In the course of tracing the Turf Wall ditch east of Birdoswald two discoveries were made which may be noted here. First, near the east side of the field, a drain or channel was found, constructed of two parallel rows of large squared stones fitted roughly together and resting on undisturbed clay (see Plate IV) : the length of the channel is 19 feet, its general width $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, its general depth 15 inches. The large squared stones are Roman, and can hardly have been put in position by anyone since the Roman occupation : the whole may then be regarded as a Roman drain. Its use is not yet ascertained : its construction and its position shew that it is not merely part of a drain to carry water away, nor could we find any adjacent building to require a drain. On the other hand, the rampart of the Turf Wall must have stood very nearly over this drain, while the Mural road from the east gate of the fort may have passed over the same line : the drain is, therefore, perhaps a rough but solid watercourse under either the Turf Wall or the road.

The second discovery was that of a Roman leather shoe, dug up at a depth of four feet in the filling of the Turf Wall ditch : it is represented in Plate V, at half-size. Roman shoes and sandals have been discovered both in England and still more commonly abroad, for instance, at the Saalburg fort on the German Limes. The Birdoswald specimen is made of one piece of leather, without any special sole : there is one vertical seam (as in modern shoes) behind the heel, and the toe is cut (as often in Roman shoes) into strips, each of which ends in an eyehole for the lace. The fastening over the foot is provided by two holes on each side which resemble button or link-holes

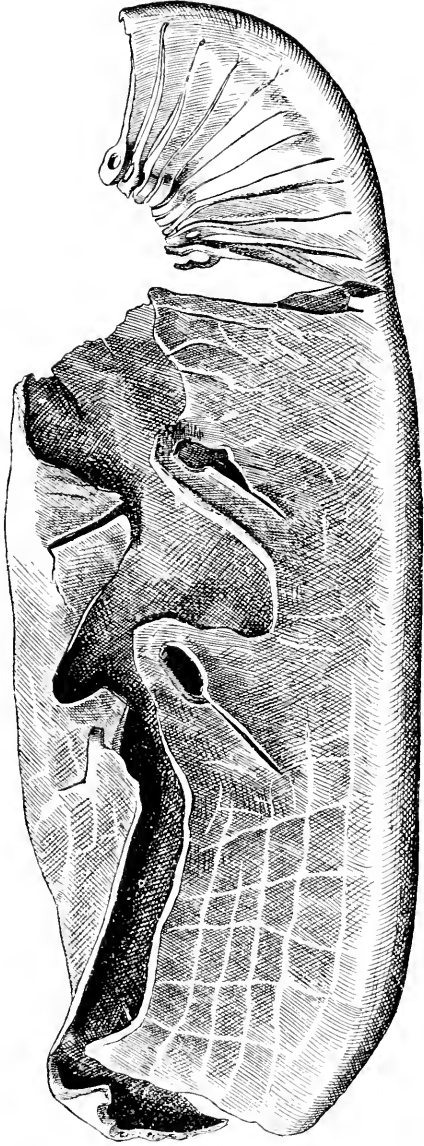
link-holes far more than lace-holes. The "sole," which is one thickness of leather, has been worn through, and the shoe was obviously thrown away because useless, like most of the Roman shoes found at the Saalburg and elsewhere. A very similar Roman shoe was found in the last century at Netherby, a Roman fort not far north of the Wall. Another is figured by Gordon in his 'Itinerarium Septentrionale' (p. 99, Plate XL) as 'found near' the Wall of Hadrian. In its general characteristics we may class it with that very large type of shoes worn to this day in many parts of Europe, which consist of one piece of leather placed under the foot and tied over it, more or less elaborately, by a lacc. Such are the shoes of the Carpathian hill-men, in which I have walked; the Scotch "rivelins" and "pampoosties" are described as being very similar, and the peasants of Italy, Roumania, and Bulgaria are said to wear foot-gear of the same character. The Roman name for this kind of shoe seems to have been *carbatina*.*

Several other small objects were found in trenching the field east of the fort,—tiles, window glass, fragments of pottery. None were of the least individual importance, but their occurrence suggests that here, rather than on the west side of the fort, was the humble 'civil settlement' which existed outside all such forts alike in Britain and in Germany. If this is so, further search in Chapel-field may perhaps reveal a 'Bath' such as has been found outside Aesica, Cilurnum, and numerous other forts.

IV.—ROMAN ROADS.

The following contributions were made to our knowledge of the Roman roads along and near the Wall:

*For the Saalburg specimens of Roman boots see Jacobi *Das Römerkastell Saalburg* (Homburg, 1897,) pp. 493-500 and Plate lxxx, in which latter Fig. 7 is especially like our find. The whole subject of ancient boots has been elaborately treated by several German writers.



ROMAN SHOE: BIRDOSWALD, 1897.

(1) At Birdoswald it was shewn that the road supposed by Maclauchlan and others to issue from the south-east gate and to wind down the cliff towards Underheugh farm does not exist. It is possible that a roadway issued from this gate, though the indications of one found there in 1896 were not very clear, but the suggested descent along the cliff is pretty certainly a landslip only, while the trenches made in search of the Vallum shewed no traces of a road. More probably the Mural road issued from the north-east gate and ran parallel to the Wall, in which case its course near the fort is buried under mounds of *débris*.

(2) Near Gilsland Vicarage the actual line of the Mural road close to the Wall was found in the spring of the year, in the course of draining operations in the field between the Vicarage garden and the railway. It was inspected by Mr. Hodgson, whose Notes are printed below (p. 190) : see Plate VI. The "main drain," which ran obliquely across the line of the Wall and Vallum, cut a well-made road of river gravel, with rather ill-defined kerbstones : in width this road was probably not less than 20 feet, in position it corresponded to the doubtful traces of the Mural road found in the Vicarage field in 1894, and it may be taken as most probably that road. This makes it fairly certain that at and near Gilsland Vicarage the Mural road was in its normal position. Close behind, that is, south of this road, were two ridges of rough angular blocks of the glacial rubble common in the district, doubtless the stone cores of the Vallum, found in 1894, in close proximity. It appears further that the supposed road across the school playground* seems, as Mr. Hodgson has pointed out to me, more likely to be a rough paving sub-structure for the Vallum than a road. Thus we have now evidence that the stone cores of the Vallum extended right across the soft ground which the Vallum here crosses.

* Noted in 1896 Report, p. 423, where in lines 2-3, 'north-east to south-west' is a misprint for 'north-west to south-east.'

(3) At the crossing of the Poltross and east of it our search was less fruitful. No trace could be found of the Mural road near the burn: the railway embankment unfortunately interferes to prevent its course being traced continuously from the known piece near the Vicarage. Further east, at Chapelhouse farm, some trenches were dug by Mr. Bosanquet, Mr. Grundy, and myself, at a likely spot pointed out to us by the farmer, Mr. Crow, for whose assistance we may here render our best thanks. But the spot appeared to be the site of a milecastle mentioned by Horsley (*Brit. Rom.* p. 152) and Maclauchlan (p. 51), and no trace of a Mural road could be found. Instead, we were able, by the kindness of the farmers of Foultown and Chapelhouse, to trace the course of a road which ran for more than half a mile parallel to, but south of the Vallum, and distant from it about 100 yards. Surface indications of this road can be seen on Wallend Common and in the fields south of Chapelhouse and Foultown, as marked on the Ordnance maps and noted by Maclauchlan: near Greenhead eastwards and Gilsland westwards these indications wholly cease, and the lines laid down on the maps are (to say the least) conjectural. We uncovered some small parts of the road and found, as a drainer had found before us, that it consisted of river gravel some 16 to 18 feet wide, with kerbs which, as we found them, were ill-defined, though the drainer told us he had uncovered a perfect row. Further search is required to determine if this road is Roman and what its course is. Maclauchlan and others considered it the Stanegate and Maidenway united, but of this there is at present no evidence.

(4) Search without excavation was also made by Mr. Grundy and myself for the Roman road from the fort at Stanwix to the forts at Netherby and Birrens, and a possible route was noted. This route lies slightly east of the routes hitherto suggested. The Roman road, we suppose, left Stanwix by Scotland street, and followed at first the modern

modern Longtown road which runs very straight till near Goslingsike. At Goslingsike it bends slightly westward and by a gentle curve passes Kingstown and reaches Blackford. The Roman road (we think) did not take this course but ran due north along a straight line still marked by a parish boundary and most of the way by green lane or hedge, past Newfieldhead and Harker Grange into Blackford. From Blackford the high road continues its original straight line to Westlinton and Parcelstown Bridge, and the Roman road we conceive ran on the same line. If this hypothesis be accepted we have for the Roman road from Stanwix to Westlinton a natural and perfectly straight course. I may add that the antiquity of the line between Goslingsike and Blackford is in any case considerable. It is a parish boundary; for some distance it is or was a roadway, now disused and partly overgrown by trees and hedges, and it seems to mark an earlier road than the modern Longtown road. The date of the latter I have not been able to ascertain: the maps of Smith in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1746 (p. 234), of Warburton (1752), and Donald (1770), shew it as it is at present.

The road from Westlinton north is more obscure: probably the roads to Birrens and to Netherby divided about here. Of the latter no trace can be found. For the former it may be allowable to suggest that it crossed the Esk at an old ford near Rosetrees, ran thence by Blackbank cottage and wood and Redbrae to Gretna, and then coincided with the piece of straight road which now runs from Gretna in the direction of Birrens. The line near Blackbank wood is, as we satisfied ourselves, that of a disused road, still traceable in the wood, and it has been several times called a Roman road, as, for instance, on the Ordnance Survey (six-inch, No. xvi.)

The routes here suggested are favoured by geography. The road from Stanwix to Westlinton just escapes both
the

the Rockliffe* and Houghton mosses, while that from Westlinton to Gretna passes neatly between Solway moss and the marshes of the Esk and Solway. The eighteenth century route from Carlisle into Scotland by 'Willie of the Boats,' is I think, out of question as a possible Roman road. It may have coincided to a certain extent with the Roman road (if it was Roman) near Blackbank, but I have failed to get from anyone an intelligible account of its exact approach to the ford from the north.

(5) Probable traces of the Mural road were also noticed on the west side of Hunnum : see p. 178 above.

EXPENDITURE 1897.

	£	s.	d.
Labour at Birdoswald and Gilsland ...	11	2	0
Compensation	2	10	0
Miscellaneous	0	5	0
	£13 17 0		

This expenditure was defrayed principally by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. The cost of the excavations in Northumberland were defrayed, as in 1896, entirely from Oxford subscriptions and a grant of £10 from the Society of Antiquaries, London. A part of the illustrations in this report—three plates and some smaller cuts—have also been paid for by Oxford subscriptions.

* See opposite page.

NOTE BY A. S. NAPIER,

[Fellow of Merton, Prof. of English Language and Literature in the University of Oxford], on a collection of the earliest spellings of Rockcliffe, made by Chancellor Ferguson.

To judge from the earliest spellings of Rockcliffe, I think it must mean *red cliff*. The *Routh* or *Roth* (so I interpret Roch) point to the Old Norse *raudr*—red, which in English would assume the form *routh* or *roth*.

Rudchester (p. 178 n.) on the other hand, and *Rochester* in Redesdale, have, I think, nothing to do with “red.” The first element may be some personal name.

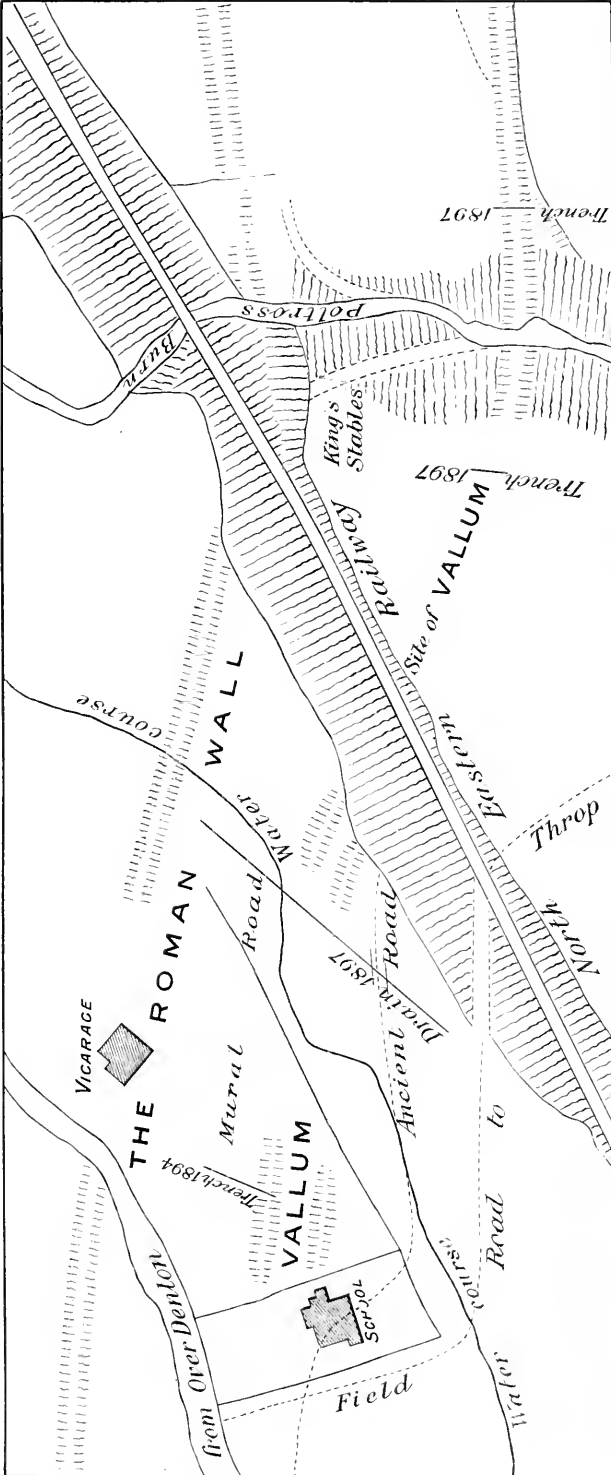
Routhclive in 1204	In <i>Pedes Finium</i> , cited by Archdeacon Prescott in his edition of “The Chartulary of Wetherhal,” p. 69, n.
Roc*hclive 1230-1240	In a charter in the “Chartulary of Holm Cultram,” cited <i>ante</i> . p. 56.
Routheclif 1302	Mandate from Bishop Halton.
Rowclyffe 1589	Survey of Manors in Cumberland.
Rowclyffe	All in one and the same document, another survey in the same year.
Rokeclyffe	
Rowclyffe	
Rockclyffe	
Rocklyffe 1589	In John Denton’s “History of Cumberland,” written about 1610.
Rothcliff	
Rockcliff	
Routcliff	
Rowcliff 1610	
Rowcliffe	Both in a lease by Duke of Norfolk to Sir John Lowther.
Rockcliffe 1685	
Rocliffe 1685	In the release of same date as the lease.
Rockcliff 1691	Rental of Barony of Burgh.
Rocliff 1703	Bishop Nicolson in his Visitation.
Rockliffe 1744	Lowther lease to Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle.
Rackliffe 1763	Bill in Chancery.
Rowcliffe	Depositions same suit.
Rockliff	Is the heading in Huchinson’s “History of Cumberland,” but he quotes from authorities using other forms.
Rockliffe 1805	Articles of Agreement for division of the Common.

* Probably the *c* has been misread.—A.S.N.

NOTE BY T. H. HODGSON.

In the spring of 1897 extensive drainage was carried out in the field between Gilsland Vicarage and the railway west of the Poltross burn. The main drain was cut through the whole of the Roman works, exposing a good section, and, by the kindness of the Rev. A. Wright, Mrs. Hodgson and myself had the opportunity of visiting it and making careful notes and measurements.

The main drain crosses the Wall at a distance of 244 feet from the railway fence, making an angle of about 59° with the Wall. At 50 feet from the Wall a well-made road of river gravel was found; it appeared to have been made with the usual stone kerbs, but they were rather roughly made and not very well defined. This extended for 30 feet, but the drain cut the road obliquely, and its actual width is about 20 to 22 feet. It corresponds in position with the traces found in the Vicarage field in 1894, which were then thought to represent the Mural road, and there can now be no doubt that this view was correct. Thirty-eight feet further on, or 118 feet from the Wall, a ridge of rough angular blocks of the glacial rubble common in the district was met with. This, undoubtedly, is the stone core of the north mound of the Vallum, and is precisely similar to that found in the Vicarage field in 1894, this extended for 17 feet, and at a distance from it of 32 feet, 167 feet from the Wall, a second ridge of similar glacial rubble was found, evidently the core of the south mound of the Vallum. The drain was not deep enough to shew the form of the fosse, and indeed it would probably be hardly distinguishable in the soft peaty matter which fills the bottom of the valley, but the peat where the fosse should be was decidedly darker in colour than elsewhere. Lastly, at 42 feet from these stones, and 232 feet from the Wall, another road was cut through, at this point carefully paved with large flat irregularly shaped blocks of the glacial rubble. This road was traced elsewhere in the field, as shewn on the Plan (Plate VI), and at other places was made of river gravel, probably the pavement was adopted to carry it over the soft ground. It may be the Stanegate, but does not appear to be certainly of Roman construction, and it is possible that it may be the old field road to Throp, abandoned for the present road when the railway was made. It passes through the school ground and under the school, turning nearly parallel to the road leading to Over Denton, and ultimately being lost under the modern road.



T.H.Hodgson, 1897.

Excavations near the Railway Station, Gilsland.

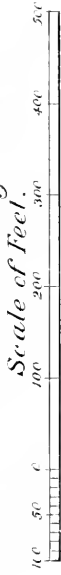


PLATE VI

ART. XVIII.—*Notes on Samian Ware.* BY F. HAVERFIELD
M.A., F.S.A.

THE red glazed ware which English writers call 'Samian,' and foreign writers 'terra sigillata,' is, comparatively speaking, not so abundant near the Roman Wall as in the south of England, and our excavations during the last few years have yielded few and unimportant fragments. The present year has been slightly more productive, perhaps because (as I conjecture) the 'civil settlement' of Birdoswald was on the east side of the fort, where we were trenching for Vallum and Turf Wall, and though the fragments found were in no way important in themselves, they may serve as pegs on which to hang a few notes on Samian pottery. In Germany various archæologists, notably Hettner, Koenen, and Dragendorff, have attempted to classify chronologically the various sorts of Samian by examination of shape, ornament, and general technique. The attempt has aroused little attention or imitation in England, and in the following notes I wish to make what, however scanty and inconclusive, will at least be a beginning of the enquiry in Britain.

The kind of Samian most abundantly represented in our and in all mural excavations is a moderate sized bowl, with almost completely curving sides, so that the whole bowl, less a shallow foot-rim, resembles half a flattened sphere. The decoration of the outside consists of horizontal rings, first a plain belt, then a thin band of the so-called 'egg and tongue' ornament (fig. 1) and then, occupying the rest of the surface, ornament in relief running continuously round, either foliation, or animals, or medallions, or figures of men or gods. This kind of bowl
occurs

occurs all over the Roman world where Samian was in use, and appears to belong principally to the second and third centuries. It can first be traced in the latter part

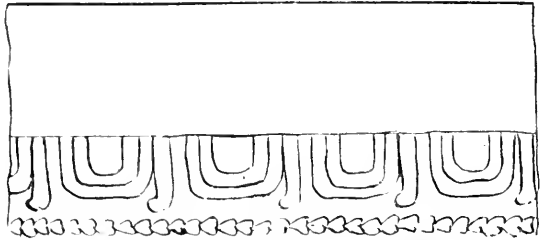


FIG. 1.—EGG AND TONGUE ORNAMENT.

of the first century in Germany. The earliest example known to me as having been found in Britain under circumstances allowing us to date it, is a bowl found in Warwickshire, with a coin of Nerva, and described by the late Mr. C. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua* (I. 35). It is, so far as I have observed, common on almost every Romano-British site: its interest, with respect to the Wall, is that it is one of a very few types of large Samian which occur in the north. On Plate VII it is represented by figs. 5 and 6.

It has been found not only along the Wall, but at

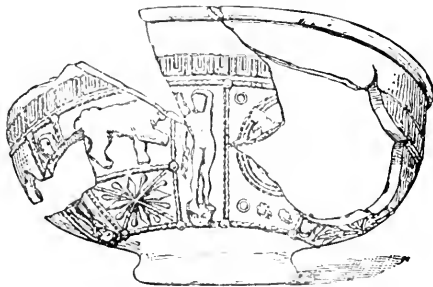
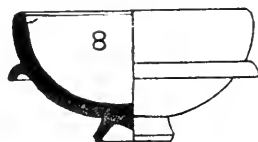
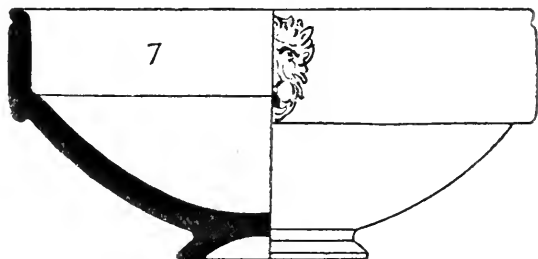
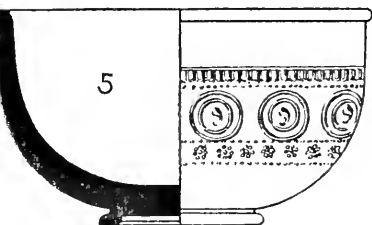
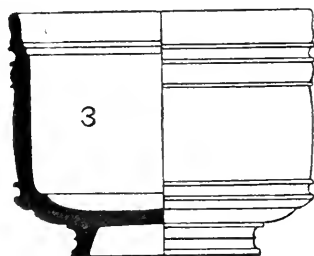
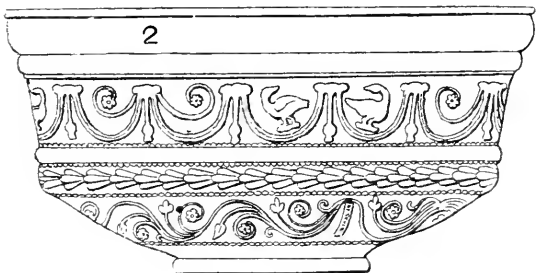
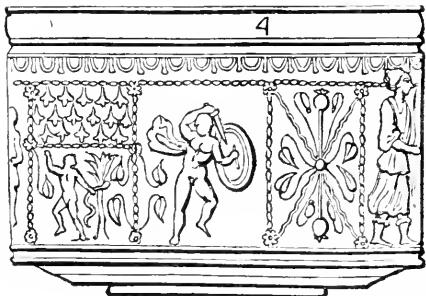
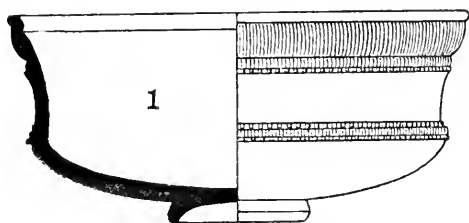


FIG. 2a.

South Shields (see figs. 2a & 2b) reproduced by leave from
Archæologia



SAMIAN WARE.—PLATE VII.

Archæologia Aeliana, x, 268. It has been found, further, at Birrens, which seems to have been occupied only for a comparatively short period in the second half of the second century (see fig. 3) reproduced by permission from



FIG. 3.

the *Proceedings of the Scotch Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xxx, Feb. 10, 1896. It has been found, further, at Newstead near Melrose, which appears to have been occupied only about the middle of the second century.

A second kind of large Samian which is common on the Wall and is well exemplified, *e.g.*, in the Chesters Museum, is a rather wider and shallower type, approximating to a *pelvis* internally. The outside is noticeable for a vertical band, generally ornamented with a lion's head or similar object; this band projects beyond the general curve of the bowl, with which at top it forms a tangent in many cases. This type appears also to belong to the second and third centuries, and to occur nowhere where an earlier date would be probable, so far as Germany is concerned. (Plate VII, fig. 7.)

A third kind is a rather smaller and deeper bowl, usually plain on the outside, which curves like a half-sphere, but is distinguished by a rim which projects and curves downwards. This type is not specially common

on

on the Wall, but I have seen it at South Shields, and at several sites in Yorkshire (Ilkley, Aldborough, &c.), and I may add, it is imitated in wares which can hardly be called Samian at Silchester, as also at Strée, a second or third century cemetery in Belgium. It occurs in Germany along with remains of the second century and later. (Plate VII, fig. 8.)

In these cases the Samian pottery of the Wall shews exclusively second century types (to describe it shortly). On the other hand the types of larger bowls which occur in Germany along with remains of the first century before about A.D. 70, do not occur on the Wall. Such are the bowls with more or less vertical sides, either cylindrical, or cylindrical above and curved below (Plate VII, figs. 1-4.) The ornamentation of these bowls is to some extent like that of the first type noticed above; the 'egg and tongue' pattern occurs occasionally, but the difference in shape and often in technique, is clear. So far as I have been able to notice, such bowls are absent on and near the Wall, but are fairly common in the south, at London or Colchester for example. I have, however, noticed two pieces in the rather scanty collection of the Grosvenor Museum at Chester. Chester appears to have been occupied as early as A.D. 50, and it is therefore a site where such pieces would not surprise us.

Specimens have also been found at the following places :—

London : C. R. Smith, *Roman London*, Plates xxv-xxviii.

Richborough : C. R. Smith, *Richborough, etc.*, Plate iii.

Silchester : Reading Museum.

Bath : H. M. Scarth, *Aquæ Solis*, Plate xliii.

Charterhouse on Mendip : Taunton Museum.

Caerleon-on-Usk : J. E. Lee, *Isca Silurum*, Plate xii.

York : C. Wellbeloved, *Eburacum*, Plate xvi.

All these sites were certainly occupied by the Romans before

before about A.D. 85, and almost all were probably occupied as early as A.D. 50. York was occupied sometime between A.D. 70 and A.D. 80, and Silchester, as I have suggested elsewhere, may have been founded or rather refounded by Agricola about A.D. 80. It is, of course, credible that this style of Samian lasted longer than A.D. 85. Its varieties are numerous enough to shew a development demanding time. For instance the unornamented band which runs round the top of almost every specimen seems to have been at first comparatively narrow and more or less moulded and afterwards to have grown into something broader, plainer, vertical. But the fact that no specimens of this type occur further north than York, so far as I have been able to discover, suggests that it vanished from Britain much about the same time that it vanished from Germany, that is, shortly before the end of the first century of our era.

Another of our Birdoswald finds was a flat 'plate' represented in the annexed cut. Such plates, in various



two-thirds of natural size.

FIG. 4.

forms, are common in all periods of Samian ware, and are hard to date. Our specimen resembles most closely a variety found in Germany (according to Koenen) from about A.D. 60-120, but it is thicker, coarser, and presumably later than that. So far as I can judge, such flat plates are much harder to date, even conjecturally, than the bowls described above. A fragment similar to the Birdoswald one is at South Shields, inscribed inside MARTI M.

I do not profess, in these notes, to have done more than indicate a few fairly certain and indeed fairly obvious points as to dates of the various types of Samian. I shall be glad if my remarks lead to some one with more leisure and experience than myself, to continue the subject. The figures on Plate VII. are adapted partly from Dragendorff's illustrations, partly from the plates to Mr. C. R. Smith's *Roman London*.

Potters marks. Only one bit of inscribed Samian was found, GENIALIS FECI, a stamp found elsewhere on the Wall (CIL. vii. 1336, 483): the fragment was too small to allow any guess as to the shape of the vessel. On a lip of a *pelvis* are the letters LRIGE.

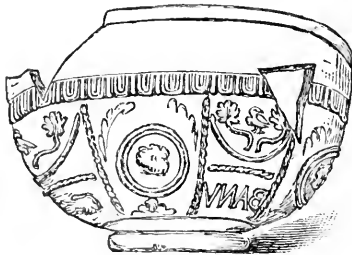


FIG. 26.

SAMIAN WARE FOUND AT SOUTH SHIELDS,
SEE P. 192.

ART. XIX.—*Inscriptions preserved at Birdoswald.* By F. HAVERFIELD M.A., F.S.A.

DURING the excavations of the last two years, I have carefully examined the Roman inscriptions now at Birdoswald, either in Mr. Norman's collection, or built up into the walls of the farm buildings. It has occurred to me that a brief list of them might be convenient. The readings below are my own, and, in some cases, new. I have added references to the principal epigraphic collections, the 'Corpus,' the 'Lapidarium,' and the 'Ephemeris Epigraphica.'

1. A large and well-preserved altar, 50 inches high by 21 inches broad, found in 1886, to the east of the fort on the cliff above Underheugh: now in the 'Altar-house.' Inscribed—

I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) coh(ors) i Ael(ia) Dacor(um) c(uius) c(uram) a(git) Iul(ius) Marcellinus c(enturio) leg(ionis) ii Aug(ustae).

'Dedicated to Juppiter Optimus Maximus by the First Aelian cohort of Dacians, under command of Julius Marcellinus, centurion of the Second Legion.'

The sign for *centurio* before *leg(ionis)* is not certain, but probable. See these *Transactions*, ix, 294; *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vii. 1071.

2. Top of an altar 17 inches wide, formerly lying at Underheugh farm: now in the Altarhouse. Inscribed—

I. O. M. coh. i Aelia Dac(orum) c(ui) p(raeest)....

See *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vii. 817; *Lapidarium*, 364.

3. Badly preserved altar, 36 inches high by 13 inches wide, formerly built up into the farm-buildings at Birdoswald: now in the Altarhouse. Inscribed rudely—

I. O. M. coh. i Ael. Dac. Tetricianorum c. p.P....

The

The lettering is badly preserved. The name of the tribune of the cohort is now wholly illegible. 'Pomponius Designatus,' suggested by some archæologists, is not very probable. The first line seems to have been cut twice, and to have had first DEO and then IOM. See *Corpus*, 823; *Lapidarium*, 353.

4. Badly preserved altar, 19 inches high by 11 inches wide, now in the Altarhouse. Inscribed rudely, with the Svastika or Gammadion at the head—

I. O. M. coh Ael[ia] Dac[or]um Aug...PAVR.

The lettering is hardly legible beyond IOM, but what I have given seems probable and makes sense. See *Corpus* 825; *Lapidarium*, 366.

5. Altar, 31 inches high by 14 inches wide, formerly built up in the farmhouse but taken out in 1849; now in the Altarhouse. The letters are rather coarsely cut but certain—

Deae Fortunae.

See *Corpus*, 805; *Lapidarium*, 371.

6. Small and rude altar, 9 inches high by 4 inches wide; now in the Altarhouse. The inscription is rude and barely legible—

D(e)ae Rati Votum in perpetuo.

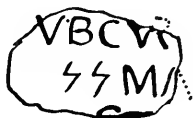
The goddess's name is not at all clear and is otherwise unknown. The letter E in this inscription is formed by two strokes, | |. See *Corpus*, 828; *Lapidarium*, 378.

7. Small and rude altar, resembling No. 6. On the back is a sacrificial jug and bowl, carved rudely; the sides are plain. The lettering is indistinct and uncertain; it seems to be D · III | LAT.

The stone is now in the Altarhouse. See *Corpus*, 1348 (p. 310); *Lapidarium*, 379.

8. Fragment, probably of a dedication, found at Birdoswald in 1860: now in the Altarhouse. Some letters forming the third and fourth lines have been lost by the flaking of the stone since its discovery. The first line
seems

seems to be part of *sub cura*, the second commences with the symbol (twice repeated) for a centurion or century.



See *Corpus*, 833; *Lapidarium*, 386.

9. Fragment, 7 inches wide, of the top of (probably) a slab in honour of an emperor. Inscribed *Im]p Ca[es.* Now in the Altarhouse.



Apparently unpublished.

10. Stone, 11 inches high by 22 inches wide, commemorative of the work of the Sixth legion as builders of a part of the Wall. It is in two parts, of which the larger was found about 1850 in the milecastle west of Birdoswald fort, and the smaller in the garden wall of Birdoswald farm (Bruce): both are now in the Altarhouse. It is inscribed—

Leg(io) vi vic(trix) [pia] fidelis f(ecit).

See *Corpus*, 842; *Ephemeris*, vii. 1073; *Lapidarium*, 394.

11. Centurial stone, that is a building stone inscribed with the name of the officer commanding a century employed to build at any particular point, 10 inches high by 15 inches long: now in the Altarhouse. Inscribed—

C(enturia) Concaoni Candid(i) p(edes) xxx.

See *Corpus*, 857; *Lapidarium*, 403.

12. Fragment of a dedication, built into the north side of the outer (northern) yard of Birdoswald farm. The lettering is imperfect on all four sides. It is—

AELI
P' OC
ONOR
TRI

which may be completed :—*I.O.M. ? cohors i] Aeli[a Dac. c(ui)] p(racest) Oc[tavius H]onor[atus] trib[unus].*

Apparently unpublished.

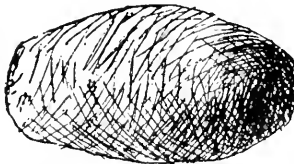
13. Imperfectly preserved stone, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, built in near the back door of the farmhouse. Probably part of a centurial stone.

) DEC... *c(enturia) Dec. .*

Apparently unpublished.

14. Small building stone, 5 inches high by 11 inches wide, built into the north end of a shed in the north-east part of the farm-buildings near the carriage entrance. Incised DADA, possibly the name of the soldier who put it up in some original Roman wall.

Corpus, 858 ; *Lapidarium*, 404 (where it is misdescribed as 'lost').



LEADEN BULLET (ORIGINAL SIZE) FOUND IN
TRENCHING TO THE EAST OF BIRDOSWALD.

ART. XX.—*Notes on the Excavations on the line of the Roman Wall in Cumberland, in 1896 and 1897.** By MRS. HODGSON, Newby Grange.

THE excavations in 1896 were begun at Birdoswald, where it was hoped that we might be able to ascertain the directions taken by the ditches of the Turf Wall and the Vallum, eastward of the point where the former disappears on the surface, and the latter is broken off by the cliff of Blackbank Wood, overhanging the Irthing, where landslips have evidently taken place at various times. The black mud had appeared so persistently in nearly every section we had made across a ditch, that we thought this might be traced under the surface even when all other tokens had disappeared. A trench was accordingly cut about 90 feet west of the western fence of the inclosure at Birdoswald, across the (produced) line of the Turf Wall ditch from High House Farm towards Birdoswald.† We soon came upon a mass of disturbed matter, stones, gravel, and black matter, showing that a ditch had been filled up, but the outline of the ditch was confused, and the stones bore the appearance of a road, though not well marked. Another trench was begun in about the same line, 246 feet from the west wall of the fort. Here the black matter was strong and well marked. It took the form of a ditch with sloping sides (we did not excavate to the bottom), with a line of black, covering undisturbed soil, to the south, apparently the berm of the Turf Wall. Broken black fragments were found above all this, as though the turves had been thrown down, to-

* For Notes on the Excavations in 1894 and 1895, see these *Transactions*, vol. xiv, pp. 390-497.

† These *Transactions*, vol. xiv, Art. x. Plate I., and Art. xvii, Plate I. of the present volume.

gether with earth, stones, and rubbish, to fill up the ditch. Many fragments of Roman pottery were found, including the so-called strainer.* This trench was continued further north, till we came across stones like those in the first trench, and felt satisfied that it was a road. The position and direction led some of us to believe that it was the mural road, and that it had crossed the Turf Wall ditch at the point we first cut, but it was much ruined and had lost any distinguishing characteristics.

A third trench was dug 30 feet west of the last, and gave an exactly similar section of the berm and ditch.

The next trench was an attempt to find the Vallum ditch. It was begun only 50 or 60 feet from the Turf Wall ditch, and continued through undisturbed soil for about 100 feet. Then at last we touched the black matter again, of course at the north end of the ditch, a little to the south of the line of the Vallum from High House, produced beyond where it breaks off at the cliff. A short trench, 189 feet from the fort, and 39 feet west of the long trench, showed black matter again, and we then went on to trace the ditch eastward, cutting a trench across the line indicated by these two. The next, 97 feet from the fort, showed it at once, but another, 62 feet from the fort, gave only undisturbed soil at its north end, and we dug southwards for several feet before touching the north edge of the black mud. In fact, the ditch, instead of making for the fort and passing under it, was curving decidedly southwards. We cut across the new line thus given, 47 feet from the fort, and 125 feet south of a line drawn at right angles to the west wall of the fort from the middle of the south-west gateway, and found the black, with rather more pieces of "Samian" and other pottery than usual (these are not so plentiful in the Vallum ditch as in the Turf Wall ditch). The next trench was begun in line

* These *Transactions*, vol. xiv, Art. xxii, Plate III.

again, 177 feet south of the south-west gateway, but it seemed blank. We worked towards the fort, and soon ran into its ditch, which instead of showing black peaty mud, with rubbish above that had evidently been intentionally thrown in, consisted of grey washings, growing darker at the bottom, as though it had gradually silted up. So we dug at the other end of our trench, and 41 feet from the fort we found the real black peat again. In the next trench, just at the corner of the ditch of the fort, the two ditches were really so much mixed as to baffle us. The trench was continued southwards nearly to the edge of the cliff, to make sure, but was entirely undisturbed earth.

I did not myself see any more of this year's trenches, but laid them down on the map from Mr. Haverfield's measurements. He followed the ditch on the same method till it had crossed the modern wall which nearly continues the line of the ancient east wall of the fort. He dug many trenches of which I have no measures, as he measured very few except those where the black was found.

One trench I saw, just outside the site of the south-east gateway, which showed distinct traces of a road approaching the fort. It is in the line of the road marked as such on "the Duke's Survey," by McLauchlan, but we did not find the continuation of it when digging for the Vallum in 1897.

A trench across a small ridge near the north wall of the field, just east of the fort, showed a mass of stone which some of us took to be the foundation of the Stone Wall, but on re-opening it in 1897 we felt sure it was merely débris. (See note on page 181.)

We began again in 1897 with the search for the Vallum ditch.* The first trench ran from the south-east

* See Art. xvii of present volume, Plate I.

corner of the ditch of the fort (which it laid open, and which was again of the greyish silt) diagonally towards the south fence on the edge of the cliff. It must have been within 2 or 3 feet of the last trench of last year, but this was so completely grown over that we could not find it. At 80 feet from the south-east angle of the fort, and 56 feet from the fort ditch, there was black peaty mud till 86 feet from the fort, showing that we had again found the Vallum ditch just where we left off the summer before. Large stones were found a little below the surface in this and in many other trenches, as though they might have been thrown in to finish filling up the ditch. Taking the line indicated by our trenches of the year before we again dug to the eastward, in the direction of the head of a slack going down towards the Irthing, the cliff having broken away here in such a manner as to form a gentler slope than usual. It had been suggested that either the Vallum or a road might have gone down this slope towards the Irthing, so after digging one short trench 30 feet east of the first, in which black mud about 4 feet wide was found, and another 80 feet further east again, 30 feet long, with the black mud from 12 to 22 feet from its southern end, we dug four or five trenches close together just at the head of slope. The westernmost, 42 feet long, showed the black mud at 12 feet to 24 feet from its northern end. Another, close to the spring, seemed likely to interfere with this very important water supply, and was filled up carefully at once. It contained nothing of interest, nor did another not far from it. A fourth, cut for 31 feet across what we thought might be the line of the road traced in 1896 just outside the south-east gate, had black mud all through it, and was apparently following the middle or the northern edge of the Vallum ditch. An opening made at right angles to it soon worked out into undisturbed soil, giving us the south scarp of the ditch. We saw no trace of a road. On
enlarging

enlarging carefully from the road marked in the Duke of Northumberland's Survey as running close to this point, I am inclined to think that we scarcely reached it: the trench should have been continued 3 or 4 feet further north-east, but unless there was something in McLauchlan's day to indicate its position, I certainly think our trenches crossed all the most likely places, in fact, I think his line at this point is impossible. He only notes it as "Supposed Roman way" on the map.

The Vallum seemed to be directing itself towards the north-east corner of the field, and other trenches were dug in this direction. The first of these, about 44 feet from the end of the longitudinal trench, was about 16 feet long, with black in the southern half of it; the next, 90 feet further and 10 feet long, had black matter in the northern half only, so that these showed respectively the northern and southern scarps of the ditch. With regard to the greatly varying width of the black mud several points may be noticed. First, that even when the Vallum is pursuing its usual straight course, both surface measurements and sections show that its width varies considerably. Secondly, that the trenches are not always cut exactly at right angles to the line of the ditch. Thirdly, that the width and depth of the black mud depend more upon the quantity of ancient vegetation in the ditch, and upon the manner of its filling in, than upon the dimensions of the ditch itself. The black mud was generally the only portion of the disturbed earth which was sufficiently distinct from the undisturbed to be accurately measured, but in many cases we could quite well see that the disturbed earth was much wider than the black. In stiff soils like that at Brunstock, we could measure the disturbed clay to an inch, but in the loose stony ground of the district near Birdoswald it is impossible. The black matter was, on the average, about 4 feet below the surface.

The

The direction of the Vallum ditch having been nearly the same for more than 200 feet, the excavators thought it might be running towards the Stone Wall, and accordingly their next trench was begun only 80 feet from the Wall, near the eastern fence of the field. A little further south a large and well-marked ditch was found, but a suggestion that this might be the ditch of the Turf Wall led to another trench being dug nearly due west of the last, in which black mud at once proved that we had lit upon the Turf Wall ditch. The Vallum ditch was therefore searched for again between the trench near the fence and the last trench in which it had certainly been seen, and was found and further traced with some difficulty in several trenches between this and the fence. It seems to make a very sharp bend at a distance of 200 feet from the Stone Wall and 450 feet from the east wall of the fort, as though the Vallum had come up from the eastward in a line nearly parallel with the Stone Wall, and turned sharply to the south to avoid the site of the fort. Further excavation, however, is needed in the field to the east of the hedge when the crop will allow of it. One trench was dug there, in which disturbed earth forming a ditch was faintly visible, but the slope of the ground here had probably prevented much black mud from forming. In a trench made between the Vallum and Turf Wall ditches, while still searching for the Vallum, we came across the curious piece of stone-work, apparently a conduit, figured in Plate IV. of Article xvii of the present Volume. It was 19 feet from end to end, with 2 feet of loose stones at the ends beyond the set stones. These were large squared blocks 17 inches to 36 inches in length, in two rows facing each other, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. No "returns" or connected building or road could be found. It was 520 feet east of the fort.

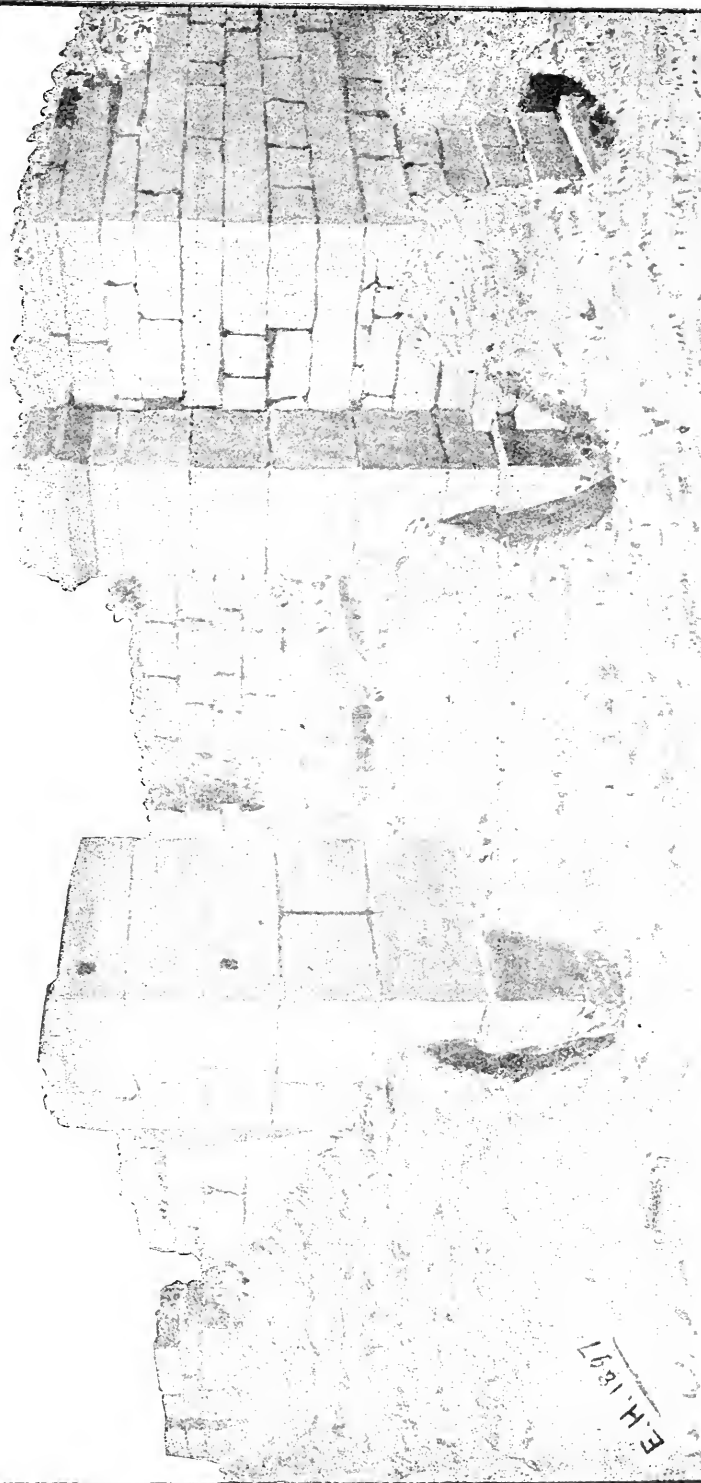
The trench in which the Turf Wall ditch was first found ran parallel to the eastern fence of the field for 160 feet.

At

At 6 feet from its northern end was some hard gravel, caked almost like concrete, extending for 7 feet. (Was this the glacis or a covered way? or was it formed later in filling up the Turf Wall ditch?) Here, 13 feet from the north end of the trench and 5 feet below the surface, was a black line, dipping rapidly southwards, evidently the northern slope of the ditch. Three feet further south came the black peaty mud of the ditch, with numerous fragments of glass and pottery, a quern-stone, and (lower down) a whorl, and a piece of oak timber of some size. The black mud extended for 27 feet (the trench is not at right angles to the axis of the ditch) and then the southern slope was found. Southwards the trench showed nothing except where, near its south end, some indistinct traces of disturbed earth in the line of the Vallum ditch led us to conclude that this was where our trench crossed it.

A trench, 90 feet west of this, only 6 feet long, had black mud all through it, and concluding that this was about the middle of the ditch, we followed it up westwards. Two trenches close together, 160 and 175 feet from the long trench, showed one the south and the other the north side of the black mud. Here more pottery and a shoe were found (Plate V, Article xvii, of this Volume). Another trench, 70 feet further west, was given up as useless, as we came upon a modern stone drain. The next was somehow begun too far north, and showed undisturbed soil, but another in the same line, 110 feet from the stone drain, had black mud all through. The next, about 100 feet further on, had the same, and the fragments of pottery included a sufficient portion of one red "Samian" bowl to enable us to reconstruct about two-thirds of it. It has a pretty design, four times repeated, with a figure and animals. This trench was a little more than 100 feet from the north-east gateway of the fort, and the line was making straight for its northern turret, so a trench was dug two feet from this. A little way below the surface came signs
even

even more definite than usual of rubble and large stones having been used to fill the ditch, and then we came to the black mud, very full of heavy stones. A slope indicated that we were near the south scarp of the ditch. Packing the trench just dug, to prevent any danger to the gateway, we drove an opening from it right up to the wall. The trench was only 2 feet wide, as it was not safe to disturb much at once, but we dug into black mud at the bottom, appearing to run right under the rubble which underlies the lowest foundation course, and which seemed to me to be about a foot deep. The lowest course was of large flat stones 2 inches deep, and projecting 6 inches beyond the next course. This was $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and projecting $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches: the next $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and projecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This last was 16 inches below the modern surface, and above it the wall of the turret (a continuation of the east wall of the fort) rose for 11 courses, the top one now remaining being on the level of the capital of the north jamb of the gateway. See Plate I, where the stones at the angle of this turret, on the right of the drawing, are to a vertical scale of 4 feet to the inch. The drawing being in perspective, no other stones are drawn to any scale, though all were measured. The interstices in the rubble were full of black mud, which covered the lowest foundation course and came part way up the next. More trenches, which I did not see myself, were afterwards dug near, to ascertain the depth and dimensions of the foundations. The bottom of the lowest course of the north jamb is 3 feet 10 inches, and of the middle jamb 2 feet 5 inches below the level of the stones in which the pivot-holes of the gates are visible. The jambs of the gateway are composed of blocks 10 to 17 inches in depth, and 14 to 23 inches long. Nearly all run the whole width of the jambs—32 inches in the middle jamb, 23 in the north jamb—and in the latter they run back some inches at least into the turret wall



E.H. 1897

Part of the N.E. Gateway, Birdswald, showing the foundations, and the ditch of the Turf Wall.

wall. The courses of the turret wall vary from 6 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, but one of the stones is 44 by 40 inches in its other dimensions, and some others are much the same size.

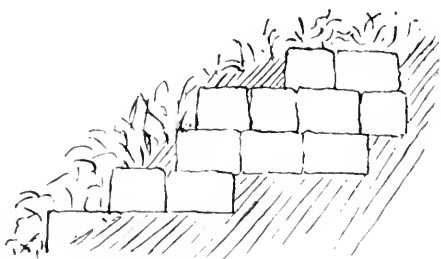
The Plate does not show nearly enough difference of shade between the black mud of the Turf Wall ditch and the brown subsoil of all the other trenches.

Two trenches were dug inside the fort, one showing the south slope of the ditch, 153 feet west of the jamb of the gateway, another, black all through, 27 feet west of the first. We should have liked to dig south of these, and try whether this ditch had been the north ditch of a stone or a turf fort, but there are so many traces of buildings, and the place has been so pulled about, that it seemed hopeless, and would, at all events, take much longer time than we could then give.

The excavations across the line of the Vallum at the Poltross burn (see the description in the Committee's Report, *ante* p. 179, and Plate VI. of that Article,) consisted of some trenches at the head of the slopes. In both a deep but rough cutting through rock was visible at a few feet below the present surface. The cutting had been filled up, probably by natural causes, with *débris* and loose earth, but the slope of the ground made it impossible that a black deposit should have formed there. With the kind assistance of the Messrs. Wright, we proceeded to search for the masonry which had been discovered in 1886. The natural cleavage of the rock produces blocks so nearly rectangular that in some places it is very difficult to decide what is natural rock *in situ*, and what are squared blocks of masonry. But low down, just where the steep slopes end in a nearly vertical fall towards the burn, Mr. Wright exposed four pieces of what was undoubtedly masonry, one on each side of the Vallum ditch on each side of the burn. The woodcut represents one of them, and is drawn to scale.

They

They are mere facing-walls—I saw no trace of a corner or “return,” nor of there being more than one thickness of stone. Each course was 8 inches deep.



Masonry near Pettross Burn

Another trench, across a slope lying between the Vallum and the Wall, was cut in hope of finding the military road. Nothing was found, but our search could hardly be described as very thorough, time and weather failing us. On the eastern or Northumberland side of the burn a depression runs south of the Vallum ditch and slightly diverging from it, across which a trench was cut. It contained dark-grey shaley matter, which dries in flakes. We thought that the place had been dug for surface coal: it is just at the outcrop of the strata.

These Notes are a continuation of those which I submitted to the Society with the large scale drawings of trenches, &c., made in 1894 and 1895, and which were printed in these *Transactions*, Vol. XIV, Article XX, pp. 390-407. They are entirely distinct from the Reports of the Cumberland Excavation Committee (Article XVII. of this Volume and Article XXII. of the preceding Volume), and are merely an effort to express as exactly as possible the appearance and position of the trenches, so as to enable those who did not see the excavations to understand the method pursued and to see the reasons for the conclusions to be drawn from the work.

ART. XXI.—*Reports on Excavations at Springs Bloomery, near Coniston Hall, Lancashire, with Notes on the probable age of the Furness Bloomeries.* No. I, by H. S. COWPER,* F.S.A. No. II, by W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.

Communicated at Shap Wells, July 15, 1897.

No. I.—BY H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

HEAPS of slag, the *debris* of old iron smelting operations, are very numerous in High Furness, and have for many years attracted some attention from the curious, including this Society, who have on more than one occasion visited the sites of bloomeries. Nevertheless no attempt has hitherto been made to ascertain by the use of the pick and the shovel, any information as to date or methods in use: both of which have consequently remained wrapped in obscurity. With this object in view the large bloomery at the Springs near Coniston Hall was trenched and examined in May and June this year; and although the excavations lacked any sensational discoveries, it is thought that the results should be put on record. In the report also certain analogies are noted, and a list of bloomeries known to the excavators is added. The list can no doubt be supplemented.

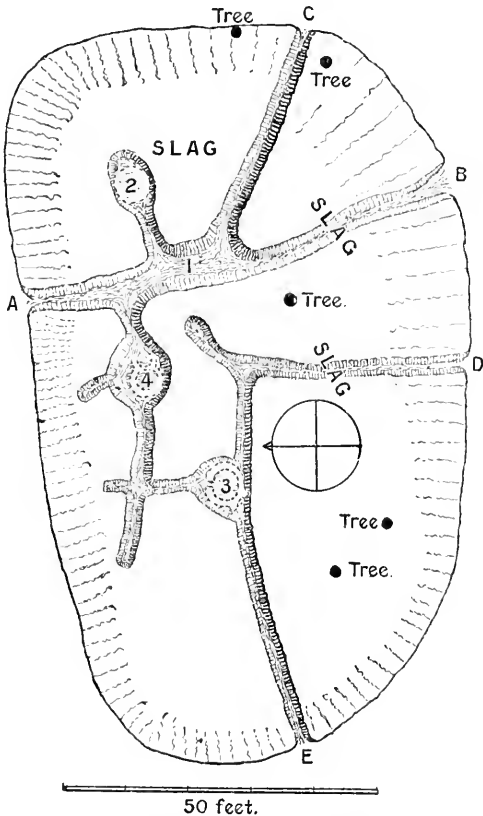
PREVIOUS LITERATURE.

In Volume VIII. of our *Transactions*, page 85, is a paper of our member the Rev. T. Ellwood, rector of Torver, on "The Bloomeries of High Furness." This should be read before perusing the present report.

* The writer of Part I. is alone responsible for the opinions expressed. The use of "we" instead of "I" is due to his having, in Mr. Collingwood's absence, prepared it as a joint report; but as the latter differs somewhat in his conclusions, these will be found in his paper.—H.S.C.

THE EXCAVATIONS.

Work was commenced on May 12th with five men, and carried on on the 13th and 17th with two men. During the week ending May 29th also, several days were occupied by two men on the site, and the trenches thus formed are shewn in the plan here given.



PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS AT SPRINGS BLOOMERY.

It will be seen that the mound is of oval form lying with its narrower end towards the west. There are five trees

trees growing upon it, and the surface is fairly covered with turf. The trenches cut, shew however, that the material of which the mound is composed is not homogeneous over its entire area, and that it varies somewhat in depth.

The exact measurements of such a mound are of but small importance, and it suffices to say that its entire length is 115 feet and its central width 69 feet.

The trench A.B. passes through the deepest part of the mound, being in places about four feet deep. The northern half of it was cut through charcoal with little or no slag, but on the southern side the trenching revealed slag only, loosely packed together, and very little bound with mould.

At 1, was found at the bottom burned clay, but there was no other evidence to show that there had ever been an actual hearth at this spot. The radial trench to C. passed through slag, but nothing was found.

At 2, in a shorter radial trench an undoubted hearth was found, a circular foundation of rough stones, about 7 feet in internal diameter, with a flooring of stones packed with clay. Although poorly preserved, there could be no doubt as to the original purpose of this structure.

The remaining trenches shewed a less depth of material, generally one to three feet. That ending at D. passed through slag but revealed nothing. At 3, in mixed earth and slag, another hearth, the best preserved of all, was laid bare. It was a roughly built circular foundation of stones, the external diameter of which was 6 to 7 feet, and within about 4 feet. On the north side there was an opening in the walling, and on the south-west an arrangement of large stones forming low radiating walls, with apparently a pit between them. This arrangement, which we also found elsewhere (at 4,) was probably to run off the molten metal, and should be compared with a figure of a Mashonaland hearth given in Bent's "Ruined Cities of Mashonaland" (1896, p. 308). The only other discovery

covery was at 4, where a very much destroyed foundation, four to five feet in diameter, was laid bare. The segmental or radiating walls with enclosed pit, was here on the east side. Mr. Collingwood thinks that this was another furnace like that at 3, but that with No. 2 it had been disused, and the refuse over it has come from later used hearths. Throughout the diggings no relics which bore decisively on the question of age were found.*

The site of this bloomery has been described by Mr. Ellwood, and elsewhere, so we need only notice here that Hoathwaite Beck, which runs out to the lake, is about 50 yards from the mound. At the nearest point by the beck side, is a small heap of slag and charcoal which could not be dug into, as a boundary wall crosses it: but between here and the bloomery the space is strewn with slag. We should note also that the beck does not run here in a gully or gorge.

LOCAL HISTORY.

Although of much interest, as illustrating our subject, we have not room here to describe the varied types of rude smelting hearths used in early times, and yet or till recently among many semi-barbarous races.† Let us, therefore, see what local history has to tell us about the Furness bloomeries. On this question we find a certain amount of evidence—not very definite but still valuable—in the Abbey Coucher book. What there is, however, points to the fact that the industry was of a valuable and important character in the Reformation times. It was no doubt one of the Lord Abbot's sources of revenue. The ore was mined in Low Furness and then conveyed to the fells, because the plentiful supply of fuel made it worth

* See Mr. Collingwood's paper following this.

† This report, together with the description of many varieties of rude ancient and modern smelting hearths, was read before the Archæological Institute, December 1st, 1897.—H.S.C.

while. Transport would be partly by packhorse, and partly by the waterways of Coniston and Windermere.

On this subject Mr. Atkinson has, in his preface to the Chetham Society edition of the Coucher book, some interesting remarks.* He points out, however, that in this book we get no information as to the extent to which the iron was worked by the convent, what the fuel was or where it was obtained: while from the Gisburne (Guisborough) Chartulary we learn that there no limit was placed to the use of timber and wood: and at Rievaulx that the monks might use dead-wood only.

At Gisburne too we learn from him that the furnaces (*astra, favercæ, fabricæ, forgiæ,*) were built in groups of three, four, or more: and that water was a desideratum if not a necessity: although how it was used is not exactly ascertained. In the Furness charters, however, we hear of water privileges, the water being "ad lavandum," *i.e.*, for washing the ore. The convent also bestowed on their tenants yearly one ton of *livery* iron for repairing their ploughs and farm gear.†

All this, however, does not take us very far, and we have to wait till Reformation days for more definite information. In the certificate of the revenues of the Abbey in 1537, it is stated that the King's Commissioners were able to lease sufficient wood in Furness fells to maintain three bloomsmithies only to William Sandes and John Sawrey for £20, a considerable sum in those days. It appears that the lessees in this case took up the manufacture of iron with the intention of supplying the forged metal to the tenants of the Abbey Manors, their needs in this respect having been satisfied, at anyrate to some extent, direct from the Abbey prior to the dissolution. But this speculation—for a speculation it undoubtedly was—was

* Volume XIV, p. 12, et seq.

† Atkinson's *Furness Coucher Book*, Chetham Society, Vol. XIV, p. xv; also Beck's *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 14.

not destined to be successful, for in the 7 Elizabeth (1564) the smithies were put an end to by a Royal decree in consequence of the destruction to the woods, which were required by the flocks of High Furness. That there was much truth in this we need not doubt, but it is also probable that the tenants were naturally somewhat aggrieved at finding themselves compelled to buy from a private firm what up to that date they had probably received freely from their feudal lords in payment for their services. So long as the destruction of the woods entailed by the manufacture directly benefited the Abbey, and indirectly themselves, they had not grumbled, but they naturally found the case altered when the profits were passing into the pockets of private individuals.

The decree by which these bloomsmithies were abolished is, like the Commissioners' certificate of 1537, useless for identifying the sites of the hearths. It is printed in full, as Appendix No. 9, in the first edition of West's *Furness*, and as it is extremely diffuse and technical, it is unnecessary to give here more than the briefest abstract. We find first that the rent of the smithies to be abolished was to be made good to the Crown by the tenants of Hawkshead and Colton: and at the same time certain regulations concerning musters and fines were enacted. And because after the closing of the bloomsmithies the tenants "shall hardly come by iron, by reason that seldom any is brought from the partes beyond the seas, into any of the coasts near adjoining . . . and when any shall happen to be brought . . . yet the same cannot be carried . . . because that the ways . . . be so straight and dangerous, and do ly over such high mountains and stoney rocks that no carriage of any weight can there pass": it was further enacted that the tenants themselves were to be at liberty to make iron for themselves, using only the "shreadings, tops, lops, crops, underwood," but not the timber. Hence arose the bloomsmithy rent, payable until recently by the
 tenants

tenants of High Furness, which in some townships is not yet extinguished. It was payable on the feasts of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and St. Michael, the Archangel, *i.e.*, Lady Day and Michaelmas.

At the end of the 17th century charcoal smelting furnaces were reintroduced into the district as private ventures, and wood for charcoal becoming valuable the tenants enclosed portions of their woods to preserve them for this purpose. Iron works were commenced at Force Forge by Captain William Rawlinson, of Rusland, who died in 1680, and soon after at Cunsey by Myles Sandys, of Grathwaite, the last being we believe on the site of the old ones abolished by the above-mentioned decree. The forge at Backbarrow was founded in 1710, and still works. That at Newlands in Ulverston Parish in 1747, and it was in use as late as 1880. The Lowwood iron-works were, we believe, erected at about the same time as those at Backbarrow: at any rate they were in blast in 1766, at which date also were those at Low Nibthwaite. The Duddon Bridge works, it is supposed, date from about 1745.*

There is very little history to be found about those bloomeries which are outside the Abbey estates: yet probably a complete search would reveal numerous sites. William de Lancaster granted to the Canons of Conishead for their bloomeries, all the dead wood in Blawith, and we know, from the report of the Keswick German miners, that a smelting hearth was in operation close to Coniston about 1650; and in 1674 we have the following entry from Sir Daniel Fleming's account book. "March 24, 1674-5. Given as earnest unto Charles Russell, hammer man now at Conswick† to be hammer man at

* Mr. Roper, formerly manager of some of the Furness charcoal forges, says 1747, but they are shewn in West's map, which is dated 1745. See Mr. Roper's account quoted in Tweddell and Richardson's "Furness: Past and Present," Vol. II, p. 181. See also a paper on "The Old Blast Furnace at Duddon Bridge," by T. Barlow Massicks, these *Transactions*, Vol. XIV, p. 448.

† Probably this is a clerical error for "Cunsey."

Coniston Forge, for 35/- per tun, to have grease for the bellows, and leave for some sheep to go on the fell. £00.05s.00d.”

This forge, which still bears the name, was in use in 1750: but of the numerous sites on the Lake margin we have no sort of record; and it remains to consider if anything in the excavations justify any inferences as to date and origin.

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE.

Upon the bloomery excavated, and also upon another within the old park of Coniston Hall, there are a few well grown oak and timber trees: and it has been argued that this is a proof that these bloomeries existed long anterior to the formation of the deer park. But these trees on the excavated bloomery are, in the opinion of competent judges, not over fifty years of age, and it is doubtful if any within the park exceed a hundred years. Therefore they are quite useless for fixing a date to these hearths, for in the absence of all local tradition we may feel quite certain they have not been in work during the past century.

The absolute lack of any certain relics is unfortunate: but we are hardly justified from this in concluding that the bloomeries were worked by poor and savage tribes, who would have few manufactured objects. Iron smelting did not necessitate the use of fictile vessels as some industries did, nor can we expect rubbish heaps such as accumulate near inhabited sites. The furnace master who smelted and the forge master or smith became in England distinct callings.* Furnaces and forges were, however, often together, and there is some reason to believe that these local bloomeries were generally associated with forges for the working up of the smelted iron. To this point we shall return.

* Starkie Gardner. Iron Work (South Kensington Art Handbook), p. 11.

Though the bloomery is turfed over, and soil has penetrated the slag for twelve or eighteen inches, the loose condition of the material generally seems to argue against a high antiquity.† But it is very singular that there is absolutely no known record of the use of these sites. Mr. S. H. le Fleming believes that amongst his numerous documents relating to the manor there is no reference to iron smelting: and it must be allowed that when the Flemings lived at the Hall they would hardly approve of smelting operations of any extent in their park. The size and shape of the hearths seem to shew that they were rude simple erections in no way superior to many which were in use till recently by semi-barbarous races: and as the foundations are only a course or two high, and but few stones of size were found near them, it may be concluded that they were not lofty erections with tall chimneys, such as the Stückofen or improved Catalan forge. The fact that several hearths were found in the same bloomery indicates probably that as work went on it was easier to build new hearths, utilising, as far as possible, the material of the old ones, than to clear the *débris* and rubbish from the site. Possibly, it may also mean that to extract the bloom it was necessary to partly destroy the hearth.

The next questions that arise are, how the blast was obtained, and for what reason the smelting was performed in the vicinity of a running stream?

The latter indeed could hardly have been meant only for washing, because the lake is close at hand: but possibly running water was more effective. Yet we can hardly think that, as the ore had to be carried all the way from Low Furness, this would be done without first

† Though such a matter is difficult to judge, the writer, if suddenly confronted with a section of the bloomery, having had no previous knowledge of the subject, would certainly have said that in his opinion it had been made within at least the last 300 years.

cleansing it, in order to lighten weight and lessen bulk. It is therefore possible that a small water-wheel was erected near the bloomery to press the bellows, and a little mill-race carried from the adjacent beck for power. No trace of such a race was, however, observed at Coniston, although at Cunsey Forge, which is probably more modern, and was certainly a bigger bloomery, the site of one can be seen. The mill-race might, however, have consisted of wooden troughs, carried a short distance on trestles. But if it had not been for the propinquity of the streams to these bloomeries we should have judged, from the small size of the hearths and their rude construction, that a natural air blast or hand-bellows were in use.

However the position of the slag heap at Farra Grain, suggests that the stream was for some other purpose than for a water wheel. It is of large size and though close to the stream, so high above it, that though it would be possible to bring a mill race from a distance up stream, it is impossible to doubt that had this use of water being thus desired, the iron smelting hearth would have been down below by the beck side. Consequently in this case at any rate we believe that the water was used in the manipulation of the smelted iron, and that probably there was below a forge. The reason for the propinquity of the stream may in every case be the same : but why those on Coniston require to be both near lake and stream, we cannot suggest. .

Though there is therefore no evidence to put an actual date to the Coniston Hall bloomery, and still less to the numerous other slag heaps in the district, the result of these excavations tends to place them at a more recent epoch than has sometimes been suggested. We have seen that by the Elizabethan decree the tenants of the Abbey were left at liberty to make iron for their own use : and we incline to think that these rude smelting hearths are in many cases the sites of the operations thus carried

on by the inhabitants of the fell districts since that period. Some of course may be earlier, but the Commissioners' certificate of 1537 states that the convent had had a smithy or sometimes two or three, so that probably these pre-Reformation bloomeries were on a considerable scale, as so few were in operation.* It is probable that they were on the Crake and Leven where fuel was plentiful and water power excellent: and possibly at Cunsey, where the Sandys family erected their bloomery in later times. So far we have not one tittle of evidence that any hearths in the fells of Lancashire date from Roman or Pre-Norman times, and we cannot refrain from expressing a doubt if such evidence will ever be forthcoming.

LIST OF CHARCOAL SMELTING HEARTHES IN HIGH FURNACE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Ancient Chapelry of Hawkshead.

				Ordnance 6-inch Maps.
Backbarrow *	.....	.....	.....	12 N.W.
Beck Leven, W. side of Coniston Lake	.....	.....	.....	4 S.E.
Blelham Tarn	.....	.....	.....	2 S.W.
Colthouse Heights	.....	.....	.....	5 N.W.
Cunsey Forge*	.....	.....	.....	5 S.E.
Cunsey Mill *	.....	.....	.....	5 S.E.
Elinghearth	.....	.....	.....	8 S.W.
Finsthwaite, "Cinder Hill" near Finsthwaite house	.....	.....	.....	8 S.W.
Force Forge *	.....	.....	.....	8 N.W.
Nibthwaite (Low Nibthwaite forge)	.....	.....	.....	7 S.E.
Penny Bridge Furnace ?	.....	.....	.....	11 N.E.
Rusland, near Bethacar moor (? Ashslack)	.....	.....	.....	7 S.E. or 8 N.W.
Rusland and Grathwaite (between) "Cinder Hill"	.....	.....	.....	8 N.W.
Rusland near "Cinder Hill"	.....	.....	.....	8 N.W.
Rusland $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S.E. between Birch Parrock and Walker	.....	.....	.....
Parrock	.....	.....	.....	8 S.W.
Satterthwaite (Farra Grain bridge)	.....	.....	.....	5 S.W.

* Mr. Atkinson has computed that the Abbey had 40 furnaces in operation, but if this was so, it is evident from this statement of the Commissioners that these were in other parts of the Abbey estates.

Satterthwaite, Low Dale Park	.....	.....	.....	8 N.W.
Stott Park near " Smithy Haw " wood ?	.....	.....	.....	8 S.E.
Tarn gill, Tarn Hows, Monk Coniston	.....	.....	.....	2 S.W.
Yewdale near the limekiln Low Yewdale?	.....	.....	.....	1 S.E.

Lancashire Fells outside the Chapelry of Hawkshead.

Coniston, The Forge*	.....	.....	.....	4 N.E.
Coniston Lake, below Fir Island	.....	.....	.....	4 S.E.
Coniston Lake, The Springs Deer Park, Coniston Hall	.....	.....	.....	4 N.E.
Coniston Lake, Water Park, Coniston Hall	.....	.....	.....	4 N.E.
Coniston Lake, Harrison Coppice	.....	.....	.....	4 S.E.
Coniston Lake, near Stable Harvey	.....	.....	.....	7 N.E.
Coniston Lake, Moor Gill	.....	.....	.....	4 S.E.
Dunnerdale, Cinderstone Beck, near Stonestar	6 N.E.
Spark Bridge	11 N.E.

Ancient Parish of Ulverston.

Newland in Egton*	11 S.E.
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Ancient Parish of Cartmel.

Low Wood, river Leven*	12 N.W.
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Westmorland, on confines of Hawkshead Chapelry.

Colwith Forge*	25 S.E.
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Cumberland, on confines of Lancashire.

Duddon Bridge, The Forge*	88 E.
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Of those starred there is historical record of smelting operations. Backbarrow turned out about 260 tons of bar iron in 1750, and 769 of cast iron in 1796 (J. D. Kendall, *Iron Ores of Great Britain*). At Cunsey Forge and Cunsey Mill there are separate heaps of slag. At the former, also, a charcoal store barn, remains of a mill-race, and, it is said, circular hearths. Mr. Collingwood says the landing-place on the Lake (Windermere) for these two was at Hammerhole, close to Holmewell. Elinghearth is doubtful: but West, in his *Antiquities of Furness* (1st edition, Appendix No. 9,) says "Eling" signifies wood ashes

ashes. Spark Bridge Furnace turned out 120 tons in 1750, and Newland in 1796 was making 700 tons of cast iron. Mr. Collingwood says that the ore for Coniston Forge was landed at Robin Wray, near the present Gondola (steamer) station, and for Tarn Gill (or Tom Gill) at the head of the Lake near Mr. Marshall's boat-house: which accounts for occasional pieces of slag and ore at each place. Colwith Forge is mentioned by the Rev. T. Robinson in 1709, in his *Natural History of Cumberland*. Duddon Bridge Furnace was in existence about 1745, and was worked till about 1866 (T. Barlow Massicks in these *Transactions*, Vol. XIV, p. 448).

No. II.—By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A.

Throughout High Furness there are many remains of bloomeries or furnaces where iron ore was smelted with charcoal. Of these sites, some are known to have been occupied in recent times. Coniston Forge, for example, is alluded to in a report of the German miners at Keswick, about 1650 (West's *Antiquities of Furness*, ed. I.), and in a letter of Sir Daniel Fleming's in 1675 (Rydal MSS.); in 1750 it turned out 80 tons of bar iron a year (J. D. Kendall, F.G.S., *Iron Ores of Great Britain, &c.*); and Mr. Henry Atkinson, Coniston, says that in digging on the site he has found not only masses of slag, but also a number of cast-iron 'images.' From this it appears that smelting, casting, and forging were carried on somewhat extensively during the 17th and 18th centuries. Similar recent bloomeries are well-known at Backbarrow, Cunsey, Force Forge, Nibthwaite, Penny Bridge, and Spark Bridge; and on the borders of High Furness at Colwith, at Newlands and Lowwood on the Leven, and at Duddon Bridge (the last described by Mr. T. Barlow Massicks in a paper read to this Society in 1896).*

* Printed in these *Transactions*, vol. xiv, p. 448.

But beside these recent and extensive works, there are many sites where small slag-heaps show that iron has been smelted, though no historical record remains, and even tradition is silent. They have been noticed by the Rev. T. Ellwood in a paper read to this Society, and formerly were ascribed to the Romans.† Last year Mr. Ellwood advanced the theory that they might be Norse, as the Norse are known to have been ‘great smiths’ and workers in iron.

There are more than twenty such sites in High Furness, of which seven are on the shore of Coniston Water,—at Beck Leven, and below Fir Island ‡ on the eastern side, and at Waterpark near the Hall, Springs, Harrison Coppice, Knapping tree, and Moor Gill on the western side. Not far from the Lake there are slag-heaps at Tom Gill (Glen Mary) and in Yewdale near the Limekiln ‡; also at Stable Harvey in Torver. In Dunnerdale there is Cinderstone Beck near Stonestar; in Rusland four sites, and in Satterthwaite two; also remains at Blelham Tarn and on Colthouse Heights. Bloomeries are also suggested by the place-names of Smithy Haw-wood, near Stottpark, on Windermere, Cinder Hill, near Finsthwaite, and Eling-hearth (*Eling* meaning wood-ashes, according to a note in West’s first edition).

Since in other parts of England the bloomeries have yielded relics fixing their date, it was thought worth while to dig, and the Springs bloomery was chosen as the most convenient. It is a mound of 115 by 69 feet in base, on the shore of Coniston Water, about a mile south of the Old Hall. The spot is overgrown with turf and set with a few oak trees, which prove that the mound is at any-rate older than this century. On cutting trenches it was found that though the soil had penetrated some 18 inches

† *Ibid*, viii, p. 85.

‡ These two sites are named from hearsay only.

beneath the surface, the slag beneath was loose and unmixed with soil, unlike the condition of pre-historic or Roman remains.

Heathwaite Beck runs into the Lake about 50 yards to the south ; and at the nearest point on its bank is another small mound of slag and burnt stones. The space between this and the bloomery is strewn with slag. All these sites are near running water,—it has been thought for the purpose of turning a wheel to drive the bellows. If the water was brought in a wooden trough upon trestles no explanation is needed of the total disappearance of such rude machinery as may have been used.

Digging was begun with five men on May 12th, and continued with two men on fair days till May 29th. There were found :—

Hearths, resembling the two still existing in partial preservation at Harrison Coppice and Knapping tree, further down the lake shore ; where are round buildings, 9 feet across, still standing some 3 feet from the base, of small, rough stones, burnt red by the firing, and surrounded by heaps of slag. The hearths at Springs were smaller. One was quite ruined, and showed only a base of cobbles packed in clay. It had been abandoned and covered with four or five feet of slag. The next was less completely ruined, and was heaped with the burnt stones of which it had been built, and about two feet of soil and slag. The third was well defined, about 7 feet across, though only the lower course of the wall remained, covered with a few inches of soil ; evidently the most recent of the three. On the north side of it was a passage about five inches broad through the masonry, as if for a blow-hole. On the south-west, outside the circle, large stones formed two low walls, diverging like the cheeks of an open fire-grate, with a pit between them, lined with clay, and apparently a hole leading from the clay bottom of the furnace down into the pit (as if to let the molten metal

metal run off). The same arrangement was traceable in the second hearth, and is identical with that of the Mashonaland bloomery figured by Mr. Theodore Bent in *Ruined Cities of Mashonaland* (p. 308, pointed out by Mr. H. S. Cowper).

These small, rude hearths cannot have been used when the great historical furnaces were in blast, and sufficing for the needs of the neighbourhood. They must be an earlier type; that is to say, of a period before the age of Elizabeth, when improved and more extensive furnaces came into vogue. In some places, perhaps, hearths of this type were used in the 16th century: but there are reasons now to be given against assigning that date to this particular bloomery.

Clay.—The stones were packed with blue clay, but the inside and bottom of the hearths were lined with a reddish yellow clay, baked hard; of which broken bits, with charcoal and slag adhering, lay among the *débris*, or had been trodden into the floor. The clay must have been dug from the pits in Waterpark field, which was part of the deer park of Coniston Hall. It is impossible that this could have been done during the time when the deer park was stocked with deer and jealously kept. Indeed, it is most unlikely that the Flemings of the Hall would permit rough colliers and furnace-men to haunt the borders of their park at any time. Now the park was in existence during all the 17th century, and probably during the 16th century. It was early in the 16th century that the Abbot formed his deer parks in Low and High Furness, and smaller gentry probably followed his lead. Consequently, this bloomery was not likely to have been worked during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Slag.—The mass of the mound consisted of heavy black iron slag, produced at a low heat by a primitive process of smelting. Exactly identical slag was found this summer in a bloomery of the early 11th century at Ljarskogar in
in

in Iceland, where Grettir the Strong worked at smithying with Thorstein Kuggson, his kinsman, 'a great worker of iron,' in A.D. 1018 (Grettla, chap. 53). Similar remains of bloomeries exist in many places in Iceland; so that it is not impossible that the kindred Vikings who settled here originated the industry. A little red slag, as elsewhere on the same shore, and some with a coppery glance, were found.

Dross, ore, charcoal, and nails turned up in small quantities. The dross was very light and porous, like pumice, and bright purple; identical with that found on Peel Island, and considered by Mr. T. Barlow Massicks to be a product of the flux used in smelting. Small bits of red hematite were found, and great quantities of charcoal made from coppice wood, and charcoal dust, screened off from the available coals. Also a nail and two bolt-heads, in shape like those found in such numbers at Peel Island, and in the same state of rust with slender metallic core. These, and the purple dross, seem to connect the Springs bloomery with the dwellers on the Island, where fragments of pottery were also found, and said by Chancellor Ferguson and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, to be early mediæval.

We have reason, then, for putting back the date beyond the beginning of the 16th century, but not so far back as Roman times: while the indications suggest a similar age to a site we have fixed as early mediæval.

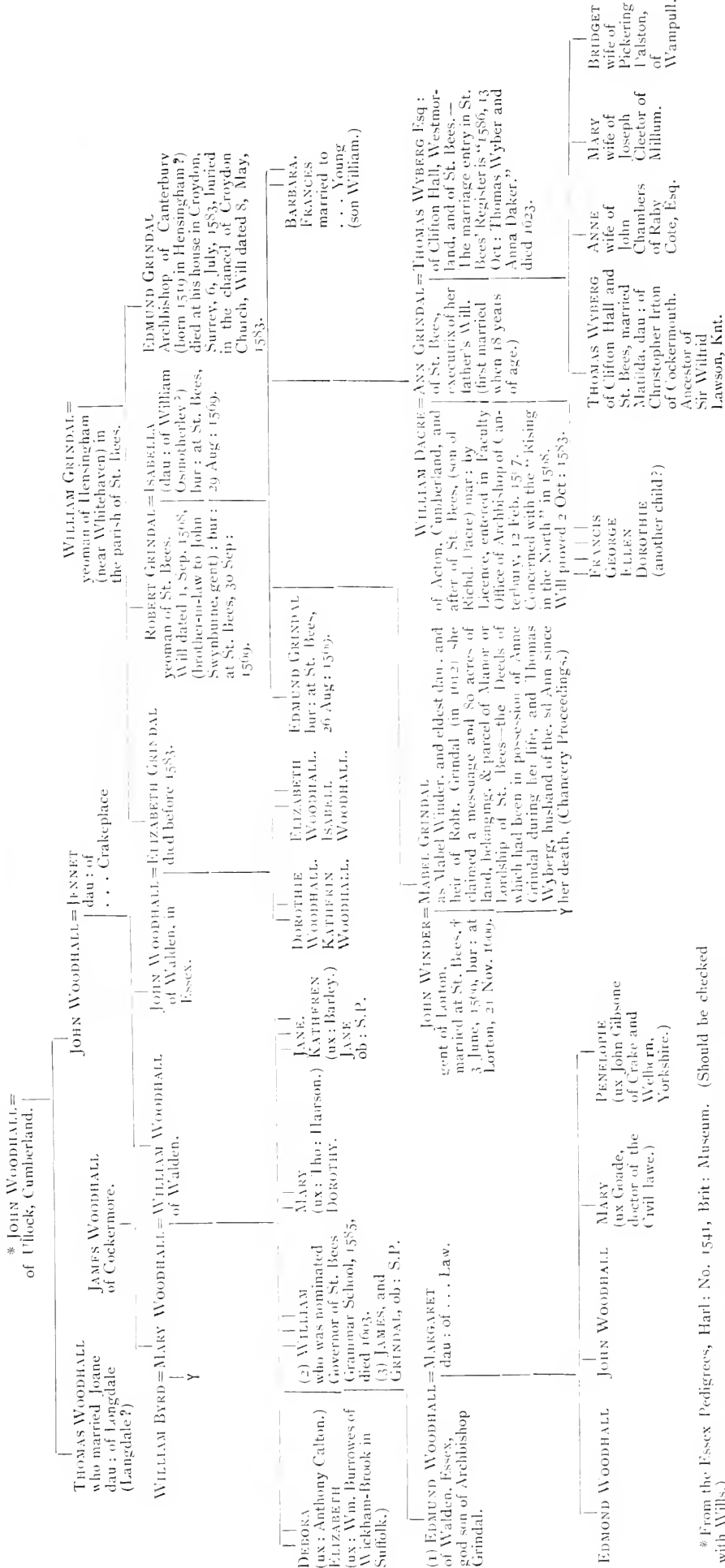
Now the Furness monks began their iron industries after acquiring mines at Elliscales in 1230 and Orgrave in 1235. In 1240 they got leave from the Baron of Kendal to put boats on Coniston Water, for fishing and carrying. By 1292 a great part of their income was derived from iron-works. The Rev. J. C. Atkinson, in his introduction to the *Coucher Book*, seems to calculate that they must have had some 40 hearths going in the whole of Furness to produce the iron they made.

This

This industry went on for nearly three centuries. Before 1250 the descendants of Norse settlers may have smelted iron by Coniston Water-side ; but we cannot look earlier than the 10th century, or later than the 15th century, for the date of these older Coniston bloomeries.

Pedigree of Grindal of St. Bees, Cumberland.

SHEWING CONNECTION WITH WOODHALL, DACRE, WYBERG, AND WINDER, FAMILIES.



* From the Essex Pedigrees, Harl: No. 1541, Brit: Museum. (Should be checked with Wills.)
† I am indebted to the kindness of the Revd. J. A. Alexander, Vicar of St. Bees, for many "entries" in the Parish Register.

ART. XXII.—*Further Notes on the Winders of Lorton.*
By F. A. WINDER, East Cowes, I.W.

Communicated at Penrith, September 23, 1897.

THE "GRINDAL" CONNECTION.

THAT Edmund Grindal was the son of William Grindal, of St. Bees parish, Cumberland, there seems to be no doubt—he was born about 1519—went to Cambridge at an early age, and took his B.A. degree at Pembroke Hall, in 1538. When Ridley became Bishop of London, he chose Grindal as one of his chaplains in 1551 and shortly afterwards he was made one of the Royal chaplains.

On Queen Mary's accession (1553) he fled from the persecution, and settled in Strasburg, where he attended the lectures of Peter Martyr, and also diligently collected materials for a martyrology, greatly assisting John Fox in compiling his laborious work.

From Strasburg he passed on to Wasselheim, Speier, and Frankfort, where he strove to allay the disputes which had arisen among the English exiles about the use of the English liturgy—then Grindal rendered valuable service to the English merchants who were ill-used at Antwerp and other parts of the Spanish Netherlands, procuring them a new settlement at Embden, in East Friesland.

Returning to England on the accession of Queen Elizabeth (1558-9) he was appointed, with others, to draw up the new liturgy to be presented to the Queen's first Parliament. He was elected Bishop of London, 26th July, 1559; Archbishop of York, 1570; Archbishop of Canterbury, 10th January, 1575. Being inclined to a toleration of preachings and meetings of the clergy called prophesying

prophesying, he fell under the Queen's displeasure for a period, but was restored to favour. After an eventful career and a life replete with anxieties, he died at his home in Croydon, 6th July, 1583, and was buried in the chancel of Croydon Church.*

The following short account of the Archbishop's family is taken from the *Life and Acts of Archbishop Grindal*, by the Rev. John Strype.

In an house here in St. Begh's parish, held by his father, he fetched his first breath. The lease of this house, with the land pertaining thereto, being under 20s. rent, but well built at the charges of his father and brother, he obtained of Sir Thomas Chaloner, together with another lease of certain tithes of the parsonage of St. Begh's, himself paying the fines, and conferring it upon his brother and his children; intending thereby to advance his family. But God disappointed him; the males of the family dying soon after; and by some unlooked-for misfortune, the leases being in danger of a forfeiture. For his brother, whose name was Robert, and his wife, Isabella, and Edmund, his only son, all three died A.D. 1569, in the space of three weeks, to the good Bishop's no small grief; his said brother leaving four daughters orphans; and by his testament he made his second daughter, Anne, sole executrix; whereby she had possession of these two leases. She had been willed in her father's last testament to be directed in all things by her uncle the Bishop. But contrary to his mind, and utterly against his will, she bestowed herself in marriage with one William Dacre, son of Richard Dacre, gentleman, who dwelt beside Carlisle; which William had combined himself with Leonard Dacre and others in that traitorous rebellion moved in 1569, in Cumberland.† Now, the Bishop's fear was that if William Dacre, who married his niece, should forfeit his goods and chattels by reason of his being in rebellion, he having the two leases in his hand, they might all be swallowed up in the forfeiture; and so his other three nieces be utterly deprived of their portions therein. This put the Bishop upon suing to the secretary his friend, Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, in the month of February, the

* For fuller accounts see *National Biography*, by Stephen and Lee.

† On Lord Hunsdon's intercession the Queen pardoned the Borderers, who fought for "Leonard Dacre," to whom was attributed the "Rising of the North." As a body, the gentry of Cumberland had stood aloof from the rising. *History of Cumberland*, by Chancellor Ferguson.

said year, that he would be a means to the Queen aforesaid that she should grant that the portion and interest which the other three sisters, orphans, had, or ought to have had in the said two leases, might be reserved unto them, and also that whatever might accrue to her Majesty by forfeiture or attainder of the said William Dacre, concerning those leases of the house and tithes aforesaid, he (the Bishop) might have preference before another for the purchasing thereof; being willing to pay as much as the thing was worth, or more. . . . Or in case the forfeiture fell not to the Queen, but to Sir Thomas Chaloner's executors, which was the common opinion at St. Begh's, by reason of the charter of liberties which the Abbey there had, and Sir Thomas Chaloner purchased.

REFERENCE TO HIS FAMILY IN THE ARCHBISHOP'S
WILL—DATED 8th MAY, 1583. *

I give and bequeath unto my nieces, Mabel, † Anne, Barbara, and Frances, the daughters of Robert Grindal, my brother, late deceased, to every of them £50, and to my nieces Dorothe, Katheren, Elizabeth and Isabel, the daughters of Elizabeth Woodhall, my sister, late deceased, to every of them £50, to be divided amongst them at the discretion of William Woodhall their Uncle. To my niece Woodhall one Bowle doble gilt with a cover—to Edmund Woodhall my Godson, one of my little standing cups with a cover doble gilt. To my niece Frances Young, widowe, one doz: of silver spoons. . . . Unto John Scott Esq; now Steward of my household, my Gelding, called "Old Marshall"—To my servant Wm. Grindal £10. . . . Unto Richard Ratchliffe, gent, my comptroller £30, which he oweth me. Unto William Strickland £8. To Mr. Atherton £7. To Mr. John Shutt £10.

A monument was erected in memory of Archbishop Grindal, in the chancel of Croydon Church, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1867.

An engraving of this beautiful memorial Cenotaph, is to be found in Corbet Anderson's "History of Croydon

* From "Stype," which contains a copy of the Archbishop's Will, in full, and also a fine engraving of Grindal. Among the subscribers towards the cost of publishing his work in 1710, I find the names of Sir Richard Onslow, Speaker of House of Commons, Anthony Grindal, Warden of the Fleet, and Mr. Samuel Winder, Merchant, of London.

† Wife of John Winder, gentleman, of Lorton.

Church." As to the Archbishop's "Home" in Croydon, S. W. Kershaw, M.A., F.S.A. gives some account, in his "Notes, on Croydon Palace, its History and Associations."

ABSTRACT FROM THE WILL OF THE ARCHBISHOP'S
ONLY BROTHER.

1st Sep: 1568—I Robert Grindal of St. Beighes, Cumberland, yeoman, make my last Will. To be buried in the Church of St. Bees. I give and bequeath to my L. Bishop of London, my brother, one standing silver cup with a cover. To Mabel,* my eldest daughter, the lease of the Woodhall, £60, one feather bed, one matoresse, 2 paire of Shets, one pair of Blancats. To Barbary my daughter, one hundred marks. To Frances my daughter one hundred marks, when they accomplish full years of discretion. To Robert Grindall † the whole years of Tythe of Hensingham reserved in my lease paying the accustomed rent yearly. To John Gryndall quarter of Tythe of Whythavin, ‡ now in his occupation duringe his life, paying yearly 28/4. To Thomas Myles half Tithe of Whythaven and Tythe of Backhouse feild, and Tythe Corne wthin medowes of Allerthwayte for 11 yeares paying yearly £3. To every of my sister's daughters 10/-. To brother Osmotherley 21/-. Willm Yong to be kept at schole according to agreement betwixt Mr. Sands and me. I make Anne my daughter my sole executrix. Supervisors, my Lord of London my brother, John Swynburne, gent, the elder, Willm Osmotherlaw gent, and my nephew Willm Woodhall. Wm. Sandwth and Thomas Mylner to join as supervisors with my father and brother-in-law. My daughter Mabel to have £6 13 4, in consideration that she shall buyld one house called byer of 3 [. . ?] which Testator was bound by his lease to build. A certayne great lead remaining in Ullock to be brought to Woodhall againe. Daughter Frances to be kept at scole for 2 yeares, and that my Lord of London should have her, and her porcion yff yt will please his honor to take paynes therewith. Wm. Sandwth to have half Tythe of Over Covertton for 7 yeares, paying yearly 23/8.

Proved at Kendal, 7 Apl. 1569 [1570?]

* Married John Winder, gent, of Lorton.

† William Jackson, F.S.A. in his account of Archbishop Grindal, and his Grammar School of St. Bees, gives some particulars of this Robert Grindal of Hensingham.

‡ "Whyth" or "With" is Scandinavian for a "wood."

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF WILLIAM DACRE, WHO
MARRIED ANN GRINDAL, THE ARCHBISHOP'S NIECE.

28 March, 1583.—I Willm Dacre of St. Bees, gent, make my Will. Body to be buried in psh ch: of St. Bees. I give to Randall Daile my brother 40/- a payre of hose doublet and clocke of myne. To Ann Dacre my wife all my leases demises and grants during life, she to bring uppe my children After her decease I give my leases . . . to Francis Dacre my Sonne, and in default of him, to George, my sonne. All residue to wiffe, George my sonne, Ellen, Dorothe my daughters and the child wherewth my wiffe now goeth. Wyffe to be executrix. Head Supervisor my good Lord the Archbushoppe of Canturburye, desyringe his grace to contynue his great goodness to my poore wiffe and children. Inferior Supervisors my deare and trustie ffrends John Briscoe, John Swynburne, and Robert Sands Esquires. Witness hereof—Adame Lathes, Walter More, Wm. Shepperd, Mychael Punsonbye.
Proved 2 Oct: 1583.

“ REVD. JAMES GRINDAL ” OF ST. BEES.*

Mr. Jackson informs us he was a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and was buried at St. Bees, the entry in the register being :—

“ 1574 January 22nd, Jacobus Grindal, Prebendarius de Pawlus et Curatus Sanctæ Begæ Sepult.”

He was “ Factor ” for Sir Thomas Chaloner at St. Bees, for, I find Robert Grindal writing, † 7 July 1567 (as from London) to Sir Thomas, as follows :—“ Your factor *Sir* James Grindal refuses to repair according to my lease the great barn belonging to the Parsonage of St. Bees, which I hold of you. Pray instruct him to do it, as five marks will do more now than £10 hereafter.”

* Although it is not known from what stock he descended, it is very probable he came of a family settled in the East Riding of Yorkshire, of which there is a Pedigree in Harleian M.S. [No. 1154 (p. 181) at British Museum] extending back some eleven generations, dating as from 1604.

† Domestic State Papers.

ABSTRACT OF WILL, OF RICHARD WINDER, OF LORTON.

16 Apl. 1544.—I Rycharde Wyndr of Lorton make my Will—my sawl to Almighty god, to our laydy saynete Marye, & to all Saynts in hevyn—body to be buryed in the chappell of St. Cuthbert of Lorton—To my doghtrs Elisabeth & Helyn 30th pounds to theyr maryage . . . with such Insyght & Clothyne . . . accordinge to custome of cotre . . . and Resydw of all my goods . . . Sones Petr, John, Robert, & Rycharde to be executors—Petr . . . to bring up his bretheren & systers, & not to alyen n^r sell any goods without consent of my supervisors—Rycharde Orffor, eld^r, Syr * Rycharde Robinson, Rycharde Orffor, yong^r, & Sir Pet^r Hudson to be supervysors—Wyt-ness, Sir John Williamson, Syr Rycharde Nycolson. . . .

“Nicolson and Burn, II, 62,” state:—

The Manor of Lorton was early broken into severalties—In 35, Hen. VIII. [1543-4] Richard Winder held one third part of the Vill of Lorton of the King as of his Honour of Cockermouth by homage and fealty, 3/4 free rent, witnesman in Derwent fells & suit of Court; William Sandes held another third part: and William Huddleston the other third, probably by marriages of, or descent from coheiresses.

Working out the pedigree from the above Will, and the entries in the Lorton Register, it seems to be as follows:—

RICHARD WINDER =					
of Lorton,					
Will, 1544.					
PETER	HELEN	JOHN	ROBERT	ELIZABETH	RICHARD
WINDER,	mar :	mar :	mar :	mar : John	
gent, of	Myles	Agnes	Cicell	Dickson	
Allerdale	Fisher	Bell	Peil	24 Nov :	
Ward,	21 Aug :	25 Oct :	6 Sep :	1544.	
1566.	1547.	1566.	1562.		

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF

John Winder of the parish of Dearham Cumberland by Will dated 9 February 1584 proved at Carlisle 7 July 1585 directs his body to be buried in the “*Parish Church* of Dearham” & Gives
To William Winder his eldest son his Tenantright or Farmhold in Lorton called “*Slatwharrall*” also his Farmhold in Dearham.

* Revd. ?

To his wife Annas & his four children, Gawen Winder, Richard Winder, Mary Winder & Isabell Winder, the rest of his goods and appoints them Executors.

He directs his 'Younger' son John Winder to pay his wife & children £9 out of money lent him by Testator.

He appoints his "Cousin William Orpher, John Winder, his cossing Gawen Eggesfield," & John Williamson Supervisors.

Witnesses, Thomas Wilson, Allan Mourland, Robert Greave, and Edward Dykes "*clarke.*"

INQUISITION * TAKEN AFTER THE DEATH OF JOHN
WINDER, OF LORTON, GENT.

Taken at Keswick, 27 Sept: 1610, before Christopher Wood, Esq: Escheator, in Co. Cumberland . . . to make enquiry after the death of John Wynder of Lorton, gent, on the oath, &c., &c., who say he died, & was seized in his demesne as of fee, of & in, a messuage & tenement with its appurtenances in Lorton, in a tenem^t with appurtenances in tenure of Henry Pearson, in a tenem^t with app^{rt}s in tenure of Peter Skynner, in a tenem^t with app^{rt}s in tenure of Peter Wilkinson, in a tenem^t with app^{rt}s in tenure of John Myrehouse & also in a tenem^t in tenure of William Peale—And of & in a third part of the Vill of Sancton, † Cumberland—In divers tithes of grain & sheaves, hemp & flax in Perdsay, and also, in 30 acres of arable land, meadow & pasture with their appur^{ts} in Blencrake, ‡ in Co. Cumberland—and that the messuage & tenements in Lorton are held, & at the time of his death were held, from the most Noble the Earl of Northumberland § for a rent of 3/4 yearly—and the third part of town of Sancton is held of the afores'd Earl for a rent of 2/6 yearly, and the tithes are singularly held of the same Earl in soccage, all as aforesaid being worth yearly, besides expenses, £5. The 30 acres in Blencrake are held from Wilfred Lawson, Knight, as of his manor of Blencrake in soccage—worth yearly, besides expenses, 20/- And that the aforesaid John Winder died on the 20th of November ¶ [1609] And, that, Peter Winder is son & next heir and is of the age of 35 years and more, at the taking of this Inquisition, and the Jury say the aforesaid John Winder on the day he died, held no other or further lands or tenements from the Lord King (James the first) or from any one else in demesne or for service, so far as the Jury aforesaid can learn.

* Court of Wards, Inq: P.M.—Bundle 3—No. 71 (Abstract from the Latin.)

† Santon, a manor in the Parish of Irton.

‡ Blencrake, a township in Parish of Isell.

§ Henry Percy the ninth Earl.

¶ Buried at Lorton, 21 Nov. 1609.

JONATHAN WINDER, SON OF JOHN WINDER, OF LORTON.

* He was a well-known Calcutta worthy—At the beginning of 1704 he was taken into the service of the United East India Co.—on Feb : 2, he was appointed 3rd in the Council, and placed in charge of the accounts—on 30 Dec : the same year he was sent to Hugli with 30 soldiers to overawe the native officials who were obstructing the English trade there—6th Sept. 1705, he was ordered to sit in Court with Mr. Pettle every Saturday to hear small cases. From the 24th Sept. to the 8th of Oct : 1705 he acted as Collector of Calcutta. On the 24th Sep : 1706, after much dispute, he was made one of the two Chairmen of the United Trade Council of India. In 1707, he apparently returned to England on the “Halifax.” His Will is dated 1717.†

REV. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

He was born at Abbeyholm, educated at St. Bees Grammar School, and at Queen’s College, Oxford, was appointed Minister at Cockermouth, married Dorothy, daughter of John Winder of Lorton, and died in 1768, aged 95.

EDWARD STEPHENSON ESQ., GOVERNOR OF CALCUTTA.‡

He was the son of Edward Stephenson of Keswick, and Rebecca, dau : of John Winder, gent : of Lorton, § born at Keswick 1691—Was elected writer by East India Council, 24 Nov^r 1708, his securities being Samuel and Jonathan Winder, Merchants of London—especially commended by letter 11 Dec : 1712, by Council at Calcutta, to Court of Directors. From 1714 to 1717, he was second in the Embassy to Delhi at the Court of the Emperor Farrukhsiyar. In 1718 he was Chief of the Factory at Ballasore—1719, became Chief of Factory at Patna—1720, became 8th in the Council, and received by order of the Court of Directors a gratuity of £300 for services in the Embassy. Gradually rose in the Council to the Second and Chief of the Factory at Carsimbazar. When Henry

* Abstracted from M.S. Records at India Office, London, and for which I am indebted to C. R. Wilson, Esq : Professor of Philosophy, Residency College, Calcutta.

† See *Transactions* of this Society for 1893.

‡ I am indebted, for these particulars, to C. R. Wilson, Esq., Professor of Philosophy, Residency College, Calcutta.

§ Baptised at Crosthwaite Church, 8 Oct : 1691. The following is cut in stone in the Church floor :—“Edward Stevenson Esquier, late Governor of Bengal—Obt. Sep : 7, 1768—Ætat 77.”

Frankland died, 23rd Aug: 1728, it was decided to send for Stephenson to succeed him. He arrived on the morning of Tuesday 17 Sep: 1728, and took his seat as President and Governor of Fort William in Bengal—but on evening of Wednesday, 18 Sep: 1728 John Deane arrived from England, produced a Commission appointing him Governor—Edward Stephenson accordingly made over charge of the Government to Mr. Deane. In 1729 he resigned the Service, and in 1730 returned to England on the "Eyles." Orme, the historian, wrote to Edward Stephenson, 4 Aug: 1764, being anxious to hear about the Embassy at Delhi from the sole surviving member. Edward Stephenson, Esq: as late Governor (of Calcutta) Bengal, died intestate at his house in Queen's Square, London, 7 Sep: 1768.* On 23 Sep: 1768 letters of admon were granted to John Stephenson, Esq: natural brother and next of kin to Edward Stephenson, widower, deceased. †

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF JOHN STEPHENSON
(GOVERNOR STEPHENSON'S BROTHER.)

‡ I, John Stephenson, late of East St., Red Lion Square, London, but now of Tottenham High Cross, Esquire, § make my Will—Body to be buried in my family vault at Keswick, Cumberland, where my late brother Edward Stephenson is interred. I give and bequeath, unto Revd. Mr. Christian of Keswick, Clerk, £50—To Henry Little-dale, gent, £500—To William Battie, doctor of Physic, my steward Joseph Clarke of Bodybury, Kent, Hannah Wilson of Keswick, my steward William Graham of Sikeside, Cumberland, Hannah Basford, John Fletcher (servant of my son Edward Stephenson) each £20 for mourning—To Anthony Askew of Queen's Square, London, doctor of physic, and my cousin Rowland Stephenson, of Lombard Street, London, Banker, my two executors £500 each—To James Farrer of Bread Street Hill, gent, and Thomas Lewis of Theobald's Row, London, carpenter, my Trustees, £500 each. William Battie and Anthony to have care of my son—To James Farrer and Thomas Lewis, their heirs and assigns, all my freehold and copyhold, manors, messuages, lands, etc., for uses hereinafter expressed—£1000 yearly for use and support of Edward Stephenson, my son, during life and heirs . . . if my son die without issue . . . then to Anthony Askew . . . Proved 1771.

* *Gentleman's Magazine.*

† Mrs. Stephenson, wife of Governor Stephenson, died 24 Feb: 1744

‡ Will deposited in P.C.C.

§ He was 72 years of age when he died.

THE WINDER FAMILY, OF LORTON, IRELAND, & AMERICA.

I believe the Maryland and Irish families to be branches of the Lorton "Stemmata." With that in view and with the hope that the requisite links may soon be added, I give the following abstracts from M.S. documents, etc., as possible clues:—

(1) Board of Trade—Maryland, vol. 13—Minutes of Council, Port of Annapolis—20 Oct: 1697—"A Return of Somersett Co. Justices dated 15th ult: setting forth, that both of the said Justices, viz: Lieut: Coll: Jno. Winder and Mr. Jno. Woolford lay in such a weak condition that they could not attend the Court, and that Mr. Thomas Dixon was pressed upon and desired to attend the said Coll: Winder at his house, and in order to get sworn, but failing therein, ye county seems at present to be without Justices." This John Winder emigrated to Maryland about 1660 or 1664.

(2) It appears from St. Bees Grammar School register (date after 1686) that . . . "Kenner" (Kennard?) was a scholar there—born at Cherry Point, Virginia—went to Glasgow and thence to Virginia as Minister—Col: Thomas Winder, of Northumberland, Co. Virginia (son of above Lieut: Coll: John Winder) born 1666, married Elizabeth dau: of Col: Thomas Brereton & their daughter Elizabeth married "Richard Kenner."

In the year 1660, Whitehaven was beginning to export coal to Ireland, and owned a fleet of 46 vessels, ranging from the "Content," of 12 tons burden, to the "Resolution," of ninety-four tons, * which traded to Virginia for tobacco, and it is very reasonable to believe that many Cumberland families took advantage of these trading vessels to emigrate to Virginia and Maryland.

I am pleased to record the finding of a valuable Irish Pedigree, by the Rev. A. H. Trevor Benson, it shows that Col. Cuthbert Winder (of Wingfield, Berkshire) a Colonel in King William's Army, had a son the Revd. John Winder, who married a descendant of Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, and had issue Revd. Edward and Revd. Peter Winder, Jane Winder, (who married Revd. Edward Benson), and Elizabeth Winder, (the mother of Earl McCartney, who married a daughter of the Earl of Bute.)

* *History of Cumberland*, by Chancellor Ferguson.

ART. XXIII.—*Shrine-shaped or Coped Tombstones at Gosforth, Cumberland.* By the REV. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A., Vicar of Aspatria.

Communicated at Shap, July 15th, and at Penrith, Sept. 23rd, 1897.

GOSFORTH Church, Village, Old Hall, and Rectory, stand on a plateau at the foot of the southern slope of the fell. To the east flows the river Bleng on its way to join the Irt running from Westwater; beyond rise the great Cumberland mountains about Styhead Pass, over which the traveller must pass on his way from the coast to Derwentwater and Keswick. The great Roman coast road lies to the west with Ravenglass Camp and the junction of the inland road over Hardknott to Ambleside and Kendal, less than five miles to the south, and the camp at Moresby above Whitehaven, twelve miles to the north-west. Hardknott Camp is twelve miles away a little south of east. The sea rolls three miles to the westward, the favoured spot lying sheltered by low trees from the western winds, and away in the distance rise the peaks of the Isle of Man, Ramsey being thirty miles only from Whitehaven, whilst the point of Ayre is but twenty eight miles distant and Douglas forty two.

In the month of June, 1896, when the north wall of the church was taken down in order that an aisle might be added, a large stone was found embedded in the foundations at the north-west corner. The illustrations* shew

* All the illustrations are printed from most admirable photographs taken by W. L. Fletcher, Esq., of Stoneleigh, Workington, who very kindly accompanied me on several occasions, and for whose assistance in the matter of photographs and rubbings, I am grateful. Our thanks and gratitude for help and hospitality are also due and are heartily tendered to the Rev. Rees Keene, M.A., the Rector of Gosforth, whose reverent care for all the relics in and around the church is so apparent.

two sides and one end of this stone. It is of the red sandstone of the neighbourhood, and is 5 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot thick at the base, tapering upwards to the ridge, and 2 feet 4 inches high in the centre, being slightly curved along the top so that the ends are only about 22 inches high. It is much weathered, and was broken into two by the blasting of the foundations at the taking down of the wall.

The stone is shrine-shaped, having the appearance of a house with almost perpendicular sides and a tiled roof, the tiles being cut away to a width of about 1 inch at the lower ends. On the sides of the shrine or walls of the house, beneath the tegulated roof, and on the ends, are sculptures. On one side (see Plate I) is depicted a truce-making between two parties of warriors. To the left is seen the conquering force with circular shields, and spears pointed upwards, their leader with outstretched arm accepting surrender or dictating terms to the weaker force, who, smaller men with smaller circular shields and with spears downpointed, the butt ends appearing behind their shoulders, attend their leader bearing the flag. One may count fifteen men and shields to the left and ten to the right; there have been more on both sides, the perishing and breaking of the stone having almost obliterated the traces of them. The points of the spears of the men to the left hand reach nearly to the eaves, whilst the butts of those to the right are a greater distance below. The flag bearer holds the flagstaff in his right hand: the flag floats out in triangular shape towards the opposing company: the shield is on the left forearm, whereas the shields of the opposite party are carried on the right arm: thus the legs of the men are not seen, the shields overlapping each other and completing the lower part of the design throughout.

On the other side (see Plate II) five interlaced rings are seen to the left; a single ring is seen to the right, with



PLATE I. COPED TOMBSTONE AT GOSFORTH, No. 1.



PLATE II. COPE-D TOMBSTONE AT GOSFORTH, No. 1.



PLATE III. COPED TOMBSTONE AT GOSFORTH, No. I.

with a small boss within the centre of a triquetrous form which on meeting the ring, at each of the three places of contact, divides and passes under it, folding back over the circle on either side and joining again beneath the arm of the triquetra. Between these two designs appears knotwork amongst which is a serpent form with great head near the five rings, and in the lower part nearer the single ring a fine specimen of ring and bandwork, apparently complete in itself, and only marred by the break in the stone done in the blasting of the wall at its taking down.

On one end of the stone is the figure of a man (see Plate III) possibly the chieftain, champion, or warrior who was buried beneath the stone. He is bareheaded, bearded, clothed in short tunic, and belted, and may carry in the left hand a spear or battle axe, the shaft of which seems to appear below, but the ends of the stone are much weathered and broken away; beneath the left arm are traces of ornament. On the other gable, in spite of the weathering, &c., are also traces of interlaced ornament.

This is a most interesting example of this class of monument—of which a dozen are known to exist in the diocese of Carlisle, and very few in the more southern dioceses. The curious patterns of rings interlacing and interpenetrating and worked in with interlacing bands may have been intended to represent the great wealth and munificence of the buried dead, “the bestower of rings,” “the ring scatterer,” as the chieftain, according to the speech of the day, might be called; whilst the central part of the design, so weather worn that it cannot all be made out, represents the great dragon sprawling over and guarding the treasure, the evil power which must always be overcome before any good can be attained. The Svastika may be seen at the intersections of the rings and the symbol of the Holy Trinity within the circle and amongst the knotwork, as if to draw the mind away from
temporal

temporal things to thoughts of the eternal treasure house and the abode of the blessed. The question may well be asked 'what great warrior leader lies buried here?' The same question may be asked at many a place between Duddon and Derwent. The land between the mountains and the seaboard is full of the fragments of the memorials of our early fathers and their faith, and of the Saints of the old British Church, often almost the only record left to us of the doings of that time.

A second shrine-shaped tombstone (see Plates IV, V, and VI) of which we give illustrations of two sides and one end, has been lately found under the north-east corner of the nave, as the warrior's shrine was found beneath the north-west corner. This second find we shall call the Saint's Shrine. Both stones had been placed under the foundations of what we believe the architect, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., considers to be a twelfth century wall. The wall between the north aisle and the organ chamber was being taken down in order to provide a recess in which to place the warrior's tomb and other sculptured stones found during the work of restoration, when this second marvel was revealed and finally removed. It is 5 feet 1 inch in length and 2 feet 9½ inches high. It is house-shaped or shrine-shaped and broken into three pieces by the weight of the wall built above it. A large piece had been broken away from one of the upper ends long before the tombstone was made use of as a foundation stone—the chief corner stone—for the new part of the church built (possibly) in the twelfth century, and when the tomb stood in the Kirk-garth, bedded in the turf and surrounded by a rank growth of grass and herbage, which had so protected the lower part of it that the marks of the inch wide chisel which the masons or sculptors of those early pre-Norman times used upon the flat surface, are quite clearly visible now, though plainly the upper parts have suffered by the weathering of centuries.

The



PLATE IV. COPED TOMBSTONE AT GOSFORTH, No. II.



PLATE V. COPED TOMBSTONE AT GOSFORIH, No. II.



PLATE VI. COPED TOMBSTONE AT GOSFORTH, No. II.

The flat top of this broken part has been used by the natives of those days as a whetstone on which to sharpen their weapons, and besides the smooth surface so caused, appear narrow grooves, made by the sharpening of some very small and pointed weapons, such as arrow heads of fine steel. The warrior's tomb has a rounded or bulged-out roof, as well as the somewhat circular or 'hog-backed' form of its ridging. The newer find, the Saint's tomb, has a steep, straight, high pitched roof, though the ridging is slightly curved. The earlier find appears to follow more closely the lines of the ordinary builder of the time: the new find appears more nearly to approach the rigid lines of the artist who would design an ornamental shrine. The main idea is the same no doubt in both, but in the new discovery we have the more ornamental roof, with its varied designs, its ornamental gabled ends, and its characteristic treatment of the ridge. The ridge is slightly curved and sinks down at either end (one end being now broken away) into the huge toothed jaws of the monster—death or hell. Along this curve, on either side of the ridge, lies a wreathed serpent form apparently moving swiftly with open mouth towards the great toothed maw awaiting it with hook or hooked tongue protruding, suggesting the thought, "cans't thou draw leviathan with a hook or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down," *Job* xli, v. 1. Up each side of the roof, along either edge, appears a serpent form, whose head upwards disappears beneath the throat of the monster jaws forming the ends or corners of the ridge.

The roof—it may be intended to represent one of beaten gold, or of bronze, or of silver, and may once have been made brilliant with colour—is a highly decorated one, with lozenge shaped designs, and takes our thoughts at once to the patterns seen in the illuminated MSS. of the Celtic period. Indeed there is nothing on this stone which might not have been wrought, though perhaps rudely

rudely done, after the designs seen in these MSS. It would be difficult to believe that the designer had not seen some such MS.

Beneath the eaves, on the sides of the stone, are serpent forms plaited, with great heads and eyes, and with jaws prolonging themselves and intertwining with their bodies, and evolving other heads of themselves, so that the whole serpentine design reveals a conception of the several incarnations of the evil power treated as a whole; and amidst it all, at one end on the one side of the sculpture, and at either end on the other, the human form appears naked in combat with the beast. "Naked came I out of my mother's womb and naked shall I return thither. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." *Job* i, v. 21.

In each lower corner of the side on which appear two human figures pushing back the wreathing monster, seems to be a human head.

On either gable and each end of the shrine, the crucified and risen Saviour of mankind appears with arms outstretched, clothed, and girded beneath a double arch on the one end, and ungirded and beneath a triple arch on the other end. Above the arches is the great symbol of the Holy Trinity.

Man's home is here for a time beneath the arch of heaven. The Holy Ones dwell in the higher heavens. All the powers below trend towards the great battle. Even mighty Thor himself must some day go forth "to meet the wolf." But there is an incarnation of the Holy One who will slay the monster and overcome death and open the jaws of hell, and through him, His children, even the faithful dead shall conquer and the righteous with Him "for ever dwell in Gimil gold bedecked," and so each end of the shrine shews forth the Lord Christ beneath the arches, and above is the great double triquetra issuing from a single upper angle, to set forth for

ever

ever the great doctrine of the ever glorious Trinity and the revelation of God unto man, even as the purpose of every temple or church, or indeed the shrine of man's heart should be to set forth the Lord's death until He come.

At Aspatria the triquetra appears in each alternate division of the highly ornamented roof and the design in this respect, and also as to the ornament along the eaves is nearly identical with that of the representation of the temple (Jerusalem) in the book of Kells, saving that the ornament which runs up the edges of the ends of the roofing of the temple, lies along the eaves at Aspatria. Beneath the eaves in the representation of the temple runs interlaced work, and in the very centre of this, the narrower bands are made to form a knot (a small triquetra like knot) in exactly the same manner as is done in this Gosforth sculpture, where a similar knot has been broken away by the cracking through of the stone. The piece is safely kept and was shewn to me by the clerk and may be affixed. There are no human figures in this Kells band of interlacing. Two great heads stand up above the upper corners, their jaws interlacing and forming a square sided knot or fret.

At Plumbland, the very ornamental triquetra is seen on the gabled ends, and the sides are composed of intertwined serpent forms.

The Penrith "hogbacks" resemble the warrior's tomb.

At Heysham, Lancashire, the very remarkable "hogback" has huge heads at either end over the upper corners, and the four legs of the beast, made small but quite appreciable, appear on either side of the ends of the stone.

At Crosscanonby the "hogback" is all roof and the ends are raised as though intended to represent the great heads.

There is a very rich later specimen of the shrine-shaped
coped

coped stone (the so-called tomb of Abbot Hedda) in Peterborough Cathedral, with full length figures of the Apostles and by some believed to be the tomb of S. Kineburgha.

At Lowther, there was a few years ago, lying about the churchyard, a portion of a coped tombstone, with figures of the Apostles rudely carved and much weathered, and the only fragment of such work in this diocese known to me. A drawing appears in the *Transactions* of this Society.

At Bondgate, Appleby, Crosscanonby, and Bromfield, the late Norman workmen placed the coped tombstones, of the former lords of the land, as lintels over their doorways.

Speaking of the burial of S. Chad in the seventh century, the Venerable Bede says: "The place of the sepulchre is a wooden monument, made like a little house, covered, having a hole in the wall, through which those that go thither for devotion usually put in their hand and take out some of the dust," &c.

NOTE.—In November, 1897, a part of a cross head was found in the churchyard, and proves to belong to one of the fragments already preserved in the church, completing the head of what Dr. Parker believes to have been the cross destroyed in 1789 (Jefferson's History) and whose stump was then made into a style for a sun dial. This newly found part is said (*Gentleman's Magazine*) to have been kept in the parson's garden in 1799; it is now fixed in the wall of the church, for which let us be thankful.

ART. XXIV.—*Communion Cup and Cover from Cartmel Fell Chapel.* By THE PRESIDENT.

IN “ Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle,” published for this Society in 1882, under the head of Cartmel Fell Chapel in the Deanery of Cartmel, is the following :—

There is also an old cup of white metal, much resembling a large wine glass, and standing about 6 inches high. It has some figures of birds engraved round it, near the top. O.C.P. p. 202.

This cup, with a cover to it, was exhibited in the temporary museum, formed at Carlisle, during the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to that city in 1882, and was described in the MS. catalogue of that museum, drawn up by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum, as

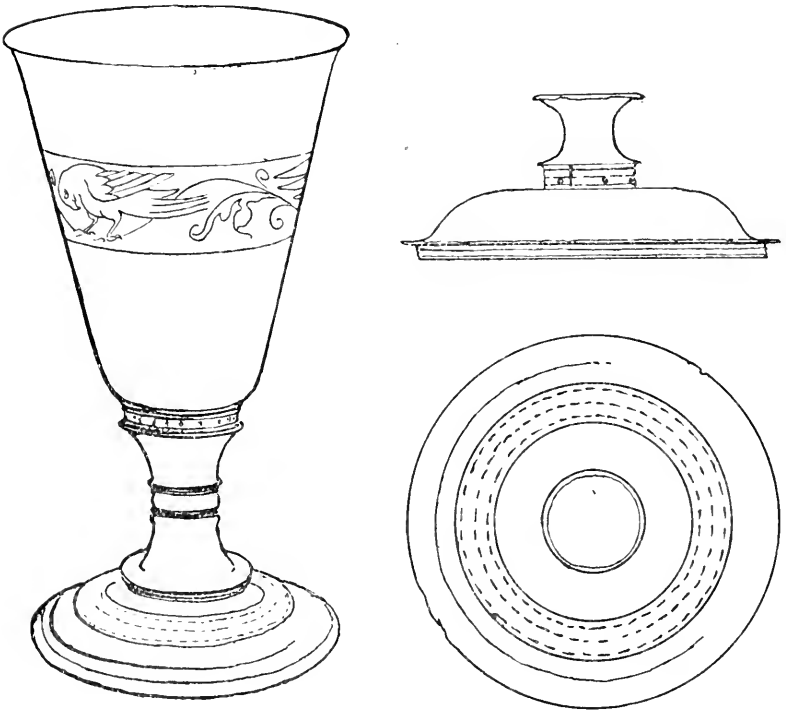
Old communion cup and cover.

A MS. note by the late Rev. Henry Whitehead in one of my copies of O.C.P. says, referring to this cup :—

A most interesting cup—photo by Scott—silver, diam. $3\frac{1}{4}$ at top and $3\frac{1}{8}$ at foot, ring knop . . . Cup has cover $3\frac{1}{2}$ diam. with button, round which are three rows of graver's dots.

It is certain that neither cup nor cover can have had any hall-marks, or such accurate observers as the late Mr. Fletcher-Rigge, who wrote the account in O.C.P., Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Ready would have noted and recorded them. In their absence Mr. Fletcher-Rigge not unnaturally supposed the cup to be of base metal, but Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Ready, both experts in silver, would have no difficulty in pronouncing that it was of the noble

noble metal. In due course the cup and cover were returned from the temporary museum, to Cartmel Fell Chapel, when their value seems not to have been known or appreciated: they were laid aside, forgotten, and the cover mislaid. It could not at first be found in 1897, when Mrs. Ware visited the chapel and enquired for the



cup and cover: but it was ultimately found in the bottom of an old pewter flagon. Both it and the cup were in a neglected and tarnished condition, and a small square piece was missing from the lip of the cup in such a manner as, on first sight, to appear as if it had been wilfully cut out for some purpose or other—for instance, for the

the removal of hall marks to be placed upon some modern fraud with which to ensnare the careless collector of silver plate. But close inspection showed that the missing piece had been broken out, not cut: further, the missing piece was too small to have held the three plate marks of the Elizabethan period to which the cup and cover belong.

I had the cup and cover cleaned, put into proper condition, and repaired, the missing piece being replaced, but so as to show there had once been a gap there. I also exhibited the cup and cover before the Society of Antiquaries of London, where the belt of ornamentation ex-



cited much interest from its unusual and secular character, and was pronounced unique on an ecclesiastical vessel. It consists of a belt on which are four parrots or popinjays in various attitudes among conventional foliage. It is probably the attempt of some local silversmith to produce a cup and cover of the Elizabethan pattern, and it is possible also that he took the bowl with its popinjays from an older and secular cup.

It is to be hoped that now, since attention has been called to this unique and valuable cup and cover, more care will be bestowed upon it than has been done heretofore.

ART. XXV.—*On some Armour at Great Salkeld Church, Cumberland.* By the RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT DILLON, M.A., P.S.A.

Communicated in a letter to the Rector (the Rev. Arthur Loftie, M.A.)

The Armouries,
Tower of London, 2/1/98.

Dear Sir,

The armour of which you send a photo is of the 17th century, and I think you are right in attributing it to a soldier's equipment, though I should put it down to the time of the great Civil War. The pott was such as the pikeman of that period would wear. It is like head pieces of after 1600, made of two pieces, the edge of one lapped over the other. The breast and back are of the same equipment, and so is the gorget. These with, in some cases, large tassets or thigh pieces would be all the armour worn of soldiers of that period, whilst many wore less. The sword also agrees well with the idea. A backsword with basket hilt would be worn by pikemen and those carrying fire arms. The sword grip might have been originally of buckhorn or wood. Such arms and armour would be produced at the annual musters and is often found painted black to preserve it from rust and also to make it less visible at a distance.

Yours faithfully,
DILLON.

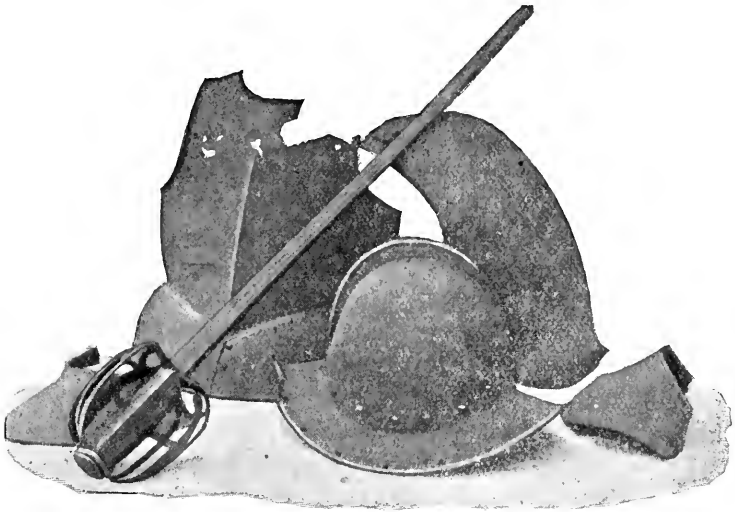
I hope you will allow me to keep the photo if you can spare it. Representations and examples of arms and armour in original condition, if found under natural circumstances, are always of interest.

The Rev. Arthur Loftie.

NOTE

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Lord Dillon in a subsequent note to me, says of this suit—"The wearer of the suit evidently got a shrewd blow on the shoulder, more than the accolade."

There is some similar armour at Langwathby: and in Tullie House, Carlisle, is some which formerly came from Caldbeck Church. As I write, a rumour reaches me that some armour has been found in the churchyard of Ormeshed, near Appleby.



ARMOUR AT GREAT SALKELD CHURCH.

ART. XXVI.—*Illustrations of Old Fashions and Obsolete Contrivances in Lakeland.* By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

Communicated at Penrith, Sept. 23rd, 1897.

IN August, 1891, I exhibited and described, before this Society, a series of iron rush and candle holders, such as were used in the Lakes and surrounding districts in former days, and in September, 1893, I read a second paper on a variety of other local appliances of an obsolete character. As our editor considered both of these communications, with their illustrations, worthy of a place in our *Transactions*,* I now venture to again bring before this Society's notice, some more notes and sketches which I have made of other objects, which although mostly in use until quite a recent date, have become, or are rapidly becoming obsolete, and which therefore have their value as illustrations of the home life of the district in past generations.

To economize space, the figures are left to speak for themselves as much as possible, and only such descriptive or other notes as are necessary are added.

The various examples may be thus grouped :—

- (i) Domestic and industrial appliances.
- (ii) Appliances connected with farming.
- (iii) Appliances for the destruction of game and vermin.
- (iv) Appliances for travel and the road.
- (v) Parish and Market appliances.
- (vi) Miscellaneous.

* Vol. xii, p. 105, and Vol. xiii, p. 86. A portion of the present paper, with some of the illustrations, has appeared in *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* for January, 1898.

(i) DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL APPLIANCES.

Primitive Spinning. The Spindle and Whorl. To most of the members of this Society it will no doubt be a familiar fact, that in nearly all communities, in a certain stage of civilization, and that by no means necessarily barbarous, the thread for weaving into cloth was produced, not as now by machinery, or even by the picturesque spinning wheel, but by a simple yet very effective contrivance known as the spindle and whorl. Not only are the little wheels or whorls found by excavators upon nearly all ancient sites, whether they be Egyptian, Roman, Bronze Age, or Saxon; but travellers, in countries where European civilisation has not completely altered the customs of the people, are brought perpetually face to face with this appliance in actual use. Curiously, but by no means inexplicably also, the same appliances have been found to survive till the present day, in districts where modern civilisation has made familiar machinery by which the same results can be effected at infinitely less cost of time and labour. Instances of this are given by Sir A. Mitchell,* who found the whorl in use in Shetland, in 1864; while in Invernesshire in 1866, he found a woman using a spindle, on which a potato was fixed to act as a whorl. In the latter case the spindle user resided within two hours drive of a spinning mill and tweed manufactory.

Fig. I. shews a very interesting whorl which was given me by the representative of a family of Cumberland statesmen formerly residing at Wythburn: and as this example came from that place, it is very probable that it was turned up in agricultural operations in that district. It is a small disc of stone of a shale-like character, and measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter. The special interest attaching to this example is the ornamentation

* In his interesting volume of Rhind Lecture, "The Past in the Present. What is Civilisation?" Edinburgh, 1880.

upon one side. This consists of a series of incised lines radiating in curves from the central circles to the circumference, and forming a sort of cross pattern, which will be better understood from the figure than from description.

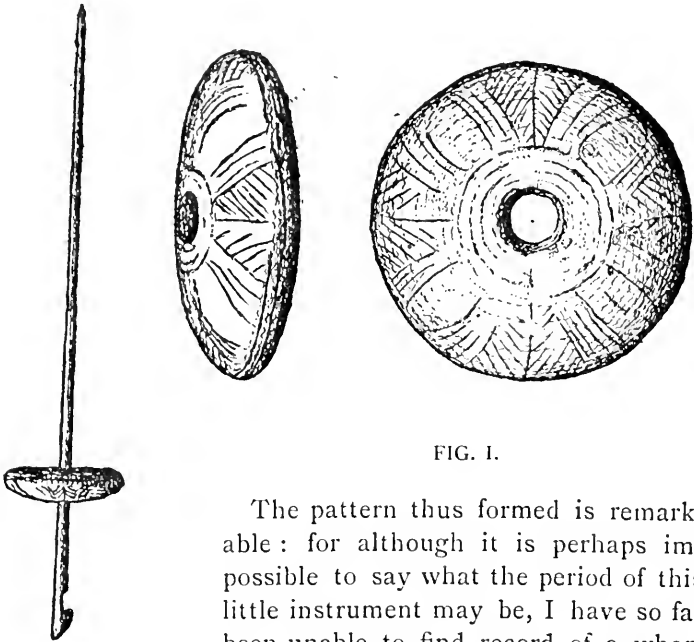


FIG. I.

The pattern thus formed is remarkable: for although it is perhaps impossible to say what the period of this little instrument may be, I have so far been unable to find record of a whorl found in Britain bearing any decoration of this description. The character of the pattern calls to mind, in some degree, the ornament which is so well known on the sepulchral urns of the Bronze Age in Britain: the ornament of which invariably consists of straight incised lines radiating or forming angles, the spaces of which are filled up by diagonal hatching. Such ornament however belongs not only to the British Bronze Age, but is found in use among widely separate races, and over widely divergent periods. It is in fact characteristic rather of a certain stage of civilisation, than of any age or people

people; a simple form of art which would naturally suggest itself to any race, the culture of which is not far advanced, and whose tools are of a simple construction.*

The Wythburn whorl therefore probably belongs to one of two periods. It is of late Bronze or early Iron Age—when the straight lines of the bronze period were giving way to the curves which are so well-known in the Iron Age † : or it is simply the rude decoration of comparatively modern date, the scratchings perhaps of farm lad, who fashioned the whorl for a sweetheart or sister, two or three centuries ago. Such ornament is just as much what we should expect from a Cumberland youth, whose only tool would be his pocket knife, as from the art craftsman of semi-savage tribe of the so-called Bronze Age.

Should I be accused of trying to prove without evidence that Cumberland was in a backward condition in the matter of industrial art till a late period, I can only answer that the spindle and whorl were actually in use till two or three generations ago. Only a year since Mrs. Pepper, the manageress of the Langdale linen works, shewed me a spindle surmounted by a whorl also of wood, which was made as a facsimile of one which was known by tradition in her family to have been used in Borrowdale.‡

Space forbids here a detailed description of the method of using spindle and whorl. It is sufficient to say that the object of the whorl was to make the spindle rotate properly and so to draw out the thread from the “ roving ”

* The reader should compare the decoration of the bronze age urns (Greenwell's British Barrows) with that of some of the objects found by the late Mr. Bent at Zimbabwe (“ Ruined cities of Mashonaland,” 1896, p. 191 etc), or the carving on some of the South Sea Island paddles or clubs, or the early pottery of the Aegean Islands.

† The ornament on some of the stone balls shown on pp. 162-5 of Anderson's “ Scotland in Pagan times (the Iron Age)” is worth comparing.

‡ Unfortunately this specimen was lent by Miss Pepper, and never returned : while the copy is now doing duty in Central Africa, where it has been taken by a lady missionary to introduce spinning among a tribe which has never yet discovered the art.

of wool which was fixed to the distaff.* When a sufficient amount was formed, it was wound round the spindle, and looped under a hook at the end (see illustration) or through a cleft formed for the purpose. Sometimes the whorl was at the top, sometimes at the bottom end of the spindle. When in the latter position it was useful to keep the spun thread from ravelling, or working down off the spindle. Egyptian spindles as seen on the monuments shew the whorl at the top end, while the heraldic "Wharrow Spindles" of Guillim's heraldry, are drawn with the whorl below the thread.†

Bread Making. Akin to the spindle and whorl, in the fact that it belongs to all ages in the past, and is still used by many semi-barbarous races, is the handmill or quern, by which the grain is reduced to meal. Like the whorl also it has survived in the more out of the way places, even among highly civilized communities, where from the presence of mills worked by water power, one would at first sight have expected the more primitive appliances to have disappeared. This is the case in Scotland, for Sir A. Mitchell records that he saw hundreds at work in the northern counties.‡

How late the hand mill was in use in our district it is hard to tell: for although ancient manorial water power mills are common, it is easy to believe that the quern may well have survived till a late date among the outlying fell farms, remote as they often were from any

* The distaff became the "rock" in spinning wheel days. Some American Indian tribes however use no distaff.

† See Guillim's Heraldry, 1660, p. 289—where he says "The round *Ball* at the lower end serveth to the fast twisting of the thread, and is called a *Wharrow*:" The Pictorial vocabulary says "Vertebrum a worowylle," also "Vertebrum dicitur vertel, scilicet illud quod pendet in fuso" John de Garlande. "Wharfe for a spyndell" Palsgrave 1530, and "Whorlwyll" Halliwell Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words.

‡ See the "Past in the Present," p. 33 et seq. The writer is inclined to think that at the date of that work, the number of querns in use in Scotland, would be thousands. I must refer the reader to the same work for much interesting matter as to the actual method of working the quern.

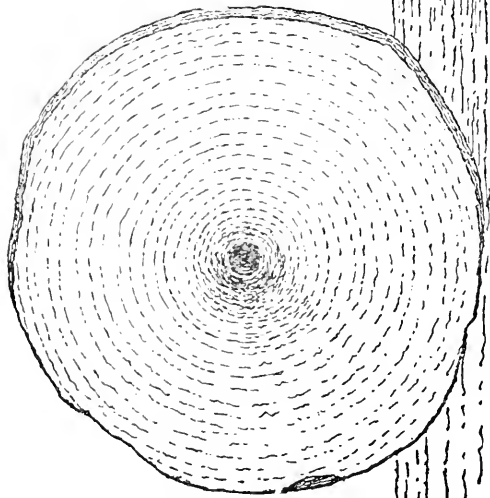


FIG. III.
QUERN, LOWER STONE.

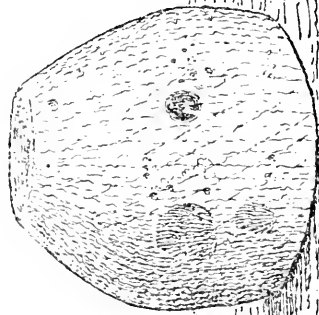


FIG. II.
QUERN, UPPER STONE.

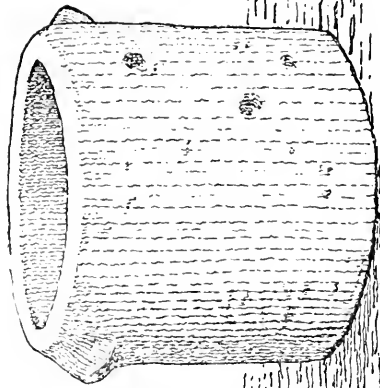


FIG. IV.
STONE VESSEL OF DOUBTFUL USE.

centres of population. Such objects are at any rate continually turned up in agricultural operations, and their number, and the positions in which they are discovered, are strongly in favour of their being of comparatively modern date. The types and shapes are unfortunately of little value as evidence, and quern stones with ornamentation are by no means common. Fig. II. shews the upper stone of a beehive shaped quern found at Whitwell Folds near Kendal. It is $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and about 12 inches across the base. The hole at the top is to feed the corn through, and that at the side for the handle by which the quern was forced round upon the lower stone. One of the latter, a circular disc 18 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick is shewn in Fig. III. It was found with others near a wood called "Millwheel coppice" at Lone-thwaite in Hawkshead Parish.*

On the same plate with the quern stones is figured a curious stone vessel (Fig. IV.) that I found lying in the farmyard at Parkamoor above Coniston Lake, a place which was formerly a grange of Furness Abbey. What its original use was, is hard to guess. It is 14 inches wide at the top; 12 inches high, but the interior is only $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, so that its weight is great in proportion to its size, and the little ears or handles left on the outside are almost useless to lift it by. They would however greatly facilitate the process of rolling the vessel from place to place; so that if they are not purely ornamental, we should conclude that in use, it was removed at any rate short distances for some purpose.

The Parkamoor vessel does not appear to be a mortar, for the surface of the bottom is flat and unworn, and for the same reason it could hardly have been used in the same way as the Shetland "knockin' stane," or primitive pot barley mill. It is not without a likeness to the stone

* The upper stone is sometimes called the "rider": and the lower the "ass," vessels

vessels found in Scotland with interments of the Viking Age, which appear to be burial urns.* One of these indeed, found at Ancorn, Caithness, has small handles somewhat akin in character to those of our vessel: but the shape of the latter undoubtedly suggests somewhat that it was made for use in some special industry rather than for a burial. The farm where it was found, is right above the small island called "Peel," on which Mr. Collingwood last year found the remains of a small fortress dating back to the 13th century, if not earlier. It may well be that after the destruction of this island fortalice, the farmers at the Abbey Grange carried off with them anything they could find of use, and among them this vessel.

Brewing. From these meal mills we may pass to another form of domestic mill, which was in common use in these districts when every statesman brewed at his farm steadings the ale for home consumption. Malt mills appear however to have varied in construction, but the ordinary type which may be seen attached to the beams in many a farm house loft, is of much less interest than that shewn in Fig. V.

The value of this example, which is in a barn belonging to Mr. George Browne of Town End, Troutbeck, is twofold. First, it is a dated example, for in an account book kept by one of Mr. Browne's ancestors, we find the note:

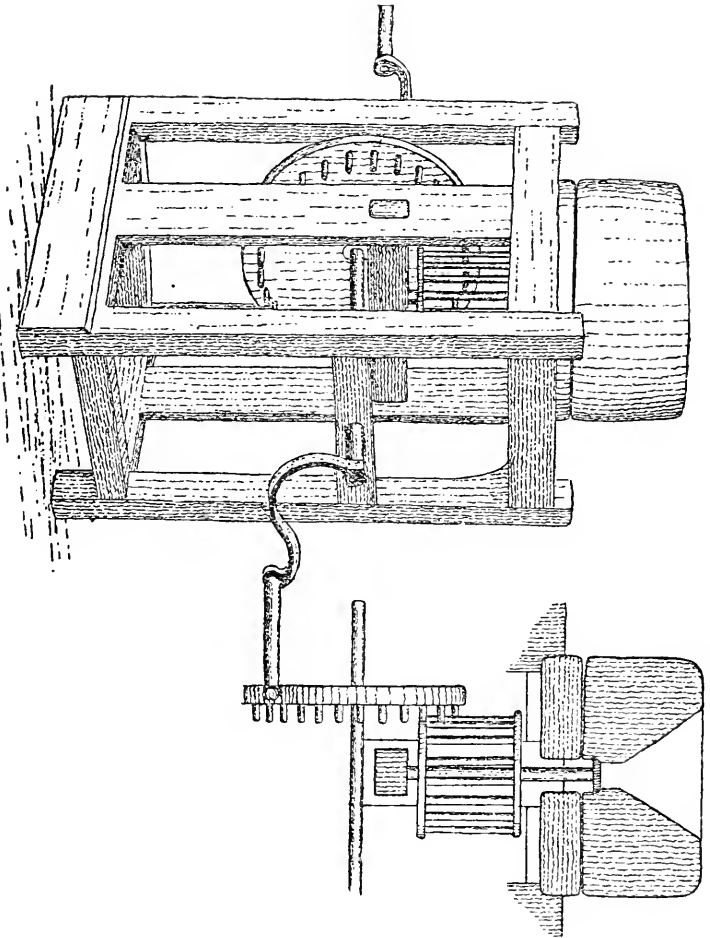
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan: Bryan Wildman making my hand mill £1 0 0

and second, it is a true stone mill like the quern with upper and nether stones, and manipulated by hand; although the machinery to effect this is infinitely more advanced than that of the simple quern.

The illustration will serve to explain the mechanism of this type of malt mill better than description. Upon a

* Anderson's "Scotland in Pagan Times." (The Iron Age), p. 68-76.

FIG. V.—MALT MILL. (THE RIGHT HAND DIAGRAM SHOWS THE MECHANISM.)



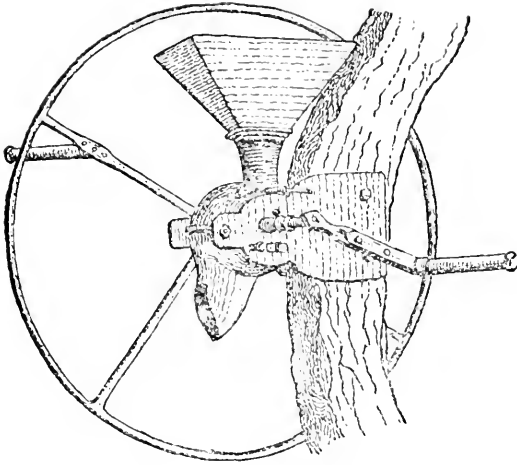


FIG. VI.
MALT MILL OF LATER TYPE.

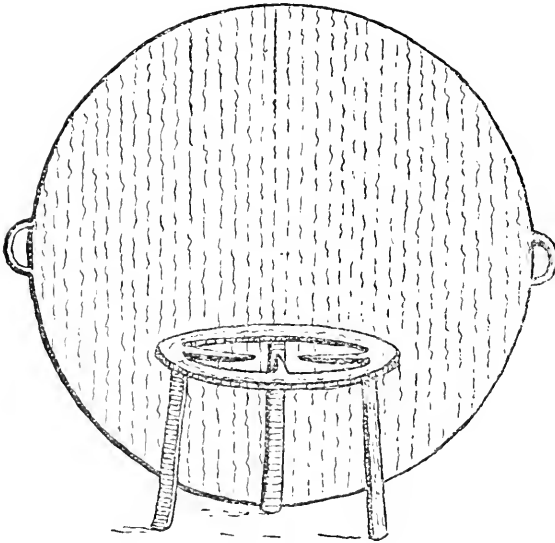


FIG. VII.
GIRDLE AND BRANDRETH.

stout wooden frame work, 4 feet in height, is placed the nether mill stone, which has a diameter of 2 feet, and a thickness of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Passing through the middle of the framework is an axis with handles at either end, and upon this axis is a large flat wheel, 32 inches in diameter, having cogs on one side which work in and cause to revolve the staves or *rounds* of the trundle. The trundle itself rests on a bridge tree crossing the framework at right angles to the axis: and the centre upright within the trundle is the spindle, which passes through the hole in the nether mill stone and fits into the iron mill-rynd which is secured to the upper or running mill stone. When therefore the handles are turned, the cogs cause the trundle to rotate, and with it the spindle and the upper mill stone. The latter is 2 feet in diameter and 11 inches thick, and the hole on its upper surface by which the malt was fed, is 14 inches wide at the top, and 4 inches wide at the bottom.

When the mill was in use the mill stones were out of sight, being enclosed in a sexagonal wooden box on which again was a framework meant to hold the malt sack, or more probably to support a regular hopper. The ground malt escaped from a spout in the sexagonal box. These wooden superstructures are omitted in the figure.

The ordinary sort of malt is shewn in Fig. VI. and needs no description, because its mechanism is identical with an ordinary coffee mill. Most of the mills of this type were probably put up in the latter part of the last century. The example figured is from Coniston, and the diameter of its wheel is 42 inches.

The Kitchen Hearth. In my paper on "Obsolete and Semi-obsolete Appliances," I described the girdle and brandiron or brandreth, which were at one time in regular use for the baking of oat bread *: and in Fig. VII. I now

* These *Transactions*, Vol. xiii, p. 87. In Sussex the term "brandiron" seems to have been applied to a different hearth appliance, the andirons or firedogs.

show an example drawn from a brandreth and girdle in my own possession. The girdle or girdle plate in this instance is an iron disc, 26 inches in diameter, and the tripedal brandreth is 8 inches high and 13 inches wide at the rim.

In the same paper I gave you the figure of a toasting spit of iron, a simple and small contrivance for toasting cakes or bread upon *: but in culinary operations spits of much larger size and more elaborate in form were in use.

In Fig. VIII. is shewn a very interesting spit in the possession of Mr. George Browne; by whose family it was no doubt in use in former days. It will be observed that the two standards which support the horizontal rod, are hinged so that they can be folded and laid aside when not in use. They are 3 feet high, and have each seven crooks. One leg of each has a projecting foot to make it stable: and each has a ring below the top knob, probably for the purpose of hanging it to the wall.†

The slender horizontal rod is 6 feet in length, and terminates in a handle by which it could be made to revolve when in use. On the rod are fitted two pairs of prongs or forks to hold the meat. Beneath the prongs, is seen the old fashioned dripping pan 28 inches by 12 inches, with projecting sockets, into which wooden handles were once fitted. Before this lies the moveable fender, which can be made longer or shorter according to the dimensions of the fire. Both spit, pan and fender were of course placed in one of the huge open fireplaces, which in the old kitchens preceded the kitchen ranges.

On either side of the fire stood the fire dogs or andirons (*chenets* ‡) the ordinary form of which is shewn in Fig. IX.

* See these *Transactions, ut ante*; a spit very like this is figured in "North Country Lore and Legend" (Nov. 1889, p. 526) from Northumberland. In that county they were called Bake Sticks, and are said to have been used for toasting the morning cakes of peas and barley meal.

† The 16th century Florentine tapestry maker, Jean Rost or Roster, adopted as his mark, a spit of this type, with a fowl roasting on it. The design was of course punning. Ital. *rosto*, a roast fowl.

‡ Sometimes also apparently called creepers or andogs, and in Sussex brandirons. See Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial words."

These

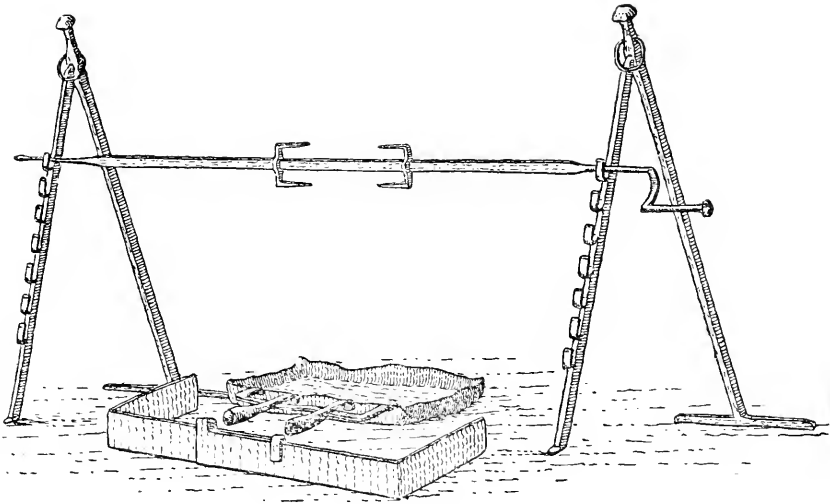


FIG. VIII.
COOKING SPIT.

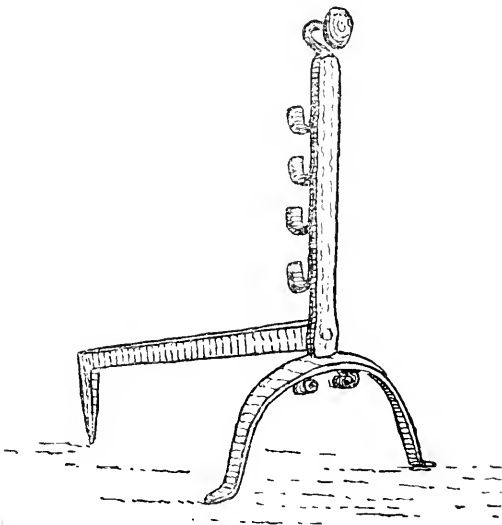


FIG. IX.
FIRE DOG.

These appliances served to support the logs of the fire, and also the poker and tongs. Andirons seem to be of great antiquity, and objects which appear to have been used for this purpose have been found at Hartlip in Kent, and at Colchester, and are believed to be Roman.* By the 15th century they were made of exactly the same type as the local one shewn in our illustration, and are sometimes depicted in the illustrated manuscripts of that period.† The example figured is rather small, measuring only 26 inches in height.

Lighting Apparatus. In my paper on the various forms of iron candlesticks in this district, I alluded to a type of tall standard candleholders which stood upon the ground instead of upon a table ‡: and although I was able to describe examples from other localities, I could not at that time give an illustration of local forms. Two candlesticks of this sort I have recently been able to see. The simpler form consists only of a square pole, 33 inches in height, fixed upon a square base, 3 inches high. Upon one side of the pole are a number of small holes, in any of which the candle socket could be placed at pleasure. The socket is iron, and has no arrangement for a rush. This example is from Ulverston. The other is of a type which I have not hitherto met with either locally or elsewhere. It consists of a stool-like pedestal, on which are placed two slender wooden rods, surmounted by a thin circular wooden slab, similar to that forming part of the pedestal. The actual candle holder (of iron, with a spring rush nipper) is fastened by a socket to another wooden rod, which passes through a hole in the centre of the upper wooden slab, and terminates below in a flat piece of wood shaped to fit into the other two rods. Fig. X.

* "Ironwork," by J. Starkie Gardner: South Kensington Art Handbook, 1893, p. 42.

† Parker and Turner's "Domestic Architecture in England," from Richard II to Henry VIII, Part i, p. 155.

‡ These *Transactions*, Vol. xii, p. 122.

will make this clear. The two fixed rods are somewhat flexible, so that when necessary, the moveable rod and socket can be elevated to any point, in a sort of telescope fashion, and will remain there. The height of the complete candlestick, when the rod is at its lowest, is $41\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

It belongs to Mr. Jacob Gillbanks, of Grasmere, but its former home was at Waste Head farm, Thirimere.

As I have pointed out in my paper on iron candlesticks, the rush candle and the real dip were in regular use at the same time in the north, and many of the holders were adapted for both. The manufacture of the rush candle I have described, and no doubt in the last century most of the candles were simply wicks dipped in fat. Later however, and well into this century, the candles for home use were still home made, but the fashion of making them in tin moulds became general: and many of these are still to be found among the lumber of our old farm houses.

In Fig. XI. one of these is shewn, which came from a farm near Hawkshead. It will be seen that it is made to mould six candles, each 11 inches long and nearly six-eighths of an inch in diameter. The end of the mould

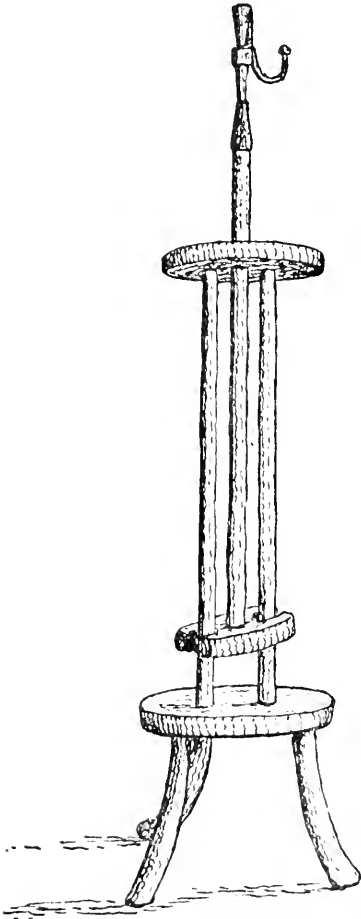


FIG. X.

shewn

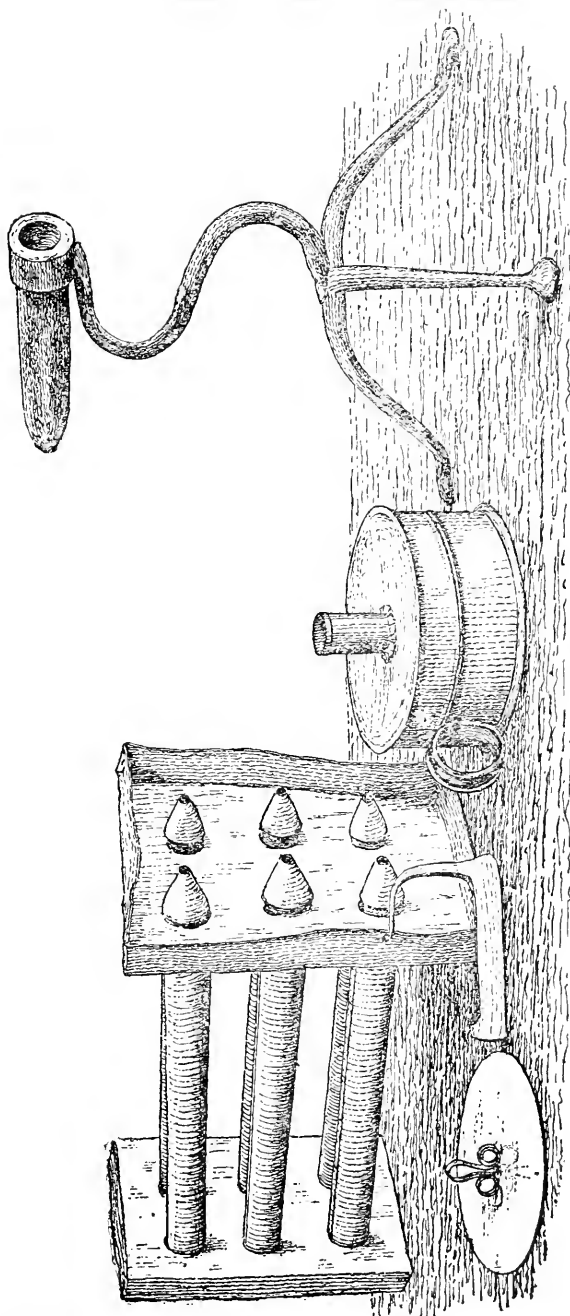


FIG. XI.
CANDLEMOULD FROM HAWKSHEAD. TINDER BOX FROM HAWKSHEAD. TALLY IRON.

shewn in the figure has six tapering nozzles, which formed the lighting end of the candles, and through the hole in each of these the wick end was drawn. The fat was poured in at the opposite end.*

No more striking example of the way objects of common use became rapidly extinct, can be instanced than the tinder box and steel strike-a-light, which until probably 50 or 60 years back formed the general method in these parts for obtaining fire.† Till the date when lucifer matches became common, every household must have possessed these, yet now they have become so uncommon that they are far more difficult to procure than the older rush-candle holders. Indeed there are now among the less educated classes, many young people to whom the name of "tinder box" is quite unknown, and who, if shewn an example, would confess themselves absolutely ignorant of its use. In a generations time, even its tradition will be dead, and it will take its place in museums as an antiquity, instead of a neo-archaic object.

In the same figure as the candlemoulds, a good example of a tinder box from Hawkshead is shewn. It is well made of tin, and measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. The lady who gave it to me purchased it in Hawkshead about 50 years ago, although it was not then new.

The iron strike-a-light and the inner lid are shewn alongside the box. When the piece of dry tinder which lay in the bottom of the latter had been ignited, from the flint and steel, and the candle lit and set in the socket on the outer lid, the inner lid was then dropped as an ex-

* There are of course many varieties of shape. At Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, are three examples: (1) from Watermillock, for three candles, the pipes all in a line; (2) also from Watermillock, like No. 1 but for seven candles; (3) from Low Moorhouse, for three candles: in this example the three pipes are touching each other, and there is a curved metal handle at the end at which the fat was run in.

† The sulphur "spunks" which superseded tinder of lint were rough "spalls" of wood generally four to six inches in length.

tinguisher on to the tinder, and the whole affair carried by the handle formed the candlestick.*

Table Appliances. In former days, before the use of glazed earthenware became general, most of the requisites of the dining table were either of pewter or wood: and in the inventories accompanying the wills of north countrymen from the 16th to the 18th centuries, we find pewter doublers and wooden trenchers continually mentioned.†

The pewter dishes and plates, which no doubt were much the most costly, are often still to be seen preserved as heirlooms in farms,‡ but the wooden trenchers or platters, which were used in the more homely establishments, have, like the tinder box, been cast aside as rubbish, and are now excessively rare.

Fig. XII. shews a plain trencher turned in sycamore, which belongs to Mr. William Fell of the Common, Windermere. Its diameter is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches.§ I have another from a farm at Lowick Green, which is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Dairy Appliances. Before passing to objects connected with the actual farm, we may notice the various old fashioned vessels used in the dairy, as being in some sort an intermediate class between domestic and farming appliances.

The quaint coopered milking pail or calf piggins with the one stave left long for a handle, is still familiar to us, in the works of artists who depict rural existence, although at the present day it is seldom to be seen in actual use.

* In the same figure is shewn a wrought iron "Tally" iron (Italian iron.)

† In a "Grasmere Farmer's Sale Schedule in 1710," communicated by myself to this Society and printed in Vol. xiii. p. 253, many instances of these and other obsolete objects occur, with the value at that date.

‡ The writer of the notes to the articles "Westmorland as it was," in the *Lonsdale Magazine* (1822, Vol. iii. p. 289) says: "The richer sort of people had a service of pewter; but amongst the middling and poorer classes, the dinner was eaten off wooden trenchers."

§ This trencher was regularly used by the grandfather of the present owner until his death about 1820.

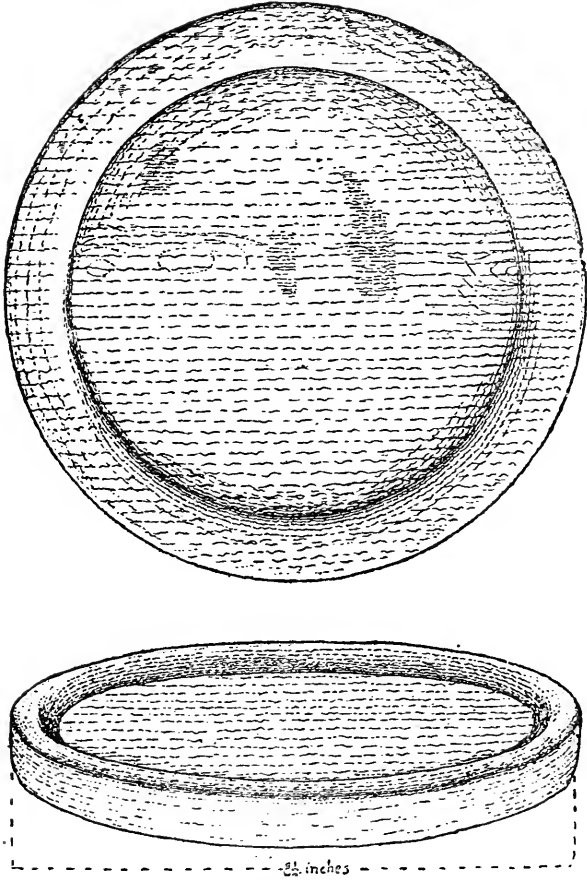


FIG. XII.
WOODEN TRENCHER.

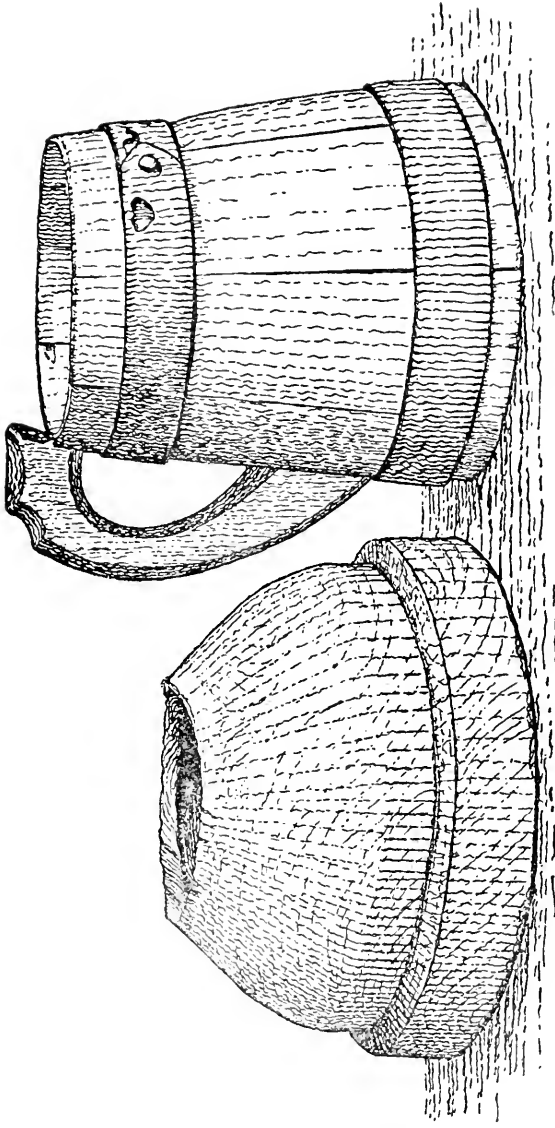


FIG. XXXV.

WOODEN MORTAR: FROM LANGDALE.

FIG. XIV.

STRIPPING PAIL FROM DUNNERDALE.

Curiously this form was imitated in miniature for table

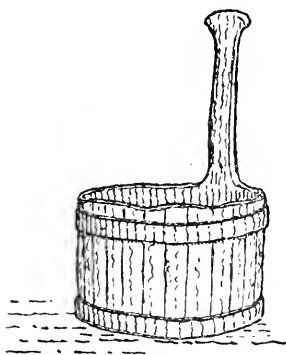


FIG. XIII.

use, and in my paper on "Obsolete and Semi-obsolete Appliances" I have figured one of these from the Duddon district which was no doubt used in this way.* The real milk pail was of course of larger size, and one of these is depicted in Fig. XIII. It is of oak 10 inches in diameter at the rim, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high without the handle. It holds about 4 quarts.†

The quaint shaped wooden vessel shewn in Fig. XIV. is less familiar to us, and I am not quite certain for what purpose it was made. This example is in my own possession, and is said to have originally come from Dunnerdale. It is coopered in oak with iron bands, and has a well shaped handle; its height is 7 inches and it will hold only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints. From the careful way it is made, it might well have been used for table purposes; but I am assured by lake district farmers that they can remember the exact shape in use, in their younger days, as stripping pails, *i.e.*, small hand pails to go round the cow house after the milking to take the last drops of milk from the cows. The vessel in question has the appearance of considerable age.

A wooden milk ladle was also in use; and one about a foot in length is in the Tullie House Museum: the old

* In the article in the *Lonsdale Magazine*, before alluded to, the writer says: "Hasty pudding and liquids were served up in small wooden vessels called piggins, made in the manner of half barrels, and having one stave longer than the rest for a handle."

† This example belongs to Mr. Wm. Fell of the Common, Windermere, who believes it was used as a ladle for wort in brewing. This is doubtful; but most of the milk pails of this form are larger, and the handle is shorter in comparison.

up and down churn, though probably quite out of use now, is well known in shape, and delapidated examples are easy enough to find in farm outbuildings.*

(ii) APPLIANCES USED IN FARMING.

Among this class, there is quite a mine of information to work at, for modern improvements in farming have ousted the old fashions even more effectually than in domestic life. At present we have only room to allude to a few.

It is a well known thing that in the lakes, the high roads were until a comparatively modern period, but few and far between and ill kept. Coach roads ran from one country town to another, and when these were left, pack horses were chiefly used for the carriage of goods and travelling was done on horseback: but of this something will be said in describing appliances for the road.

In districts however where carriage roads were non-existent, wheeled vehicles were of course but little used, so that on the farms wheeled carts were long unknown, and when they made their appearance were clumsy and awkward in character.† Thus in old inventories of dalesmen we rarely find mention of carts, though "hotts" which were panniers to place across the horses' backs, are continually mentioned.‡

The oldest type of wheels used on farm carts were the "clog" wheels, and I find there are men of between

* The old fashioned milk strainers or *siles* were also formerly turned in wood, with a brass strainer let into the bottom.

† Clarke in his Survey of the Lakes (1789) says that in Borrowdale, carts or wheeled carriages were unknown "not above twenty years ago." This would place their introduction into that valley about 1769.

‡ Sledges, which are wheelless carts, are of course still used in fell farms, for conveying brackens, etc., from the rough fell sides to lower ground. This is a case in which the primitive type has lasted, because most suitable: a wheeled cart for this work would want the drag to steady it. It is a case of "survival of the fittest." See also Mitchell's "Past in the Present," page 97.

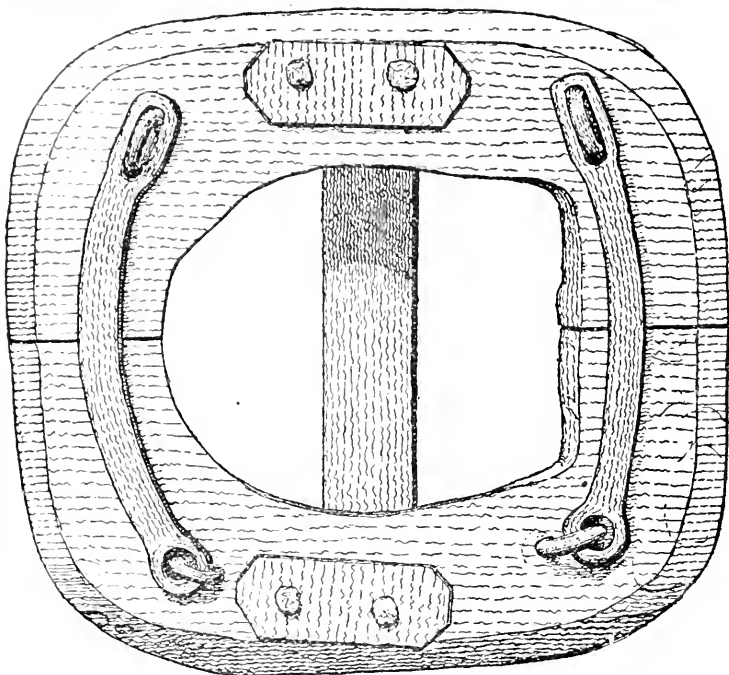


FIG. XVI.
HORSE PATTEN (type No. 1.)

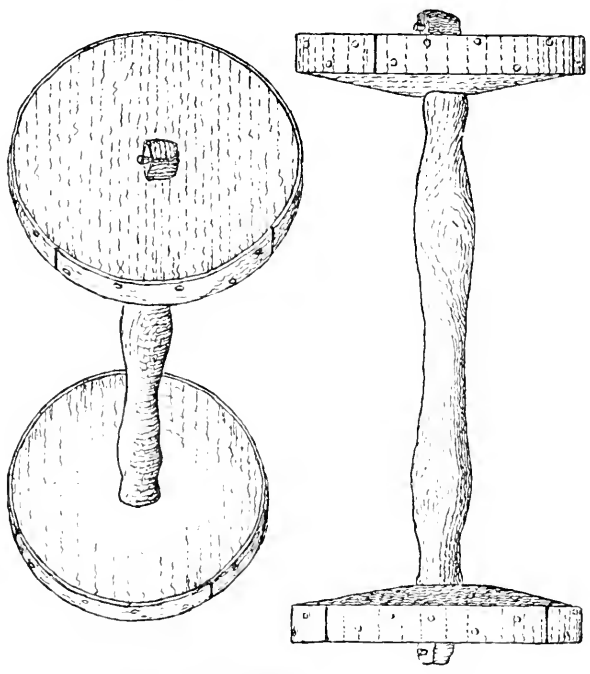


FIG. XV.
CLOG WHEELS.

eighty and ninety years, who can distinctly remember them in use. In the possession of Mr. George Browne, there are still a pair of these, and through his courtesy I am now enabled to give a sketch. (Fig. XV.) It will be seen that the wheels are lumbering discs of wood, joined by a great beam or axle which is firmly fastened to them so that the axle revolved with the wheels—not the latter on the former as at the present day. The wheels themselves are $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 3 inches wide at the tyre, where the iron bands or “strakes” are formed of three pieces nailed to the wood. The distance between the wheels is 3 feet 2 inches.*

Though I have never seen a cart of this sort, it is evident that the wheels were secured to the cart by a sort of fork which projected from the under side of the main body of the cart, in a similar fashion indeed to that of the ordinary wheelbarrow, where the axle forms part of the wheel. But as the cart wheels were two, and did not revolve separately, the friction on turning corners must have been great. Waggoners and carters consequently carried with them a grease horn to lubricate the axle: yet in spite of this, these lumbering machines were notorious for the squeaking which accompanied them, and which is still remembered. The first improvement was effected by making one wheel only to revolve independently on the axle, while the other remained fixed.†

* The reader may refer to “The Village Community” by G. L. Gomme, 1890, p. 286, for notices of clog wheeled carts, sledge carts, *kellachies*, and various sorts of panniers and primitive contrivances of the sort used in different parts of England.

† In Stockdale’s *Annals of Cartmel*, p. 570, is the following passage bearing on this subject: “Packhorses at first, and clog wheeled carts afterwards, carried on the whole traffic of the parish, over the narrowest and worst of roads; the revolving axle trees of the clog wheeled carts, scantily greased, making each a most unnatural squeak; so that when several carts were moving along the roads in a string, and each squeaking in a different key, the most disagreeable music was “discoursed.” . . . Wheels with naffs (naves), spokes, and felloes, turning round on the axle tree (not with the axle tree as these clog wheels did . . .) first began to be made at Carke and Flookborough about the end of last century. Richard Todd was then taught the art, by a person of the name of Thomas

In those parts of Cumberland and Westmorland where the low ground bordering on the sands was peaty and wet, a curious sort of overshoe, or "horse patten" as it was called, was in use for keeping the plough horses from sinking deeply into the soft ground. A figure of one of these from Cumberland, now in the Tullie House Museum at Carlisle, is given (Fig. XVI.) It will be seen that it is formed of two pieces of wood which are joined together on the under side by a bar of iron, fastened at the ends to either piece of wood by a hinge. The wooden sides can thus be opened and the horses foot inserted resting on the iron bar. They are then shut down into position and are fastened by two iron catches, each provided with a ring. The patten is then secure on the horses hoof.

The whole affair measures 10 inches by $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Another exactly the same but a quarter of an inch longer was recently shewn me, which was believed to have been in use in Brigsteer or Underbarrow about two generations ago. This has "snecks" instead of rings, which can be turned when the looped catches are over them.

A different type is shewn in Fig. XVII., which came from a farm house on the Solway and is now in Tullie House. Here we have a flat piece of wood $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, shod round the edge with iron. On one side are two iron staples through

Walmsley, he having served his apprenticeship and learnt this then novel mode of making wheels from Rowland Penny, carpenter and wheelwright, of Bouth. I have heard my father say, that it was in their early days, quite common to cut suitable pieces of wood for ploughs out of the woods and hedges in the morning and to iron and plough with them before night." The author then describes how the wood was seasoned by fire, and concludes "As the furrows in ley ground made with so imperfect an instrument . . . could with no certainty be turned over, men with pitchforks, hacks, and spades followed, and completed what the plough had left undone." Mr. George Browne, in an interesting letter to me, writes: "I have a pair of old cart wheels with fifteen spokes and differently put together than modern cart wheels. This pair is over 100 years old." He also tells me that in the diary of his ancestor, Benjamin Browne, it is entered that a harrow and a cart cost a shilling making and took two days to make, in 1735. Mr. Browne has also heard that the late George Brownrigg said that he has cut a tree in Troutbeck park and made a plough of it in one day.

which

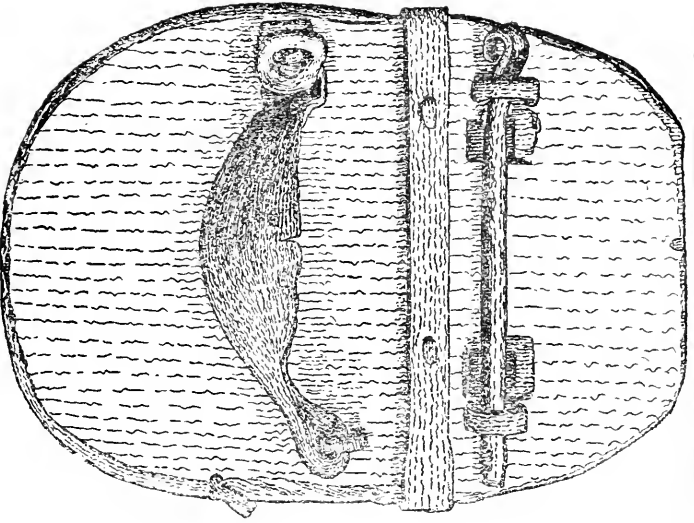


FIG. XVII.

HORSE PATTEN (type No. 2.)

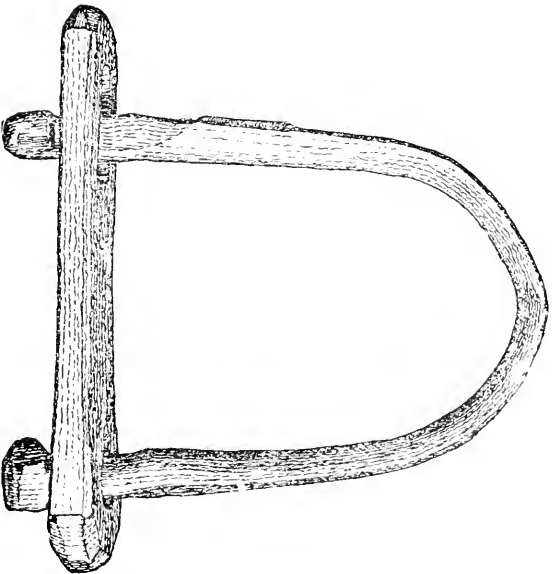


FIG. XIX.
SHEEP BAND.

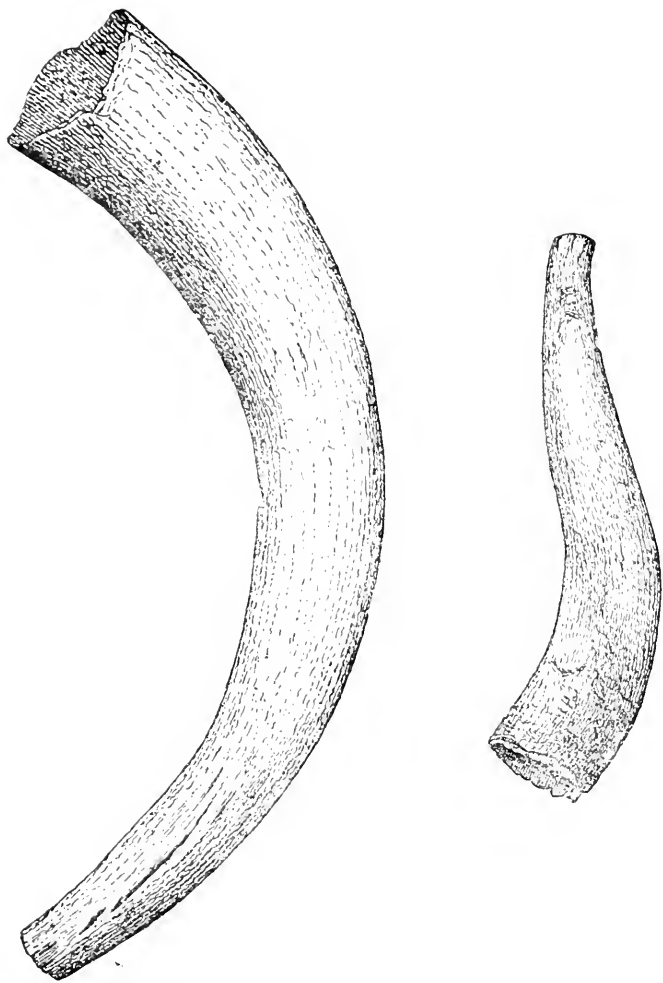


FIG. XVIII.—COW HORNS FOR CALLING IN CATTLE AND LABOURERS.

which is passed an iron pin with a hole at one end. The horses' shoe for this sort of patten was made with rings on the heels; and the pin passed through these rings and so secured the hoof to the patten—the toe being held by the iron plate which is fastened at one end with a ring and staple and at the other end with a screw and projecting nut. It will be seen also that holes are cut in the wood under the pin to receive the projecting rings on the shoe heel.

These pattens were worn on the fore feet, generally by the furrow horse alone, as he had to step on the softest soil; but sometimes both horses were thus shod. I have never seen them in use, but they must have been clumsy and awkward for the animals, although no doubt the trick of clearing the feet while stepping, and so avoiding stumbles, would soon be learned.

The two cow horns shewn in Fig. XVIII. come from the two opposite ends of Cumberland: and though both used in quaint and primitive customs, the object of each was different. The larger one which came from a farm near Drumburgh, on the Solway, is now in Tullie House Museum, and was used to blow to bring the cattle home from the sands. The smaller horn belongs to Mr. Gillbanks, of Arnside, near Hawkshead, but was formerly used on the estate of his family at Wythburn to summon the labourers and shepherds to dinner. I have heard yet of another variety of the last in Westmorland where a big shell was used for the same purpose.*

*The Drumburgh horn in its present condition measures 20 inches; it no doubt belongs to one of the longhorned breeds, which Professor McKenny Hughes considers the offspring of the large breeds imported from Holstein and the Low countries in later mediæval times. The Wythburn horn measures only 11½ inches and is perhaps that of a west Highlander; a breed perhaps derived from ancient Roman stock, somewhat modified by crossing with the Celtic shorthorn (*bos longifrons*). It possibly, however, belongs to one of the mediæval or modern shorthorn breeds; for without the skull and horn core, it is not quite easy to say at what angle the horn pointed from the head. See "The more important breeds of cattle which have been recognized in the British Isles in successive periods," by T. McKenny Hughes, *Archæologia*, Vol. 55, p. 134, 155, 156, etc.

There are innumerable other obsolete or semi-obsolete appliances connected with farming, which I here only briefly enumerate. On the sheep farms the tar kits for sheep salving are no longer used, and with them has disappeared the pendant iron candle and rush holder. On the high fells in the Lakes a shepherd can still occasionally—very occasionally—be seen with the picturesque old shepherd's crook, or "lamb stick" as it is sometimes called, and one such, which was used near Staveley in Westmorland, and on Scawfell, is in my possession. Cows and calves were secured in the byres, and sheep in their pens by bands of ash, instead of as now by chains or ropes. A sheep band of this description from Little Langdale is shewn in Fig. XIX. (Plate IX.) One end of the curved piece can be slipped out of the hole in the straight piece of wood, and when it is placed round the animal's neck it can be readjusted, and from the spring of the wood, it automatically secures itself. There is also a somewhat similar appliance for geese, but this has a long cross stick, and its purpose is to prevent the birds "creeping" the fences.

Vessels used about a farm were almost entirely coopered of wood, and whether a calf piggin or a potato measure was required, the same sort of manufacture was in use.

Plough "hods" or holds were used for guiding the plough, and a curious implement for cutting drains was called the "paddock."

Purses and Strong Boxes. Under this heading I will call your attention to two examples of appliances, which the statesmen of the north used for carrying his money, and securing his small stock of valuables: for though thieves were no doubt scarce in the fells, and objects of high intrinsic value rare, there were things which should be kept secure—such as the silver spoons and family title deeds, and perhaps also the family bible in which the births of the different members were duly entered.

In

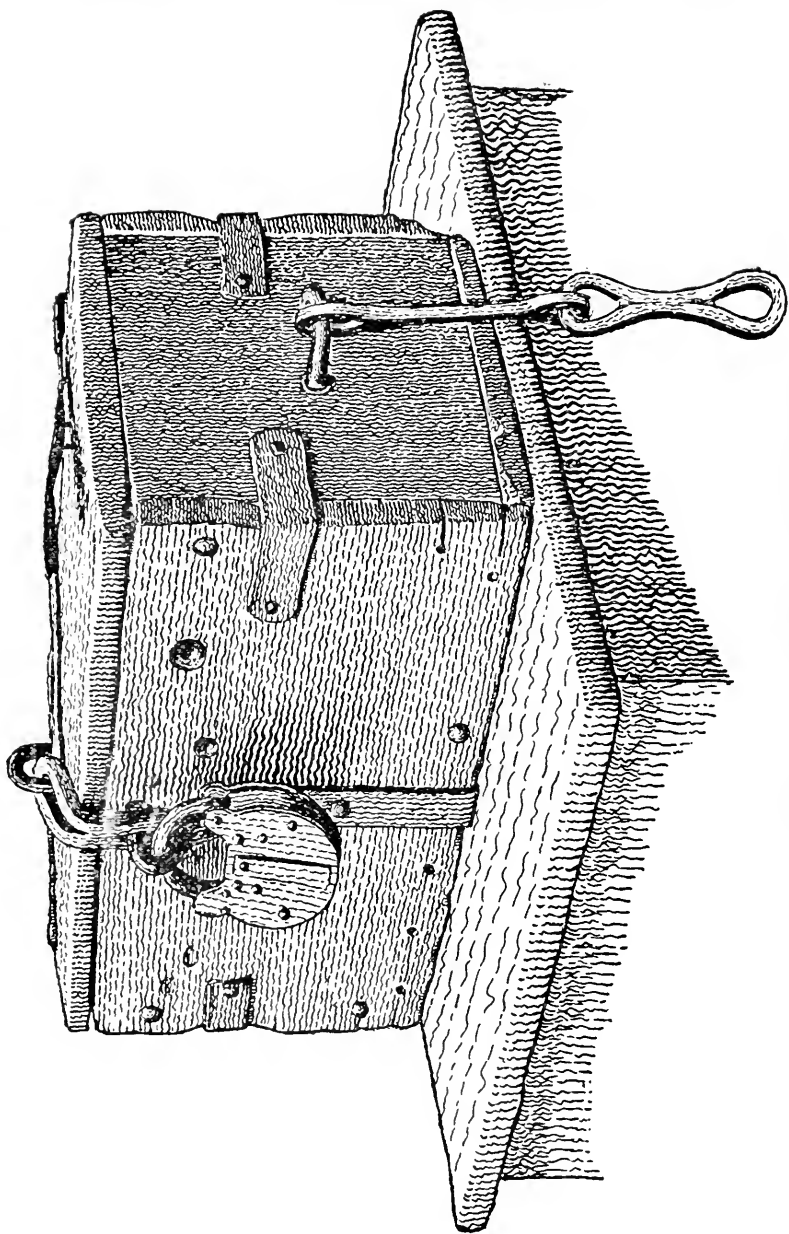


FIG. XX.—A STATESMAN'S STRONG BOX.

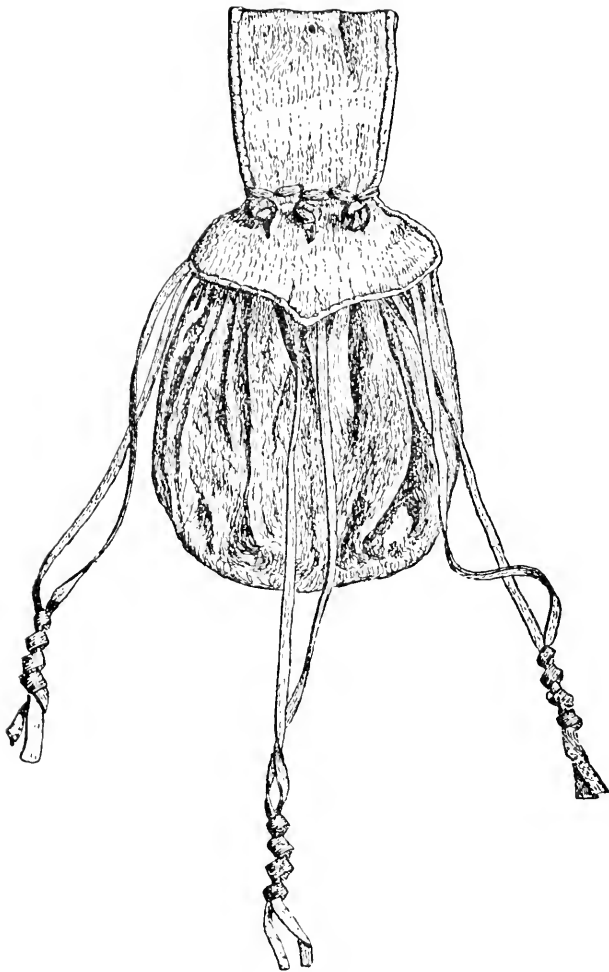


FIG. XXI.
LEATHER PURSE.

In these days Chubb's safes were unknown, and although in the old daleside farms great carved oaken chests were common, these were often without locks, and they were indeed made for other purposes. In Fig. XX. however, we see an example of a really primitive safe, which belongs to Mr. Gillbanks, of Arnside, and was originally at his estate at Wythburn. It is a very stoutly constructed oaken box, banded strongly with iron, and was formerly fitted with a strong lock which has now being replaced by a staple and padlock. It measures only 17 inches in length, is 9 inches wide, and 8 inches deep; but its chief interest is in the stout staple and two great iron links which are attached at one end. By these the box was no doubt secured to the wall so that it could not be removed: a simple but no doubt sufficiently effective protection against theft in the peaceful dales.*

When money to any amount had to be carried, it appears that a leathern purse was carried attached to a waist belt or girdle. Such an one, 9 inches in length, is in my possession and is represented in Fig. XXI. It is of brown leather with a loop at the top for suspension, and opens in three divisions in front, which can be drawn up by laces and secured by a flap and leather buttons. The three divisions are equal in size, and may perhaps have been intended for gold, silver, and copper money. Within the centre division however there is a smaller one, also to lace up with a leather thong.

This interesting little purse was given me by Mr. Harrison, formerly of Hundhow, Staveley, near Kendal, and had, I believe, been long in his family. It is a modest modification of the old English "gypcière" or pouch which is often seen represented on brasses and effigies of civilians of the 15th century. The 15th century "gypcière" had however generally a metal framework, and

*Parochial strong boxes are described under Parish and Market Appliances.

some of these frames preserved in collections are of singularly beautiful work.

(iii) APPLIANCES FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF GAME
AND VERMIN.

In my former paper on *Obsolete Appliances*, I gave some description of various types of cockpits, and made mention of the barbarous fox screw, which was used in the Lake district for screwing into a fox which had taken refuge in a "borran" or under a heap of stones. I am now enabled to give two illustrations (Fig. XXII.) of the iron heads of these cruel instruments which come from Langdale in Westmorland. They are very neatly and well wrought in iron, probably local blacksmith's work, and although differing somewhat in shape, both are on the same principle. One of them which finishes in a screw end is rather less than four inches in length, and branches into a powerful double screw very sharp at the points. The other is nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and the "business end" is shorter and not so heavy. In this case the part below the screw is nearly triangular in section, and has numerous "nicks" filed out in one side while the end finishes in a spiked elbow. In both cases they were meant to fasten to a shaft or pole, the first screwing into a socket, and the last placed against the pole with the spike in a hole left for that purpose, while a ring was run up over both pole and metal to keep them together. As a rule several poles of various lengths were kept, and the one most suited for the place in which the fox had hidden, was used. A similar instrument of smaller size was employed for screwing rabbits; and at the present day a briar is often used in the same way.*

Foxes have never been preserved in the Lakes, and

* A. Craig Gibson mentions the "fox screw" in "The Old Man," 1849, p. 72.

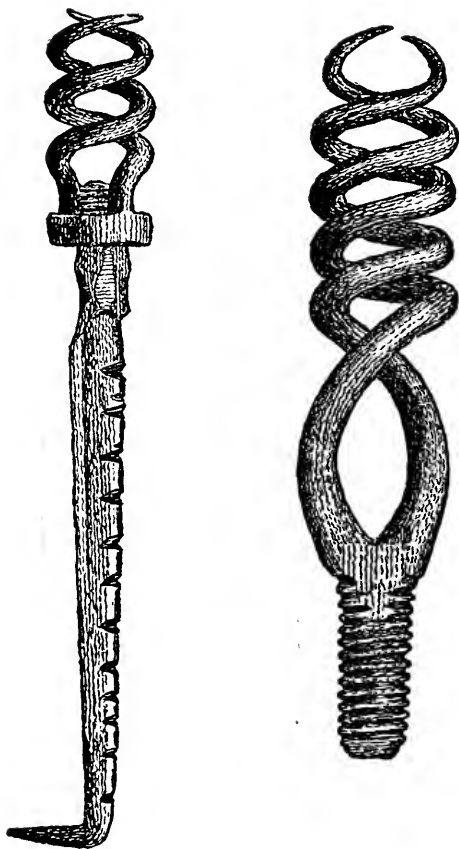


FIG. XXII.
FOX SCREWS.

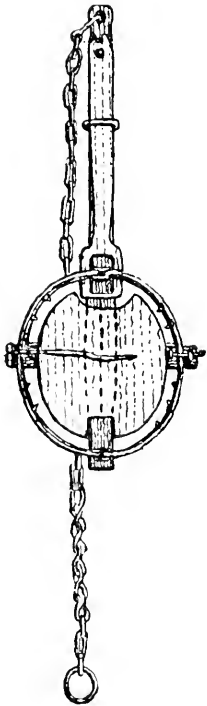


FIG. XXIII.
FOX TRAP.

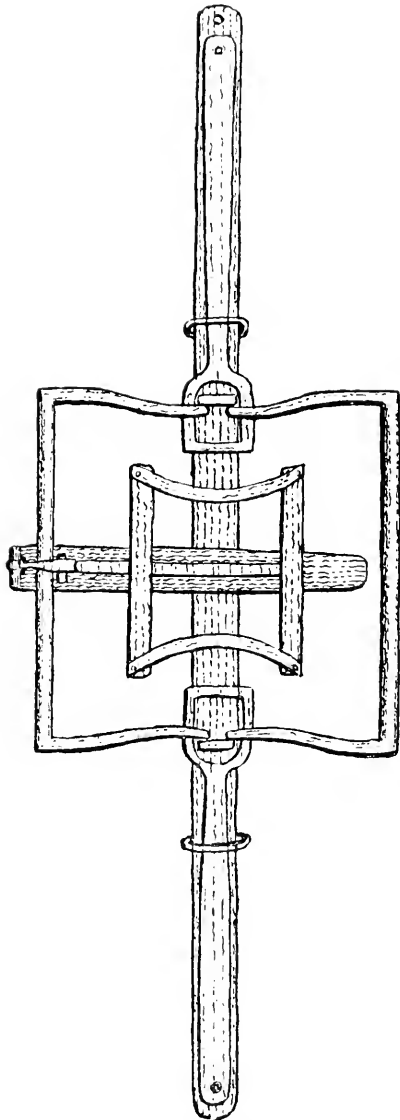


FIG. XXIV.
MAN TRAP.

constant warfare has always been waged against them, not only by the shepherds, but also by the parish officials, by whom rewards were paid for their heads as vermin.* Consequently fox screws existed at one time at every fell farm and I believe that in some of the small local packs of hounds, it is still the custom for the huntsman to carry one. †

Somewhat akin to fox screws was an instrument for taking fougarts, an example of which I have never seen. It was called the "fougart tongs" and as described to me appears to have been an ingeniously devised instrument something on the principle of "lazy tongs;" that is to say, so constructed with a series of scissor hinges, that by closing the handles the tongs were shot out to a considerable length from the operator, and the forceps seized simultaneously the fougart. Instruments of this sort were used in Wales for ejecting dogs from church. ‡ Fougarts were also hunted with terriers and a hound or two, and one was thus killed within a comparatively recent date in the vicinity of my own home.

Foxes were also trapped—the trap being of practically the same construction as that used for rats. One such from Hawkshead is shewn in Fig. XXIII. It is 2 feet long and from the end is a strong chain to secure it to the ground. The jaws which spring up to catch the fox are

* At Cartmel the heads were impaled on the church gates: see Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, p. 573. At Hawkshead in the early part of the 18th century five shillings was the reward for killing a fox, half-a-crown for a cub, and fourpence for a raven if the head was produced. In Sir Daniel Fleming's *Accounts* small payments to "fox killers" are several times mentioned.

† There are two breeds of foxes in High Furness and the Lakes: the fell fox which is the largest of the two and reddest in colour: and the wood fox which is shorter with black legs. I have been told that the latter is not indigenous and did not exist in Furness till the breed was imported by Mr. Fownley of Townend. The fell fox was the gamest. Chancellor Ferguson has quoted a capital description of him in "The Cumberland Foxhounds." It runs "fierce as a tiger, long as a hay band, and with an amiable cast of features like the Chancellor of the Exchequer—."

‡ See a paper with illustrations by Mr. E. Owen in the *Reliquary*, Vol. iii.

here provided with sharp iron teeth. In Fig. XXIV. is shewn a man trap from Tullie House Museum, used perhaps by some Cumberland squire for poachers, or possibly for protection of the household against thieves. It measures 4 feet 10 inches and in principle is the same as the fox trap. It has, however, a projecting bar and spring at each end, and the sharp teeth are omitted.

(iv) TRAVEL AND APPLIANCES FOR THE ROAD.

No greater or more complete changes have taken place during this century than in travel, for the introduction of railways have done away with mail coaches, long overland journeys on horseback, and the strings of packhorses and enormous carriers' waggons which transported goods from one centre of population to another. The coach indeed survives in holiday districts, like the lakes, as a pleasure conveyance for tourists, but it is of course quite distinct from the mail coach in its purpose, and is used but little by the modern dalesmen. Indeed coaches and coach roads were scarce enough in the old days, in this district, and as the roads were mere tracks, travelling was done on horseback, while merchandise and baggage went as a rule on the backs of packhorses. An old inhabitant of Langdale, who has just died, has told me that by tradition the packhorses last went over the Hardknot and Wrynose road from Whitehaven to Kendal somewhere about one hundred years ago.

Little call indeed had the dalesmen of the 16th and 17th centuries to go far afield : and even the roads which existed saw few passengers except the packhorse caravans and the local people. An occasional journey to the nearest market town, and still more rarely to the capital of the county was the furthest the statesman stirred. Most of these he would tramp ; but for longer journeys
his

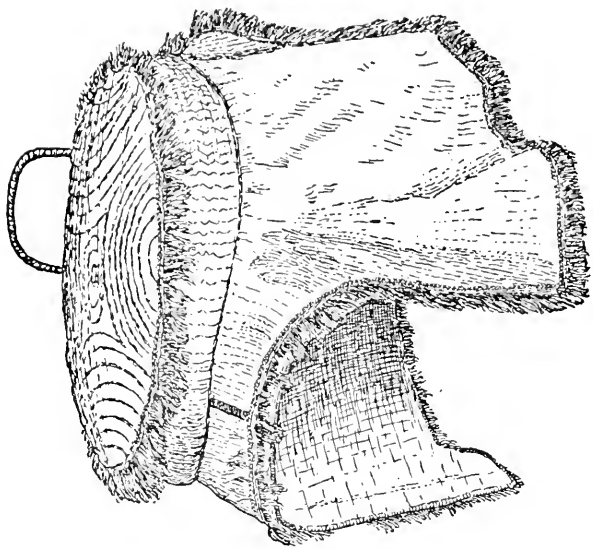


FIG. XXVI.
PILLION HOUSING.

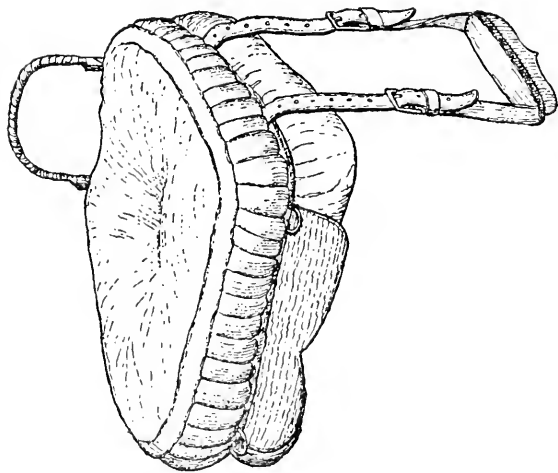


FIG. XXV.
PILLION.

his horse and a small leather saddlebag was all his equipment. If his wife or daughter went with him she perched behind him on a pillion. Yet the roads had then a romance. Sometimes, as in 1686 at Hawkshead, a storm came on, that cut the roads to pieces and carried away the bridges, so that nothing could pass along them. On one occasion the ferry boat over Windermere capsized, and nearly fifty persons and several horses perished together. There were no highwaymen, for travellers worth robbing were few. But the roads were so universally bad, so ill marked and so devious, that at night it was easy to miss the track, and then woe betide the luckless traveller on the fells, without compass, guide book, or ordnance map.

Figs. XXV. to XXX. represent some of the appliances of horse travelling as we have described it.

Fig. XXV. is a good example of the ordinary type of pillion, kindly lent me to sketch by Mr. George Browne. It is in form a broad and comfortable cushion, covered with buff leather, and quilted round the edge. It measures 20 inches wide, 19 inches from front to back, and about 7 inches deep. Hanging from one side (the off side of the horse), is a wooden stirrup bound with leather; and there is an iron handle also bound with leather, by which the fair rider might steady herself. The pillion fitted of course on to the horses' back behind the saddle, and there are two rings to attach it to the crupper.

The next figure, Fig. XXVI. shows a very handsome pillion houseing, made to fit over the pillion itself and make it more showy—an addition used most probably only by riders of better quality. The example shewn, was kindly lent me by Mr. Thomas Todd, of the Green, Lambrigg, near Kendal, and it belonged to and possibly was embroidered by his great grandmother, Mrs. Wilson of the same place. It is of olive coloured velvet, quilted
on

on the seat, round which and also round the border of the hanging part, there is an embroidered edging, and a blue silk fringe.* Saddle houseings were sometimes made of sealskin. †

Fig. XXVII. shows a saddlebag which hung at the back of the saddle, and was secured by loops to the girths. It opens at one side and laces with a strap and padlock. It is of pigskin, 38 inches long and 12 inches wide, and belongs to Mr. William Fell, of the Common, Windermere. Alongside of this (Fig. XXVIII) is depicted a much worn example of an old type of saddle, very long in the seat, which was discovered in an old closed up room of a cottage belonging to my father, in company with a saddlebag such as that just described. The stirrup,



FIG. XXIX.

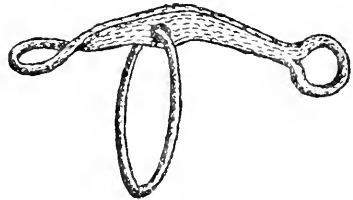


FIG. XXX.

Fig. XXIX. of a shape not now made, was found with them. Fig. XXX. represents an old fashioned horse-breaker's bit called a "jolter" bit. In use the ring is turned to the upper side of the bit, and is then passed over the jaw, the short end being beneath in the jaw, and a rein or rope attached to the longer end. The shape is probably still occasionally used.

* Pillions often occur in inventories and accounts. In the accounts of Sir Daniel Fleming, of Rydal, we find—

1657-8 Feb. 20 More for my wife's pillion seat 00 08 06
1667 May 2 Item, Benson of Hauxide for Will's pillion seat 00 06 00

† See Will of John Fell, of Daltongate, 1723, quoted by Mr. Fell in "Home Life in North Lonsdale." These *Transactions*, Vol. xi, p. 371.

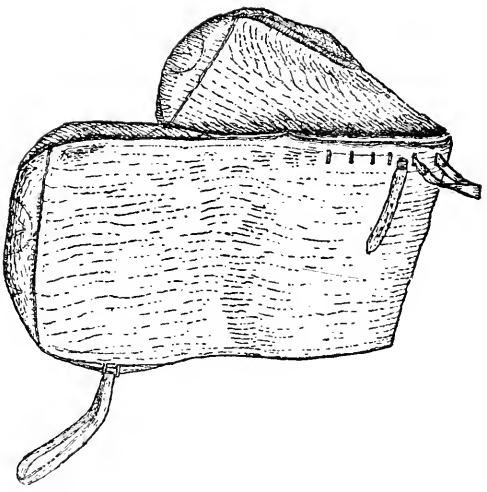


FIG. XXVII.
SADDLEBAG.

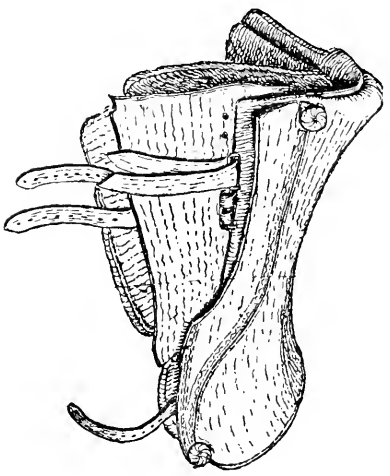


FIG. XXVIII.
OLD TYPE OF SADDLE.



FIG. XXXI.

HALBERD AND OFFICIAL STAVES AT HAWKSHEAD.

(v) PARISH AND MARKET APPLIANCES.

Under this heading I put an interesting little series of curiosities which still remain in the custody of the Vicar of my own parish of Hawkshead. Although all of them have been mentioned in other publications, none have ever been figured, and they have not really been adequately described. They consist of—

- (1) A wooden staff with a pierced halberd like head.
- (2) Two plain staves of the same date.
- (3) A malacca cane with a silver knob.
- (4) Two bell metal standard measures.
- (5) An antique muniment chest.

The first and most interesting of these objects is the wooden staff with the pierced head which measures altogether $64\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the staff and ferule alone $51\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The staff is painted black, and the wood I have not so far been enabled to identify. The head is of pierced iron work, thickly gilded,* and the design represents a pikeman with a plumed helmet, his pike in his right hand, a sword with a guard grip at his left side, and with trunk hose and stockings. Below this ornamental work is a knob made hollow and pierced, and beneath this again, hiding the top of the staff, is a heavy tassel, the upper part of which is embroidered with silver thread over a thick roll of felt. The fringe of the tassel is of yellow and red silk with a few silver wires in it. (See Fig. XXXI.)

The date of this interesting staff can be approximately judged by the costume of the figure. An engraving of Charles, Duke of York and Albany, shews exactly the same costume, except that he wears a wide-a-wake hat

* The gilding is either a later addition or has been renewed. Under it can be seen slight chasing in the metal, shewing buttons and other detail of costume. There appears to be some slight ornamental chasing also on other parts.

and a big collar. Charles I. was born 1600, created Duke of Albany 1601, Duke of York 1604, and Prince of Wales 1616. The picture represents a boy of twelve or fifteen, so that the date of this type of costume comes approximately between 1610 and 1616.*

The other two staves of the set are of the same wood but have no ferules, and are finished with plain wooden knobs which are painted yellow. They measure respectively $53\frac{1}{2}$ and 53 inches, but have probably originally been 54 inches. The longer of the two staves in Plate XVII. is one of these.

The cane is a fine yellow malacca in good condition. It measures $46\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length with the massive silver knob. On this we find the following inscription:—

Hoc et alteru Dona Dan Rawlinson civis et Oenopolce London guardianis ecclesie Hauxoniensis servand et Seneschallis nundinar ibidem pro tempore existen successive in perpetuum post leiturgium Anglican in eadem habit utend, et usu eorund quolibet opportuno tempore habit eisdem restituend.

And to the cane is now attached the following translation made by Dr. Sandys, the Public Orator of Cambridge, November, 1894:—

This staff and its fellow, are the gifts of Daniel Rawlinson, citizen and vintner of the City of London, to be kept by the churchwardens of Hawkshead Church, and to be used in perpetuity, after the service in the said church, by the successive stewards of the market held at Hawkshead for the time being, and after use to be returned to the churchwardens at some convenient season.

The silver knob also bears a hall mark consisting of a monogram made by the letters W and C within a heart shaped stamp. (See the shorter stave in Plate XVII.)

* In one of Planche's books of costume, however, a pikeman of 1635 in exactly the same position and in a similar costume is shewn. But the trunk hose have become less "baggy."

In the collection of antiquities made by the late Mr. William Hodgson of Ulverston, there was a curious iron halberd inscribed "Pennington, 1745," which was probably made for a similar purpose as the Hawkshead example.

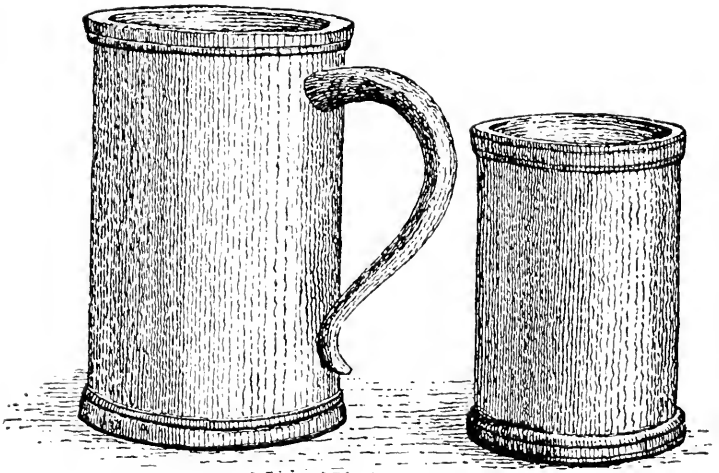


FIG. XXXII.
BELL METAL MARKET MEASURES AT HAWKSHEAD.

This inscription is especially interesting, as it tells us of another staff of the same date (now lost) and also gives us a clue as to the original use of the older set. Apparently Daniel Rawlinson's malaccas were for a double purpose, first to be used each Sunday as churchwardens insignia, and then to be handed to the stewards of the weekly Monday market, whose duty was no doubt to maintain order, and who carried the canes as badges of their office. Now the letters patent for the weekly market were originally obtained for Hawkshead by Adam Sandys of Graythwaite, who died in 1608, which as we have seen is very near the date of the pikeman's uniform on the halberd head. We may therefore conjecture that the older set of staves were given by the Sandys family soon after the institution of the market, and that Daniel Rawlinson (who died 1679) gave new staves in continuation of the same custom, thinking perhaps those given by the ancestor of his neighbours, the Sandys family, were obsolete and out of date.*

Fig. XXXII. represents the two bell metal measures, which according to Mr. A. Craig Gibson, were discovered in clearing rubbish from a building near the church. The larger (the quart measure) is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches high and has a handle. The less (or pint measure) is similar but without the handle. They are excellently made and very massive and heavy: each has on the rim two punched marks; first, beneath a crown, a monogram of a W between two Rs, one reversed; and secondly a chequè pattern. †

* There seems to have always been a good natured rivalry between the Rawlinsons and Sandys families, whose estates joined, and whose houses were within a stone's throw of each other. Daniel Rawlinson did much for the parish, and founded the school library. See the present writer's "Monumental Inscriptions of Hawkshead," 1892.

† These vessels are mentioned in "Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle," 1882, p. 253, but the writer of this section incorrectly describes the first mark on the quart as "crowned initials surmounting a cross staff," and the same mark on the pint as "R over a crown of which the punch slipped, and three sides of a rectangle." Others have called the chequè pattern a portcullis.

I am unaware if special marks were ever in use for bronze or bell metal, or whether the pewterer's marks were used: so that the date of these vessels remains somewhat uncertain, unless the monogram dates them in the time of William III. There is, I think, little reason to doubt that they were used as Mr. Craig Gibson suggested, as the standard market measures; and it appears that such measures were formerly kept in the churches.*

The muniment chest (Fig. XXXIII.) now in the tower of Hawkshead Church, probably dates from the early part of the 17th century. On the 25th Oct., 1597, a constitution was made by the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy of Canterbury concerning the better keeping and preservation of the Parish Registers. In this occurs the following clause:—

Neque vero in unius cujusdam custodia librum illum, sed in cista publica, eaque trifariam obserata reservandum putamus, ita ut neque sine ministro gardiani nec sive utrisque gardianis minister quicquam possit innovare.

The ordinances of this constitution were also embodied in an ecclesiastical mandate of 1603, where it is enacted—

And for the safe keeping of the said book, the churchwardens at the charge of the parish, shall provide one sure coffer with three locks and keys, whereof the one to remain with the minister, and the other two with the churchwardens severally, so that neither the minister without the two churchwardens, nor the churchwardens without the minister, shall at any time take the book out of the said coffer.†

Fig. XXXIII. is no doubt the "said coffer with three locks," which was obtained in obedience to this mandate.

* Vide Canon Rawnsley in "Old Church Plate of Diocese of Carlisle," p. 254. A standard quart measure is mentioned as having been used in Ravenstonedale by the Rev. W. Nicholls, in his "History and Traditions of Ravenstonedale," p. 68.

† See Burns' "History of Parish Registers in England," 1852, pp. 23 and 24. The translation of the Canon of 1603 is from Gibson's *codex*.

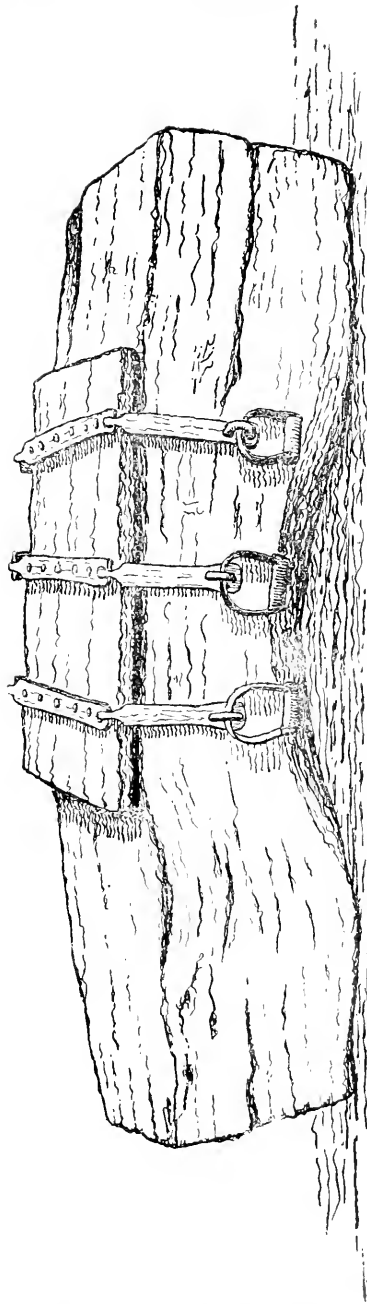


FIG. XXXIII. MUMMINT CHEST AT HAWKSHED.

It is constructed out of a solid log of oak, 6 feet 8 inches in length and about 16 inches at the thickest part. The part hollowed into a box is only 3 feet long, and no doubt the idea of using such an enormous mass of wood for such a small receptacle, was to prevent its being stolen. Here again we have a primitive safe, a degree more primitive in fact than that of the statesman which was chained to a wall.

The lid of the chest is crossed by three stout iron bands, which are connected to others at the back by a hinge. From them over the front hang three other bands, which can be secured to strong staples by the old fashioned padlocks. It is of course long since the registers were kept in this patriarchal coffer, but it is not long since I rescued from the mass of rubbish it still contains, a large number of burial in woollen certificates, sadly injured by damp.*

A chest of identical pattern, but smaller, belongs to the Hawkshead Grammar School. This was made according to original statute of Archbishop Sandys, who founded the school. In this case, the letters patent of the foundation and other documents were to be kept in it ; and the keys were to be respectively in the custody of two of the governors and the schoolmaster. The original locks of the school chest are missing.

(vi) MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this heading I venture to bring before the Society two mysterious objects, the intent of which has hitherto baffled the erudition of all who have seen them. Both are, however, appliances specially made for some purpose, and as neither is probably over a hundred years

* These I have mounted in a book and indexed. See list in "The Oldest Register Book of Hawkshead," p. 395.

old, the mystery attaching to them is of greater interest, as shewing how completely the use of certain contrivances can become entirely obsolete in a short period of time.*

The first of these objects, which is shewn in Fig. XXXIV. is now in Tullie House Museum, to which it was presented by Mrs. Sanderson, of a farm near Drumburgh on the Solway, whose husband's family has resided there for many generations. It is made of oak, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, tapering to a blunt point at one end, while at the broader end a portion has been cut out. At each side of the pointed end are a series of "nicks" alternating with other in position as shewn in the figure. There is also a smaller "nick" at the blunt point, and below, a hole is pierced through the wood. The initials C.S. and date is carved on the side.

Our President introduced me to this mysterious object, telling me that although it had been submitted to various local experts, no satisfactory identification of its use had as yet been made. Solway fishermen had seen it, and though they decided that it "smacked of the sea," they could not tell what it was.

The shape, however, suggests it was meant to stow a line upon, and as it came from the Solway, it is reasonable to suppose it is connected with fishing, sailing, or netting. If for fishing, it might be held in the hand and the line let out as required. For netting, it is rather large and clumsy and the "nicks" are so placed that they would be apt to catch in passing through the mesh. It has also been suggested that it is a sort of boatswain's "fid," a "spike of hard wood" as the Chancellor writes me, "used to untwist the strands of a large rope with a view to splice." The idea is that it is to grasp the strands and twist them about in splicing—and that the "nicks" are merely to give the boatswain a better hold.

* It is however possible, as will be noted, that one may not be local in origin.

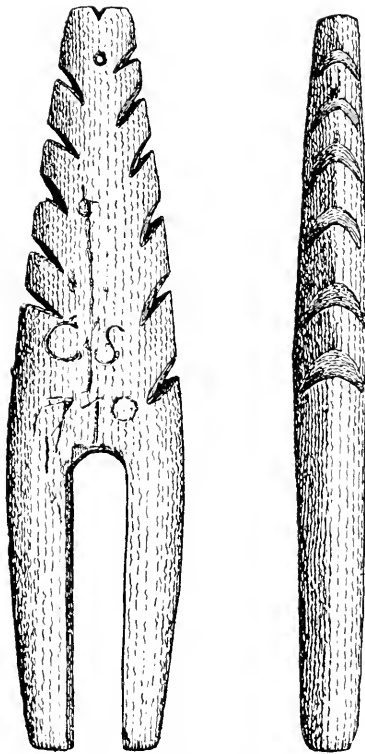


FIG. XXXIV.

A MYSTERY FROM THE SOLWAY.

Only one person to whom it has been shewn, confesses to have ever seen a thing of the same sort. In this case the object, which is said to have been identical, was used a good many years ago in a farm in Langdale, where it sat astride of the back of a settle, and the "nicks" were used for hanging keys and small objects. But even if this was so, it is impossible to believe that this was the purpose for which it was made, and it is really doubtful if the objects were the same. None of the above suggestions seem at all conclusive; and I venture to suggest that the instrument may not be local at all. The initials and date are so rudely scratched that I hardly think they are the work of the maker. It may be that this object has been lost off a ship (perhaps a foreigner) or washed up with wreckage, and the Saunderson who found it kept it as a curiosity and initialled it. This might explain the utter inability of fishermen and landmen to give it a name.*

Fig. XXXV. (Plate VII. p. 265) is a very curiously formed vessel of wood, which came from Birkhow farm in Little Langdale. It is turned on the lathe, and the shape can be best understood from the illustration. The inside of it forms a rounded cavity very much undercut at the edges: and the vessel is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter across the bottom, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in total height, and the inside is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep.

This vessel has been shewn to many elderly people in the district, and so far I have found no one who has ever seen a vessel of the same form. The farmer's wife, however, who gave it to me, had heard it said that a similar vessel was in use in Borrowdale for pounding coffee in. Such evidence is of course anything but conclusive, but I am inclined to believe it is a wooden mortar, and that

*Chancellor Ferguson calls my attention to the fact that the "nicks" are not worn by friction of a line. But I think that if used for stowing a line on, there would be little or no friction.

perhaps

perhaps, with a spherical stone, or an iron bullet, it was used for grinding pepper corns, mustard, or possibly even snuff. In the Edinburgh Museum—a museum which has set a most laudable fashion in gathering together every form of obsolete and neo-archaic appliance—are many curious wooden vessels, and among them are wooden bowls with iron bullets and with lids, which were used for grinding mustard. One such is figured on p. 325 of the museum catalogue (1892) but unfortunately no dimensions are given. Mr. Wm. Dickenson, also, in his “Cumbriana,” 1876, p. 321, mentions mortars of stone used in Cumberland for pounding pepper before mills were common. “The hollow of some of these mortars is not much larger than a common breakfast cup.”

The supposition that the Langdale vessel is a mortar is somewhat borne out by its shape, its broad and solid base giving it considerable stability.

ART. XXVII.—*Notes on the Manuscript Register of Wetherhal, recently restored to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.*

By J. E. PRESCOTT, D.D., Archdeacon of Carlisle.

SHORTLY after the publication of the *Register of Wetherhal*, in June, 1897,* an old bound manuscript was found by Mr. G. W. Mounsey-Heysham, in his library at Castletown, near Carlisle. It was quite clear on examination that this was the manuscript of the *Register* which was in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle early in this century. Mr. Mounsey-Heysham has very kindly placed it once more in the custody of the Dean and Chapter; and it is to be hoped that the regulations which now exist with regard to their manuscripts will prevent its being again lost.

The original manuscript of the *Register* is clearly written on vellum, apparently in the XIVth century, about the time of Edward III. The charters have rubricated headings. The vellum leaves measure about 8 by 5½ inches. The folios are numbered by a later hand. It has been bound up at different times with a number of vellum fly leaves placed chiefly at each end; and it has been much injured in the binding. On these fly leaves and on the blank spaces in the original manuscript, various matters have been entered in different hands and at widely different dates.

The original manuscript begins at folio vii, with Charter No. 2, the grant by Ranulf Meschin of the mill and fishery. It does not now contain Charter No. 1, the grant of the manor. On the second page of the fly leaf immediately preceding, in a hand somewhat later than the original

*The Register of the Priory of Wetherhal, edited with Introduction and Notes, by J. E. Prescott, D.D. London, Stock: Kendal, T. Wilson. 1897.

manuscript, very much worn and faded, are Charters No. 1 and No. 2. On the preceding pages is written in the same hand an index of the charters in order to No. 200 inclusive. This index makes no mention of No. 1, and was evidently formed after the first page of the original manuscript was lost. But on fly leaf 7*b* is written an incorrect and late copy of No. 1, and in the same hand has been inserted at the head of the index, the title of No. 1—*Carta Ranulphi Meschyn s̄r̄ fūdačne de Wedäll.*

The original manuscript contains the Charters No. 2 to No. 202 inclusive given in the Printed Book. Those that follow in the Printed Book, and the extracts from the *Register* given there among the Illustrative Documents, are all written in later hands on the blank spaces or on the fly leaves. A leaf (folio cvi) has been cut out since the time of Bishop Nicolson, who gives the reference to it; on it was written the grant of Morland by Ketell son of Eltred (No. 235). Singularly, one charter is omitted by all the Transcripts. It occurs between No. 122 and No. 123 in folio cxiv*b*. It is, fortunately, of little importance—a grant of Robert, Abbot, and the Convent of S. Mary, York, to Walter son of Robert, burgess of Appelby, of one acre of land in Appelby, for a yearly rent of a pound of cummin and two pence; the witnesses are very similar to those in No. 100. Short abstracts of certain legal cases are also given in the original manuscript (fol. cxxi seq.) which are not in the Transcripts, but these are given more fully in the Printed Book from the originals in the Record office.

Charter No. 1 is given twice, on the back of the last page of the index, as stated above, *i.e.* on the page before fol. viia, and, at a much later period on fly leaf 7*b*, but very incorrectly. Charter No. 2 occurs three times, twice in the original manuscript, *viz.* on fol. viia and on fol. xxiii*a* (where No. 5 is also repeated) and a third time on the page before fol. viia.

The

The more reliable copy of Charter No. 1 gives little help in discovering the doubtful point as to the name of the King, William or Henry. The whole charter is much faded; but the name of the King has been rubbed out and H... has been inserted later above the line. Bishop Nicolson has written "R. Willmi" in the margin, with references to two other passages in the *Register*.

An examination of the original manuscript shows the excellence of Transcript A, made in 1693, apparently annotated by Bishop Nicolson and perhaps at one time belonging to him. Had a Transcript been made in these days, it would probably not have been so accurate, as the manuscript must have suffered greatly from binding and ill usage in the last 200 years.

Where variations occur in Transcript A, they are mainly slips made in copying. Thus in Charter No. 2—"Wetheral" for "Wederhale"; No. 14—"Constant-[inus]" for "Enisant"; No. 19—"Hampton" for "Ham̄ton"; No. 70—has correctly "Serwanum"; No. 79—"E" for G[ervasio]; No. 109—"Maspaynen" for "Maspeyaneu"; No. 114—hieroglyph ϕ for "R[anulphus]"; No. 117—"W. Episcopus" for "B. Episcopus," and similarly No. 118 (the old letters B and W are very similar in the MS., see especially MS. No. 117); No. 140—a blank for the name "Aicus"; No. 188 (title)—"Willelmi" for "Henrici"; Nos. 192 and 193—"Karu" for "Karn"; No. 232—variations in spelling of names.

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