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SOCIETY.

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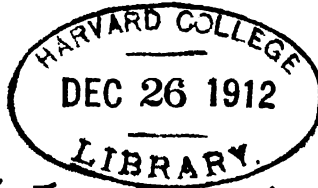
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EDITOR:  
RICHARD S. FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.  
1879-1880.

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The Council of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and the Editor of their Transactions, desire that it should be understood, that they are not responsible for any sentiments or opinions expressed in their Transactions; the Authors of the several papers alone being responsible for the same.

The Society is indebted to Mr. FLETCHER-RIGGEE, of Wood Broughton for the gift of the two autotypes which accompany his paper on the Harrington Tomb; to Dr. TAYLOR, of Penrith, for the woodcuts of Urns to his paper on Prehistoric Remains at Clifton; to a lady for the woodcuts of the Brampton cups and flagons; to Mr. CURWEN, of Workington Hall, for the woodcut of the Curwen Arms; to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; to the Royal Archæological Institute; to Mr. ROACH-SMITH, F.S.A., and to Mr. GEORGE of Bristol, for the loan of wood blocks; to Miss BLAND for the plan of the stone circle at Gamelands; and to Mr. E. T. TYSON for the lithograph of "Foundations near Roman Camp, Maryport." Also to the British Archæological Association for permission to reproduce Mr. DYMOND's four plans.



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1880 AND 1881.  
FOR READING PAPERS AND MAKING EXCURSIONS.

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Ribton Hall, St. Lawrence  
Kirk, and Dearham Church - ,, 17, ,,

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2. Kirkby Stephen, Maiden Castle,  
Brough Church and Castle,  
and Re-Cross - - - August 18, 1880.  
Wharton Hall, Pendragon Castle,  
Stenkrith Bridge and Croglin  
Castle - - - - - ,, 19, ,,

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3. Penrith and Brougham Hall - Jan. 19 & 20, 1881.

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4. Kendal, Sizergh Castle, Nether  
Levens, and Levens Hall - July 7, 1881.  
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side Hall, Hugill, and Crook  
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Part I., Vol. V.

**TRANSACTIONS**  
OF THE  
**CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND**  
**ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL**  
**SOCIETY.**

**FOUNDED 1866.**

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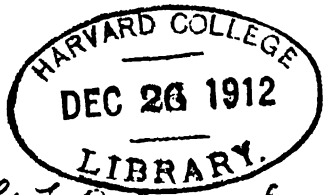
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ART. I. — *Letter from the Cumberland and Westmorland Sequestration Commissioners to the Lord Protector Cromwell, enclosing Lists of Delinquents in the two Counties, and sums at which their estates were assessed. From the Original State Papers in the Rawlinson Collection.\** By SIR G. DUCKETT, BART.

*Communicated at Workington, June 16th, 1880.*

**M**AY it please yo<sup>r</sup> Highnes,

In pursuance of the Instructions given us by yo<sup>r</sup> Highnes and Council, wee have p<sup>r</sup>ceeded to lay the extraordinary Tax upon the Estates of those p<sup>r</sup>sons within the counties of Cumberland and Westm<sup>r</sup>land, who have come within these Instructions: A list of the particular sumes wee have inclosed, w<sup>ch</sup> comes short of the sume necessary to pay the Militia troope rayed in these counties: Wee shall endeavoure to improve it by further discov<sup>r</sup>ies, but feare it will rather come short of what it is, by reason some have made addresse for abatem<sup>t</sup>, wherefore this list will be subject to some alteracon. Wee have not yett found any within these Counties, that have come within the first Head of the Instructions, but Mr. Chr<sup>r</sup>ofer Musgrave, second sonne of Sr Philipp Musgrave, who is fledd; and we cannot discow[er] any real or p<sup>r</sup>sonall estate, though wee have the business now under examina<sup>c</sup>on for discovery thereof. Wee have alsoe sent inclosed a List of those, who wee

\* The above *original* letter, among many others of the "Thurloe State Papers" in the Bodleian, is one which may be found in Birch's Collection, but has been copied with such perfect disregard to accuracy, that among the signatures appended to it, "*Orfure*," is given for "*Orfeur*"; "*Scarfe*," for "*Scaife*"; "*Giv. Owen*," for "*Wilfrid Lawson*"; in short, it would be tedious to recapitulate the blunders of this Collection. A selection of some, (probably about half,) of the valuable Thurloe Papers was made by Birch in the first half of the last century, but the fact of the characteristic orthography of the day not being in any case followed, added to a glaring absence of all correctness in proper names, of which the above is a specimen, renders the collection of little value in an antiquarian point of view.

have

have found to be within the second generall Head, most of whom wee have secured in prison ; and the rest under very good bond ; upon this List, wee have with the name of each p'son, breifly signified upon what grounds wee have judged them to be within that Head. Wee shall not faile to the utmost of our powers to p'ceed further in our duty for p'formance of this trust by y<sup>r</sup> Highnes committed unto us, and shall endeavour to approve ourselves,

Yor<sup>e</sup> Highnes humble and faithfull serv<sup>ts</sup>,

Penreth ffeb

28, 1655

(Signed),

Besides this List, there will be a great many inferior p'sons y<sup>t</sup> will come within the Compasse of the second Head, of w<sup>ch</sup> hereafter wee shall give a further account.

Ch : Howard,\*  
 Wilfrid Lawson,†  
 Cuth. Studholme  
 Arthur Scaife,  
 Jo : Mason,  
 Thomas Langhorne,  
 Will. Applegate,  
 William Orfeur,  
 Jer : Tolhurst.

(Addressed)

Ffor his Highnes Oliver Lord  
 Protector of the Commonwealth  
 of England, Scotland, and Ireland,  
 and the dominions thereto  
 belonging,

Whitehall,  
 London.

(Seal in red wax : a lion rampant,—the Howard crest.

[Rawl. M.S. A. 35, fo. 275.]

\* Colonel Charles Howard, one of Cromwell's Commissioners for the Northern counties. Six original letters from him to the Protector, and his Secretary of State Thurloe, have already appeared at p. 516 of the fourth volume of this Journal.

† Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isel, one of Cromwell's Commissioners, was Sheriff of the county from the sixth to the tenth year of the Protectorate, and M. P. for Cumberland in 1659.

Carlisle,

Carlile, Jan : } A p'ticular Schedule of the taxes or assessm<sup>ts</sup>,  
 10, 1655. } laid upon the sev'all delinquents in the county of  
 Cumberland, according to Instrucc<sup>ns</sup> from his  
 Highnes the Lord Protecto<sup>r</sup>, and his Council :

	lb	s.	dd.
William Layton of Dalemaine Esqr,	-	14	00 00
George Denton of Cardew Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	-	10	00 00
S <sup>r</sup> Edward Musgrave K <sup>nt</sup> & Baront,	-	31	06 00
William Musgrave of Ffairbanke Esq <sup>r</sup>	-	11	08 00
William Carleton Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	-	10	10 00
John Lamplugh of Lamplugh Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	-	22	00 00
Thomas Patrickson of Stockhow,	-	10	00 00
John Whelpdale of Penreth Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	-	13	13 00
Joseph Penington of Mulcaster Esq <sup>r</sup> .	-	52	00 00
Christopher Richmond of Catterlin Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	-	14	00 00
John Senehouse of Seaskaile Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	-	15	00 00
S <sup>r</sup> Patricius Curwen K <sup>nt</sup> and Baront,	-	40	00 00
S <sup>r</sup> Francis Howard, upon his owne offer, and with his consent, <i>no visible estate appearinge</i>	-	10	00 00
S <sup>r</sup> Philipp Musgrave. K <sup>nt</sup> upon his own offer and consent, <i>no visible estate appearinge</i>	-	10	00 00
S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Dacre K <sup>nt</sup> , upon his own offer and consent, <i>no visible estate appearinge</i>	-	10	00 00
Richard Kirkbride Esq <sup>r</sup>	-	10	00 00
Thomas Wyberg, Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	-	10	00 00
John Irton of Irton Esq <sup>r</sup>	-	10	00 00
Robert Ffisher of Brackenthwa <sup>t</sup> ,	-	15	00 00
S <sup>r</sup> Edward Radcliffe K <sup>nt</sup> and Baront,	-	20	00 00
Anthony Bouth Gent, for his personal estate,	-	22	00 00
S <sup>r</sup> John Penruddocke,	-	04	04 00
Colonell William Huddleston,	-	55	00 00
S <sup>r</sup> George Dalston, for his estate in Cumberland,	26	08	00
John Aglionby Esq <sup>r</sup> ,	-	10	00 00
Joseph Patrickson, Esq <sup>r</sup>	-	10	00 00
Total	-	532	9

(Endorsed),

A Particular accompt  
 of the taxes layd upon  
 the Delinquents in  
 Cumberland.

[Rawl. MS. A. 34, 389.]

WESTMERLAND.

## LETTERS TO LORD PROTECTOR CROMWELL.

## WESTMERLAND.

	lb	s	dd.
Christopher Dudley Esqr,	-	25	00 00
John Dalston of Acorn Bank,	-	30	00 00
Collonel Lowther,	-	10	00 00
Thomas Wilson of Hensham,	-	50	00 00
Richard Brathwait of Burneside,	-	20	00 00
Nicholas Fisher of Stainbanke-green,	-	12	10 00
George Middleton of Leighton,	-	10	00 00
Thomas Preston of Holker,	-	15	00 00
John Phillipson of Calgarth	-	10	00 00
Sir Thomas Sandforth,	-	20	00 00
Thomas Strickland of Sizergh	-	16	02 00
Sir George Dalston, for his estate in Westmerland,	22	00	00 00
Bryan Tayler,	-	20	00 00
James Bellingham,	-	25	00 00
Anthony Duckett,	-	27	10 00
Robert Hilton,	-	20	00 00
Sir John Lowther	-	75	00 00
Henry Wilson,	-	10	00 00
James Moore.	-	5	00 00
Total	-	248	2

[Rawl. MS. A. 36, 389.]

ART. II.—*The Archæology of the West Cumberland Iron Trade.* By H. A. FLETCHER, F.R.A.S.

*Read at Workington, June 16th, 1880.*

IT was the intention of the late Author of the paper in the third volume of the Transactions of this Society, on the Archæology of the Coal Trade in West Cumberland,\* to supplement it with some account of the history of the Iron Trade in the same district, but unfortunately he had not collected any materials.

The present writer has been requested to undertake the task, but finds little to be said upon the subject, for although the different modes of iron making known to successive ages (from the Roman Bloomery, by which a small portion of malleable iron was extracted from the richer ores in a tiny furnace urged by the natural force of the wind, followed afterwards by a slightly improved furnace worked by hand bellows, and a little later by the Forge or Bloomsmithy, with bellows or other blowing machinery driven by hand and by water power, as well as the smelting of pig iron in blast furnaces—first with charcoal as fuel, and then with pit coal, or rather coke,—together with the making of wrought iron from the pig in the open hearth, until superseded by the invention of the art of puddling by Henry Cort,) have all been practised in West Cumberland, it has only been after long intervals and on small scales, and it is only within our own time, that this division of the county has become a great iron producing centre.

The rich red hæmatite iron ore of Cumberland could not escape the watchful eyes of its Roman occupiers, but it is a little remarkable that, so far as the writer is aware, no

\* "*The Archæology of the West Cumberland Coal Trade,*" by Isaac Fletcher, M.P., F.R.S., Vol. III., p. 266.

vestiges

vestiges of the scoriæ of Roman Iron Bloomeries have been found in the parts where the ore is most abundant, such as Egremont, Cleator, and Frizington: possibly cultivation of the soil may have obliterated all traces, and it is not improbable that stray pieces of kidney ore found on the surface of the ground, or in the beds of streams, and the vein-like deposits in the crevices of some of the mountain rocks, may have been sufficient for their limited make.

Among the hills many traces of Iron Bloomeries have been found, which may be either Roman or early English, and in several places, in ploughing newly-enclosed land, iron scoriæ have been uncovered, surrounded by little black patches, indicating the places where the needful charcoal fuel has been prepared; for example, at Whinfell, near Lorton, where, according to Mr. Robinson of Whinfell Hall, a most accurate observer, when the common was ploughed some fifty years ago, several such patches were discovered with hollows or depressions in the middle, and one place where fragments of iron cinder were scattered about.\* These cinder heaps are also said to have been found in Eskdale, between Knockmurton and Iron Crag, near the Strands in Nether Wasdale, and two are plainly to be seen at the foot of Wastwater Lake, close to the bank of the river Irt and between it and the Screes. This last has every indication of having been a veritable Roman Bloomery. The situation, though not on elevated ground,—being but a few feet above the level of the lake,—is in a narrow gorge through which the wind rushes with great force, and is therefore admirably adapted for a furnace dependent on the natural force of the wind.†

An Analysis of the slag or cinder shews that smelting must have been most imperfectly performed, and by the most primitive of all methods, for the specimens sub-

---

\* Similar remains exist at Todai, in the same township.

† The ore would be supplied from a little vein still to be seen near the summit of the Screes, from which shepherds obtained it as a pigment for marking sheep, and which was observed by the Rev. Thomas Robinson in 1709.

mitted

mitted to the Analyst actually contain 56 per cent. of metallic iron.

Another and larger heap on the banks of Ennerdale Lake, near its head, has also the credit of being of Roman origin,\* but looks as though it had been subjected to a greater heat than the Wastwater slag, and contains only 43 per cent. of metallic iron, which may be accounted for either by a superior mode of smelting, or by the use of leaner ores.

Doubtless many heaps of Roman cinders are hid from view by the alluvial deposit of some fifteen centuries. They were frequently but small, for the furnace was of a very temporary character, and built chiefly of clay—being moved from place to place as the supply of wood fuel became exhausted.

That iron making was practised in this part in the 12th century we have proof from the Chartulary of the Abbey of Holme Cultram. Mr. Jackson, F.S.A., kindly points out that William, the third Earl of Albemarle, who died in 1179, confirmed to that Abbey, *a forge*† at *Winefel*, with the right of cutting wood, both green and dry, for making the needful charcoal. This is probably the before-mentioned Whinfell, but I doubt if the remains found by Mr. Robinson belong to this “forge,” as there is no adjacent stream fit for the water power, which at this date it is believed was adopted for working these forges, in which bar iron was made direct from the ore in open-hearth furnaces, somewhat similar to the “Catalan Forge,” still in use in some remote parts of the continent and elsewhere.

The interesting district of Furness is beyond the limits of this paper, but it may be noted that the decree of Queen Elizabeth,‡ (abolishing Bloomsmithies and Charcoal making in the royal manors of Hawkshead and Coulton, on the

---

\* This is doubtful.

† See “Ellis’ Dugdale’s Monasticon Anglicanum,” Vol. V., p. 597.

‡ See “West’s Antiquities of Furness,” published in 1774, Appendix No. IX

complaint

complaint of the customary tenants that the wholesale destruction of timber for charcoal burning deprived them of "their proper fewell and for the maintenance of their hedges," &c., and the "yearly use to fell and cutt slender wood and to shed lop crop top and browse all other woods and trees,") would not unlikely have the effect of driving the Charcoal trade and Iron smithies to the Cumberland side of the Duddon. Denton, writing in 1688, observes that oak timber to the value of £4000 (a prodigious sum in those days) had been cut down in Millom "to serve as fuel for the iron forges."\*

As to the Forges or Bloomsmithies, I have not been able to trace any north of the Duddon, but it is certain that about this time the Huddlestons of Millom Castle had one or more Charcoal Blast furnaces near a stream still known as furnace beck, and about a mile north-east from the Castle, where, when the site has been ploughed, Mr. Massicks has found slag and pieces of iron. Then, at Duddon Bridge, is still standing a Charcoal Blast furnace which was in operation so recently as eight or ten years ago, and was the last in use in Great Britain, with the exception of one still in blast at Newlands and another at Backbarrow, both in Furness. This furnace was in existence in 1745, (being marked on maps of that date,) and probably for many years previously: it belonged to the family of Lathom, of Broughton-in-Furness, from whom it passed early in the present century to the firm of Harrison, Ainslie & Co., by whom it is still owned and who regret inability to give information about its history. Mr. Massicks possesses a pig of this iron, branded "D. 1783," which was found doing duty as a lintel in a cottage at Hodbarrow.

These are the only charcoal furnaces traced in the Millom district. In what may be called the Whitehaven district we find the remains of one hidden within the corn

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\* Thomas Denton, cited in Lyson's History of Cumberland, p. 137.

mill



mill at Cleator, near to Ehen Hall. It has been of square section, and the bases of two adjacent sides remain, of great thickness, and each containing a wide splayed semicircular arch of hewn stone. One of these, of about ten feet span at its widest side, is very perfect, and has probably been the "tymp" arch, or the one containing the apertures for casting and removing the slag. The miller's dwelling-house has been built against this side, or front of the furnace, which thus forms its end gable, and the old arch is ingeniously utilised by forming it into the kitchen fireplace. An excavation in the adjoining garden revealed the slag heap at about eighteen inches below the surface, and some of the pieces of slag dug up showed undoubted traces of charcoal fuel. Two circumstances indicate only a short career; the small size of the slag heap, and the perfect state of the masonry of the front of the tymp arch, with its corners unbroken and no marks of abrasion from use. I am inclined to place its date at the early part of last century.

Coming to the period when the smelting of iron in blast furnaces, with coke as fuel, became an established commercial success, which was not until after 1735, we find that about the middle of the 18th century such furnaces were built within the Cumberland Coal Field, (most or all of them with foundries attached for making iron castings,) at four different places, viz., Little Clifton, Maryport, Seaton, and Frizington, but little success seems to have attended them, for these works all seem to have been abandoned after short careers, except those at Seaton.

About 1750, or possibly a little earlier, Messrs. Cookson & Co., who worked coal mines at Clifton and Greysouthen, erected a blast furnace near Little Clifton, on the banks of the river Marron, which supplied the needful water power for blowing. The site is still distinguishable, and a few cottages at a little distance, for the use of the workmen, retain the name of Furnace Houses. There was a foundry

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in connection with the works, where light castings for the use of millwrights and farmers were made, as well as those required at the proprietor's own colliery.

On the neighbouring roads may be found pieces of the furnace slag with which they have been repaired, and many of these are of a character which indicate a not very satisfactory result in smelting.

It appears from the after-mentioned pamphlets, respecting the case of Gee against the assignees of D. Stephenson, that at some time between 1750 and 1752, inclusive, Gee and Stephenson supplied Cookson and Co. with ore from their mines at Frizington, and with reference to this, Mr. Dickinson, of Thorncroft, writes: —

“I have heard that iron ore was got at Frizington Parks and taken to Clifton Furnace on pack horses, but only the soft ore could be utilised. When my workmen were draining the high part of Moor-side Parks they cut through patches of iron ore at a few inches below the surface, as if the sacks had burst on the way. These deposits were about the track which would lead from Frizington to Clifton.”

Another source of supply of the raw material would be the “cat scopes,” or ferruginous nodules of ironstone found in their own colliery workings, and we find by Nicolson and Burn's History, published in 1777, that “Branthwaite are pits of Black stone, called ‘Cat scalps,’ much used in the iron furnaces at Clifton and Seaton.” Without a mixture of these or other argillaceous ironstones, I am of opinion that, with an imperfect knowledge of fluxes and the feeble pressure of blast in use at this time, it was not practicable to smelt in a satisfactory manner the red hæmatite ore of West Cumberland in coke furnaces. This furnace at Clifton was no doubt abandoned when Mr. Cookson's colliery was “drowned out” in the year 1781.

The old furnace at Maryport, after being disused for a century, is still standing, with its outlines distinctly traceable, though with modern buildings erected against it. It was built in 1752. It is square in cross section, and appears

pears to have been about thirty-six feet high, and eleven or twelve feet diameter at the "boshes," or widest part. It is built of red sandstone, of excellent workmanship, and the "tump arch," which contains the aperture for casting, is almost perfect. It has been the subject of an able and interesting paper in the Transactions of another Society\* by Mr. Addison, of Maryport, from which it is ventured to extract the following:—

A lease was

"Granted in 1752 by Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall to James Postlethwaite of Cartmel; William Crewthwaite of Kirkby Hall; Thomas Hartley of Whitehaven; William Postlethwaite of Kirkby; John Gale of Whitehaven; Edward Tubman of Whitehaven; and Edward Gibson of Whitehaven; of buildings quarries and lands upon which to erect furnaces and forges, with power to deepen the river Ellen between the Works and the Harbour, for a term of Fifty years at the yearly rent of £52 10s. od.

"In a letter from Mr. John Smith to Mr. Senhouse, dated May, 1787, reference is made to the deficiency of water for working the blast in certain seasons.

"In a letter dated November 1783 from Mr. John Barnes to Mr. Senhouse reference is made to the desire of the Furnace Company to sell him the Lease on account of the embarrassed state of the concern.

"In the following January Mr. Senhouse agreed to purchase the Lease, together with all the machinery and other materials, for £600."

From Mr. Addison's account it appears that there were upon the premises, in addition to the blast furnace, a foundry for making iron castings, a number of coke ovens, "three large coal houses which will contain charcoal or coke sufficient for a year's blast," and other buildings, and that the enterprise was abandoned owing to the insufficient supply of water to work the blowing machinery. Mr. Addison also informs us from authentic sources that iron ore was procured from "Whitrigg, Crossgates, Inmangill, and Whitehaven," and also ironstone from Palnackie, in Kirkcudbrightshire; and although he questions the tradi-

\* See "Transactions of the Cumberland Association for the advancement of Literature and Science," by John Addison, Part IV., p. 227.

tion

tion that a portion of these minerals was conveyed on the backs of ponies, I have heard from an elderly gentleman, now deceased, that his father, who had a little property at Maryport, told him that he had frequently seen strings of pack<sup>d</sup> horses crossing Broughton Moor with ironstone for Maryport furnace.

An issue of the *Cumberland Pacquet* in April, 1777, contains the following ; —

“ We have heard that a pair of iron bellows are placing at Netherhall Furnace ; they were cast at Birsham, near Wrexham, and weigh, exclusive of the pistons, 146 cwt. The quantity of air discharged by these is astonishing. Every sink of the piston is calculated to produce 126,000 cubic inches ; one revolution of the wheel sinks the piston 8 times, and the wheel revolves 5 times in a minute ; so that the whole quantity of air produced in one minute is 5,040,000 cube inches.”

This volume of blast (equal to 2916 cubic feet) is only about a seventh of that which it is needful to provide for a Cumberland blast furnace of the present day.

Some of the gentlemen connected with this enterprise appear to have belonged to the district or neighbourhood of Furness. It would, therefore, seem a not improbable conjecture that they may have previously had to do with the making of iron with charcoal,—for which that country was once prominent,—and having been literally burnt out by the failure of the supply of timber, had to move their business into a coal producing locality.

The Seaton iron works, near Workington, formerly known as the “ Beer-pot Works,” from a corruption of Bare-pots, which was the name of the ground upon which they were erected, and which still exist in the form of an extensive manufactory of tin plates and sheet iron, were established in 1762 by Hicks Spedding & Co.—the site being a leasehold one, granted for 99 years by Sir James Lowther. Here pig iron was smelted in a blast furnace, and bar or wrought iron manufactured ; and there was also a considerable foundry

foundry in which were cast ship's guns, grates, hollow ware, &c., and several steam engines were made previous to 1800, including the two "Heslop Engines"\* figured in the late Mr. Fletcher's paper, one of which is now carefully preserved in the Museum of Patents at South Kensington. Adam Heslop, the inventor and patentee of this form of engine, was formerly a blacksmith at Beer Pot. These works saw many vicissitudes and passed through many different hands. The blast furnace, or rather its successor, for it was rebuilt by Tulk Ley & Co., who acquired the premises in 1837, was last in operation in 1857, and was pulled down a few years ago. It would be interesting to know when the tilt hammer for drawing "merchant bars" here gave place to Cort's rolling mill, (invented in 1783 or 1784,) but no information has been obtained on the subject. A workman employed there nearly 50 years ago says that at that time the blast furnace, or furnaces, (for he is not quite clear whether there were not then two of them,) as well as the foundry, were not in use, and that the bar iron which he assisted to make was rolled entirely from scrap iron, and that the process of puddling was first practised there by Tulk and Ley, about 1838. About 1800 they executed an order for boiler plates for Wilson & Co., of Greysouthen colliery, under the hammer, and these plates, or rather cakes of iron of varying size and thickness and irregular form, the colliery smiths cut into the required shapes with rod-chisels and sledge hammers, punched the holes for the rivets in a somewhat similar manner, and, after two years of labour, succeeded in producing two "hay stack" boilers of small dimensions.

But little information has been gathered respecting the furnaces at Howth Gill, Frizington, for unfortunately those who could best have given it have passed away, but an in-

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\* See "The Heslop Engine: a Chapter in the history of the Steam Engine," by H. A. Fletcher, M. Inst. C.E. Proceedings Inst. Mechanical Engineers, for year 1879.

spection

spection of the ground shews two circular excavations about twelve yards in diameter, six or eight feet deep, and about twenty-four yards apart, which are clearly the sites of two blast furnaces of considerable size. In one of them part of the rubble foundation remains. The casting house has been between the two furnaces,—the sand of the pig beds still appearing, as well as the foundations of an adjoining building of some extent, probably a foundry. On the north side is a long line of brickwork, with bricks lying about which have been exposed to heat, and which are undoubtedly the remains of coke ovens. The little stream which flows past is not much more than a ditch, and could not have supplied sufficient power to blow even one furnace, so one can only conclude that they have been driven by steam power. The date of their establishment, and who were their proprietors, has not transpired, but they would appear to belong to rather a later date than the before-mentioned works, and were probably only a short time in operation. This conclusion, in the absence of positive information, is arrived at from the circular form of the foundations and the conjecture that steam power was used; but there was an attempt made at Frizington to manufacture wrought iron direct from the ore with pit coal, from 1728 to 1730. The site may have been either here or a little lower down the gill, where there is some broken ground, and by collecting the small run of water in a reservoir sufficient might have been obtained to drive a tilt hammer for a few hours each day; or it may have been on the bank of a little stream near, called "Dub Beck."

It appears that this bar iron making was carried on by a John Wood, said to be an M.P., and also mentioned as Governor Wood, who had a contract for the Irish copper coinage, and who petitioned without success, but with great pertinacity, for a Royal Charter to found a company with a capital of one million, with the exclusive right to make iron with coal and *pulverized* ore. He also experi-  
ment

mented at Chelsea with a few tons of ore and coal brought from Cumberland for the purpose, but the whole affair seems to have been but little better than a swindle, and one of those great bubble schemes which marked the time.

Three broadsheets on the subject have been kindly lent me by Mr. Howson of Whitehaven : one, called "The Pulverizing Iron-masters : or an unfair Trial, no Trial," begins thus :—

"Of all the attempts that have been made for some Ages to delude unwary and credulous People out of great Sums of Money, none was ever carried on for so many years with that prodigious Assurance, as the Project for making Iron with pulverized Oar and Pit Coal. It is now very well known that upon the falsest Allegations, these Iron Projectors obtained his late Majesty's Patent &c. \* \* upon as false Allegations they obtained his present Majesty's Patent \* \* What use have they made of these Patents but to draw in great numbers of his Majesty's innocent and unwary Subjects to their Ruin, by arguing they might safely venture their Fortunes in an Undertaking that had been so lately under Consideration of Persons in high Stations and so often countenance'd by Patents under the Broad Seal of *Great Britain*."

A search for the specifications of these two patents has been unsuccessful, as well as an enquiry for the petition for a charter.

The second sheet\* narrates how public experiments made

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\* A letter from a Merchant in Whitehaven to an iron master in the south of England :—

"SIR,  
"Notwithstanding the King's Attorney and Solicitor General have upon the fullest consideration of Mr. Wood's petition for a Charter for a million of money laid their Report before His Majesty, humbly offering their opinion against granting him any Charter : This Town is almost every post entertained with Letters from Mr. Wood or his Agents, of his being assured of his having a Charter, Im mediately for making Iron with Pitt Coal. We shall be very glad to see the Money here that is due from the Iron Projectors, but we have had enough of his Iron, unless we saw some hopes of his making that which is fit for use, and therefore we should have been as well pleased to have heard he had some new Scheme for extracting Silver or Gold in some new method that has never yet been tried.

Sometime since we had a prodigious noise about his making Iron at Frizington, near this place, but when there was the greatest noise about it the Iron itself was invisible, so little of it could be procured for Love or money ; Now the hammers stand still, and those that made the noise are march'd off, here is more of the *Pitt Coal* Iron to be sold at a low price than this whole town and County will buy, but the reason is plain, the Smiths do not know what to do with it, and therefore

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with the iron at Whitehaven proved its utter worthlessness, and a third is a poetical squib headed, "Wood's Pitt-coal Iron, or, Governor John Bitt," which congratulates Whitehaven thus:—

"Whitehaven has now reason to be pleas'd  
To find itself of Bubble Iron eas'd.

In 1799 Adam Heslop along with his brothers Crosby and Thomas and several other partners, under the style of

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unless the Projectors can find what use it is fit for, we are afraid if they get a Charter, they will get no money to pay off the Mines Royal Company, much less enough to pay off them and us too.

Some days since a gentleman here bought about Twenty Bars of the said *Pitt Coal* Iron and as it is fit the nation should know how it proves (it being the first that we can hear of that the makers would suffer to be fairly and publicly tried, taken indifferently out of a number of Bars as these were) I shall give you an exact account how it proved. If you are not satisfied with this Account you may be pleased to send to the chief Gentlemen and Merchants of this Town to know the truth of it, and if any of the Iron projector's Agents pretend they have better Iron of their making with *Pitt Coal* it is desired they will give notice when and where it may be fairly and publicly tried in this Town by as many of the Smiths of the place as shall be willing to try it. And now there is some of the said Iron got into other hands the same shall be forthcoming at any time, to be openly tried in the presence of any persons that there is any design of disparaging the said Iron.

On Tuesday the 21st of July 1730 three Bars of Mr. Wood's *Pitt Coal* Iron made at Frizington, were fairly and publicly tried at the Shop of *Thomas Bragg* in *Duke Street* in *Whitehaven*, in the presence of Six of the principal gentlemen and Inhabitants of the said Town. The Iron was bought of *Thomas Singleton*, *Cooper*, who had it direct from the Works at *Frizington*, and it was wrought by the said *Thomas Bragg* and *Charles Storey*, two of the Chief Smiths in these parts for making Horse Shoes, who tried three several Bars, and protested they used their utmost care in working them (the truth whereof they are ready to depose) but could not possibly make a Horse Shoe of any of them; some broke at the first or second heat, and one piece of a bar held out to the Fifth White Heat, and flew all to pieces at the Sixth.

On Monday following, three other Bars of the said Iron were likewise tried at the Shop of *Joseph Steel* Blacksmith in *New Street*, in the presence of Five of the principal Gentlemen, and several other Inhabitants of the said Town, and was wrought by the said *Joseph Glalster*, two other of the chief Blacksmiths in the place, and by *Henry Peele* an experienced White Smith in the said Town, who each of them tried the same Bars and worked them as skilfully as they could, as they themselves declared, and as the Spectators were satisfied they did; but could not make Horse Shoes or any other work of it.

All these Smiths above mentioned, declared the Iron to be so bad, they would not work it if they might have it for nothing; and most of the other Smiths in and about this place have often declared the same.

It is to be observed that the Bars above-mentioned to be tried are of *Mr. Wood's* latest performances; that some of his own Agents confess, that notwithstanding he has been near two years trying projects at *Frizington*, and has expended £10,000 therein, he is yet to learn how to make Iron with *Pitt Coal* that is fit for use, which is abundantly confirmed by the above trials; they further add, that his method of making is so vastly expensive that it stands in a surprising great sum above what the best Iron in the kingdom may be bought for.

Whitehaven, July 31st, 1730."

Heslop's



Heslops, Millward, Johnston & Co., founded the Lowca Iron Works, with a view to smelting, in addition to the iron foundries which they then erected, along with appliances for making the Heslop patent steam engines, but after laying the foundations of two blast furnaces abandoned them. Their lease of the site from Mr. J. C. Curwen included the right of working the thin bands of clay ironstone of the coal measures which crop out on the beach in Harrington parish, as well as some other mineral rights. This was the last attempt to establish blast furnaces in the West Cumberland Coal Field until the Whitehaven Hæmatite Company built their works at Cleator Moor, in 1841.

At the Floss, Cleator, where Mr. Ainsworth's Flax Mills now stand, there were some works for making bar iron and steel, which were abandoned and dismantled in 1799. Could these be the intended works referred to in William Gilpin's letter to Sir James Lowther, November 2nd, 1694, in which he alludes to the "free and plentiful ore at Langaran near Whitehaven, and that at Frizington, and the *intended forge at Cleator* for smelting them with Pit Coal," &c.\* Mr. Lindow believes they belonged to Mr. Williamson of Cleator Hall, but an intelligent and very aged resident, who says his father worked there, thinks they were held in the latter part of their time by a firm from Yorkshire. Possibly they came from one of the steel producing valleys near Sheffield, and adapted what were before bar making works to steel converting, for a clever sepia drawing of "Cleator Iron Works in the year 1794,"† shews a row of six conical furnaces rising out of square bases which are evidently of the kind used, and still in use, for the conversion of bar iron into steel by the process of cementation. I have been told that iron was "puddled" there in what is technically called "sand bottoms," but about that I have some doubts.

\* See Mr. Jackson's "Gilpin Family," p. 38.

† In the possession of the late Mr. Randleson, who had also a vast fund of local information.

There is also some tradition 'of a bar iron works near Wotobank, Egremont, but on the opposite site of the river Ehen, where there are the remains of a weir and mill-race. Sir Robert Brisco, who formerly owned the site, and who has most obligingly answered enquiries, has found pieces of cinder there, and has heard that both master and workmen migrated to South Wales, where they founded iron works at Merthyr Tydvil; but the "oldest inhabitant," born near the place eighty-four years ago, is of opinion that it was only one of the little spade and scrap iron forges which were once pretty numerous, (many still in operation,) and which are without the scope of this paper.

The earliest record which has been found of iron ore mining in Cumberland seems to be the grant of the forge at Winefel to the monks of Holm Cultram Abbey in the 12th century, which grant also includes a mine at Egremont,—by inference of iron, being in connection with a forge,—and Thomas de Multon confirms a gift to the same abbey:—"de quatuor duodenis minæ ferri in Coupland."\*

In the latter part of the 17th century ore was worked to a considerable extent at Langhorn, near Egremont, where there was a deposit close to the surface, excavated in the open like a stone quarry. Of this mine a local author, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, who published in 1709, says: †—

"In a place called *Langhorn* within that Manor (Egremont) is a *Belly* or *Pipe* of *Iron Ore* eight yards deep in breadth 80 yards and in length a hundred; out of which several thousand Tun were yearly got for many years last past; the *Ore* was very rich, consisting of *Button Ore* and a *pinguid shining Ore*. It answered to his Grace the

\* See *Monasticon Anglicanum*, also Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," under head Holm Cultram.

† "An Essay towards the Natural History of Westmorland and Cumberland," &c., by Thomas Robinson, Rector of Ouseby, in Cumberland, a very shallow book which little more than touches the fringe of the subject. Its author argues in favour of the philosopher's stone, and believes in the transmutation of metals and artificial generation, and gravely observes "it is notoriously known that in *Scotland* of pieces of Ships and *fruit* that falls into the sea are generated Living Ducks."

Duke of Somerset a yearly rent of several hundred pounds; the present *Lessees* are the judicious *Thomas Addison Esquire*, and *Madam Ann Hebar*.

Being at *Egremont*, his Grace the Duke of Somerset having of his goodness given my Son the Rectory of that Church, I had the curiosity to go to see that rich *vein* and the Stock of *Ore* upon the bank which was a little mountain. In that great variety of *Ore* I did not only meet with *Spar*, as transparent as the clearest *Chrystal*, but *Stones* Imbossed with *Bastard Diamonds* near as sparkling as the Real \* \* \* And undoubtedly in that rich *Mine*, there were several Magnets engendered," &c.

Some further particulars respecting this mine are gathered from a document kindly lent by Mr. Clutton of York, being "Extracts from the Stewards and Receivers Accounts, &c., of Money accounted for and paid for *Egremont Iron Ore*." The first entry is for "Ore gotten at *Nicholson Pitts* \* \* from the 30th March 1635, to Michas. 1638," and has no amount attached. In 1640 the sum of seventeen shillings and sevenpence was received as Royalty rent; in 1643, 1645, 1646, 1647, and 1748, a few pounds each year. Until 1667 there were no further raisings. In this and the next ten years the annual receipts were from £50 to £100, and from 1679 to 1701 inclusive, they ranged from £200 to £350, with the exception of 1699, when they reached £452 15s. od. Mrs. Ann Hebar's name is first mentioned in 1682, and that of Thomas Addison Esq. in 1693. The royalty rent was five pence per ton. It should be mentioned that in 1688 and 1690 there were no receipts.

Two little books printed in 1767, — one kindly lent me by Mr. Jackson, entitled "Mr. Gee's case with the Assignees of Daniel Stephenson, late of Whitehaven," and the other a rejoinder to it, refuting grave charges against the integrity of its author made by Mr. Gee, called "An answer to and refutation of the charges in Gee's case with the assignees of Daniel Stephenson, so far as they relate to Peter Nicholson,"—throw some interesting light upon the iron ore trade of the Whitehaven district in the middle of the

the 18th century. From them it appears that Joshua Gee of Shropshire, in 1747, took "a Lease for raising Iron Ore in Frizington Demesnes" from Mr. John Williamson, the then lord of the manor; that Mr. Williamson managed the "mine affairs" until September or October, 1749, when Gee admitted Stephenson (who two or three years after became a bankrupt) as his managing partner; that the royalty rent was ninepence per ton, but whether an imperial ton of twenty cwts. or a "pit ton," which was more like thirty-five cwts., we are not informed; and that the price at the mines was six shillings per ton, and on board ship twelve shillings. Much of the ore raised was shipped at Parton, in small craft carrying from ten to sixty-one tons, to Chester, to be smelted in a furnace belonging to Mr. Gee, and situated either near Wrexham or in Shropshire, it is not quite clear which. Stocks of it were kept at Gatehouse, (probably where the mine was, and identical with Yatehouse), at Hensingham, and at Parton. There may have been two reasons for keeping at Hensingham a stock for shipment at Whitehaven: one that the road between those two places might be fit for the passage of carts, and that between the mine and Hensingham only fit for the piece-meal process of conveyance by pack-horses; and the other the circumstance that in all demises and leases of ground at Whitehaven, both Sir James Lowther, the last of the Whitehaven branch, and his successor, Sir James, the first Lord Lonsdale, prohibited the storage of iron ore and coal.

The ore stored at Parton, under a shed ready for rapid shipment, was most likely carried there on the backs of horses, for it does not seem that at that time there was any direct road from Frizington passable by wheeled vehicles.

Peter Nicholson says that Gee came to reside at Frizington in 1753 and remained there ten or eleven years, and as from his own account Gee seems to have been living at one  
time

time at Howthgill,—he being a practical iron master may have had to do either with the ownership or the management of the iron works there. Gee mentions that about three years before writing he was “refused the right of carrying his ore on a road he had made at the annual expense and labour of fourteen years, whereby his Ore remained unsold and his Mines remained unworked.”

Ore seems to have been worked at Cleator a century ago, and at Crossfield some fifty years earlier.

In the Millom district Mr. Massicks is of opinion that no part of the vast deposits at Hodbarrow were touched till about fifty years ago, when a small quantity was worked near the shore, and that the Huddleston furnaces were partly supplied from a small vein in the limestone close by, the remainder being brought from Furness.

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ART. III.—*Burrow Walls, near Workington.* By WM. DICKINSON, ESQ., of Thorncroft.

*Read at Burrow Walls, June 17th, 1880.*

THE name this place bears is Burrow Walls, and is undoubtedly corrupted in spelling from Burgh, Brugh, and Borough, all signifying a corporate place, or town, or large village, and occasionally a fortified place. Its early history is buried in obscurity, and few indeed are the records of its later existence. The only reliable data on which an approximate conjecture can be reasonably founded, as to the time of its origin, is the great similarity it bears, in the structure of its walls, to the most ancient portion of the castle of Egremont. The hand of time has had less to do with its dilapidated state than has the hand of the ruthless destroyer—man. Within my recollection the walls were much thicker than you now see them, and were also more extensive in range towards the south-west, and considerably higher. You may observe that these remaining walls have been skinned, as it were, on every side, and their strength so far reduced that they are only fragments of what they once have been.

Sixty years ago, a winding staircase existed within the thickness of the wall. Wall slits, very narrow outside and wide within, and circular bolt holes were in good number, for the purpose of dealing death to outside assailants and protecting the garrison inside. Some of these openings are still discernible. The outside skin was ornamented with rows of feathered or herring-bone work, in the same way as the walls of Egremont Castle still are; and from that circumstance, and from the cement and masonry being of similar kind and construction, we may fairly infer

infer that the dates of erection have not been far asunder.\* There is evidence also that the Solway and Burrow Walls were much nearer neighbours at one time, for it is current that a boat or canoe hollowed out of the half of a split oak tree was found imbedded in the swamp at the foot of the slope below us; and looking at the contour of the ground before us, and the evident signs of the sea having receded along the whole coast, or the shore having been elevated, it is easy to believe that the lord of this castle had easy and short access to the sea. An excellent look-out would be on yonder hill on the north, called Oyster Banks, during disturbed times.

There is some reason to believe this castle to have been built on the site of a Roman station, for, in 1852, on some deep drains being cut, an altar stone was dug out, and on one side of it was an illegible inscription. This stone formed part of the foundation of the castle, for it had been built in with the wall. This being so, would carry the date of the first structure on this site probably a thousand years farther back still, unless the stone had been brought from some other place of Roman occupation. The altar was partly broken, but portions of human figures were plainly discernible upon it. It was exhibited at the Royal Archæological Society's Meeting at Carlisle, in 1859, and from thence passed into the hand of the late Earl of Lonsdale, as owner of the property on which it was found.†

The same exploration brought to light other carved stones and a number of bones and horns of large deer, with bones of cattle and other animals, intermingled with oyster shells and ashes, as if that quarter had been the receptacle of refuse and of whatever had been thrown over the walls. Along with these were found the remains of unburied human

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\* Mr. Jackson, F.S.A. ascribes the origin of Egremont Castle to Reginald de Lucy, husband of Amabel, the second of the three co-heiresses of Alice Fitz-Duncan. See Transactions of this Society, Vol. IV., p. 113. This would give a date late in 12th century.

† It is engraved in the Lapidarium Septentrionale, No 905.

skeletons,

skeletons, as if they also had undergone summary punishment and the carcasses had been pitched outside; or they might be the bodies of enemies slain under the walls during some attack on the place.

On hearing that the venerable remains of this interesting ruin were being removed and utilised for other purposes, I petitioned the Earl's then steward to allow the remnant to remain, and he kindly acceded to my request; and I hope what is left and is now before you may stand for ages to come. And now, if any gentleman present can throw more light on its history, it will be very acceptable.

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ART. IV.—*A Link between two Westmorlands.* By Miss Fanny Bland.  
 Communicated at *Workington, June 16th, 1880.*

JOHANNES LEE DE COTTON = JOCOSA, filia Johis Romney  
 in' King's Nordley, in  
 de Com Wigorn p. filiam  
 Parish of Aberley, Salop,  
 England.

ROGER BLAND, of Orton, Westmorland, =  
 England, temp. Hen. VIII. The Orton  
 Parish Registers only date from 1596.  
 The first entry is the marriage of a  
 Roger Bland.

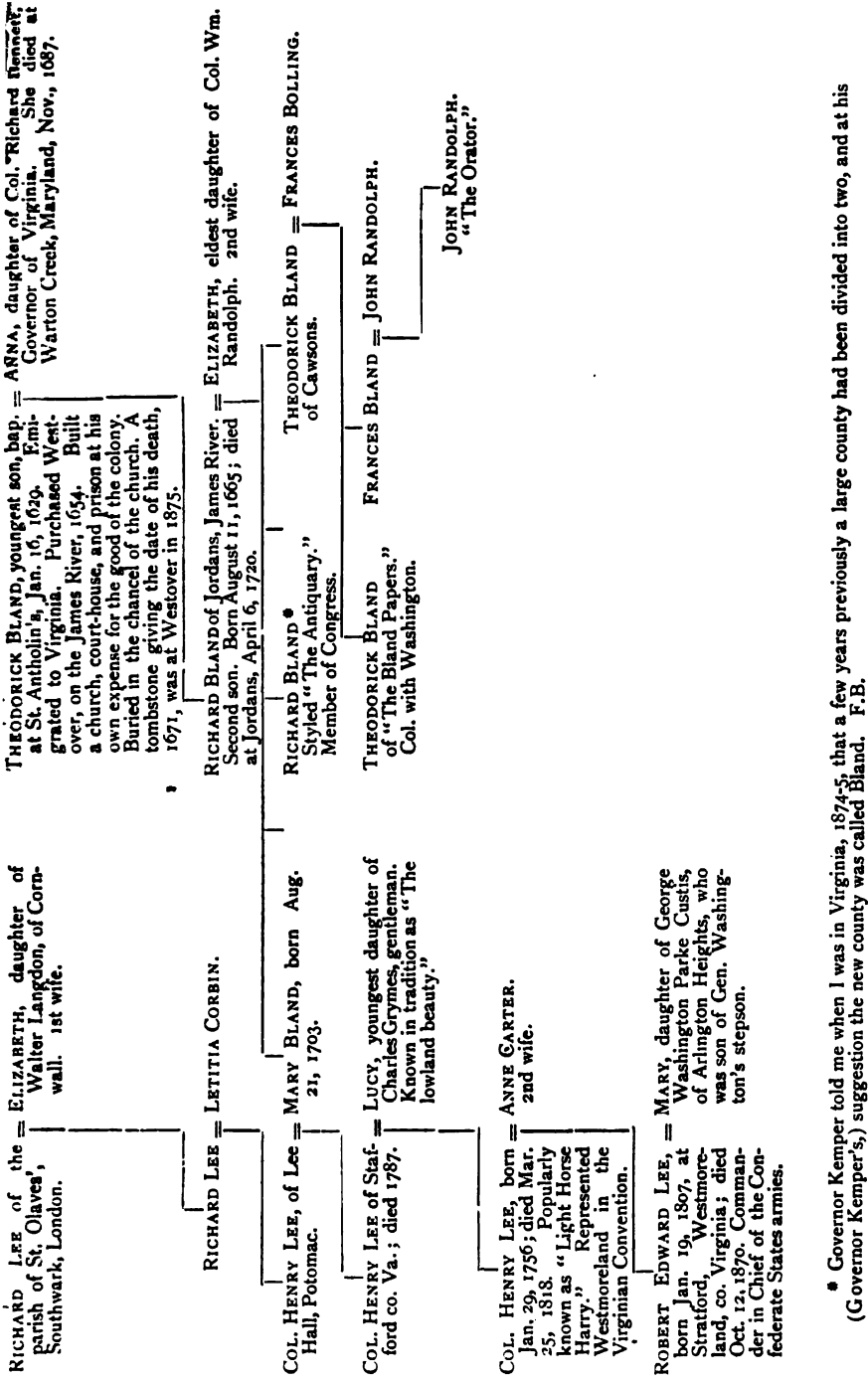
THOMAS LEE of Cotton = DOROTHY, daughter unto  
 Richard Okeley, of Pitch-  
 ford, in com. Salop, Esq.

ADAM BLAND of Westmorland, and after-  
 wards of London, Sergeant Pe-leter  
 to Queen Elizabeth. Grant of crest  
 from Queen, 1503. See College of Arms  
 for the above parentage and grant.

LANCELOT LEE, of Cotton = JANE, daughter of Thomas  
 Esq., aged 70 years, or  
 thereabouts, in 1663.

JOHN BLAND, bapt. at St. Gregory's = SUSAN DEBLERE. Survived her husband  
 Sept. 28, 1572, of Sythe Lane, London, till Feb. 1, 1664, "Shrove Tuesday pre-  
 and Plaistow, Essex, buried "in his own ceding the breaking out of the Great  
 vault" at St. Antholin's, 1632. Gave Plague." Buried in the same vault with  
 by will £5 to the daily morning lecture her husband.  
 at St. Antholin's, being no doubt a  
 staunch Protestant. (John Bland of  
 Sedbergh suffered martyrdom in 1555.)  
 This morning lecture was instituted 1559,  
 and was held at 5 a.m., after the Geneva  
 fashion, and it attracted great crowds—  
 among other celebrities Lilly, the as-  
 trologer. St. Antholin's was destroyed  
 in the Great Fire, and another church  
 was built in its stead, of which the spire  
 This last was swept away for "City  
 Improvements," in 1874. Eldest son  
 John, the "Mr. Bland" mentioned in  
 Pepys' Diary. He was buried in the  
 chancel of St. Olaves, Hart Street. Mr.  
 Pegys was buried in the same church,

JANE ATKYNS, buried at St. Gregory's  
 July 10, 1596.



\* Governor Kemper told me when I was in Virginia, 1874-5, that a few years previously a large county had been divided into two, and at his (Governor Kemper's) suggestion the new county was called Bland. F.B.



**STONE CIRCLE AT GABELANDS  
BLAND HOUSE BROW, RHISBECK, ORTON.  
WESTMORLAND.**



Table of sizes

No.	Height	Width
1	10'-7"	2'-10"
2	8'-1"	0'-11"
3	16'-0"	2'-0"
4	8'-0"	0'-10"
5	7'-0"	0'-10"
6	21'-0"	2'-1"
7	Flattened	
8	Knobbed	
9	Knobbed	
10	20'-0"	1'-0"
11	9'-0"	1'-0"
12	12'-0"	2'-0"
13	6'-0"	1'-0"
14	8'-2"	1'-0"
15	6'-0"	0'-10"
16	Flattened	
17	10'-0"	1'-0"
18	14'-0"	1'-0"
19	14'-0"	0'-8"
20	16'-0"	1'-0"

Table of sizes

No.	Height	Width
21	9'-0"	Flattened
22	6'	Flattened
23	18'-2"	2'-0"
24	19'-0"	2'-0"
25	19'-8"	2'-0"
26	7'-0"	1'-0"
27	7'-0"	1'-0"
28	16'-0"	2'-0"
29	9'-0"	1'-0"
30	7'-0"	0'-6"
31	12'-0"	2'-0"
32	14'-0"	0'-5"
33	8'-0"	1'-0"
34	15'-0"	2'-5"
35	6'-0"	0'-5"
36	6'-0"	0'-6"
37	6'-0"	0'-6"
38	5'-0"	0'-6"
39	7'-0"	1'-0"
40	7'-0"	0'-6"

SCALE  
1" = 10'

Surveyed by John B. Harvey, Margate, Sept 27, 1880.

The Society is indebted to Miss Bland for this Plan, to accompany her paper, "A Link between two Westmorlands." An account of this circle will appear in Part II. of this Volume.



ART. V.—*The Spurious "Julia Martima" Stone at Orchard Wyndham.* By E. T. TYSON.

*Read at Netherhall, June 16th, 1880.*

IN the well-known and valuable collection of Roman Antiquities at Netherhall, in this county, is a monumental tablet or slab, five feet in height, by two feet nine inches in breadth. It bears upon it the head and shoulders of a female, and an inscription. The head of the female is encircled with rays of glory, now very indistinct, and the inscription, which is underneath the block, runs as follows:—

DM  
IVL MARTIM  
A VIX AN  
XII IIID XXII

There is an engraving of it in Hutchinson, and it is there depicted as broken and part of the bust missing. Its height is given as four feet. It has been broken, but pieces are now put in where parts were missing, and it is supported by a piece of wood at the back, and restored to its original height. Its present state is shewn in an engraving in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No 879, which, by the courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, is here reproduced.

Expanded, the letters read: "Dis manibus Julia Martima, (or Maritima, as Dr. Bruce reads it) vixit annos duodecim menses tres dies viginti duos," the English translation of which is:—To the Gods of the shades Julia Martima lived 12 years, three months, and 22 days. Dr. Bruce however reads the years "x," *i.e.*, ten, and the letters II he construes into M (menses\*). The inscription readily

\* The present appearance of the stone may justify this reading: but see Horsley's rendering.

D

supplies

supplies the key to the stone, which is a monumental tablet recording, with an affecting simplicity, the untimely death of a Roman maiden.

A spurious copy or forgery of this interesting stone has existed for some time past at Orchard Wyndham, in Somersetshire, where it is popularly called "Old Mother Shipton's Tomb." To the able exertions of Mr. George must be attributed a full and complete exposure of this audacious forgery. In a tract\* recently written and published by him the whole question is exhaustively gone into. The result of his researches will now be laid before you to enable the Society, should they so determine, to have a permanent record of the fabrication and of its exposure. In the kindest and most disinterested manner Mr. George has not only consented to my doing this, and making the fullest use of his pamphlet, but I am indebted to him for the use of the wood blocks with which his pamphlet is illustrated, and he has also obligingly presented the Society with a copy of the pamphlet itself.

The spurious stone is described as consisting of a tall slab about seven feet high, three and a-half wide, and about a foot thick, faced in front, but in its naturally rough state behind. It is firmly fixed in the ground, facing the Orchard Wyndham mansion, and about a hundred yards within the wood. On the front is a rude representation of the head and shoulders of a person, surmounted by a few deeply cut lines resembling rays, and underneath, in four lines of old-fashioned capital letters, the inscription :—

DM  
IVL MARTIM  
AV LXAN  
XII III DXXII

Below the inscription is a wreath.

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\* "On an Inscribed Stone at Orchard Wyndham, Somerset, called 'Old Mother Shipton's Tomb,'" with six illustrations, 8vo., 32 pages, 1/- post free. W. George, Park Street, Bristol, 1879.

"It





"It is noticeable," says Mr. George, in his pamphlet, "that there is nothing relating to the stone or the inscription in the Rev. John Collinson's History of Somerset, 1791, or the older history by the Rev. Thomas Cox, 1726, or in the useful Compendium of the history of that county by Samuel Tymms, F.S.A., published in 1832." Neither was there at that time any reference to it in the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, or in the Journal of the Royal Archæological Institute, though Orchard Wyndham appears to have since found a place in the Roman Map of Somerset, prepared by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, M.A., and published in the last volume (1879) of the Proceedings of the former Society.

In Murray's Handbook for Somersetshire, however, at p. 406, of the new edition, under the head of "Williton," reference is made to it in these words:—

"In Blackdown Wood, near Orchard Wyndham, is a stone seven feet high, sculptured with a star and female head, and several Roman letters and numerals, popularly called 'Old Mother Shipton's Tomb.'

It

It was probably brought from Cumberland, where the Wyndhams had property. Camden, in 1637, describes such a stone in that county."

Reference is also made to it by the Rev. W. Phelps, in his Introduction to his "History and Antiquities of Somersetshire," under the heading "Roman Antiquities." He styles it a "Stone of Memorial to a young Roman lady, discovered in a wood near Orchard Wyndham," and gives a purely fanciful engraving of it, thus :



Camden, I may mention, died in 1623, but in the year 1599, he and Sir Robert Cotton, were both at Netherhall or, as it was formerly called, Alneburgh or Ellenborough Hall. In his "Britannia," the learned antiquary refers to this visit, and pays a high and apparently well-deserved compliment to his host, whose liberal tastes for antiquarian research have been happily transmitted to his accomplished and worthy lineal descendant, the present Mrs. Senhouse of Netherhall. Having stated that his companion and he were "entertained by that worthy gentleman, Mr. J. Senhouse," in whose fields many Roman "altars, statues, and slabs with inscriptions were dug up," and by him  
"very



**MONUMENTAL STONE NOW AT NETHERHALL.**

The Society is indebted to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne for the loan of this block.



“very religiously preserved,” Camden proceeds to compliment Mr. Senhouse “not because he entertained us with the utmost civility, but because he had great veneration for antiquities (wherein he is well skilled) and with great diligence preserves such inscriptions as those which by the ignorant people in these parts are frequently broken to pieces and turned to other uses to the great damage of these studies.” One of these stones was the Julia Martima stone still at Netherhall. In the *Britannia* the inscription only is given as follows:—

DM  
IVLIA MARTIM  
A VIX AN  
XII IIID XXH

The next recorded account we have of this stone is in 1726, when Alexander Gordon published his “*Itinerarium Septentrionale*,” in which appears an engraving of it, but its inscription has been incorrectly transcribed by him. The stone at that time was at Netherhall, and he gives the inscription as:—

DM  
IVLMA RTIM  
AV LX AA  
XII III DXXII

Horsley, who also inspected the stone at Netherhall, points out in his “*Britannia Romana*,” published some six years later, that Gordon has omitted to give the true cut or dimensions of the letters. Horsley himself gives a sketch of the stone, the inscription of which is identical with that in the *Britannia*, excepting the word *Julia*, which Camden has written in full, and the last letter H, which is correctly transcribed by Horsley as two numerals—II.

Horsley, it will be seen, represents the last I of the  
three



three in the last line with the numeral stroke above it (7). He states that it appeared over that only, and that in his opinion the three III had been intended both for numerals and to include an M in them.

Messrs. D. & S. Lysons, in their *History of Cumberland*, 1816, also refer to the genuine stone at Netherhall, and correctly give the inscription upon it, but they say that "the Inscriptions in Gordon's Book are not by any means accurate copies." They however remark that whilst Horsley's sketches of the figures in *bas relief* "are mere scrawls," they testify to the "great accuracy" with which he copied the inscriptions on the Roman stones found in that county. On comparing Horsley's woodcut with that of the Orchard Wyndham stone it will be seen that they bear not the slightest resemblance to each other. The inscription in the engraving after Horsley is plain, unambiguous, and intelligible, and accords with that upon the stone which has been in the uninterrupted possession of the Senhouse family since Camden saw it in 1599 down to the present time. The inscription upon the Orchard Wyndham stone,

on

on the other hand, tallies with Gordon's incorrect transcription, and, after the first two lines, is unintelligible.

It is evident, therefore, that the inscription on the Orchard Wyndham stone is a literal copy from Gordon's incorrect version of the inscription on the undoubted stone at Netherhall, and that a modern sculptor has been manufacturing an antique. As Mr. George says:— "Here then is the source from which was obtained the corrupt version of the inscription at Orchard Wyndham. That which was plain in the original, Gordon has made obscure, and the sculptor of the Orchard Wyndham inscription has faithfully reproduced Gordon's errors . . . . Besides these obvious differences there are others which," as Mr. George points out, "may as well be noted," and I therefore reproduce them:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. The Ellenboro' stone did not exceed 5 feet in height.*   | 1. The Orchard Wyndham stone is 7 feet high above the ground.     |
| 2. The head gabled, as may be seen by the copy of Horsley's engraving.  | 2. The head of the stone does not appear to have been gabled.     |
| 3. The bust of the female was in <i>bas relief</i> .  | 3. The bust of the female is <i>incised</i> .                     |
| 4. The inscription upon it was so illegible, in 1599, that even Camden erred in copying two of the numerals.                            | 4. The letters of the inscription are clean cut and very legible. |
| 5. No wreath under the inscription.   | 5. Under it a wreath, as in wood-cut.                             |
| 6. There was a fracture through the whole width of the stone, as may be seen by Hutchinson's engraving, (Cumberland Vol. II., plate I.) | 6. The stone is not fractured, but sound throughout.              |

The pattern of the wreath has apparently been taken from Gordon also, for in Plate XIII of the *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, Mr. George draws attention to an engraving of a remarkable Roman altar found at Barhill Fort, Scot-

\* Hutchinson's Cumberland, Vol. II., p. 248.

land,

land, which has a "corona triumphalis" upon it. "The modern sculptor finding that he had two feet more space to fill than his Roman brother, looked through his pattern book and alighted on this wreath, and filled the vacant space with the incongruous ornament. In this way," Mr. George assumes, "was the so-called 'stone of memorial to a young Roman Lady' decorated with a triumphal crown that was only assigned to a successful Roman general."



The importance of Mr. George's exposure of the spurious copy at Orchard Wyndham of the genuine Julia Martima stone at Netherhall may be gathered from the circumstance that the learned Dr. Hübner, in his work "Inscriptiones Britannicæ Latinæ," had actually included in his list of engravings of the Martima memorial, the engraving of the *spurious* stone in the Rev. W. Phelps' work previously referred to. Hübner, however, does not appear to have been aware of the separate existence of the two stones, for he writes: — "Nunc in Netherhall—Bruce—In sylvâ quondam prope Orchard Wyndham—male Phelps." The spurious stone is not included in his list of "Inscriptiones falsæ vel alienæ."

Writing under date August 14th, 1879, to Mr. George, however, the learned Dr. says: —

"Your pleasant little pamphlet on "Mother Shipton's Tomb" has reached me at this place (Warnermundt, near Rostock). So far as I can see, without consulting my volume of "Inscriptiones Britannicæ Latinæ," you have neatly proved that the Orchard Wyndham copy of my number 408 is a modern forgery. I shall take notice with pleasure of your paper in my next addenda to the volume named."

Thus an impudent forgery, which had led to a perplexing and contradictory antiquarian question, has been completely exposed for all time; and I am sure that you will agree with me that Mr. George is entitled to the best thanks of all true antiquaries for having so effectually laid "the shade of Mother Shipton" at Orchard Wyndham at last!



ART. VI.—*Robert Bowman's supposed Baptismal Register.*

By the REV. H. WHITEHEAD, Vicar of Brampton.

*Communicated at Workington, June 16th, 1880.*

IT is now nearly sixty years since Dr. Barnes first called attention to what he believed to be the baptismal register of Robert Bowman, the Irthington centenarian. Writing in 1821, whilst Bowman was still living,\* he said:—

Mr. Robert Bowman of Irthington, in Cumberland, who has completed his 115th year, was born at Bridgewood Foot, a small farm house, near the river Irthing, about two miles from his present residence. His birthday is not known, but he believes he was born about Christmas. As some doubts have been expressed respecting his age, to put it beyond dispute I have examined the register of his baptism at the parish church of Hayton. His name, and place of nativity, as well as the year of his baptism, which was 1705, are very legible; but from his name having been placed at the foot of the page the month and day are worn out. The baptism immediately preceding his was on the 23rd of September, and the next succeeding on the 28th of October: of course his must have been between these two periods; and if his own account be correct, which the register nearly confirms, he will be 116 years of age at Christmas next.—*Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, vol. iv., p. 67.

Dr. Barnes's belief that the Hayton register puts Robert Bowman's supposed age "beyond dispute" has been shared by a vast number of persons, some of whom have taken the trouble to pay a visit to Hayton for the express purpose of inspecting the register, and have returned confirmed in their faith.

On the other hand Mr. W. Thoms, writing to *Notes and Queries* in 1870, ventured to say:—

Dr. Barnes's account of Bowman, full as it is of interesting physiological details and personal anecdotes, does not contain one tittle of evidence on the point on which the whole case turns, viz.,

\* He died in 1823.

the identity of the Robert Bowman baptized at Hayton in 1705 and the Robert Bowman living at Irthington in 1821.—*Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, Vol. vi., p. 222.

Mr. Thoms, who lives in London, could not personally examine the register. Had he been able to do so it would probably not have been left for me to throw any light upon the character of what has so long passed for Robert Bowman's baptismal register.

Having seen the entry of 1705, when shown to me one day as a curiosity by the vicar of Hayton, and having observed its precarious condition, as described by Dr. Barnes, I felt grieved to think that a time might come when it would entirely disappear. Yet still, I remembered, there would remain the transcripts in the diocesan registry at Carlisle. There, at all events, Robert Bowman's baptismal register was safe for the inspection of posterity; and, what was more, I might, by consulting those transcripts, recover a long-lost fragment of Bowman's history, the exact date of his baptism. Therefore, the next time I had occasion to go to Carlisle, I repaired to the office of the registrar, who courteously handed me the transcripts; but, alas, among the entries for the year 1705, I could not find what I sought. The baptism mentioned by Dr. Barnes as preceding, and the other as following, that of Bowman in the Hayton register, were there; but what should have separated them was not there. I ran my eye over the list for the whole year, and turned over the pages fore and aft, but to no purpose. No baptismal entry of Robert Bowman was anywhere to be seen. And that Hayton entry "at the foot of the page," so close to the foot as to have been curtailed by wear and tear! Could it be that what Mr. Wilkie Collins had imagined in fiction was here in fact? Was the far-famed Hayton entry a forgery? I did not jump to any such conclusion as this, but suspended my judgement until I should have an opportunity of again inspecting the register.

To



Jonathan, Son of John Mather  
of the Town Bost July 29<sup>th</sup>  
Francis Son of Francis Mather of the  
Town Bost July 5<sup>th</sup>  
Thomas Son of William Mather of  
the Town Bost  
James of the Town of Bost  
and Cape Bost of the Town  
Bost

FAC-SIMILE OF PAGE IN HAYTON REGISTER.

To Hayton, therefore, I returned, and found, not that the entry in question was a forgery, but that the information to be derived from it was by no means such as it had always been supposed to convey. After all its inspections, by Dr. Barnes and others, by successive vicars of Hayton, by myself when uncritically glancing at it, and after certificated copies of it as the baptismal register of Robert Bowman have been sent here and there, this much-examined entry turns out to be no baptismal register at all; nor does it mention the christian name or even the sex of the child to whom it has reference. Let the reader inspect it for himself in the accompanying fac-simile of "the foot of the page."

The missing word which once immediately followed "Brigwoodfoot" had doubtless already disappeared in Dr. Barnes's time; but the words "the birth of a child" enable us to recover it, as they suggest that the entry, when complete, ran thus:—

Robert Bowman of Brigwoodfoot *registered*  
the birth of a child.

What then is the meaning of this entry, the like of which is of rare occurrence in a parish register? Well, it is rare, but not singular; and an entry in the Brampton register of the year 1698 had prepared me to understand its import. The Brampton entry records the omission of one John Reay to give notice of the birth of a child "according to y<sup>e</sup> late Act of Parliament concerning birth, burials, &c." Turning to the "Statutes at large" I found that an Act of Parliament, "William III., A.D. 1698, c. 35," required parents, under penalty, to give notice of births to the clergy within five days of their occurrence, "certain rates and duties" having been imposed upon "all marriages, births, and burials, for carrying on the war against France with vigour." In marriages and burials there was of course

course no possibility of evading the tax, and a child if recorded as having been baptized had evidently been born. But if baptized elsewhere than in the parish church, or if not baptized at all, a child might escape the observation of the tax-collector. Hence the penalty inflicted upon parents failing to give notice of births to the clergyman, who also was subject to penalty if he neglected to register. This Act continued in force until August 1st, 1706; so that Robert Bowman's child, born in 1705, came under its operation, and was duly reported to Mr. Rickerby, then curate of Hayton, who certainly did not baptize it, else he would have had no occasion to mention its *birth* in the parish register; and, not having baptized it, he had good reason to omit it from the transcript of the *baptismal* register.

Now Briggwoodfoot, a curiously situated place, looking as if by right it should belong to Hayton, is in Brampton parish. But the Brampton register, in which the name of Bowman not unfrequently occurs, never mentions Briggwoodfoot in connection with that name or any other name. Yet, under the same year, 1705, it contains an entry which, though it may possibly be nothing more than a remarkable coincidence, must not be passed over in the present inquiry. It is this:—

The son of Robert Bowman, bapt.

The Brampton register from 1703 to 1712 was carelessly kept. The then vicar, Mr. Culcheth, sometimes omitted the day, the month, the christian names of children, and the residences of their parents; but oddly enough he was more particular about the transcripts than about the register, and the transcript entry of the baptism in question is this:—

*John*, the son of Robert Bowman, baptised *July 2, 1705*.

It by no means follows that, because this child was baptized *before* September 23rd, it was not the child the  
memorandum

memorandum of whose birth *follows* that date in the Hayton register; since that memorandum has the aspect of a note, perhaps transcribed from a pocket book, and inserted where there happened to be space for it, at the foot of the page, after the baptismal register for the year had been posted up. On the other hand, the residence of the father not having been recorded, it is not safe to assume that the infant John of the Brampton register was a Bowman of Briggwoodfoot.

Mr. Thoms, however, with whom I have been in correspondence on this subject, says:—

I venture to believe that John, baptized at Brampton, was the child registered by Robert, and the Robert who died in 1823 was John's son, named after his grandfather. Your Cumberland peasantry, I believe, marry early, and if John married at 23 to 25, and his son Robert was born reasonably soon after such marriage, he (Robert) would be a few years more than 90 when he died, a much more probable age than the 118 claimed for him.

In support of which theory it may be added that Robert the reputed centenarian—presumably in accordance with the practice prevalent among Cumberland yeomen of naming an eldest son after his paternal grandfather—called his eldest son John.

I have been asked whether I am prepared to prove that the following entry in the Hayton register does not belong to the Briggwoodfoot family:—

Mary daughter of Robert Bowman, Bapt., December ye 7th, 1706.

If I could prove that it *does* belong to the Briggwoodfoot family there would be a reason the less for hesitating to identify "John, son of Robert Bowman, baptized (at Brampton) July 2nd, 1705," with the Briggwoodfoot infant whose birth was notified in that same year to Mr. Rickerby, then curate of Hayton. A mere *birth* entry of that date may indicate that the child to whom it relates was of a family that did not belong to the Church of  
England.

England. But if "Robert Bowman of Briggwoodfoot" had a child baptized at Hayton Church in 1706, it becomes less unlikely that in 1705 he had a child baptized by a minister of the church of England; and as the Hayton register fails to show that it was baptized by Mr. Rickerby, then why not by Mr. Culcheth, vicar of Brampton, which after all was Robert Bowman's parish?

On which point more might be said. But it raises a question concerning the religion of the Briggwoodfoot family, which, like many other questions suggested by the story of Robert Bowman, cannot be satisfactorily dealt with within the limits of the present paper; the main purpose of which is to show that whatever other reasons may be advanced for supposing Robert Bowman, who died at Irthington in 1823, to have reached nearly six score years, the reason for such supposition hitherto deduced from his so-called baptismal register must now beset aside.

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ART. VII.—*A Group of Cumberland Megaliths.\**

By C. W. DYMOND, M. Inst. C.E., F.S.A.

*Read at Workington, June 16th, 1880.*

"These antiquities are so exceedingly old that no bookes doe reach them, so. that there is no way to retrieve them but by comparative antiquitie, which I have writt upon the spott from the monuments themselves."—  
JOHN AUBREY.

THE four plans† which illustrate this paper, together with that of Gunnerkeld circle, described in the volume of these *Transactions* for last year, represent with great exactness the present state of some of the more noteworthy megalithic antiquities in the district of the English Lakes. These happen to exemplify most of the distinctive peculiarities which characterise the various classes of remains of this type in Britain: for we have—1st, a fine specimen—taking rank as the fourth in England—of the great stone-circle, with the added feature of a gateway, or rudimentary avenue, and an external mênhir; 2nd, an excellent example of the smaller circle, with stones in close order, and with a perfect entrance-gateway; 3rd, an instance of a circle, partly in open and partly in close order, with some possibly sepulchral indications, and with an included chamber on the eastern side; 4th, a typical specimen of an irregularly inclosed cemetery, with no marked peripheral feature; 5th, the low barrow (at Gunnerkeld, already described,) doubly-cinctured with concentric rings, emphasized by a *pylon*, and with traces of a segmental side-chamber.

To the memoranda written on the plans, I will add the following particulars:—

\* Reprinted, with additions, from the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Vol. xxxiv, pp. 31-36.

† Of Long Meg and her Daughters, the circles at Swinside and Keswick, and the principal circle on Eskdale Moor.

LONG

**LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS.**—The earliest published account of these remains is that of Camden, who made a survey of Cumberland in 1599. He says :—\*

“At Little Salkeld there is a circle of stones, 77 in number, each ten foot high; and before these, at the entrance, is a single one by itself, fifteen foot high. This the common people call *Long-Megg*, and the rest *her daughters*; and within the circle are two heaps of stones, under which they say there are dead bodies bury'd. And indeed 'tis probable enough that this has been a monument erected in memory of some victory.”

In a note, the editor adds :—†

“The heaps of stones in the middle of this monument, are no part of it; but have been gather'd off the plough'd-lands adjoining, and (as in many other parts of the County) have been thrown up here together in a waste corner of the field. Both this and *Robrick-stones* in Oxfordshire, may seem to be monuments erected at the solemn Investiture of some Danish Kings; and of the same kind as the *Kongstolen* in Denmark, and *Moresteen* in Sweeden.”

The latest edition of the same work supplies the following supplementary matter,—the quotation from Stukeley, given *in extenso* below, being omitted :—‡

“*Long Meg* and her daughters, in *Addingham* parish, q.d. *Ald Hengham*, a town at the old hanging stones, is a druidical circle, 300 feet diameter, of 100 stones of which 67 are now standing. At the south side 15 paces south-west at the distance of 70 feet or 40 yards is an upright squarish stone near 15 feet in girth, and 12 high, and near two yards square at bottom and hollow at top like a Roman altar, one of its angles turned to the circle, and each angle answering to a cardinal point, and near it next the circle four large stones, or as Stukeley three, forming an altar or sacellum, and two towards the east, west, and north.”§

Writing about fifty years later than Camden, Aubrey has a note on Long Meg. He says his information was derived “from Mr. Hugh Tod, Fellow of University

\* *Britannia*, Gibson's ed., p. 831.

† *Ibid.*, p. 831.

‡ Camden's *Britannia*, Gough's 2nd ed., 1806, Vol. III., p. 444.

§ The authorities referred-to in this quotation are, Dr. Todd, *Hutchinson, Gentleman's Magazine*, 1752, p. 311, Stukeley, I, p. 47, Burn's *History of Cumberland*, II, p. 448.

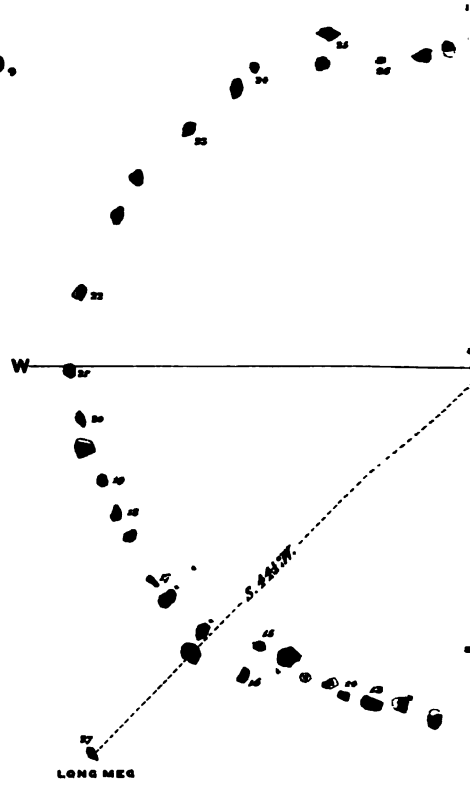
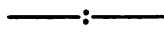
Writing



SIZES OF

NO.	EAST			WEST		
	HIGH FT. NO.	BROAD FT. NO.	THICK FT. NO.	HIGH FT. NO.	BROAD FT. NO.	THICK FT. NO.
1	6.9	4.8	3.0	8	3.4	5.1
2	7.4	5.8	4.0	9	3.1	5.1
3	8.0	6.0	4.3	10	3.3	5.9
4	5.3	8.0	3.9	11	5.7	5.0
5	6.10	4.5	3.1	12	2.00	6.3
6	4.6	3.5	3.4	13	6.9	8.8
7	5.5	3.0	3.9	14	4.5	5.3

**PLAN**  
 OF A  
**STONE CIRCLE AND MËNHIR,**  
 CALLED  
**"LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS,"**  
 NEAR  
**LITTLE SALKELD,**  
**CUMBERLAND.**



**MEMORANDA.**

This Plan is plotted from an accurate instrumental survey. The magnetic bearings were taken with a prismatic-compass. The local deviation of the needle was ascertained to be  $25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W.

Those stones which remain erect are filled-in with black on the plan: prostrate ones are stippled and line-shaded. These latter have generally been so dislocated, and, for many years, have been subjected to so much destructive violence,—having, until a comparatively recent period, been wantonly broken-up for walling and road-materials,—that it is seldom possible, in the case of any prostrate stone, to say with any degree of assurance which was the base, and where it stood; but whenever this can be conjectured, it is indicated by a small cross.

The open road which intersects the eastern half of the periaeth is formerly bounded on the west side by a hedge,—since grubbed-up,—on the site of which lie two or three large fragments of the stones of the original work. These, being evidently at some distance from their original place, are not shown upon the plan.

The number of stones that remain, including *Long Meg*; but not including the small stone in front of *N 9*, or the fragments by the road-side, is 69, of which 27 are erect—

D 1 1 1

North and South, 305 feet

**SCALE**



SCALE OF ORIGINAL

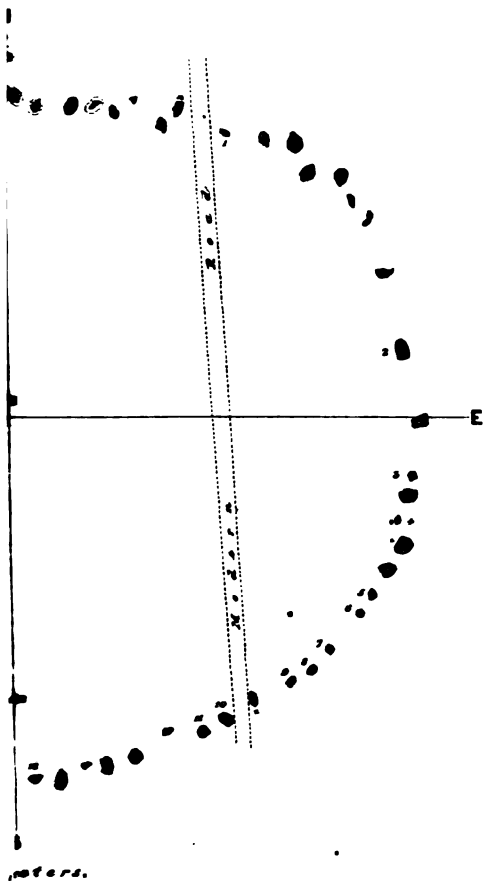
Surveyed by C. W. Dyson

LECT STONES.

NO.	HEIGHT	DIAMETER	THICKNESS	NO.	HEIGHT	DIAMETER	THICKNESS
	FT. INCH.	FT. INCH.	FT. INCH.		FT. INCH.	FT. INCH.	FT. INCH.
15	5.6	5.0	4.0	21	8.0	6.0	4.6
16	7.6	6.0	3.6	22	5.6	7.0	5.3
17	6.6	6.4	3.3	23	5.9	7.4	6.8
18	4.3	6.0	4.0	24	4.6	4.4	3.0
19	3.4	4.0	4.6	25	-	8.8	6.8
20	5.3	6.4	3.3	26	5.5	3.6	2.6
27	LONG MEG.			28	12.0	5.6	3.6



VIEW OF LONG MEG.  
(LOOKING S.W.)  
FROM A SKETCH.



MEMORANDA.

A gateway or rudimentary avenue interrupts the peristalith in the direction of the monolith. This last is a monolith of hard red sandstone which, it is believed, was brought either from the banks of the Eden, 18 m. N. W., or from Ixazonby Fell, on the farther side of the river, in the same direction. All the other stones are of a very hard porphyritic nature. The rock of the site is a red sandstone of the Permian group; but small stones of, apparently, the same kind as those used in the circle, are found almost everywhere on the surface, and are both built extensively into the walls, and used for repairing the roads over a large area in the locality.

Traces remain of a ring-embankment, from 10 to 12 feet wide, and now, at the most, a few inches high, forming the seal of the circle, especially of the western half. These Remains stand on nearly the highest part of a plateau, elevated about 350 feet above the surrounding valleys. The site dips from Long Meg, which is erected at the highest part, toward stone No 1, where the ground is about 20 ft lower.

Overhangs are shown in unshaded outline. The dotted lines indicate, approximately, the buried portions. Abt 638 yds, N. 63° E., from the centre of this circle is a cist enclosed in a ring of 11 stones, formerly covered with a mound





# A STONE CIRCLE NEAR KESWICK, CUMBERLAND.

## MEMORANDA.

This Plan has been plotted from an accurate instrument-al survey. The magnetic bearings were carefully taken with a prismatic compass. Ascertained local variation, 23½ N.

These Remains are situated on a nearly level site, at the N northern end of a flat ridge, 1 ½ m. E. from Keswick, 706 ft above the sea, and in the midst of an amphitheatre of uncultivated, & paddock back stone N. through an adjoining valley, ½ m. S. of the circle, and the river Citer washes the foot of the ridge on the N. and N.W. sides at a distance of from ¼ m. to ¾ m.

The stones are set in a ring, but of small rubble, some of which is exposed, and is shown in the Plan. These stones which are & are, or which have only declined somewhat from the perpendicular, are filled-in with black, the overhangs being shown in outline. Prostrate stones are stippled and line-shaded. In one or two cases - as, e.g., Nos 28 and 37 - there may be some room for doubt as to whether the stones are in situ or have been overthrown. But, as appearances are in favor of the former, they are so

## MEMORANDA.

represented. Thus arranged, the peristaltic now consists of 38 stones, 33 of these being erect, and 5 prostrate; the rectangular inclosure is fenced by 10 stones, 8 erect, and 2 prostrate. Disregarding small fragments, the total number of stones now remaining is 48. No 49 is the bed of a removed stone.

All the stones appear to be of metamorphic slate from the rocks of the locality. Portions of some of them exhibit both a gritty and a granular structure.

Within the area of the peristaltic is a shallow circular trench 13 ft in diameter, probably the remains of a barrow.

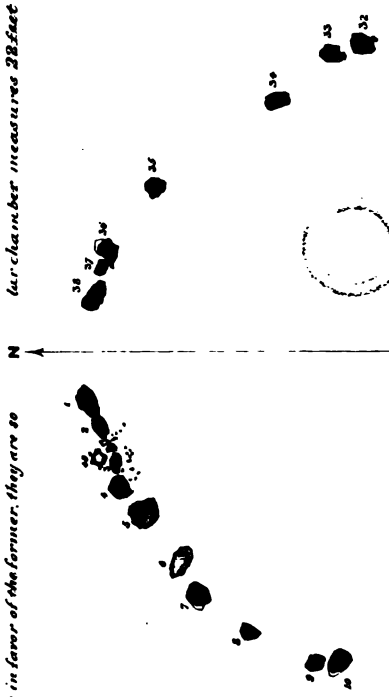
The peristaltic is ranged on an irregular oval, or rather pear-shaped figure, the longest diameter of which, from centre to centre of the stones, is that measuring 107 feet N. and S., between Nos 38 and 21, and the shortest, that lying E. and W., between Nos 11 and 30, and measuring 96 feet 8 inches. The clear area of the inclosed rectangular chamber measures 22 feet x 11 feet.

SIZES OF STONES.

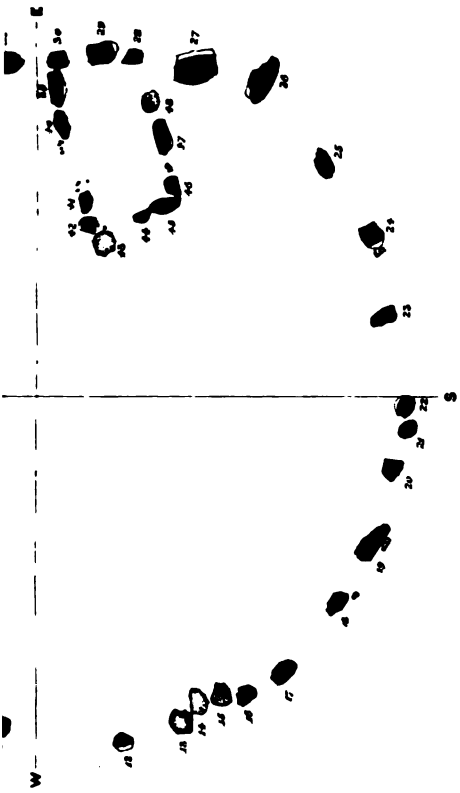
NO	HEIGHT FT. INCH	LENGTH FT. INCH	THICK- NESS FT. INCH
1	5. 0	3. 0	2. 8
2	2. 4	3. 8	3. 0
3	1. 5	2. 0	1. 7
9	9. 0	3. 1	3. 0
10	—	1. 6	1. 1
11	—	5. 0	2. 6
7	3. 0	—	3. 8
8	2. 0	—	2. 0
3	2. 0	—	2. 0

SIZES OF STONES.

NO	HEIGHT FT. INCH	LENGTH FT. INCH	THICK- NESS FT. INCH
25	2. 3	—	2. 3
26	7. 6	—	7. 0
27	5. 3	—	5. 3
28	9. 0	—	2. 4
29	9. 4	—	3. 0
30	2. 4	—	3. 1
31	3. 8	—	5. 9
32	2. 10	—	3. 0







11	4.2	-	3.5	3.2
12	4.6	-	3.6	3.0
13	-	3.40	3.7	-
14	-	3.3	2.6	-
15	-	3.3	2.4	-
16	3.2	-	3.2	2.6
17	3.6	-	4.0	2.6
18	2.40	-	3.9	2.1
19	3.2	-	6.4	2.6
20	1.40	-	3.0	2.6
21	4.4	-	3.0	2.4
22	2.6	-	3.6	2.8
23	5.6	-	3.3	2.3
24	6.4	-	3.6	3.2

34	4.2	-	2.9	2.6
35	3.2	-	3.0	2.40
37	3.2	-	2.3	1.6
38	3.6	-	4.3	2.4
39	3.0	-	3.9	2.0
40	3.1	-	4.5	1.40
41	2.6	-	3.1	1.9
42	3.0	-	2.6	2.4
43	-	-	3.7	3.0
44	3.0	-	2.4	1.8
45	3.0	-	4.7	2.2
46	3.6	-	3.6	2.0
47	2.3	-	3.0	2.2
48	-	-	3.1	2.6

SCALE OF FEET.



SCALE OF ORIGINAL PLAN, 1 INCH = 15 FEET.



View looking S. 17 E. — From a photograph.



College in Oxford, a Westmorland man," and it runs thus:—\*

"In little Salkeld in Westmorland are stones in an orbicular figure about seventie in number which are called Long Meg and her daughters, Long Meg is about.....yards: and about fifteen yards distant from the rest." And he incidentally adds:—"Quære Mr. Robinson the minister there, about the Giants bone, and Body found there. The Body is in the middle of the orbicular stones."

The same writer has the following, which can hardly have referred to any other than the circle in question, whose distance from Kirk Oswald is only about three miles,—there being, so far as is known, no other sufficiently important example in that neighborhood.†

"From Sr. Will. Dugdale Clarenceaux: but 'tis not entred in his Visitation of Cumberland; but was forgot by his servant. In Cumberland neer Kirk-Oswald is a Circle of stones of about two hundred in number, of severall Tunnes. The Diameter of this Circle is about the diameter (he guesses) of the Thames from the Heralds-Office, which by Mr. J. Ogilby's Mape of London is [880] foot. In the middle are two Tumuli, or Barrowes of Cobble-stones, nine or ten foot high."

The width of the river, left blank in the original, has been supplied by measurement on a modern plan of London. It is singular that the exaggeration of the diameter (really averaging 332 feet) is closely proportionate to that of the number of stones, as compared with the number (about 70) given in the former account, with which, and with Camden's, this latter seems to harmonize in relation to the inclosed sepulchral traces.

The next observer in order of date is Stukeley, who in 1725 says:—‡

"Mr. Patten and I went to view that famous monument of antiquity called Long Meg and her Daughters, in the parish of Aldingham, between Little Salkeld and Glassenby. It stands upon a barren elevated plain of high ground, under the vast hill called Crossfell

\* From Part I, *Monumenta Britannica*, M.S., in the Bodleian.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Iter curiosum*, ed. of 1776, Vol. II, p. 47.

to the east. This plain declines to the east gently, or rather north-east, for that I find to be the principal line observed by the founders. It is a great Celtic temple, being a circle of 300 feet in diameter, consisting of 100 stones: they are of unequal bulk: some are of very large dimensions: many are standing, but more fallen, and several carried away: but lately they have destroyed some by blasting, as they call it, *i.e.* blowing them in pieces with gunpowder; others they have sawed for mill stones: but the major part remaining, gives one a great idea of the whole; and it is a most noble work. The stones are not all of the same kind: some made of square crystallisations, (of the same sort as those at Shap) and I saw many of that sort of stone scattered about the country: others of the blue hard flaky sort, like those of the temple at Mayborough. The intervals are not exactly equal, but judiciously adapted to the bulks of the stones, to preserve as much as possible a regular appearance. This large ring thus declining north-east is now parted through by a ditch, so that the larger half lies in an inclosure, the other in a common; and the road lies by the side of it, that goes from Little Salkeld to Glassenby. South-west from it seventy foot, stands a very great and high stone, called Long Meg, of a reddish grit, seeming to have been from the side of some quarry of the country: I think it leans a little north-east; it is about fifteen foot high. In the middle of the circle, are two roundish plots of ground, of a different colour from the rest apparently, and more stoney and barren, which probably were the immediate places of burning the sacrifices or the like. Not far from hence toward Glassenby is a very fine spring: whence no doubt, they had the element of water, used at their religious solemnities: and higher up the field is a large spring, intrenched about with a vallum and foss, of a pretty great circumference, but no depth. Full south-west from this work, in the next enclosure and higher ground, is another circle of lesser stones in number twenty: the circle is 50 foot diameter: and at some distance above it is another stone placed regarding it, as Meg does the larger circle. In that part of the greater circle next the single stone, called Meg, are two stones standing beyond the circle a little, and another fallen: which I believe were a sort of *sacellum*, perhaps for the *pontifex* to officiate in: and westward is another stone or two, perhaps of a like work: but the ruinous condition of the work would not admit of any certainty about it."

As to the number of stones, which Stukeley here puts down at 100, the above quotations from earlier authors shew that it must have been his estimate of what constituted

stituted the complete work, rather than a record of the number that then remained to be counted.

An account of Long Meg, written by G. S[mith], appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1752, p. 311. Omitting his opinions and reflexions, the most important of the writer's facts (several of which are quite erroneous) are thus recorded :—

[The eminence on which the remains are situated] “appears to have been all moor formerly, but now about half the stones are within enclosures, placed in an orbicular form, in some places double. [Doubtless, this refers to the gateway, and, perhaps also, to the position of No. 25.] I make 70 principal ones, but there are 1 or 2 more disputable; several lie flat on the surface, their greatest eminence not exceeding a foot, others yet less, and others perpendicular to the horizon; the highest of those in the circular range does not much exceed 3 yards, nor is it more than 4 wide, and 2 deep; but none of them have a regularity of shape. \* \* \* Long Meg herself is near four yards high, and about 40 yards from the ring, towards the south west, but leans much, it being of what they call the free-stone kind, is more regular than those in the circle, and is formed like a pyramid on a rhomboidal base, each side being near two yards at the bottom, but a good deal narrower at top. \* \* \* The others in the orbicular range are of the kind of stone to be found in that neighbourhood, and the four facing the cardinal points are by far the largest and most bulky of the whole ring. \* \* \* In diameter the ring may be 80 yards or more, and the circle is pretty regular.”

Spencer has a short early notice,\* evidently culled from Camden.

Hutchinson, who visited Long Meg in 1773, gives a plan and a view of the circle, both drawn conventionally—the latter quite worthless. The plan represents 64 stones (2 less than the number still remaining) undistinguished as to attitude, all nearly of the same size and shape, and ranged on a true circle. Two additional stones outside the ring form the cheeks of an entrance, opposite to the centre of which, and in close proximity, Long Meg

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\* *English Traveller*, 1773, p. 560.

is placed. The author describes these remains in the following terms :—\*

“Near to *Little Salkeld*, on the summit of a large hill, inclining a little towards the north, we had the pleasure of seeing a large and perfect druidical monument, called by the country people *Meg and her Daughters*. A circle of three hundred and fifty paces circumference is formed by massy stones, most of which remain standing upright ;—these are sixty-seven in number, of various qualities, unhewn or touched with any tool, and seem by their form to have been gathered from the surface of the earth ;—some are of blue and grey limestone, some of granite, and some flints ;—many of such of them as were standing, measured from twelve to fifteen feet in girt, and ten feet in height ; others of an inferior size.—At the southern side of this circle, at the distance of seventeen paces from its nearest member, is placed an upright stone naturally of a square form, being a red free stone, with which the country about Penrith abounds.—This stone is placed with one of its angles towards the circle, is near fifteen feet in girt, and eighteen feet high ; each angle of its square answering to a cardinal point.—In that part of the circle most contiguous to the column, four large stones are placed in a square form, as if they had constructed or supported the altar : and towards the east, west, and north, two large stones are placed, at greater distances from each other than any of the rest, as if they had formed the entrances into this mystic round.—What creates great astonishment to the spectator is, that no such stones, or any quarry or bed of stones are to be found within a great distance of this place ; and how such massy bodies could be moved, in an age when the mechanical powers were little known, is not to be conceived. \* \* In Camden’s description of this place, we find him mistaken, both as to the number of stones in the circle, and in his assertion, that within the circle were heaps of stones, which he was told covered those slain in fight.—There is not the least appearance of any such tumuli or heaps of stones.—He took many of his northern remarks from hearsay only, from whence he was liable to the errors discovered in his works.”

Though the stones vary in composition, it may here be noted that none of them are of granite.

Grose gives a view of this circle, looking west, from a sketch taken in 1774, while the wall of the intersecting road was standing, and the fallen stones in the field beyond

\* *Excursion to the Lakes*, pp. 108—111.

were hidden by standing corn. His account\* is merely a summary of Hutchinson's, and repeats its errors.

Nicolson and Burn notice this circle,† and state the number of stones as 72; but Hutchinson, repeating in another work‡ particulars quoted above, corrects this, reporting that it should be 67.

Otley writes as follows, merely giving the substance of Hutchinsons' description:—§

"A monument of the same kind [as the Keswick circle], but of far larger dimensions, called Long Meg and her Daughters, stands near Little Salkeld, seven miles N.E. of Penrith. This circle is 350 paces in circumference, and is composed of 67 massy unformed stones, many of them 10 feet in height. At seventeen paces from the southern side of the circle, stands Long Meg—a square unhewn column of red freestone, nearly 15 feet in girth, and 18 feet high."

Lastly, I quote Dr. Fergusson's account:—||

"About half a mile from Little Salkeld is the circle known popularly as Long Meg and her Daughters, sixty-eight in number, if each stone represents one. It is about 330 feet (100 mètres) in diameter, but does not form a perfect circle. The stones are unhewn boulders, and very few of them are now erect. Outside the circle stands Long Meg herself, of a different class of stone from the others, about 12 feet high, and apparently hewn, or at all events shaped, to some extent." After quoting Camden, he proceeds:—"I am not aware that the centre has ever been dug into with a view of looking for interments. My impression, however, is that the principal interment was outside, and that Long Meg marks either the head or the foot of the chief's grave." In a note, he adds:—"On this stone (Long Meg) Sir Gardner Wilkinson traced one of those circles of concentric rings which are so common on stones in the north of England. I did not see it myself, but assuming it to be true,—which I have no doubt it is,—it will not help us much till we know when and by whom these circles were engraved."

All traces of the two cairns have long since been obliterated by cultivation. The number of stones is now

\* *Antiq. Repert.*, reprint of 1809, Vol. IV, p. 458.

† *Hist. Cumb. and Westm.*, Vol. II, p. 448.

‡ *Hist. Cumb.*, Vol. I., p. 226.

§ *Guide to the Lakes*, 8th ed., 1849, p. 67.

|| *Rude Stone Structures*, p. 127.

69, exclusive of several rather large fragments lying by the road-side; so that it seems we may go back even to Aubrey's date without finding that these remains have been subjected to much numerical loss. There can, however, be no doubt, after hearing the reports of people on the spot as to the depredations of former occupiers of the ground, that the sizes of many of the stones must have been reduced even in recent times. Among the largest of the prostrate ones, are two measuring respectively 10 ft. by 8 ft. 8 ins., and 9 ft. 11 ins. by 8 ft. 6 ins. A sufficient number remain erect to shew that this peristalith was an irregular oval—the departure from continuity of line being very manifest on the northern side, especially about the stones numbered 24, 25, and 26. It may, however, be well to note that No. 25 is so much inclined as to make it difficult to decide in which category it should be put. Thus, it may possibly not be *in situ*; and yet, even with this angle removed, No. 24 is still considerably out of the run of the curve. The eastern face of Long Meg—the only one that is really flat—points  $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  west of north. The spacing of the stones seems to be a mean between the open order and the close; and, if we supply seven evident gaps with one stone each, we shall obtain an average distance, from centre to centre of successive stones, of a little over 14 feet. The aspect of the gateway is nearly south-west, and slightly up-hill, in contrast to the majority of examples which I have seen, and which usually look toward a valley with a stream. The limited time of my visit was too entirely absorbed in the work of the survey to permit examination and delineation of the cup-and-ring-marks noticed by Sir J. G. Wilkinson, and shown in Professor Sir J. Y. Simpson's work on cup-and-ring-marking.\* Since the memoranda on the plan were written, I have met with additional evidence in support of the theory that the stones of this circle were erratic blocks, found on the spot.

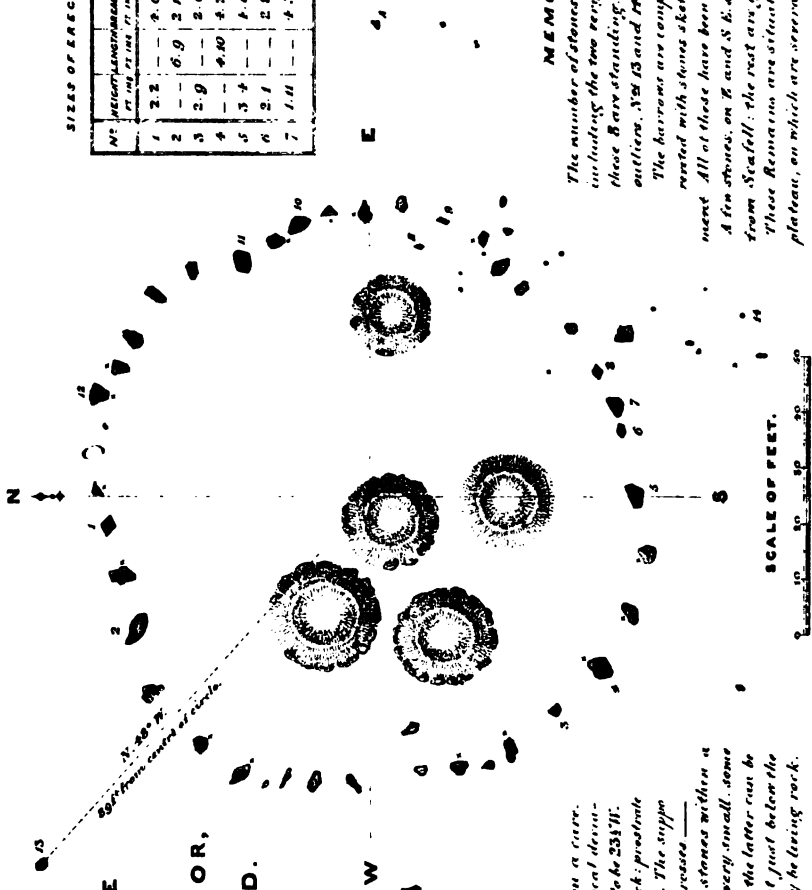
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\* *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, Vol. VI, Appendix, Pl. VII.





*Diameters—*  
*N. 11° W. E. S. E. ... 105 ft.*  
*N. 4° S. ... 95 ft.*



SIZES OF RECT & OTHER STONES.

No	HEIGHT		WIDTH		No	HEIGHT		WIDTH	
	FT. INCH	FT. INCH	FT. INCH	FT. INCH		FT. INCH	FT. INCH	FT. INCH	FT. INCH
1	2.2	—	4.0	—	8	3.0	—	2.9	—
2	—	6.9	2.10	—	9	2.0	—	2.0	—
3	2.9	—	2.6	—	10	2.11	—	4.4	—
4	—	4.10	4.2	—	11	4.6	—	3.6	—
5	3.4	—	1.6	—	12	—	3.6	3.6	—
6	2.1	—	2.8	—	13	1.0	—	2.6	—
7	1.11	—	4.3	—	14	—	1	—	6

**MEMORANDA.**

This plan has been plotted from a careful instrumental survey. The local deviation of the needle was ascertained to be 23 1/2°. Great stones are filled in with black; protuberances are stippled and line-shaded. The supposed bases are indicated by small crosses. The plan embraces astronomical stones within a radius of 100 ft. Most of these are very small, some are loose; and some, as A and B, (the latter can be traced for a distance of many feet just below the surface) with perhaps others, may be living rock.

**MEMORANDA.**

The number of stones remaining in the ring including the two very small ones, is 31. Of these 8 are standing, the rest prostrate. The outlines, Nos 13 and 14, are erect, the last small. The barrows are composed of peat and stone, mixed with stones sketched in without measurement. All of these have been opened. A few stones, on 8 and S. E. sides, are porphyritic, from Seafell; the rest are granite of the moor. These remains are situated on a boggy, elevated plateau, on which are several others of a like kind.

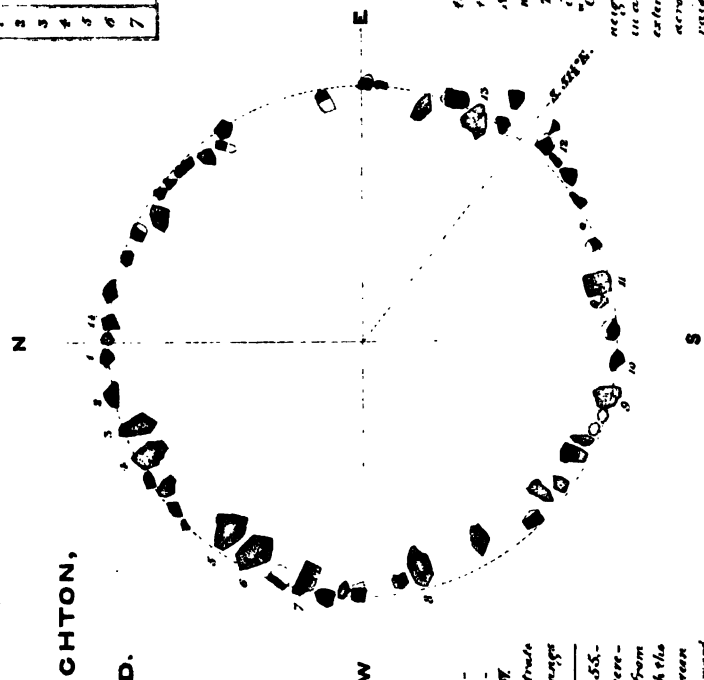
Surveyed by C. W. Dymond, C. E., 15<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1872.

SCALE OF ORIGINAL PLAN, 1 INCH = 50 FEET.

Revised and redrawn, 19<sup>th</sup> October, 1877.

**A**  
**STONE - CIRCLE**  
**AT**  
**SWINSIDE, NEAR BROUGHTON,**  
**CUMBERLAND.**

Diameter of average circle = 98 feet.



**MEMORANDA.**

This Plan has been plotted from a careful instrumental survey. The local deviation of the needle was found to be 23° 17'. Erect stones are filled in with black; prostrate ones are stippled and line-shaded. Overhangs are represented by unshaded outlines. The number of stones now remaining is 35, of which 32 are still standing, (though several of these have declined considerably from the upright,) and 23 are prostrate. With the doubtful exception of the fragment between Nos 1 and 14, all of these have fallen inward. Nos 1 and 9 are the seats of two more stones which have been removed. In the leaning stones were restored to their original upright position, it would be more evident than it is now, that the members of the pericolith were — with some little deviation from exact regularity — ranged on the circumference of a circle, 92 ft diam. Stone No 2, has been rent by a Roman arrow which has passed through it. The stones, which consist of a porphyry slate, are of a kind locally known as "Grey Cobbles", and were furnished by the neighboring hill-slopes. They are founded in a setting of small-rimmed stones which extend around the whole of the ring, and across the floor of the gateway, but is not raised into an embankment. These Remains are situated in an elevated pasture, at the foot of a mountain spur from which the stream flows S. E., at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the circle. The view from the spot is not extensive.

**SIZES OF PRINCIPAL STONES**

No. of Stone	Length in feet	Breadth in feet	Height in feet	Remarks
1	6.0	—	—	7.9 ft. 0 in.
2	—	4.8	9	—
3	6.10	3.9	6.6	5.0 ft. 0 in.
4	—	6.9	4.3	—
5	—	7.0	6.0	5.7
6	—	8.0	5.4	—
7	—	6.5	5.6	7.6 ft. 2.9 in.

**MEMORANDA.**

tion from exact regularity — ranged on the circumference of a circle, 92 ft diam. Stone No 2, has been rent by a Roman arrow which has passed through it. The stones, which consist of a porphyry slate, are of a kind locally known as "Grey Cobbles", and were furnished by the neighboring hill-slopes. They are founded in a setting of small-rimmed stones which extend around the whole of the ring, and across the floor of the gateway, but is not raised into an embankment. These Remains are situated in an elevated pasture, at the foot of a mountain spur from which the stream flows S. E., at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the circle. The view from the spot is not extensive.

SCALE OF ORIGINAL PLAN, 1 INCH = 20 FEET.

Surveyed by C. W. Dymond, C. E., in April, 1873.  
 Revised and redrawn, 13th October, 1877.



The smaller circle with external mênhir, mentioned in the passage from Gough's Camden, quoted above, was not reported to me when on the spot; and, possibly, may not now exist. Another circle, of intermediate size, called the *Grey Yawd*, is described by Nicolson and Burn\* as on the summit of a fell called *King Harry*, in the parish of Cumwhitton, 7 miles south-east of Carlisle, and 7 miles north-west of Kirk Oswald; and as consisting of about 88 stones, in an exact circle, 52 yards in diameter; one stone, larger than the rest, standing out of the circle, about 5 yards north-west.

**SWINSIDE CIRCLE.** This is a very good example of a circle built in close order; and it is probable that, when perfect, all the successive stones were nearly contiguous. The gateway points slightly down-hill. But few of the stones seem to have been removed—probably because plenty of material for walling and road-making could be collected from the neighboring hill-side. A rowan-tree has sprung up in a rift in stone No. 2, which has been rent asunder by its growth. The falling of all the stones (perhaps excepting one) inward, is a rather singular circumstance which can hardly be accounted-for by the usual natural causes.

Being in a remote and unfrequented corner of the district, these remains have received little attention; and the references to them in former writers are few and fragmentary. Perhaps the earliest may be that of Gough who says:—†

“At Swineshead, a very high hill between Bowfell in this county [Cumberland] and Broughton in Furness in Lancashire, four miles from the latter, is a druidical temple, which the country people call *Sunken Kirk*, i.e., a church sunk into the earth. It is nearly a circle of very large stones, pretty entire, only a few fallen, upon sloping ground in a swampy meadow. No situation could be more agreeable to the Druids than this; mountains almost encircle it, not a tree is

\* *Hist. Cumb. and Westm.*, Vol. II, p. 495.

† Camden's *Britannia*, Gough's 2nd edition, 1806, Vol. III, p. 432.

to be seen in the neighbourhood, nor a house, except a shepherd's cot at the foot of a mountain surrounded by a few barren pastures. At the entrance are four large stones, two placed on each side at the distance of six feet. The largest on the left hand side is five feet six inches in height, and ten feet in circumference. Through this you enter into a circular area, 29 yards by 30. This entrance is nearly south-east. On the north or right-hand side is a huge stone of a conical form, in height nearly 9 feet. Opposite the entrance is another large stone, which has once been erect, but is now fallen within the area: its length is eight feet. To the left-hand or south-west is one, in height seven feet, in circumference 11 feet nine inches. The altar probably stood in the middle, as there are some stones still to be seen, though sunk deep in the earth. The circle is nearly complete, except on the western side some stones are wanting. The largest stones are about thirty one or two in number. The outward part of the circle upon the sloping ground is surrounded with a buttress or rude pavement of smaller stones raised about half a yard from the surface of the earth. The situation and aspect of the druidical temple near Keswick, mentioned by Mr. Pennant in his tour,\* is in every respect similar to this, except the rectangular recess formed by 10 large stones, which is peculiar to that at Keswick; but, upon the whole, I think a preference will be given to this at Swinside, as the stones in general appear much larger, and the circle more entire. This monument of antiquity, when viewed within the circle, strikes you with astonishment how the massy stones could be placed in such regular order either by human strength or mechanical power."

In a few points, this account would not now be accurately descriptive of what may be seen at Swinside. The once swampy meadow has become a well-drained pasture: the shepherd's cot has been succeeded by a good farmhouse: the stones in the centre of the ring are no longer visible, and may have been only slight exposures of living rock: and the "buttress or rude pavement" has entirely disappeared, — unless (as is probable) it was never any thing more than the ring-bed of rubble in which the uprights were set, as may be seen by the matrices of two, west of stone No. 9.

Hutchinson's account is as follows: —†

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\* Engraved in *Antiq. Repert.*, Vol. I, p. 239.

† *Hist. Cumb.*, Vol. I, p. 529.

"In the neighbourhood of Millum, at a place called Swinside, in the estate of William Lewthwaite, Esq., of Whitehaven, is a small, but beautiful, druidical monument. It is circular, about twenty yards in diameter. The stones of which it is composed are from six to eight feet high, all standing and complete. A little to the north is another, of larger dimensions, but not in so perfect a state. The neighbouring people call such places by the emphatical name of *Sunken Kirks*."

To which he adds the following information:—

"At a place called Kirksanton is a small tumulus on the summit of which are two huge stones pitched endwise, eight or nine feet in height, and about fifteen feet asunder. Near adjoining to this monument several other stones stood lately, placed in a rude manner."

Checked by the nearly cotemporary observation of Gough, this author appears to err in asserting that all the stones were standing at the time when he wrote.

Next to Hutchinson, I find Lysons, no doubt describing at second-hand, quoting the name by which the circle was popularly known, and adding the statement that part of another circle is near to it.\*

The next original reporter whose account I have seen is Edwin Waugh, who says† that the circle "is 285 feet in circumference; and consists of 54 moss-grown stones, some of which are prostrate, a few nearly upright, and all slanting more or less in different directions." He refers to the opinion of Lightfoot and Gilpin that the rowan tree, or mountain ash, was held in high estimation by the Druids; and to the statement of the former that "it may be observed to grow more frequently than any other tree in the neighbourhood of those druidical circles of stones so often seen in the north of Britain; and the superstitious still continue to retain a great veneration for it."

I will conclude this section with a quotation from a yet more recent writer, Mrs. Lynn Linton:—‡

\* *Magna Britannia*, Vol. on Cumberland, cxxix.

† *Seaside Lakes and Mountains of Cumberland*, 1861, p. 7.

‡ *The Lake Country*, 1864, p. 243. Annaside and Gutterby are both in the parish of Whitbeck.

"Many Druidical circles exist in this district. At Annaaside twelve stones in a circle, which were once, it is natural to suppose, a temple like that at Keswick: near Gutterby are thirty stones in a circle, called Kirkstones; and two hundred yards off is a cairn. The Standing Stones are three miles farther south: these are eight big blocks, which once formed part of a circle twenty-five yards in diameter: in Millom grounds are the imperfect remains of a circle: about a mile east of Black Combe is the Sunken Kirk [Swinside]: and a mile off, another circle, smaller."

I have not seen that other circle near Swinside which Hutchinson places toward the north, and this last quotation fixes at the distance of a mile from it. It is here described as being smaller than Sunken Kirk; but in Hutchinson, as being larger, though less perfect.

**KESWICK CIRCLE.** It has been the fashion to class this with the temples of the prehistoric ages. The magnificence of its site, and the rectangular inclosure on the eastern side,—which has been thought to be an *adytum*, foreshadowing the chancel of a Christian church,—have lent strength to the idea. In the present imperfect state of our knowledge on this subject, it is, however, well to refrain from using technical terms which involve the advocacy of premature theories; and to confine ourselves to such as are simply descriptive of that which meets the eye. Nothing now remains to show for what purpose this chamber was constructed. If it once contained a barrow, all traces of such an object have disappeared. A shallow circular trench, shown on the plan, within the stone-ring, but outside this chamber, at first sight looks like the remains of a barrow; but as the field was ploughed little more than a century ago, and, perhaps, continued to be for many years, it is probable that this trench is still more recent.

The earliest printed notice of this object of antiquity appears to have been published by Stukeley, the substance of whose account will be found below, in a quotation from Gough.

Next,



Next, in order of time, is that of Gray\* who visited the circle in 1769, and writes thus shortly:—

“After dinner walked up the Penrith road two miles, or more, and turning into a corn field to the right, called Castle-rig, saw a Druid circle of large stones, one hundred and eight feet in diameter, the biggest not eight feet high, but most of them still erect: they are fifty in number.”

The fact of the field being sown with corn at that time, shews that it had been ploughed. It is now, and has for many years been, a pasture.

Following Gray, Hutchinson, in 1773, writes:—†

“We visited a *Druidical Monument* within about two miles of Keswick, situate to the south of the road which we had passed from Penrith.—This monument is placed on a plain, formed on the summit of a hill, around which the adjoining mountains make a solemn circle;—it is composed of stones of various forms, natural and unhewn; they seem to have been collected from the surface, but from what lands it is impossible to conjecture, most of them being a species of granite. The stones are fifty in number, set in a form not exactly circular, the diameter being thirty paces from east to west, and thirty two from north to south: at the eastern side a small inclosure is formed within the circle by ten stones, making an oblong square in conjunction with the stones of that side of the circle, seven paces in length, and three in width, within. In this place we conjectured the altar had been erected. At the opposite side, a single square stone is laid at the distance of three paces from the circle;—possibly this may have been broken off, and is only the foot of such a column as Long Meg in the Salkeld monument. \* \* \* The stones forming the outward line are some of them standing erect, others fallen, and the same observation is to be made, as to the appearance of entrances, as at Salkeld. The stones here are of various sizes; some of the largest of those standing being near eight feet in height, and fifteen feet in circumference. The singularity noticed in this monument, is the recess on the eastern side.”

The next account of the circle is that of Pennant, who visited it under the guidance of Dr. Brownrigg, and who describes it as follows:—‡

\* *Gray's Works*, Vol. II, *Letter to Dr. Wharton*, p. 332.

† *Excursion to the Lakes*, pp. 159, 160.

‡ *Tour in Scotland*, in 1774, edition of 1790, Vol. I, p. 43.

“An arrangement of great stones tending to an oval figure is to be seen near the road side, about a mile and a half from Keswick on the summit of a pretty broad and high hill in an arable field, called Castle. The area is 34 yards from north to south and near thirty from east to west; but many of the stones are fallen down, some inward, others outward: according to the plan, they are at present forty in number. At the north end, are two much larger than the rest, standing five feet and a half above the soil: between these may be supposed to have been the principal entrance. Opposite to it, on the south side, are others of nearly the same height: and on the east is one near seven feet high. But what distinguishes this from all other Druidical remains of this nature, is a rectangular recess on the east side of the area, formed of great stones like those of the oval. These structures are in general considered to have been temples or places of worship: the recess here mentioned seems to have been allotted for the Druids, the priests of the place, a sort of Holy of Holies, where they met, separated from the vulgar, to perform their rites, their divinations, or to sit in council to determine on controversies, to compromise all differences about limits of land, or about inheritances, or for the trial of the greater criminals, the Druids possessing both the office of priest and judge. The cause that this recess was placed on the east side, seems to arise from the respect paid by the antient natives of this isle to that beneficent luminary the sun, not originally an idolatrous respect, but merely as a symbol of the glorious all seeing Being, its great Creator.”

Gough says:—\*

“In the neighbourhood of this place, on the right hand of the road from Keswick to Penrith, is a *collection* of stones, of unequal size and shape, about thirty nine yards diameter, and on the east side, within the circle or area, two more rows of like stones, including a space of about eight yards by four. Stukeley† describes it as very intire, an hundred feet diameter, consisting of forty stones, some very large, at the east end a grave, made of such other stones, in the very east point of the circle, and within it not a stone wanting, though some are removed out of their original situation. They call it the *Carles*, and corruptly *Castle-Rigg*. At the north end is the kistvaen of great stones. There seemed to be another lower, in the next pasture, towards the town.”

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\* *Antiq. Repert.* Vol. I, p. 248.

† *It. curios.*, Vol. I, p. 47, Vol. II, p. 48. Can Stukeley have mistaken the gateway for a cist-faen?

Another

Another contributor to the same work thus writes :—\*

“This Druidical Monument is not mentioned by Camden, neither has it yet acquired any name, and indeed seems little known. Mr. Pennant says it was discovered by Dr. Brownrigge, who resides somewhere near it. It stands on the flat summit of a hill, close under the mountain Saddleback, about two miles from Keswick, and near the road from that town to Penrith. It is composed of stones, mostly granite of divers shapes and sizes evidently collected from the surface of the earth, being rude and untouched by any instrument. They are ranged nearly in a circular figure, some standing, and others lying: the diameter from east to west is thirty paces or yards, and that from north to south measures thirty two. The stones at the north end, are the largest, being near eight feet in height and fifteen in circumference. At the eastern end a small inclosure is formed by ten stones, in conjunction with those of the side of the circle: three sides of it are right lined, the fourth being a small portion of the circle, is necessarily rounding. On the whole, not attending to this rounded side, but considering it as straight, the shape would be what is called an oblong square. This is supposed to have been the *Adytum* or *Sanctum Sanctorum*, into which it was not lawful for any, but the Druids to enter. It is on the inside seven paces in length from east to west, and three in breadth: here probably the altar was placed. On the outside, opposite the *Adytum*, a single stone lies about three paces out of the circle. The whole monument consists of fifty stones, forty of which form the circle, and ten are employed in the *Adytum*.”

At nearly the same time, Clarke says :—†

“About a quarter of a mile farther on the left is *Castrigg* or *Castle Rigg*: here is a druidical monument consisting of a circle of fifty-two large stones. This temple (as they all commonly get that name) differs from all I have seen, in having on the eastern side an inclosure formed within the circle: this inclosure is of the form of an oblong square, one of the shorter sides of which is formed by part of the circle, and its dimensions are nearly four yards by two.”

The last account I shall quote is that of Otle, whose work contains the only plan of the circle that has hitherto been published: and, considering the date of its execution, it is fairly correct. His description is as follows :—‡

\* *Antiq. Repert.*, reprint of 1809, Vol. IV, p. 458.

† *Survey of the Lakes*, p. 62.

‡ *Guide to the Lakes*, 8th ed., 1849, p. 67.

"A Druidical Circle, 100 feet by 108 in diameter, in a field adjoining the old Penrith road, at the top of the hill, a mile and half from Keswick. It is formed by rough *cobble* stones of various sizes, similar to what are scattered over the surface, and imbedded in the diluvium of the adjacent grounds. The largest stands upwards of seven feet in height, and many weigh about eight tons. Ten other stones form a square within, on the eastern side."

After giving directions how to find the "Druids' Temple," Otley continues:—\*

"We have given a plan of the circle, on a scale of 40 feet to an inch, with the exact number of stones, in the positions they have occupied from time beyond memory, and as they remain to this day, May 2nd, 1849. Very probably the spaces have been once filled up by smaller stones which have been since removed for secular purposes."

There is some uncertainty as to the exact number of stones remaining when the early writers counted them. It will be observed that, while both Stukeley and Gray report the number as 50, Clarke, who came later, calls it 52. Hutchinson, following, merely endorses Gray's statement. The editor of these *Transactions* has in his possession a published plate of antiquities containing a birds-eye view of the circle, described as discovered by Dr. Brownrigg, F.R.S., and of the last century, which represents 49 stones, one, now gone, apparently being between Nos. 43 and 44 of my plan; while Otley's plan shows 48, the present number. Clarke has inadvertently greatly erred in recording the dimensions of the rectangular inclosure. The outlying stump on the west side has probably disappeared, for nothing of the kind, so far as I know, is now visible unless the reference be to the stone which was seated at 49 on my plan. Perhaps the same may be said of the *cist-faens* mentioned by Stukeley. The position of the gateway may be compared with that at Gunnerkeld. The transverse position of stone No. 26 suggests, at first sight, the question whether it may not have been one jamb of another gateway, of which the fellow may have been removed. The probabilities are, however, against it; for

\* *Guide to the Lakes*, 8th edition, 1849, p. 114.

we sometimes find stones standing similarly across (as, *e.g.*, at Gunnerkeld) in positions where a gateway is not suggested. A slight peculiarity, common to both the circles at Keswick and Long Meg, may be noticed in the breach of continuity made by No. 49 (missing stone) of the former, and No. 25 of the latter,—each at about the same part the circumference.

**ESKDALE CIRCLE.** This, though the finest, is only one of several similar remains on the same moor. About 100 yards to the west, are two smaller rings in an imperfect state, each about 50 feet in diameter, and each inclosing one barrow. A quarter of a mile west-north-west, on Low Longrigg, are two others; one apparently perfect, about 50 feet in diameter, consisting of nine stones, and inclosing one barrow; the other imperfect, with diameters of about 75 feet and 65 feet, and inclosing two barrows. A number of ancient “dykes,” each consisting of a slight ditch and embankment, intersect the moor near these remains.

An imaginary plan of this inclosure is published by Dr. Fergusson, and it is described by him thus:—\*

“The circle or rather circles, on Burn Moor, near Wast Water, Cumberland, are described by Mr. Williams† as consisting of a 100-foot circle, formed of forty four stones, beyond which, at a distance of 25 feet is an outer circle of fourteen large stones. A niche or square enclosure on one side of the inner circle contains a cairn 25 feet in diameter, and within the circle are four others, irregularly spaced, and measuring 21 to 25 feet in diameter, each like the circle itself, surrounded by fourteen stones. These, on being opened, were found to contain a rude chamber formed of five stones, in which were found remains of burnt bones, horns of stags, and other animals.

One point of interest in this monument is, that it explains the existence of a similar square enclosure on one side of a well known 100-foot circle, near Keswick. There is no sign of a cairn there now; it may have been removed, as those at Salkeld were, or it may be that the body was interred without this external indication; but that it lies, or lay, in this enclosure seems certain. The principal reason for referring to it here is that it is undoubtedly sepulchral.”

\* *Rude Stone Structures*, p. 159.

† *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, iii, p. 225.

The plan is purely conventional, representing a perfect circle of stones of uniform size, with an outer concentric ring of fourteen megaliths, and an inner (nearly rectangular) inclosure fencing-in the eastern barrow. There is no evidence on the ground to shew that such an outer ring ever existed ; nor is it likely that, placed as these remains are, out of the way of risk of molestation, such evidences, if there were any, would have vanished. One very small erect stone stands as an outlier to the north-west ; and three or four others, equally small, lie prostrate on the surface, or are partly sunk into the ground, on the north, east, west, and south-east sides: that is all. Not the slightest trace of a barrow-inclosure can be found, though I carefully sought for it by probing. The eastern barrow was being opened at the time of my first visit in 1866, though the exploring party were not then on the spot.

Now I think a comparison of the four examples herein described will lead to the conviction that, though they have an outward similarity, they may not all have been devoted to the same purposes. The character of the last-mentioned is purely sepulchral. There is a careless irregularity in the ranging of the peripheral stones, which gives the impression of being sufficient for purposes of separation, though little congruous with the dignity of a structure intended for ceremonial uses. Much of the area is occupied by the barrows ; while, hard by, we find four other similar inclosures, also devoted to sepulture. Who can resist the conviction that, in this case, but one end was to be answered—that of consecrated interment ?

There is no record of any barrow having been observed within or near the Swinside circle. The ruins are those of a bold and carefully-constructed peristalith. The stones were ranged nearly in a true circle, well founded on a dry site,\* in a rammed stone-bed, and placed, for the most part at least, in juxtaposition—often, indeed, so close that it is possible there was no convenient access to the

\* It must have been dry when the stones were erected, as it is now, though, in the interim, it became swampy.

interior,

interior, save through the gateway. Hence, in this case, a necessity for that feature, which was evidently thought an important one, and must have been designed to give ceremonial access to the sacred inclosure. Perhaps this is one of the best examples we have of a structure which, according to our ideas, would be eminently suited to be a hypæthral temple ; and I suggest that, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, this may have been the chief purpose for which the Swinside circle was erected.

The import of a gateway is much enhanced when we find it, either in its simple form, a marked incident of an open stone-peristalith, as at Keswick and Long Meg ; or extended into a short avenue, as at Stanton Drew ; or into a longer one, as at Callernish. In all these, the inference is irresistible, that the recognised mode of entering and leaving such inclosures—which were open on every side—was by the prescribed avenue ; and, hence, we arrive, by an easy step, at the conclusion that processional services were a common feature of their use ; but whether connected with religious, political, judicial, or sepulchral objects, or with a union of them, we do not yet know. It is probable that some of these structures may have been destined to a compound service,—primarily, perhaps, as temples ; then, for a kindred purpose, as courts of judicature, or places of council ; while, in certain cases, they may have been raised as memorials : and, thus consecrated, the ashes of the great may have been honored with dignified sepulture around, and even within their pale, as, in later times, the remains of the departed came to be laid in the church-yard ; and, in special instances, even beneath the floor of the sacred building.

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NOTE BY THE WRITER. It is due to the editor of these *Transactions* to acknowledge the kindness with which he has hunted-up, and copied for this paper, extracts from several old local authorities which were out of the writer's reach, and with some of which he was previously unacquainted. The discrepancies between them, and their errors of fact, are, as usual, so numerous, that the reader will hardly be in danger of accepting anything they say without testing it, when possible, by reference to trustworthy records, such as it is the object of this paper, and of the illustrations which accompany it, to supply.

## EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

JULY 16TH AND 17TH, 1880.

THE annual meeting and the first excursion for this season of the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th June, 1880, the district visited being that in the neighbourhood of Maryport and Workington. The weather was exceedingly favourable on the first day, and there was a large attendance, showing that the efforts of those who actively carry on the work of the Society are appreciated.

The annual meeting was held in the large room at the Senhouse Arms Inn, Maryport, under the presidency of the Rev. Canon Simpson. In introducing the business, the Chairman said the Society was steadily increasing, and was now in a remarkably good position. It was several years since they visited that district, and he was glad to see such a good muster. The election of the officers was then proceeded with, and the following is the list for 1880-1881, the only changes being the addition of Mr. H. F. Curwen and Mr. H. P. Senhouse to the list of Vice-Presidents, and the substitution of Mr. Robinson on the Council for the late Mr. Clifton-Ward, to whose memory the Chairman paid a graceful tribute.

PRESIDENT : The Earl of Lonsdale.

VICE-PRESIDENTS : The Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

F. A. Argles, Esq.	Hon. W. Lowther, M.P.
E. B. W. Balme, Esq.	Lord Muncaster
The Earl of Bective, M.P.	Sir R. C. Musgrave, M.P.
H. F. Curwen, Esq.	H. P. Senhouse, Esq.
Robert Ferguson, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., (Scot.)	Hon. Percy S. Wyndham, M.P.
George Howard, Esq.	John Whitwell, Esq., M.P.

COUNCIL : Rev. Canon Simpson, LL.D., Kirkby Stephen, Chairman.	W. Jackson, Esq. F.S.A., St. Bees
W. Browne, Esq., Tallentire.	Rev. T. Lees, M.A., Wreay.
G. F. Braithwaite, Esq., Kendal.	H. Fletcher Rigge, Esq. Cartmel
J. A. Cory, Esq., Carlisle.	J. Robinson, Esq. Maryport.
Isaac Cartmell, Esq., Carlisle.	M. W. Taylor, Esq. M.D. Penrith.
R. S. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., Carlisle.	C. Wilkinson, Esq., Kendal.
C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.,	

EDITOR :



EDITOR: R. S. Ferguson, Esq., M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Carlisle.

AUDITORS: I. W. Wilson, Esq., and David Page, Esq., M.D., Kendal.

TREASURER: W. H. Wakefield, Esq., Sedgwick.

SECRETARY: Mr. T. Wilson, Kendal.

The following new members were also elected.

Mr. William Paisley, Workington; Miss Julia Boyds, Moorhouse, Durham; Mr. J. Huthart, Carlisle the Rev. J. Bone, Westnewton; the Rev. Canon Carr, Dalston; the Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Burrow, Ireby; the Rev. J. B. Kayss, Wigton; Mr. W. Griffiths, Derwent Tin Plate Works; the Rev. A. R. Madison, F.S.A., Lincoln; Miss Harvey, Penrith; Mr. J. R. Bailey, Maryport; Mr. John Mawson; Larches, Keswick; the Rev. T. W. Power, Aspatria; Mr. R. Sharp, Workington; Mr. A. Hine and Mr. B. D. Dawson, Maryport; the Rev. C. W. Bardsley, Ulverston; the Rev. T. Hodges, Camerton; the Rev. J. J. Thornley, St. John's, Workington; and Mr. E. Sewell, Methven College, Grange.

The annual financial statement was laid upon the table, but as it had not been audited, its consideration was adjourned.

On the conclusion of the annual meeting some time was spent in the examination of the interesting objects, prehistoric, Roman and mediæval, brought together by the energy of Mr. Robinson, who briefly described the various articles, and stated where they were found and under what circumstances. The collection included a large number of stone implements of the neolithic age; mainly local finds, querns from Flimby, Cross Cannonby, Beckfoot, and elsewhere; a disc shaped stone from Beckfoot, whose use is unknown, possibly a weight; fragments of stone, brick, tile, slate and pottery from the Roman camps at Maryport and Beckfoot; a figure of Diana, and another of victory, both headless, from the Beckfoot camp; an octagonal font from Allonby, date about 1520. An urn, almost complete, was pointed out as perhaps the most perfect specimen in the district. Mr. E. T. Tyson dug out 32 pieces of it in the fourth field to the north of the Roman Camp at Maryport on the 26th of April last; the pieces, which were imbedded in calcined human bones and charcoal, have been skillfully affixed by Mr. W. Beeby Graham, and the urn is restored to almost its original form of 1500 years ago. It is 4½ inches high. There was also a large stone trough, which Messrs. Robinson, Ferguson, and Lees, found doing duty as a pump trough near Beckfoot; on turning it over, they found that it bore on its lower side in high relief the well known rebus of Abbot Chambers of Holm Cultram. A grotesque and much mutilated figure, found in the foundation

foundation of a stable at Cross Cannonby Hall, raised some discussion as to its date.\* This figure is the property of Mr. Dykes of Dovenby Hall. Not the least interesting feature of the collection were two large manuscript books relating to Holme Cultram, written in a neat hand, one dated the sixteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, and a large collection of photographs, executed by Mr. Bettony, of Maryport, of Roman altars, slabs, and other remains, most of which are at present at Netherhall, and which have been found on the estate of the lady of the manor, Mrs. Pocklington Senhouse. Of the two manuscript books, it was stated that after the dissolution of the monastery, one of the monks, —— Whitley by name, became a schoolmaster, and made his scholars copy documents belonging to the Abbey into these books, one of which opened at the following passage—"John Senhouse, his patent in English for the steward and stewardship of Holme Cultram, with the leadinge and gouverninge the tennantes against Scotland." This was said to be dated "the 16th year of Elizabeth." The Senhouses long held this stewardship, but were deprived of it during the Commonwealth. After the restoration another John Senhouse petitioned that he might have it again. (See Ferguson's Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.s.)

The company then moved towards the quarry at the sea shore beyond Maryport, now worked by Mr. Dougherty, who is carrying out the contract for erecting the new dock. Several Roman relics have been discovered at this point, and here Mr. Robinson pointed out the evidences that the quarry had been worked by the Romans, who afterwards allowed or caused the sewage from the camp above to run into it. From here, guided by Mr. Robinson, the visitors walked to the Roman Camp and on to the beautiful grounds at Netherhall, where they were cordially received by Mrs. Pocklington Senhouse and Miss Senhouse. The rich collection of Roman altars, inscribed and carved stones, the accumulations of centuries—were inspected at leisure. Particular attention was given to the serpent stone discovered by Mr. Robinson, and which will be engraved in these Transactions, and also to the re-discovered stone recording the 2nd Pannonian cohort. The inspection was much facilitated by a very excellent list of the altars, etc., drawn up by Mr. J. R. Bailey of Maryport, with the dates at which they were found; prints of this were handed round, and were of great use. Seats were provided on the lawn in front of the mansion, and Mr. Robinson read a short paper giving an account of the excavations lately made by him at

\* Mr. Albert Hartshorne has since seen it and pointed out that the figure wears a baldric and haubeck, and a hood. It will therefore be mediæval.

Maryport

Maryport, Campfield, and Beckfoot. Mr. E. T. Tyson read a paper on the spurious "Julia Martima" stone at Orchard Wyndham.

On its conclusion Canon Simpson moved that a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Senhouse for her kindness in allowing them to visit the grounds. Many of them might remember how kindly they were received about ten years ago, when Dr. Bruce and others accompanied the members of the Society to Netherhall. The Society was also indebted to Mrs. Senhouse for placing the ground at the disposal of Mr. Robinson and others for excavation.

The Rev. A. F. Shepherd seconded the motion, which was carried.

After the ladies had partaken of the hospitality of the Lady of the Manor, the party left to join the train to Workington, where Workington Church was first visited, and here Mr. Jackson read that part of his paper on the Curwen Family, which had special reference to the Curwen monuments. At the entrance to Workington Hall, the party was welcomed by Mr. Curwen and escorted to the mansion. Mr. Curwen made the following remarks while pointing out the chief features of the building.

"The oldest portion of the building is said to have been built in the 12th century. He thought some alterations made by his great-grandfather, Mr. John Christian Curwen, though adding to the comfort of the building as a residence, had spoiled it to a great extent from an antiquarian point of view. Inside the house was much altered, Mr. Curwen sweeping away with ruthless hand the room in which Queen Mary slept, which he had heard was situated where the saloon now is, and near the present dining room. The dungeons, now turned into cellars, would be of most interest. "You will observe," added Mr. Curwen, "the doorway between the dungeons and the sockets for receiving the ends of the bar by which the door was fastened; on the other side of the long passage is a vaulted apartment which was used as a stable, at least so I should surmise from the paved floor; if so, it must have been entered from without by a doorway now closed. There is a small staircase opening on the gateway which leads to rooms known as the den-rooms, and in which my great grand-father lived during the later part of his life. His great coat is still hanging on one of the doors as he placed it just before his death; these rooms are now dismantled, and are never used. You will observe an old stone facing you on entering the house. This stone belonged originally to the Knights of St. John, and ornamented the facade of their Auberge or Palace at Rhodes, and was brought from there by the late General Fox; he gave it to Mr. Crackenthorpe, who sent it to me, as it had our shield on it; it contains besides, the Royal Arms of England and the shields of two other Knights of the Order. The date I believe to be about 1480. There are one or two other curious objects in the house, one being a grant from Hotspur and his father, the Duke of Northumberland, to our family; it is very short, and is a great contrast to a grant of the present day. The walls of the house are of great thickness; in fact, on making a passage through one from the library to the drawing room some few years ago, it was found to be eight feet thick, and stones were taken out two feet in length. In conclusion, I must express

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my gratitude to the Rector of Workington, who kindly furnished me with one or two of the facts I have so imperfectly placed before you to-day, and to you for your attention; and I beg to welcome you very heartily and warmly here to-day."

Mr. Jackson, F.S.A. then read an exhaustive paper on the Curwen family, after which, on the proposal of Canon Simpson, Mr. Curwen was heartily thanked for his kindness and attention, and the visitors proceeded to inspect the building.

The remainder of the first day's proceedings was conducted at the Green Dragon Hotel at Workington. After dinner, several papers were read or taken as read, including the Archæology of the West Cumberland Iron Trade, by Mr. H. A. Fletcher; The connexion of the Washington Family with Whitehaven, by Mr. W. S. Harper, of Whitehaven; On some Cumberland Megaliths, by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A.; Notes on Robert Bowman, the so-called Centenarian by the Rev. H. Whitehead; and Letters from Cumberland and Westmorland Sequestration Commissioners to Oliver Cromwell, by Sir G. Duckett, Bart, F.S.A.; A Link between two Westmorlands, by Miss Fanny Bland; Prehistoric Find at Leaset Hill, Westmorland, by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A.; Prehistoric Find at Clifton, Westmorland, by Dr. Taylor.

Canon Simpson made a communication about the Runic stone which had been found at Brough on Stainmore. Casts in plaster and type metal had been taken at the Society's cost, and sent to Professor Stephens of Copenhagen, the author of 'Old Northern Runic monuments,' to be deciphered. Canon Simpson expressed himself confident that the dozen lines of runic characters, containing nearly 200 runes, could be made out—in fact, he added they have been read already, but the reading required revision.

On Thursday an early start was made, the party leaving the Green Dragon Hotel at 9 a.m. and proceeding to Borough Walls, where Mr. W. Dickinson's paper on this ancient building was read. They next visited Camerton Church. Here Mr. Jackson read an extract from his paper on the Curwen family, dealing with the Camerton branch. A drawing, by the Rev. Canon Knowles, of "Black Tom of the North," whose effigy is in Camerton Church, was exhibited by Mr. Jackson. The next move was to Ribton Hall. Mr. Jackson again drew on his extensive store of information, and read a short paper on the Lamplugh family. It had been proposed to visit St. Lawrence Kirk, but as the time was short and the road bad, this had to be given up.—Mr. T. H. Dalzell, therefore, read his paper on that curious edifice here, and after a short but interesting discussion the party started for Dearham Church, where they were received

received by the vicar, who hospitably entertained them in the old Vicarage: at this place a large collection of rubbings from ornamental brasses, principally by the Rev. C. Dowding, was exhibited. The old structure of Dearham Church, the fine cross, and the slabs in the church and churchyard excited great interest. The last place visited was Crosscanonby Church, now undergoing restoration. Here Mr. Bower read a short paper and explained the alterations and the exhibited relics found in carrying out the work. The meeting then broke up, the members leaving for their respective homes by the afternoon trains.

#### AUGUST 18TH AND 19TH, 1880.

The second excursion for this season was held on Wednesday and Thursday, August 18th and 19th, at Kirkby Stephen. On Wednesday, at mid-day, about forty members and friends of the Society assembled at the King's Arms Hotel, Kirkby Stephen, which was made the rendezvous of the meeting. The weather was dull, hazy, and almost threatening, but it kept perfectly fair throughout the whole of the day.

After luncheon, the party set out from Kirkby Stephen, taking the road for Brough-on-Stainmore. That picturesque and extensive, but now greatly decayed, marked town was simply driven through on the outward journey, the visit to its fine, old, and grandly situated castle being reserved for the return. Passing over Brough Hill—the scene of the great annual fair known by that name—the party journeyed up-hill and down-dale to Stainmore, nearly all the higher parts of the road yielding magnificent and far-spreading views, which would have been even finer and more extensive had the day not been so hazy. On the other side of the valley were to be seen North-Eastern Railway trains slowly and apparently with difficulty, dragging their length up the highest railway in England, and at this point crossing what may be called the backbone of England on their way from the western to the eastern seaboard, and *vice-versa*. The presence of the steam locomotive seemed incongruous in such a far-spreading wilderness of moor and fell. Higher and higher wound the road until the little church and hamlet of Stainmore were passed, and even the few human habitations that had been visible, since leaving Brough, disappeared and the moor was supreme in its solitude. The party did not slacken rein except now and then to breath their horses, or to relieve the toilsome ascent of the perpetually recurring hills, until the eastern borders of Westmorland were reached, on the great plateau that tops the moor. Here

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a halt was made at Maiden Castle, where Dr. Simpson read short papers on that place and on the camp at Ray-cross, to which the journey was resumed. These papers will be printed in the Transactions, together with a report of the discussion on them.

Returning by the same road the party next visited Brough Church, a fine old structure, only recently restored. The vicar, (The Rev. W. Lyde) showed the visitors over the building, directing special attention to a Roman stone which has been built into the walls of the south porch, under which it was discovered only a few months ago. There is an inscription, of which Mr. W. T. Watkin has promised a reading. Attention was also directed to a window in the north aisle into which has recently been gathered together various interesting specimens of ancient stained glass found in the other windows of the church.

Dr. Simpson read a paper on the church, which will be found in the Transactions.

Much interest was excited by the Runic stone found in the porch of the church during the recent restoration.\* The stone was exhibited, together with an admirable cast of it in stereotype metal, one of several taken by Messrs. Hudson Scott and Sons of Carlisle, at the Society's expense, for presentation to various learned bodies. Dr. Simpson stated that the cast had been taken at the request of Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, the author of "Old Runic Northern monuments" who declared that it was one of the most interesting and remarkable monuments of the kind that had ever come under his observation. Dr. Simpson read a tentative translation of the inscription, which is in the language of the old Scandinavian settlers of the North of England. The reading has been supplied by Professor Stephens who, however, desires to revise it before consenting to its publication. Mr. Ferguson said he had recently seen a letter from Professor Stehens, in which that eminent antiquary described the inscription as being the oldest Christian monument extant in the Old English talk, and mentioned that a cast of the stone had just been placed in the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen as a present from this Society; and another in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Great regret was expressed that a too energetic official should have, with the best intentions, let a huge iron bar into the back of the stone, with a view to fixing it against the churchwall. It is and right to say that this was done in the absence of the Vicar, and without his knowledge.

Leaving the churchyard, the party crossed over to the adjoining

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\* Ante p. 62.

Brough Castle, a pile the very ruins of which attest its former grandeur. Note was taken of the clearly marked ramparts of the Roman camp, within the area of which the castle stands, the north-eastern angle being particularly well-defined. The ruins of the castle having been explored, they were described by Dr. Taylor, who based his remarks on a paper by Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A., which appeared in the *Builder* in July 1877, and which will by Mr. Clark's permission appear in these Transactions.

A short discussion followed, Dr. Simpson urging the view that the Keep was built by the Morville family in the reign of King Stephen, before their estates had been forfeited, a theory which would throw back the date half-a-century earlier than the time assigned by Dr. Taylor to the building of the castle, which he attributed to Robert de Vipont. Dr. Simpson mentioned that the fortress had been taken and sacked by the Scots in 1174, an incident to which there was attached a remarkable legend of a gallant defence of the castle by three knights. King Edward I. was entertained here in the year 1300, and, as showing that a fortress existed here prior to the Norman building, Camden states that a conspiracy was entered into at this place against William the Conqueror.

Before the party left the castle precincts a general opinion was expressed that the present toppling condition of one of the lofty walls of the keep not only involves dangers to persons passing near, but threatens the speedy destruction of a large portion of the very interesting ruins. The matter was referred to again at the evening meeting, when a general wish was expressed that the proprietor (Sir Henry J. Tufton, Bart.), might take measures for the preservation of what remains of Brough Castle similar to those which have been adopted by the Duke of Buccleuch in the case of Piel Castle.

The party then finished the first day's excursion, by a very pleasant drive back to Kirkby Stephen, where they held a meeting in the evening after dinner, at which Dr. Simpson presided. Some formal business having been transacted, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Ferguson, to make a grant of £10. towards the excavations being carried on at Maryport and Beckfoot by Mr. Robinson. The meeting further resolved, on the motion of the Mayor of Kendal, that the Society should present Professor Stephens with photographs of the stone cross at Irton; and also that a set of the Transactions of the Society should be forwarded to that gentleman.

The following were then proposed and elected members of the Society:—Dr. Burt and Mrs. Burt, Kendal; Rev. T. Stevens, Grange; Captain White, Durham Mr. Thomas Dacres, Dearham; Captain

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Cameron,

Cameron, West Hartlepool; Mr. Joseph Wood, Silloth; Rev. T. Ellwood of Torver.

Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., on behalf of Mr. Creed, clerk of works in the restoration of the Fraternity at Carlisle, exhibited drawings of the masons' marks found on the Cathedral buildings in that city. Mr. Ferguson also showed a drawing of a remarkable pictorial initial letter which had been discovered in a charter granted by King Edward II. to the city of Carlisle, the picture representing a scene in the siege of Carlisle in the year 1313. It was agreed that the Society should join with the Archæological Institute in taking measures for the reproduction of the picture, which had been traced by Mr. Hartshorne, Secretary to the Institute.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, it was unanimously resolved that the Archæological Institution should be invited to hold a meeting at Carlisle at the earliest convenient date.

The following papers were then read:—

The Harrington Tomb in Cartmel Church, by Mr. H. Fletcher-Rigge; Discoveries at Aigle Gill, Aspatria, by Mr. Robinson; and the following were taken as read:—Long Marton Church, by Mr. Cory; The Armorial Bearings of the City of Carlisle, by Mr. Ferguson; The Transcripts of the Registers in Brampton Deanery, by the Rev. H. Whitehead; The Church Plate in Brampton Deanery, by the Rev. H. Whitehead.

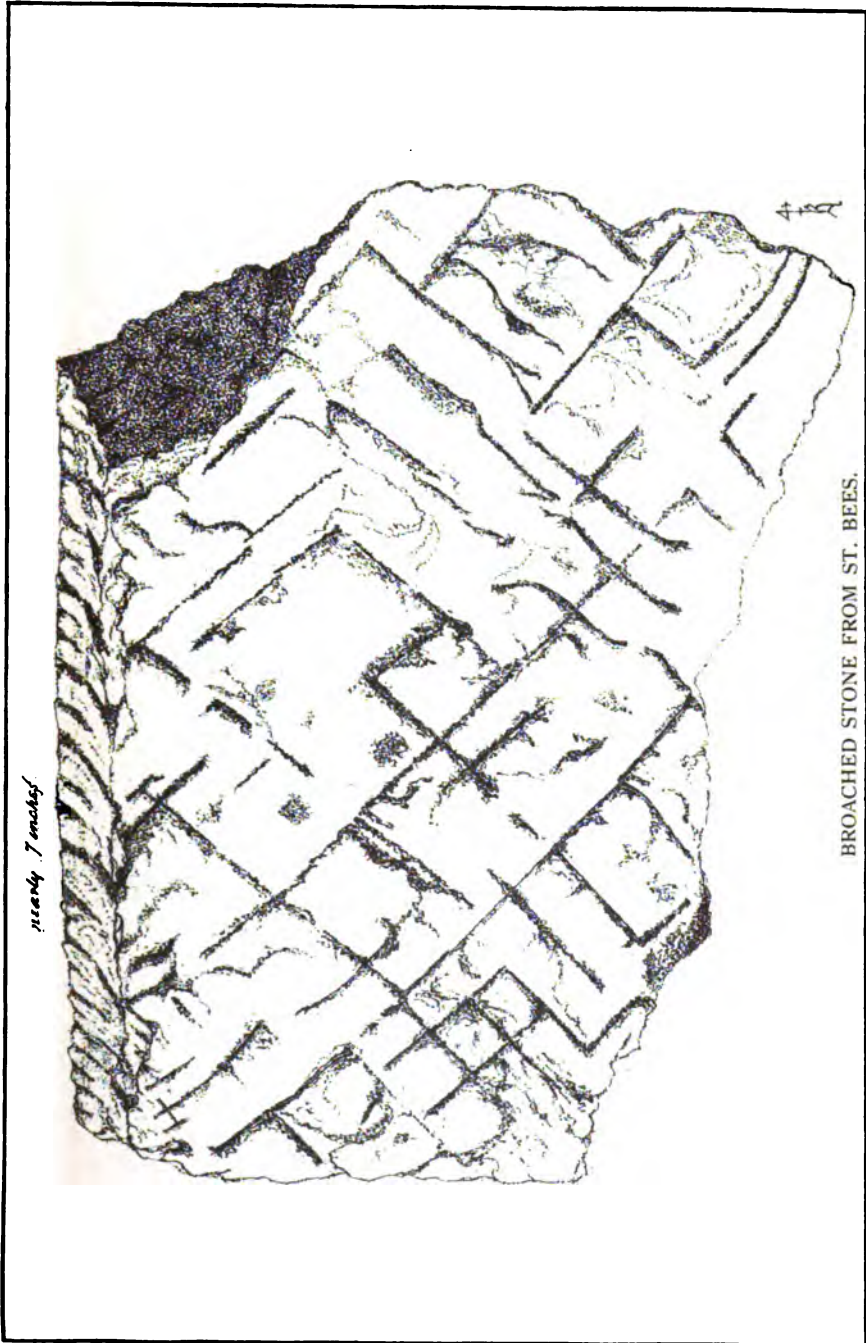
The Rev. Canon Knowles exhibited a drawing of a "Broached stone" on which he sent the following remarks.

"During the restoration in 1880 of our aisle roofs, the clerestory wall (1611) was found to require some alteration to make it both more sound and more sightly. This stone was brought down from it, and attracted my attention as it lay on a heap of rubble. At some time or other the back of it has been worked as ashlar; but the face is, to say the least, very curious, and I think early."

On Thursday morning a visit was paid to Kirkby Stephen Church. After Divine service the Vicar (Dr. Simpson) showed the party round the beautiful edifice which he has taken such loving pains to place in a condition even superior to that which ever before characterised it. An account of the church appears in Volume IV. of the Society's Transactions.

The carriages were then put once more into requisition and the party drove to Wharton Hall, of which an account by Dr. Simpson, will be found in Volume I. of the Transactions. Pendragon Castle was next visited, and a paper on it by Mr. G. T. Clark, F.S.A. will appear in these Transactions. The scene was so attractive, and the





*nearby 7 miles*

BROACHED STONE FROM ST. BEES.

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the day so fine that it was with great regret the members of the party saw their horses' heads turned homewards to Stenkrith Bridge which spans the Eden at a point where the stream has worn the rock into numerous narrow channels, some of them of considerable depth. In places the agency of the stream, carrying with it fragments of harder stone, has scooped the rocks out into perfectly circular basins, well-known as pot-holes. When the river is low, as was the case on this occasion, visitors can walk among and around these basins, which are filled with the clearest of water, and form the most tempting-looking baths that it is possible to imagine. At one place the whole stream of the river is contracted within so small a space between two mighty pieces of rock that a lady can step from one side to the other with the greatest ease. Some years ago the "pass" was still narrower, for it was then possible for a man's hand to span the whole body of the stream, until some drunken boor resolved that his coarse fist should be the last hand to do such feat, and brought a sledge hammer to work. A glance was next given to the "demon-haunted cave" in the neighbourhood, an opening in the rock where can be heard rumblings which simple folks in days not very long past regarded as very "uncanny" sounds indeed, but which the realistic intelligence of the present day unhesitatingly ascribes to the movement of streams in the bowels of the earth. The party then drove up to the Railway Station, whence some of the younger and stronger-limbed antiquaries paid a visit to the adjoining hill-summit known as Croglin Castle. The name of this place, as Dr. Simpson explained, is rather misleading "There are no stone ruins whatever visible on the hill-top, nothing to indicate that it was occupied by a building. The crown of the hill is surrounded by an earthen embankment, and forms a distinct enclosure. A not unreasonable theory is that the place was constructed for the purposes of a cattle-fold by the British inhabitants of the district, before they were driven away by the Danish settlers. The name of the place lends support to this theory. Arguments have been adduced in favour of a nobler purpose having been contemplated in connection with Croglin Castle. But facts are stubborn things, and we are bound to believe that before Kirkby Stephen received its present name—a thousand years ago—the district was occupied by Celts who were in the habit of securing their cattle in just such places as Croglin Castle seems to have been." Mr. Ferguson mentioned that similar earthen rings existed at Hayton, Naworth, and Tryermain in Cumberland, and at Walwick Chesters, and Haltwhistle in Northumberland. The excursion ended here. Before the party separated, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Dr. Simpson for the unremitting kindness and attention  
with

with which he had discharged the functions of *cicerone*, "guide philosopher, and friend" to the party during their visit to a district which is his own in a sense far more thorough than is ordinarily understood in the case of even the proprietors of the soil.

ART. VIII.—*Maiden Castle, and Raycross, Stainmore.* By  
the REV. CANON SIMPSON, LL.D.

*Communicated at those places, August 18th, 1880.*

### PART I. MAIDEN CASTLE.

**L**ELAND says of this place in his time :

“There is a place an eight mile plaine west from Bouis, a thoroughfare in Richmondshire, cawled Maiden Castle, where is a great round keepe, a sixty feet in compace, of rude stones, some smaule, sum big, and be set in *formam pyramidis*, and in the top of them all is set one stone in *conum*, being a yard and a half in length, so that the (w)hole may be counted an eighteen foot high, and is set on an hill in the very edge of Stainmore, and this is a *limes* between Richmondshire and Westmorland. Maiden Castle is hard by the east side of Watheling Street, five miles a this side Brough.”

Hutchinson, in his Excursion, says of this building :—

“As we began to descend the hill towards Brough and leave the deserts of Stainmore, we passed an ancient Roman fortification, called Maiden Castle—the Roman road led immediately through it, its form is square, built of stone, each side forty paces in length—it is defended by outworks, the nearest being a small ditch with a breastwork of large stones set erect, and the outward a ditch and rampart of earth. This place has been of great strength in former times, from its natural situation, commanding the pass from Brough.”

Camden says a Roman road led from hence to Caervoran in Northumberland, but I believe that road starts from Kirkbythore. I give you these two descriptions, written at an interval of about 200 years, and would ask whether they can apply to the same building. Leland describes it as “a great round keepe sixty feet in compace.” Hutchinson says its form is square, each side forty paces in length ; both cannot be right.

Prebendary

Prebendary Scarth, in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1862, reported the masonry at Maiden Castle as Roman, and that five courses were standing at one angle; that the corners were rounded, the wall six feet thick, and the interior of the wall rubble with powdered brick and gravel.\*

#### PART II. RAY-CROSS.

Raycross on Stainmore is said to have been erected as a boundary mark between England and Scotland at the time when great portion of the district now known as Cumberland and Westmorland formed a part of the latter kingdom. The base and part of the shaft still exist on the south side of the turnpike road a few hundred yards east of the place where the Spital tollbar once stood. It is on the Yorkshire side of the boundary between the two counties. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether the base of the cross is *in situ*.† In Gibson's "Camden" the cross is described as standing in a large camp.

"The Roman road, it is said, passes through a large camp where the stone of king Marius formerly stood instead whereof there is another erected called Rerecross."

In "Hutchinson's Excursion to the Lakes in 1773 and 1774" its position is thus described:—

"It stands within an old oblong intrenchment which has two openings on each of its four sides exactly opposite to each other about ten yards wide, and having a mound of earth five feet high in front of them; the eastern side is 270 paces long, standing on the edge of a long gradual descent; the western 278, on a swift descent; the north end 269 paces, inaccessible by a deep morass, and the south end 181, defended by a high precipice. In the highest part

\* On the conclusion of this part of the paper, which was read at Maiden Castle, an investigation was made by some of the party into the ramparts. At first little appeared that looked Roman, but ultimately bits of Roman pottery and mortar were found. Time did not suffice, nor were the implements at hand for a further investigation. There can be no doubt that Maiden Castle is Roman: indeed Mr. Wharton the clergyman of the parish stated that Roman coins had been found there.

† In the plan given in "Roy's Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain," and made shortly after 1745 the cross is represented exactly where it stands now. But Hutchinson in his "Excursion to the Lakes in 1773 and 1774," published 1776, gives a plan, showing it much further to the east. No doubt Hutchinson is wrong.

of the area is a square mound, three feet high and fifty-three paces in circumference. The moles which defend the openings are ten paces from the main vallum and thirty-six in girth. At the neighbouring turnpike house is a cylindrical stone, with "C.O.H.V.," probably a Roman military mark."

Maitland says :—

"In commemoration of this treaty between William and Malcolm a stone cross was erected on Stainmore, with the effigy of the kings on the northern and southern sides thereof, by the English denominated Rarecross, by the Scots, Recross, that is the king's cross, and to serve as a boundary between the two kingdoms."

Hector Boethius says it was set up in 1067 as the boundary between Scotland and England, when it was agreed that Malcolm should hold Cumberland and Westmorland by homage to William, and that the effigies or arms of the two kings should be engraved upon it. Of course these statements are open to question, but the cross seems to have existed in 1258, when the Bishop of Glasgow insisted that his diocese extended so far as Rerecross on Stanemoor, and started on a journey to Rome to have this claim confirmed by the Pope; and in 1436, when King Edward offered marriage to the Scotch princess, he offered to give up his English possessions as far as Recross. Whosoever and by whomsoever erected, it is clear enough that it was a boundary mark, and probably owes its name to that fact, as the Brandreth stone at Tebay was probably a boundary in that direction, but has had its name corrupted. The cross may have existed before the Conquest,—set up by Egbert in memory of his victory over the Picts,—but we can hardly believe that it occupied the site of a stone set up by King Marius, who named the county west of it Westmorland.

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On the conclusion of the above papers, which were both read at Maiden Castle, the Rev. T. Lees said :—

Dr. Simpson has told us that the people hereabouts have a tradition that

that in early times a great battle was fought in this neighbourhood.

Authentic history tells us nothing about this encounter which seems to have taken place during the interval of time between the Roman abdication and the English Conquest of this district, about which we have very slight record. So far as my knowledge extends the only account we have of this battle of Stainmoor is found in the story of "Horn Childe and Maiden Rimmild," printed by Ritson, in the third volume of his "Metrical Romances," from the Auchinleck MSS. in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh. Though the poem is of the 14th century, yet we may conclude that it embodies a much older story, for Celtic names are given to the Britons and Irish, and English names to the Angles. I may also be allowed to observe, by the way, that as this ridge of Stainmoor was the watershed between the eastern and western seas, so, at this time it was the great boundary between the Christian Britons on the west and the heathen Angles on the east. The story is briefly this:—About the middle of the 5th century an Angle prince named Hatheolf had established himself in the North Riding of Yorkshire. After repelling, at Alerton Moor, a Danish incursion, Hatheolf held a feast at Pickering; and there, on Whitsunday, news was brought to him that three kings, Ferwele, Winwald, and Malkan, had landed from Ireland and ravaged Westmorland. The names Ferwele and Malkan, you will observe, are Celtic. Winwald was apparently an Angle in league with the Irish. Hatheolf immediately marched to meet the invaders, and a great battle took place on Stainmoor in which Ferwele and Winwald perished with sixty thousand men of both armies; and Hatheolf, after slaying five thousand men with his own hand, was beaten down with stones by the Irish, and stabbed by king Malkan. Malkan himself returned to Ireland with but thirteen of his men surviving, and was afterwards slain at the battle of Yolkil by Horn, the son of Hatheolf. Besides the tradition mentioned by Dr. Simpson it is possible that we have another piece of evidence as to this Irish Invasion, in the name of Melkinthorpe a township in Lowther Parish about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-east of Penrith. The Irish King may have made Melkinthorp his halting-place either on his way to or from Stainmoor, and the memorial of the event have been thus embodied in the place-name.

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Mr. R. S. Ferguson made the following observations on the camp at Raycross. General Roy in his magnificent work called "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain," includes in one class  
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the great temporary Roman camps at Kreiginthorpe (Crackenthorpe) near Kirkbythore, Ray-cross, and Birrenswark. In their dimensions, the multiplicity of their gates, and other principal points, they agree so much that it is evident they are all three the work of one and the same legion. As in all their points they differ from the camps known to be Agricola's, they must therefore belong to the sixth legion, which did not arrive in Britain until the time of Hadrian. By that time most of Agricola's conquests in Scotland had been lost, and Roy suggests that these three camps mark the halting-places of the re-conquering expedition, as the sixth legion marched from York. The General estimates that according to the Polybian system of castrametation the camp at Ray-cross would have held about 4000 men, or a legion without its auxiliaries: according to the Hyginian, 9000, or a legion with its auxiliaries.

The General's account of Ray-cross camp is as follows:—

“The second is situated at Rey-cross on Stainmore, between Brough and Bowes, eighteen miles distant from the former (i.e., a camp on Kreiginthorpe Common, between Kirkbythore and Appleby, also described by General Roy). It is likewise three hundred yards square, with an intrenchment of similar strength. Two gates on the west side are entire, and covered with tumuli. The Roman way leading to Bowes, which is likewise the present turnpike road, hath entered by another gate on that side, and issued by one opposite to it, neither of which could of course have any cover. On the north side three gates, with their tumuli, can be traced; two on the east, and two on the south, overlooking the steep bank of the river Greta. Rey-cross stands within the camp, by the edge of the road, and seems to have been a Roman milestone,\* having a fine square tumulus fronting it, on the opposite side of the way.”†

The gates of the Roman temporary camps (Mr. Ferguson continued) were always protected by mounds, traverses, or lunettes, with the exception of those of the ninth legion, who formed their entrances by throwing back one rampart, and throwing the other forward, as for instance at Cawthorn in Yorkshire. The camps of the sixth legion are remarkable for the multiplicity of their gates,—eight, ten, or twelve,—while the legions that came with Agricola never made more than six at most.

With regard to Maiden Castle and its relation to the camp at Ray-cross, Mr. Ferguson said he found, from a careful examination of Roy's plans, that each temporary Roman camp generally had a more permanent and smaller fortification in its vicinity—a “redoubt” Roy

\* At pages 109 and 110 of his work, Roy repeats this idea, and instances similar ones. If he is right, one of the three Brough crosses should be a milestone, but he instances as milestones “the Golden Pots” in Northumberland, which Hodgson, the historian of that county, considers merely boundary stones.

† Roy's Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain, p. 74.

calls them. Each of the Birrenswark camps had one. It is probable that, when the temporary camp at Ray-cross was no longer needed, the redoubt at Maiden Castle was built as a connecting link between the camp at Lavatræ (Bowes), and Verteræ (Brough).

In reply to a question, Mr. Ferguson said that Chambers, in his *Edinburgh Papers*, says "Maiden" seems a generic term amongst common people for any ancient work the origin of which is unknown. Mr. Stuart, in his work on "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," traces it to Celtic *Mag* (pronounced *Mai*), *campi collis* and *dun*, a fort, and makes it a fort commanding a wide plain or district. Dr. Bruce, in the *Lapidarium*, p. 391, derives it from *Mai-dun*, the great ridge; while Mac Laughlin suggests *maes*, (British,) a *field*; also a *battle*, a *fight*, and *dun*, a *hill*, a *fortress*.

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#### APPENDIX.

Mr. Mac Lauchlan, in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VI., p. 350, raises some doubt as to whether Rey-cross is a Roman camp or not. He says :

"Reycross, which, it is presumed, took its name from the stone standing within the camp at Stainmoor, is supposed by General Roy to be a Roman work, showing an unusual form of castrametation. It has, however, more the character of a British entrenchment; for though nearly a square, it has not the symmetrical form of a Roman camp: the west and east sides are not parallel by ten degrees, and there seems no reason why they should not have been so, for the ground offers no obstruction. The greater part of the north rampart has become submerged in the peat, and, at the north-east angle within the work, is what appears to be a tumulus. Great part of the interior of the camp has been worked for limestone, and the work necessarily injured, but it does not appear that there ever was a regular ditch round it. In excavating near the "fine square tumulus" mentioned by General Roy, the workmen found some pottery, and, if the interior of the tumulus were examined, some urns would probably be found. The northern side of the camp has three gates, or openings, in the rampart, with a tumulus opposite each opening on the outside. There seems to have been four similar openings in the west rampart, and four in the east, through one of which the Roman way has been made. Two similar openings, at an unequal distance from the others, were in the south side, where the ground falls precipitously

ously to the river Greta. Though these gates or openings cannot have contributed to the strength of the camp, they were covered by tumuli, and it seems difficult to explain why they were made so numerous. The northern side of the camp is the largest; the two obtuse angles about 105 degrees, and the acute ones 75 degrees each, —the side of the figure being about 300 yards."

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NOTE BY THE EDITOR. Many of the Roman camps in Scotland, figured in Roy, present similar deviations from a symmetrical form to the camp at Raycross. The similarity between that camp and those at Birrenswark, which are always considered Roman, is very great.

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ART. IX.—*Notes on Excavations at Leacet Hill Stone Circle, Westmorland.* By JOSEPH ROBINSON of Maryport, and R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

*Communicated at Workington, June 16th, 1880.*

“ Maryport, 31st March, 1880.”

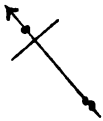
“ SIR,—I have the pleasure of reporting to you a very interesting discovery in Westmorland.

“ Travellers by the Eden Valley Railway may have noticed that about midway between the Wetheriggs Pottery, Clifton Dykes, and the cottages near Mr. Richardson's, Whinfell, there are, on the left hand side going towards Cliburn, several large upright stones close to Leacet Wood. These stones have long been known to me, but my attention having been more particularly called to them on Easter Monday by Mr. Muir, manager of the Wetheriggs Pottery, I proceeded to examine them in company with his two sons.

We found that the stones were seven in number, placed in the form of a semi-circle, one being inside Leacet Wood, and the others on land forming part of the farm of Mr. Richard Richardson. The land is the property of Sir Henry Tufton, Bart. Our first work was to ascertain if any central stone was below the surface, as we found that a line passed from the centre touched each stone. In carrying out this we found, about a foot below the surface, an inner half circle of five stones, about a foot square, and distant from the others from ten to fourteen feet. These, however, may be of much more recent date, and may be accidental. We next proceeded to ascertain the height of the largest stone (No. 2), the one most to the south, by digging on the inside of the circle, and at a depth of about three feet



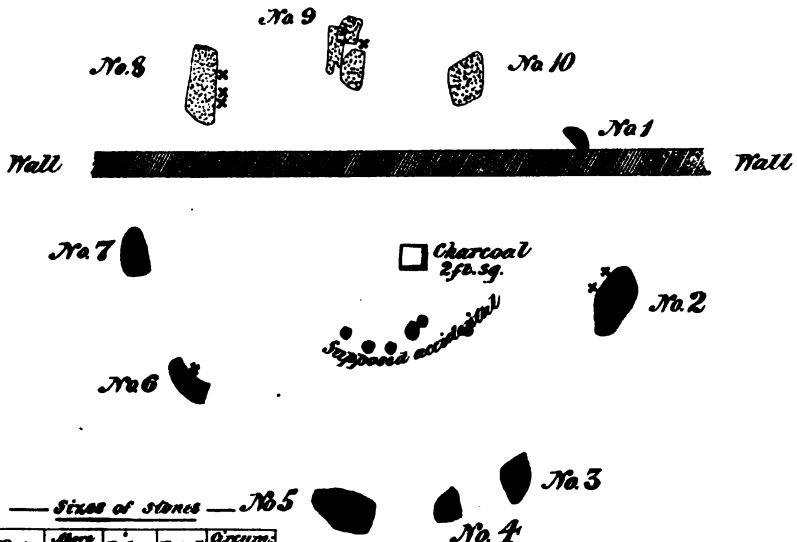
**STONE CIRCLE AT FOOT OF LERCET HILL  
NEAR CLIFTON DYKES, WESTMORLAND.**



Reference.

Stones now above ground are filled in with black.  
Stones buried " " " " stipple.  
Urns found at places marked +

Lercet Wood.



Sizes of stones — No 5

No.	Height	Above ground	Below	Total	Circumference
1	Visible	1'-0"	3'-0"	4'-0"	5'-0"
2	"	2'-6"	4'-0"	6'-6"	12'-0"
3	"	1'-8"	3'-0"	4'-8"	8'-10"
4	"	0'-8"	2'-10"	3'-7"	6'-7"
5	"	2'-9"	2'-7"	5'-4"	12'-9"
6	"	2'-8"	3'-3"	5'-11"	10'-10"
7	"	0'-6"	4'-0"	4'-6"	5'-0"
8	Buried			5'-10"	6'-9"
9	"	Split into three by tree-root			
10	"			4'-6"	9'-0"

Ling

Examined by  
Jos. Robinson.  
March 29. 1830.  
Surveyed by  
John B. Harvey.  
Maryport.



feet six inches observed pieces of charcoal being turned up, and bones. These were followed by a piece of burnt pottery, and a careful examination showed that we had touched and broken into a sepulchral urn full of calcined human bones. Every effort was made to get this out entire, but the material was so brittle that after emptying it, and spending over two hours in the attempt, it came away in sections, the largest being about fourteen inches by eight. We had seen that the diameter of the urn was fifteen inches, and the depth about ten before it was disturbed. It had been inverted over the contents. The material is clay mixed with small pebbles, burnt red on the outside, and black inside, the thickness being half an inch. A rim runs round the urn, and the upper portion is ornamented with parallel lines scratched in by a series of prickings, and crossed by a zig-zag pattern. The floor on which the urn rested was paved irregularly and covered with black turf. No trace of any metal or stone weapon was observed. Under the stone at the opposite side, No. 6, we found a quantity of calcined and broken bones extending about three feet one way by one foot across.

“The diameter of the circle is 37 feet. The dimensions of the stones are as below:—\*

“After I left, I arranged for the examination being continued, and Mr. Muir reports the finding of another urn near No. 2 stone, of an oval shape, five and a half inches by seven, and seven inches deep, with a good pattern, and one under No. 6 stone crushed, as the stone leans forward. I will get Mr. Harvey, who drew for me a plan of the Roman Camp at Beckfoot, to make a plan of this circle from the measurements I have,—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

JOSEPH ROBINSON.

“To R. S. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.”

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\* These are omitted here, as they are given with more detail on the plan, which has been most accurately drawn by Mr. J. B. Harvey of Maryport.

NOTE.—

NOTE.—On Thursday, the 8th April, 1880, I had the pleasure of visiting the circle in question in company with Mr. Robinson and Mr. Muir, when we made a thorough exploration of it. The circle stands at the bottom of Leacet Hill, and the boundary line of the disparked Chace of Whinfell runs through it, being also the boundary wall of the Leacet Plantation. The soil is a reddish sand, evidently washed from the hill above; it rests on sandy rock, and has a top spit of decomposed ling and vegetable matter.

Prior to the excavation by Mr. Robinson, only seven stones were visible above ground, one within and six without the plantation; but three more have been found, which had fallen and been buried. One of these is a large block of freestone, No. 8 on the plan, five feet ten inches in height, by six feet nine inches in circumference. Another was split into three by the roots of a tree.

On digging into the centre of the circle we came upon traces of what was probably the funeral pyre. At about three feet from the present surface we found a layer of charcoal, apparently beech charcoal, about a foot thick, interspersed with minute fragments of calcined bones and bits of reddened stone. The interments had been made by collecting the calcined bones into urns of coarse paste, clay, and pebbles, baked before a fire, not in a kiln. The urns had then been buried at the feet of the stones of the circle. Two were found at the bottom of the largest stone; another urn, with food vessel and incense cup, was found under one of the fallen stones, while a fourth, a very large one, was under the stone that had been split, and the tree roots had grown into the urn. In all, five cinerary urns, one food vessel, and one incense cup were found,\* but three of the cinerary urns were broken by the weight of the earth or of the fallen stones. The others were in a very wet and distorted condition, and cannot be properly examined until they have dried a little. One urn was inverted over its contents, the others were upright.

No implements, beads, &c., were found, though most carefully looked for, and a riddle employed, but bits of charcoal and calcined bones abounded. Near one of the urns was a red trace in the sand, which might have been a decomposed iron implement, but I could not undertake to say it was.

These interments are, probably, of the bronze period. I heartily congratulate Mr. Robinson on his discovery. His energy with the spade has already added much, and is likely to add more to our knowledge of prehistoric and of Roman Cumberland.

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\* On the plan they are all called urns.



ART. X.—*On the Discovery of Prehistoric Remains at Clifton, Westmorland.* By MICHAEL W. TAYLOR, M.D.

*Read at Workington, June 16th, 1880.*

IN our explorations along the Valley of the Eamont we have had frequent occasion to consider the line of that river, as having been crossed by the great routes of thoroughfare and traffic going north and south from the very earliest times. The area which extends from fifteen to twenty miles across the country, from the edge of the mountain piles of the Lake District on the west, to the Crossfell range and the extensive tracts of inhospitable wilds, which lie between the upper waters of the Tees and the Tyne, on the east, presents an interspace, or plain expanse, which has been always seized upon, for considerable occupancy, by successive conquerors and colonists. Over this ground, embracing as it does the northern part of Westmorland, obvious abiding traces remain of such successive settlements.

In a paper published in the first volume of the Transactions of this Society, entitled "The Vestiges of Celtic Occupation near Ullswater," I detailed the evidences of the habitancy of an early people, as manifested by the remains of their strongholds and sepulchres found around the *embouchure* of that lake. Proceeding lower down the river, we have the remarkable and well-known enclosure of Mayburgh. Now, if we accept the construction of Mayburgh as having been the work of the pre-Roman British, it argues that this district must have been very extensively populated in Celtic times. The amount of hand labour necessary for the formation of the huge mound which encircles that enclosure must have been enormous, for it meant the movement of some thousands of tons of soil  
and

and of water-worn stones from some considerable distance. It has been raised by the patient industry of streams of tribesmen carrying the material in their baskets and brats or aprons; so that these folk must have been thickly settled in the district.

The only evidences remaining of the habitations of these people in this immediate vicinity are about a mile and a half from Mayburgh, at Lowther Woodhouse, in the old Yanwath domain. Here we have lines of streets and hollow ways, and inclosures, indicating the former existence of an extensive British settlement, and this, doubtless, was associated, in point of time, with a circular stronghold consisting of a lofty mound defended with deep encompassing ditches and ramparts, called Castlesteads, situated about half a mile further up in Lowther Wood. But if, with the exception of these excavations and raised structures, all the vestiges of the bee-hive huts and wigwams of these people have been obliterated, yet we have remaining to us their graves. At least, there is every reason to assume that the same primitive tribes who erected the colossal defensive mounds and strongholds, to which I have referred, such as Dunmallet, Castlesteads, and Mayburgh, were also the builders of the round earthen barrows and stony cairns, and also of the sepulchral circles of unhewn stones which are numerous in the neighbourhood. The conclusion naturally suggests itself, that the same contrivances and patient application of labour and skill in heaping up earth and stones for defensive purposes, could be readily turned, by the people who practised these usages, to the raising of a tumulus in honour of the dead.

A considerable number of these sepulchral memorials still exist on the high ground along the line of the river Eamont. The well-known remains on Moor Divock have already been described in the paper in these Transactions to which I have alluded. Besides these, there are a very perfect undisturbed cairn, near the old British village at  
Woodhouse,

Woodhouse, and several barrows, some of which have been explored, in the Lowther parks. Several have been opened into from time to time at Whinfell and Moorhouses; and very lately a stone circle was examined by our member, Mr. Joseph Robinson, at Leacet Wood, on the edge of Whinfell, which was very fruitful in results, the particulars of which have been reported to us.

Of course, on the low ground almost all earthen mounds have disappeared under the progress of agriculture, but in the spring of this year a barrow was opened at Clifton, and prehistoric remains of great interest were brought to light. The value of the discovery consisted in the finding of two kist-vaens, and also mortuary urns and the bones of the skeleton and cranium, whereby a clue was afforded to identify the type of their inmates.

As it is manifestly the duty of all who concern themselves in these exhumations, faithfully, and with as much precision and accuracy as possible, to record the results, I will endeavour in the following description to discharge the obligation thus incurred.

The place in which these cists were found is near the north boundary of the parish of Clifton, about a mile from Mayburgh, and two and a half miles from Penrith. It lies in a field about seventy yards to the right of the great turnpike road leading to Shap and the south, just beyond the point of cross roads which is known by the name of Clifton Cross. The field is the second to the north of the homestead of Clifton Hall, the property of the Wybergh family, and it marches with the right bank of the river Lowther.

This land must have been under arable culture for several generations, and it would seem that the original enclosure, probably a stone wall of very ancient construction, was carried over and surmounted the mound, so as to leave half of it in the field to the north, and half in the field to the south. In the northern field the ploughshare has come up to within two feet of the fence, and over the ploughed

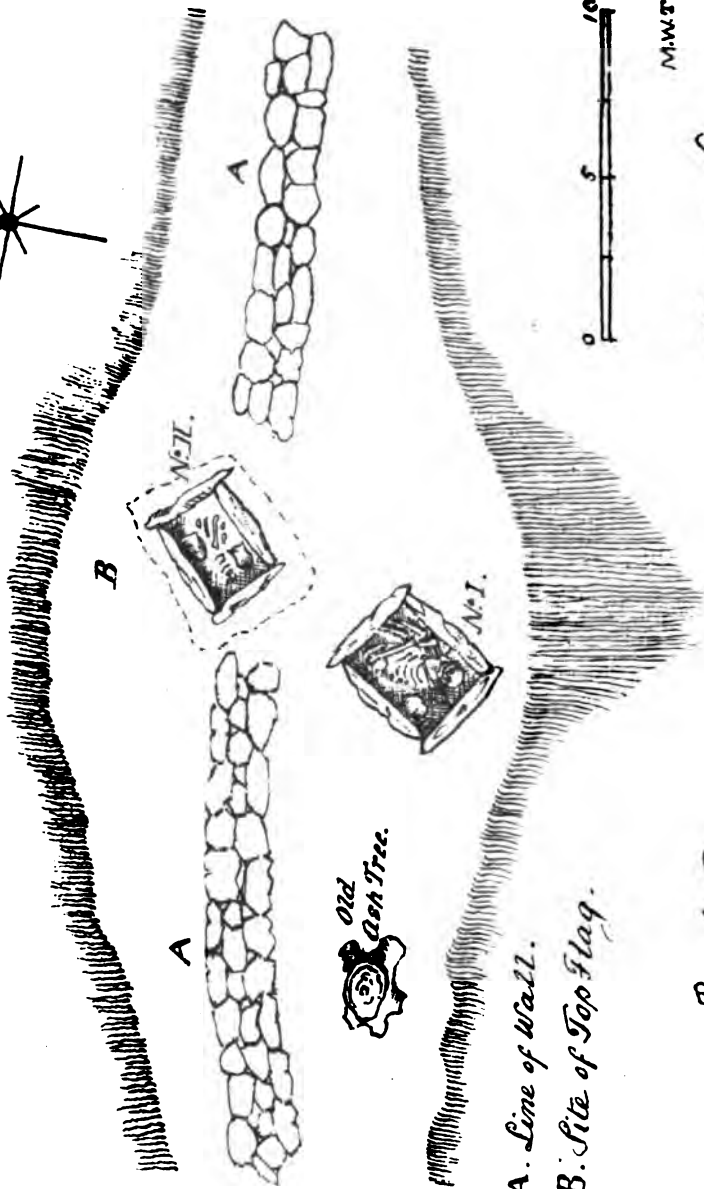
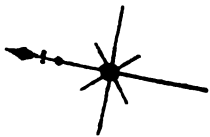
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surface

surface on this side it cannot be said that there is any trace of any elevation at all, so entirely has the soil been scarped away; but it is evident that the undisturbed surface on which the foundation of the wall rests, describes a long curvature in its elevation from the level of the field, the centre of which is the point near which the cists were discovered. The extent and rise of this mound are better appreciated when we survey it from the other side, or southern aspect of the wall; because here, until this last spring-ploughing, the outside furrow had not approached within five feet of the fence, in consequence of the obstacle presented by the presence of the barrow. The object of gaining two or three more furrows in the length of the field was the inducement to the farmer, Mr. Middleton, to cut away a portion of this long bank which lay alongside the fence. For this purpose recourse was had to the pick and spade, and it was in the course of these operations that the cist No. 1 was opened into.

Now the site of the barrow occupies the crown of a ridge which slopes down to the valley of the river below, and it is impossible to say with accuracy where the rise of the natural hill ended, and where the artificial elevation commenced, but, speaking roughly, I would estimate the length of the barrow, in the line of east and west, as being eighty-two feet. There are still less physical evidences and opportunities left to measure its diameter on the opposite points of the compass, north and south, any further than that on the south side the eye can detect a certain mammary swell in the ground to a considerable distance, which impresses even an ordinary observer with the idea that it must have possessed a round or bowl-shaped contour. The highest point of the mound is about three and a half-feet, from which the curve descends with a gradual and even slope until it merges insensibly with the natural surface of the ground. Over this gentle swell the stone wall dividing the fields runs almost in a straight line; it is constructed





A. Line of Wall.

B. Site of Top Flag.

ROUND BARRON WITH KISTS. at CLIFTON.

constructed in the manner usual in the country, of loose unmortared rubble resting on large blocks sunk a few inches below the surface, which have been the foundations of a more ancient structure.

On the 9th of February, Mr. Middleton, junior, was engaged in paring away this bank, and on arriving about the centre he came on an obstacle in the shape of a large slab of stone, lying in a horizontal position, which to the stroke of the pick emitted a sound which indicated to him that it covered a hollow space. He bared it of the superincumbent soil and stones, and carefully raised it and exposed to view the stone cist and interment. In company with Mr. Middleton, on the same day, I made an inspection of the place with everything *in situ*.

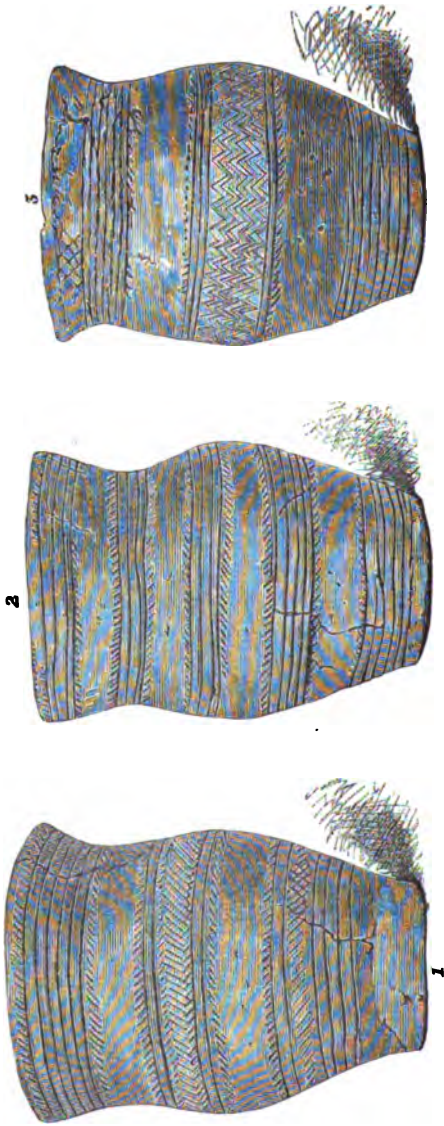
1st. In regard to the formation of the cist:— it was a stone box, of a rectangular figure, formed by four flags, four inches thick, set on edge, upright, those at the ends overlapping. The interior of the cavity was thirty-eight inches long, twenty-five inches wide, and about twenty inches deep. The top stone or cover was six inches thick, and from forty-six inches to forty-nine inches long, not being truly squared, and about thirty-two inches broad. The slabs were composed of a kind of bastard freestone, known in the neighbourhood. They had been split, and the inside surface wore a clean cleavage. The bottom of the grave was not flagged, but consisted of gravel and small cobble stones, mixed with soil, and had been sunk slightly below the surface. The long direction of the cist lay S.S.W. and N.N.E., and it was situated about two feet to the south of the centre of the barrow, which rose at the inner extremity of the top stone to the height of about thirty-six inches, and sloped down to about a foot at the outer extremity. Within the cist, at about half its depth, reposing on a smooth bed of fine black mould and sand lay the interment. The perfect and undisturbed condition of the bones of the skeleton enabled one to note exactly the disposition of the  
body

body. It lay on its right side, with the head to the south and the face looking to the east; the knees were doubled up to the chin, and the inferior extremities of the tibias in a line with the pelvis; the elbows were flexed and hands pointing towards the face. The cranium and long bones composing the upper and lower extremities were well preserved; the vertebræ, ribs, and pelvis were fragmentary; and the small bones composing the hands and feet still more so. From the measurements and examinations of the remains, the particulars whereof will be given afterwards, it appeared to me that the body was that of a small person about five feet one inch, from thirty to forty years of age, and of the brachy-cephalic, or round-headed type, such as prevailed generally during the period of the round barrows. In front of the knees, and laying on its side with its mouth looking inwards, lay a vessel of pottery, afterwards to be described.

The find, thus far, had been highly satisfactory; but I felt confident that we should be rewarded by a further exploration, from having noticed a heavy flat sandstone slab projecting from underneath the foundations on the other or north side of the wall. Accordingly, on a visit a few days afterwards, in company with Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., operations were commenced to remove this flag by Mr. Middleton, junior, and we had the felicity of opening into another cist. The axis of this cist lay a little more to the west than the first-found one, and the head of the one was separated from the foot of the other by about three feet, and both lay pretty much on the same level, each being but slightly sunk under the natural surface of the ground. This cist was constructed in the same way as the first, with side stones set on edge. The dimensions of the floor were:—length, three feet three inches; breadth, eighteen inches; depth, eighteen inches. At the top the breadth was only fourteen inches, one of the side stones having fallen slightly inwards from the pressure of the  
the







URNs FROM CLIFTON, WESTMORLAND.

the wall. The cist has been so weather-proof that the interior was perfectly dry and clean, and the appearance and cleavage of the sandstone were as fresh as if it had been built yesterday. Notwithstanding this, the body which had been deposited therein had gone nearly all to decay, except a few fragments of bones lying chiefly about the centre of the cavity. Amongst these could be discerned portions of the leg bones, and the shaft of the right femur, nine inches long, and portions of the calvarium, one about two inches in diameter. From the size and thickness of the femur, and the ruggedness of its *linea aspera*, which gives attachment to the muscles of the leg, I judged it to be that of a man. The bones reposed on a layer of fine snuff-like mould, eight inches beneath the cover. On each side of them was deposited an urn; that with the broken rim, urn No. 2, on the west, laying on its side, with mouth looking north. A search was made amongst the *debris* within and about these graves, but no potsherds, nor charcoal, nor implements were found, except a bone pin, two and a half inches long, slightly curved, in cist No. 1. This, it may be assumed, was the pin used for securing the cloth or skin in which the body had been wrapped.

Having completed the history and details concerning the graves, I will now proceed to give a description of the vessels of pottery which were exhumed.

Urn No. 1. This piece, when taken out of the cist, was in a fine state of preservation, except the bottom which was in a friable condition. It is eight inches high, six inches wide at the mouth, and three inches at the bottom; the outline presents very elegant and correct proportions. The rim, which is everted, falls with a gentle curve inwards for two inches; it then swells outwards towards the centre of the vase, which is five and a half inches in diameter, the outline then slopes rather sharply to the bottom. The lip, which is two and a half inches in thickness, has a narrow chamfer on its outer edge, and a deeper  
bevel

bevel on its inner aspect, which is scored in a zig-zag pattern. The outward ornamentation consists of a series of encircling markings at three places,—at the top, at the middle, and at the bottom of the urn. On the outside of the rim, there is a row of parallel diagonal lines three-eighths of an inch, made with a notched instrument, below which there are five plain encircling bands divided by lines, and this section is finished off by a fringe of diagonal notches similar to and inclining in the same direction as those in the higher row. The middle of the vase is encompassed by a series of three bands, the higher and lower being plain, quarter of an inch deep, and fringed with notch marks sloping in reverse directions; the central band, which imparts individuality to piece, has a space three-quarters of an inch deep, which is filled in with parallel diagonal lines, with cross lines intersecting them at top and bottom, so as to form a double zig-zag. The lower section of urn has six encircling lines forming five bands, four plain and one double the width of the others, filled in with dotted lines crossing each other, forming a fretty pattern. The urn is of a pale brick colour, of good manufacture, the paste being of fine quality, well burnt with a hard smooth surface both inside and outside, the markings are even and regular, and the ends of the thong used in making the circular lines have been accurately co-adapted at the point of junction. Altogether, it is a superior specimen in form, material, and workmanship of this description of pottery. It contained to one-third of its capacity a fine black non-adhesive mould. Above one half of the side which lay uppermost is encrusted with a rough stalactite deposit, which is found on analysis to be carbonate of lime.

Urn No. 2. Height,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in.; width at mouth, 5 in.; width at bottom,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.; lip of the urn rounded and impressed with notches in zig-zag. The character of the ornamentation is the same from top to bottom, and consists of five series of encircling bands, the three upper ones formed by  
four

four encompassing lines, the fourth by five lines, and the lowest one by six lines; all being fringed above and below with rows of oblique notches. This urn is not quite so fine in quality of paste, and the workmanship is coarser than in Urn No. 1.

Urn No. 3. More ovate and bell-shaped, and not so tapering in form as the two last. Stands  $7\frac{1}{8}$  in. high,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide at the mouth, 3 in. at the bottom, thickness  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. The edge of lip is rounded without chamfer inside. The ornamentation commences just below the edge by a band of intersecting lines, forming a fretty pattern, below which there are six plain narrow encircling hoops. At the shoulder of the vase there is a band one-inch deep, which contains the specific embellishment of the piece. This consists of a series of chevrons or dancette lines placed one above another to the number of seven, the margins of the section being picked with a fringe of oblique depressions made with a pointed stick or the thumb nail. At the bottom of the urn there are eight circular encompassing lines. A sample of an urn exactly of same pattern found at Collessie, in Fifeshire, is contained in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. The circular lines in the ornamentation of these urns do not represent the impression of a string or twisted thong, but a series of square dots about ten to the inch, divided from each other by a septum very nearly vertical. These ring courses, I conceive, must have been effected by an instrument, three or four inches long, elastic, so as to take the curve of the vessel, such as a thin narrow plate of bone, with a straight edge and a series of nicks cut on it.

We next come to the scrutiny of the posthumous remains of the individuals interred in these cists, so as to define as near as may be the type and the race of people to whom this barrow appertained.

From the examination I have made, and the measurements which I will give, I feel pretty safe in my conclusions;

sions; but as some difference exists in the practice of Craniographers as to the mode of these measurements, and as to the exact points whereat they are taken, I have sent these bones to Professor Rolleston, to be submitted by him, to the same standard of admeasurement which he has employed throughout Canon Greenwell's series of crania, now in the Oxford Museum.\* So that I hope to have the advantage of appending to this paper the notes of this distinguished ethnologist.

## MEASUREMENTS OF SKULL.

Fronto-inial line . . . . .	6'8"
Extreme breadth . . . . .	5'25"
Vertical height (Rolleston) . . . . .	5'5"
Absolute height plane of Foram: Magn: . . . . .	5'25"
Minimum frontal width . . . . .	4'1"
Maximum frontal width . . . . .	4'7"
Occipital width . . . . .	4'5"
Circumference . . . . .	19'7"

## LOWER JAW.

Depth at symphysis . . . . .	1'2"
Width of ramus on level of grinding surface of molar teeth . . . . .	1'1"
The extreme length of right Femur . . . . .	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
The extreme length of right Tibia . . . . .	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
The extreme length of right Humerus . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Although the skull has lost its basi-cranial bones, and a portion of the temporal and of the parietal bone on one side, yet it was otherwise so entire as to admit of the important measurements to be taken, and these, as well as its contour, display the brachy-cephalic type. The feminine character is expressed by the shallowness of the superciliary ridges, the small size of the mastoid process, and the comparative feebleness of the lower jaw. The lower jaw was very perfect, the teeth were all *in situ* and complete,

\* "British Barrows," By W. Greenwell, M.A. See "Appendix" by Professor Rolleston.

except

except the wisdom teeth, which were absent; they were small in size, regular, and without a spot of caries; the grinding surfaces were, however, considerably and evenly worn down, from which we infer that the owner had been about the "early middle period" of life, that is between thirty and forty years of age. It is conjectured that this wearing out of the enamel at a comparatively early age was promoted amongst savage nations by the abnormal admixture of sand in their farinaceous food, from imperfect milling. The limb bones of the right side, being in the best state of preservation, had been retained for examination. The femur was  $16\frac{1}{4}$  in. long; the cancellated texture at the head of the bone had decayed away, but the condyles were well shown. Now, one rule for determining the stature when the femur only is available, is to estimate the length of the femur as being 27.5 to 100 of the entire length of the body. But we had the right tibia as well, perfect. Its length was  $13\frac{3}{8}$  in. Now, another rule is to add together the length of the femur and tibia, and multiply by two, and to the sum add one inch to allow for the thick integument and cushion of the heel, and that also will give the height of the body.

We had the right humerus also in a state of entirety: its length was  $11\frac{3}{8}$  inches, and the method to calculate the height from that bone alone is to take the length as being 19.5 to the stature as 100. The mean derived from these different procedures of calculation will give us the height of this person as having been under five feet two inches. This individual must have been of slight conformation, and an undersized specimen of the tribe; for the brachycephalic British have been recognised as big-boned and muscular, and of large cranial capacity; and a stature of five feet eight and a half inches has been assigned as an average by Dr. Thurnam, from an examination of twenty-seven femora.

They, afford. a remarkable contrast with the dolichocephalic

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cephalic race—the people with long, narrow skulls—their predecessors in this part of Britain, whom they conquered and finally supplanted. These latter people were of small stature, their bones were slighter, presenting less rugged lines, and asperous processes for the attachment of muscles; if we seek for the type of dolicho-cephaly at the present day, we shall find the most pronounced form in the aboriginal black of South Australia. These long narrow-headed people were the race who erected the long barrows, and the chambered tumuli; who buried their dead, as a rule, by burning them in trenches on the spot over which the mound was raised; and it is generally believed that they lived in the polished stone period, and did not survive as a dominant race unto the age of Bronze.

In no long barrow, I believe, has there ever been found any remains of the brachy-cephalic people, occurring as a primary interment; although in the round barrows, dolicho-cephalic burials occur alongside of brachy-cephalic, shewing that a proportion of the former survived during the ascendancy of the latter race. The occurrence of the long barrow in this part of the country is rare, compared with the prevalence of the round or bowl-shaped barrow and stony cairn. Canon Greenwell has met with a few on the Yorkshire Wolds, and one on Crosby Garrett and on Asby Fell. There is also one still standing in Newton Reigny Parish, near Penrith. I believe no pottery has ever been found in the long barrow, and certainly no implements of Bronze.

On the other hand, as it is well-known, grave mounds of the round type, both with or without enclosing circles, are very numerous; and probably no part of the country, except the wolds of Yorkshire, are more prolific than some of the high uncultivated tracts of hilly ground in Westmorland. In these, it has been found, that both modes of burial, by cremation and by inhumation, have been used, it would appear indiscriminately, and so far as we know, contemporaneously







No. 4.

contemporaneously by the same race of people. And again, when the body was buried without burning, it was almost invariably in the doubled-up position, and generally inclosed in a cist, made of stone slabs, in the way I have described in the Clifton burial, though in other instances they are found sunk in cavities in the ground, or placed in the mound without any further special protection. When cremation was employed, it seems to have been conducted in a somewhat different manner to what had been the practice in the era of the long barrows. It is true it was done on the spot within the circle of stones; we see that well exemplified in the digging made the other day by Mr. Robinson, at Leacet Wood, in which the area within the circle shewed a large quantity of charcoal. But the bones, after being burned, were not always, but very often, gathered into an urn, and deposited in a hole in the ground, not in one invariable mode of procedure, but sometimes at the foot of a stone on one side of the circle, and sometimes on another; sometimes with a form of protection, at other times without any; sometimes with the urn upright, at others with it inverted. It is certain that the bones must have been gathered together with great care after the burning; they must have been raked up, for it is unusual to detect amongst the bones any charcoal, or cinders of clay or stone. Now, these cinerary urns differ in a very marked manner from the articles of pottery found in the cists, such as I have described from the Clifton discovery—the food vessels, or drinking cups, as they are indifferently called by Archæologists.

The cinerary urn, No. 4, of which I shew you the full-sized drawing, is the more common type of this class of pottery, and as it has not been hitherto described or figured, I will append the account of it to this paper.

This mortuary vessel was found on March 17th, 1869, on Moorhouses Farm, in the large arable field adjoining the stackyard. Whilst this field was undergoing spring cultivation,

cultivation, a large flat stone was found in the middle of it, which presented an obstacle to the plough, and a labourer was employed to remove it. On lifting this stone it was seen that it rested on the tops of three large cobble stones, which inclosed a space of two and a half feet in diameter. On clearing away the soil, which had fallen in, the urn came into view, standing upright, and resting on some round stones which formed the floor. No charcoal nor implements were found within the cavity. The urn was quite full to the top with burnt bones in fragments of various sizes, pertaining to an adult. The urn was in good preservation, and though fractured at the rim, the pieces were recovered. It is eleven inches high, eleven inches wide at the top, and four inches at the bottom, and thirty inches in circumference at the shoulder. The walls are five-eighths of an inch thick, the inner half of the fractured section of which has a black charred appearance; externally it is of a dull pale ochre; it is made of a coarse paste which contains in the interior pounded granite, shewing the particles of mica and sharp angular fragments of quartz and felspar, the size of a pea and downwards. It has a rim three inches deep, which overhangs the body of the vase; an arrangement most usual in these large cinerary urns, I conjecture, to afford a grip to the fingers in lifting them. The inside of the lip is chamfered, and is marked with a row of oblique impressions.

The principal ornamentation is confined to the rim, which is covered by an alternate series of parallel, vertical, and horizontal lines, made by impressions of twisted string; below the rim, as far as the shoulder, there are oblique linear indentations arranged in three rows, herring-bone fashion. Below the shoulder the vase is plain.

Of course it requires a vessel of considerable capacity to receive the whole of the calcined bones of a body, so that the cinerary urns are much larger in size than the food vessels. They are also made of a coarser quality of clay,  
amongst

amongst which was purposely mixed a quantity of pounded stones or gravel, to add to the firmness and strength of the walls of the vessel. Some of them have been sun dried merely ; but in this example the tempering by some amount of firing is apparent. The study of these ancient interments in this part of the country seems to indicate that the practice of inclosing the calcined bones in an urn, and that of depositing the burnt remains on the ground without an urn, were contemporaneous. It would appear also that the ceremony of cremation, and that of inhumation and cist burial were both practised by the same races, at the same period of time. It might be said even that these separate usages were practised indifferently by the same people ; at least it does not seem clear how we are to differentiate the conditions which determined the selection of one order of interment or the other, for it is not very unusual to meet with both burnt and unburnt remains, side by side, as it were, in the same barrow.

And here, within a space of a few square miles, within which has been found these kist-vaens at Clifton, with their unburnt skeletons, we have the numerous examples of cremation and urn burial, to which allusion has been made.

Since the reading and printing of the foregoing paper, I have been favoured by Dr. Rolleston with the valuable observations on the skeleton which follow. I am happy to observe that his measurements accord very closely with those given in the text, and that he confirms my inferences in regard to the age and size of the individual. The question of identification of sex is fully discussed, and from the perusal of the careful analysis by so proficient an ethnologist, it would appear that under the sparse subjective conditions presented by the case verification becomes rather difficult.

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#### APPENDIX.

*Notes on Human Remains from a Barrow at Clifton, near Penrith.* By GEORGE ROLLESTON, M.D., Oxon., F.R.S., &c., Linacre Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and Fellow of Merton College, Oxford

In March last I was favoured by Dr. Michael Taylor, of Penrith, with two packages of human bones, purporting to have come from two cists, in a mound at Clifton, near Penrith.

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The bones from cist No. 1 consisted of a calvaria with a lower jaw but no upper jaw, an all but perfect tibia, a femur, and a humerus in a less perfect condition. The calvaria was more perfect on the right than on the left side, the long bones sent were all right-side bones, the skeleton was reported to have been found on that side; no pelvic nor other bones came with them.

I may perhaps do well to state first the general impression which the details of the examination (next appended) of these bones have made upon me. I think these bones may have belonged to a man of unusually short stature, only some trifle above, if at all above five feet and one inch, of the brachycephalic type, and of no very great muscular strength. The forehead sloped gently backwards from a plane considerably posterior to that of the eyebrows, which were implanted upon solid supra-orbital ridges, which might have been expected to have been found to be underlaid by frontal sinuses. The highest point in the roof of the skull lay in the transverse plane cutting the two parietal tuberosities; and from this line the posterior halves of the parietals sloped in their turn gradually into the bones constituting the *receptacula* for the posterior cerebral lobes, which bones were two enormous and abnormal *ossa Inca*, one on each side the much reduced triangular superior occipital squama.

The line of demarcation between the part of the occipital bone which lodged the cerebellum and that which lodged the tips of the cerebral hemispheres was well marked externally by a transverse bony ridge representing the so-called "superior semi-circular lines;" and if we clothe (in imagination) the lateral or profile contour thus made up with scalp and hair we shall reproduce for ourselves a head not very rare amongst us at the present time. On the hypothesis of this skeleton being that of a male, it is curious that at a time in which physical superiority was so usually correlated with the pre-eminence which an interment in a tumulus testifies to, we should find a man of such short stature and puny development in such surroundings. And this tells in favour of the sex having been female. Still mind may have been recognised even in the bronze age as a force worth securing for places of trust, or at least of rule; and we know it was so in the iron age of Tydeus, as well as that of Ulysses, which immediately succeeded and had not forgotten that age.

The second package contained fragments of a femur, a tibia, and a humerus, and one lime-encrusted fragment of the calvaria. There is no need to describe any of these bone fragments in detail; they shew much the same marks of development that the bones from cist No. 1 shew with greater clearness; but it is noteworthy that the tibia is distinctly platycemic, as is so often the case in Prehistoric Skeletons, especially of the Stone Age.

I will append to these general statements, firstly the measurements which I have been able to take of the bones from cist No. 1, and secondly statements of the facts which appear to me to bear upon the questions as to what the age and sex of the individual concerned were.

## 1. Measurements—

Extreme length . . . . .	6·7"
Fronto-inial length . . . . .	6·6"
Extreme breadth . . . . .	5·3"
Vertical height . . . . .	5·6" approximately.
Absolute height . . . . .	5·2" " "
Circumference . . . . .	19·8"
Frontal Arc . . . . .	4·9"
Parietal Arc . . . . .	4·6"
Occipital Arc . . . . .	4·2"
Minimum Frontal width . . . . .	3·8"
Maximum " " . . . . .	4"
Tibia . . . . .	13·5"

Length-Breadth Index=79 ("Cephalic")\*

Antero-posterior Index=53

(i) As regards the age of the skeleton found in cist No. 1, Clifton near Penrith;—

As regards the age of this first set of bones with the calvaria; I may observe firstly, that the very considerable development of the supra-orbital ridges, both in the segments usually underlaid by the frontal sinuses and at their external or "ectorbital" terminations, gives us an impression of considerable age to which the presence of a very deep Pacchionian pit in the left parietal bone may seem likewise to testify. On the other hand there is but one such pit, and the channels for the meningeal arteries are but shallow as is usually or invariably the case in young skulls, and the internal surface of the skull which those arteries really feed, their name notwithstanding, still retains traces of the *impressions digitatae* made on it by the as yet growing brain. The patency of the other sutures is balanced by the all but complete closure internally of the coronal suture.

Dealing with the teeth I may observe that we have only those of the lower jaw before us, and that of these the wisdom teeth and one second molar are absent, of the remaining the second molar and the

\* Skulls elongate a little as they dry, and consequently the cephalic or Length-Breadth Index is a little less, as the skull has been measured, than it would have been normally.

premolars

premolars are comparatively little worn when compared with the incisors, canines and first molars. That the third molars or wisdom teeth had been present is proved by the presence of empty fang sockets for them.

The coalescence of the epiphyses of the long bones and notably of the upper epiphysis of the tibia with its shafts proves by itself alone that the owner of this small skeleton was at least from 20 to 24 years of age.

On the whole I should not say that the bones available to me for examination enabled me to say no more than their owner was not above thirty years of age.

(ii) As regards the sex of the owner of the skeleton in cist No. 1;—

Speaking generally we may say that in the human subject the skull offers certain peculiarities of form and development which are more or less distinctive of one or other sex, but which are not always to be absolutely to be relied upon.\* Some uncertainty attaches to the assignment in this particular case. As regards peculiarities of form. I incline to hold that a sloping forehead is an eminently male point, For as Professor Cleland has so well pointed out, Phil. Trans. vol. clx., 1870, the sloping forehead very usually is correlated with a powerful and heavy lower jaw, allowing as it obviously does by its sloping of the brain being rotated backwards so as to counter-balance the weight of the jaw, and make the work of maintaining the balance of the head on the spinal column less for the nuchal muscles. In this particular case the slope of the forehead is considerable, even though the lower jaw is not specially powerful.

A second point which the *norma lateralis*, or the view of the skull in profile, gives us as more or less positively indicative of the male sex, is a similar obliquity in the posterior halves of the parietals. In male skulls this region, together with that constituted by the superior squama of the occipital bone, form an oblique slope; whilst in female skulls, it forms an abrupt dip. In this skull, though the foramina emissaria are distinctly on the posterior rather than on the upper surface of the cranial vault, the parieto-occipital slope has still such a degree of obliquity as to suggest that its owner may have been of the male sex.

Viewed in the *norma basalis* this skull shews great tumidity in the single *conceptaculum cerebelli* which is left, and the globular shape of this portion of the skull is considered by some authorities to be indicative of the female sex. As I have elsewhere (British Barrows

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\* For the risk of falling into error in assigning a skull to one or other of the two sexes see "British Barrows," p. 565.



pp. 569, 650) stated, I am inclined to explain this convexity as being due to the downward pressure of the cerebral hemispheres which must often be considerable in skulls of the brachycephalic type, and with the considerable altitude which this skull exhibits.

A fourth point in male skulls is the great size of their muscular and other ridges as compared with those of female crania. In this skull the superior occipital ridges form a very fairly pronounced horizontal ridge being continuous across the middle line, as is not very rarely the case in skulls of savage races, without the interposition of any mesially-placed occipital spine, except in the shape of a rudimentary tubercle placed a little inferiorly or anteriorly to it. But the non-muscular supra-orbital ridges are even more significant; they are not burrowed into by the frontal sinuses, but as shewn by sawing out a prismatic section, are bony substances, two tables, an outer and thicker one, and an inner and thinner one next the brain separated by diploe. This is a rare thing, said to exist in Australian skulls, but certainly not constant in even them. I incline very strongly to doubt whether this peculiarity would ever be found in a female. The mastoids are lost, but it is clear that the one the base of which is left was of but feminine proportions. The lower jaw, also, is small, a fact of much significance telling in the same direction.

Leaving the head, and coming to the limb bones, it is true, that such a diminutive stature as a couple of inches or less over five feet, is more likely in rough times and among rough people, to be found among the softer than among the stronger sex. The pelvis is not available, or the matter might have been decided positively. As it is, I did at first incline to consider this skeleton to have belonged to a man. But there is much room for questioning this allotment.

(iii) As regards the stature of the individual to whom the skeleton from cist No. 1 belonged,

I have to say, that I have only one perfect long bone, the tibia, to calculate from, and the length of this bone being only 13.5" the stature of its owner (the tibia being 22.15 to 100 of the entire stature), cannot have been much above five feet one inch or so; a tiny stature for a man of the bronze age, or at any rate for a man of the governing classes of those days.

ART. XI—*Whitehaven and the Washington Family* By W. S. HARPER, ESQ.

*Read at Workington, June 16th, 1880.*

THE substance of the following short paper was communicated by the writer to a Whitehaven newspaper a few years ago. Under ordinary circumstances its object would have been answered by such publicity as it then received; but a gentleman interested in this Society expressed an opinion that it was desirable to place the few facts it contained on permanent record in the Transactions of the Society. A more important purpose may perhaps be served, if it leads to a little attention being concentrated on a subject so interesting in itself, as the pedigree of that branch of the Washington Family from which the illustrious first President of the United States sprang.

The writer may here state that for a few of the facts contained in the paper he is indebted to Miss Fanny Bland, a lady who has taken much trouble to elucidate the Washington pedigree.

So far as the present paper goes, it is principally the Washingtons of Whitehaven on whose family or business relations any light can be thrown; and one would fain hope that not only in Whitehaven alone, but in other parts of the county, there still exists some material as yet unrevealed which would establish a connecting link between that family and the immediate ancestors of George Washington. Whitehaven, as is well known, had much to do with the early training of Paul Jones, who accomplished for the rebellious Provincials by sea very much what Washington did by land. It would be not a little singular if the town could also establish a claim to be associated with the family which numbered George  
Washington

Washington amongst its scions, or even if it could be satisfactorily shown that Whitehaven was the port from which his paternal great-grandfather sailed to better his fortune in the New World.

So far as researches into the Washington pedigree have gone, it seems certain that John and Lawrence Washington, two brothers, then married, sailed from England to Virginia about 1655-7, settled in Westmorland County, made their wills in 1675, and died within a few days of each other in 1677; and that the first-named, John Washington, was the great-grandfather of the President. The will of John Washington was a somewhat curious one, showing, amongst other things, how rich this old-world settler was in tobacco, which was to the Virginian planter what flocks and herds were to the Old Testament patriarchs; but it does not concern us to notice the will further than to state that by one of its provisions John Washington left certain property in England, together with £1,000 and 4,000 weight of tobacco, to his sister, who had come, or was about to come, to Virginia from this country. It may be stated incidentally, however, that he directed his body to be buried on the plantation on which he lived, by the side of his first wife and her two children; that a funeral sermon was to be preached, and no other funeral kept; and that a tablet with the Ten Commandments was to be sent for to England and given to the Church. The two brothers were buried together, in a vault on the estate. The estate, which is beautifully situated between Pope's Creek (called after the family of John Washington's second wife) and the Potomac River, still belongs to one of the Washington family.

The important question arising out of the will of John Washington is—Where was this property in England situated? It is not specifically named in the will, otherwise without doubt the obscurity surrounding George Washington's ancestry would ere this have been satisfactorily

torily cleared up. It is a rule of English law, I believe, that all interests in land should be in writing; and on the supposition that John Washington really owned property in England at the close of the 17th century, it is not only possible, but even probable, that documentary evidence may lie hid in some nook or cranny to connect him with it. Lawrence Washington (John's brother), it may be noted, also left some property in England, to his daughter Mary; but in his case also it is unknown where that property lay. In neither will was situation indicated.

The writer has seen it stated that John and Lawrence Washington emigrated from Whitehaven to America in 1657, in the good ship "Resolution" of this port. There is no evidence of this, so far as I know. An old print of Whitehaven in 1642 shows that the port then possessed a substantial quay, and was resorted to, if it did not actually own, a fair number of full-rigged ships, though of comparatively small tonnage; and in a list of vessels belonging to the various seaports on the Cumberland coast thirty years or so after this date, it is stated that Whitehaven had no less than thirty-eight vessels, of a burden varying from four to sixty-one chaldrons (the chaldron being two tons thirteen cwt.) The extensive trade subsequently carried on between Whitehaven and Virginia, and which had reached its highest pitch of prosperity at the outbreak of the American War of Independence, had begun even then; and as the brothers undoubtedly came from some part of the North of England (this is now admitted by all competent authorities), it is exceedingly probable that they sailed from Whitehaven, as the nearest port, in one of the vessels which were carrying on the Virginian trade over two centuries ago.

So far as the "Resolution" is concerned, however, it does not appear in any list of Whitehaven vessels until 1685—thirty years after the emigration of the two brothers, though, of course, it is possible enough it formed one of  
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the fleet of the port's mercantile marine for years previous to that date. The Resolution was a Virginian trader of 94 tons, and was commanded in 1685 by one Richard Kelsick—one of the old Whitehaven family of that name, no doubt. The captain of the vessel in which the Washingtons took passage was named John Greene; but of course, under the circumstances, no deduction can be drawn from this change in names. What is certain is that we cannot now tell in what ship the brothers sailed from England. Whitehaven Custom House records might have given this much information had they been preserved; but unfortunately they are not. Through the kindness of a late Collector, I was permitted to make search through a pile of neglected, musty old books and papers, in a vain endeavour to elucidate this point. They were all that had come down through two centuries or more, and had escaped the latter-day fate of being packed into hogsheads for the paper-mill; but these forgotten annals of Whitehaven shipping contained nothing earlier than 1735.

We know, however, from a transaction that took place on the voyage, that the owner of the ship, in which the brothers John and Lawrence Washington crossed the Atlantic, was named Edward Prescott, and the captain, as already stated, John Greene. The crew suspected a woman on board, named Richardson, of being a witch, and on that plea hung her; and John Washington, incensed at this outrage, preferred a charge against Prescott, who was held to bail by Governor Fendall, of Maryland, to answer it at the next Provincial Court held at St. Mary's. On the 30th September, 1659, Washington wrote from Westmorland County to the Governor as follows:—

“Hon'ble Sir,—Yours of this 29th instant, this day I received. I am sorry y't my extraordinary occasions will not permitt to bee att ye next Provincial Court to be held in Maryland ye 4th of this next month. Because then, God willing, I intend to gett my young sonne baptised. All ye company and gossips being already invited. Beside, in this  
short

short time, witnesses cannot be got to come oyer. But if Mr. Prescott be bound to answer itt, yee next Provincial Court after this, I shall doe what lyeth in my power to gett them over. Sir, I shall desire you for to acquaynt mee whether Mr. Prescott be bound over to ye next Court, and when ye Court is, that I may have some time for to provide evidence, and soe I rest.—Yo'r ffriend and servant,

JOHN WASHINGTON.'

How the charge ended I am unable to say. From the fact of the owner being proceeded against in this Provincial Court, it would follow, I think, either that he was on board the vessel when the murder was committed, or that the vessel belonged to one or other of the small ports on the Virginian or Maryland shores of the Potomac.

It might be pointed out also, though it must count for very little, that the woman put to death was named Richardson, which is, I believe, generally accepted as a Cumberland name. Possibly she was merely one of the harmless Quaker sectaries, whose aggressive zeal, after the manner of her sect at the time, might have shocked the orthodoxy of Prescott's crew. A large Quaker emigration, as we know, set in to the American Colonies during the latter half of the 17th century, and in too many quarters—certainly in all the New England States—the followers of George Fox were looked upon with hostility, and treated with shocking barbarity. We know that in 1656 the Commissioners of the United Colonies denounced them as "fit instruments for propagating the kingdom of Satan," as "notorious heretics," and set on foot the most savage cruelties which whipping, torture, and death could compass. Further, just about the time the two brothers landed in Virginia, it had become the practice in all the New England States to carefully examine all quakers, to ascertain whether they bore the supposed mark set on witches by their infernal master. Bearing this in mind, it may easily be, as already said, that the woman Richardson was simply a poor Quakeress, who had fallen under the

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the suspicion of the crew as a witch; and in this connection it may be worth noting that in 1654 (as Mr. R. S. Ferguson records in his "Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends") we find that a Quaker named *Richard Richardson* is stated to have been sorely bruised in the face while abetting a zealous friend named Stubbs, who had a call to go into the Steeplehouse at Dean and interrupt the parson. All this, it may readily be admitted, is far-fetched, and very slightly increases the presumption—if, indeed, it increases it at all—that the brothers Washington and their unfortunate fellow-passenger embarked at Whitehaven. But the fact remains that we have three names associated with the vessel besides those of John and Lawrence Washington, and it might help to dispel what is obscure, if by any means further information regarding one or other of them could be stumbled upon. If Elizabeth Richardson had any connection with this district, perhaps some trace of it might be found in the records of the Pardshaw meeting-house, which are, as I understand, in the custody of a gentleman at Lorton.

The above exhausts all we know regarding the emigration of the two brothers. From what particular district they came is uncertain. Warton, near Carnforth, is indubitably the old home of the family, and the father and ancestors of the emigrants may have been born there; but it is the case that any Johns or Lawrences whose names appear in the Warton registers in the early part of the 17th century as baptisms are also to be found as burials. There is no John or Lawrence unaccounted for. So far as we have gone, there has been nothing specially noteworthy in the connection of Whitehaven with the Washington family. We have no proof that the brothers John and Lawrence were settled here ere they emigrated to Virginia, and I may add that I am (for reasons which would cumber this paper with irrelevant matter to narrate) sceptical as to the claims which have been put forward on behalf of Shap,  
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and, in less degree, of Westmorland generally. There is a bare possibility that the brothers came from some part of the country—perhaps the parish of Washington in Durham—and settled in Whitehaven, where the coal trade in particular was being energetically developed by the two first Whitehaven baronets. At all events, whether this was so or not, we had a branch of the Washington family located in Whitehaven at the close of the 17th century, and during the first half of the 18th. No proof has so far been discovered that they were in any way related to the emigrants; but it is at least worth a consideration whether, looking to the trade carried on with Virginia, the Whitehaven Washingtons might not originally have settled here as agents or correspondents for their relatives in the colonies. The Washington family here were dyers, and it might be that the dyewoods used by them were sent from that great centre of Whitehaven trade, Virginia. There are numerous entries relating to the Whitehaven Washingtons in the registers at St. Bees and St. Nicholas's Churches. The oldest notes the christening of "Ellin, ye Daughter of Robt. Washington, Jan. 31, 1696-7." In the volume of the St. Bees registers commencing 1538, and concluding 1650, the name does not once occur, so we may reasonably conclude that the family was not then represented here. Robert Washington's, "Dyer" Washington's name, first occurs as an inhabitant of Whitehaven in 1695; in the Court Books of the Manor in 1707. The following is a list of all the entries relating to the Whitehaven Washingtons to be found in the register of St. Nicholas's Church:—

1696-7. Jany.	31.	Ellin ye daughter of Robt. Washington	chrisd.
1698-9. Feby.	19.	Mary ye daughter of Robt. Washington	chrisd.
1699-0. Feby.	18.	Robert ye son of Robert Washington	chrisd.
1700. April	13.	Mary ye daughter of Robt. Washington Tangier Row	burd.
" "	17.	Robert ye son of Robt. Washington Tan- gier Row	burd. 1701.



1701.	June	13.	Alice ye daughter of Robt. Washington	chrisd.
1703.	March	5.	Thomas ye son of Robt. Washington	chrisd.
1708.	May	4.	Alice the daughter of Robt. and Eliner Washington	burd.
1713.	Septm.	5.	Thomas ye son of Robt. Washington	burd.
1728.	Decm.	16.	Eleanor wife of Robt. Washington Dyer	burd.
1731.	Novem	9.	Lawrence Washington Dyer and Grace Bell spinr. both of Whitehaven by virtue of Lycence granted by F. Yates	pard.
1742.	May	8.	Robert Washington Dyer	burd.
1744.	Octob.	31.	Mr. Thomas Washington a stranger	burd.
1766.	May	19.	Lawrence Washington Bransty	burd.
1782	June	4.	Grace Washington King Street	burd.

From the Register of Grants belonging to the Lords of the Manor of St. Bees, we are able to glean some particulars as to the head of the family, Robert Washington. On the 3rd of February, 1707, he purchased from James (afterwards Sir James) Lowther a dyehouse, 17 yards front, in Tangier Street, with the garden backwards, and a parcel of land six yards broad and 37 yards long, by the beck side, at a rent of 2s. per annum, tenure freehold, paying for his purchase £40. This property is still used as a dye-house by the present owners, Messrs. Brown and Son. Under date the 28th of March, 1715, there is a further reference in the same register to another acquisition of Robert Washington's:—"Robert Washington, admitted originally of a parcel of ground of a tenterclose and garden, 27½ yards north side, behind No. 7 b, 55 yards on west side, next rope-walk, 65 yards on the east side, and ten yards at the south end; rent 10s.; tenure, triple tenure from 28th May, 1715; fine, £1 10s." This second transaction of Robert Washington's seems to have related to land on or about the Whitehaven Cab Company's premises, and close to a street then or subsequently called "Hartley Street," which led from Tangier Street, on the lines of the present George Street, to a ropewalk belonging to the Hartley family. The tenterclose would be, I presume, a place for the worthy

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dyer to dry his cloth. Robert Washington did not, however, retain this last purchase. On the 24th February, 1736, he surrendered it to Sir James Lowther for the consideration of £16 14s., and by that surrender the triple tenure was extinguished, and the property became freehold. In July, 1739, Sir James granted this parcel of ground, in freehold, to Thomas Hartley and Samuel Sandick—no doubt to be used for some purpose connected with the adjoining ropewalk, which existed on the site of the further end of George Street till about 1766. Robert Washington was succeeded in his business as a dyer by Lawrence Washington, who was probably his son, though his name does not appear in the Church registers previous to his marriage in 1731. That is to say, he does not seem to have been christened in Whitehaven.

We find from this Lawrence Washington's will (kept at Lancaster), made in 1759, and proved at his death in 1766, that he bequeaths to Grace, his widow, his "good dwelling-house in Tangier Street, with dye-house and garden, free rent of 1s. to Sir James Lowther, Bart., and half of that pew or seat in Trinity Chapel, No. 133," &c. The witnesses to this will are James Hodgson, Thomas Winder, and Thomas Hodgson. The will of Grace, widow of Lawrence Washington, dated 1779, bequeaths the whole of the before-mentioned property to Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Allison, of Whitehaven. Richard Clarke, of Newcastle, has a legacy of £5; Sally Fraser, spinster, of Whitehaven, £5; Betty Fisher, of Newlands, 10s. 6d.; and Ruth Rowland, of Newlands, 10s. 6d. The witnesses to this will are B. Hynes, George Clarke, and J. Wennington. Messrs. Brown's deeds of the dye-house begin with this Joseph Allison and his wife Elizabeth, whom I am disposed to connect with the once well-known family of Allison or Ellison, largely engaged in the tobacco trade in Whitehaven, and who occupied and owned a handsome mansion on the site of the Lonsdale Hotel, near the railway

railway station. This transfer of the property may be taken as pointing to some connection between the Ellisons and the Washingtons here, and the tobacco trade with Virginia might connect the former with the Washingtons from whom the President descended. I may add that no mention is made in the *Cumberland Pacquet*, the Whitehaven newspaper of the day, of Grace Washington's death; and this is not a little singular, looking to the carefully-kept obituary which the *Pacquet* furnished even at that early date. Perhaps this last of the Whitehaven Washingtons of whom we have any record, though buried at Whitehaven, did not die there; and her decease was thus overlooked in probably the only paper then published in the county. It may be she died at Keswick or neighbourhood; and hence this remembrance of half-a-guinea each to the two old ladies of Newlands, who may have paid her some little attention in her last illness. When I first wrote on this subject there was an old man then living (he may be yet) at Newlands, who perfectly well remembered Betty Fisher and Ruth Rowland, the recipients of Grace Washington's bounty. They are both buried in Crosthwaite Churchyard.

In conclusion, I may say I have a strong belief that the ancestor of the illustrious soldier-president George Washington sailed from Whitehaven to Virginia, and had a connection of some kind with the town—perhaps in the shipment of tobacco, dyewoods, and other Virginian produce. I am the more inclined to this opinion owing to the fact that a Whitehaven gentleman, a well-known antiquary, now deceased, has been heard to say something to this effect; and I feel convinced that he had some special knowledge on the subject. What that may be cannot now be ascertained. Every man, even where special tastes are lacking, takes with him to the tomb a certain amount of knowledge, which is thus lost to the world for ever. This subject has suffered like others from  
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this never-ceasing cause; and in giving a few facts and hazarding a few surmises, opening up as they do a number of side channels, I can only hope that others may find themselves in a position to contribute something more or less important to a much-vexed question, and one of no little interest locally.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The Home of the Washingtons seems likely to stir up a controversy as fierce as that which raged over the birth-place of Homer. The American publication, known as Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for March, 1879, in an article entitled the "English Home of the Washingtons," put forth a claim for Sulgrave, in Northamptonshire, though the great American genealogist, Colonel J. L. Chester, has some time ago disposed of its claims in a very able and elaborate essay. Major Newsome, R.E., in a brochure, privately printed, advances a rival claim, Adwick-le-Street, county York. Miss Bland, who is a member of this Society, has devoted much time and trouble to this subject, having visited America for the purpose, and personally searched through the parish registers and probate offices in all likely places. Miss Bland has been very generous in aiding others with the results of her labours. It is to be wished that she herself would record them, ere they be lost, or others step in.

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HARRINGTON TOMB FROM THE CHOIR.

ART XII.—*The Harrington Tomb, in Cartmel Priory Church.*

By HENRY FLETCHER RIGGE.

*Read at Kirkby Stephen, August 18th, 1880.*

WHOSE is the very remarkable tomb in Cartmel Priory Church, and whence did it come to its present site?

I will begin by giving a short description of this monument; it is placed in the south wall of the choir, in an arched aperture, eight feet eight inches wide, and seventeen feet eight inches high, evidently made for it with rather clumsy workmanship. On an altar tomb, three feet three inches high and five feet six inches in breadth, there lie the effigies of a knight and his lady, each holding in uplifted hands coniform shapes, which may have been meant to represent hearts, a symbol of *sursum corda* not unusual on medieval monuments. The noble figure of the knight, of massive proportions, and exactly six feet in length, has an entire suit of chain mail, with the exceptions of a steel scullcap or basinet, to which the mail gorget is laced at the level of his ears, and plate genouillieres or knee-guards; his sword, suspended from a heavy waist-belt, hangs before his legs, its hilt is seven inches long, and its guard bars slope downwards; his shield is curved and heater-shaped, it is straight at the top, two feet four inches long and one foot seven inches broad, its *fretty* charge being carved in relief; his hauberk of mail parted over the knee comes down to six inches below the point of the knee, the surcoat with *fretty* charge is also parted at the same place, and reaches to the ancles; his right leg is crossed over the left leg at the calf; his feet, mailed to the toe, rest on a lion *sejant* with curled mane and raised head. The effigy of the lady shows a slighter and more delicate figure, it is just five feet six inches in length; her head has a veil and wimple, and her pointed toes rest on a hound; the head of each

each effigy rests upon a cushion, two attendant angels are seated at each head, and rows of monks with books are praying in procession, seven on the knight's and six on the lady's side. The base of the tomb has quatrefoil diaper work, and sculptured monks seated with open books on their knees, apparently chanting requiems. On each side of the tomb is a screen having an ogee-shaped arch divided into two smaller pointed arches, with an embattled and ornamented cornice, surmounted on the knight's side by a sculpture of the coronation of the Virgin and other figures, and on the lady's side by a canopied figure of the Almighty; on the shafts of the screen are various sculptured figures of Scripture subjects and ecclesiastical dignitaries, also quatrefoil work; most of the figures have, as usual, been much mutilated. I may here remark that the quatrefoils on the lady's side of the tomb are worked with an escallop shell in each as a centre; this may possibly have some bearing on the question as to the lady's family.

There is no documentary account relating to this monument of any old date, so that we are left entirely to form our opinions from circumstantial evidence. Continuous tradition has always called it the tomb of one of the great family of Harrington or Harington, who formerly held large estates in North Lancashire; for instance, among others, at Raisholme Tower in Cartmel, Gleaston Castle in Furness, and Hornby Castle in Lonsdale, north of Lancaster. This tradition is rendered very probable by the charge on the shield and surcoat of the knight being *fretty*, the Harington bearings, and a similar charge is on five of the small shields on the screen, three of these being apparently of the original work, the other two being on restoration work of 1832. As these charges are all carved in relief, they have survived the destruction of the original paint of the monument, traces of which may be found in the hollows of the folds in the drapery of the effigies, and Dr. Whitaker, who published his *History of Whalley and Cartmel* in 1818, states







HARRINGTON TOMB FROM THE SOUTH AISLE.

states that the paint on these shields then appeared more or less plainly through the thick coat of whitewash which covered the tomb and the walls of the inside of the Church, and which was eventually scrubbed off during some partial restorations in 1832, when also some of the decayed parts of the screenwork of the tomb were replaced by new work. The tomb was also at that time carefully opened in the presence of very few bystanders, being the then clergyman and two or three others only; this is described in Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*, page 545. The contents of the tomb were found to be a small heap of bones, both those of the human species and of birds, lime rubbish, pieces of thick leather, rusty iron, and part of a human skull containing a number of perfectly sound teeth, also the thigh and leg bones of a large bird, possibly the knight's favourite hawk or falcon; all these were promiscuously mixed together, as if they had previously been disturbed, and were carefully replaced, with the exception of some portions of the leather, rusty iron apparently nails, and birds' bones, and a sound molar human tooth, which, however, seems much ground down by masticating the gritty bread of its period. These few relics were retained by the Vicar and by Mr. William Field, of Cartmel, who were present and took great interest in the antiquities of the parish. I have the loan of them from their now representatives, and have pleasure in bringing them to this meeting.

That the present site of the tomb is not its original one, and that it has been placed here and reconstructed since the dissolution of the Priory in 1536-7, is evident on an inspection of the tomb, and even of the photographs of it, taken by Frith of London, of which autotype copies accompany this paper. The arch, in which it stands, is at once seen to be a later and clumsily built insertion in the older wall, taking the place of the lower part of one of the original lancet windows; it is also too small for the monument, which has evidently had more arches under its canopy, for  
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the spring of one may be seen on the north shaft, above the head of the knight, and that of another may be seen on the south shaft above the feet of the lady. These have been left on at the time of the removal by the mason, who was probably afraid of breaking the spring-piece of the adjoining arch, as both are cut out of one stone; the panelled upper cornice is pieced together, parts of it being much disjointed and some placed upside down; and some parts, for instance the plain centre mullion on the lady's side, have entirely replaced original parts which have disappeared.

The tomb also cuts away on one side a part of one of the early-decorated sedilia, and on the other the greater part of the piscina, of which a small portion of the arch, with its nail-head ornament, is all that is left; this, of course, could not have been done previous to the dissolution, because it would have interfered with parts essential in the daily offices of the church. The tomb also seems to have taken the original place of the effigy of the Augustinian canon, which is now placed below it on the south side, in the town choir, and whose original plinth is left in the wall just above the effigy of the canon, and just below the plinth of the Harrington monument. The wall here is five feet in thickness, and on this plinth the effigy of the canon would probably lie under a recessed arch of similar kind to that over the sepulchral slab of Prior Walton in the choir: this might have suggested the idea of enlarging the arch so as to make a place for the Harrington monument.

Whence then has it been removed, and why? The latter most likely, for the reason that after the dissolution it had become exposed to damage in its former place. As to the "when" there is no record, or even tradition; it must, for the reasons before given, have been after 1536-7; from that date, for sixty years to 1597, there are no parish records extant, but dated the 17th May that year begins the first old MS. book, still kept in the vestry chest, on the  
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back of which is written "*The Church Booke for Cartmel 1597*," and which gives minutely the proceedings of the meetings of the twenty-four sidesmen of the parish, and the churchwarden's accounts for the next eighty years; in this book, though all the parish and church expenditure is carefully recorded, there is no mention of any charge connected with the Harrington tomb; but incidentally, in 1674 and 1678, with reference to the fees for some burials in the south choir-aisle, this aisle is called "Lord Harrington's Queare," which appellation it could only have received from the Harrington monument being then there, for this choir had always from the earliest times been used as the parochial church, and at all other places in the "Church Booke" it is called either the Town Quire, or the Parish Quire. Thus we have for the period of its removal the time between 1537 and 1674; of these 137 years, for the first sixty there are no parish records, so the probability is that it was moved at some time during these sixty years. At the dissolution, the original leaden roof of the church, with the exception of that of the Parish Quire, was taken off and sold, and the main body of the church remained roofless and exposed to the elements for 90 years, until it was re-roofed with slate by Mr. George Preston of Holker Hall, in 1618. If the monument had stood in some of the exposed parts of the church, its removal to a safer and more sheltered place would be accounted for, and this may perhaps have been done by the then local mason, at the order and cost of some of the representatives of the family, for no one else would have been likely to have incurred the expense.

As the Harringtons held Gleaston Castle and large possessions at Aldingham, six or seven miles from Furness Abbey, some antiquaries think, that for the same reasons of preservation, it might have been removed to Cartmel from Furness Abbey.

For the same reasons, because the Harringtons held  
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Hornby Castle, near Hornby Priory, ruined at the dissolution, some think that it might have been brought from thence. The arms of the Harringtons of Gleaston Castle, the elder branch of the family, were—"sable a fret argent," the charge on the shield and surcoat on the effigy of the knight at Cartmel, is "*fretty*," which was the bearing of the younger branch, of Raisholme Tower and Hornby Castle.

But I will now notice a question which has suggested itself to me, and which I think has important bearings on these two latter suppositions, namely the nature and habitat of the stone of which the monument at Cartmel is made. I have carefully gone into this subject, and have got specimens of all the various sandstones in use in the localities we are considering. The stone of the monument, and also that of the ashlar walls of the older part of Cartmel Priory church, which dates from 1188, is a fine hard drab or light-yellow-coloured sandstone; in the ashlar walls many of the blocks are more or less stained with oxide of iron, while others are pure light-coloured stones like those of the monument. Now there is, about three miles distant from Cartmel Priory by a flat road, a moderate-sized point on the shore side of the park at Holker Hall, where there is a quarry of sandstone, the only one in Cartmel parish, which has been more or less worked at different times, the last occasion of any consequence being at the building of Storrs Hall on Windermere, for the late Mr. Bolton, at the early part of this century, when workmen were employed for two years at this quarry, chiselling under sheds the ornamental stone work for that handsome building. Miss Stockdale, still resident at Carke House, just a mile from Quarryflat, well remembers seeing them being carted past the house, in the small carts of the day, for the fifteen miles or thereabouts, to Storrs Hall, near Bowness; the architect was Mr. Francis Webster; the originator of the well known marble works  
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at Kendal, and father of the late Mr. George Webster the architect. His father was Mr. Robert Webster of Quarryflat, who died in 1799, and to whom and his wife there is an urn monument inserted in the south wall outside the south transept of Cartmel Church, of this same Quarryflat sandstone, and which was no doubt erected by their son; there is the house at Quarryflat point formerly occupied by the Websters, it is now the Holker farmhouse; the point used at that time to be called Webster point.

The quarry is now only used occasionally for the farm buildings on the Holker estate; lately, the quoins and jambs for the new lodge at the chief entrance gate at Holker Hall were taken from it, but there are beds of fine sandstone still there some feet thick, and enough to build several more Cartmel Churches. The formation is coloured in the recent one inch ordnance geological maps as the "Yoredale rocks," and consists of beds of shales, sandstone, and encrinite limestone; this series is described in Lyell's *Student's Elements of Geology*, page 376. Now the only formation of this kind near Furness Abbey is about the Aldingham district, but there it consists of shales and limestone, and I cannot discover that any of its sandstone has been quarried or is even present there, at any rate not near the surface. There is again the same formation at the Hutton Roof district in Westmorland, where the sandstone is worked and used for building purposes; the samples I have from thence I can match at Quarryflat, but it is some 16 to 20 miles from Cartmel Priory, and from 7 to 10 miles from Hornby Priory, and centuries ago, when the roads were merely packhorse tracks, the carriage of stones, some of them nearly a ton weight, would be a great difficulty.

I have carefully examined the ruins of Furness Abbey, thinking, that if this monument had been brought from thence, I might possibly find some piece of the missing parts among the collection of carved stones found among  
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the ruins, which are now kept under lock and key in what is called the Abbot's private chapel, but I have not found a single piece of this Yoredale sandstone. The Abbey, and the greater number of the monuments there, are of the Upper Permian red-sandstone, on which it stands; a small number of the effigies and coffin-slabs are of the mountain limestone, of which there are extensive quarries at Dalton and Stainton, about a mile from the Abbey; and one slab only, that of Wies Graindeorge, is of Purbeck marble. The effigies of a cross-legged knight, and a lady, from the details of the mail-armour and costumes of a similar period to that of the effigies at Cartmel, are carved out of blocks of the red-sandstone; they have been painted a lead-colour by the present custodian.

Hornby Priory has entirely disappeared, but it stands in a district marked on the geological map as "Millstone Grit," and the specimens I have got from the nearest quarries at Lancaster, where the sandstone is largely worked for building, are distinctly different to those of Quarryflat, and, being the nearest, would probably have been used at Hornby Priory, while Quarryflat is in a direct line 16 miles from Hornby, and by any roads much more.

The solid block of sandstone on which the effigy of the Knight at Cartmel is sculptured measures six feet eleven inches by one foot seven inches in breadth, and one foot five inches in depth, and must have weighed fully a ton; that of the lady is six feet nine inches by one foot five inches; specimens from the under sides of each vary slightly in colour, that of the knight being a pale grey white, that of the lady a pale yellow, but I match both exactly among specimens which I brought from Quarryflat. The effigies are laid loose on the platform, which is built of flat rubble, similar work to the flat sides of the containing arch. They are admirably executed, and the sculptor must have had a master's eye, and probably took them from the life as true portraits, which was not an unusual practice  
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in those days. The interlaced chain mail is minutely carved, but that would be a more or less mechanical work; where the truth of the sculptor's hand is seen, is where the right leg crosses the left, and its calf is flattened as it would be in life, and especially where the massive sword-belt crosses over the right flank there is just such a slight depression as the weight would give in the living model; the folds also of the mail at the elbows and other loose places are drawn exactly as such a thick heavy garment would have them.

The fashion of the armour and costumes cannot give a later period than the after-part of the thirteenth, or the first quarter of the fourteenth century. Chain mail was then gradually going out of use, and its place being taken by plate armour, which was found, though less elastic, more serviceable in resisting the concussion of a heavy blow from a mace or battleaxe. This suit shows one of the first steps of the change by having plates at the knees, the next being plates at the shoulders, elbows, arms, and thigh and leg guards. The length of the surcoat and mail hauberk show the same period, for the long surcoat lasted till about this date, when it was modified by being cut short in front and called a jupon; here the hauberk is in length to six inches below the knees, and the surcoat reaches the ancles. The lady wears the gorget or wimple, the veil, and long upper gown, of the same period; the feet of the Knight are mailed without solerets, and pointed, the toes of the lady are also pointed. The attendant angels at the head; and the lion and hound at the feet, also show about the same date. See the effigy of Edward II., 1327, at Gloucester. The effigy at Fontervault of Eleanor of Poitou, wife of Henry II., has the wimple; and on the cross at Waltham, 1291, of Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Edward I., is diaper quatrefoil work of like character to that on this monument.

A question sometimes arises whether the effigies and  
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the screenwork of the tomb at Cartmel are of the same date, because some of the architectural work of the latter seems of very unequal merit, and of inferior workmanship.

I account for this by the evident piece-work of the re-construction in its present site, much of the old work having been lost and broken, or replaced at perhaps different dates. Also that the master sculptor had confined his hand to the more important parts, leaving the more mechanical, such as the architectural, to his pupils and assistants. I will attempt to show this in this manner.

In the first place, I will premise that all the older work is of the same kind of stone, that which, I have identified with the Quarryflat stone of the present; then I will take some of the minor details of the workman's hand on each, for instance the under coverts of the wings of the angels on the effigies, cut out of the same block, and of the wings of the angels on the screen, the feathers in these are all arranged in the same manner as they would be by the same hand; then again, the hair or wigs of the angels on both have the same arrangement, namely, two large rolling curls on each temple, and a still larger one on each cheek; this is conspicuous on the angels, who, near the top of the screen, are on the one side lifting up the soul of the Knight in a sheet, on the other that of the lady; also on an angel seated, with a large open book on his knees, inside the centre mullion on the Knight's side, and which has escaped damage probably because it was rather out of sight; the heads of three of the angels, at the heads of the effigies have been broken off, but most part of their wings are there, and so much of the head of the angel on the left side of the Knight's head remains, that one can see the curls have the same arrangement as those above.

I may here remark that the soul of the Knight is taken up *in puris naturalibus* wearing this full bottomed wig, while his effigy below does not show a single hair outside his bassinet, we may presume that his upper costume was  
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considered his lay or peaceful dress, the lower his fighting panoply ; the soul of the lady is also in the same condition, but her hair is long and uncurled. The naked soul, held in a sheet, is a not uncommon device on monuments and brasses of the thirteenth and fourteenth century.

The question now naturally arises, that if this monumental tomb originally stood in some other place in the same church, where can we find a likely locality? It could not have stood in the nave, for the nave is of a much later date, being about the latter part of the perpendicular period. This leaves the older parts of the church, namely, the choir with its side aisles, and the transepts. Now, there is no probable place for it in the choir and its aisles, and it is in fact placed there at present by the makeshift of breaking an aperture for it in one of the walls, as described above. There then remain the transepts ; here there is no arch in which it could have been placed, but plenty of open space in which it might have stood, a magnificent object, open all round, with its canopy and screen as a baldachino. We may surmise the probability of this from the evidence still remaining of additional arches to the screen ; also at the ends of the altar tomb the returns for nearly a foot are seen to be worked with foliage and figures, the same as on the sides, as if this decoration was continued across ; but we cannot now ascertain further, because the centre parts of the ends are walled up by the sides of the present containing arch. If it had stood thus it would necessarily be exposed to great damage when this part of the church was unroofed at the dissolution, and so the lost and broken parts would be accounted for.

What I have attempted to show is the probable original locality and date of this fine and costly monument. The question to whom it was erected, and who are represented by its beautiful effigies, I hopefully leave in the hands of the well-known experienced genealogists of our Society, who have this part of the subject under their consideration at the present time.

Mr.

Mr. Rigge exhibited, in connection with the foregoing paper, the human molar tooth, some pieces of human bone of the scapula, and the wing and thigh bones of a bird, each about three and a half inches in length, such as might have belonged to a Peregrine Falcon; also a rusty key about two inches long, and several pieces of rusty iron, like nails, perhaps coffin nails, an inch and a half long; and a piece of stout leather twelve inches by ten, with about half of the left arm-hole, apparently a portion from the left breast of a leathern doublet, such as was worn beneath the mail hauberk, to diminish the pressure, and to serve as an additional protection. These were taken out of the tomb when it was opened in 1832. He also laid on the table pieces of the different sandstones mentioned in the paper.

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ART. XIII.—*The Batteries, Aigle Gill, Aspatria.* By JOSEPH ROBINSON of Maryport.

*Read at Kirkby Stephen, August 18th, 1880.*

**A**IGLE Gill is about two miles north-west of Aspatria, and is about one mile distant from the villages of Westnewton on the east, and Hayton on the west. It is a large farm, and takes its name from a gill or ravine formed by a small stream. The places I am about to describe have suffered much, at the hands of former tenants, by the removal of scores of cart-loads of stones, and this has in a great measure destroyed the character of the sites.

Assisted by the Messrs. Mann, the present farmers, I have examined five places on the estate, which show signs of former occupation. Four of these are situated on the spur of a hill, known as Pow Rigg, which rises to a height of a little over one hundred feet, and as the country towards the sea is flat, a good view is obtained, the Maryport Camp, distant six miles, and the Beckfoot Camp, four and a half miles, being distinctly visible. Up to forty years ago the most westerly site was intact, but the removal of stones then began, and has been continued at intervals since. The result is that a hollow dish-shaped depression is left about thirty yards in diameter, but very few stones remain to tell its original use. I found the remains of a cobble pavement, however, and a portion of an amphora, similar in every respect to specimens found at Beckfoot and Maryport Camps, with traces of charcoal. The pavement was exactly like a section of road, but I could find no trace of its presence beyond the limits of work.

The second site is distant about five hundred, and the third about seven hundred yards. We cut a trench twenty-two yards long through the latter, from north to south,  
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and found a rough wall or rampart at each side, consisting of rude large freestones apparently in some confusion, but only upon two of these could we find traces of pick or chisel marks. We could find no dressed block similar to the usual Roman wedge, and the dressed stones found were not of the usual type. The floor was found at a depth of eighteen inches, and consisted of a pavement of small stones, one layer deep only, and apparently put in with care. Above this, from three to four inches thick, was a layer of black earth and charcoal, which easily separated from the pavement. We could find no pottery. Two years ago the steam grubber was passed over here, and many stones turned out. Amongst them was a round tapered freestone, fourteen inches in height and sixteen in breadth at top, containing a hollow about ten by eight inches. Since my examination the half of a granite quern has been picked up, and I am told one or two others have come formerly out of the same place, and have been lost. The fourth site exhibited similar features, but contained larger stones. In one of them we found three holes drilled to a depth of an inch or so, and I have since observed a similar stone on the fifth site which is at a little distance.

The hill, on which these remains exist, is flanked on two sides, and covered in front, by low boggy land, which would be a swamp in former times, and is little better yet in wet weather. It is full of trunks of trees, locally known as moss-clogs, and the present surface is from forty-two to fifty feet above the level of the sea, distant here  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles. The hill would form an excellent position for defence, being exposed to attack from one side only.

Two of the stone implements in my possession were found in this and the adjoining field, viz., an adze and a pointed stone, and in the fourth site was found a freestone hammer, with a depression for a thong or withe very distinctly marked upon it.

The crops are always most luxuriant in these places, and  
where

where our digging was made, there is a great difference observable at present, owing, no doubt, to the charcoal we found being spread over the top. There are two similar places at a short distance, which I have seen, but have not yet had time to examine. The stone used in these places, which are locally called Batteries, is obtained from the outcrop laid bare by the action of the small stream, and my attention has been particularly drawn to it as one of the probable sources from which the Beckfoot Camp would be built, as in point of distance it is about the nearest quarry to which the Romans would have access, there being no stone in the Abbey Holme itself.

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ART. XIV.—*An attempt at a Survey of Roman Cumberland and Westmorland, continued, Part V.*

*Risehow, near Flimby. The parish of Bowness-on-Solway. Also some recent Roman finds.*

*Communicated at Maryport, June 16th, 1880. By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A., with letters from MR. JOSEPH ROBINSON, of Maryport.\**

RISEHOW, NEAR FLIMBY.

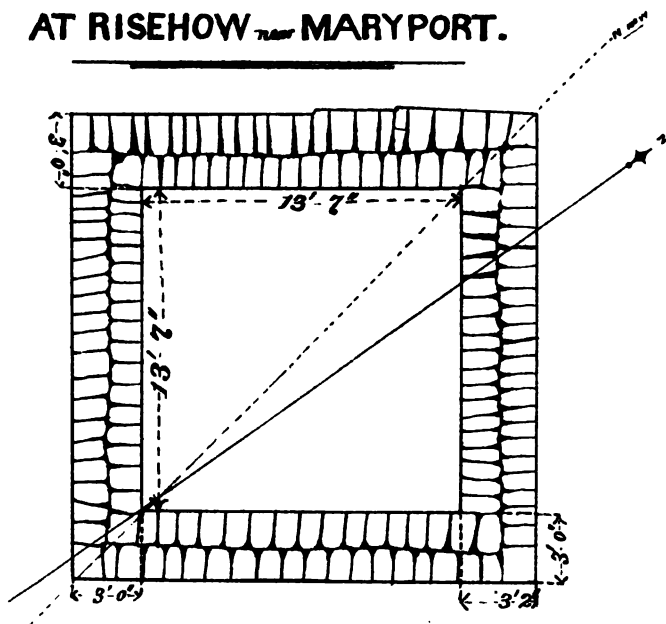
THE Editor of the Transactions of this Society has frequent cause to congratulate himself and the Society on the quality of the recruits, who, from time to time, are added to its ranks. Over none has he more reason to rejoice than over the accession of Mr. Joseph Robinson of Maryport. Many of the Society's members can write, but few can dig, and Mr. Robinson can do both! as the following communication from him shows, dated September 10th, 1880:—

“As briefly reported on the 25th ult. there has been a very interesting discovery of Roman remains at Risehow, near Flimby. Mr. Robert Wilson, proprietor of the Flimby Colliery, is making some extensions for coke ovens at Risehow, about one and a half miles from Maryport. In cutting a road the workmen came upon some stones, which unfortunately they pulled up. A water bottle with a handle on one side was taken out, and having received a message to this effect, I went over, and at first took the remains to be a section of the Roman Road, which must run near here, and for which I have made many tries at Flimby, my last being within 100 yards of this place. A second visit, however, showed that the freestone blocks taken out must have belonged to a building, and a cutting having been made in another place a fine wall came to light. With the assistance of Messrs. Carey, Dawson, and a man kindly lent by Mr. Wilson, I dug out the wall all round, and find the foundations are three feet thick varying in one or two places to three feet two inches, of fine blocks of grey freestone, and well set. The interior diameter is thirteen feet

\* A brief account of the facts noted in this paper was communicated to the Society by Mr. Robinson, at Maryport, June 16th, 1880, but further discoveries in September of that year necessitated the re-modelling of the paper, and it has accordingly been recast into its present form.



# PLAN OF ROMAN REMAINS FOUND AT RISEHOW near MARYPORT.



Scale  $\frac{1}{4} = 1ft$

Drawn by

Lloyd Wilson







**FIGURE FOUND IN CHURCHYARD OF BOWNESS-ON-SOLWAY,  
AND NOW IN CARLISLE MUSEUM.**

See Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, Vol. IV. p. 324 ; and Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. VII. The Society is indebted to Mr. C. Roach-Smith, F.S.A., for the loan of this block.

seven inches each way. The second course is still there on two sides. The floor is of cobbles covered with clay. The site is on clay naturally, but other clay has been brought, in which the cobbles for the foundation have been set. About two feet of the north-east side of the wall has been taken away and the whole of the south-east, except one stone which fortunately remains to give the measurement, and great care has been taken to preserve it *in situ*. The south-west wall was, by cutting a trench across it, uncovered in the first attempt to see what the remains were. The turf on the north-west and north-east walls is intact, and the breadth has been obtained by excavating inside and outside the walls, so as to preserve them. A burial was observed near the water bottle, and we have found several since, inside the enclosure, the charcoal in one place being nine inches deep, and mixed with small pieces of bone. In another place the burial has apparently been covered with a layer of small gravel. Many specimens of pottery have been found in the interior, all broken. The whole of the interior has not been dug out, only a trench cut round three sides and across the middle. I am glad to say that Mr. Wilson and his two sons, Messrs. Robert Wilson, jun., and Lloyd Wilson, have taken the greatest interest in the remains, and given every facility and help for their examination. The latter are now engaged drawing a plan, for which, I hope, room can be found in the *Transactions*. The site has been staked out for a railway in connection with their works, and although they have little room, they are arranging to deviate the line so as to have the foundations preserved, and it is a great pleasure to see that they are taking every care of them. I have made several cuttings near the site, but have come across nothing else. The Maryport camp is visible, and the foundations may probably be the remains of a tower. The place has evidently been used for burials probably after the withdrawal of the Romans, as it has not apparently been built for such a purpose. The building has stood at an angle, one corner being ten degrees west of due north. The little hill on which it has stood is not at its highest here, but one hundred and fifty yards nearer Maryport the crown is reached, and some years ago a reservoir was made upon it, and is still used, but no traces of any remains were found."

#### BOWNESS-ON-SOLWAY.

For one so energetic as Mr. Robinson, I have no difficulty in finding tasks, and one of the earliest I imposed upon him was to explore Campfield and the peninsular district

district west of the village of Bowness-on-Solway in Cumberland, for I have ever held a strong opinion that Roman remains, military or otherwise, must exist in that peninsula west of what is usually deemed the end of Hadrian's great rampart. My curiosity was further sharpened by a paragraph which appeared in the *Carlisle Patriot* in 1877, headed "The Roman Occupation of Cumberland," which called attention to traces of those great people along the sea shore above Bowness-on-Solway, and instanced Campfield and an ancient mound in the large field past Pasture House.

These have since had my serious attention. Campfield I have been to often, alone, in company with Mr. Lees, and in company with Mr. Robinson.

Campfield is situate two and a quarter miles west from the well-known Roman Camp at Bowness. In a large field at that place the Ordnance Surveyors have on the six-inch map indicated by a single line, the outlines of a rectangular camp 140 yards long by 90 yards broad, very reasonable and usual dimensions for a Roman Camp.

With the kind permission of the proprietor, Lord Lonsdale, and of the tenant Mr. Lawson, Mr. Robinson has at various times thoroughly searched the site by digging a series of test holes right across it, with the results now to be detailed. The eye can make out, after consulting the Ordnance Map, two ridges parallel the general direction of the sea shore, about ninety yards apart, but no cross ridges to connect them can be made out. The two parallel ridges are not 140 yards long, but continue westward to a great distance, though nowhere very strongly marked. On the ridge nearest the shore we [for I accompanied Mr. Robinson on his second visit] found a top spit of eight to nine inches blackish, sandy soil; below that a layer of hard sand, while shingle occurred at four feet six inches. On the other ridge the shingle came so near the surface as one foot. Between the ridges, but near the further one, it was  
at

at a depth of eighteen inches; while at one part of the same ridge it came to the surface. In fact, the shingle rises gradually from the shore, towards the south-west corner.

Test holes showed the same features to exist in the neighbouring fields.

We found nothing to indicate the Romans—nothing to indicate a camp, but the name. That name was in use when Anthorn Common was enclosed in 1835, for it is on the enclosure map of that date, and old men recollect the name until into last century. Campfield itself would appear to have been enclosed about 1812, since which time the plough has, except the two ridges, obliterated any ramparts that may have existed. One old inhabitant, Joshua Ward (born in 1793), recollected, when a boy, Joseph Little, an older boy than himself, finding a gold ring in the vicinity, and selling it for £3. Neither he, nor anyone else, could recollect any mounds or ramparts; though the tradition is current that a great army once lay there. No writer that I can find makes any mention of a camp, Roman or other, at Campfield.

The name "Campfield" is the only piece of evidence that we have. It is possible Campfield may have been a mere temporary camp used by the Romans for but a night or two. The traces of such (see General Roy's great work) last for centuries on unenclosed land, but vanish like smoke before the plough, and if the plough went always the one way of the field, its levelling effect would vary, according as it crossed or went along the ramparts; thus two parallel ramparts might be left traceable, while those at right angles to them might wholly disappear.

But my own solution of the difficulty is that the name records a moated mound and base court of the tenth or eleventh century, of which I fancy I can see traces, not in the field where the Ordnance Surveyors have marked "camp," but nearer the farm-house of Campfield. The  
Ordnance

Ordnance Surveyors, aware that the name must have some meaning, but probably ignorant of the nature of English homesteads, hastily concluded it must mean a Roman Camp, and located it on the natural shingle ridges.

We next tried the mound in the stubble past Pasture House, a place about three-quarters of a mile to the west of Campfield, and a mound in the field beyond that, a quarter of a mile further west. A third mound is beyond again, called Herd's Hill. This was the station or look-out of the herd when the common was un-enclosed, and the inhabitants kept a herd by common contribution. The pricker revealed no trace of building here, and time did not suffice to dig. But Mr. Robinson bared the other two places: at both were found quantities of dressed freestone and of the Roman pottery known as "Upchurch ware," a little Samian ware, and at the second site the handle of an amphora with the maker's name thereon, clear enough evidence that the places are Roman. The second site proved to contain the foundation of a square building about nineteen feet external measurement, thirteen feet internal, exactly similar to the one discovered by Mr. Robinson at Risehow, near Flimby. The first site seemed similar, but was much destroyed by the plough.

I give Mr. Robinson's written report:—

At the first, (that nearest Bowness), we could make out nothing satisfactory, but read by the light of the second it seems clear enough.

At the second we had found part of a wall on Wednesday. This I followed in the usual way, and eventually found three sides of a building. Where perfect the walls are all three feet thick, set on cobbles. The cobbles rest on sand, but are set in cement, not in clay. There is, proportionately, more mortar and cement about this small place than I have seen elsewhere. The building has nearly faced the cardinal points, the wall facing east being set only eleven degrees west of due north. The east wall is perfect, and measures nineteen feet outside; the south seventeen feet outside and fourteen inside; the north thirteen feet five inches inside and thirteen feet eleven inches outside. The whole of the west wall has been removed, and the



the destruction, as you will have already judged, has extended to portions of the north and south walls. This is quite evident from the fact that in the north wall one foot, *i.e.*, the outside stone, has been taken away for a distance of nine feet six inches, whilst the rest has been left. The south wall shows the same by three feet. The inside measurement, north to south, is thirteen feet, being seven inches less than the Risehow Tower.

The walls have apparently fallen *outwards* on all their faces. The blocks are found sticking with the small point upwards on all the sides for a distance of nine feet or so. I devoted a good deal of attention to this point, and by comparing where they began on the east we fixed where the west wall had stood, and I conclude that the building has been exactly square. The site of the west wall is also indicated by the rubble left and the cement. In the south wall four courses remain in one place, three in three other places, two in others, and the last yard has been stripped so as to leave one course only. The scarcity of stone is shown by the building in of a number of cobbles of fair size, with their edges dressed when facing outside. I observed these at both places. The floor has consisted of a thin freestone flagging, and has apparently extended over the whole of the interior. Quantities of mussel shells were found above it. The interior was very rich in pottery. I found many pieces of mortaria and amphoræ, a good deal of Up-church ware, one specimen of Samian with pattern, a beautifully fresh neck and handle of an ampula, and the occipital portion of a human skull. From its position I would take it to be of the same period. There were a number of other bones which I have not yet had identified, but I take them to be those of animals, some partly burnt. Several horses' teeth were amongst the pottery. One section of an amphora, measuring fourteen inches by ten inches, has the potter's name very distinctly upon it (ROMANI. RR.) This fragment is rather interesting for another reason. The handle is broken off, but close beside it a hole has been drilled. This has probably been used to lift the vessel with by passing a cord through it, so as to replace the handle as far as possible. A piece of iron measuring thirteen inches was also found, which, from its shape, may have been a knife or spear head. Turning to the other site, *i.e.*, the first or more easterly, the only wall we could meet with was a patch about two feet square. West of this we found a large number of blocks face downwards as if they had fallen. From the presence of mortar, the stripped patch of wall, and these blocks, I conclude that this has been a similar building to the other, but that it has been so far destroyed as to almost obliterate it. From both places for years quantities of stone blocks have been taken after ploughing. I collected

all the loose blocks and had them taken to Pasture House, where new farm buildings for the Glebe Land are being built. Mr. Nicholson, the contractor, kindly undertook to wall them carefully into a gable end, where I hope they will be permanently preserved. Mr. Brown, of Whittrigg, who farms the Glebe, and to whose kindness and interest we are very much indebted, very considerably agreed to leave the stones composing the building untouched. Where building materials are scarce there is a strong temptation to destroy these remains for the sake of the stones, and we know that this has ruined most of our camps and the great wall itself. Mr. Brown's example, therefore, is one which, if followed by proprietors and farmers, would do much towards preserving what is still left, and would do a great deal towards spreading a knowledge of archæology amongst those who, if inclined, could give it the practical help he himself has done.

I picked up a good deal of pottery at the first site, including one piece of Samian ware. I am glad that my original idea as to the nature of these mounds has been confirmed, and taking into account the striking resemblance to the remains at Rishow, I think we must look for others along the coast, as they are no doubt part of a system.

We have thus three of these small square buildings on the coast. I dare say more will be found. Watch Hill, near Dykesfield, would be a likely place.

What these small buildings are, I cannot as yet say.

It has been suggested that they are watch towers, but in no case are they on the highest ground in the neighbourhood. May they not be *caupona*, cook shops, or taverns for the benefit of travellers.

Camden talks of a "paved causey" running from Bowness to Ellenborough. A paved causey can still be seen between Bowness and Campfield. There it is lost—but its direction would take it by these two little buildings, and then by Castlesteads to the sea, pointing direct to the Grune Point on the opposite shore, where the "paved causey" re-appears between Skinburness and Silloth. Warburton talks of riding from Bowness to the foundation of one of the small forts which guarded the Firth. Query. Did he mean one of these sites?

Between Cardurnock and Solway House we found a  
field





**MONUMENTAL STONE FOUND NEAR MURRILL HILL,  
CARLISLE, AND NOW IN CARLISLE MUSEUM.**

See Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society Vol. IV. p. 327; and Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. VII. The Society is indebted to Mr. C. Roach-Smith, F.S.A. for the loan of this block.

field called "Castlesteads," a name which generally denotes a Roman camp or station. Nothing, however, could be seen or found.

'RECENT ROMAN FINDS.

By the kindness of Mr. C. Roach-Smith, F.S.A., we are able to reproduce from the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vii., woodcuts of the carved slabs described at pp. 324, 325, of the last volume of this Society's Transactions. Of the larger one Mr. Roach-Smith writes as follows:—

"Like the Shields sculpture,\* it is of the highest interest in presenting a picture of Roman social life in the north of Britain; but, unfortunately, it is dissociated from its inscription, which, it is feared, cannot be recovered."

Also, like that of Shields, it is a monument erected by a widower to his departed wife, who, with her child beside her, is seated in a capacious chair with a high semicircular back, and apparently cushioned. Her left hand rests upon the child, who is playing with a pigeon or dove in her lap; while her right hand holds a large expanded fan. This is a most remarkable object, as it resembles perfectly the modern fan, considered to have been introduced so late as the seventeenth century, and to this period is the folding fan ascribed by all writers on costume. It is one of many instances in which supposed modern inventions have been proved to be ancient. Totally unlike the classical fan, it is probably of provincial origin, and may never have been entirely out of use in the north of Europe. Yet it would be hazardous to assert this without further research. In a paper on "Excavations in the City of Cumæ," printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii, Mr. Ashpitel states (page 322), speaking of a sepulchral interment: 'A most careful search was immediately instituted into the other contents of the tomb. There were found, first, a number of very thin plates of bone, about five or six inches long, and an inch wide. These were supposed, with great reason, to have been the sticks, as we call them, of a lady's fan.' The interment denoted a lady of wealth; and it was remarkable in other respects, especially for a head of wax with eyes of paste or glass. A coin of Diocletian gave an approximate date."—*Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vii, p. 232.

\* Described in the *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. vii, p. 105-19, 230-1. *Archæological Journal*, vol. 36, p. 157.

ART XV.—*Masons' Marks, from the Abbey, Carlisle.* By WILLIAM THOMAS CREED, Clerk of the Works at Carlisle Cathedral, in a letter to the Editor of the Society's Transactions : with an Appendix by the Editor.

Communicated at Kirkby Stephen, August 18th, 1880.

Carlisle Cathedral, August 14th, 1880.

SIR,—I beg to enclose copies of my sketches from the masons' marks taken from the Cathedral and the Abbey buildings. I have not had time to write down my thoughts about them, but I have no doubt that at some time the matter will be taken up, and more will be known about them than any of us know at present. Most people have a theory of their own about masons' marks, but all who know anything about the matter must agree that the builders of the very earliest times have made use of marks much like those found on the walls of Carlisle Cathedral ; and no doubt it would be a most interesting thing to find out why these marks are so general in all parts of the world, and in most parts so very similar in form and size. The very slight information I have upon the matter suggests to me the propriety of not reading a paper at the time noted. With many thanks for the pamphlets you so kindly sent me,

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM THOMAS CREED.

R. S. Ferguson, Esq.

#### APPENDIX.

It is very desirable that those who have the opportunity should follow the laudable example set by Mr. Creed, and help this Society to record the masons' marks on the buildings within its district. A collection of those, which probably exist at Lanercost, Holme Cultram, Calder Abbey, and Shap ; at Caldbeck, Dearham, Crosthwaite, and other

other churches; and on military and other secular buildings, might tend to the development of some general law as to these little understood marks.

Attention was first drawn to them by Mr. G. Godwin, F.R.S. and F.S.A., the editor of the *Builder*, in his letters to Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., secretary S.A., dated December 11th, 1841, and February 2nd, 1843, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., p. 113, with five plates of marks, to the number of 158, taken from Gloucester and Bristol Cathedrals, Furness and Malmesbury Abbeys, St. Mary's Redcliffe, Cheetham College, Manchester, from churches at Poitiers and at Cologne, including the Cathedral at that place.

Mr. Godwin suggested that—

“These marks, if extensively examined and compared, might serve to aid in connecting, and perhaps discriminating, the various bands of operatives who, under the protection of the Church, mystically united, spread themselves over Europe during the middle ages, and are known as Freemasons.”

At the meeting of the British Archæological Association, held at Canterbury in 1844, Mr. Godwin read a paper on the marks on Canterbury Cathedral. He said:—

“These marks appear to have been made simply to distinguish the work of different individuals, (the same is done at this time in all large works), but the circumstance that although found in different countries, and on works of very different ages, they are in numerous cases the same, and that many are religious and symbolical, and are still used in modern freemasonry, led him to infer that they were used by system, and that the system was the same in England, Germany, and France.” *Archæological Journal*, vol. I., p. 382.

Mr. Godwin continued the subject in the *Builder*, vol. 27 (1869) p. 237, and at pages 245, 246, he gave between 500 and 600 marks taken from England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, France, the Tyrol, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Spain, Portugal, and the Holy Land.

From the Cathedral at Carlisle, and from the buildings in its precincts, Mr. Creed has collected the following examples:—

Nave walls, (date 1101 to 1133)						
Outside	..	..	..	..	..	39
Inside	..	..	..	..	..	42
Choir walls outside	..	..	..	...	..	45
Choir walls inside and main Piers of Arcades	..	..	..	..	..	43
Triforium, Tower, Stairs, and Passages	..	..	..	..	..	34
Tithe Barn. (End of 15th century.)	...	...	...	...	...	19
Fratry. (Mainly end of 15th century)	...	...	...	...	...	65
Abbey Gates. (Beginning 16th century.)	...	...	...	...	...	14
The Deanery outside	...	...	...	...	...	11
Canon Chalker's house. (End of 17th century.)	...	...	...	...	...	5

316

If

If we exclude four of the number as being the initials of Prior Thomas Gondibour (T. G. or G. alone), and make also an allowance for the same mark occurring in more than one of the above divisions, we get nearly 300 masons' marks from Carlisle Cathedral and its precincts.

It would occupy too much space to go in detail through the Carlisle marks, but a few of them may be mentioned.

The hour-glass form, X or closed X, occurs in nearly twenty different variations, from the simple saltire or S. Andrew's Cross to more complicated forms. An instance of the pure hour-glass will be found in No. 7 in the examples from the Deanery, Plate iv. The hour-glass is found on the stones of Carthage, and Mr. Godwin gives examples from all quarters from the eleventh to the fifteenth century. Laid on its side with its ends curved, it is the letter M, as seen in many inscriptions in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*. It is a well-known Freemasonic sign.

An eminent antiquary, visiting Carlisle Cathedral, thought he had found the Labarum or sacred monogram on a Roman stone on the outside of the nave. Careful scrutiny has convinced Canon Chalker, Mr. Creed, and myself, that the supposed Labarum is only a variation of the hour-glass. It is laid on its side, and a perpendicular line drawn through it. What appears to be the top of the P is a flaw in the stone.\*

The universal N form, as Mr. Godwin calls it, occurs in about as many variations, including therein the Z forms. It occurs from Carlisle to the Holy Land; from the eleventh to the sixteenth century.

The pentacle, or Seal of Solomon, a five-pointed star, formed by a continuous line, occurs twice. This is a widely-spread sign, and is found on a Saxon fibula of the seventh century. It is a Freemasonic sign. The hexapla does not occur in the Carlisle marks.

The A, both topped and plain, occurs in several varieties, the shape of the cross stroke being differenced. Topped, it is found in Samaria, and over Europe. So is the double V, the V's overlapping, which also occurs as W. Two V's also occur in several combinations; a single one inverted is said to be the "*flabellum*;" also the masculine principle; upright the feminine. But the mason who cut these marks probably regarded them as mere signatures, whatever their origin may have been.

The cross with stopped ends occurs at Carlisle, as at Furness, Gloucester, Fountains, York, &c. It is the first mark on Plate I. One

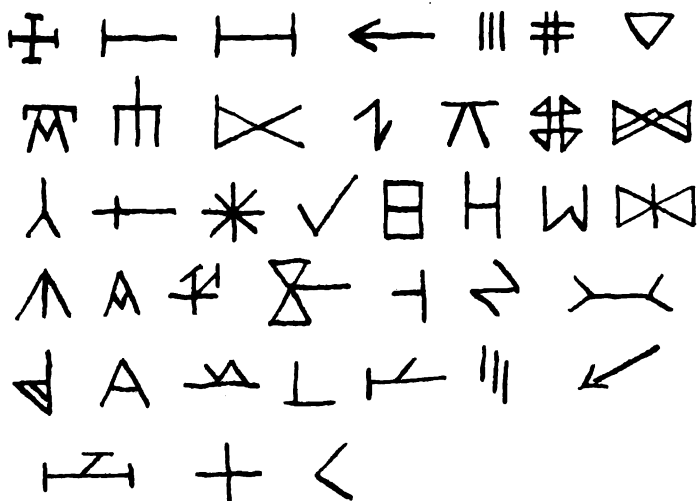
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\* The masons' marks on the Roman stones in the nave of the Cathedral seem later than the Roman tooling. Mr. Creed thinks, and so do I, that these marks were put on by the mason, who quarried the stones out of the Roman wall.

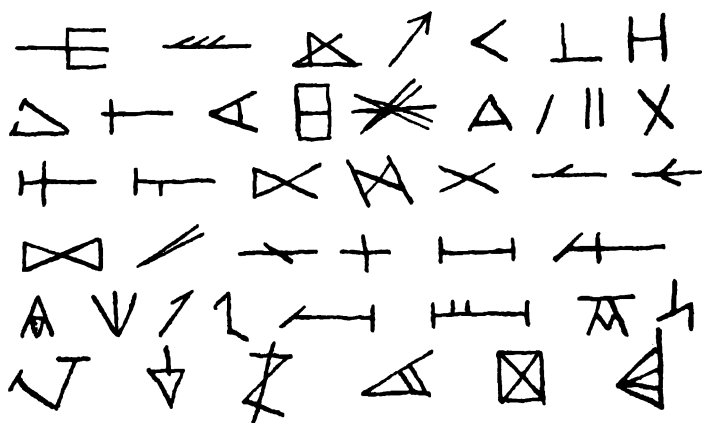




CARLISLE CATHEDRAL ANCIENT  
 MASON MARKS. FOUND ON =  
 NAVE WALLS OUTSIDE —

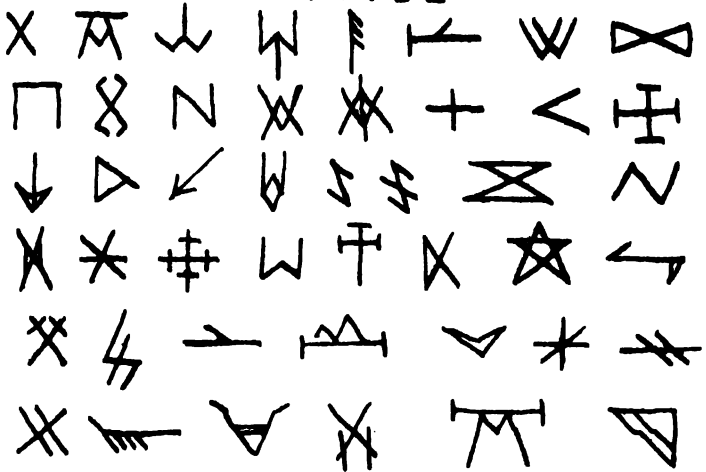


MARKS. ON INSIDE WALLS.

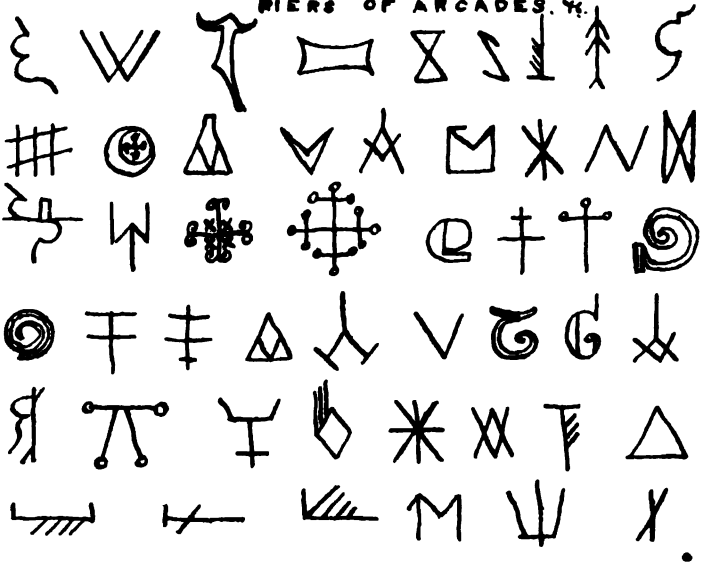


MASONS' MARKS FROM ABBEY, CARLISLE.  
 PLATE I.

MARKS FROM CHOIR WALLS  
OUTSIDE



FROM INSIDE WALLS  
PIERS OF ARCADES. Y.

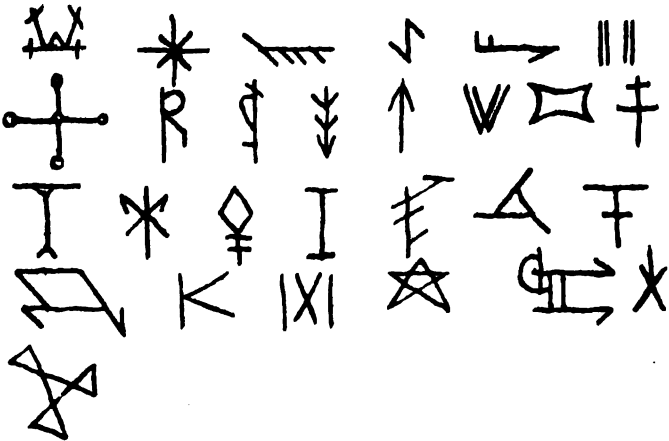


MASONS' MARKS FROM ABBEY, CARLISLE.  
PLATE II.

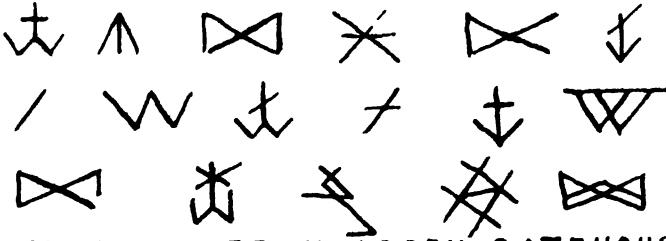




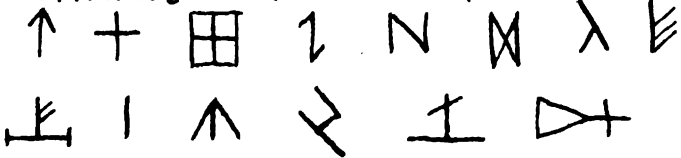
MARKS FROM TRIFORIUM AND  
TOWER WALLS AND PASSAGES



MARKS FROM THE WALLS OF  
TITHE BARN INSIDE AND OUT.



MARKS FROM ABBEY GATEHOUSE



FROM CANON CHALKERS HOUSE

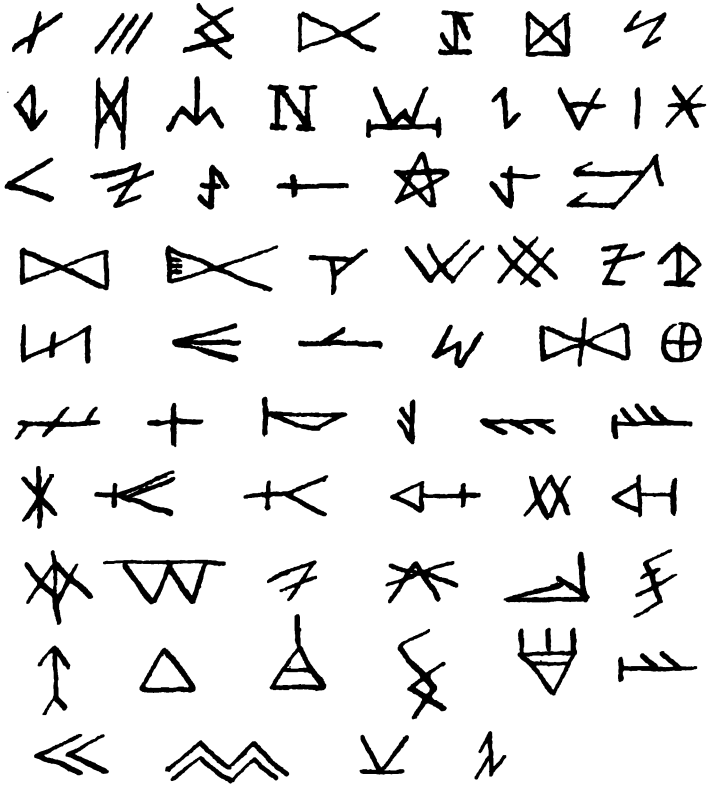


MASONS' MARKS FROM ABBEY, CARLISLE.  
PLATE III.

MARKS FROM THE DEANERY WALLS



FROM FRATRY WALLS INSIDE AND  
OUTSIDE



MASONS' MARKS FROM ABBEY, CARLISLE.

PLATE IV.





variety of it is *fitched* or pointed at the foot. The cross-crosslet also occurs. Very ornate crosses occur in the choir at Carlisle.

The pheon appears at Carlisle. The horizontal  $\text{卐}$  does not, but it appears erect, and also turned round.

Several of the marks apparently originated in Runic letters. Of nine other Mr. Godwin has shewn the similarity to letters of the Lycian alphabet. The most curious of the Carlisle marks are evidently those from inside the Cathedral in Mr. Creed's fourth and fifth divisions, Plates II. and III. More than one would appear to be monograms or initial letters. There is one very curious one which resembles a stocking. At Strasburg and at Norwich the outline of a human leg occurs.

The Archæologia, vol. xxxiv. p. 33, contains a plate of masons' marks from Scotland, and also a plate of masons' marks from the cash book of St. Ninian's Lodge of Freemasons, Brechin. The *Builder* for 1863 contains a series of papers by Mr. J. E. Dove, in which he attributes very recondite meanings to many of the forms used as marks, but the masons used them as mere signatures, and attached no other meaning to them.

Since writing the above remarks, I find that the fourth volume, Proceedings Antiq. Soc. Scotland, contains a large collection of mason-marks copied from Melrose Abbey, Dryburgh, Jedburgh, Elgin, and several other places. There is also a short paper by John Alex. Smith, M.D., sec. S.A. Scot., who divides the marks into two classes—the False or Blind Mark of the apprentice, displaying an equal number of points; and the True Mark of the fellow-craft or passed mason, which always consists of an unequal number of points.

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ART XVI.—*The Roman Camp near Beckfoot (Mowbray)  
Cumberland.\**

*Communicated at Maryport, June 16th,† 1880. By JOSEPH  
ROBINSON.*

**F**EW districts are more full of interest to the antiquary than the Abbey Holme, the Island of Holme and Raby, as it is called in the old charters. Its very name, Holme Cultram, recalls its brightest historical days, and revives the interest which clings around the departed glories of its once famous Abbey. The fact of its having been long retained as a Royal Manor after the dissolution of the Monasteries, has preserved to us many valuable records of its customs, embalmed in the surveys made from time to time. The particulars given in these surveys are the floating traditions of the present day amongst its population.

The Holme has been rich in remains of the prehistoric period. I have the pleasure of showing here a small collection of weapons of the stone period, axes, hammers, celts, &c., eleven of which have been found in this district. I find also that many have been broken up for metalling the roads, owing to their value being unknown. It has been equally rich in specimens of the bronze period, but I regret to state that a large and systematic destruction of these valuable implements has gone on for years among the brass founders at the Abbey Town. These implements were purchased as old brass from hawkers and others for a few pence, and so complete has been the destruction that I only know of one specimen left, a spear head, found along with some deer bones when a large drain was being

\* On this camp confer Transactions this Society, vol. iv. pp. 318—320, where is an article by the Editor.

† Since the date of its communication to the Society, the paper has been revised, and brought up to the end of 1880.

cut

cut upwards of twenty years ago. The proprietor of the foundry expressed great regret when told of the valuable relics thus lost to science. Shortly after leaving him, on the completion of my enquiries, I met a hawker, and wishing to test the information, asked him if he knew what a battle-axe was. He immediately described the different varieties of bronze weapons, and said he had sold about twenty himself at the foundry, bought at farm-houses, but had seen none for years, and thought they were all cleared out now. As far as I could find not even one specimen had been preserved by the workmen out of curiosity.

In October, 1879, I was preparing a paper on the Abbey Holme for the Maryport Literary and Scientific Society, and in collecting my information, decided on enquiring into the Roman Camp at Mowbray, mentioned in most of our histories of Cumberland, but in a vague and indefinite manner. I will not trouble you with any quotations, as they are mostly repetitions, and give no real facts as to the site.\* I first saw it named in Hutchinson ten years ago, but a few casual enquiries at the time elicited no information. On the 18th of October, 1879, I had occasion to go to Beckfoot to receive three of the celts I have referred to, and began my enquiries for the camp at Mowbray in passing. I was surprised to find that no one I could meet with knew anything of any camp, mound, or ditch. Going on to Beckfoot I repeated my enquiries with the same result at first, but on asking if any fields had anything about a *camp* in their names, was told of Castlefields, and taken to them. Passing through three I selected one which I thought looked like the site of the lost camp, although on the surface there was no sign of pottery or foundations. It required some searching to find any free-stone, but the only specimen found had a mark in it which I recognized as a pick mark. The field had a slight elevation towards the south-west corner, and this elevation

\* See the passages cited in the Transactions of this Society, vol. iv. pp. 318-320.

eventually proved to be very rich in remains. It was then in oat-stubble, and having arranged for permission to dig, I began ten days after with the result I will presently describe.

I was not aware till upwards of a week after operations had been begun that our Editor, Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., had made three visits to this locality in search of this camp, and had fixed on this field as the most likely place. He was prevented proving his conjectures by the crop being on at the time of his visits. We were both, up to this time, unaware of the fact that the "Castlefields" are marked on the six-inch scale Ordnance Map as "supposed site of camp."

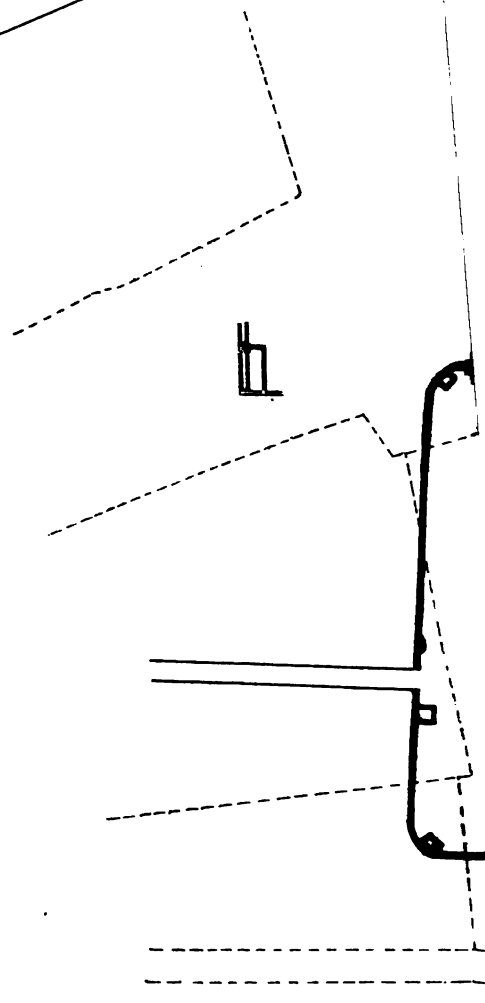
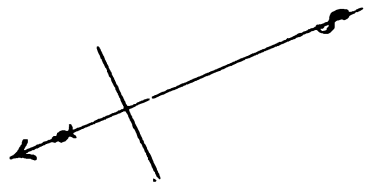
Before proceeding to describe the work done, I may say that the Castlefields are eight in number, and cover about thirty acres. Previous to the 14th February, 1767, the land was unenclosed "rig and reann"\* in forty-three lots, held among five owners. On the date named an agreement was signed between the then owners to divide the land by the 2nd February following, and by that time the present boundaries would be fixed. Through the kindness of Mr. Joseph Bell, of Newtown, I am able to produce the original agreement and plan. The former is endorsed "Articles of Division for Newtown Castle," and is signed by Joseph Barn, Joseph Ostell, Isaac Todd and Sarah his wife, Thomas Atkinson, and John Saul. The witnesses are Jeremiah Barwise, John Ostell, and Daniel Waite. These old Holme names are still represented by some of our most substantial Cumberland statesmen, and I trust they will long be so. The present owners are Messrs. Dan Glaister Ostle, Robert Little, and Joseph Bell, of Newtown, and Robert Rylands, of Beckfoot; and I am much indebted to the kindness with which these gentlemen at all times received me, and for their courtesy in so readily

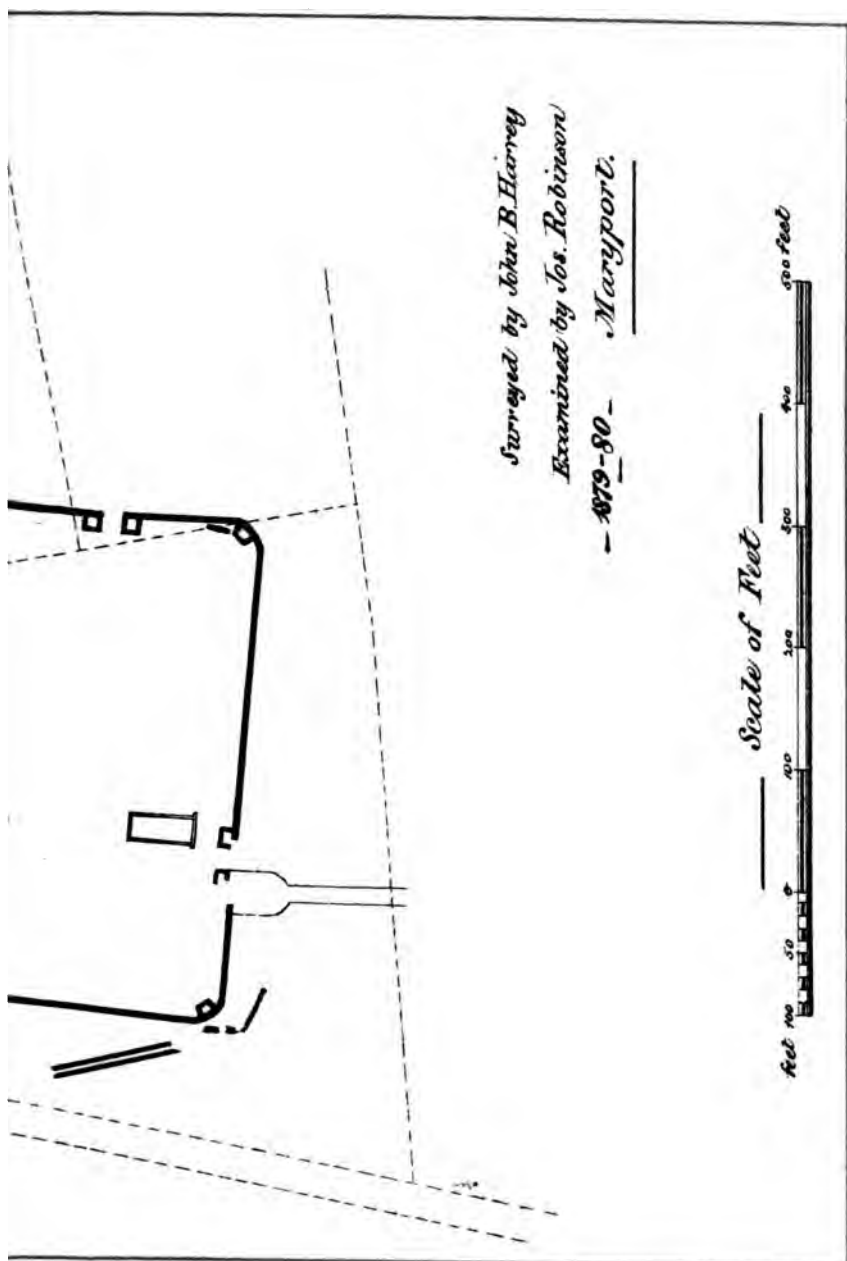
\* An arable field held in shares, which are divided by narrow green lines (ranes), and the intervals usually cultivate d. Confer Dickinson's Glossary of the Dialect of Cumberland.

placing



**PLAN OF ROMAN CAMP**  
**NEAR BECKFOOT**  
**(Near Mardray)**





Surveyed by John B. Harney  
Examined by Jos. Robinson  
- 1879-80 - Maryport.







placing their fields at my disposal. Three of the fields adjoin the road from Maryport, being on the right hand side before the mill at Beckfoot is reached. To show the character of the land, I may state that, owing to an objectionable right of way, one of the fields was kept under crop for twenty-seven consecutive years before it showed signs of being exhausted.

It was on the 28th October, 1879, that I made the first cutting in one of Mr. Ostle's fields, the third from the mill in the direction of Maryport, and, on the slight elevation already referred to, a hole six feet in depth was dug. The first obstacle was a pavement of cobbles. I preserved the first one dug up, and it is much worn on the surface. Underneath was a bed of black earth, mixed with slate pottery and stones, bearing signs of work and fire. At three feet, sand was reached, and eighteen inches beneath this a block of well-dressed freestone was brought up. We afterwards found this part of the field to consist largely of such layers as are here described. The whole of the fields have a substratum of sand, on which the foundations of the camp rest, and no drains are used or required. The next cutting was made about four yards nearer the sea, and brought to light the outer wall of the camp. This was six feet in width, and consisted of cobbles set in clay. It presented a very fresh clean appearance. This wall was eventually followed a distance of two hundred and eighty-three feet on the seaward side by a series of over thirty trenches of varying width, and in several places the freestone forming the second course above the foundations was found undisturbed. Near to the north hedge in this field was found a fine specimen of Roman work, a solid block of masonry, measuring eleven feet by seven, built close to the inside of the outer wall, and consisting of five courses of dressed stones, set on the usual cobble foundation, which was here put in four courses deep in the sand. When first uncovered it was beautifully fresh, but the first  
course

course and part of the second suffered considerably by being pulled off by visitors. Eventually the owner took off four courses of the ashlar work, but left one remaining. It has been at first suggested that this was the foundation of a Pharos or lighthouse, erected for the use of the Roman Galleys going up the Solway to the end of the wall at Bowness. From this point the wall ran into Mr. Robert Bigland's field, the second south of the mill, and here made a round turn into Mr. Bell's seed field, where we could not then follow it, and considering this as the angle of the camp, we had to give it up at this point. We had here, however, the hardest part of our digging, through losing the line of a wall which appeared to run north after the angle had been turned, and a number of pits, six feet and upwards in depth, were sunk in the attempt to recover it. The soil here is wonderfully good, the whole depth named being rich black earth. I always consider that, notwithstanding the work put into this portion, we abandoned it too soon, and I looked forward to its re-opening with some interest. It must be borne in mind, however, that our time was very limited, the workers few, and that we were in the shortest days of November and December. The distance from Maryport also, nine miles, made our available time much less. All our work was done with the design of proving in the first place the extent and bounds of the camp, and as there was absolutely nothing to show us where to dig, it may be imagined that a good deal of experimental work had to be done.

Returning to the point at which I first began, the south-west corner, we found the angle of the camp there to be rounded also. The foundations of a small square building, about eight feet seven across inside, were uncovered here,\* and a remarkable row of eighteen large cobble stones running diagonally across this corner, as shown on the

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\* Similar foundations were afterwards found at all the angles: probably they supported angle-turrets.

plan,

plan, but I can form no opinion as to their original use.

Proceeding east the south gateway was reached, and the east side of the foundations laid bare. The other side has apparently been removed. They consist of very large cobbles, some upwards of three feet square. Small chambers, probably guard chambers, occur at the sides. A road had been previously found running to this point, and its course was easily traced through the whole field, and to the north as far as the mill, a distance of over four hundred and thirty yards. It was afterwards proved in several fields to the south, and I hope eventually to bring it to Maryport, or the point where it leaves the Wigton road, assuming it does so. It is of a most substantial character where it has been uncovered, being composed of large cobbles with smaller stones at the top, and about fifteen feet in width.

As the ground was wanted for cultivation, I had to abandon work in December, 1879, and was unable to resume it until after the crops were got in in 1880, and I closed the excavations in November of that year.

It would occupy too much space, were I to give a daily record of our doings, and I will briefly summarise. I may, however, mention that the work of 1880 corrected and explained much that puzzled in 1879.

The four corners of the camp have been all found and uncovered, and thus we have its dimensions, viz:—Interior east and west, 405 feet; north and south *on west side*, 283 feet; *on east side*, 267 feet. The area of the camp is about two and three-quarter acres, or about the size of those at Castlesteads and Stanwix. It has no gate in its west or seaward side, and the gates in its north and south sides are nearer the west side of the camp than the east. There is a gate in the east or landward side. Two guard chambers occur at the south gate, two at the east, but only one at the north. The walls are in each case two feet six in thickness, and the interior space nine feet square.

Buildings

Buildings have existed outside the camp to the north-east and probably elsewhere, but these and the foundations inside the camp have not been yet sufficiently explored by the spade for their plans to be intelligible. They are, however, faintly indicated on the plan now given.

I may state that sixty-three cart loads of stones were led out of Mr. Ostle's field after we finished work in 1879, although all the foundations remain untouched, and we left all in we possibly could. I understand it has been a common practice, as long as any one can remember, to go round with crowbars taking out stones which were in the way of the plough, whenever the fields were in cultivation.

I exhibit the objects found, viz. :—An altar, seventeen by seven inches, uninscribed, a figure of Diana as Luna Lucifera, thought at first to be Mithras, but since determined by Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., the eminent antiquary; a mutilated figure of Victory, three querns, a large slab, two large blocks of mortar, a large wedge showing the diamond tooling (the only one found), two coins, one of Trajan, much worn, and one of Constantius, two copper beads, several fragments of copper, iron, &c., a round stone, eleven inches in diameter, with a hole near the edge, apparently intended for a weight: a deal of pottery was found, including Samian, Castor, Upchurch, and Salopian ware.

We are indebted to Mr. Thompson-Watkin, of Liverpool, for the recovery of the figures of Diana and Victory, as he kindly gave us a hint, through Mr. Ferguson, to look for figures immediately outside the walls, and these were found at the south-west corner. No doubt they have been mutilated by the barbarians, who would take possession after the departure of the Romans, and would throw these figures over the walls as a mark of contempt. Photographs of the stones referred to will be found in the series I have had taken.

The only inscribed stone known to come from this camp  
is

is the one mentioned in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. ii. p. 346. The writer did not see it, and came to the conclusion that if fully recovered it would "show that the Spaniards built the wall, and was therefore of no further importance." We now know that the Spaniards and the Pannonians were not the same people, and it would hardly repay us to pause and enquire what is meant by "The Wall" here. The inscription is given by Hutchinson as L·TA· PRAEF· COH· II· PANNON· FECIT: The stone is recorded in the Lapidarium Septentrionale as No. 903, and is said to be lost, but I found it built into a wall at Newtown, and arranged to purchase it from Mr. R. Little, the owner; Mr. Senhouse having expressed a desire to have it. I was glad to have an opportunity of adding to the valuable collection already at Netherhall, and after being photographed it was taken there on 1st May, 1880. It weighs about half a ton, and is in two pieces, the first four letters being on the smaller portion. It is five feet long (including both pieces), and the inscription, in letters three inches long, is on a chamfer of eight inches in depth. The break in the stone is a straight joint, which must have existed before the letters did, and it occurs after the fourth letter—not after the third. The first three letters should be L I A, not L·T A. The reading in the Lapidarium Septentrionale (copied from Hutchinson, as the stone had not then been refound) should be corrected accordingly. From the position and size of the letters the inscription must have been intended to be read from below. I conjecture it went over the eastern gateway of the camp, and that it was brought from near the east side of the camp about the beginning of this century, when it was built into its present position. The mason who built it up says many querns and carved stones were then broken up for building.

A good deal of interest centres in the Pannonians. Their country corresponds nearly to the modern Kingdom

of

of Hungary, and readers of Roman History will hardly need to be told that the Pannonian troops, under Severus, decided the fate of the Empire in his contests with Niger, the governor of Egypt, and Albinus, the governor of Britain, after the murder of Pertinax, in A.D. 193. Their rapid march upon Rome on that occasion is cited as a marvel of military endurance, and their fame struck terror into the Pretorian Guard, and compelled its surrender. They are everywhere spoken of as a warlike, hardy race, with a strong love of independence, and who only yielded to the Roman power after severe struggles. They are named on only four other inscriptions in Britain, viz., the Malpas and Sydenham diplomas and the tombstones of two soldiers, Nos. 198 and 254 in the Lapidarium Septentrionale. They were known to be in England in A.D. 106, the date of the Sydenham diploma, but we know nothing of the time of their leaving. This is the only inscription found in Britain which records this particular cohort.\*

In conclusion I desire to call attention to the following points:—

1. The position of the camp is about half way between Maryport and Bowness, and commands a distinct view of the former camp. I am of opinion, from more recent observations, to which I shall refer in another paper, that signals could also be exchanged with Bowness. The camp stands low, close to the edge of the Solway, just below the fine anchorage of St. Catherine's Hole, which lies just below the modern port of Silloth. As a military position also it is stronger in itself than it appears at first sight. A small stream covers the north front, and it is very peculiar to observe that there is a perceptible difference in its banks; that on the side of the camp being a few feet higher than the other. In Roman times the land on the north of the

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\* An inscription found at Aesernia, in the kingdom of Naples, mentions Publius Septimius Paterculus as being Praefect of the first cohort of the Pannonians "in Britannia." (See Mommsen *Inscrip. Neapol.* No. 5024.) W. T. Watkin.

stream

stream may have been a swamp, as it is very flat, or they may have had the idea of converting it into one at any time by damming up the water by a sluice about where the mill dam is now, and where their ford could cross. I have no direct evidence of this however.

2. The camp appears to me to be of two periods, and to have been ruined and rebuilt. I do not pay much attention to the constantly recurring traces of fire in the interior, as they may have been left at a later period, but on the crown of the small hill where I first began to dig I found a substantial pavement. Under this, as I have before stated, is a considerable mass of rubbish, charcoal, broken stones, &c. The large slab was found under this refuse at a depth of four feet. The altar was found under the pavement, so were two of the querns, the round stone, and nearly all the iron.

3. From the south gate to the south-east angle, running parallel to the wall, and at a distance of fifteen feet; is a gravel road. This led to a very curious structure, close to the angle turret. It consisted of a wall about twenty feet in length and four courses in depth. On this rested twenty large flags, some upwards of four feet long, slanting outwards on each side at an angle of about forty-five degrees, like the roof of a house. A space of one foot along the centre of the wall was untouched by the edges of the flags, and leading out of this space was a hewn channel, apparently intended for water. Two large freestone troughs were resting on the flags, one broken into four pieces, but the other quite perfect, measuring four feet by two, and with one corner very much worn away as if by use. Many of the flags were also much worn, those between the troughs being quite hollowed out. The whole of the stone here was taken out. I made a search here for a well but without success. This road is also found inside the wall on the east side, and a rough freestone foundation or pavement exists also outside the wall on the

s

west,

west, south, and east sides, at varying distances. Further excavation is needed before certainty as to this head can be arrived at.

4. As to the name and date of the camp we have as yet no direct evidence, but, as Maryport is now fixed to be the Axelodunum of the Notitia, it is probable some light may be thrown on this point eventually. From the position in which the coin of Constantius was found, we may infer that the camp was still held between A.D. 352 and 361, if not later, as I dug it out at a depth of three feet, and it was surrounded by debris. These dates approach so near to that about which the Notitia Imperii would be compiled, that its being one of the Notitia stations may be reasonably expected.

5. There are no quarries in the neighbourhood, and the stone for building must have come from a distance, probably from Sheepfield quarry, or Aigle Gill. These places are situated at a distance of six and a quarter and four and a half miles respectively from Beckfoot, in a straight line, and each commands a view of the Maryport and Beckfoot camps; Sheepfield is in the centre of a triangle formed by Allerby Cross, Canonby and Swartha Hill. It is known to be an old quarry, and there are signs of extensive workings, not to be accounted for by the building of any modern village. Until very lately it has not been wrought within living memory, and I find there is a very old tradition that the stone had been shipped to Scotland. At Beckfoot there was found a tradition that the stone had been brought by sea; but I do not attach any importance to these unsupported statements. Aigle Gill I have already described in these Transactions, ante p. 121.

6. The camp has always been stated to be near Mowbray, but as it is over a mile distant, and really joins Beckfoot, I have adopted the latter name as being more distinctive. The village of Newtown has led to great confusion in the name. It has not always occupied its present site



site. It formerly stood near to the camp, but in the middle of the 16th century the nuisance of blown sand from the sea became so great that the inhabitants removed some of the houses. The Holme was then a Royal Manor, and the removal attracted the attention of Lord William Dacres, Lord Warden of the West Marches, who wrote the following letter to the Steward of the Manor:—

“After my hearty Commendations unto you, Whereas I perceive that there be Certain Tennants of the Town of New Mowbray Removed out of the same place to a place called Studfoldrigg, and have left other their Dwelling there, which is a weakening to the Frontiers there. These therefore shall be to Require you in the King and Queen’s Majesties Name and Behalf to place all the said Tennants together in one Town, Whereas the said Town may be Dyked and Quicksett about and have two out gates for their Strength and Defence Against the Invasion of the Enemys: and cast their lands in Inclosors: and take Order that the same may be done as Conveniently as may be. Thus I bid you heartily Farewell.

At Carlisle the first of February Anno 1555.

Your Loving Friend, WILLIAM DACRES.

To my Friend John Leigh of Isell, Steward of Holme Cultram.”

The King and Queen here named would be Philip of Spain and Mary.

In consequence of this the houses would be removed to Newtown, which retaining also its name of New Mowbray is called Newtown of Mowbray in some documents.

The site of the old village is a few fields nearer Maryport than the Castlefields, and the sand blown on the land still remains, and is cultivated. It originally covered about forty acres: I dug through it three feet in several places, and found the Roman Road and the old surface very distinct. The blowing still continues, but is confined to the shore where large heaps have been drifted up. I am told by residents that the formation of the largest heap first began to attract their attention about forty years ago. There is a sunken forest off the camp, of considerable extent. It is about three hundred yards below high water mark

mark, and the roots and trunks of large trees, embedded in fine blue clay are very numerous. Adjoining these is a fine deposit of leaves and small branches, two feet six inches in depth, which, when cut into, presents a fine dry appearance.

In conclusion, I have endeavoured in this brief, and I fear imperfect sketch, to place before you, as far as possible, the results of my excavations. I had many willing helpers in the work, chief of whom was my friend and constant companion there, Mr. Thomas Carey.

I am indebted to Dr. Bruce, F.S.A., Mr. Roach-Smith, F.S.A., Mr. Thompson-Watkin, and to the Editor of these Transactions for many hints and for kind replies to my many queries. Dr. Bruce came over from Newcastle on purpose to inspect the excavations. The Society is also indebted to Mr. J. B. Harvey for the great care with which he took the measurements, and for the accurate plan which accompanies this paper.

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ART. XVII.—*Notes on Discoveries at Crosscanonby Church, near Maryport. By the REV. R. BOWER, M.A., the Vicar. Read at that place June 17th, 1880.*

THE discoveries at Crosscanonby Church during the restoration have been not numerous, but interesting. I will first speak of those within the Church. These were found after the removal of the plaster, which was carefully taken off, layer by layer, with an old table knife. On the under coat letters soon became visible—sufficient to show that the whole interior walls were covered at one time with texts, &c. Some of these were unintelligible, others were in a fair state of preservation, but soon crumbled away, and could not be retained. The most complete and elaborate painting was that of the Apostle's Creed on the south side, over the entrance door. It was eight feet six inches long by three feet high, surrounded by a kind of zig-zag and riband border painted in red, chocolate, brown, and black. Some of the letters were evidently the work of a more accomplished artist than the rest. Probably the inferior portion was executed by a local painter, who, to the best of his ability, repaired and copied the earlier man's work. This person was also the painter of the other texts. The only legible ones were on the east wall of the Nave. On the south side of the Chancel Arch was the Lord's Prayer; and on the north side Isaiah c. 58, v. 1, as follows:—

ALoud SPARE not . . .  
 like a trumpet & sh . . .  
 transgression & the . . .  
 their sins I say . . . .  
 yers . . . ANNO DOM 1713.

From this I conclude that the earlier part of the Creed was one of the rural paintings alluded to by Bishop Nicolson  
 in

in 1703, and that after his visit, the texts which had perished were repainted in 1713.

In the chancel great pains were taken to find a piscina, without any result, but two lockers or aumbries were found on the south wall, about two feet from the floor. Bishop Nicolson states that in his time the sanctuary was lower than the rest of the chancel. In that case these lockers would be at a suitable height from the ground, and it is only since the building, here, of the Senhouse vault that the sanctuary has been raised three steps, or about two feet above the rest of the floor.

Another interesting find was made in the nave. It seems the church originally consisted of a Norman nave and chancel. In the thirteenth century an aisle was added; in the construction of this the builders left the roof intact, and inserted a large elliptical arch in the south wall. An original Norman window interfered with this arrangement, but instead of removing the whole of it, they left the upper portion, and ran the new arch through it. The stone work of these (together with all other dressed work), has been carefully cleaned and preserved.

The aisle is also connected with the chancel by a small arch, and on the west side of the pillar, a considerable portion has been sliced off diagonally, after the manner of a squint, to allow the worshippers in the aisle to see the altar.

Under a pew in the chancel were two slabs, one six feet long by two feet nine inches broad, with this inscribed upon it:—

.            .            .            .            .

Espoused Elizabeth Daughter of Gawn & . . . . . Her sister to  
Richard Eaglesfield, Esq., their Brother, by whom came Netherhall  
the Demeisn & Mannor of Elenburrow to the Senhouses.

The same John Departed this life and was here interred y<sup>e</sup> year  
1568, and was succeeded by John his son.\*

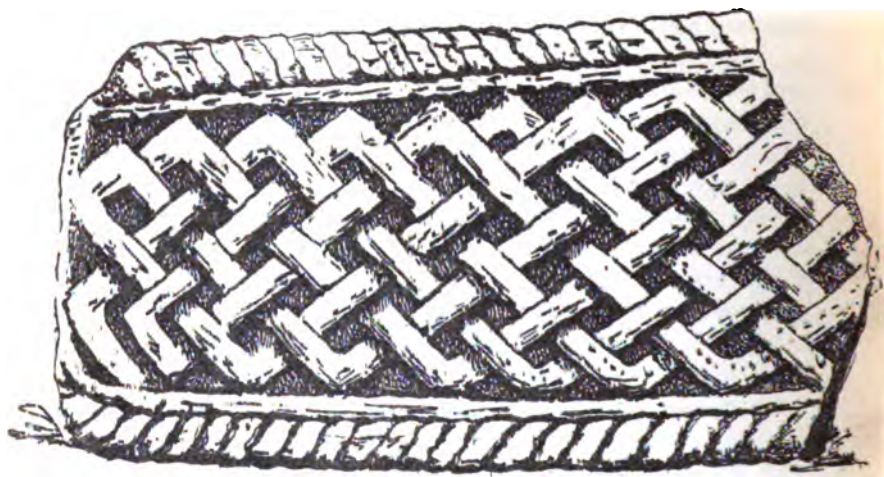
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\* Elizabeth, elder sister and co-heir of Richard Eaglesfield, son of Gawen Eaglesfield, of Alneburgh Hall (Netherhall), High Sheriff of Cumberland in 9th H. 8, married in 1528 John Senhouse, who died in 1568, and was succeeded by John Senhouse, his third son.

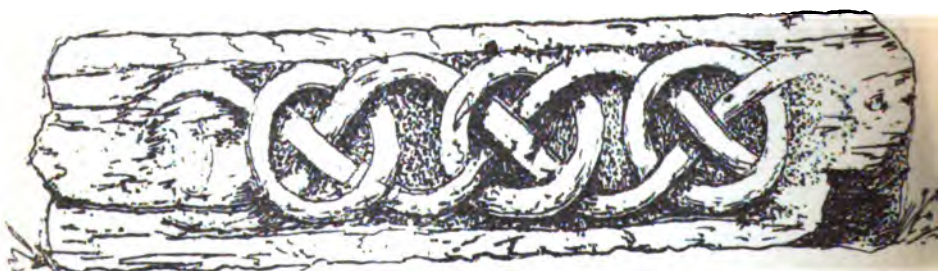
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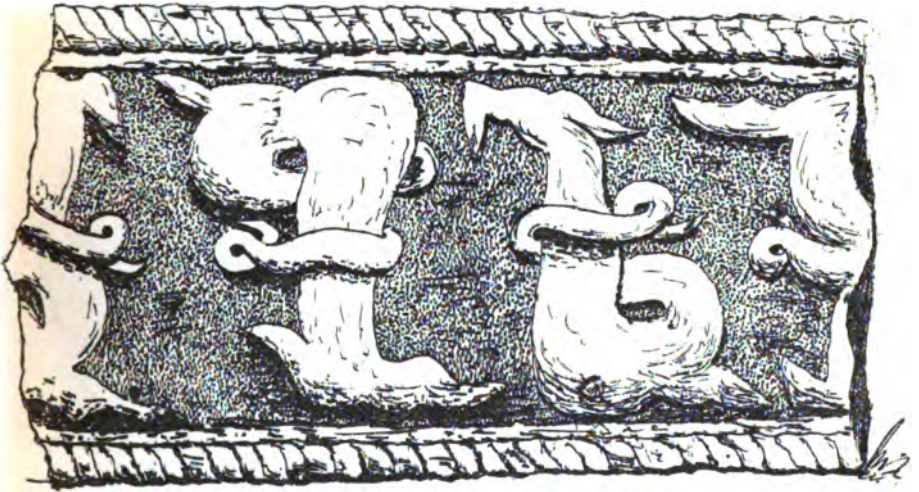
II



INCHES

FROM CROSS CANONBY CHURCH.

III



IV



1 INCHES.

FROM CROSS CANONBY CHURCH.





The other is six feet six inches long, and three feet three inches wide, and is the cover of the steps to the Senhouse vault. It has this inscription:—

Here lies the Body of  
John Senhouse of Nether  
Hall Esq.  
Was buried May the 20<sup>th</sup>  
Anno 1694.

The north door had been half walled up and the rest glazed. In opening it out a fragment of the shaft of a red sandstone cross was found. It was built into the exterior wall, and was carved on all four sides. See figures I. II. III. IV. No. II. was on the outside, and the pattern was overgrown with moss. Canon Knowles says of it that "it is a very curious stone, so far as I know, unique, perhaps twelfth century?" If I may be allowed to have an opinion, I should think it is earlier than that, seeing it was in existence before the building of the Church itself.

The Canon adds "Crosscanonby, like Dearham, St. Bees, Beckermeth, &c., must have been in very early days a missionary centre, devastated by Norsemen, then resuscitated by men trained in the traditions of Lindisfarne, ascetic as I think. But I see nothing at all of Irish influence here at Crosscanonby. This stone is a puzzle to me."

Figure V. is a drawing of a monumental stone found in digging a drain about two feet from the north wall of the chancel, and one and a half feet from the surface. The Rev. T. Lees says, "The square on the dexter side is the textus or book of the Gospels, and if the device above the man is a gridiron, the human figure may represent St. Lawrence, who was in deacon's orders." Canon Knowles states that "it is very early, with an almost Roman broaching. I see nothing in it that may not be of the sixth century. I do not think it is of the Anglian or Lindisfarne school."

VI.

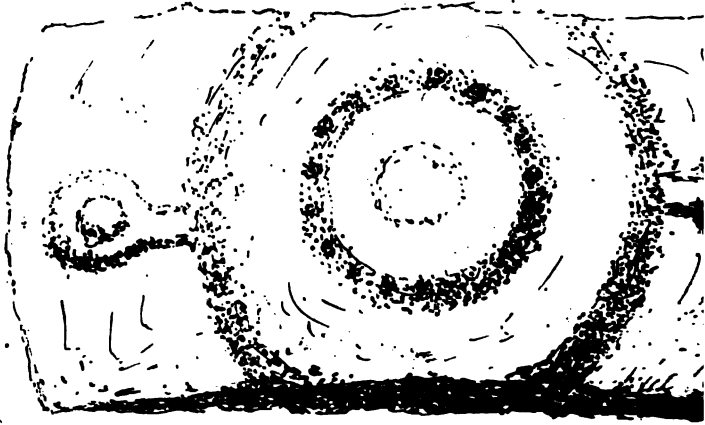
VI. fell out of the interior of a wall in repairing a window, and had been used as rubble in the construction of the Church. It is a millstone head of a white stone cross. A similar fragment is at Dearham. All such are prior, says the learned Canon, to the Norse invasion.

VII., VIII., IX. are the three sides of a stone found close to V., and is clearly of early but uncertain date.

Besides these were found a quern, a half quern, another portion of a cross, and an old corbel. All these stones referred to in this paper were discovered during the restoration, but fragments of others found earlier are to be seen here and there in the churchyard.

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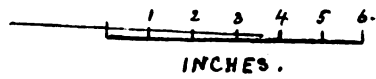
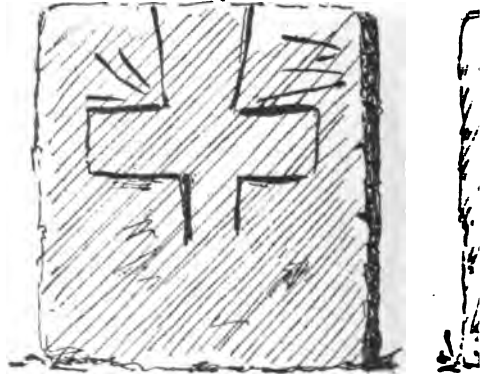
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VII



VIII



FROM CROSS CANONBY CHURCH.

V



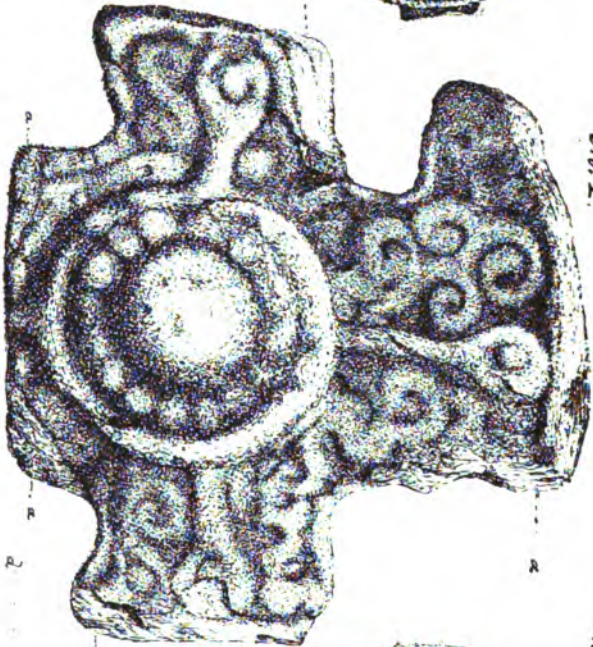
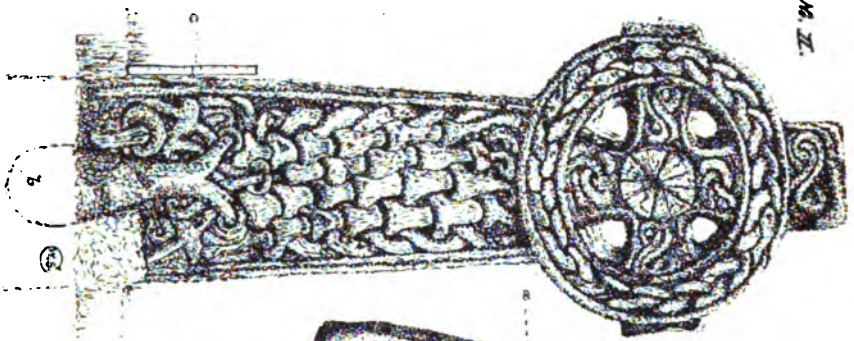
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FROM CROSS CANONBY CHURCH.

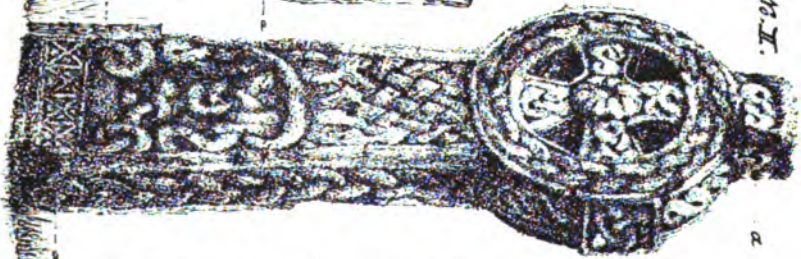


*II. East Front. Height ft 5.5 in.*



*I. Front. Height 90 in.  
 breadth 90 in.*

*Height copies at Beaham Church.*



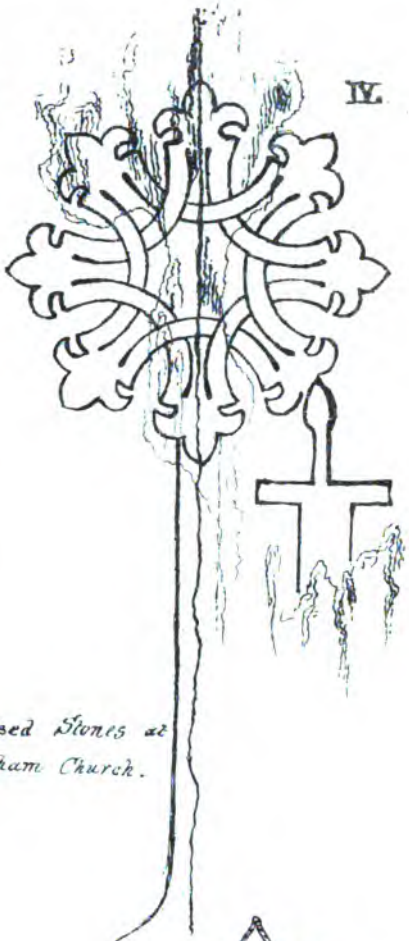
*II. Back & South side. ft 5.5 in.*





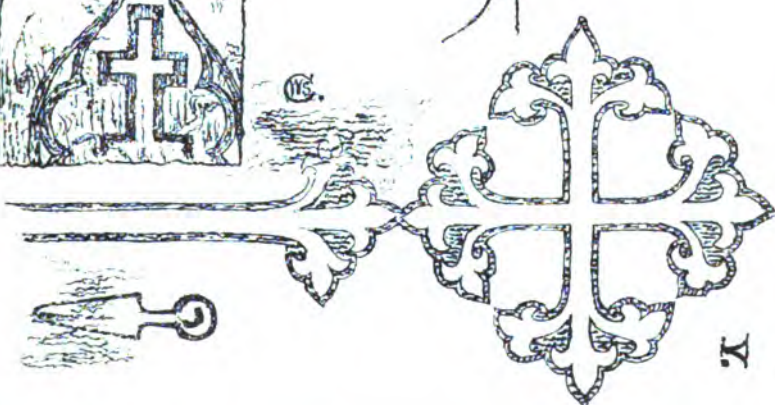


III



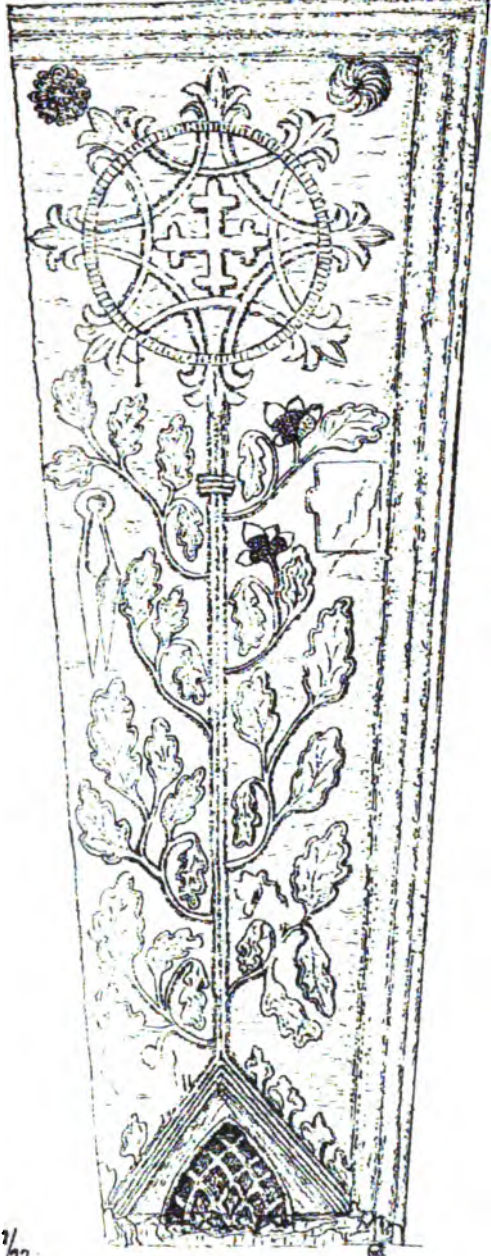
IV

*Incised Slabs at  
Dearham Church.*



V





7/12

At Dovenby Hall from Dearham Church.



ART. XVIII.—*Notes on Sculptured Stones at Dearham Church. By the Vicar, the REV. W. S. CALVERLEY.*

*Read at that place June 17th, 1880.*

**I** BEG to lay before the Society illustrations of sculptured stones found at Dearham.

I. Fragment of early cross. Canon Knowles assigns it to the time "before the devastation of the Norse heathen." It is but lately recovered, having been come upon in placing a tombstone on the north side of the chancel. (a) shews breaks in the stone, which is much weather-worn, but the drawing shews the design as far as it is intelligible.

II. Ancient cross still standing near the entrance to the churchyard.

(a) breaks in the stone.

(b) is the continuation of stem of tree underground. Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., in company with myself, uncovered this portion, and found that there had not been a socket. A foundation of bricks and cement has now been placed underground for firmness, but the cross was previously in a tottering condition.

(c) foot-rule set up against cross as scale.

III. is an incised slab with book and shears, at the base a cross and calvary steps with cinquefoil window tracery. The sides and ends have been cut away, and the stone fitted as coping to the east side of porch. See No. VI.

IV. Fragment of slab with sword, split down the centre, cut away at the sides, and made into coping for the vicarage garden wall.

V. Coffin-lid, cross with shears, sides cut away, fitted as flag stone in floor of church at entrance.

VI. Very beautifully worked stone, with book and shears, oak leaves and acorns, small cross in centre of upper

upper part, moulding and window tracery at base, not incised as No. III., but having the decorations in good relief, one side cut away, removed from Dearham Church, and now placed in the front of Dovenby Hall. It is engraved in Lyson's History of Cumberland, pl. 2, p. cxcv., also in Cutts' Sepulchral Slabs, pl. lxxiii., Boutell's Church Monuments, p. 93.

There are also three other sepulchral slabs resembling No. III., used as flags in the church floor—a double tombstone with calvary steps and sword is in the porch. A large stone (13th century) in the churchyard is very remarkable: it is double, with cross with calvary steps, shears, and sword, on one side, and with cross with window tracery, and carpenter's square and axe on the other. We have also a fragment of an early holy-water stoup, lately recovered from the vicarage garden wall, which Canon Knowles considers ante Norman.

The ancient and curious square stone font is engraved in Lyson's History, p. cxciv.; as also is a 12th century tombstone, now serving as lintel to one of the windows. It has cross and sword and the inscription, "Kestula Radulphi."

For the following remarks on the fabric of the church I am partly indebted to Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A. They are extracted from a report prepared by him preparatory to the very necessary work of restoration, for which funds are now being raised. The church Mr. Ferguson found to be in a deplorable condition—the seats and all the wood-work rotten—the pulpit removed as lumber into the vicarage—the floor giving way in many places—one of the lintels fallen from a window—and the plaster and walls much injured by damp. The nave and chancel are late Norman—one of the original Norman windows and an inserted low early English lancet-headed window exist in the chancel. In the nave the north doorway has been partly blocked up and made into a window, the lintel of which consists of an  
ancient

ancient sepulchral slab, engraved in Lyson's History of Cumberland, p. cci., and having figures of three human beings—a serpent biting the heel of one of them, a mitre, two thunderbolts and arrows crossed, &c. The south doorway is a circular-headed doorway of transitional Norman work in good preservation. All the windows in the nave are square-headed, probably inserted in the position of the older ones. The old oak roof has been removed, a lightly-timbered modern deal one added, and ceiled in plaster underneath. The porch is an addition of the decorated period. The lower story of the tower consists of a barrel-vaulted chamber, originally enclosed from the church, and entered only by a small and strongly-barred doorway. A similar doorway exists now at Burgh. From this lower chamber the upper floors, three in number, are reached by a circular stair at the south-west corner. The wooden floors have been removed—the windows blocked up—the original battlements have been removed, and modern ones added. From the top of the tower, the direction of the old Roman road, from the Ellenborough Station, past Hayborough, where it is marked by a pillar with Eagle and Latin inscription, and past the Commercial Inn to Papcastle, can easily be seen.

The small vicarage house adjoining the church was built by a former vicar, the Rev. John Whitelock, at a cost of £250. Funds are now in hand to the amount of £900 for the enlargement and improvement thereof.

The parlour chimney-piece of a former vicarage house, built by the Rev. Peter Murthwaite, and only twenty-four feet long, "and equally low as confined," was shewn. It bears the appropriate words, "Fecit q<sup>d</sup> potuit." Peter Murthwaite is buried at the east end of the church. His tombstone is of red sandstone, set up against the chancel wall, and bears the words "Infra requiescit corpus Reverendi Petri Murthwaite qui Die Julii 29. A.D. 1736.

Ætatis

*Ætatis 71, Inductionis 45, mortalitatem deposuit," with hour-glass, skull, and cross-bones.*

The president, the Rev. Canon Simpson, drew attention to the fact that the tower, a very massive one, at the west end of the church, had been one of the old fortified towers peculiar to this district, and that, whilst the parishioners were being besieged, a beacon fire at the top would alarm their friends in the surrounding country. It was remarked that some oak beams still preserved in the tower shew marks of fire, one of them being charred more than half through. At the old vicarage were exhibited about two hundred rubbings of monumental brasses, collected and kindly lent by the Rev. Charles Dowding, curate of Dearham and the Rev. D. Boutflower: drawings of the various crosses and incised sepulchral slabs, to be seen in the church and churchyard, were viewed with considerable interest. Some of the latter have been reproduced for the Transactions of this Society; others are to be found in Lyson's History of Cumberland. The Vicar also exhibited a stone axe, unpolished, found in the Row Hall Estate, Dearham, where also has been found a polished stone axe; also a stone axe found in a peat moss above Porter Thwaite, in Eskdale; also a stone quern, and the nether stone of a similar quern, both found near Craika Farm, Dearham.

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ART. XIX.—*Miscellaneous Royalist and other Notices, temp. Charles I.*

Communicated by SIR GEORGE DUCKETT, BART., F.S.A., at Penrith, January 19th, 1881.

WE purpose from time to time to give occasional memoranda between the years 1641—1649, illustrative of events affecting Cumberland and Westmorland, without particular regard to either side, whether of King or Parliament.

Although the Civil War actually commenced in 1642, when the King raised his standard at Nottingham, and the Royal cause was virtually lost in 1646, when Charles, seeking refuge with the Scots, was given up by them to the English, such incidents that we may happen to meet with, not so fully noticed, or in some instances quite overlooked in the histories of that time, before and after those years, up to the time of the King's martyrdom in 1649, may be regarded as desirable in the pages of these Transactions, as further elucidation of that eventful period.

Those of the above two counties who fought on the Royal side, will, *probably*, have been attached to the forces levied in the North of England by the Earl of Newcastle, two of whose chief opponents on the side of Parliament, were the celebrated Lord Fairfax and his son Sir Thomas.

The footnote to p. 164 recapitulates some of the events in which the Earl was concerned. Documentary evidence still in the possession probably of many Cumberland and Westmorland families, would, if forthcoming, tend to throw great light on particular transactions of the war; and we make no doubt, in order to render these projected papers as complete as may be, that the Editor of this Journal would hail with satisfaction any contributions bearing on the subject.

As

As a rule, however, we much suspect that both the counties in question were too far removed from the main scene of action, to have in any way become the theatre of important events; still particulars relating to noteworthy individuals may have, and doubtless have been handed down, for we know from the Reports of the Sequestration Commissioners of Cromwell, that very many, in fact most of the landowners took a decided part as Royalists, and, as surmised by us, formed in all likelihood, with their followers, part of the Earl of Newcastle's levies in the North. It is stated as a matter of fact by Rapin, [Hist. of Eng.], that all the Northern parts from York to the Borders of Scotland were for the King; whilst the Southern part of Yorkshire was for the Parliament.

The first document refers to the pay of the Carlisle garrison, and it is plain that this event was one touched upon by Speaker Lenthall in his "Letter to the Army" in that year [Rushworth, IV., p. 252], in which he says:—

"And though, for the present their monies" [*i.e.*, of the House of Commons] "have not come in as they wished, and as was due, by reason of the many distractions, and other impediments which this House could no ways avoid; yet they rest most assured, that they shall not only have their full pay, but the House will take &c. into further consideration &c."—"That this House has already found out a way to get money for a good part of their pay, and will take the most speedy course it possibly may for the rest."

(Signed) WILLIAM LENTHALL.\*

Certificate by Edward Walker, that in the year 1641, when he was Paymaster of the Garrison of Carlisle, the then Governour (*sic*), Sir Nicholas Byron, advanced 500*l.* for arrears of pay, dated 1666-7.

I do humbly certifie and declare, that when I was Pay Master to the Garrison of Carlisle, whereof Sr Nicholas Byron was then Governour, in the year 1641, & in the sixteenth year of the Reign of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> of

\* A significant name in connection with an empty Exchequer! William Lenthall was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1641; he refused to surrender the five members whom the King ordered to be arrested in January 1641-42, of whom one was Pym, (as in note following.) He was dismissed by Cromwell in 1653.

Blessed

Blessed memorie; I received in y<sup>e</sup> month of August the summe [of] nyne thousand pounds to disband the said Garrison; which being not sufficient, I had directions from M<sup>r</sup> Pym,\* in the name of y<sup>e</sup> then Grand Committee, to use my credit to raise moneys for the paying of all Arreirs due to y<sup>e</sup> Soldiers of ye said garrison, with assurance to be repaid upon my return to London. Whereupon S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Byron aforesaid, unfurnished himself to supply me with five hundred pounds, and was (as he told me) forced to borrow moneys for the removing of himself and family, rather then [*than*] the said Soldiers should not lay down and deliver up their respective armes, which they in a mutinous manner refuse to doe, till all Arreirs were paid, which was done by the assistance of the said S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Byron. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto putt my hand & seal this sixth day of October, 1663.

(Signed)

EDW. WALKER.

LS

[Rawl. MS: C. 421, f. 130, (Bibl. Bodl.)]

The Humble Petition and Representation of the Gentry, Ministers, and others of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, to His Sacred Majestie: with His Majesties Answer thereunto. York, 5<sup>o</sup> Julii 1642.

TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE,

The humble Petition and Representation of the Loyall and Dutifull affections of the Gentry, Ministerie, and others Your Majesties Subjects of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, whose names are hereunto annexed;

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We acknowledge, with all possible Retribution of gratitude, Your Majesties Princely favour in yeelding Your Royall Assent to such Bills as have passed since the beginning of this present Parliament, As for your gracious Declaration to continue the same as occasion required, for remedying the evils and perils incident to Church and State, and for your firm Resolution that the Laws of the Land should be the

\* John Pym d. 1643. Whitelock [Memorials p. 69] has this entry: — "In the end of this month of May died Mr. John Pym, that eminent active member of the House of Commons, and it was believed that the multitude of his business and cares did so break his Spirit and Health, that it brought his death." His arrest was attempted by Charles I. in January 1641-2.

Rule

Rule of your Government: But more particularly endeared to our Memory is that Royall sense your Majestie expressed of our dangerous and impendent fears, when we stood ingaged as part of the Pledge to the Scotch Army, and Your personall recommendation thereof to the speedie consideration of both Your Houses of Parliament. The former benefits we hold as the fruit of Your generall care, equally extending to all; by this You suffered your Royall Nature to be tendered with a compassion more neerly regarding us, for which Grace we conceive our selves tyed in a more singular and strait obligation then the most of your other Subjects are, in which respect our just fears might have presented us too remisse in performance of this dutie, after so many had gone before us, but that our paucity, and the inconsiderableness of these Counties for quantity and quality, with-held us thus long, untill the too visible distempers of the times justled out such fears, as now unseasonable: Our own sense is our assurance of Your Gracious Government, we see and acquiesce in this truth, That your Majesties profession of the true Protestant Religion, and the exercise of it go together; nor can we take up any more effectuall ground for a belief of sincerity. All our happinesse, and that of all your Dominions would be compleat, and what were wanting we were in the way for, if a right understanding were renewed between your Majestie and great Councill.

Is is therefore our humble desire, That your Majestie would still be pleased in your Wisdom to recollect, and in Your Goodnesse to embrace all good means that may tend to this happy union, whereby we may reap the true enjoyment of the long labours of your Majestie and great Councill, for the effecting whereof we shall redouble our Petition, that some place may be thought on, which may be free from exception both of danger and distrust; and then we doubt not, but by God's Almighty power such wayes and means might happily be propounded, as may reconcile all differences and mistakings, and your Majestie have full satisfaction in your Demands.

And we (as we are bound) shall be ready, according to our Power, with our lives and fortunes to defend your Majesties Person, Honour, Crown and Dignitie, the Religion and Laws established, against all Maligners of your Majesties Royall Prerogative, and the peace and prosperitie of this Kingdom.

*Hereunto were annexed the names of four thousand seven hundred seventy and four of the Knights, Gentlemen, and others of the Counties aforesaid.*

AT THE COURT AT YORK, JULY 5, 1642.

His Majestie hath commanded me to give this expresse Answer to this Petition.

That

That His Majestic is very well pleased with the Dutie and Affection of this Petition, and hath commanded me to signifie His good Acceptance of it, and Thanks for it to the Petitioners, and to assure them, That if some others had had the same sense of, and gratitude for His Justice and favour towards them in the yeelding of His Royall Assent to so many good Bills, as the petitioners have, and given as good credit to His Professions and Protestations for the defence of the Religion and Laws established, as the Petitioners give, and been as ready to recollect and embrace all good means that might tend to a happy union, and renew a right understanding between His Majestic and His Parliament, as His Majestic hath been, is, and ever shall be; This (by the help of God) had been by this time a most secure, united and happy Kingdom, free from all the present jealousies, distractions and dangers. And as His Majestic consents with the Petitioners in a most earnest desire that such a way may be discovered and pursued, which might reconcile all differences and mistakings, and by which He might have full satisfaction in His just demands; so He likewise consents with them, that the choice of some place free from exception, both of danger and distrust, would be the most probable, and indeed a certain means to attain that end: which out of His great affection to Justice and Peace, and His Care of the Freedome (which is the principall Priviledge) of Parliament, His Majestic hath often intimated, and of late seriously recommended to both Houses; but not onely without successe, but without Answer.

His Majestic doth likewise assure the Petitioners, that He will no longer expect that they should make good their professions of being ready according to their power with their lives and fortunes to defend His Person, Honour, Crown and Dignity, than He shall be ready according to His power, with His life and fortune, to defend the Religion and Laws established against all Maligners of the Peace and prosperity of the Kingdom.

(Signed) FALKLAND.\*

[King's Pamphlets, Brit. Mus., vol. 61, art. 46.]†

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\* This was Lord Falkland, Secretary of State, who, not being a military officer, took an unnecessary part in the first battle of Newbury in September, 1643, where he fell. [Rushworth, v. 293.]

† The King's Pamphlets, (the gift of George III. to the British Museum), contain much information that is not in Rushworth, or the other historians of that time, Whitelock or Clarendon.

The Humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, and Commonalty of the Barony of Kendall in the County of Westmerland, who have subscribed hereunto. Wherein they set forth their readiness to maintain and defend His Majesties Royall Person, Honour, and Estate and according to their protestation, the power and priviledge of Parliament, the lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject.

6. Augusti, 1642, Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That master Bayns who delivered this Petition into the House, return the County hearty thanks for their duty to His Majestie, and good affection to the Parliament. And it is further Ordered, That this Petition be forthwith Printed. H. Elsyng, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

To the Honorable, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons now Assembled in Parliament;

The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, and Commonalty of the Barony of Kendall in the County of Westmerland, who have subscribed hereunto.

In all humility sheweth,

That we are very sensible of our too great remisness, in rendring thanks for your unwearied labours, and constant endeavours (to the hazard of your lives and fortunes), for the generall good and safety of the whole Kingdom, And especially for Your endeavours to preserve the true reformed Protestant Religion without mixture or composition, against those subtle Innovators that have long laboured to hinder and calumniate the power and practise thereof, evidenced by their wicked designs, in molesting, and suppressing of many worthy, and powerfull Preachers, by Innovations in Religion, and by casting unjust scandals and aspersions upon the Zealous Professors thereof; together with many other things of maine importance, intended by you, (as by Declarations and Votes do appear unto us), for the glory of God, the advantage of His Majestie, the honour of his Government, and the contentment of all His Majesties well affected Subjects. And now perceiving that by the subtle and cunning practises of some evill affected Persons, (Enemies not onely to a thorough Reformation and the power of Religion, but also to the honour of His Majesties Government, the peace and welfare of the whole Kingdom, and to the poor distressed Protestants our Brethren in Ireland), so happy a Reformation both in Church and Commonwealth is much hindred, discountenanced and opposed, to our no lesse grief than amazement;

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable Assembly to continue and go on in your Godly and Christian Resolutions, for a happy and thorough Reformation, such as may chiefly tend to the honour of God, the greatnesse and prosperity of His Majestie, and the publique

publique good of the Church and Common-wealth, And that the Authors and Fomentors of our evils, may be brought to condign punishment, the power and priviledges of Parliaments, and the lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject, vindicated and confirm'd; And we according to the duty of our Allegiance, shall be ready to maintain and defend His Majesties Royall person, honour and estate; and according to our protestation, the power and priviledges of Parliament, the lawfull Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and every of your Persons, in whatever you shall do in the lawfull pursuance of the same.

And shall ever pray, &c.

We the Subscribers of this Petition, do hereby authorize the Transcriber hereof, to transcribe our names in a faire manner.

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DIE SABBATHI: 6. AUGUSTI, 1642.

The humble Petition of the Gentry, Ministers, and Free-holders, of the Barony of Kendall in the Countie of Westmerland was this day read, and Master Bayns who had authority from that Countrey to deliver it, was called in, and Master Speaker, by the Command of the House, told him that they had read this Petition, and found it full of duty to His Majestie, and affection to the Commonwealth, and especially at this time, and therefore he is commanded to return the County hearty thanks, and that this House will have special care of them: They have further Ordered, that this Petition be forthwith Printed.

H. ELSYNGE, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

[King's Pamphlets, Brit. Mus., vol. 65, art. 22.]

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Warrant from William, Earl of Newcastle, General of the King's forces in the North, to the Sheriffs of Cumberland and Westmerland, and others named therein, to seize the arms of those who attempted to oppose the King's Government; dated March 2<sup>d</sup> 1642. [1641—42.]

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William Earle of Newcastle, Gov'nour of the Towne and Countie of Newcastle, and Generall of all his Ma<sup>ties</sup> forces raised in the Northerne p'te of this Kingdome for defence of the same:—

To the high Sherriffs of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland, the Maior of the Citie of Carlile for the tyme beinge; S<sup>r</sup> Phillip Musgrave Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Patricius Curwen Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Richard Grayham Kn<sup>t</sup> & Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> William Dalston

Dalston Kn<sup>t</sup> & Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Henry Fletcher Baro<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Sandford Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Christopher Lowther Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> John Lowther Kn<sup>t</sup> & Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Edward Musgrave Kn<sup>t</sup> and Barron<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> George Dalston Kn<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> William Musgrave Kn<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Tymothy ffetherston-haugh K<sup>t</sup>; S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Dacres Kn<sup>t</sup>; Collonell William Huddleston; Collonell George Heron; Collonell Richard Dacres; John Dalston Esq<sup>r</sup>; Richard Crackenthorpe Esq<sup>r</sup>; Gawin Bratwhaite Esq<sup>r</sup>; Christopher Phillipson Esq<sup>r</sup>; to any foure or more of them :—

W<sup>th</sup> for asmuch as I am given to understand that there [*are*] divers p<sup>'</sup>sons in the Counties of Cumberland and Westmerland soe much disaffected to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> p<sup>'</sup>son and Govern<sup>t</sup>, that they have p<sup>'</sup>somed contrary to the Laws of the Land and theire othe (*sic*) of Allegiance, to [*take*] up armes in opposition to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup>, and those whose Authoritie is derived from him, and in p<sup>'</sup>ticular have refused to bringe in their armes for the defence of the country, when they were called therunto by the same Authorities, but detaine them in opposition thereto, in rebellious and riotous maaner; These are therefore by the power and authority given unto me, by O<sup>r</sup> Sovereaigne Lord Kinge Charles, under the great seale of England, to Authorize and desire yo<sup>a</sup>, or any foure or more of yo<sup>a</sup>, forthw<sup>th</sup> upon sight hereof, to disarme and disinable all such p<sup>'</sup>sons as shall be found w<sup>th</sup> in the said Counties, disobedient or opposite to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> p<sup>'</sup>son & Govern<sup>t</sup> as aforesaid, and in p<sup>'</sup>ticular one Capitaine Pennington, and to seize for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> use all manner of ammunition and armes, they or any of them stand posse'ssed off, either for horse or foote, offensive or defensive; And the same soe seized that yo<sup>a</sup> cause to be secured in the Storehouses or [*Magaz*]ins of the said several Counties, or any other more fitt place by yo<sup>a</sup> to be appointed to be . . . [*torn*], employed from tyme to tyme as yo<sup>a</sup> shall find occasion for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Service and defence of these Counties, or otherwise disposed by my order; And further that yo<sup>a</sup> imprison and keepe in safe custodie the p<sup>'</sup>sons of such as shall oppose yo<sup>a</sup> in the execution of this warrant, if yo<sup>a</sup> in yo<sup>r</sup> Judgment find cause, and them detaine untill yo<sup>a</sup> be fully satisfied of theire Conformitie and obedience to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> service, ffor the w<sup>ch</sup> this shall be unto yo<sup>a</sup> a sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seale the second day of March An'o Domn' 1642.

(Signed) WILL NEWCASTLE.\*

[Ashmolean MSS., 1763, fo. 37; Bibl. Bodl.]

\* William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, was created Marquis of Newcastle in 1643, and Duke of Newcastle after the restoration in 1664. The title became extinct on the death of his son s.p.m. in 1691. He was employed in the King's

The



[The following letter, from a Parliamentarian, is transcribed from the "King's Pamphlets" in the British Museum.]

NEWES FROM THE NORTH: being An exact and true Relation of All the Proceedings in the Counties of Westmerland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Lancashire, and the Bishoprick of Durham: From the 17 of October, to the 21 of November [1642], wherein is declared, that 10,000 of the Malignant Party of those Counties are gathered together with an intent to march into Yorkshire against Captain Hotham and the Parliaments Forces there.

True Intelligence from Westmerland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Lancashire, and the Bishoprick of Durham.

Bully Ned,

I should be too forgetfull of my self, and it might be thought the coldness of the Northerne ayre had too much chilled a Southerne affection, if my salutes arrived you not from this my abiding distance, and indeed you were not wholly forgotten; for in a letter to M.G. (which he [*was*] not worthy of by his silence), I desired to be remembered to my Westminster friends, wherein your selfe and M. Treswell in particular forefronted it: but thinking of Bias his Speech to the Prænestines, whose care of their welfare drew the advice from him, to keepe their gates shut, least their city went out at them: I will leave tedious preambling, and give you a taste of our Westmerland affaires and novels. On Friday fortnight after our leaving London, (being the 17 of October), we arrived [*at*] Kendall, being a Maior town, and chiefest of the Barony, and not a little to be commended for its scituation, having a faire river surrounding part of it, called Kent, from whence the townes denomination Kent-Dale, by contrashion Kendall.

interest, and commanded the Royal forces in the North, from the first rupture with Parliament down to the battle of Marston Moor, in which he took part, notwithstanding differences which arose on that occasion between himself and Prince Rupert.

Before the outbreak of hostilities in 1641-2, he first attempted to secure Hull by stratagem; and soon after, in the same year, he made himself master of Newcastle. In the beginning of December, 1642, he broke up from this place, and began his march towards York with the forces he had levied for the King in the Northern parts [Rusworth, v. 65.] In January 1642-3 he attacked Lord Fairfax at Tadcaster, but with no material result. He had at this time gained over to the King the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, who, together, furnished a quota of 8,000 men [id. v. 66.] In June 1643 he defeated and routed Lord Fairfax at Atherton Moor; in September of that year he besieged Hull; and after defending York against the Parliamentary generals, he quitted the King's service and the kingdom, immediately following the battle of Marston Moor. He seems to have been a good general for the times in which he lived, and was very zealous in the Royal interest.

On

On munday (being the 20 of October) the commissioners of Array appointed for the County of Westmerland, had the attendance of the whole Barony neer the town, by a fore-warning: the appearance was about a thousand, rudely armed, with quarter-staves, pitch-forks, Welch-hooks; some few with pikes and muskets, but their was no Commission read, onely Sir Philip Musgrave, (one of the Commissioners, a turn-coat Parliamentier), made a short speech unto them, wherein he expressed a care of the counties good was their summoning together, and having read a Protestation of His Majesties, made at Chester, (which I doubt not you are no stranger to), asked them, if they would stand for defence of His Majesty and the true Protestant Religion, which being unanimously assented to by a generall Yea, the Assembly dispersed upon it.

Thursday following, the Westmerland Commissioners, whose names I here insert, (as neer as I can learne), Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Timothy Fetherston a Cumberland Knight, M. Richard and M. Gowen Brathwait, Sir John and Sir Christopher Lowther, M. Middleton of Middleton, (a sometime Linnen-Draper in S. Lawrence lane), went to Richmond to meet with other Commissioners of the county of Northumberland and Bishoprick of Durham, about a treaty of association, who not meeting them, we heare of nothing effected. Some few days before our arrivall, there was a meeting of that part of Westmerland at Appleby the Shire-town; where the Commons were very harsh, and imprisoned M. Richard Brathwait, steward of my L. Wharton's estate, for seeming to justify the Parliaments actions, which were much calumniated by them, and for saying, he thought in his conscience they intended no ill against His Majesty by raising their army, but only to remove evill counsell from him: but after two days he was released upon a fine of 40 shillings.

On Friday last, the Barony againe attended the Commissioners at Kendall, upon warrant to the Constables for their warning in, with a command for bringing in the names of 4 able men for each of the trained bands for an additionall strength; which was accordingly done; and the names being taken, such as were approved of, were warned to be ready, and furnish themselves with armes against the next meeting, of which notice should be given them. There was also a list of some horse taken, but not above 20 made appearance; they aime at a troupe of which Sir Philip Musgrave is to have the command, and order taken for their training at Orton on friday next, about 9 miles from the town. They read not their Commission this day neither, but in good language, (though their hearts feared to hunt counter), they intend not to draw them out of the county, but strengthen them for their owne defence against forraigne enemies; which seemes a riddle to the well-affected.

The

The Commissioners of Array, (some of them being Captaines), take up voluntaries for the King; and one Captaine Clifford, (who is Muster Master of the County), a man of very hot complexion, and as they say, a by-brother to the Earle of Cumberland,\* strikes up drums here for voluntiers; also Sir John Redman, (a Lancastrian Romanist), hath a commission to the same purpose.

It is reported that the Recusants of these parts, (as in others of the Kingdome), have commission from his Majesty to raise men for their owne defence, and to oppose their and his Majesties' enemies.

The Commissioners have made within themselves a collection of moneys for this service, and have likewise borrowed 400 pound of one M. Freeman to expedite the better.

Out of Lancashire we heare that the now Earl of Derby hath commanded the trained Bands to meet him on Preston moore to morrow and on Wednesday; what his determination is, is yet unknowne, though thought he meanes to have a second bout at Manchester, who strongly prepares for his entertainment.

I heard from one of the Commissioners, that the Bishopricks of Durham, Cumberland, and Northumberland, have gathered an army of 10,000 to go into Yorkshire to beat M. Hotham and the Parliaments Forces thence, and that some aid goes out of Westmerland to them. God hath yet blest M. Hotham† and the Lord Fairfax, and it is prayed will still.

By what preceded you may perceive the distractions of these parts, which is obnoxious to them as well as the Southerne; there wants a Militia part to ballance things. M. Sherburne, of Sherburne, a great Papist of Lancashire, came through this town some few dayes since with his family, and is gone towards Durham, his own countrey is too hot for him.

I pray remember me to all my friends, M. Welly and M. Omwell of the Lords House; M. Benham and M. Mould of the Commons House. I omit not M. Ogle, M. Baily, M. Treswell, &c. I pray let me participate of your Occurrents, and direct your Letter to one M. Phillipsons, at the Fox and Goose in Kendall. In prayer for your happinesse I rest,

Your truly loving friend,

GEORGE BAKER.

Kendall, Novemb. 21,  
1642.

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\* Probably Henry, 5th and last Earl of Cumberland; ob. s.p.m. 1643.

† At this time Sir John Hotham and his son held Hull for the Parliament. The King from the first had been bent on reducing it, but without success.

168 MISCELLANEOUS ROYALIST AND OTHER NOTICES.

An Order of the House of Commons for restoring of such goods as have been unjustly taken away by the Souldiers.

DIE MARTIS 22 NOVEMB. 1642.

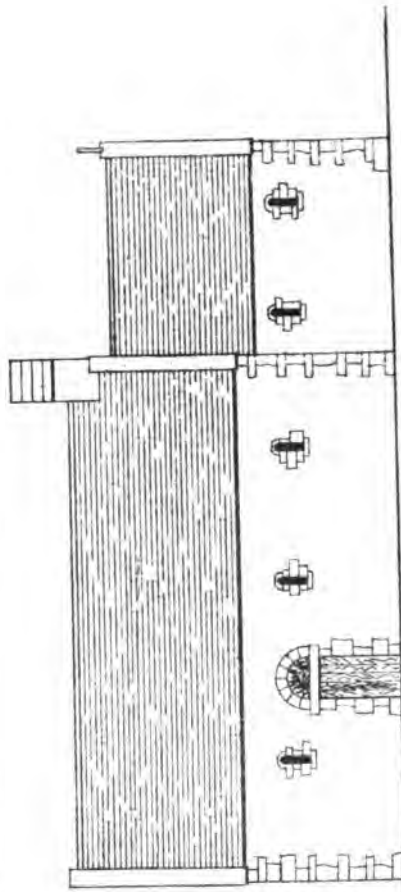
Whereas the houses of divers of His Majesties good Subjects in the severall Counties of England have been plundered, and their goods taken by strong hand from them by Souldiers ; It is this day ordered by the Commons House of Parliament, That all such goods, (in whose possession soever they be), being found by any party from whom they were taken, and deniall made of Restitution upon sight hereof; It shall be lawfull for them, or any of them, to call the Constables, and other Officers, and all other His Majesties good People, to be aiding and assisting, for the gaining the possession of them, by way of Examination of any that can give any information before any Officer, or otherwise, in whose hands they shall be found to remain, and such as shall assist in this businesse, shall be saved harmlesse by vertue of this Order.

HEN. ELSING, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

[Brit. Mus. ; King's Pamphlets, vol. 84, art. 43, 1642.]



# Long Marton Church



Original South Elevation  
about the year 1100.

Feet.

10

20

30

40

50

ART. XX.—*Historical Account of Long Marton Church, as shewn by its Masonry.* By J. A. CORY.

*Communicated at Kirkby Stephen, August 18th, 1880.*

THAT a church existed here before any portion of the present one was erected is tolerably certain, without reference to the present building, but the only thing which indicates the existence of a former church is to be found, perhaps, in the extreme irregularity of the existing fabric.

The south wall of the nave is nearly parallel with that on the north side, but the west wall is by no means at right angles with either; also the north and south walls of the chancel are strangely divergent, one from the other. This may indicate that the walls were built around a small wooden structure, which continued in use while the stone church was being reared around it, preventing the masons taking their lines with any degree of accuracy.

Various fanciful theories have been started to account for the axis of the chancel not corresponding with that of the nave; for instance, that the chancel was so turned that the rising sun should shine directly in at the east window on the day dedicated to the saint, after whose name the church is called. Why the whole church should not have so turned, instead of only the chancel, I cannot pretend to explain. As this church is dedicated to St. Margaret and St. James, the walls of the chancel, pointing in two directions, would have been very confirmatory of the theory had both been correct, but as neither of them point in the proper direction, that notion must be abandoned.

Another idea is that the chancel, inclining on one side, indicates the position of Our Saviour's head on the cross :  
this

this certainly had nothing to do with this chancel, leaning as it does to both sides. I believe it was simply a mistake, caused per chance by some peculiarity of a pre-existing building.

About the year 1100 or 1110, the earliest part of the present building was erected. It was not an imposing church; it consisted simply of a nave and chancel, with a belfry either on the west gable, or, more probably, over the chancel arch, as a place for a bell remained there till last century.

I have annexed a plan and south elevation of this building.

The side windows were unglazed, and consequently made as small as possible; one still remains on the north side of the nave, and one on the north side of the chancel, elevated nine feet from the ground. The small size and height of these windows from the ground suggests that defence from carnal foes might be not overlooked by the builders of the church. The east end windows probably had glass or horn in them, as candles could hardly have been kept alight on the altar, had they not been protected from the storm. The whole of the walls were coated with plaster, both outside and inside. Much of this plaster still remains outside, on the north wall, after seven and a half centuries of exposure to the rain and climate of Westmorland. From its proved durability we should have expected the plaster to have been compounded with care, but on inspection it certainly seems very badly mixed. The sand, however, is excellent, and the plaster must have been laid on at the proper season.

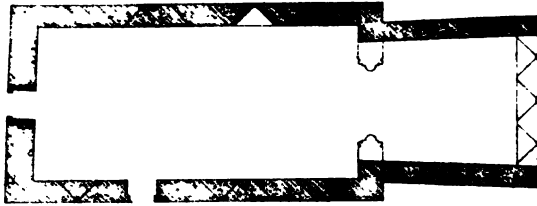
Many persons superficially acquainted with ancient ecclesiastical work suppose our forefathers were ignorant of, or quite scorned the use of plaster for external work, and some supposed restorations have been made by taking off all the plaster, even from the inside, but our old church builders, rightly or wrongly, used it very frequently, even on the outside. So it was at Long Marton.

A



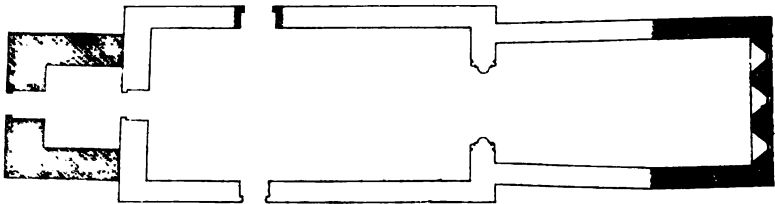


Long Marton Church Plan N°1.  
Original Norman Church about 1100.



the parts shaded show the remains of that date.

Long Marton Church Plan N°2.  
about the year 1150.



the parts shaded show the remains of that date

A peculiarity about the old church was the long and short masonry, as it is called, particularly to be seen on the north-east quoin of the nave. This is supposed to indicate Saxon work, and in all probability Long Marton Church was built by Saxon hands from a Norman design, and it possibly may be altogether a Saxon structure.

This old church had two doors, not one opposite the other in the north and south walls, as is usually the case, but one at the west end and one on the south side, which also indicates great antiquity. Both doorways were of the same width and design, having a straight lintel with a tympanum above, filled with sculpture. These sculptures are very difficult to decipher. One has been broken through for the gallery door, and its remains are still in the masonry of the staircase leading to the gallery.\* The other over the south door is perfect, and shews the influence of what may be called the Celtic school very little impaired. On the left hand is a four-legged beast, its neck branching off into two out-spread wings and a bird's head; below is a dragon or serpent with feet, its tail wandering about, and finally tied in a complicated knot. Above the dragon on the right is a body not unlike a Roman amphora with wings.

Fifty years had hardly passed when some ecclesiastical change took place. The Church of Rome had well nigh reached its zenith, a more elaborate ceremonial perhaps demanded a more capacious building, and though the nave still sufficed for the worshippers, the chancel was too small for the priest and choir; accordingly it was elongated, and the curious divergence of the walls was got over as well as the case allowed. The new part of the chancel had its walls built nearly parallel, and the east end wall at right angles with one of them. The whole of this addition may be traced by the base-course, the string-course, and style

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\* During the repairs now in progress all these stones have been recovered, and replaced in their original position. The sculpture is a human figure with upraised hands, terminating in the body of a scaly monster, having fins and a tail tied in a knot, confronted by another monster having wings and a long knotted tail.

of

of masonry. In the vestry this is most clearly apparent. No windows of this date remain, but the position and size of the east triplet is indicated by the outer jambs of the two outer windows. The north doorway of the nave, used for processional purposes, was inserted, and the plastering of that date has crumbled away, showing how much of the old wall was removed to insert this doorway. At the same time the tower was built against the west face of the old church. Being very badly tied in, it has partly separated, so that between the tower and the nave the plastering of the external nave wall can be seen perfectly uninjured.

The tower contained the bells, and the original bell-cote was then only used for a sanctus bell.

Thus the church remained for about two centuries, excepting that about 1230 one lancet window was inserted, or an old window enlarged, and its arch altered, and the ground plan, as it then appeared, is shewn on the second plan. The want of light from the small Norman windows had long been felt, and a desire to follow newer fashions induced the remodeling of the chancel and introduction of larger windows into the church about the year 1350. At that time also the Piscina, the Sedilia, and the Easter Sepulchre on the north wall were built, and windows of the same character and design introduced into the nave.

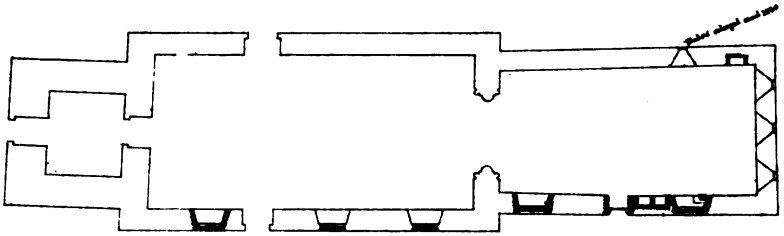
The church, as it existed from 1350 to 1450, is shewn on the third plan. About the year 1450 a chapel was erected, forming a transept on the south side, at which time also the existing vestry and porch were built, and the windows on the north side of the chancel inserted.

The fourth plan shews the church as it existed at this period down to the Reformation.

Bishop Nicolson, in his report on the church, says of this chapel, which he calls Knock Porch, "built, as I guess, from the Cliffords arms in the window, by the patron for the use of his tenants." No stained glass, however, now remains to tell its history or point to its founders.

The

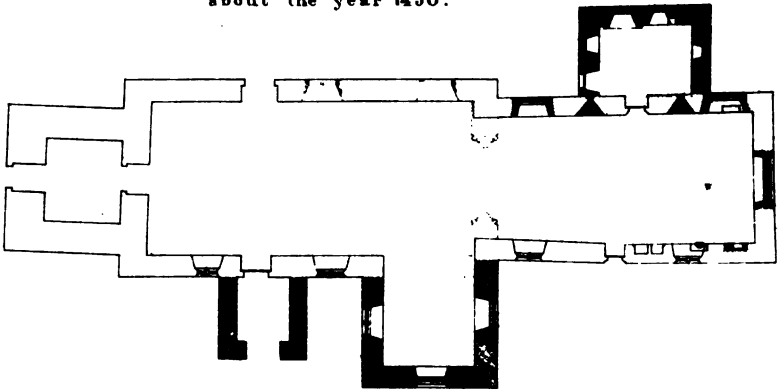
Long Marton Church Plan N<sup>o</sup> 3.  
about the year 1850.



the parts shaded show the remains of that date



Long Marton Church Plan N<sup>o</sup> 4.  
about the year 1450.



The parts shaded show the remains of that date





The vestry has an original fire-place in it and an external door. It was possibly used as a living room for an assistant priest as well as a vestry. In Nicolson's time, 1700, it was used for a school-room. This completed the reformation church.

Nothing was done after this date till the very end of the 17th century, when the church must have been beautified and rendered more fit for divine services. Then were introduced the larger windows and new seats, which gave it the clean white and lightsome appearance so pleasing to the good bishop, not without some reason, for the seats were all of oak; and the windows, if deplorable in taste, were not put in as the cheapest possible repair, but with the good intention of rendering the church light and airy. The roofs were probably replaced at a later date, at a lower pitch and ceiled flat; a gallery was placed across the west end, as was usual at this period; the old west door of the original church was taken down to give access to this gallery. Lastly, a gallery was erected in Knock Porch, or the Clifford Chapel, without any regard whatever for the beauty of the building, or anything except making accommodation for school children.

This completes the church, and thus it stands at the present day, 1879, while time and decay have made it damp, cold, and cheerless, filled with pews in which it is uncomfortable to sit, impossible to kneel, and its proportions spoiled by the low flat ceiling and its unsightly gallery. The whole church is now undergoing an extensive repair, and every care has been taken so to preserve, that it may continue to tell its history for centuries yet to come.

ART. XXI.—*An Attempt to explain the Sculptures over the South and West Doors of Long Marton Church. By the REV. THOMAS LEES, M.A.*

*Read at Penrith, January 19th, 1881.*

IN accordance with our Lord's declaration, "I am the Door," we often find the tympana of church doors of Norman date adorned with representations of events from His sacred life. A careful consideration of Mr. Cory's drawings soon convinced me that these mystic figures were not intended to represent this class of subjects. There was, however, another and entirely different meaning attached to doors. The assertion of the Apostle that "we must, through much tribulation, enter into the kingdom of God," caused the architects of Norman times to use round their doors mouldings referring to various kinds of martyrdom. "In the early ages of Christianity, it was a matter requiring no small courage to make an open profession of Christianity, and to join one's self to the Church Militant; and this fact has left its impress in the various representations of martyrdom surrounding the nave doors of Norman, and the first stage of early English churches as well as in the frightful forms which seem to deter those who would enter."\* Hence I turned my attention in another direction, viz., to the legendary history of the Saints to whom the church is dedicated; and there I found, as I conceive, a key to the meanings of the strange forms with which both tympana are filled. The dedication is a singular, and, I believe, a unique one. It is in honour of SS. Margaret and James. Mr. Parker ("Calendar of the Anglican Church,") says that two hundred and thirty-eight English churches are named in St. Margaret's *sole* honour, three are named conjointly to the B.V. Mary and

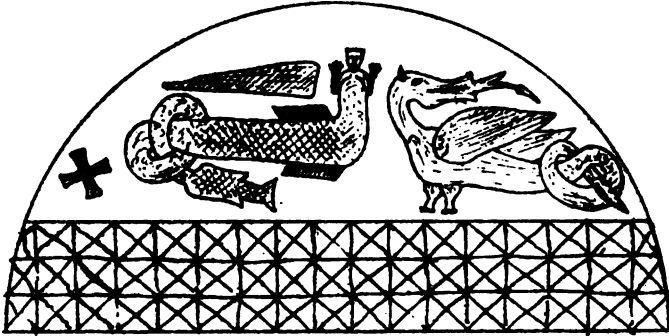
\* Neale and Webb: *Introductory Essay to the Translation of Durandus*, p. lxiix. St.



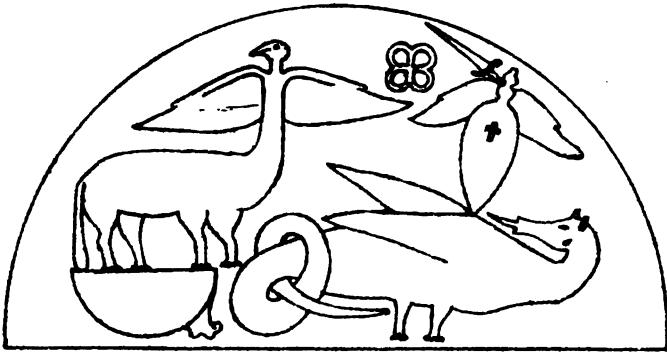
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# Long Marton Church



Over West Door



Over South Door

JACory



St. Margaret, one to SS. John and Margaret, and one to St. Margaret and All Saints ; but he mentions none to St. Margaret and St. James. Some of them may be named from St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, but this church is of too early a date to be dedicated to her ; and I hope to prove in this paper that the patrons are St. Margaret of Antioch, and St. James the Less.

The story of St. Margaret, one of the oldest, strangest, and most popular of the Mediæval Legends, runs thus :— She was born at Antioch in Pisidia, and was the daughter of Theodosius, a heathen priest. Through the influence of her nurse she became a Christian, and her father consequently drove her from her home, and she took refuge with her nurse, whose sheep she kept. The prefect of the district, Olybrius, fell in love with her ; but, on her acknowledging herself a Christian, and refusing to entertain his proposals, threw her into prison, and subjected her to dreadful tortures. In prison the evil one appeared to her in the form of a dragon, and endeavoured to draw her away from the faith, but she completely overcame him by means of a cross she carried in her hand. Hence she is constantly represented as trampling on a dragon, and piercing him with her cross. Another form of this part of the story is that the dragon swallowed St. Margaret, and her cross sticking in his throat, she burst out from his body unharmed. After this she was again tortured by the prefect's command, and finally she was decapitated, and her soul emerged from the headless trunk in the form of a dove. This took place on the "tercio decimo kalendas Augusti (i.e. July 20th,) A.D. 278.

*Tympanum over South Door.*—The main figure is a dragon with a knotted tail and a head very much resembling a pig's. This represents the demon who tempted St. Margaret in prison. The porcine head indicating his uncleanness, and the knotted tail his restricted power, for the dragon's chief power was supposed to dwell in the tail.

From

From his back proceeds a dove (the emblem of St. Margaret), marked with the cross. The miracle of her deliverance from the dragon is represented in a similar fashion on the famous altar cloth at Steeple Aston, except that there she emerges in *propria personâ*, and holds the cross in her clasped hands. This cloth is work of the middle of the fourteenth century. With its pommel resting on the shoulder of the dove appears the sword to indicate the manner of her martyrdom. You will observe that both the dragons on the pictures have (besides knotted tails) stings protruding from their closed mouths, for, according to Hugo à S. Victor, "the devil's power lurks under his tongue, and does not lie in his teeth, because he is the chief of liars, and the venom is the falsehood which he utters with his tongue, and which brings souls within the power of his teeth." On the dexter side of the sword is a cross of very curious form. It is made by two twelfth-century letters "M," joined base to base. These are the initials of "Margaret Martyr," and a convincing proof that this picture refers to that saint. The letter M of a precisely similar shape, and used in the same way to form a cross, powders a scarf which St. Margaret wears across her chest in a representation from Mediæval embroidery given in Parker's Anglican Calendar. This cross, so strangely formed, occupies the chief point of the work, and indicates that it was through the power of the cross that St. Margaret overcame, and was delivered. The dexter side is occupied by a strange composite figure. From the headless body of a lion, a human form emerges, which, instead of a head, is furnished with the wings and the head of a dove. This, I think, refers to the Saint's bodily escape from that lion who goeth about seeking whom he may devour; and also the escape of her soul (in form of a dove) from the burden of the flesh at her martyrdom.

Beneath the feet of the lion, and close to the tail of the dragon, is an object which looks very like the fish creel carried

carried by Scotch fishwives. I take it to represent a vessel from which the dragon has emerged. When St. Margaret, according to the Golden Legend, had overcome the demon, she asked him what he was, and he answered that his name was Veltis, that he was one of a multitude of devils who had been inclosed in a brass vessel by Solomon, and sealed fast with his seal; and that after Solomon's death this vessel was broken open by Babylonians who supposed it contained treasure, when the devils escaped to the air, where they were incessantly espying how to "assayle ryghtfull men." This wild story, which reminds us of our old friends the Jin and the fisherman, in the "Arabian Nights," is, I believe, represented by the two figures of the vessel and dragon at the foot of the composition. The centre of this stone is pierced by an oblong rectangular hole two or three inches in depth. This may have been used for the insertion of a bracket to support a statue or a light, or for a pole from which to hang a lamp.

*Tympanum of West Doors.*—The lower part of this tympanum is filled by shallow panel work very similar in character to some inserted in the west end of the neighbouring church of Milburn. The compartments of this panel-work are square, and filled in by crosses in saltire, which may be intended for stars. If this be the case, the carving may be a representation of the starry pavement of Heaven. The upper portion of the tympanum contains four figures. In the dexter-base is a cross patee, and before it, with its hands extended, its tail turned towards the cross, and its head (which in the drawing looks like a cat's, but which Mr. Cory informs me is unquestionably human), appears an undoubted mermaid, with a long knotted tail. To the sinister we have a dragon, with twisted tail. His breast and legs face the cross; but the head, which somewhat resembles that of a crocodile, is turned in the opposite direction as if contemplating flight; and from the closed mouth protrudes its tongue, with its barbed sting

w

beneath

beneath it. Over the fishy part of the mermaid, which is extended horizontally at right angles to the human portion, appears a cloudy-looking object, broad at the sinister end, and tapering off to a point at the dexter. This I would suggest to be the fuller's bat or club with which St. James the Less was beaten to death. He, like St. Margaret, is asserted by tradition to have been also a dragon-queller; and to have been *crucified* "because he destroyed by holding up a cross a large dragon or serpent which the Phrygians worshipped." The more generally received tradition seems to be that he was thrown from the top of the Temple of Jerusalem, in a tumult A.D. 62; and not being killed by the fall was pounded with stones, and received the fatal stroke from a fuller's bat. He is always represented with a club of this peculiar shape. (Calendar. P. 72.)

The central figure of a marine creature I take to be another representation of St. Margaret, who was also known as Marina (from the Latin "Mare, the sea,") and Pelagia (from the Greek Πελαγος). This figure may also be a symbolical representation of the saint's triumph over the power of water, as shown in her miraculous escape from the water torture to which she was subjected by Olybrius, after passing through that of fire. By the great kindness of Rev. Herbert E. Reynolds, M.A., Priest Vicar and Librarian of Exeter, who is now publishing a splendid edition of Bp. Grandisson's "Legenda Sanctorum," and who has anticipated the publication of the July portion of the work by allowing me the use of his MS. of the lections for St. Margaret's Day, I am enabled to lay before you this portion of the Saint's acta in the Church Latin of the 14th century. The eighth lection runs thus:—"Tunc preses ait; afferatur doleum; impleatur aque. In quo manibus pedibusque ligatis diutissime teneatur, ut commutatio tormentorum poena sit gravior, non refrigerium. Impletur statim quod fuerat imperatum. Set ecce terremotus illico  
factus

factus est magnus, vinculaque quibus ligata fuerat rumpuntur. Ipsa nichil lesa de aquâ egreditur, laudans et magnificans Jesum Christum : videntes autem populi mirabilia dei, clamorem ad sydera tollunt, verum deum dicentes Jesum Christum. Eadem hora duodecim fore millia crediderunt."

I think we may conclude that this composite figure is intended for St. Margaret's escape from the water, as she had formerly escaped from the interior of the dragon. The water is indicated by the fish, and the saint issues from it in *propria personâ*. The head of the dragon is that of an amphibious creature, and this may indicate that the demon instigated the application of the water-torture.

The teaching of the whole composition and of the fanciful legends on which it is founded I conclude to be this—that both St. Margaret and St. James were enabled to overcome the Evil One by trusting in the power of the Cross of Christ.

Before concluding I must again refer to the mermaid. Its occurrence here on the tympanum of a church dedicated to St. Margaret affords a strong confirmation of the correctness of the following conjecture made by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould in his "Lives of the Saints":—"It is, however, not impossible that representations of Aphrodite (the foam-born), Atergatis, or Derecto, rising out of a fish or dragon, with her symbol the dove, may have been mistaken in later times for St. Margaret, and helped towards the genesis of the legend." Like the Venus Aphrodite of the ancients, St. Margaret was regarded as the protectress during child birth, and was invoked against its pains. Hence the reason of so many dedications in her honour. She seems to have filled the niche from which Venus had been displaced in the Pantheon.

No one can look on these sculptures, I think, without coming to the conclusion that their tone is eminently Scandinavian. After reading the following extract from the

the "Speculum Regale," or King's Mirror, an Icelandic or Norse work of the twelfth century, which I quote from Mr. Baring-Gould's "Iceland: Its Scenes and Sagas," one feels almost tempted to say that the Longmarton carver had resorted to that book for the description of a mermaid—"A monster is seen also near Greenland, which people call the Margygr. This creature appears like a woman as far down as the waist, with breast and bosom like a woman, long hands, and soft hair; the neck and head in all respects like those of a human being. The hands seem to people to be long, and the fingers not to be parted, but united by a web like that on the feet of water-birds. From the waist downwards this monster resembles a fish, with scales, tail, and fins. . . . This monster has a very horrible face, with a broad brow and piercing eyes, a wide mouth and double chin." Though not a strictly accurate description of our mermaid at Longmarton, yet the animal described in the foregoing extract may have formed the pattern from which the carver worked, and from which also he felt at liberty to deviate in such minor matters as mouth and chin, when appropriating the general form to the story of the saint. The name by which the author of the "Speculum" denotes the sea-monster is Margygr." Can this be derived from the name of our saint? In the *Kalendarium Celticum*, printed by the late Bishop Forbes, in his "Kalendars of Scottish Saints," she is called Mairgreg. The three words, Margareta, Mairgreg, and Margygr, may well be akin, and the last of them, at all events, does not differ more from the second than the second from the first. The Margareta of Southern Europe, having become Mairgreg in Celtic Scotland, needed but little more change to convert it to the Icelandic Margygr.



ART. XXII.—*The Curwens of Workington Hall and Kindred Families.* By W. JACKSON, F.S.A.

*Read at Workington Hall, June 16th, 1880.*

SCANT justice has hitherto been accorded by the genealogists to the Curwen family, and it is hoped that the following account, imperfect though it may be, will show more clearly than any former attempt the antiquity of a family which, in this respect, can be equalled by few and surpassed by none.

I have not sought specially at the Record Offices for information, but, so far as I am aware, I have exhausted all other accessible sources.

I am greatly indebted to Henry Fraser Curwen, Esq., for allowing me access to all the documentary evidences in his possession, and to other members of the family for their assistance; and it is my pleasure now, as it has been on former occasions, to acknowledge the kindness of many clergymen who have allowed me to inspect without stint their respective Parish Registers; and though I regret to say the result of a search among the muniments of Camerton produced little beyond the conveyances to the family, at present and for one hundred and seventy years, in possession of the property, none the less am I obliged for the privilege accorded.

I have adopted, as the basis of my pedigree, one drawn up in the year 1789 by John Charles Burke, Somerset Herald, and John Atkinson, Rouge Croix. I have derived assistance from another, compiled by Robert Dale, Richmond Herald, based on Dugdale's Visitation of 1665, and checked in the year 1726 by James Green, Bluemantle, both kindly lent to me by R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. A third pedigree in the family possession, dating about the year

1700,

1700, has afforded me invaluable aid ; and a fourth, apparently from the hand of John Atkinson, of Carlisle, who assisted Jefferson in the genealogical departments of his county histories, has been very useful. I am indebted to Symeon, of Durham, for the early relationships which throw so much light upon the history of Cumberland at that period.

It is my duty at the very commencement to adopt a conclusion, promulgated in the year 1847 by Mr. Hodgson Hinde in his Introduction to the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland,\* wherein he showed that the monks of St. Mary's Abbey, at York, had ignorantly, or fraudulently, falsified some early notes of benefactions by making Ivo de Tailbois patriarch of the Curwen family. This statement, as given in a pretended charter, was doubted even two centuries ago ; for Machell, writing about 1680, says :—" Here you may note that the pedigree is suspected as false in the three first descents, for Orme did not descend from Ivo Taleboys, but Lancaster did," which last error has also been exploded, for it is placed beyond doubt or cavil that Ivo had only one child, a daughter, Lucia, whose first husband was Roger de Romara, by whom she had an only son, William ; her second husband being Ranulph de Meschines, who, partly in recognition of his claim through his mother, succeeded to the Earldom of Chester when his cousin, Richard de Abrincis, only child of Hugh Lupus, was drowned in the great catastrophe, which, besides being the proximate cause of civil war on the death of the only son of Henry the First, brought sorrow into many a Norman household, and was viewed by the oppressed Saxons as a merited visitation from heaven upon their tyrants. And, indeed, a House descended from Saxon, Celtic, and Scandinavian

\* The Pipe Rolls of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, with introductions, pp. xviii. and xciv. See also a paper on the " Early History of Cumberland," by John Hodgson Hinde, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xvi., pp. 217-235.

Kings and Princes need not regret the severance from their line of one who, foreign to the soil and hateful to their blood, has been selected by two novelists as the very type of the Norman oppressor. Craik, in his "Camp of Refuge," and Kingsley, in his more popular "Hereward, the Saxon," have both chosen Ivo as the impersonation of the Norman plunderer, as contrasted with Hereward, the perhaps somewhat idealised type of the struggling Saxon. But, again, why glory in descent from one whose ancestor must have been, if not a drawer of water, at any rate, "Taille bois," a hewer of wood. Dismissing Ivo, we arrive on more stable ground from which to commence the male line of the family; but of Eldred we know nothing more than that he was the father of Ketel, and that they were in succession holders of lands in that Barony of Kendal of which Ivo de Talboys had been lord, but which part of the succession Lucia, his daughter, had surrendered to the Crown when Ranulph obtained the Earldom of Chester. For a time the two fiefs were held under the King, but finally a certain William de Lancaster, of whose paternity as little is known as of that of Eldred, was enfeoffed of the Barony, and from that time the succession of the Barons of Kendal was as the county historians show.

Orme, the son of Ketel, was fortunate enough to obtain as his wife Gunilda, the daughter of Gospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, in Scotland; and no more noble and ancient strain of blood flows in the veins of any in our land than can be deduced, and that on irrefragable evidence, through this marriage. Gospatrick was the son of Maldred, who was a younger brother of the "Gracious Duncan," ever associated in our minds with Macbeth; they were the sons of Crinan, Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, by his marriage with a daughter of Malcolm, the last King of Scotland of the line of Kenneth MacAlpine; whilst Maldred's wife, Alghitha, Gospatrick's mother, was the daughter of Ughtred (who was assassinated by Canute), by Elgiva, a daughter  
(who

of Ethelred II., called the Unready.\* This marriage led to the gift by Waldeoff (son of Gospatrick), who had obtained the Barony of Allerdale below Derwent from Ranulph de Meschines, of the Manors of Seaton, Camerton, Crakesothen, and Flimby, whereupon he built himself a fortified dwelling, most probably of the usual Peel Tower type, on the edge of an acclivity sloping rapidly seawards, well suited both from its position and the abundance of stone offered by the neighbouring Roman Camp, (which it is evident must have been at no great distance,) for the erection of such a fortalice. The very name of "Burrow Walls" seems to bear traces of this composite structure. We are ignorant of the date of his death, but it was probably before 1156, for his son, Gospatrick, is named in the Pipe Rolls of that year for the first time, and from that period his name frequently occurs down to 25 Henry II. (1179). He exchanged Middleton, in Westmorland, with the 1st William de Lancaster for Workington and Lamplugh.† He had a grant of Ireby from his relative Alan, son of Waldeoff. In his time the rage for monastic foundations reached its height; those who had been gorged to repletion with Manors, whose ancient owners or their children must have been numbered among their serfs, deemed it wise (as many a rich man of our own day who has made his money in questionable ways,) to endeavour to propitiate the wrath of heaven with gifts which cost them nothing. It is only fair, however, to state that the pious fervour of the monks at that time was in most instances, according to their lights, deep and sincere; and that at least one or two generations of men lived in the practice of the austerities to which they were by their rules bound to submit, as unquestionably a number, alas! always a diminishing one, of their successors did.

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\* Simeon of Durham (Surtees Society, vol. 51), vol. i., pp. 92, 155, 156, 213.

† Copy of original Confirmation of Exchange in possession of Henry Fraser Curwen, Esq., is given in Appendix of Charters No. 1.

Gospatrick

Gospatrick is recorded as having been one of the witnesses to the Foundation Charter of the Abbey of Holm Cultram by Henry the Third, son of David, King of Scotland,\* to which Abbey he gave two parts of the fishing in the Derwent, except Waytcroft, which he gave to the Priory of Carlisle. He gave Salter to Saint Mary's Abbey at York, and he also gave the Church of Caldbeck to the Priory of Carlisle. He gave Flimby to the Abbey of Holm Cultram.

Gospatrick was in command of the Castle of Appleby when William the Lion invaded Cumberland in 1174, and to translate, in equally rude rhymes, the Norman French of the rhyming Chronicler, Jordan Fantosme,†—

Around the King were counsellors not few,  
 And soon and well he all their business knew.  
 Robert de Vaux he harmed not then, but straight  
 To Appleby marched on and to its gate  
 Came and the ancient city took with speed,  
 For there were none to guard it in its need:  
 The Castle, too, King William took with speed,  
 For there were none to guard it in its need.  
 Gospatrick, son of Orme, with years grown grey,  
 An Englishman, was Constable: the fray  
 Soon ended for full soon he mercy cried;  
 The King forgot his sorrow in his pride  
 When he the Tower of Appleby had won,  
 And threaten'd much our Lord Matilda's son.

Gospatrick was subjected to a fine of 500 marcs for surrendering the Castle, and perhaps not without reason.‡ We have seen how closely Gospatrick's ancestors were connected with the Scottish Kings and Kingdom; now Cumberland had only ceased to be a part of Scotland in 1092, in the reign of William Rufus, and that by force, and the strong hand might regain what the strong hand

\* Dugdale's Monasticon, by Sir Henry Ellis, vol. v., p. 609, &c.

† Chronicles of the wars between the English and the Scots in 1173 and 1174, by Jordan Fantosme, (Surtees Society, vol. xi.) lines 1461-1472.

‡ Pipe Rolls for Cumberland and Westmorland, 22 and 23 Henry II. (A.D. 1176-1177.)

had taken away, and this was just what William of Scotland was bent upon. It is more than probable that Gospatrick leaned towards him, for the Scottish monarch was a relative, and William FitzDuncan, Earl of Murray in Scotland, his own cousin, was possessed of the great Lordships of Allerdale above, and Allerdale below, Derwent in Cumberland; indeed his son, but for his premature death, might have been a candidate for the Scottish Crown on the decease of William. Dolfin, one of the same family, was Earl of Dunbar, and it would have been much more to the interest of all these to own one feudal lord rather than to owe, and have to pay, a divided and conflicting allegiance. The inhabitants, too, were more likely to lean towards their old fellow subjects of Strathclyde than to a southern and alien King, by whom they were regarded as barbarians; a feeling not quite extinct at the present day, for our southern brethren are rather prone to regard us as lacking in civilization. It is possible that out of this charge arose the ill feeling of William, Second Earl of Lancaster, towards Gospatrick, for we learn that William paid a fine of ten marcs to be allowed to fight a duel with Gospatrick in the year 1179,\* and this is the last mention we find of him.

He was succeeded by his son Thomas, and if King David of Scotland were, as his descendant King James the First of England remarked, "a sair Saint for the Crown," so Thomas deprived his descendants of many a fat acre. He commenced by founding an Abbey for Premonstratensian Canons at his Manor of Preston, in Westmerland, which he subsequently further endowed with lands at Shap, whither the brethren migrated. He confirmed and augmented his father's grant of Flimby to Holm Cultram; he was a benefactor to Calder Abbey and the Priory of Carlisle; and he gave lands at Allithwaite, in Cartmel, to

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\* Pipe Rolls for Cumberland and Westmorland, 24 Henry II. (A.D. 1178.)

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the Abbey of Furness.\* He granted Lamplugh to a certain Robert, who took the name of his Manor, and that grant must have been previous to 27 Henry II. (1181), for the Pipe Rolls for that year state that Robert de Lamplo renders an account of forty shillings for the recognition of three carrucates of land in Hailekird, one marc paid into the Treasury, and he owes one marc† (plainly it ought to be he owes two). Thomas reserved from Robert de Lamplough an acknowledgment of a pair of gold spurs annually, (the rent reserved from him by William de Lancaster), and I am told that within living memory North Mosses has contributed sixpence yearly, and Kidburngill either sixpence or a shilling towards the purchase of the spurs. Thomas was a witness to a grant of Urswick, (reserving the church,) made by the Abbot and Monks of Furness, to Michael le Fleming, that Abbot being Jocelin Pennington, who held the office in A.D. 1181.‡ He received a grant of the Lordship of Culwen in Galloway from his second cousin Roland, Earl of Galloway. Roland succeeded his uncle in 1185. Apparently the quarrel between his father and the Lancasters had healed, for Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, son-in-law of the last William of that line, granted Thomas certain lands in Holm Preston and Hoton, to which grant Roger de Bello Campo was a witness,§ whose name is found in the Pipe Rolls, 3 John, 1201, associated with that of Grace, widow of Thomas, and subsequently her name occurs in the same record as wife of the said Roger Beauchamp.||

Thomas is said to have been buried in Shap, the Abbey of his foundation.

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\* Dugdale's Monasticon, by Sir Henry Ellis, vol. vi., pp. 868-870; vol. vi., pp. 596-7; vol. v., p. 339. Beck's *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 149.

† Pipe Rolls, p. 27.

‡ Beck's *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 155.

§ Nicolson and Burn's *Westmorland and Cumberland*, vol. 1, p. 106.

|| Pipe Rolls, 3 John (A.D. 1201.) "Rogerus de Bello Campo et Grecia que fuit ux Thomæ filii Gospatricii deberunt C. Marcas, pro habend custod tred hæredis Thomæ filii Gospatricii et pro habend maritag ipsi hæredis per consilium parentum."

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His eldest son Thomas was, as the Pipe Rolls show, a minor on the death of his father. He was also a benefactor to Shap Abbey,\* and as he married Joan, sister or daughter to Robert de Vipont, first Lord of Westmorland of that line, it is not surprising that the grants made by him and his father were confirmed and augmented by Robert in a charter dated 13 John (1212.)† Joan, the daughter and only child of this marriage, became the wife of Robert, son of Michael de Haverington, who, 7 Edw. I (1279), made an agreement with Gervase, Abbot of Holm Cultram, respecting a dispute which had arisen regarding the grant of Flimby. This must have been when Robert was far advanced in years. His marriage with Joan was childless, and no doubt her father and she had long been dead, and Patrick, the younger brother, in possession of the inheritance, and at this point it seems well to say something respecting the origin of the Curwen Arms.

If the Curwen family had been nearly related to, or had kept up a close connection with, the Lancasters, we might have expected that they would, like so many others, have assumed some variation of the arms borne by the Barons of Kendal, but the fretty coat, differenced by a chief, indicates that they assumed arms in imitation of, or through affection for, some other family—dependance it certainly could not be. Now, there were three ancient local families who bore the fret very early. The Flemings, the Cancefields, and the Haringtons. The Flemings, who seated themselves at Aldingham, became a family of very considerable note at an early period; the Cancefields married the heiress of the Flemings, and bore fretty; and the Haringtons married the heiress of the Cancefields, and bore fret or fretty. True, the Harington arms are probably recorded in a Roll‡ dating as early as the reign of Henry III, whilst we have no record of any Fleming arms earlier than a

\* Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi, p. 869.

† Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v, p. 610.

‡ Coats, Nos. 435 and 592, Charles' Roll by George J. Armytage, F.S.A., 1869.  
Roll



Roll of Edward II,\* but that is a differenced coat, for whereas the arms of Fleming are gules, a fret or fretty argent, the cadet there noticed bore over all a fess azure. Now, it is remarkable that the arms of Curwen are Fleming counterchanged with a chief azure, and remembering that Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, was a witness to a deed in which Michael le Fleming was interested, and bearing in mind the Allithwaite grant, I conjecture that the Curwen arms probably indicate an early Fleming intimacy, perhaps marriage.

Patrick, the younger son of Thomas, to whom his father had given the lordship of Culwen, succeeded to the Cumberland estate on the death of his elder brother Thomas, and henceforth the Workington family have been known by the name of that lordship, though my researches as to when they lost the substance have proved fruitless; no doubt it was during the struggle between Edwards I and II and Scotland.†

It is rather curious that the name of Workington, the cradle of the family, should have ceased to be the surname of the stem or any of the branches. Orme, son of the first Thomas, and Uncle of Patrick, became Orme de Ireby, and the Irebys existed for several generations; Gilbert, another brother, became of Southaic, and there was a long line of Southaics; and Alan, son of Patrick, founded a branch of, and at, Camerton, which lasted till the heiress married a Curwen of the present line, and then took that name. All the offshoots of the family bore fretty on their shields except Southaic, concerning whose arms I shall have something to say hereafter.

Patrick abandoned the Tower at Burrow Walls, and

\* A Roll of Arms of the Reign of Edward II., edited by Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, p. 69.

† A Handbook to the United Parishes of Colvend and Southwick, by W. R. McDiarmid, was published at Dumfries 1873, from which it appears that Colvend was the ancient name of the former district, but no documentary evidence is therein adduced of the connection of the Curwen family with the district, though it is beyond question that such was the fact.

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took up his residence at Workington, on a promontory of the eminence, or cliff, overhanging the carse, or haugh, immediately beneath, and known as the Cloffock, undoubtedly a corruption of cliff-haugh.

A very ancient copy of a grant of "Tornthait in Derwent Fells" to Patrick by "Alez de Rumeli," one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of William Fitz Duncan, and Lady of Allerdale, is preserved at Workington Hall.\* She was, probably, then in her second widowhood, which would place the date later than 11 John (A.D. 1210). William de Lancaster confirmed to him certain lands in Preston and Hoton,† and he was a witness to an agreement between the Abbot and Convent of Saint Mary's, York, and Walter de Stirkland, concerning a way for leading the tithes belonging to the Church of Kendal.‡ He was also a witness to some other grants, made by Sir John le Fleming to his son Richard.§ He granted his lands at Lochent, in Galloway, to the Monastery of Holm Cultram,|| to which foundation his relative Roland, Earl of Galloway, was also a benefactor.

We are ignorant of the date of Patrick's death, but that he was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, who had married Joan, daughter and co-heiress of Roger de Lascelles, seems certain. Machell states, vol. 1, p. 291, that he had a daughter Alicia, who married Ranulph de Langton. Lyson, in his *Magna Britannia*, Cumberland, p. 52, says on the authority of Cart. Roll 7, 8 Edward I, that a grant was made that year for a weekly market and three days fair, on the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula, at Seaton to Thomas de Culwen; and Nicolson and Burn state, but without citing their authority, that Thomas de Culwen was one of the jurors in the year 1291 to settle a dispute

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\* See Appendix of Charters No. 2.

† Nicolson and Burn, vol. 1, p. 107.

‡ Ibid, vol. 1, p. 91.

§ Ibid, vol. 1, p. 54.

|| Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v, p. 615.

between

between Edward I and the Abbot of Saint Mary's at York, respecting the advowsons of the Churches of Saint Lawrence and Saint Michael at Appleby. This latter might not, however, be the same Thomas. He was succeeded by his younger brother Gilbert, who must be identical with that Gilbert who was Sheriff of Cumberland 7-10 Edward I (A.D. 1278-1282.)\* His possession of the estate could only have been of brief duration, for he must have been very far advanced in years; indeed, it is very difficult to reconcile the successions at this period with ordinary ideas of generations under any theory. That a Thomas, eldest son of this Gilbert, intervened between him and Gilbert II,† seems clear from two charters granted, the first to the Abbey of Shap, and the second to that of Holm Cultram. The first is quoted, very imperfectly and without date, on the face of the old family pedigree;‡ the second is more specific, but also without date, and proves that he was succeeded by his brother Gilbert, the second of that name;§ the same, I believe, who held Bampton Patrick, and other Manors, of Robert de Clifford at the time of his death at Bannockburn A.D. 1314, though Nicolson and Burn identify him with the first Gilbert, which is simply impossible.|| A Gilbert de

\* Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, p. 567, for lists of the Sheriffs. See also Sheriffs of Cumberland and Westmorland, by Sir George Duckett, Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society, vol. iv, p. 309. The latter is more complete than the former, and they sometimes differ as to the exact years.

† I have adopted the descent given in the text for the reasons therein assigned. On the other hand it is only fair to state that Messrs. Brooke and Atkinson's pedigree differs considerably. They make Thomas, a younger son of the first Gilbert, succeed in the year 1329 his eldest brother the second Gilbert. Thomas having married June 5, 1301, at Kirkowbrie, Agnes, daughter and heiress of Thomas Curwen, of Galloway, ultimately became the patriarch of the line through his son the third Gilbert, but no authority is given either for the marriage or the other discrepant statements.

‡ Ego Thomas filius Gilberti de Workington concessi et confirmavi Canonici de Hepp. terras, redditus et possessiones de cu omnibus suis pertinent, qcunq. E Regro Mon. de Hepp, fo. ii.

§ Universis Christo fidelibus &c. Ego Gilbertus filius Gilberti de Culwenne salutem &c. Noverit universitas vestra me inspexisse, audisse et intellexisse cartas dominorum Cospatricii filii Ormi, Thomæ filii ejusdem Cospatricii, Patricii filii ejusdem Thomæ avi mei Gilbertis patri mei, et Thomæ fratris mei &c.

|| Nicolson and Burn, vol. i, p. 465.

Corewenne

Corewenne (Colewen, Curwen) occurs as Sheriff of Cumberland 2 Edward II, and the same Gilbert\* is named in the Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 11 Edward II† (A.D. 1317), and a Post Mortem Inquisition is quoted on the face of the old pedigree, 3 Edward III (A.D. 1329),‡ which seems to place us on firmer ground than we have been traversing, by fixing the date of the accession of another Gilbert of whom several records exist.

We gather from the Inquisition cited that the christian name of the second Gilbert's wife was Eda or Edith, and I would suggest that she was probably that heiress of the Harringtons who brought Drigg into the Curwen family. The Harringtons had held lands in that parish up to a short time previously,§ and their name ceases to be mentioned afterwards. She appears to have survived until A.D. 1353.||

The first record we find of the third Gilbert occurs, 3 Edward II,\*\* the second is a grant of lands to the Monastery of Shap, A.D. 1333.†† On the 23<sup>d</sup> September,

\* Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, vol. iv, p. 410.

† Gilbertus Culwen pro Abbe de Hepp.

Hepp de terr com Westmorland.

‡ Inquisitio p Mortem Gilberti de Culwen, 3 Edward III. (A.D. 1329-1330.) Juratores dicunt qd Thomas de Preston feoffavit Gilbertum de Culwen et Edam uxorem ejus et hæredes ipsius Gilberti de Maner de Thorntwaite et Hepp Et qd item Gilbertus obiit et qd pca Eva ipsum supervixit et qd Gilbertus de Culwen est filius et hæres ipsius Gilberti defuncti et cetatis 33 annorum et amplius.

§ Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, p. 24.

|| Calendarium Inquis. post mortem vol. ii, p. 181.

Editha uxor Gilberti de Culwen Milit

Shapp 20 bovatt terr, &c.

Bampton Patrik Maner due partes } Westmorland.

\*\* Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium 3 Edward III (1330) vol. ii, p. 27.

R. cepit fidelitatem Gilberti de Culewenne fil Gilberti de Culewenne def de Manio de Wyrkyngton cum p tin qd idem Gilbertus def tenuit de hærede Thome de Multon def qd de dno E &c., tenuit in capite iufra etatem in custodia &c., ut de honore de Egremond p homagium & fidelitatem & p servicium xl iiii liii ad cornagium annuatim solvendu et ideo &c.

Ab. Rot. Orig 3 Edward III (1330) vol. ii, p. 31.

R. Johi de Bolyngbroke esc ult Trent saltem quia accepim, p inquisicoem &c., qd Gilbertus de Culewenne def tenuit in dnico suo manium de Wyrkyngton ut de honore de Egremond p homagium & fidelitatem & p s'vicium quadraginta & trium solidos & quatuor denarios ad cornagium annuatim solvend et qd nou tenuit &c. et qd Gilbertus de Culewenne fil pdci Gilberti est heres ejus p pinquior et plene etatis vob mandam qd retento in manu nro &c donec &c., &c.

†† Cal. Inq. ad quod Damnum p. 295.

1336, a precept was issued to enquire concerning certain lands in which Edith, the wife of the late Gilbert and mother of the present, was interested, and the jurors on October 7 report in favour of the application.\* In the notes to the old Family Pedigree I find an interesting extract from an old charter given below.† He is said to have been knighted on the field of Cressy in 1346. During the years 1356 to 1358 three transactions took place between Gilbert and the Monks of Shap, apparently resulting in a mortgage, which ended in a partial transfer, at least, of the Manor to the Abbey.‡

A charter of the year 1360 records a benefaction to the same religious foundation, and is said to have been sealed with a fret and a chief charged with a crescent,§ though why the chief should have been charged with a crescent, seeing that the seal must have been used by the head of the family and not by a member of the Camerton branch, I cannot conceive. Another note in the Family Pedigree perhaps gives us the last mention of him, for I think he must have died about this date.||

He was, it seems, twice married; but only the christian names of both wives are known. Avicia was his first wife and the mother of his successor, and the second was Margareta.

If my supposition that the third Gilbert died about A.D. 1370 be correct, then the Gilbert who was summoned June 8, 1371, to the Parliament to be held at Winchester was the fourth of that name.\*\* He was not the first of his family who had attained the honour of being Knight of

\* Unpublished Records in Record Office.

† Ego Gilbertus de Culwen tertius pro salute animee mee Avicie uxor mee Margarete uxor mee et antecessorum meor concessi Abbi et Convent de Hepp Revercone unius messuagii 10 Acr. Terr. 10 Acr. Prati et vasti cu pertinent in Thanelbord quæ Eda mater mee tenet ad termina vite sue.

‡ Ut patet p Carta 14 Edw. III (A.D. 1340/1.)  
 † Cal. Inq. p. M. 30 Edwd III, vol. ii, p. 201. Cal. Rot. Pat. 32 Edwd III, p. 168b, and unpublished Record dated April 14, 1358.

§ Nicolson and Burn, vol. i, p. 473.

|| Ego Gilbertus de Culwen Sen. Miles relaxavi Abbi et Conventu de Hepp totu Jus meum in parco pdc in villa de Hepp. Ut patet per Carta dat 37 Edwd. III.

\*\* Parliaments of England, Part 1, 1213-1702, printed for the House of Commons 1878, page 186.

the

the Shire, for a Robert Culwenne, most probably his uncle, had sat for the same County in the Parliament held at Westminster 24 February, 1370/1.\* Gilbert filled the same honourable position in the Parliaments summoned to be held at Westminster November 21, 1373, February 12, 1375/6, and September 16, 1381.† In 1370 a grant was made by Roger de Clifford of ten pounds a year for life to Gilbert de Curwen out of his manor of Kings Meaburn,‡ and on the 6th of November, 2nd Richd II (A.D. 1378), a precept was issued, addressed to Gilbert de Culwen as Escheator of Cumberland, to hold an Inquisition ad quod damnum, to enquire whether a grant made by Roger de Clifford to William de Culwen of ten pounds a year out of the manor of Skelton during the life of the latter ought to be confirmed, and the Jurors reported November 20th that there need be no objection.§ In 3 Richd II (A.D. 1379), he had a licence granted "quandam domum per ipsum ut dicit apud manerium suum de Wirkyngton in com Cumb juxta Marcham Scotice muro de petro et calce edificatam firmare et kernellare &c."|| He was Sheriff for Cumberland in the same year, and also had a grant, noted in the Old Pedigree, as are also other references to the same Gilbert.¶

The name of Gilbert occurs again in 1397,\*\* and, finally,

\* Parliaments of England, Part I, p. 184.

† Ibid, pp. 190, 193, 208.

‡ Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium, 44 Edwd III, (1370), vol. ii, p. 313.

Rogus de Clifford chivaler dat quinq marcas p lic concedendi Gilbto de Curwennum militi decem libratas annui redditus exeuntes de manio suo de Kingesmeburne qd &c hend ad totam vitam suam.

§ Unpublished Record, Record Office.

|| Parker's Domestic Architecture, vol. iii, p. 207.

¶ "Ego Johannes filius et hæres Wm Watson ? concessi Dno Gilbto de Culwen Mil unu Messuag in villa de Bampton Cundale &c. Ut patet p cart dat 3 Richd II."

"Johes de Rosgill Miles fecit homagium Gilberto de Culwen militi pro terris suis de Rosgill mense Junii Ao 1382, 6 Rich. II."

"Edwardus Sandford de Helton Miles fecit homagium et servicium suum Dno Gilbto de Culwen pro terris suis de Knipe & Butterwick 14 Sept. 1388, 12 Rich. II."

"Gilbertus de Culwen Miles Robtus de Brigham et Simon de Workington relaxaverunt Johi de Blencow filio Adæ totum jus suum in oibus Terr et Tent in villa de Holm in Kendale in Com. Westm quæ quondam fuer Robti de Culwen Avunculi dicti, Gilbti. Ut patet per carta sigillo dicti Gilberti dat 14 Rich. II."

\*\* Cal. Inq. p. M. 21 Ric. II., Vol. III. p. 220, Inquisitio de Wardiis Relivis et aliis serviciis a Rege Concelatis Breve de certiorari.

Guype maner per Gilbertum de Culwen.

another

another mention is made of him in the Family Pedigree.\* He was twice married; first to Alice, daughter of Sir Lowther; she was the mother of William. His second wife was Isabella de Derwentwater, widow of Christopher Moresby; a fact, I think, sufficiently proved by the Inquisition quoted below.† I do not think that there were any children of this union.

His son, William, seems early to have taken a very active and prominent part in the stirring events of his time. We first find mention of him in 1376, when he was appointed Constable of "Loughmaban Castle," a point of no common danger, for it had been taken by the Scots in 1349, and the Governor, Selby, put to death. In 1363 it was again in the possession of the English. William's tenure of this arduous office may not have been long, and it fell once more into Scottish hands during the Governorship of Sir Wm Featherstone in 1384.‡ William was Knight of the Shire for Cumberland in the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, January 16, 1379, and for Westmerland in the Parliaments summoned for the same place of meeting, November 3, 1391, January 27, 1393/4, and September 17, 1397.§ In connection with the latter office, it seems probable that he may have resided at the family seat of Thornthwaite, in Westmorland. He was also Sheriff for Cumberland in 1397. He was twice married; the first time to Elyn, one of the three co-heiresses of Robert de Brun, of Drumburgh Castle, from whose family Brunstock took its name. By her he got a considerable property, consisting of one-third of Bothell, part of Torpenhow, and lands near Carlisle. It does not appear that he had any family by her, although

\* Hugo Salkeld Dnus de Rosgill fecit homagium eidem Gilberto de Culwen militi apud Thornthwait 10 May 1402 Ao 3 Hen. IV.

† Cal. Inq. p. M. 49 Edw. III Vol. II. p. 352.

Gilbertus Culwen et Isabella uxor ejus

Distyngton maner dimid. Cumb.

‡ "Lochmaben 500 Years Ago," by the Revd. Wm. Graham p. 69. Ridpath's Border History p. 244.

§ Parliaments of England, Part 1., pp. 203, 243, 248, & 257.

his

his descendants long continued to give as their own arms quarterly, 1 & 4 Curwen, 2 & 3 Brun, being azure, a lion rampant argent charged with five lozenges gules, langued and armed of the same. There may have been some connection between the Curwens and Bothell previous to this marriage, or the heiress may have been a ward of Sir Gilbert, for in the year 1357 John Coron (note the spelling) of Bothill was buried in the churchyard of Saint Michael, Torpenhowe.\* A list of the lands said to have been held by William Culwen under Maud de Percy, heiress of the Lucies, at the time of her death in 1398/9, is appended.† Between 1399 and 1403 William had a grant from Henry, Earl of Northumberland, Constable of England, and Hotspur, his son, of all their rights in the Manors of Wyrkyngton, Seton, and Thornthawyte in Derwent felles; and it is especially worthy of note that the grant is "Willmo de Curwen," being the first time we find in the recognized family an authenticated departure from the old spelling of Culwen. I gather from no mean authority that the endorsement "Wilyam de Curwen" is probably in the autograph of the grantee.‡ Mons<sup>r</sup>. William de Culwenne was summoned from Cumberland to the King's Privy Council in 1401.§ Sir William's second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Croft, of Claughton, Lancashire, by whom he had, at least, one son, Christopher.

Sir Christopher Curwen was Lord of Workington from 1404 to 1450, nearly one half of an important century in the History of England. He was Sheriff of Cumberland 3 or 4 Hen. V, and 2, 6, 12, 16, and 23 Hen. VI, Burgess

\* Ecclesiologist, vol xxix, p. 228.

† Cal. Inq. p. M. 22 Ric. II. Vol. III. p. 244.

Maner et terr. tent. de maner de Papcastre.  
Seton, Camberton et Ireby-alta per Willum de Culwen chr.  
Bothill maner per Nichum Harrington, Willum  
Culwen et Thomam Bowet.

Maner et terr. tent. de honore de Cokermouth.  
Graysoyen Maner per W. Culwen.  
Thornthwayt per Willum Culwen, Chivaler.

‡ See Appendix of Charters No. 3.

§ MS. Cott. F 3. 2 Hen. IV.

for



for Appleby 21 Richard II, Knight of the Shire for Cumberland 2 Hen. V, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 10th Hen. VI.\* I do not find any record of Sir Christopher having been present at Agincourt, but a Robert Corun is recorded on the roll as being one of the "retenu" of the Sr. de Harrington, along with Monsr. Aleyn fyt de Penyngton, Richard Hudelston, Richard Skelton, John Salkell, John Penyngton, Nicholas Lamplough, and other representatives of local families.† Sometime during the year 1417, "the sun shone fair on Carlisle wall," for there was to be a great tournament on the Castle Green between six English knights, the challengers, and an equal number of Scottish knights. The English company consisted of Ralf de Neville, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, John, 7th Lord Clifford, Ralph, 6th Lord Greystoke, William, who became 5th Lord Harington, John de Lancaster, and Christopher Curwen, who, accoutred much as you see him to-day on his monument, ranged himself alongside his fellows, and when the trumpets blared forth the charge, hurled his adversary, Sir Halyburton, from his horse, severely hurt in the neck.‡ It needs but little stretch of the imagination to see the victorious knight bearing a scarf of scarlet and silver, the colours of Elizabeth de Hudelston, bending to his saddle bow before that fair girl, the hue of whose face was changing from the pallor of terror to the crimson of joy and pride. In July, 1418, he would form one of that gallant company who embarked at Portsmouth for France; and in the interval between then and the capture of Rouen his assistance must have been of great value, for he received from Henry V. a grant of the Castle and Domain of Canny, in the province of Caux, not far from the important port of Harfleur; which grant, dated at Rouen 30 January, 1419, with a fragment of the original privy

\* Parliaments of England, part I., pp. 257, 283, 305, 308, 313, 318, 320.

† History of the Battle of Agincourt, by Sir Harris Nicolas, p. 341.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I., p. 341.

seal

seal attached, is still in the possession of the family.\* In 1429, as appears from a quotation of a document in the old family pedigree, an agreement was entered into between Christopher Curwen and Hugh Salkeld respecting certain rights of Common claimed by the latter on the Commons of Shap;† and in the same year he was appointed one of the Commissioners to decide in cases of dispute that might arise on the Scotch Borders.‡ He was one of the Commissioners for the observance of the truce between England and Scotland in the year 1438, after the murder of the Scottish King.§ He died July 17, 1450.

His wife, Elizabeth de Hudelston, survived him. She was living 7 Edwd. IV (1468).|| Her survival to this late period clears up a difficulty which has occasioned Canon Knowles and myself much thought in connection with the arms on the monument.¶ It will be observed that the arms at the head of the dexter side are those of Curwen impaling lozengy for Croft, being the arms of Christopher's father and mother; the next are those of Curwen and Hudleston, his own and those of his wife; the third coat Curwen only; the fourth, Curwen impaling six annulets or, for Lowther, their son's arms and those of his wife; and the last, Curwen impaling the eldest son of Pennington, who pre-deceased his father; which last were the arms of Christopher, the grandson of the entombed pair, and those of his wife. He raised the monument, his grandmother

\* See Appendix of Charters, No. 4.

† Ita convenit inter Xtopheru Curwen Milite et Hugone Salkeld de Rossgill Quod cu idem Hugo et tenences sui ab antiquo tempore habuerunt commun. Pasturæ in villa de Shapp parte occidentali aque de Lowther et parcu vocat Thornthwaite Parke in interclum ante tempus Gilbti de Culwen avi pdc. Xtopheri tamed pdc. Gilbertus et Xtopherus diversas peell. Terr. et intra divisas pdc. continent p. Estimacon 100 acras pro Incremento parci sui appropriaverunt & in seperalitat tenuer. Ut p concencon. inter partes pdc. sat. sigill eorm. Dat 7 Hen VI, patet (AD. 1429.)

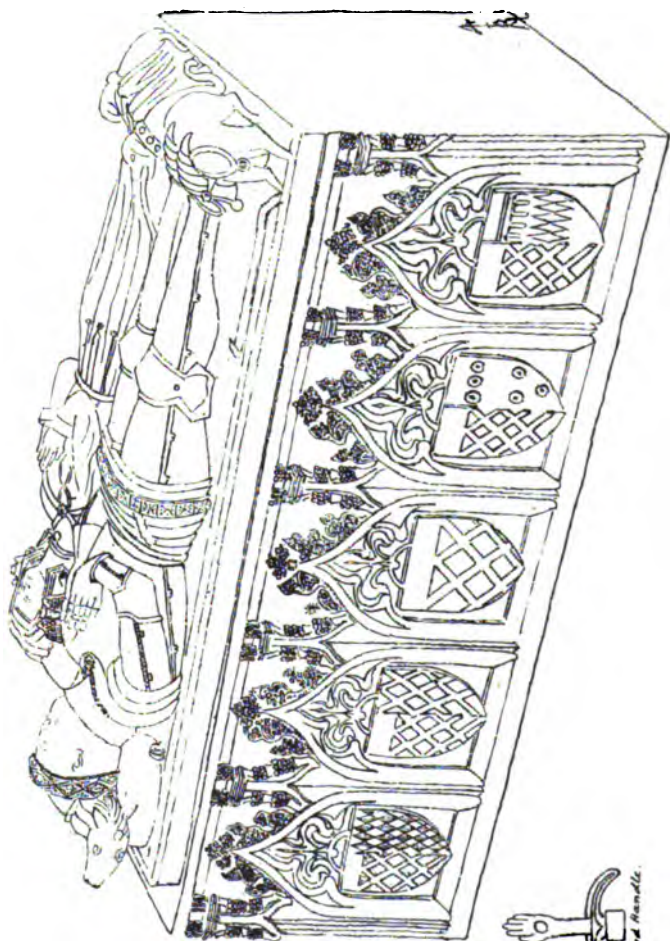
‡ Ridpath's Border History, p. 273.

§ Ibid, p. 279.

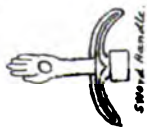
|| Ego Elizabetha nuper uxor Christopheri Curwen militis relaxavi Willo Curwen armigero filio Thomæ Curwen totum jus meum in quodam annuali reditu lxv liber. firm. mei exeuntis de Manerio de Preston Patrick in Kendale in Com. Westmerland. Prout patet p. Cart. dat 7 Edw. IV. (A.D. 1468.)

¶ See Appendix of Monuments No. 1.

having



Warkington Church. Tomb of Christopher Curwen Knight & Elizabeth his Wife  
 Create for animals: Dragon Curwen millis to Elizabetha moris eius n. s. s. s.





having survived to see him holding the estate, which fell into his hands about the year 1470. And so they lie,—

Their hands are folded on their breast ;  
There is no other thing expressed,  
Than long disquiet merged in rest.

An incised monumental slab, to the memory of a "Sir John Cherowin," exists in Brading Church, Isle of Wight.\* The comparatively slight resemblance to the name of Curwen would, if alone, be a very poor basis on which to identify the subject as a member of the Curwen family, but the arms on the shield are, undoubtedly, "1 and 4 Curwen, 2 and 3 De Valence, on an escutcheon of pretence those of Cornwallis."† Mr. Horsey; quotes certain Letters Patent of 24 Henry VI, from which it appears that "John Sherwyn, Esq.," therein named, undoubtedly the subject of the monument, was appointed joint Governor of Porchester Castle, 10 June, 18 Henry VI (1440). Now, *ch*, pronounced as in *cher*, is certainly an intermediate sound between the soft sound of *sh* and the hard one of *k*, and the districts in Cumberland, where the name of Curwen is found, are precisely those where the Sherwens are most numerous, though, on the other hand, it is only fair to state that the name of Scherewind§ occurs in the Pipe Rolls for Cumberland.

Sir Christopher was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was Sheriff of Cumberland 28 & 35 Henry VI, Knight of the Shire for that County 14, 20, 27 & 38, and for Westmorland 28th of the same reign. || His wife, Anne, was daughter of Sir Robert Lowther. I quote below two

\* See Appendix of Monuments No 2.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xxix., p. 373. Transactions of the British Archæological Association, Winchester volume, plate 17. The Church Builder, by the Rev. E. L. Cutts, July, 1875, pp. 98-103.

‡ Notes and Queries, 6th series, vol. ii., pp. 352-3, 470. See also vol. iii., p. 35, and 3rd series, vol. 1., pp. 328 and 378, the latter by John Gough Nichols.

§ Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, Westmoreland and Durham, 33 Hen. II., (A.D. 1188) p. 48.

|| Parliaments of England, part 1., pp. 326, 332, 338, 352, 343.

statements

statements respecting him from the notes to the old pedigree.\*

A second Christopher succeeded his father Thomas. His first wife was Anne, daughter of John, eldest son of Sir John Pennington, who pre-deceased his father.† His second wife was Catherine, daughter of Sir Richard Salkeld, of Rosgill. It does not appear that he ever filled the office of Sheriff, and as the Parliamentary Records are lost from 22 Edw. IV to 21 Hen. VIII, we are deprived of one source of information. The old pedigree states that he was living 7 Hen. VII (A.D. 1492).‡

Another Thomas succeeded, who was Sheriff of Cumberland 1 & 8 Hen. VIII. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Sir John Hudleston, of Millom Castle, by whom he had his successor and other children. His second wife, Isabel, is said to have been a daughter of Sir Henry Percy, and widow of Henry Chippard. Probably her father was one of the numerous offshoots of the Percy line existing at that time. He died 14 Hen. VIII (A.D. 1522).

Another Christopher, being the third of that name, succeeded his father Thomas. He was Sheriff of Cumberland 16 and 25 Hen. VIII. A dispensation was granted August 3, 1492, enabling him to marry Margaret, the daughter of Sir Roger Bellingham, "to whom he was related twice in the fourth degree."§

Thomas was Sheriff of Cumberland 28 Hen. VIII. His

\* Thomas Borte et Johes Daie concessi Thomæ Curwen et Annæ uxori ejus Maneriu de Thornthwait in Westmld Hendum iisdem Thomæ et Annæ pro Terminib vitarum diutius viventium Remanere Christofero Curwen militi et hæredibus suis imperpetuum &c. Ut patet p carta dat 8 Edwa IV (1468/9).

Ego Thomas Curwen Miles concessi Thomæ Curwen filio et hæredi apparen Xtopheri Curwen de Workington et Annæ pd. Thomæ fil Mess. Terr. et Tenta in Dearham in Com. Cumb. Ut patet p carta dat 9 Edw<sup>d</sup> IV (1469/70).

† I think the monument proves that she was daughter, and not sister, of that John Pennington who predeceased his father of the same name, although Mr. Foster, in his "Pedigree of the Pennington Family" (tabular statement,) has put her down as the latter. I believe, also, that my view agrees better with the dates.

‡ Ego Henricus Dnus Clifford et de Westmereland accipi Die confecionis Homagium et servicium Xtopheri Curwen militis pro manerio de Bampton Patrick et pro omnibus aliis Terris Tentis q de me tenet per servicium militare in Com. Westmd. His testibus Ambrosio Crackenthorpe tunc Camerario dict. Dno. et multis aliis. Dat apud Burgham 25 die Marcii 7 Hen VII.

§ Surtees Society, vol. xlv, p. 357.

first

first wife was Agnes, daughter of Sir Walter Strickland, by whom he had seven children. Agnes's mother was the daughter and heiress of Ralph Neville, of Thornton Briggs, and through this marriage the royal blood of the Plantagenets came into the Curwen house. His second wife was Florens, widow of Thomas Forster, of Edderston, daughter of Sir Thomas Wharton, by whom he had an only son, Thomas. Old Sandford, in his manuscript account of Cumberland Families, preserved in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and of which some members of our Society are fortunate enough to possess copies, and which might, I think, form part of a volume of our extra series, relates a good story of this Sir Thomas, but which, like many other good stories, owes something to the old gossips' imagination. He says :—

“ Now let me tell you the family and pedigree of this ancient great house of Curwens of Workington for five or six descents, my owne great great grandmother being either sister or daughter (*note the uncertainty*) to Sir Thomas Curwen, Knt. in Henry the eightis time, an excellent archer at Twelvescore merks, and went up with his men to shoot—(that King Henry 8 at the dissolution of Abbeys:) and the King says to him Curwen why doth thee begg none of thes Abbeys I would gratify thee some way—quoth the other I thank you and afterwards said he would desire of him the Abbey of Furness (nye unto him) for 20 one yeares—Sayes the King take it for ever; quoth the other it is long enough for you'll set them up again in that time but they not likely to be set up againe; This Sir Thomas Curwen sent Mr. Preston who had married his daughter to renew the lease for him, and he even renewed it in his own name which, when his father in law questioned, quoth Mr. Preston you shall have it as long as you live and I think I may have it with your daughter as another.”

Now, the very dramatic nature of the story bears internal evidence that much of it is true, but there is a good deal that is certainly capable of disproof. John Preston married Ellyn, sister of Sir Thomas Curwen, and not his daughter; and it is abundantly proved by the words of Sir Thomas's will that such was the fact. He says :—

“ To my brother John Preston twentie pounds by yere in consideration of the true accomplishment of my will—and when my detts be fullye

fullye paid and my children preferred, to have my hole lease of Furnes to my wiff xx marks by yere during her life owte of my lease of Sheref hoton and Furnes and my lease of Furnes to pay the annuities of £6 13s. 4d. grannted unto Hughe Askew."

He also makes his "broder John Preston" one of his executors. I care not to attempt a reconciliation of the discrepancies.

Sir Thomas Curwen's name repeatedly occurs officially as Sheriff of Cumberland, or otherwise, during the reign of Henry VIII.\* He is also mentioned by Sir Thomas (Lord) Wharton, 34 Henry VIII, in the list of those subject to Border Service, but whereas the contingent to be supplied by each gentleman is in every other case exactly specified, the entry opposite Sir Thomas Curwen's name is "horse and foot at pleasure;"† a notable form, when the close relationship between them is remembered.

His will bears date November 1, 1543, and was proved at York, November 8, 1544,‡ Sir Thomas Wharton, Lord Wharton, Walter Strickland, and John Preston, being appointed guardians of his eldest son Henry, who, however, must have nearly attained his majority. He was the eldest son of the marriage with Agnes Strickland, and the succession, which had been so rapid that no less than five generations in lineal descent had passed away in seventy-four years from, and inclusive of, the death of the first Sir Thomas, about 9 Edw. IV (A.D. 1469/70), received a check.

Sir Henry was Sheriff of Cumberland, 3rd or 4th, 12th or 13th, 22nd, 24th, 31st, and 32nd Elizabeth, and Knight of the Shire for that County, 7 Edw. VI, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, and 5 Eliz.§

\* State Papers, Henry VIII, vol. 1, 1509-1514.

† Nicolson and Burn, *Ancient State of the Borders*, vol. 1, p. xlix.

‡ Surtees Society, vol. xxvi. *Richmondshire wills*, pp. 44-46, where, however, it is erroneously stated that the will was proved November 4, 1554.

§ Parliaments of England, part 1, pp. 378, 393, 403.

Nicolson and Burn place him for 1 Eliz., but the Blue Book gives "no returns."

On



On the 2nd October, 1534, a licence was granted to the Dean of the Chapel of the Earl of Northumberland to marry Henry Curwen and Agnes Wharton, in the chapel of Topcliffe, "ad contemplationem ejusdem comitis."\* This marriage with Agnes, the daughter of the first Lord Wharton, must have taken place almost when they were infants, for Henry was placed under guardians by his father's will, and was therefore a minor at the time it was made. Sir Thomas, amongst the numerous bequests in his will, says:—"Also I giff and bequethes unto my daughter Agnes Curwen a standing cuppe with a covering doble gilted." I doubt, however, whether the marriage was ever consummated, and both the notices I have given are from documents only made accessible within the last few years.† His first recorded marriage was with Mary, daughter of Sir Nicholas Fairfax, of Walton, by whom he had a son and three daughters.‡ He married next Jannet, daughter of — Crosby, Rector of Camerton, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. He received a grant from Philip and Mary, July 1, 1556, in consideration of the sum of £487, of the Manor of Harrington,§ (which had been forfeited to the Crown on the execution for treason of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey,) to be holden of the King in capite by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee, and this accounts for the unusual form of entry in the Percy Survey, where no rent is placed to the debit of the Manor, as is the case with all others; its forfeiture had taken it out of the class of Mesne Manors, and it was now held, like the Baronies, directly under the Crown.

On the 12th of October, 1564, Sir Henry purchased the advowsons of Harrington and Workington from Thomas

\* Surtees Society, vol. liii, p. 341.

† In Tonge's Visitation of the Northern Counties, Surtees Society, vol. xli., p. 99—Pedigree of the Whartons,—this marriage is mentioned. Now Tonge at any rate commenced his Visitation, as he states, in 1530; surely he, or some possessor of his manuscript, must have made later additions. He does not give the marriage under Curwen, p. 100.

‡ Genealogies of the Fairfaxes, Herald and Genealogist, vol. vi, p. 391, and vol. vii, p. 153.

§ Grant at Workington Hall.

Dalston,

Dalston, who had purchased the same January 27, 1545, from Robert Brookelsbie and John Dyer, to whom they had been granted August 20, 1544, soon after the dissolution of Saint Mary's Abbey at York, to which they had been appropriated.\*

Sir Henry is popularly well known by his having received, May 16, 1568, Mary, Queen of Scots, when she arrived at Workington on her flight from Scotland. A halo of romance has been thrown over all the actors in that affair, especially by Miss Strickland, which is simply an aftergrowth upon a matter which Sir Henry Curwen, Sir Richard Lowther, and others regarded at that time as a very troublesome and unwelcome business. No doubt Sir Henry was kind, and so, very probably, every English gentleman would have been to any woman in distress ; but, happily, we never find his name occurring in any of the numerous plots that grew, like mushrooms, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Henry was one who mustered at Carlisle when Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, and Lord Scrope, Warden of the West Marches, drew together a great force to make a foray into Scotland, supplementary to the even more ferocious one of April of the same year, 1570. Previous to their departure, on the 22nd of August, Sir Henry Curwen and Sir Simon Musgrave were knighted. They returned from their devastations (in which, according to the official despatch, they "had not left a stone house standing capable of giving shelter to armed men,") on the 29th of the same month,† and Sir Henry brought back as a trophy the iron gate of Carlaverock Castle, which hung at Workington Hall until within living memory.

At the time of the survey of the Percy Estates, taken in 1578, besides Harrington and other Manors held under other lords, or in capite, it appears that Sir Henry held "Seaton Manor by homage, fealtie, and suit of Court ; and

\* Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, pp. 50 & 52.

† Ridpath's Border History, p. 439. Froude's History, vol. x, p. 95.

paid

paid annually, for cornage 10/-, seawake 1/3, and for sergeants food, &c., 3/10, in toto 15/1." He held "the Manor of Workington by homage, fealtie, and suit of Court, and paid for cornage 45/3 $\frac{3}{4}$ , for seawake 4/-, for fee farm sive puture sergeant 1/8, which wholly was due to the Lord pro portia Dn Lucy, in all 50/11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ."

He held Winscales by like service, and by the rent of 2/2 for fee farm, cornage, seawake, sergeant's food, pro portia Dn Fitzwater 10d., et pro portia Dn de Lucy 1/4, in toto 2/2. He also held certain lands at Greysothern of the Earl by like service, and paid yearly 6/8.

About two centuries previously a Fitzwalter, a Lucy, and a Harington had married three co-heiresses of John de Multon, Lord of Egremont, and the various monetary payments were portioned out, and remained to their respective descendants. It is noted in the same survey that great complaints had been made to the Commissioners that the weekly market and annual fairs held at Workington were very detrimental to the Lord's market and fair at Cockermouth.

Sir Henry had three relations, who, by very different means, have secured prominent positions on the pages of English History. One was Bishop Ridley, whose grandmother was Elizabeth Curwen;\* another was Camden, who, in his "Britannia," claims kinship with the Curwen family,† the exact degree of which, after much labour expended on the subject, I have been unable to ascertain, but most assuredly he was not so near as a nephew, as Miss Strickland boldly and, I say it advisedly, erroneously states.‡ The third was Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin, who, during the critical times in which he lived, was "everything by turns and nothing long." General agreement of opinion points to the Parish of Bampton (in which Thornthwaite, a family seat, was situated), as his birthplace, but the only facts of a genealogical nature

\* Flowers' Visitation of Northumberland, 1575.

† Camden's Britannia—Philemon Holland's Translation, 1610, page 769.

‡ Lives of the Queens of Scotland (Queen Mary), vol. vi, p. 105, note.

clearly

clearly ascertained with regard to him are, that Mary, a daughter of his brother John, was the mother of Archbishop Bancroft; and that a certain Oliver Coren, Prebend of Buckden, was a relative, probably an uncle.\* Sir Henry had frequent negotiations with the managers of the Queen's Mines, at Keswick, for sites for shipping ores at his harbour of Workington.†

Sir Henry's will, bearing date October 7, 1595, confirmed on the 18th of the same month, and proved at York, January 31, 1597, bears witness of his thoughtful affection towards his second wife and her family. The children of the first were grown up and provided for. With other bequests he leaves amongst the two sons and five daughters an annuity of ninety-four pounds, remainder amongst the survivors; the result being that Bridget, the youngest daughter, who died unmarried, enjoyed the whole for many years previous to her death, January 12, 1681, at the age of 87, having survived her father 85 years, and adding another instance to the longevity of annuitants.

Sir Henry had previously, on March 30, 1594, bought in the joint names of himself and his second son, Thomas, by this marriage, the customary estate of Sellowe Park from Thomas Fleming, who, up to that time, had been its owner and occupant. There are several interesting bequests, to which I cannot do more than allude, but I must be allowed to quote the clause about his burial and burial place:—

“I will my bodie shall be buried in the Chantrie of the church side of the Church of Workington and as nigh to the place as may be whereas my first wife was buried, and for all other things touching my funerall and buriall I do referre the same to the discrecon of my executors and the supvisors of this my last will such executors and supervisors I hope will bring me forth according to my calling for their owne credit sake and Also I will that my sonne Nicholas Curwen with one whole yeare rent after my death shall cause the

\* Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii, p. 597, ed. 1691. Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, vol. i, pp. 280, 556. Atkinson's *Worthies of Westmorland*, vol. i, pp. 81-94.

† *Calendar of State Papers, 1547-1580*, pp. 315, 319, 320, 330.

same

same Chanterie to be made and buylded with one leanto roofo covered with lead with two glasse windowes the stones thereof to be hewen with masons worke and I will that in the same windowes there be sett in glass and colers these armes following that is to say the Curwens armes who lie joined with the armes of Strickland and also the Curwens armes joyned with the Fairfaxe armes of Gilling also the Curwens armes joyned with the Musgraves and also the Curwens armes with the Carous armes and also the Musgraves with the Curwens armes and also the Bellinghames armes with the Curwens armes and likewise the Fairfax armes of Steton with the Curwens."

The inventory of Sir Henry's goods at the time of his death has unfortunately been mutilated, but I print the fragment on account of its special interest.\*

Sir Nicholas, the eldest son of Sir Henry, was born and baptized at Gilling, in Yorkshire, the seat of his mother's father. He was Sheriff of Cumberland, 42nd and 43rd Eliz., and Knight of the Shire for the same County, 35 Eliz.† He was concerned, August 2, 1568, with Francis, Edward and Richard Dacre, in a riot, which was meant to develope into a rebellion, that took place partly in the Cathedral at Carlisle and partly outside, but Scrope was too vigorous to permit budding treason to burst into flower. Sir Nicholas and the others were apprehended; he had to enter into recognizances,‡ and we, fortunately for himself, do not find his name down in the records of the "Rising of the North." The blaze on the top of Skiddaw failed to summon him to the side of the fated Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, and we hear nothing more of him in history. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Simon Musgrave, by whom he had Henry, his heir, Thomas and Margaret. He married secondly Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Carus. He was knighted at Lumley Castle by King James I. on his progress southwards to take possession of the English Crown, in April, 1603.

Sir Nicholas died January 16, 1604, and was buried at

\* See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 1.

† Parliaments of England, Part 1., p. 427.

‡ Calendar of State Papers, Addenda, 1560-1579, pp. 54, 55, 57.

Workington.

Workington. His second wife survived him, and her Post Mortem Inquisition was held, August 30, 1611, at Kirkby Lonsdale,\* where she was buried.† There were three daughters, issue of this marriage. Anne died April 13, 1605, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral;‡ Mary, married Sir Henry Widdrington, of Northumberland;§ and Jane became the 1st wife of Sir William Lambton,|| of the county of Durham, and was buried March 13, 1618/9, between which two latter coheireses the Carus property was divided.

There are four contemporary carvings of arms at the Hall, which, if their ancient tinctures were restored, would still form no mean ornaments.\*\*

Sir Henry, the only son of Nicholas, succeeded his father in the year 1604. He was Sheriff of Cumberland, 18 Jas. I. (1621), and Knight of the Shire in the same year.†† He alienated the old family estate of Thornthwaite, in Westmorland, to Lord William Howard, probably soon after he came to the property, for we find Lord William receiving rents of, and residing at, Thornthwaite in 1612.‡‡ His first wife was Catherine, daughter and coheirss of Sir John Dalston, of Dalston, by whom he had two sons, who succeeded in turn to the estate. By his second marriage with Margaret, daughter of Thomas Bouskill, "juris consult," as Machell styles him, of Heversham,—he had likewise two sons, the eldest of whom also succeeded to the estate, and five daughters. Sir Henry died in the year 1623, but his second wife long survived him, and enjoyed her jointure, the lordship of Calder; to the customary estate in which, of Sella Park, she admitted Darcy

\* Calendar of State Papers, 1611-1618, p. 268.

† See Appendix of Monuments No. 3.

‡ See Appendix of Monuments No. 4.

§ Saint George's Visitation of Northumberland, 1615.

|| Surtees History of Durham, vol. ii., p. 175.

\*\* See Appendix of Miscellanea No. 1.

†† Parliaments of England, Part 1., p. 450.

‡‡ Household Books of Lord William Howard, Surtees Society, vol. lxxviii, p. 5.

Curwen,

Curwen, son of Thomas, tenant Oct. 26, 1653. The annual rent for the same being 20/4, and "the usual boones, duties, customes and services."

Sir Patricius, the eldest son of Sir Henry, was born, as the old family pedigree tells us, in 1601. He was created a Baronet March 12, 1626/7. He was Sheriff of Cumberland 13 Charles I (1637), Knight of the Shire for that County in the two Parliaments of the 1st Charles I, the 3rd and both of the 16 Charles I, the latter being the Long Parliament, and that of 13 Charles II.\* He married at Houghton House, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, February 28, 1619, Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Selby, of Whitehouse, Durham,† the representative of a family which had been very successful in trade in Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the mayoralty of which city several of them had risen.

This alliance, together with that with the heiress of Dalston by the father, had, probably, done much to repair the somewhat diminishing fortunes of the house, for his grandfather had founded the Sella Park branch, and the eldest son of his father's second marriage had seated himself at Rottington, bought from the kindred house of Sandys.

Sir Patricius was a Colonel in the Royal Army. He is mentioned in a letter, among the Duke of Devonshire's manuscripts at Bolton Abbey, dated August 17, 1727,‡ as being concerned, "with seven others, about levying 100 soldiers in Cumberland for the wars, in obedience to the King's letters," and, no doubt, he damaged his estate, as did so many others, by his adherence to the King. He had to compound for his property by the payment of a fine of £2,000,§ a very large sum in those days, being, I believe, the largest amount levied on any "malignant" in Cumberland.

\* Parliaments of England, part 1, pp. 462, 468, 475, 480, 487, and 521.

† Chronicon Mirabile, p. 93.

‡ Historical Manuscript Commission, 3rd Report, p. 40.

§ Catalogue of the Lords and Knights who have compounded for their Estates, 1659, p. 28.

I find,

I find, from a document brought to light, by the researches of Sir George Duckett, in the Bodleian Library, that he had to pay, as a special tax, towards the maintenance of the Militia in the year 1655, the sum of £40.

He, however, lived to see the King "enjoy his own again" in his own peculiar way, but a great domestic trouble must have cast a cloud over the rest of his existence. His only son Henry, baptised at Saint Nicholas Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 23rd, 1621,\* was sent to school at Amersham, in Bucks, and there, probably being a weakly child, as the private diary of Darcy Curwen, to be hereafter more fully mentioned, tells us, "bled to death." The Penningtons, who were doubly allied with the Sella Park branch of the Curwens, were connected with Amersham, and this probably led to the poor lad being sent thither. He died August 21, 1636, and was borne to the grave by George and Sidney Montague, sons of the Earl of Manchester, by George Berkeley, son of Lord Berkeley, and by Mr. Bridges, son of Lord Chandos. A monument was erected to his memory in the Church of Amersham.† There is, or was in 1809, at Workington Hall, a portrait of him holding his mother's hand.

The will of Sir Patricius bears date December 13, 1664, (he died on the 15th), and was proved at York, June 3, 1665. Of the religion of the family up to this period I know little, though I think the first Sir Henry had adopted the Reformed faith, but the prefatory portion of the will of Sir Patricius contains a full statement of his views:—

"I utterly abhor and renounce all Idolatry and Superstition all Heresy and Schism and whatsoever is contrary to sound religion and the word of God Professing myself with my whole Heart to believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith and the whole Doctrine of the Protestant Religion taught and maintained in the Church of England."—"I chearfully committ my body to the earth their to rest as in a Bed of Spices till the general Ressorrection and to be buried in my Burying place upon the south side of the Parish Church of Workington amongst my ancestors."

\* Chronicon Mirabile, p. 98.

† See Appendix of Monuments, No. 5.



He says of his wife, to whom he was evidently very deeply attached : —

“ In consideration of the true and tender affection which I always have borne and still bear unto my dearly beloved wife Isabella Curwen I do hereby give and bequeath and freely bestow upon her all my Goods, Cattells, Chattells, and Credits whatsoever that is or ought by any manner of way by right belong or appertain unto her.”

Various bequests to members of his own and his wife's family follow. His portrait hangs on the staircase of the Hall. In one of the windows in the Saloon is a shield of arms with fifteen quarterings, which I describe elsewhere.\*

After his death his widow put up a hatchment in his burial place, on which, no doubt, were some of the coats given on the window. Dugdale, on his Visitation of Cumberland in 1665, wrote to her from Carlisle to take it down. Lady Curwen appealed to Sir Joseph Williamson to quell the storm, and the result is unknown.†

Dame Curwen did not long survive either the death of her husband or the displeasure of the great genealogist and herald. Her will is dated December 24, 1666, and was proved at York. There are a few touches in it of feminine tenderness and feminine regard for dress. She says :—

“ My body to be buried in the burying place at Workington where my deare and blessed husband was interred.” “ I give to my neece Mrs. Dorithie Delavall the little picture of my Deare husband which is sett Aboute with Diamonds.”

Alas, what was far above diamonds to her has long since perished, and the same stones have since then sparkled on many another pledge of affection. The other sort of bequest figures largely in the will,—

“ My coloured Just in petticoat,” “ my black flowered sattan gowne,” “ my ritch tabby petticoate,” and “ my elder black Farington Gowne,”

all find appreciative owners.

\* See Appendix of Miscellanea, No. 2.

† The Heraldry of Cumberland and Westmorland, by R. S. Ferguson, Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, vol. i, p. 302.

I think

I think that in this will I discover the key to the origin of the name Darcy as a christian name in the Sella Park branch of the family, who certainly had no blood of the Darcies.

Dorothy, the sister of Isabella Curwen, née Selby, who receives a ring under her sister's will, married Sir William Darcy, brother of George, 2nd Baron Darcy and 1st Earl of Holderness. It is most probable that Dorothy stood godmother to Darcy, son of Thomas, of Sella Park, and so introduced a name which became very popular in this Branch.

Upon the death of Sir Patricius the Baronetcy expired, and he was succeeded in the estates by his brother Thomas, of whom not very much is known. He made preparations for a marriage with Mrs. Dorothy Delavall, who was niece to his brother's wife, and the marriage settlement was prepared, but the event never came off. He leaves her "Tenn Pounds" in his will, which bears date December 18, 1672, and indicates the same attachment to the

"laudable rites of the Church of England, of which church I esteem it equally my Duty and happiness to live and die a true son and lively Member."

He died unmarried, February 24, 1672, and was buried at Workington. If Charles II had not been dissuaded from founding the contemplated Order of the Royal Oak, Thomas was to have been one of the Knights.

He was succeeded by his half brother Eldred, of Rottington, the eldest son of Sir Henry's second marriage, but he only held the estate nine weeks, for he was buried at Saint Bees, April 24, 1673. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Michael Wharton of Beverley, who survived till September 23, 1710, when she died in "Lester" Street, London, and was buried in the church of Saint Giles. They both belonged to the old faith. A very curious literary point is settled by this brief tenure of the property  
by

by Eldred. Richard Brathwaite, author of "Drunken Barnaby," wrote a poem, "To the Cottoneers of Kendal," from which I quote a passage laudatory of the Curwens, but especially of Eldred. Brathwaite died May 4, 1673, therefore the poem must have been written in the nine weeks between the deaths of Thomas and Eldred; or, at any rate, before Brathwaite heard, if ever he did hear, of the decease of the latter,—

The Port when she arrivd (as't seemes to me,  
 For I doe ground on probabilitie,  
 Drawne from the clime & Ports description)  
 Was the rich haven of ancient Workington,  
 Whose stately prospect merits honours fame,  
 In nought more noble than a Curwen's name,  
 And long may it reserve that name whose worth,  
 Hath many Knights from that descent brought forth,  
 For if to blaze true fame (I ere have skill),  
 In Bouskill joyn'd with Curwen show't I will.\*

Henry, the only surviving son of Eldred, was Sheriff of Cumberland in 1688. He was an ardent supporter of James II, and, no doubt, it was through his instrumentality that a vessel laden with arms and ammunition for the use of the Royal garrison of Carlisle, entered the port of Workington, where, however, she was promptly seized by Sir John Lowther and Andrew Hudleston, of Hutton John.† His attachment to the deposed monarch was so sincere that he followed him into exile, which it is said his cousin Charles Pelham shared. Nothing having been heard of him for many years, a verdict was obtained at Carlisle upon the entail, August 17, 1696, the Jurors affirming their belief that he must be dead. This enquiry eventuated in his return on the 20th of the following month, and the procedure led to a bitterness never removed. His soubriquet of "Galloping Harry," was probably derived from his attachment to horse-racing. His will, dated October 8, 1724, with codicil of December 23 following,

\* "A Strappado for the Divell," by Richard Brathwaite—Ebsworth's edition, 1878, pp. 200-201.

† Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, p. 369.

shows

shows that he was possessed of considerable personal property, and, therefore, could not have "wasted his substance in riotous living," but mindful of the old feud with the Sella Park branch, he left all his estates not entailed to his cousin once removed, Charles Pelham, of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire. His mother was also a daughter of a Michael Wharton, of Beverley, the brother of Henry's mother, and who, I suppose, was of the same faith as himself. This bequest alienated the Manors of Seaton, Stainburn, Calder, Rottington, and perhaps other properties besides the personalty. The whole of the estates named ultimately fell into the hands of the Lowther family by purchase.

Henry's name occurs in the List of Catholics and Non-jurors, compiled in the year 1715, with a view to keep an eye upon individuals who might be suspected of sympathizing with the Pretender. His estate at that time was valued at £809. 6s. 7d. per annum\*. He died May 25, and was buried at Workington May 31, 1725.

Henry, of Sella Park, was the next successor to the entailed estate. He was the son of Darcy, the son of Thomas, son of the second marriage of Henry with Janet Crosby. Thomas was born, I gather from a note book kept by Darcy, in the Queen's Chamber in Workington Hall in the year 1590. He was "set tenant" of Sella Park by Sir Henry, who died in 1597. He married Helena, eldest daughter of Samuel Sanderson, of Hedlyhope,† in the County Palatine of Durham, February 3, 1639;

"And my said mother, daughter of the said Samuel, was borne ye 20th February, 1612, being Saturday about nine in the forenoone att Branesby Castle; my father and my mother had 10 children in 12 years time and my father dyed April ye 26th 1653 and my mother ye 4th of February 1670."

\* List of Roman Catholics, Non-jurors, &c., ed. 1862, p. 12, and see Appendix of Miscellanea No 3, with detailed particulars of return made, differing considerably from statement of aggregate sum in volume mentioned.

† Henry Sanderson and Samuel, his son, were appointed "to the offices of constable of Brancepeth Castle, and Keeper of the Forest for life," December 21, 1603. State Papers, 1603-1610, p. 59.

He

He was buried at Ponsonby Church, where there is a monument to his memory.\* I have no will of his, but the inventory of his goods taken at the time of his decease is worthy of notice.†

Henry, the eldest son of Thomas,

"Was born November 22, 1640, and died August 8th, being Monday at one o'clock, 1653,"

so that, although he heired, he never held the Sella Park property, into possession of which Darcy Curwen, his brother and next heir, came when he arrived at full age. Darcy's memorandum book, containing the dates of births, not only of his own immediate family but of collaterals and friends, with occasional general memoranda, has been preserved, and has been frequently referred to. He was born June 11, 1643. He married at Isell September 25, 1677, Isabel, daughter of Sir Wilfred Lawson, who was born April 9, 1653, by whom he had a very numerous family. He died at St. Albans, July 30, 1722, having survived his wife twenty-two years, for she was buried at Ponsonby, July 31, 1700.

Upon the death of Darcy, Henry, his eldest surviving son, succeeded to Sella Park, and two years afterwards to the entailed estates of the family, which he held for two years only, being killed by a fall from his horse at London, July 12, 1727, aged 47 years, having been born January 4, 1680. The record, in his own handwriting, of what appears to have been his personal luggage, (though some of the items seem extraordinary for a traveller,) and of his ride to London, commencing September 8, 1726, whence he never returned, has been preserved, and, as a fair specimen of such excursions at that time, is given in the Appendix.‡ He died unmarried. This melancholy death was not the only fatal catastrophe that had befallen the family, for I believe that Wilfred, his

\* See Appendix of Monuments, No. 6.

† See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 2.

‡ See Appendix of Miscellanea, No. 4.

eldest

eldest brother, who was born at Isell, August 5, 1678, was found dead on Cold Fell, June 10, 1722.

Eldred, the next surviving son of Darcy, who was born April 11, 1672, succeeded to the property. He was member for Cockermouth 7 Geo. II. He married Julian, daughter of Clenmoe, of Cornwall. He was buried at Workington January 26, 1745, and his wife July 20, 1759.

Henry, their only surviving son, was baptized at Workington, November 5, 1728. He was M.P. for Carlisle 2 Geo. III, Knight of the Shire for Cumberland 8 Geo. III, and Sheriff for the County 26 Geo. II. He married Isabella, only daughter of William Gale, Esq., of Whitehaven, by whom he had an only child, Isabella, who married her cousin, John Christian, who thereupon assumed the name of Curwen, beyond whom it is unnecessary to follow the descent here.

#### THE IREBYS OF IREBY.

MOST of the information hitherto recorded with regard to the Ireby branch of the Workington family is derived from the MSS. of John Denton; and the additional notices which I have obtained from monumental, record, and other sources, whilst they considerably extend our knowledge of this offshoot, show, also, how trustworthy the statements of that old writer are.\*

Orme, a younger son of Gospatrick, of Workington, received from his father a grant of High Ireby previous to the year 1184,† the rent, payable to the Crown, being, it appears, two marks annually for cornage. He had also a grant of Embleton from Robert de Courtney and Alice his wife. He is again mentioned in 1202/3,‡ six years later,

\* John Denton's MS. s. v. Ireby, Bolton, Glassonby.

† Pipe Rolls for Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, 31 Hen. II, p. 39.

Orm de Yrebi redd. comp. de 11 M. q q pl n e psecut loqla sua In thro libav. Et quiet est.

‡ Pipe Rolls, 4 John, p. 107.

Orm de Yrebi deb. 1 M. p. remotoe Molend i Wauton.

in

in 1208/9, his name occurs,\* and he was still living in the following year.† Orme had, at least, two sons, Adam and William; the latter was Rector of Gilcrux, and a benefactor to the Abbey of Holm Cultram.‡ Adam's tenure must have been very brief, for Thomas, his eldest son, seems to have been in possession 1211/2,§ and we have independent evidence that he was the son of Adam, and that he was living in 1241, at which time there was a family quarrel between him and William de Ireby, respecting the custody of the lands and heir of Alan;|| the two last-named being younger brothers of Thomas, and the heir probably that Isaac, son of Alan, who left Isaacby, subsequently called Prior Hall, to the Prior and Convent of Augustinians at Carlisle.\*\* I shall return to this William in connection with the Manor of Low Ireby. At an uncertain period during the reign of John there were legal proceedings, in which a Juliana de Ireby, whom I cannot identify, was concerned.†† Thomas was succeeded by John, whose monument, discovered in the old church, has been built into the porch of the new structure. The date of his death is unknown, but the style of the cross probably points to an early period in the latter half of the thirteenth century.‡‡ A second Alan, whom I cannot place in the pedigree,§§ is named in the year 1290. Another Thomas succeeded John, and a William de Ireby occurs in 1298,||| who was probably

\* Pipe Rolls, 10 John, p. 129.

Ric de Luci . . . p hnd i mcato ibi q'lib die sabbi ita q n sit ad nocumtu vicinarum feriarum m'catorum i Rademan us Orm de Yrebi.

Alex de Luci deb. I m. p. hnd pcipe de i carr. tre i Rademan us Orm de Yrebi.

† Abbreviatio Placitorum, 11 John, p. 66.

Thomas fil Gospatric, Ormus de Ireby jurati dicunt &c.

‡ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. 5, p. 614.

§ Pipe Rolls, 13 John, p. 143.

Tom de Yrebi r cop de 1s. & 11d. In th xxxs & xd. Et deb xviii & iiiid. Id. r. cop de eod deb. In th libavit Et Quiet est.

|| Abbreviatio Placitorum, 25 Hen. III, pp. 109 & 110.

\*\* Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi, pp. 142 and 145.

†† Abbreviatio Placitorum, 11 John, p. 78.

‡‡ See Appendix of Monuments, No. 7.

§§ Calendarium Genealogicum, 18 Edwd I, p. 420.

Alanus de Ireby pro priore et conventu de Karliolo Inq. ad q d.

||| Ibid, 26 Edw. I, p. 558.

Willielmus de Ireby, susp ensus de anno et die qui ad Regem pertineat.

a son

a son of Thomas, and identical with the William mentioned about 1327.\*

John de Ireby is one of the Jurors named in an Inquisition held at Wigton, February 5, 6 Edw. III, (1332/3),† and a John, who can scarcely be the same, was Knight of the Shire for Cumberland 8, 11, & 20 Ric. II (1384, 1387/8, and 1396/7),‡ and Sheriff for the same County 12, 15 & 19 Ric. II (1388/9, 1391/2, and 1395/6).§ This is the last glimpse we have of the elder branch of the Irebys; unless, indeed, that Thomas Ireby who was pensioned off at the suppression of the Abbey of Holm Cultram was a scion of the ancient line.||

In treating of that branch of the Irebys who became Lords of Low or Market Ireby, a difficulty presents itself, for there seems to be some confusion as to whether the name of the only Lord of the family was William or Wilkin. Denton uniformly speaks of William; the Pipe Rolls make mention only of Wilkin; other record volumes call him William, and another uses both names, though mainly William. I shall assume what I believe, that both names refer to one person, and that the confusion has arisen from the similarity of the abbreviations of both. Wilkin, an unusual name, may really be the correct one. He was, as we have seen, the second son of Adam, and was fortunate enough to become a favourite with King John, to whom he was evidently Master of the Hounds, for he is associated with royal commands about dogs in no less than nine entries in the Patent Rolls, from A.D. 1212 to 1216.\*\* A later one I especially quote, because it seems to indicate that, to please his particular taste perhaps, on resigning his post he was awarded special privileges by

\* Testa de Neville.

† Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii, p. 191.

‡ Parliaments of England, part 1, pp. 222, 231, and 252.

§ Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, vol. iv, p. 312. Sir George Duckett's List of Sheriffs.

|| Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v, p.

\*\* Rotuli Literarum Clausarum, 14 John, p. 133b; 15 John, p. 156 and 158b; 16 John, p. 182b, 183b, 184b, 193b; 17 John, p. 256.

his



his indulgent master.\* Upon the death of Odard, Lord of Bolton, Glassenby, Gamblesby, &c., he had a grant of the custody of Matilda, his widow, whose daughter and co-heiress, Christian, became his wife.† In 1237/8 he had a grant of market and fair for his town of Ireby,‡ and in 1241/2 a grant of free warren in Ireby and Glassenby.§ It was in the preceding year that he was a party in the family litigation I have mentioned. He had two daughters, the youngest of whom, Eva, must have been married three times, if she were, as she is stated to have been, the widow of Robert de Avenel in 1245. She certainly became the widow of Robert de Stuteville and Alan de Charters, and I think she was childless, because she surrendered her rights to her sister Christian. A fragment of an incised slab has lately been found, in the old church of Ireby, bearing her name,|| and dating about the end of the thirteenth century. No doubt, as a childless widow she would retire to the home of her fathers, and her remains would be deposited with theirs. Christian became the wife of Thomas de Lascelles, by whom she had a daughter, Arminia, who, by Seaton, became the mother of Christopher Seaton; but Christian's second marriage was more important, for she married a Robert Bruce, but which of two it is not easy to decide with certainty. The Bruce Pedigree, as given by Dugdale,\*\* differs considerably from that to be found in Douglas's Peerage of Scotland†† and the accounts of the later Scotch Genealogists. I conclude, however, that she was the second wife of the "Senex

\* Rotuli Literarum Clausarum, 16 John, p. 187. R. Robto de Ross salt mandam vob q Willo de Ireby pmittas hre hre canes 't leparios suos currentes in foresta Karleol ad vulpe 't lepem.

† Odard, son of Robert de Hodelma, Lord of Gamelsby and Glassenby, died 13 John, leaving a widow, Matilda, who was in the custody of Wilkin de Ireby. Odard left two daughters, one of whom was in charge of the said Wilkin, the other was in Scotland. Introduction to Pipe Rolls, p. lxxix.

Pipe Rolls, 14 John, p. 147.

‡ Cal. Rot. Chartarum, 22 Hen. III, p. 54.

§ Ibid, 26 Hen. III, p. 58.

|| See Appendix of Monuments, No. 8.

\*\* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii, p. 450.

†† Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 130.

et

et plenus dierum," who "transiit ex hoc mundo," May 12, 1295, and was buried at Gisburn,\* and not of his son, the father of the Scottish Monarch, who died in 1304, and was buried at Holm Cultram.† She was married to him previous to 1277/8,‡ and survived her husband ten years. In the year following his death she had the Manors of Great Badew, in Essex, and Kemston, in Bedfordshire, assigned to her for her dowry.§ Her grandson by her first marriage, Christopher Seaton, espoused the cause of his connection, Robert Bruce, the Scottish King, and thereby incurred the forfeiture of all his English lands.|| He was consoled, however, and more than reinstated in his position, by having conferred upon him the hand of Christian, the King's sister,\*\* and from this marriage sprang the noble house of Winton.

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#### THE SOUTHAICKS OF SKELTON.

GILBERT, a younger son of Gospatrick, was the progenitor of an offshoot of the Workington family of whom the records are very fragmentary. He became known as Gilbert de Southaic, which may be the original form of Southwaite, in the parish of Heskett, in the Forest of Inglewood, for that place is not far distant from Hardrigg Hall, in the neighbouring parish of Skelton, where his descendants were seated for several centuries. Nothing more is known

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\* Chronicon de Lanercost, p. 159.

† Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. v, pp. 597-8.

‡ Abbreviatio Placitorum, 6 Edw. I, p. 194.

Quidam tenentes in Ireby implitant Galfrum de Munbray eo qd ipse impedivit eos turbas fodere in Sandeldale. Ipse respond qd ipse foderebat in terris Robti de Bruys et Xtiane ux ejus. Et hoc nou possunt dedicere Ideo sine die Et ulter dicit qd tenentes et homines de Ireby nou debent nec solebant ibi turbas fodere.

§ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii, p. 450.

|| Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium, 34 Edw. I, p. 66.

Rex concessit Willo le Latymer in feodo duas partes Manerii de Lambenby in Com. Cumb. ac etiam hamletta Samlesby et de Unthanke nuper Christopheri Seton rebellis per servic debit.

Ibid, 49 Edw. I, p. 192.

Ren concess Manerium de Bolton junta Carliol Willo le Latymer in feodo.

\*\* Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 702.

of

of Gilbert than that he was the founder of the line. The name of his son and successor was Patrick,\* whose wife's name was Elizabeth.† Patrick died 14 Edwd I, and it appears that his son Gilbert was of the age of 21 years on December 21, 1291.‡

On the death of Sarra, widow of Richard Boyvill, Lord of the Barony of Levington or Kirklington, it appeared that his heirs were his six sisters, one of whom had married the aforesaid Gilbert.§ Most probably Sarra, the widow of Richard, had survived his younger brother, Ranulph, who had married Joan, a co-heiress of the Barony of Burgh. This alliance of his wife's uncle with a co-heiress of Burgh Barony may account for the arms of the Southaic family, which are certainly the arms of Engain, Lord of that Barony, differenced by a heart between two nails. Gilbert died A.D. 1307, when his son and successor, Patrick, was aged nine years.||

I presume this to be the same Patrick who is named in the third, fourth, fifth, and, finally, in the sixth year of Edward III,\*\* whose successor was another Gilbert,

\* *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 366, 14 Edwd I. Patricius de Sotheyk defunctus. Dicunt juratores quod Gilbertus filius ejus est propinquior hæres suus, de ætate ejus ignorant quia natus fuit in regno Scotiæ et adhuc est ibi.

† *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 366, 14 Edw. I. Ententa facta fuit ut Elizabeth quæ fuit uxor ipsius Patricii de terris et tenementis suis secundum legem et consuetudinem dotari Rex faciet.

‡ *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 452, 20 Edw. I. Gilbertus filius et hæres Patricii de Suthayk alias Suteaik defuncti. Probatio ætatis facta apud Karliolum. Dicunt juratores per sacramentum suum quod prædictus Gilbertus filius et hæres prædicti Patricii de Suteaik defuncti qui de domino Rege tenuit in capite natus fuit in Tinwald in regno Scotiæ et fuit ætatis viginti et unius annorum in festo Sancti Thomæ Apostuli ante Natale Domini anno prædicto Qui requisiti qualiter eis constat de ætate ipsius eo quod natus fuit in regno Scotiæ dicunt quia ætas prædicti Gilberti sufficienter probatur in regno Scotiæ et hoc bene sciunt quare terræ et tenementa quæ tenuit de Comite de Buzan? sibi redditæ fuerunt in festo prædicto Sancti Thomæ.

§ *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 583, 28 Edw. I. Sarra quæ fuit uxor Ricardi de Levington Inq. p. m. Prædicta Sarra tenuit in dotem de hæreditate Ricardi de Levington tertiam partem villæ de Levington, tertiam partem villæ de Skelton et tertiam partem hameletti de Kirkland. Prædictus Richard obiit sine hærede de corpore suo unde hæreditas prædicta descendebat sex sororibus prædicti Ricardi scilicet . . . . . Isabellæ de qua exivit Gilbertus de Sotheyk &c.

|| *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 730, 35 Edw. I. Gilbertus de Sotheyk alias Suthaik Inq. p. m. Patricius de Suthaik filius prædicti Gilberti de Suthaik est propinquior hæres prædicti Gilberti et est ætatis novem annorum et amplius.

\*\* *Calendarium Inquisitionum post mortem* vol. ii., pp. 26, 33, 41, and 48.

named

named in the 24 Edwd III (1351), and 5th Richard II (1382),\* the same Gilbert, undoubtedly, whose name occurs with that of a Patrick Sothayke as members of an Inquisition held at Penrith 2 Richd II (1378), respecting lands at Skelton.†

In 1306 a Robert de Southayke was Rector of Bewcastle on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Carlisle, and after having held that benefice fifty years he was appointed to the Rectory of Stapleton.‡ In 1330 a William Southwerke was Vicar of Bromfield; he was probably that William Southayke who died Prior of Lanercost in 1337.§

In 35 Henry VIII (1543) John Southaic held lands and a mill with the appurtenances at Skelton, of the King, in capite, by knight service. In 6th Edwd VI (1552/3) John Southaic was appointed overseer for Skelton in certain arrangements promulgated for watching the Borders. In 13 Elizabeth (1570/1) he purchased a moiety of the Manor of Morland, which he held in 34 Eliz. (1591/2.) In 14 Eliz. (1571/2) he was appointed one of the Commissioners to make certain enquiries respecting the Forest of Westward. In 1582 he, in conjunction with Richard Tolson, bought the Manor of Little Bampton, in Kirkbampton, for £240, which they sold four years subsequently to John Dalston, of Dalston,|| whose family was already allied in blood through the marriage of a Robert of that name with a Southaik.\*\* In 33 or 34 Elizabeth he was Sheriff of Cumberland.†† Peter Brougham, who died about 1570, married Anne Southaick, an heiress of John of that name, and their son Henry subsequently bought

\* Ibid, vol. ii., p. 167, and vol. iii., p. 40.

† Unpublished Record.

‡ Nicolson & Burn, vol. ii., pp. 306, 478, and 481.

§ Ibid, vol. ii., pp. 169 and 499.

|| Nicolson & Burn, vol. ii., p. 385, vol. i., pp. lxxxviii, 447, vol. ii., pp. 140, and 209.

\*\* Ibid, vol. ii., p. 310.

†† Sir George Duckett, List of Sheriffs, Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Archaeological Society, vol. iv., p. 317.

Scales Hall, one of the ancient estates of the family.\* In 1597 John Southwyke and Francis his son made a grant of the presentation of the Rectory of Skelton to Christopher Pickering, and in 1607 Francis sold the advowson of the same to Corpus Christi College, Oxford.† Another of the family estates, Hardrigg Hall, was sold to the Fletchers, of Hutton Hall, in the early part of the seventeenth century.‡

I only find two wills of individuals of the name in the Registry of the Probate Court, at Carlisle, one of Margaret Southye, of Johnby, proved in 1607, and another of William Southacke, of Ribton, in the parish of Bridekirk, but I am unable to trace any relationship with the old family.

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THE CAMERTONS AND CURWENS OF CAMERTON.

ALAN DE CAMERTON was the first independent Lord of that Manor, to whom it was granted by his elder brother, Patrick. An inquest held 35 Edw. I (1307) informs us that Mary was the wife of Alan de Camberton deceased; that she adhered to the Scotch cause; that she died at Freston in Fife in 32 Edw. I (1304); and that Thomas de Redman and Johannes le Venour were the next heirs of the said Alan.§ From the dates it would seem that this was Alan the grantee, but it might be a son; in any case it would appear that there was a break in the line. Some accounts state that Alan had a son John, by Majota, daughter of Thomas de Ribton, and that John, by Isabella, daughter of Gilbert de Workington, had a son Robert, a priest.

I am quite unable to reconcile these discrepancies.

The marriage of John Curwen, of the main line, with a daughter of a Robert de Camerton, lands us on the safe

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\* Nicolson and Burn, vol. i, p. 396.

† Ibid, vol. ii., p. 387.

‡ Thomas Denton's MS., as quoted in Lysons' Cumberland, p. 155.

§ Calendarium Genealogicum, 35 Edwd. I, p. 745.

ground

ground of Tonge's Visitation.\* Christopher, son of this marriage, succeeded. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sandes. "Bishop Scroope, in his chapel at Rose, enjoynd Christopher Curwen, of Camerton, a penance of being lashed round his Parish Church, and afterwards entering with a wax taper of 1lb. weight burning in his hand and covered with a white sheet, and entering also into a recognizance of 40 marks not to converse any more with Alice Grayson, the other fornicator."†

His son Thomas, I believe to have been that particular member of the family who must have been a noted warrior in his day, for otherwise so much legendary matter would scarcely have gathered round "Black Tom of the North," who certainly had never anything to do with Burrow Walls, which, being in the Manor of Seaton, always belonged to the elder branch. The monument; to his memory in the church, carefully drawn by the experienced hand of Canon Knowles, is notable for the solidity and homeliness of the armour, which has led to the suggestion that some local armourer, some Henry of the Wynd, lived near. When I availed myself of the Rev. Mr. Hodges' kind permission to look over the Camerton Register, I found, amongst the earliest entries in the seventeenth century, the name of Armourer as that of a family residing at Flimby, an excellent centre for such an artificer, for Curwens, Eglesfields, Lamplughs, and Ribtons would often, thanks to the Scottish inroads, need their iron clothing renewed or furbished up. Canon Knowles finds the date of the monument c. 1510. Thomas married Margaret, daughter of John Swinburn, and by her had a son, William, who married another member of the parent line; Tonge says, Joan, but another pedigree calls her, Margaret, daughter of the second Christopher Curwen and Joan Pennington ;

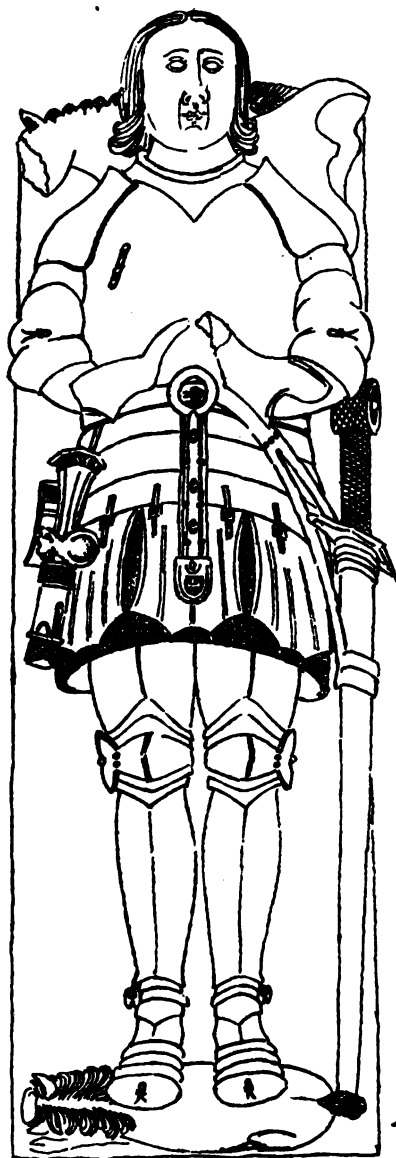
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\* Tonge's Visitation of the Northern Counties, p. 97.

† Machell's MSS., vol. iv., p. 85.

‡ See Appendix of Monuments, No. 9.

and



sketch of "Black Jom"  
Camerton, ?1500-1510.

*Gyrcière. Spear-rest. Spring-pins.  
Sabatons. Invoked Tuidss.*





and by her had Christopher, whose wife was a daughter of Thwaites of Thwaites in Millom, and also of Unerigg Hall, where, indeed, the family principally, if not altogether, resided at this time. Four children are named as the issue of this marriage: Oswald, Brandon, Anne and Dorothy. The occurrence of the name of Brandon as a Christian name is remarkable. It must be remembered that the owner of Harrington Manor about this time was Henry Grey, First Duke of Suffolk, whose wife was Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Tudor, Dowager Queen of France. There was a slight connection between Charles Brandon and the Curwens. Margaret Curwen, daughter of Sir Thomas, had, as we have seen, married John Preston, and his sister, Ellen, married Thomas, 2nd Lord Monteagle, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of Charles Brandon.

A Charles Brandon, an unfixed scion of the same family, was member for Westmerland in the Parliament of 1 Edw. VI (1547).<sup>\*</sup> Strange as it may seem, there is a chasm between Tonge's Visitation in 1530 and the commencement of the pedigree taken by Dugdale in 1665, but commencing c. 1570. The names seem to be entirely changed in less than half a century. He commences with an Anthony, who married firstly, Helene, daughter of Thomas Bradley, of Bradley, and secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Lamplugh. Anthony held at the time of the Percy Survey, in 1578, Camerton, lands in Eglesfield, Graysothen, Blind Bothell, a fourth of Waverton, two tenements at Highmoor, 10 acres in Colemire, and certain lands in Whinfell. An Inquisition was held after his death, 23 Eliz. (1580/1), when it was found that Camerton was a Manor, and that it was held of Henry Curwen as of his Manor of Seaton by knight's service, and that it was worth xxxlb. xiijs. viijd.† Catherine, his second wife, and I think the mother of his

<sup>\*</sup> Parliaments of England, Part 1, p. 377.

† I learn this from an entry in the Manorial Book of Camerton, signed by Ralph Cooke, and dated December, 1771.

children,

children, was buried at Camerton July 28, 1611. He was succeeded by Christopher, who married Ann, daughter of John Senhouse, of Seascale. Cuthbert Curwen was a younger brother of this Christopher. He must have been one of the earliest to avail himself of the advantages of Bishop Grindall's school at Saint Bees, for he was an exhibitor of that foundation at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1586, and therefore entitled to receive 5 marks yearly. He became Rector of Arthuret. He is frequently mentioned in the Household Books of Lord William Howard as "the Doctor" (he was a D.D.) and "the Parson," and generally is entered as sending thirty geese to Naworth, probably a rent or acknowledgment due in kind.\* His will is given in the Appendix,† and marks him to have been a man of very peculiar temper. He leaves his books to Peter Curwen, his nephew, and I am disposed to conclude that this was the identical Peter Curwen who raised a monument in Eton College to the learned and "ever memorable" John Hales.‡ George, a brother of Cuthbert, died at Ripon in 1606, and his will is also given in the Appendix.§ Christopher was buried at Camerton March 25, 1618, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who married Bridget, daughter of Thomas Brockholes, of Brockholes, Lancashire, by whom he had several children, duly recorded in the tabular pedigree. He died, it is stated, in 1638. Christopher, his eldest son, succeeded. He was baptized at Camerton May 8, 1617, and married Ann, daughter of Joseph Porter, of Weary Hall, by whom he had a very numerous family. He was buried at Camerton April 16, 1661. His wife long survived him. Her will is dated September 13, and was proved at Carlisle December 7, 1686.|| She was buried at Camerton September 17, 1686.

\* Selections from the Household Book of Lord William Howard, Surtees Society, vol. lxxviii, pp. xlvii, 51, 88, 130, 130a, 176.

† Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 3.

‡ Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. 1692, vol. ii, p. 126.

§ See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 4.

|| See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 5, and the will of her daughter Isabella, No. 6.

Henry,

Henry, the eldest son of the marriage, succeeded. He was born at Camerton November 14, 1637. He was living March 23, 1676, but probably did not long survive. Some of the lands in Greysouthen, noted in the Percy Survey, appear to have been held by sub-tenants as customary estate of tenant right, subject to the usual payments and services, transfers of which were authorized and recognized, not apparently by copy of court roll, but by the "landlords" signature on deeds of the times of both Christopher and his son, the last-named Henry, in my possession. None of the Camerton Curwens ever were Lords of the Manor of Greysouthen, and this peculiarity in tenure, though not unprecedented, is unusual.

During Henry's tenure of the property a singular duel occurred, in which a member of the Curwen family was one of the principals. The story is partially told in "Depositions from York Castle"\* :

"August 8, 1668, before Thomas Denton and John Aglionby, Esqrs; Patritius Curwen Gentleman saith that he being in company with Mr. William Howard and Mr. Henry Howard and Mr. Grimston last night there happened to be a difference between Mr. Wm. Howard and Mr. Curwen aboute the drinking of a glass of wine whereupon Mr. Henry Howard upon some language passing between Mr. Wm. Howard and Mr. Curwen tooke Mr. Curwen by the eares and threatened to kick him out of the roome and Mr. Grimston fell upon the said Mr. Curwen with his fists to beat him till Mr. Broadwood M<sup>t</sup> of the house tooke Mr. Curwen oute of the roome and carryed him to a bed where he lay for some time in his cloathes and arose againe and went out into towne to buy a sworde of Lieutenant Neales in the presence of Mr. Basill Fielding for which sword he had long before been treating to buy And upon his returne he went into the chamber to challenge Mr. Henry Howard to fight upon the Sands adjoining to the Towne. The said Mr. Howard with Mr. Robert Strickland did meet the said Mr. Curwen with Sergeant Meales and there the said Mr. Curwen engaged in duel with Mr. Henry Howard and after he had wounded him twice desired him to give over but Mr. Howard refusing he killed him by running him through the body and upon the

\* Surtees Society, vol. xl, pp. 162-3.

said

said place also the said Mr. Strickland and Sergeant Meales engaged in fight as seconds. Mr. Stephen Grimston bears witness that the cause of the affray was the hasty temper of Mr. Curwen who spoke contemptuously of all the family of the Howards."

I am able to supply the result so far as Patricius is concerned from family papers. He was found guilty of homicide, and was burnt in the hand; Meales and Strickland were acquitted. Whereupon Patricius disappears, and when, after the lapse of seventy years, owing to certain circumstances which had arisen, efforts were made to identify the particular Patricius Curwen or either of the Howards, it was found impossible to do so. The Howards are supposed to have been members of the Corby branch, but their collateral descendant, Mr. Henry Howard, enumerates no individuals answering to the actors in this tragedy in his "Memorials of the Howard Family." With regard to the Patricius Curwen, there were at least three of that name who might be living at the time. One was Patricius, son of Eldred Curwen, then of Rottington, but subsequently of Workington, who was aged 5 years at the time of Dugdale's Visitation in 1665, and died young; another was a son of Thomas Curwen, of Sella Park, who was born after the death of his father in 1653, and was christened Patricius Posthumous, he died in 1671; and a third, and the most likely, was a younger son of Christopher and Ann Curwen, of Camerton Hall, whose eldest brother Henry was born in 1638, and who was certainly living in 1686, for he is mentioned in his mother's will made September 13 of that year.

Upon the death of Henry, he was succeeded by his brother Christopher, whose first wife's christian name was Frances, but I am ignorant who she was. She was buried at Camerton May 26, 1700. His home was not long desolate, for he married at St. Nicholas Church, Whitehaven, November 27, of the same year, Elizabeth, the daughter of — Hodgson. He was Sheriff of Cumberland

berland 5 Anne (1706/7), and was buried at Camerton May 22, 1713. His will is dated November 12, 1708, and was proved at Carlisle August 13, 1713.\* After providing for his widow, he makes his brother Joseph his residuary legatee. Joseph lost no time in disposing of the estate, and a very pathetic instance of the downcome of an ancient and honourable family, the deed of sale of October 3, 1713, presents. It is agreed between Joseph Curwen, of Camerton, of the one part, and Matthew Cragg, of Saint Bees,† of the other part, that the former shall sell to the latter, in consideration of the yearly rent or annuity of £60 and the sum of £1,000, all the Manor of Camerton with the Milne,‡ and also the Kirklands held by lease under the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, purchased from Thomas Curwen, of Workington Hall, February 12, 1672, the said Matthew Cragg paying sundry debts enumerated, one being a sum of £200 due to Mr. Henry Curwen, of Workington, and also pay the annuity settled on the widow of Christopher Curwen, and further pay any legacies that may be left by the said Joseph Curwen to an amount not exceeding £1,000; and finally, shall allow him "to live at Camerton Hall, in a room or chamber over the kitchen, and find him a servant, and feed for a horse, he paying £10 a year for the same."

On the 11th of April, 1719, Matthew Cragg and Joseph Curwen join in a conveyance to Ralph Cooke, of Kirkby Kendall, of the Manor of Camerton with the appurtenances, the mill being especially mentioned, in consideration of the sum of £2,300 and the annuity of £60 to Elizabeth, widow of Christopher, who had married again. Very

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\* See Appendix of Wills and Inventories, No. 7.

† Matthew Cragg married Martha, sister of Christopher and Joseph Curwen. I find that a Matthew Cragg, most probably his father, was living at the Abbey Farm, at Saint Bees, in 1640, and that several children were born to him there, one being "Pickering," born 23rd October, 1642. It would appear from the diary of Thomas Tyldesley that he was a minion of the Jacobite party. See Diary, pp. 104 and 105.

‡ The site of the old mill, and traces of the mill stream, were pointed out to me by the Rev. T. Hodges, in the meadow below the church.

little

little trace of the old Hall of Camerton now remains, and I do not know whether the ghost, which haunted the ancient dwelling, lingers in the modern structure; but an old saying, which seems to indicate that the unearthly being manifested itself surrounded by a radiant halo, like the well-known "bright boy" of Corby Castle, has passed into a proverb. The original idea has, however, become sadly vulgarized, for now, when the rustic of that neighbourhood wishes to express his astonishment at the diverse and brilliant colours worn by some damsel of his own degree, he describes her as being "glorious and terrible, like Camerton Ha' Boggle."

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CURWENS OF HELSINGTON.

WILLIAM, a younger son of Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington, seems to have resided at Stainburn.\* He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gerveyse Middleton, of Leighton, Lancashire, by whom he had a son, Harry, said to have been Bishop of Sodor and Man, but his name does not appear in the list of Bishops of that See; perhaps he died before consecration. He married a daughter of — Jackson, of Warton, Lancashire, by whom he had a son, William, who was inducted into the Vicarage of Crosby Ravensworth, August 28th, 1643, and was buried there April 5, 1685, aged 95 years. He married Susan, daughter of Thomas Orton, of Cambridge, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William, aged 44 at the time of Dugdale's Visitation in 1665, married before that year Isabel, daughter and heiress of Charles Benson, of Skalthwaiterigg. He was buried at Kendal, May 25, 1679. The name of Curwen occurs not unfrequently after this date in the Kendal Register, and another William was Mayor of that town in 1696.† They were unquestionably descendants of this branch, but I cannot

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\* Dugdale's Visitation of Westmorland.

† Annals of Kendal, by Cornelius Nicholson, 2nd edition, page 288.

place

place them in due sequence. The arms of this offshoot were argent, fretty gules, on a chief of the first, a crescent for difference.

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CURWENS OF BECKERMONT.

I FIND, in the Register of Hale, a record of a marriage of Darcy Curwen with Dorothy Jackson, November 12, 1696, and the children of that marriage were regularly baptized in the neighbouring Parish Church of Saint Bridgett. This Darcy was a younger contemporary of the Darcy of Sella Park, and, inasmuch as his descendants have preserved other characteristic names of the family, it seems evident that he was an offshoot, and I have therefore appended a pedigree and proofs; but in what exact relationship this progenitor, Darcy, stood to his namesake of Sella Park, I am unable, after much enquiry, to determine.

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CURWENS OF LANCASHIRE.

I HAVE ventured to incorporate conjecturally the two Curwen pedigrees, given in St. George's Visitation of Lancashire,\* in my pedigree sheet, because I find family names in the main line contemporary with those of the progenitors in the Visitations. I regret that I have not the same clue, slight though it may be, in the case of the Curwens of Myerside Hall, and Cark Hall, in Cartmel, though I entertain no doubt that they were of the same blood. Walter Curwen purchased from Nicholas Gardner and Richard Gardner, his son, the residue of a lease of 81 years of Myerside Hall, which had been granted to them March 17, 1526, by James, Prior of Cartmel. Walter Curwen, by his wife, Elizabeth, had three children, Robert, Nicholas, and Margaret. Robert married Anne Pickering, the heiress of Cark Hall.† Having no children, and having

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\* Chetham Society, vol. lxxxii, pp.

† Annals of Caermolenses, pp. 433-441.

acquired

acquired from the Crown, June 28, 1602, the fee simple of Myerside Hall, and having purchased in 1636 from William Thornburgh, Hampsfield Hall, the ancient seat of that family, he left the whole to his nephew Robert, the son of his sister Margaret and William Rawlinson. There must have been some previous connection between the families of Curwen and Thornburgh, for Edmund Pereson, of Bethome, tanner, in his will dated December 21, 1542, enumerates amongst his debtors "Maistress Curwen when sche was widow at Hampfell, xls."\* The above-named estates have all descended to Henry Fletcher Rigge, Esq., of Wood Broughton, who has favoured me with valuable information.

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\* *Richmonshire Wills—Surtees Society*, vol. xxvi, p. 31.

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(An Appendix of Charters, Monuments, Wills, Miscellanea, and Extracts from Parish Registers, will appear in the next issue of these Transactions, forming Part II, Volume V.

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PETER ELIZABETH AWDREY BRIDGET

MARY  
iving Sept. 13, 1686.



JANE  
t. 21, 1753. H.R.  
y 20, 1837. M.I.E.

Ba

JANRY MOUNSEY MARGARET=JOHN BROCKBANK



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Died  
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16

ROBERT  
æt about  
10. 1694.  
W  
of Helsington  
at Kendal M  
1697. K.R. æt

SON  
ton.

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burg

WILLIAM = MATILDA  
Aug. 6, 1789. W.R.

JOHN CHRISTIAN = MARIANNE  
Yorkington April | Dau. of William Baldwin  
d Feb. 21, 1840. | of Wigan. Mar. 1818.

WORDSWORTH.

JANES ISABELLA = ALFRED ERASMUS DRYDEN.  
Mar. May 16, 1849.

ad  
Re

it  
fol

STHWAITE. DORA BLAMIRE = JO

A. MARGARET = GENERAL GERARD GOODLAKE.

FA  
Bo



ART. XXIII.—*St. Lawrence Chapel.* By T. H. DALZELL.  
*Read June 17th, 1880.\**

AT the junction of the Marron and Derwent, on the Broughton side of the Derwent, on the crest of the hill, anciently stood the chapel of St. Lawrence, an ancient chapel mentioned by Thomas Denton in his manuscript of History of Cumberland, Anno Domini 1688, as having been destroyed in the civil wars—most likely Stainburn Chapel would share the same fate, possibly at the same time.

It is situate in the township of Great Broughton, parish of Bridekirk, on the banks of the River Derwent, a little to the north-west of the outlet of the Marron, and is marked on the oldest plans of the County.

It is not mentioned amongst the list of "Ancient Chapelries" in Bacon's Liber Regis, neither is any mention made of the ancient chapel at Stainburn. Most likely both would be destroyed long before that work was compiled, as, on the other hand, Clifton, in the adjoining township, is specially mentioned in the work as being an ancient chapel, existing at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries.

No vestige now remains to mark the hallowed spot, save that the earth is a little raised where the boundary walls once stood.

Can it have been a chapel of ease under Bridekirk? The burial ground was retained for interments up to a recent period, although no minister in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has ever officiated at a funeral, the bodies being simply placed in the graves and covered up, and in some instances the graves were dug after the corpse had arrived at the spot. One instance was a man who

\* Written in 1864.

lived

lived adjoining the school-house at Broughton.\* This man's daughter having died, she being a young girl, he carried her body to the St. Lawrence burial ground, and dug her grave after reaching the spot. Catherine Pearson, from whom I obtained the foregoing, is seventy-seven years old this year, 1864, and stated that she lived along with her parents next door to the man, but could not remember his name. She was at the funeral, being very young at the time. Margaret Huddart, whose maiden name was "Bell," widow of the noted huntsman, and in her eighty-fifth year, at the same time informed me that she also was present at that funeral, which was the first she was ever at, and being young at the time, the impression previously on her mind was that the coffin would be put into the ground feet foremost, and would stand bolt upright. The last interment that took place was that of a poor indigent, half-witted fellow, who tramped the country, and went by the name of "Holf-dwonned Jwhon," who had laid himself down beside the Broughton Cragg Limekilns one night, had fallen asleep, and was found dead, having been suffocated, there being no marks on his body, except on one of his feet, which had been partly burned. A parish coffin was provided for him, and the undertaker, not being particular to get his exact length, and the body very likely being contracted, made the coffin too shallow, but being not in the least non-plussed, got upon the body and compressed it into the coffin, literally kneading it in. This was somewhere about the year 1799. The late Mr. Richard Mordaunt, of Ribton, my informant, said he was about five years old at the time, and remembered being at the funeral, along with his uncle and his cousin, a little girl, who was a cripple, his uncle carrying

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\* Built by Joseph Ashley in 1722, a native of Broughton, who also built an Alms House for four poor persons, endowing the school with a close, now worth about £6 per annum, and a rent charge of £8 per annum. The poor of Great and Little Broughton, and the donor's kindred, are to have the preference for the Alms House, and persons of the name of Ashley to have the preference as trustees.

her



her on his back from Broughton, where they resided, to see the body interred.

Mary Bell, whose maiden name was Spencer, also informed me that she was eighty-five years of age, and that the St. Lawrence Chapel Field had belonged to her family for three or four generations ; that when she was a little girl the foundation walls of the chapel and chapel yard were standing, and that the stones were afterwards sold and carted away to repair Broughton Mill Weir. (This Margaret Huddart corroborated.) Mary Bell also said that they once attempted to plough the burial ground, but the horses snorted and kicked up their heels in such a frightened manner, and the plough coulter struck fire in such an awful manner, that they had to desist, and concluded that it was impossible to cultivate consecrated ground : she also said that when a young woman she used to go from Broughton to milk the cows in the chapel field, and always felt a dread in the evenings ; and one evening she was milking a cow a little below the burial ground, and musing on the awfulness of the place, and the stillness around, when all at once something laid a hand on her shoulder, the cow at the same time leaping away from her. She dropt her pail and fainted. On coming to her senses she saw a young man standing over her, a sailor of the name of Hall, belonging Broughton, at that time serving his apprenticeship in the good ship " Hope," Captain Bell, of Workington, who, knowing that it was about her time of milking, had taken that way from Workington in order to get a drink of new milk, and very much distressed he was to have given her such a fright. The *Cumberland Pacquet*, of October 14th, 1777, states " The Hope," Captain Bell, belonging to Workington, which was taken by the Hawk privateer, commanded by one Lee, the 28th of October, 1776, and retaken the 11th of December by his Majesty's frigate the *Lizard*, of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captain Mackenzie, arrived at Workington last Thursday. Cap-  
tain

tain Bell says the privateer, which mounted ten carriage guns and fourteen swivels at the time he had the misfortune to fall into her hands, had only thirty-two men, great numbers being put on board eleven prizes which she had taken, and the number put on board the "Hope" would prevent the privateer attempting to make any more captures. The prize master treated Captain Bell very indifferently, but he was happily rescued from his tyranny, when they were within a few hours sail of America.

The following are a few of the persons who, from time to time, have been buried at St. Lawrence Chapel:—

Mr. and Mrs. Tinnion, of Broughton.

Mrs. Janet Clarke's parents (she kept a public-house near Camerton Colliery, and died in 1861.)

A family of the name of Backhouse, of Ribton.

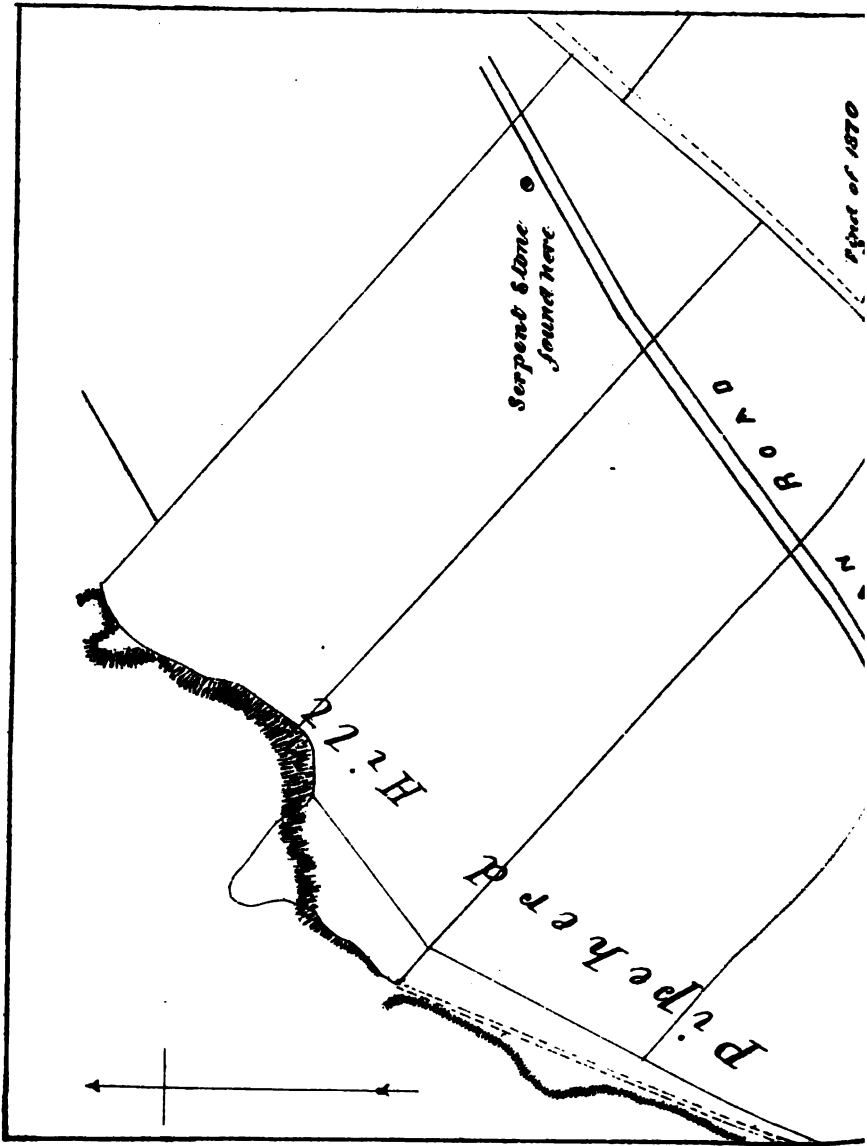
Mr. and Mrs. Moordaff, of Broughton (grandfather and grandmother of William Moordaff, innkeeper.) Mr. Moordaff's grandfather died of a very bad fever, and his body was ordered to be interred on the night of the day he died, Mr. Hoskins, of Broughton Hall, being the magistrate.

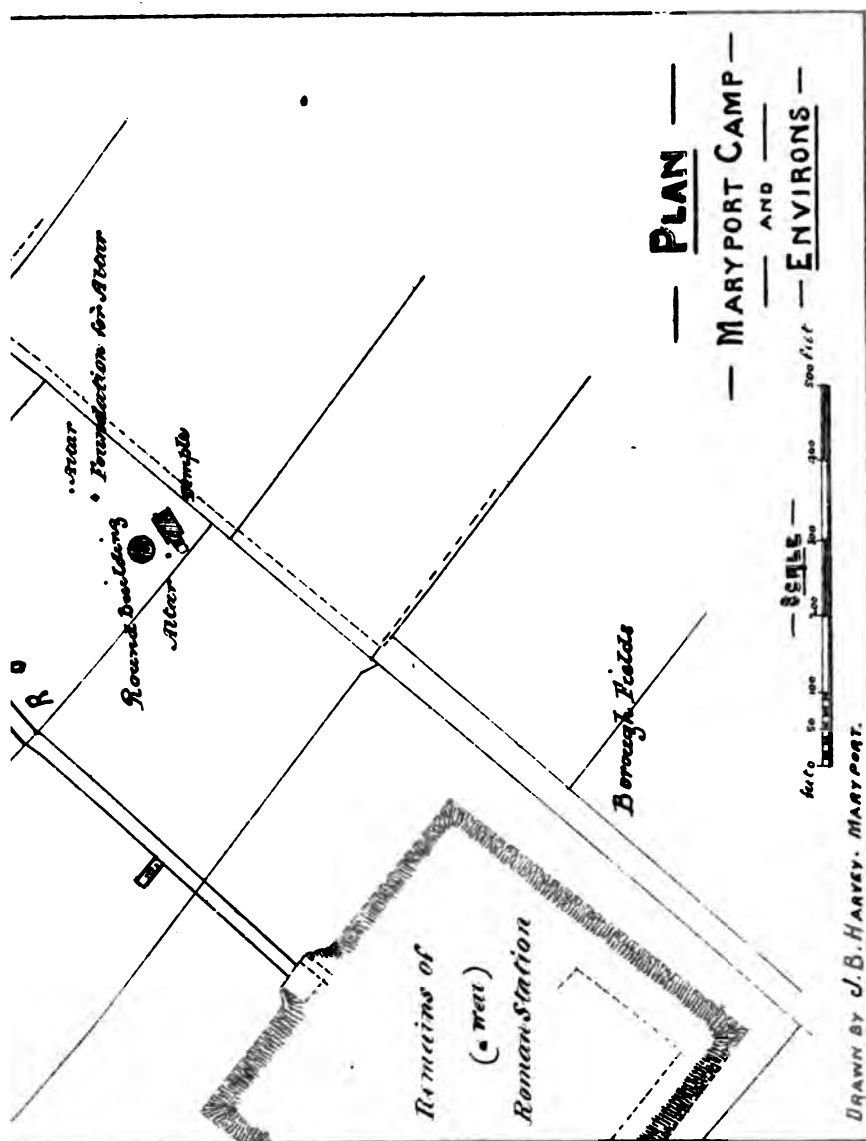
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In conformity with a resolution passed when this paper was read, the Rev. Mr. Carter, Vicar of Bridekirk, and Mr. Browne, of Tallentire Hall, searched the Registers of that Parish to see whether any mention of St. Lawrence's Chapel occurred therein, but no notice was found.

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ART. XXIV.—*Notes on the Excavations near the Roman Camp, Maryport, during the year 1880.* By JOSEPH ROBINSON.

*Read at Maryport, June 16th, 1880.\**

THE Roman Camp at Maryport stands on a high and precipitous brow overlooking the sea, and the face of the brow is now being dug away as a preliminary to opening a quarry. The soil thus removed is full of remains, dressed stones, broken pottery, and black rich earth. I fancy that the camp sewer ran down to the sea about this point, while the rains of centuries have washed large quantities of soil and debris from the camp above.

The new quarry was begun in March, 1880, by Mr. Doherty, the contractor for the new dock, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of stone. It has already been very productive of relics of Roman occupation, and its extension will no doubt produce further results. The work was commenced by driving a cutting into the side of the hill from the level of the shore, and, as it fortunately happened, at the most suitable place for remains. Only a few days previously I had decided to ask permission from Mrs. Senhouse, the Lady of the Manor, to excavate just above this place, as it had long been thought that a building had stood on the edge of the hill, and I was of opinion its materials would be found in the hollow, half way down, where they had fallen. From the evidence already obtained, there seems little doubt this surmise will prove correct.

On my first visit to the work I found that a large number of very fine building blocks had already been dug out, and were being carelessly buried again. I arranged with the workmen to have them put aside, and am glad to say

\* Revised up to date of going to press, March 1, 1881.

that

that in this matter the whole of Mr. Doherty's staff have, at his request, given most ready and willing help. Several cart loads of these blocks or wedges have already been led away to a place of safety at Netherhall, and more remain on the ground. Many of them are heavy foundation stones.

When the rock was reached it became evident that the quarry had been wrought before, and from the presence of a rich black layer of earth, mixed with charcoal, pottery, &c., running in a straight line just over the point of the rock, the conjecture that the sewer from the camp had emptied itself here was strengthened. This deposit is of considerable extent at this part, and has yielded the several kinds of pottery used by the Romans, a very fine coin of Vespasian, quantities of slate, roofing and flooring tiles, and building stone, no doubt mixed up during the washing down from above, after the fall of the building. On the 8th of April a stone inscribed LEG·XX was found, measuring seventeen inches by seven. The letters V. V., standing for VALENS VICTRIX, the title of the 20th Legion, have not been added, owing to a flaw in the stone. The base of a pillar, a quern, a stone cut into squares or diamonds, probably used for a game similar to the modern one of draughts, have been dug out, together with a piece of Samian pottery on which the name KARVS has been cut, possibly by some soldier; and a horse shoe, much corroded, has also been found at a depth of eight feet from the surface. This reminds us of the Cavalry which we find mentioned on two of the altars at Netherhall as being attached to the first cohort of Spaniards. A mass of corroded iron was adhering to the face of the rock in one place, which might be the remains of the workmen's tools. A few feet below, toolmarks were visible, and were very distinct.

The black earth I have referred to descends to a perpendicular depth of fifteen feet in one place, and extends forty yards from the face of the rock towards the sea. It is



is distinctly visible for one hundred and fifteen yards along the shore to the point, where further observation is stopped by the new Gas Works. Below it, in one part, is the rubble of the old quarry, a band of blue clay, and then the bed of the rock. How much further out to sea it has extended cannot now be ascertained (although it might have been at one time, as a great encroachment has been made here), but its spread has thus been of considerable extent, and it gives some idea of the quantity of stone which must have been quarried away by the Romans. Charcoal seems to be present in such quantity, and to be so evenly distributed, that I am inclined to think it has been purposely put in as a deodorizer. From the depth to which this debris is covered in some parts by soil and clay, a striking proof is obtained of the extent to which the hill has been denuded.

On 25th June, after the workmen had left, a very fine altar, measuring three feet five by one foot ten in front, and one foot three in depth, was dug out in the level, twenty-five yards from the face of the rock. It had evidently fallen from above, being surrounded and covered by the black deposit previously referred to. It is of greyish freestone of very coarse grain, unlike any found in this locality as far as I know, and is so much weathered that the inscription cannot be made out in full. It has consisted of four lines, and by placing it in different lights the following letters can be seen :—

N . . . . .  
 . . . . . AM  
 HISPANAQF  
 HERMIONE

The reading of the last line is certain. The first four letters in the third line are given with reserve. The letters P or B, ANAQ, are the most distinct, and beyond dispute.

A large block of freestone, apparently quarried from the outcrop on the shore, and worn into grooves by the action  
of

of the water, was lying close to the foot of the old workings, with luis holes in it, as if it had been intended to be lifted to the works above.

On 29th September, during my absence, one of my volunteer helpers, James Hamil, the finder of the altar of 25th June, took out of the top of the hill, just above the quarry, a small household altar, ten inches by four, roughly chiseled. It has on it a rude incised figure, four inches in length. The arms are extended from the side, and the feet turned to the right. Two projections appear over the head. A cross runs over the body, commencing from each shoulder. The figure may represent some god, but has not yet been identified.

The point from which this was taken is the one I first referred to as the probable site of a building: as soon as time permits, it will be examined. It is distant eighty yards from the seaward wall of the camp.

Turning to the excavations that I have personally conducted, I may say that the work I have had in hand was suggested to me by Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., and was begun with a two-fold object, viz., to determine accurately, field by field, the course of the road from this camp to that near Wigton, and, if possible, to find if the road to the camp at Beckfoot ran along the shore, as generally supposed. As there is no evidence of the latter at present known nearer to Maryport than the point to which I have traced it from the Beckfoot Camp, I was in hopes that I could find in these fields the point where the two roads separate, assuming they do so. The point where the road to Old Carlisle, near Wigton, begins to deviate from the straight line was found in the fourth field from the Maryport Camp, but so far no trace of the other has been seen.

I began the work early on the morning of the 12th April, and uncovered the road in the second field to the north east of the camp. It is twenty-one feet in width and in good preservation. Close to the side of the road I found the  
remains

remains of a wall, near to which I dug out a good deal of pottery and slate. It was out of this place that we subsequently took a large stone conduit, seven feet in length, which appeared to convey water under the road. At a distance of twenty feet there is a parallel wall, which was traced fifty-three feet. No doubt they had formed part of a house. Between the walls a green glass bead, ribbed and perfect, was picked up. On the morning of Saturday, the 17th April, I found the road in the fourth field, and having learnt that this would be required for cultivation a fortnight earlier than the other, I proceeded in the afternoon to complete my examination, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Carey. We had only just begun to work, when my attention was attracted by the projecting point of a stone, only a few yards distant. This, on being dug out, proved to be the square base of an altar or pillar, apparently broken off by the plough. About four yards distant a similar projection appeared, and in digging about it we found it extended further into the ground. In a few minutes we came upon the octagonal shaft, and, finally, the top of the pillar, on which was sculptured a face, with two serpents meeting over the head, and two fishes below the chin. Lifting the valuable relic out of the position it had so long occupied, we saw, with no little delight, that the reverse side had on it a large snake, three feet nine inches in length, by two inches in breadth, and in perfect condition. The impression left in the soft ground by the serpent was very fine, and I regretted that it got injured by the lifting out of the stone. This is the so-called Serpent Stone: it has given rise to some discussion, which is embodied in a communication from Mr. Thompson Watkin, appended to this paper. The full height of this stone is four feet two, divided thus:—Base, including moulding, one foot four inches; octagonal shaft, one foot ten, tapering from three feet three in circumference to two feet five; top, which contains the face, one foot. The base is much marked

marked by the plough. Iron has been let into the top, probably to support some emblem or ornament. A detached portion of this iron was found, and is preserved. The figure of the serpent occupies nearly the whole length of the stone on one side. The only sculpture on the other is the face with the snake and fishes.

Immediately in front of this was a pavement measuring thirteen feet by six. Around and near this, in every direction, we found burials, the remains of the funeral pyres, and calcined bones, being most distinct. Numerous urns, all in a broken condition, were taken out. One of these, dug out by Mr. E. T. Tyson, in thirty-two pieces, has been skilfully restored by Mr. William Beeby Graham. Its height is five inches. A little to the east we found three cists. The first of these consisted of four stones, three forming the sides and one covering the top. It was open at the ends and empty. Burials were found in three cases under single slabs, and generally under no stone at all.\* An active search was carried on for ten days to find the pillar belonging to the base first found, and we came upon two fragments of a serpent, somewhat broader than the other, and a portion of the shaft, from which I conjecture that both stones have been of the same character. We found in one of the burials a red water bottle in good preservation. At a depth of three feet was a stone, carved to represent a fir cone, nine inches in height, and a conical stone, seventeen inches in height, shaped like a modern rifle bullet, and probably intended as a missile to be thrown from a balista. The fir cone was an emblem of immor-

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\* The interments are very similar to those which Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A., and Mr. Hilton Price, F.S.A., excavated in the Romano-British cemetery at Seaford in 1879, namely, black patches in the soil, composed of charcoal, fragments of burnt bone, and frequently iron nails (see a paragraph in the *Times* of April 28th, 1880, headed "Anthropological Institute"). The Messrs. Price conjecture that these patches, where no urns were found, are the interments of poor people, or of soldiers. I have no doubt that the same holds good at Maryport, and that the black patches without urns represent the Spanish soldiers, who kept guard over the Solway. In two or three cases at Maryport urns accompanied the patches: these would be burials of people of superior rank.

tality

tality with the Romans, and its use on tombstones has come down to our times. We also found iron nails in connection with many burials.

I had the pavement in front of the Serpent Stones taken up, and four burials were found below. It was then carefully put down again, in exactly the same place, but two feet deep, so as to be out of the way of the plough, and to mark the place. The same stones were used and accurate measurements taken, so that the position can at any time be ascertained.

The figure of a female, or of a child, gracefully draped, but minus the head, was found in the hedge in this field by two lads, having been ploughed up some time before and left there unnoticed. It measures twenty inches in height. Each hand has held something, but the objects have been injured, and cannot be identified. An apple and a dove were often represented as being held in the hands on such stones. Mr. C. Roach-Smith, F.S.A., kindly informs me that this stone indicates the sepulchral effigy of a child.

The field being now required for the putting in of the crop, the works were closed on 27th April.

Early in the morning of next day I resumed work in the second field from the camp—Pipeherd Hill. In passing through it I had observed, in the south corner, dressed stones in the hedges, no doubt dug or ploughed out in previous years, and had also noticed a small patch of green sward which had escaped the plough. This, I thought, must have been left owing to the presence of stones, and I decided upon examining the place, and soon found it consisted apparently of a pavement of freestone blocks, set with the squared and dressed side downwards, and the tapered end pointing upwards. As it was in line with the camp, and the site where the sixteen altars were found on 18th April, 1870, I conjectured at first that it was a road between the two places, and left a labourer to uncover it from side to side during my absence. In the afternoon  
Mr.

Mr. Carey sent a messenger with the gratifying intelligence that an altar had been found. On hastening up I was glad to see it was inscribed, the reading being :—

I. O. M.  
C. CABA  
LLIVS. P  
RISCVS.  
TRIBVN

That is,

JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO  
CAIUS CABALLIUS PRISCUS  
TRIBUNUS.

Three other altars have already been found at Maryport, and are now at Netherhall, which record Caius Caballius Priscus. He was the colonel of the 1st cohort of Spaniards which garrisoned Maryport, or "Axelodunum," as the Romans called it. The 1st cohort of the Spaniards is mentioned in at least sixteen inscriptions found at Maryport, which give the names of seven of its colonels. As the Notitia stations the 1st cohort of Spaniards at Axelodunum, we thus are enabled to identify it with the Maryport Camp. The base of the altar was broken off, and part of the inscription remains lost with it, although it has been trenched for. The fragment measures twenty inches by twelve, falling to eight inches at the inscribed shaft. Several burials were found between the altar and the so-called pavement, a distance of a few feet only, and a very large quantity of broken pottery of different kinds, with loose stones.

Digging from this point being extended in the direction of the find of 1870, a wall was partly uncovered the next day, 29th April, and this being followed on its outer edge, eventually revealed the foundation of a building, forty-six feet at its greatest length, by twenty-five in breadth, outside measurement. The walls are two feet three in width on one side, and two feet nine on the other. The lowest course consists of cobbles set in clay, in exactly the same way

way as the foundations of the Beckfoot Camp. The second course is of freestone, and is *in situ*, except at the east end, and a patch at the north-west corner. The base of an altar was found here, much scored by the plough—so much so, in fact, that it cannot be identified as part of the inscribed fragment, which, from its size, it may have been.

The soil was thrown out of the area to see if anything else could be brought to light to show the uses of the building, and this has detracted considerably from its appearance. The place has since been left in the same state, and is carefully preserved. The interior has apparently been flagged, fifteen flags remaining in their original position, and now showing scratches of ploughs or harrows. It may be divided into three parts, viz. :—At the east end a division formed by a two feet wall gives eight feet by twenty; then the main body of the building twenty-five feet by twenty; and, finally, a recess at the west end measuring six feet by eight feet six. A large flag in the east corner, three feet ten by two feet three, and six inches in thickness, has been left, as found, in a slanting position. A pavement beneath it has the same angle. We have found nothing to show at which end the entrance has been. The opinion most generally expressed is that this building has been a Temple, probably to Jupiter, from the position in which the altar was found. This, however, is only conjecture. A Basilica or Court of Law has also been suggested as a possible use for it.

The pavement previously referred to proves to be of considerable interest. It extends eighteen feet from the recess of this building, in three patches, as shown on the plan, and measures twelve feet across. After most careful examination, I believe it to be the remains of the wall of the building, which has fallen and retained much the same position as when built up. I found a similar instance at the building on the Bowness Glebe, Pasture House, Campfield, in September of this year. Several of the inner  
stones

stones there were still in their original position. Here they have been removed by the plough. The stones left have a small but decided tilt outward, which they would acquire by being thrown forward when they fell.

The reports of these excavations had now spread through the town, and the works were constantly visited by crowds of people, many of whom dug in various directions. The most successful of these visitors was Mr. B. D. Dawson, who, by a vigorous use of the sounding rod, hit upon the round building I am about to describe, an altar, the foundation on which it has apparently stood, and a female figure.

The round building is twenty feet distant from that last noticed. It was first observed on the afternoon of Saturday, 1st May, and the line of the circular wall was uncovered in an hour. Its outside diameter is thirty-four feet, the wall being two feet six to two feet nine in thickness. As it was found to contain stones in the centre, they were dug down to, and have been kept as found, so far. An opening in the centre of these stones, of about a foot square, was cleared out, and found to have water at the bottom, which disappeared, however, in a few days. The depth of the stones, which are rough and unhewn, is three feet, and, except around the opening, they appear to have been put in without order. A coin of Antoninus Pius and a cist were found here. A funeral pyre occurs at one side of the building, with the deepest layer of charcoal, &c., yet found—fourteen inches—and a large number of burials are near at hand. There are four slight projections, about eighteen inches square, on the outside of the wall. These may have supported light buttresses. Freestone is left half way round. The remaining half of the circles shows the cobble and clay foundation. The purpose for which this round building has been erected is dealt with in the Appendix. From the manner in which the stones in the centre have been thrown in, it may be that they have been placed round a pole or mast which supported a roof.

A



A similar building existed in Scotland, on the banks of the Carron, but is now destroyed, and was known as Arthur's Oon. This is described by Gordon\* as a "Sacellum" or chapel to Mars Signifer, where the Eagles of the Legions and the Insignia of the Cohorts were kept with great honour, sacrifices being offered. Sacella, however, had no roofs.

About seven o'clock on the morning of Monday, 3rd May, Mr. Dawson struck a stone with the sounding rod, and on uncovering it with the spade, I was glad to see it was another altar, two feet four by one foot five, falling to one foot at shaft. I should fail if I tried to convey any idea of the excitement such a discovery gives rise to. I must admit that in this case it was somewhat damped by finding, after the altar had been taken out, that two letters only of the inscription were left, the rest having been either purposely destroyed or broken off by the plough, as, unfortunately, it had fallen or been buried face upwards. From the letters left, ET, and their position, the extreme right of the first line, the inscription would appear to have been a compound one. Mrs. Senhouse has kindly reserved half an acre of ground, by arrangement with Mr. Lee of the Camp Farm, and the trenching since carried on has had for its first object the recovery of this inscription.

The impression of the altar on the soil where it had so long rested was perfect, and was preserved till it had been seen by Mrs. Senhouse, and by the Literary and Scientific Societies, at their meeting here on 5th May, 1880. It was then dug up in presence of Dr. Bruce and Mr. Senhouse, and two beautifully carved heads, supposed to have been ornaments on a building, were found near it, together with several blocks of dressed stone. At a distance of twenty-two feet the square basement, on which it is probable the altar or some heavier erection stood, was found.

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\* *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, part I, chapter III, and plate 4. See also Roy's *Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*, plate xxxvi.

The opening is three feet square, and was filled to a depth of nine courses with cobbles and clay. It is defined by four large freestone slabs.\*

Almost immediately after the finding of the two heads, a mutilated figure of one of the Deae Matres, one foot in height, was dug up near the hedge. This represents one of the three goddess mothers, whose individual names it was considered by the Romans, most unlucky to mention. The base of a small household altar and a wheel of Nemesis, the latter evidently broken from the altar of 3rd May, have been dug up in the trenching, together with several fragments of thin slabs, apparently split off that altar, but none of them contain the inscription.

In this part of the field five coins in all have been found, viz., one Hadrian, A.D. 117-138; two Antoninus Pius, 138-161; two Marcus Aurelius, 161-180. These were kindly identified by Mr. Blair, of South Shields, the eminent and well-known numismatist, and were presented to me by Mrs. Senhouse, but as the proper place for the custody of such relics is Netherhall, they have been at my request added to the collection there.

Concurrently with the works in this corner, extensive excavations of a most interesting nature were carried on about the line of the road in the middle of the field. The road was uncovered in several places, and many other curious foundations were laid bare. In one place a breadth of sixty-three feet of pavement occurred. This included the road. Out of another was dug a quantity of iron debris, mixed with small coal. It seemed almost like the hearth of a smithy. A layer of red broken pottery or decayed brick, over twelve inches in thickness, was cut through at the same opening. Many burials were dug up on the seaward side of the road, covered by large flags.

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\* My friend, Mr. John B. Harvey, has drawn for me a plan of these buildings. The Temple, or whatever it is, is 165 yards from the east angle of the camp. The altars found in 1870 were 160 yards further east, and the Serpent Stones were 150 yards north-east of the latter place.

Several

Several of the flags were taken up and sent to Netherhall. The largest measured five feet by two feet eight. It was impossible to dig in this part without finding remains of houses, which, no doubt, had bordered on the road, as was usual in the neighbourhood of camps. Several places were found which had apparently been dug in the clay for cess-pools, judging from the black rich nature of the soil thrown out, and the fragments of pottery, &c. One of these had an area of five feet square, by six feet in depth, another was four feet deep. The latter had a row of eighteen stones leading to it, arranged at intervals of about a foot apart.

In one of the photographic groups I have had taken will be observed an incised figure holding something over its head with the right hand. This stone was found near the new quarry, on the sea brow, on the afternoon of Sunday, 2nd May, when I was passing, by a boy who had been helping at the excavations. It measures sixteen inches by eight, tapering to six. The figure has not been exactly identified, but Mr. Thompson Watkin states it may be a Genius, holding a Cornucopia, as in Nos. 275, 708, and 710, in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, or may be taken for Apollo, like the other figure at Netherhall (No. 899.)

Up to this point the excavations had been carried on as an individual effort without any outside assistance, beyond that given by a few friends in digging. On the 18th August this Society was good enough, at the Kirkby Stephen meeting, to vote me a grant of £10 to be spent in future work, and this was supplemented by a similar sum, kindly placed at my disposal by several gentlemen, through Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A. The whole of this money has been spent in the hire of labour at Beckfoot and here. Through this fund we have been able to get a complete plan of the former camp, but in the hurry of going to press with that paper, this escaped acknowledgment. The work now to be described has also been done from the same source, and  
both

both have thus become part of the operations of the Society. Those who have seen the excavations can form a better opinion of their extent and nature than I can hope to convey through the medium of this paper.

The ground next selected was the first field from the camp to the north-east, in line with those previously described. These fields are popularly known as the Borough Fields—a name which sufficiently indicates the Roman town, although it is restricted on the estate plan, I think, to two adjoining fields. I believe I am strictly correct in stating that, out of numerous cuttings, we have not made one in any part of this field without finding remains of some kind—walls, dressed stones, pottery, ashes, or pavements. On each side of the road the surface is strewn with rubble freestone, fragments of pottery, &c. The extent of the extra-mural town must have been considerable, and these fields, now devoted to agriculture, must at one time have presented a busy scene, when the camp was fully occupied.

The work was begun on 10th September. Finding many buildings on each side of the road, I decided upon excavating one on the seaward side, as a specimen of the rest. The side walls are forty feet six inches in length outside, by two feet to two feet six inches in thickness, and the end wall at the south-east measures seventeen feet. The side wall facing south-west is finished off square, but on the opposite side it is broken. At a distance of seven feet nearer the sea is a patch of wall seven feet by two, probably the remains of the end wall to the north-west, but the character of the stones is different, and only one course remains. Assuming it to represent the end wall, the interior of the building would be forty-five feet by twelve. Three courses are left in several places, and four in one corner. The courses have followed an inequality in the ground when the foundations were laid, and in two places show these curves to the second and third layer of stones. No mortar  
has

has been found about this building, nor was any observed about those in the next field. The doorway is half-way up the south-west wall. Its width is two feet four inches. In front of it outside are two large flags. Inside this part is paved with small flags and large stones, with a layer of gravel in several places. Close inside was found nearly a bucketful of charcoal, some of the pieces being large. In a corner was a quantity of coal. Opposite to the door was a row of flat stones, set on edge, as if to mark a division. These were left undisturbed, as were also a number of stones blackened by fire, and arranged as if intended for a hearth. To the right of the doorway was a large flat stone, which we lifted, and under it was a large fragment of a house tile. The foundations are of freestone, and the whole of the building blocks used are roughly chipped into shape, the faces being left undressed. Many finely-chiselled stones of the wedge type were found in other parts of the field.

A good deal of pottery and many fragments of slates were spread about the interior, particularly towards the end nearest the sea. Several of these fragments had holes in them, and a few the remains of the iron nails with which they had been fastened. A few pieces of glass, slightly opaque, and one ribbed piece, like the handle of a jar, were also in the interior. Parts of the lower stone of a quern were found in this building. The quern, when complete, has been ornamented by over fifty notches cut in the edge. The effect of these is very good on the portion left. A very curious figure was thrown out here, and afterwards picked up. It is part of a water-worn freestone, five inches by four, on which has been cut the head and body of a man, three inches in height. The part containing the legs has been broken off. The hands are extended opposite the face, and the fingers stick out like the teeth of a comb, or just as a child would draw them. A spear, an inch and a half long, runs through the left hand—the  
fingers

fingers being extended do not grasp it. On the right of the body are the letters SIG. A line is drawn over the body from each shoulder, forming a cross, as is the case of the figure found on 29th September. Mr. Roach-Smith thinks the letters are a contraction of SIGNIFER, "Standard bearer."

Just outside the south-west wall was found a piece of slate, about half an inch in thickness, and weighing about eight ounces. It is not unlike a modern paper weight in shape. The under side bears a high polish about the centre, and measures four and three-quarter inches by three and a quarter. The other side is bevelled, and the flat part measures three and a half inches by two and one-eighth. It is chipped in two opposite corners, and can be grasped easily in the hand, with the bevelled side down, by the aid of these breaks.\* I lately observed a piece of dark marble of the same size and design in the Mayer collection in Sir W. Brown's Library and Museum, Liverpool, No. 6070-6071. The ticket states it was dug out of a Roman grave at Frindsbury, near Rochester, Kent.

When filling up the excavations on 12th February, 1881, the interior was carefully examined, and we came upon a trench where the soil had been disturbed. In this we found a coin, (identified by Mr. Blair as one of Faustina, wife of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius,) a portion of a bronze fibula of very neat design, a few pieces of glass, several fragments of pottery, and some fragments of bone. Dr. Taylor recognizes the latter as human, and as having been burnt. He states they consist of portions of the shaft of the femur and tibia and fibula. Another piece of bronze was so much decayed that it could not be removed.

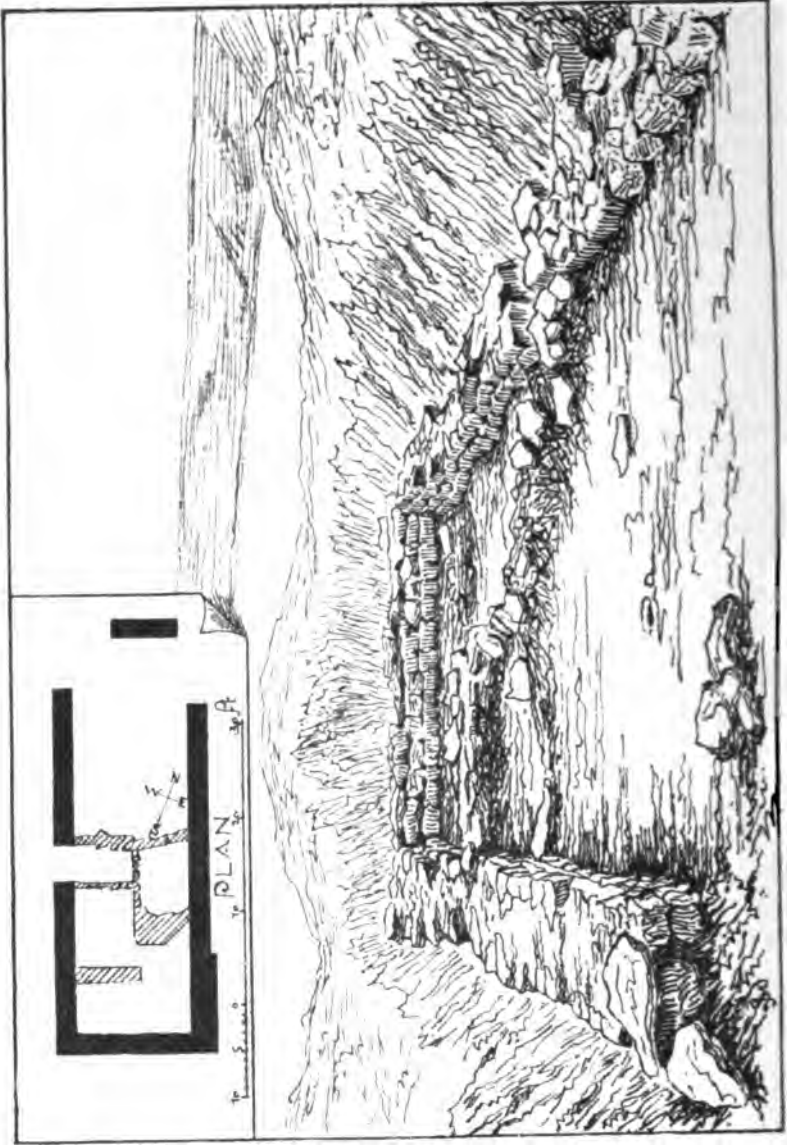
A view, with plan, of this building has been drawn by Mr. J. J. Seymour, of Carlisle, and is reproduced with

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\* This object is a Roman painter's palette. Similar ones have been found at Uriconium (Wroxeter) and are described and figured, *Journal British Archaeological Association*, vol. xv, p. 316.

This





FOUNDATIONS NEAR ROMAN CAMP, MARYPORT.



this paper. The distance of this building from the north-east gate of the camp is ninety-nine yards.

Foundations exist on each side of it. In one a flagged passage, a yard wide, was bared. Out of another was dug a stone trough. It was firmly set in stonework, and shows signs of wear at two corners. A little further down the field a curious cistern or tank was exposed. It is made of thin freestone slabs, one and a half to two inches thick, and two feet to two feet ten in height. The area of the bottom, which is on the clay, is four feet two by two feet. At the top of the field was a similar place, only when complete it had been circular. Unfortunately our trench was sunk upon it, and one half of it taken away before the design was seen. What is left consists of six stones, set on end, about two feet in height, with a course of building stone above, the floor being three feet four below the surface, flagged, and measuring two feet by eighteen inches. In the first were found some bones, apparently those of a fowl; some broken pottery, with a good deal of black sediment in layers, was in both.

Halfway between these places was found on 3rd January, 1881, an enamelled stud of Romano-British work. It is an inch and a quarter in diameter. The centre, half an inch in diameter, is filled with green enamel, and divided into six divisions. Outside this the colour is red, and a zig-zag pattern, like the teeth of a saw, divides the surface into thirty equal triangular spaces. The spaces radiating from the interior are red, those commencing from the edge are blue. I sent it to Mr. Roach-Smith for his inspection, and he states it is like those in the collection of Mr. Clayton, F.S.A., at Chesters, and that figured in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, and found in France, only inferior.

The pottery is very fragmentary, and only in two cases are there any potter's marks. One, on the handle of an amphora, cannot be made out. The other is on a part of  
the

the side of an amphora, and ends in OCCEI. Probably the full name has been DOCCEI.

I regret that during the latter part of the work no altars or other inscribed stones have been discovered. Up to 1870 no record exists on the plan of the estate of the exact sites of former finds, so that the connection between the present and past work cannot be ascertained. The experience gained by these efforts may be turned to account in the future. A great many cuttings, interesting in themselves, presented nothing calling for record here, but the foundations they revealed have been noted. The whole of the portable objects described in this paper have been photographed, and added to the collection at Netherhall.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mrs. Senhouse and her tenant, Mr. Jacob Lee, for the facilities they have so willingly given for these explorations.

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## APPENDIX.\*

BY W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

Since the beginning of April Mr. Joseph Robinson, of Maryport, has been making considerable excavations in the vicinity of the Roman *castrum* at that place, which have resulted in a number of interesting discoveries.

The primary object in view was to trace the Roman road from the great station (*Axelodunum*) at Maryport to the newly discovered *castrum* at Beckfoot, noticed in the *Journal* in December last. This had been satisfactorily done to the fourth field beyond the Maryport station, the road having been uncovered in many places, and found in perfect condition and of the most substantial structure, when on the 17th April two stones were observed slightly projecting above the surface of the ground, which were immediately dug out. One was found to be only the square base of a pedestal or altar. The other stone

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\* Reproduced from *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii, p. 280. This Society is also indebted to the Council of the Archæological Institute for the electro of the Serpent Stone.





**STONE FOUND NEAR THE ROMAN CAMP, MARYPORT.**

was found entire, and is most interesting in its features. Its entire height is four feet, of which there is, first, a square base fourteen inches high, on which is, secondly, an octagonal shaft one foot ten inches in height, then a nearly circular head one foot high. On the latter there is sculptured, on the front of the stone, a female face or mask face, with two snakes above the head and two fishes under the chin. The whole length of the back of the stone is occupied by the figure of a serpent three feet nine inches in length. The sculpture would seem to belong to a good period of art; but on that point I would leave the members of the Institute to judge from the accompanying photographs, which represent the front and back of each stone. The complete one is engraved herewith.

In front of the larger stone was a pavement thirteen feet by six, and underneath were several urns containing burnt bone and charcoal. Three stone cists were discovered in the vicinity, two of them containing human remains, also two stones carved to represent fir cones (a well known Roman emblem of immortality), one sixteen inches high, the other nine inches. There was also a portion of a monumental figure, with the head and lower extremities broken off. It resembles several found on the line of the Wall of Hadrian. A portion of another serpent was also found, which had probably been part of the monument of which the base was discovered previously.

It is an interesting question, What is the nature of the larger stone? Is it a tombstone? If so, does it refer to the deceased being a member of any particular sect? The surroundings of the discovery suggest that the spot was one of the usual road-side Roman cemeteries. Again, is it probable that it was a medium of worship in the same sense as an altar? I incline to the opinion that we have in it a relic of gnosticism, but should like the matter to be discussed by the Institute.

Returning to the second field from the camp, Mr. Robinson dug up, on the 28th of April, a rough freestone pavement, apparently leading direct to the spot where the great find of seventeen altars occurred in 1870, and by the side of it, was found an altar with the base broken off, inscribed—

I. O. M  
C. CABA  
LLIVS. P  
RISCVS  
TRIBVN

*i. e.*, I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) C(aius) Caballius Priscus Tribun(us). This is the fourth altar dedicated by this officer to Jupiter which has been found at Maryport. From the others we learn that he was the Tribune

Tribune of the first cohort of the Spaniards. The altar is one foot eleven inches in height.\*

The whole of these remains have been added to the already great collection of Roman monuments at Nether Hall, the seat of Mrs. Senhouse.

The Rev. C. W. King writes to me as to the stone bearing the figure of a serpent, and the base of a similar stone found with it, to the following effect:—

“There can be no doubt they are Phalli, which emblem was a primitive style of tombstone, for example on the tumulus of Alyattes at Sardis, where a gigantic specimen stands to this day.

“The sculptures are Mithraic. Caylus, *Rec. d' Antiquités*, iii, Pl. 94, figures a tablet with a serpent of the same form inscribed, “*Deo invicto Mith. Secundinus dat.*” It is a marble slab found at Lyons. The serpent forms a regular part of all Mithraic groups, where it is explained as signifying the element water.

“The meaning of the full face mask is not so easy to divine, but may be that of the Gallic sun-god Belenus, who wears a more ferocious aspect than his Greek brother Phœbus-Apollo. The nature of these tombstones seems to imply that they marked the interment of persons initiated into the Mithraic rites. They are certainly the most curious things of the sort that have ever come to light in this country.”

At the end of the pavement were found the foundations of a building measuring (nearly east and west) forty feet in length and of oblong shape, with an entrance vestibule of six feet, making forty-six feet as the entire length. The breadth is twenty-five feet. The walls were two feet six inches in thickness, and near the north-east angle was the base of an altar *in situ*. In front of the vestibule was a very peculiar pavement. It appears evidently to have been a temple. Can it have been, from the close proximity of the altar of Jupiter, dedicated to that divinity?

On the 1st May, twenty feet to the west of this temple, Mr. Robinson came upon the foundations of a circular building, thirty-four feet in external diameter, with walls two feet thick. In the centre is a large heap of stones, three feet in depth and without order, but the area has not yet been excavated, with the exception of an opening of a foot square in the middle of the heap, which contained nothing but water, and this disappeared in a few days. Above the centre was a coin of Antoninus Pius. On one side of the building was a funeral pyre and a cist, with a layer of charcoal fourteen inches in thickness. The building very strongly resembles one found at Keston (Kent), adjoining

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\* A heap of broken pottery and four Roman coins were found lying with it.

the

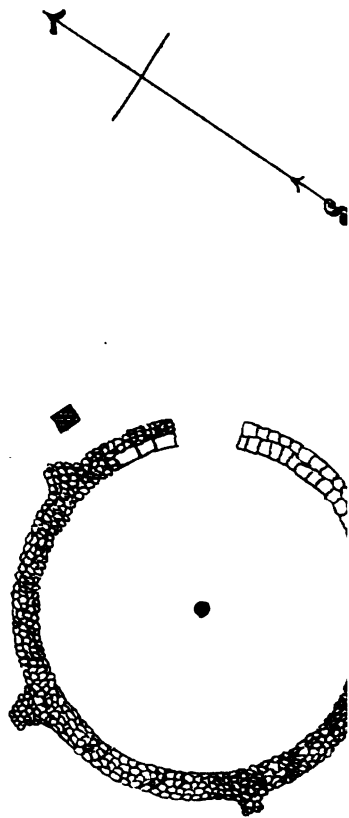


— **PLAN of BUILDINGS** —

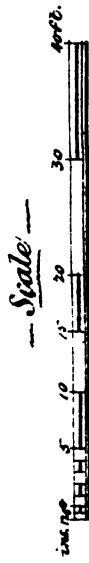
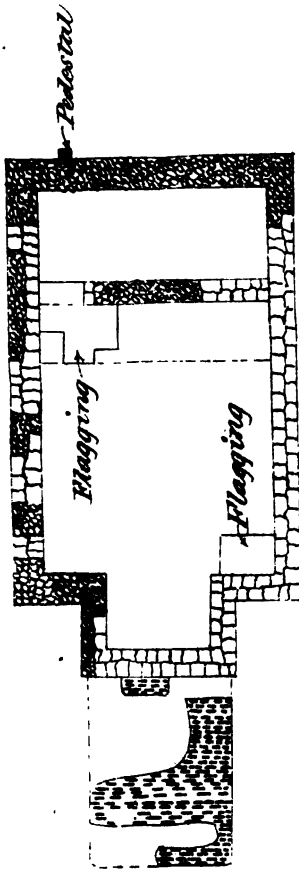
— *Discovered near the Roman Camp, Maryport,* —

— *by Mr. Jos. Robinson.* —

— *April & May 1880.* —







Drawn by  
John B. Harvey.  
Maryport.



the Roman camp at that place, by the late Mr. T. Crofton Croker, F.S.A. Like this last, it has buttresses.\*

On the 3rd May a fine altar, which had been inscribed, was dug up, but the inscription had been purposely obliterated, with the exception of two letters at the end of the first line. These letters are ET, and serve to shew that the altar had been dedicated to more than one deity. Probably the inscription commenced in a similar manner to others found in the same place.—

I. O. M. ET  
NVM. AVG.

Two carved heads, which appear to have been portions of a tomb, were also found, and also a *Dea Mater*.

Simultaneously with Mr. Robinson's operations, a new quarry has been opened upon the slope of the hill between the camp and the sea. The workmen found a number of squared stones, as if from some building above, and a quantity of pottery, &c. One of the stones bore the inscription:—

LEG. XX.

It is, of course, the mark of the twentieth legion.

Mr. Robinson turned his attention subsequently to this quarter, with the result of finding a fine altar three feet five inches high, but the inscription is much weathered. As far as I can make it out the inscription is:—

I. O. M.  
N.....  
.....AM  
.....IANA. Q. P.  
HERMIONE.

The base of another small household altar was also found, and a number of peculiarly cut stones.

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\* See the *Archæologia*, Vol. 22, p. 336, Plates xxxi. and xxxii.

ART. XXV.—*Roman Remains near Wolsty Castle.* By  
JOSEPH ROBINSON.

*Read at Penrith, January 19th, 1881.*

THE remains in question are situated a little under a mile to the north-east of the Beckfoot Camp, and a little over half-a-mile to the west of Wolsty Castle. They are in a field owned by Mr. Saul, of New House, and on land which was part of Wolsty Bank, and unenclosed till about 1730. The adjoining unenclosed land, extending towards Silloth, is a series of sand hills, and the elevation on which these remains exist is also of sand. The farmer, Mr. Edgar, (from whom I had previously purchased one of the celts in my collection), noticed that upon this small hill he had the best crops, and he also observed some freestone. Information to this effect was sent to me, when at work at Beckfoot, but it was not till Christmas Day and the Monday following (27th December, 1880) that I had an opportunity of examining the place. A few days previously my friend, Mr. Beeby Bell, of Beckfoot, had tried a small cutting, and had found clay. This opening I followed up, the examination proving that the remains were the foundations of a square building, from which the whole of the freestone courses had been removed. The foundations left are of cobbles and clay. The corners of the building face the cardinal points exactly, and the wall facing north-east is perfect, measuring twenty feet six inches outside, by four feet in width. The wall facing south-east was followed fifteen feet, when it abruptly ended ; but the ground having been disturbed, the excavation was continued to a depth of five feet, and ample proof obtained that this wall originally had measured twenty feet six inches also, as the lowest course of cobbles was left, and beyond this limit the sand retained its original firmness

ness. At this point we found that the foundations were no less than three feet three inches in depth, consisting of eight courses of cobbles, mixed with clay. This depth was afterwards proved at the north, east, and west corners ; at the latter by the presence of lumps of clay and other evidences. The walls facing north-west and south-west have been removed entirely, and their site is marked by debris. During this removal the missing portion of the south-east wall has, probably, been taken out. The entrance has apparently been from the south-east, as a rough pavement, six feet by four, exists opposite the centre of that wall.

The interior has measured twelve feet six inches each way, and has been rather disappointing in the results obtained from it. It has not been flagged or paved, and its surface has been about a foot below the present one. The old surface is identified by rubble freestone and a streak of clay, no doubt placed there during the laying of the foundations. Below this the sand has apparently not been disturbed. There was not much pottery, but specimens of Samian, Upchurch, and Salopian ware were found. Pieces of coal and iron occurred in the interior, and a few lumps of mortar outside the north-east wall. Pieces of rubble freestone also are scattered about on the surface, showing chisel marks, but all stone suitable for building has been removed.

In only two places did I find traces of anything resembling burials. The most distinct one was opposite to where I have assumed the doorway to have been. The sand for eight or nine inches was black, mixed with charcoal, and contained a few fragments of bone, covered by part of a dish of Upchurch ware, two inches in depth. These pieces of bone have been sent to Dr. Taylor, who reports that the bone has been calcined, but that the specimens are too small to enable him to say definitely whether they are human or not.

The distance from this site to high water mark is only  
two

two hundred and fifty yards, and a good view is obtained from the place. The depth to which the foundations have been laid is rather surprising at first sight, being much in excess of those at the camp close at hand. I think, however, it may be accounted for. The shore here is much exposed, and the sand is a good deal blown about, as stated in a former paper. When an opening is made in the side of a hill it rapidly increases, particularly in stormy weather, and with westerly winds. From the next field many tons of sand have lately been blown over the hedge into a road, and in other places on Wolsty Bank extensive depressions have been scooped out, notably at Cunning Hill, an elevation nearer Silloth. The Roman officer who had charge of this work may have observed this in his day, and endeavoured to provide for stability by putting in the foundations to an extra depth.

About four hundred yards further up the coast I examined a pavement, twenty-eight feet square, as to the original use of which I am not yet certain. It resembles a section of the road, but is much wider than parts of the road examined south of the adjoining camp, and there are no other portions that I know of yet near to it. Further search may probably throw some light upon it.

The building I have described closely resembles in dimensions those at Risehow and Pasture House, Campfield, near Bowness. The points of difference are that here we have no flooring; at Risehow we had a paved floor; at Bowness flags. At both those sites freestone was left on the walls; from this site it has been entirely removed. It is probable that this dismantling took place when Wolsty Castle was being built, and no doubt much stone would also be taken from the Beckfoot Camp for that building. I have not, however, been able to find any stone in the ruins of Wolsty that could be distinctly identified as Roman, but the ruins have been much plundered, and the outer stones mostly taken away from the fragments still remaining.

ART. XXVI.—*The Transcripts of the Registers in Brampton Deanery.* By the REV. H. WHITEHEAD, M.A.

*Read at Penrith, January 20th, 1881.*

AMONG the injunctions contained in the "Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical," issued in 1603, is the following:—

And the Churchwardens shall once every year, within one month after the five and twentieth day of March, transmit unto the Bishop of the Diocese, or his Chancellor, a true copy of the names of all persons christened, married, or buried in their parish the year before ended the said five and twentieth day of March, and the certain days and months in which every such christening, marriage, and burial was held. to be subscribed with the hands of the minister and churchwardens, to the end the same may faithfully be preserved in the registry of the said bishop. (*Canon LXX.*)

Of the use and value of these "transcripts," as they are called, the records of trials in the law courts furnish some striking illustrations. Thus—

In the Chandos case a marriage was proved by the transcript, from the Archbishop of Canterbury's registry, of the register of Owre in Kent, the original register having been lost. In the claim of Charlotte Gertrude M'Carthy, in 1825, to the Stafford peerage, the duplicates of the registers were called for, and forgery in the original thus discovered. In the case of St. Bride's register a woman cut out two leaves, hoping to destroy all proof of her marriage. Fortunately there happened to be a transcript in the Bishop of London's registry, and so the marriage was proved. In the Angell case, where an agricultural labourer established his claim to property valued at a million of money, the Attorney-General obtained a rule nisi for a new trial, on the ground that the registers produced in court had been tampered with, as was proved by comparing them with the bishop's transcripts. The original entry was the burial of Margaret Ange, which had been altered to Marriott Angell. In the Leigh peerage case the agent opposing the claim had searched the original register at Wigan for a certain baptism, but without success, there being a general chasm at the period (1658.) When the House of Lords had nearly concluded  
the

the hearing the agent wrote to the registrar of the bishop at Chester. The letter arrived a little after eight in the evening of the 4th of June, 1829. The search was made, the baptism found, and communicated the same night. On the following Thursday the document was produced, and decided the case against the claimant. (*Burn's History of Parish Registers*, 2nd edition, pp. 205-6.)

The transcripts of the Brampton deanery registers may never be required to sustain or defeat a claim to "property valued at a million of money." Still they may and do serve some useful purposes.

There is, for instance, in Irthington parish register a gap of seven years, viz., from 1722 to 1729. An old inhabitant of Irthington tells me that the wife of a former parish clerk, who kept a grocer's shop, was in the habit of tearing out pages from the register and using them as wrappers for tea, cheese, and tobacco. This may account for there being no register extant at Irthington of earlier date than 1704, and it may also account for the above-mentioned gap. The gap, however, may yet be filled with copies of the original entries if any one will take the trouble of transcribing them from the duplicates in the diocesan registry at Carlisle.

In the Brampton register there is a similar gap of five years, from 1707 to 1712. This gap has not been caused in the same way as that at Irthington, since it is evident that the records for those five years were never in the register. Nevertheless they are in the transcripts, from which I have copied them, and written them in the register. I was at first somewhat surprised at finding "a true copy" of what had never existed. But the inference is that the transcripts in this case were copied from rough minutes kept by the vicar or the clerk, from which some minutes the register should have been, but was not, posted up. Probably in many cases, in those days, the originals were such minutes, from which both the register and transcripts were copied at the end of the year.

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This inference is strengthened by the circumstance of the entries in the transcripts sometimes being fuller than those in the register. The transcripts, if copied from the register, might be expected to be condensed; and such in later years is generally found to have been the case. But before the middle of last century it was often otherwise. Thus, in my paper on "Robert Bowman," in this volume of our Transactions, (p. 37), I have quoted the following entry from the Brampton register:—

The son of Robert Bowman bapt. 1705.

The corresponding entry in the transcript is this:—

*John*, the son of Robert Bowman, baptized *July 2, 1705.*

Again, in the Brampton register for 1714, in which year twenty-two baptisms were recorded, in no case is the occupation of the father mentioned, whilst in the transcript for the same year as many as eleven of the fathers are described as yeomen, a valuable piece of information, not merely as indicating the priority of the transcript in point of time, but as revealing the former prevalence of yeomen in a parish where now very few yeomen are to be found.

In the paper on "Robert Bowman" it has also been shewn that an omission in the Hayton transcript for 1705, at first sight unaccountable, led to the discovery of the real character of an entry in the Hayton register, which had long passed for the baptismal register of the reputed centenarian, but which on further examination was found to be merely a memorandum of the birth of a child whose christian name and sex were not mentioned.

Amongst other uses of the transcripts is the information they supply as to the vicars and churchwardens, whose names are often omitted from the registers, but, as required by the 70th Canon, are signed (autographically) at the end of the transcript for each year. By this means may be recovered the names of some vicars not recorded in the defective lists of incumbents given in the histories of Cumberland

berland. Moreover, the autograph signatures of vicars or churchwardens are often very useful to any one who cares to examine the multitudinous documents contained in a parish chest.

But, perhaps, the greatest value of the transcripts consists in their affording the means of recovering the contents of lost registers of earlier date than any now extant in many of our parishes. It was for this purpose that I first consulted them. Knowing that the transcripts were ordered by the canons of 1603, and also by a previous injunction in 1597, I had hoped to find the "true copy" of an earlier Brampton register than the oldest now existing, which begins in 1663. This, however, I did not find. Nor is there, so far as my observation has extended, any transcript in the Carlisle registry of earlier date than 1663. Whether the earlier transcripts were not sent in, or have been lost, cannot perhaps be ascertained. Those now extant all begin at 1663, or a few years later. But that is early enough for them to supply to many parishes what they fail to supply to Brampton; for few parish registers in this neighbourhood reach back as far as the Restoration. The date at which the existing register in each parish in Brampton deanery begins will be seen in the following table, to which is also appended the date at which the transcripts of each register begin:—

	Register.	Transcripts.
Hayton ... ..	1622	1665
Brampton ... ..	1663	1665
Farlam ... ..	1665	1665
Cumrew ... ..	1679	1664
Lanercost ... ..	1684	1666
Walton ... ..	1684	1666
Castle Carrock ... ..	1689	1665
Nether Denton ... ..	1703	1666
Irthington ... ..	1704	1667
Stapleton ... ..	1725	1663
Cumwhitton ... ..	1731	1663
Bewcastle ... ..	1737	1665

From

From which it appears that nearly every parish in the deanery has suffered the loss of registers, the contents of which may yet be recovered from the transcripts; and what is true of this deanery is doubtless true of other deaneries.

The condition of the registers, therefore, and the means of rendering them as complete as may yet be possible, might be a useful subject for consideration at ruridecanal meetings.

Nor would the value of such an inquiry be limited to the recovery of lost records of baptisms, marriages, and burials, or the repairing of other defects in the registers; for the transcripts incidentally supply curious and interesting information on matters outside the province of the register. Often the churchwardens sent in their "presentments" and answers to the visitation "articles of inquiry" on the same paper on which they wrote the transcripts. A few extracts from these documents will be found in the following account of "Old Church Plate in Brampton Deanery;" but as in various ways they throw light on the condition of the churches and the manners of the parishioners in those days, I hope on some future occasion to make them the subject of a separate paper.

Meanwhile I take this opportunity of thanking our diocesan registrar, Mr. Mounsey, for the courtesy with which he has afforded me every facility for examining these interesting records.

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ART. XXVII.—*Old Church Plate in Brampton Deanery.* By  
the REV. H. WHITEHEAD, M.A.  
*Read at Penrith, January 20th, 1881.*

THIS paper is not written under any impression that the church plate in Brampton deanery is exceptionally worthy of notice, but rather in the hope that it may suggest the publication of similar papers from other deaneries, so that eventually there may be found in the pages of our "Transactions" a complete inventory of all old church plate still remaining in the diocese of Carlisle. Such an inventory, by directing attention to the interest and value of the church plate therein described, would probably be the means of saving many an ancient communion vessel from being relegated to the collector's plate-room or melted down and re-cast in the crucible. But there is no time to lose. Eleven years ago, in his paper on the Nettlecombe Chalice, Mr. Octavius Morgan wrote:—

The olden chalices are fast disappearing, the clergymen and churchwardens frequently preferring the look of a large new chalice to the original smaller cups of earlier and more simple form; and I have frequently seen many of the earliest chalices of the time of Elizabeth in the windows of silversmith's shops, sent up and sold or exchanged for the value of the metal, whereas the silversmiths have re-sold them to the curious in old plate at very high prices. (*Archæologia*, vol. xlii, p. 411.)

A similar statement was made three years ago by Mr. Wilfred J. Cripps in his book on "Old English Plate"; and again, in a letter to last week's *Guardian*, complaining of "the lamentable destruction of old church plate that even in these archæological days seems to be going on almost constantly," he says:—

There was hardly a parish in which some relic of Elizabethan times did not exist only a few years ago; but year by year many are consigned to the melting pot, or rather to the private cabinet of some  
wealthy

wealthy silversmith, who is very glad to give a country clergyman the small amount that its weight in silver coin comes to for a curiosity which, though it loses half its interest by being removed from the church to which it has belonged ever since it assumed its present form in the early years of the reign of Elizabeth, is nevertheless still well worth preserving. I have heard of one being parted with lately, and the few shillings it produced spent in hymn books; of another exchanged for a chalice of electro-plate; of a third being sold because the incumbent thought it old-fashioned. Each of these had been the property of the parish for more than three hundred years, and, more than this, was probably made of the very silver of a still more ancient chalice, and re-cast into its present shape at the Reformation in deference to Puritanical intolerance.

That silversmiths should as a rule discourage such transactions may be more than can be expected, though it would not surprise me to learn that here and there a silversmith has dissuaded a clergyman or churchwarden from exchanging an ancient chalice for a brand new vessel. But it does somewhat surprise me to find a London silversmith, who describes himself as a church plate maker, meeting clergymen and churchwardens more than half-way in this matter, and publishers of some church newspapers admitting to their columns his ominous advertisement:—

Old church plate re-cast and taken in exchange for new.

To this traffic the proposed inventory, of which the present paper is contributed as an instalment, would to some extent, perhaps to a considerable extent, prove a serviceable check. Nor would the compiling of it, with accurate interpretation of hall marks and date letters, be now a difficult undertaking. A Norfolk clergyman, who has accomplished such a work for his own deanery, thus describes the means whereby it has been rendered a comparatively easy task:—

Only a few years ago it would have been impossible to draw up such a list, from the general absence of information on the matter. But during the last twenty years much attention has been given to it, and the writings of Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. W. Chaffers, and Mr.  
Wilfred

Wilfred J. Cripps, now supply full materials for an accurate knowledge of everything relating to this part of the goldsmith's and silversmith's craft, the assay offices and their marks, and the course of legislation on the subject. Mr. Cripps's most useful and beautiful book, in particular, has been indispensable in the compilation of my list. (*Church Plate in Redenhall Deanery*, by the Rev. C. R. Manning, Rural Dean, p. 1.)

To me also, in examining the Brampton deanery communion plate, Mr. Cripps's book has been indispensable, and indeed was the moving cause of my undertaking the inquiry the results of which I now proceed to record.

The archæological interest of the church plate in Brampton deanery chiefly centres in the old silver communion cups, which date from a period of which probably no specimens of silver secular plate are extant in the same district.

The old patens and flagons, mostly pewter, are not without interest, and at least deserve the careful preservation enjoined by our bishop in his recent pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese. His lordship says:—

In visiting Kirkland Church a short time ago I noticed that the parish possessed three pewter flagons; and I am reminded by the accident to remark that it is very desirable that pewter vessels which have been used for the purposes of the Holy Communion should be carefully preserved, even when their place has been taken by silver utensils: there is a temptation to neglect them as of no value: but there is much of historical interest attaching to these pewter vessels, and they deserve a place in the treasury of the parish to which they belong. (*Bishop of Carlisle's Pastoral*, Christmas, 1880, p. 15.)

The old pewter communion plate in Brampton deanery shall therefore receive due attention in this paper. But precedence must be given to the

#### CUPS.

HAYTON.—There is here an old communion cup, four inches high, and weighing 4 oz. 2 dwt., with band of lozenge-shaped ornament round the bowl, but without any hall mark, maker's mark, or date letter. Its age therefore

therefore can only be conjectured. The Hayton churchwardens of 1685, in their visitation "presentments," still to be seen in the diocesan registry at Carlisle, reported:—

Wee present the want of a pewter dish, and a flagon and a chalice that are neither of them fit for the sacrament.

The cup now under consideration has certainly not been in use since 1822, when new plate was given by Mr. T. H. Graham, of Edmond Castle. But whether it is identical with the cup reported as unfit for the sacrament in 1685, and, if so, whether it nevertheless, repaired or un-repaired, remained in use until 1822, or after 1685 was superseded by a successor not now extant, and was consigned to the parish chest, there to remain for nearly two centuries, or whether it was itself the successor of the cup complained of by the churchwardens in 1685, there is nothing, apart from its appearance and character, to shew. If, however, it be permitted to speak for itself, it may claim to be regarded as Elizabethan. Mr. Cripps, to whom I have sent photographs and descriptions of the Brampton deanery cups, and who has kindly favoured me with remarks on some of them, says of this cup:—

It is the very smallest and rudest of all the village communion cups I have ever seen, and I have now seen several hundreds of them. There is, however, one something after the same fashion and of about the same size at Uggie-Barnby, County York, of the year 1560-1. The Hayton cup, probably re-made out of the silver of an earlier chalice, is most likely of about the same age.

The stem of this cup is very short, and without a knop, but is obviously a later addition in lieu of an older one.\*

CUMWHITTON.—Cup stands six inches high, and weighs 7 oz. 2 dwt. 7 gr. No mark on the bowl but the maker's, a fish. Two leaves, four times repeated, on the knop. Mr. Cripps says:—

The stem of this cup is unlike any I have hitherto seen, probably owing to its being by some small local silversmith. Its having but

\* Further research, already begun in another deanery, seems likely to throw light on the history of the Hayton cup.

HAYTON.  
16: CENT:



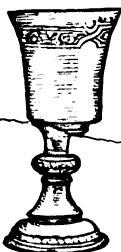
CUMWHITTON.  
LATE 16-CENT:



CUMREW. 1615-6



IRTHINGTON.  
1616-7.



WALTON.  
1627-8.



BEWCASTLE.  
1631-2.



LANERCOST.  
1638-9.



STAPLETON.  
1638.



CASTLECARROCK.  
1691.



BRAMPTON. 1681-97.





one mark also points to its being provincial. Probable date is late 16th century, or very early 17th; but much more probably the former.

**CUMREW.**—Plain cup on baluster stem. Height, eight and a half inches; weight, 10 oz. 0 dwt. 12 gr. Marks:—Leopard's head crowned, lion passant, maker's initials G. K. with a key between them, and date letter the Lombardic S (with external cusps) indicating 1615-6. Not that the same letter served for two whole years; but—

As the new letters were not fixed till May 29th, each letter served for a portion of two years, even in days before the change of style. (*Old English Plate*, p. 81.)

The leopard's head, mentioned in Act I Edward III as "of ancient time ordained," was the king's mark for silver of the sterling standard. The lion passant is thus accounted for by Mr. Cripps:—

It is never found before 1540, nor is it ever absent after 1545; but there is no article of plate known to exist of any of the intervening years, in one or other of which it must have been introduced (p. 82). . . . In 1542 Henry VIII not only diminished the weight (of the silver coin of the realm), but reduced the standard. . . . What security then would the buyer have had after 1542 that plate bought by him was of any better silver than the debased coin of the day? None whatever. May we not therefore hazard a conjecture that the lion passant was then adopted to show that plate bearing it was not only as good as the coin, but was of the old sterling standard (p. 83).

The leopard's head is often called the London hall mark; but—

It certainly was not so originally, except in the sense that in early times the Goldsmiths' company in that city were the only authorised keepers of the King's touch (p. 62). To be strictly accurate we should have to say that London plate is distinguished by the absence of any provincial mark rather than by the presence of any distinctive mark, of its own (*ib.* 77).

The Cumrew cup, therefore, having the standard marks and no provincial hall mark, is of London make. Besides the marks already mentioned it has on the opposite side of  
its

its bowl the initials <sup>E. D.</sup><sub>K.</sub> doubtless those of the surname (K) and christian names (E & D) of the persons (husband and wife) who presented it to the parish church. It has also the lion passant on its foot.

IRTHINGTON.—This cup has an engraved belt round the bowl, and belts of lozenge-shaped ornament on knob and foot. Height, seven and a quarter inches; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwt. 12 gr. Marks:—Half a fleur-de-lis and half a double-seeded crowned rose conjoined in a circular stamp, maker's initials F. T. in a plain oblong, and date letter the old English J of 1616-7. Not until quite recently would it have been possible to point with certainty to the assay office at which the hall mark on this cup was used. Mr. Chaffers was on the right track when he wrote:—

The stamp used at York previous to 1700 was probably that of the half-rose and half fleur-de-lis conjoined, which is frequently met with on plate of the 16th and 17th centuries. (*Hall Marks on Plate*, 5th edition, 1875, p. 16).

But the writer of an article on "Plate and plate-buyers" in the *Quarterly Review* for April, 1876, having occasion to mention the same stamp, says:—

This Mr. Chaffers doubtfully assigns to York. Judging from a beaker in our own possession we have thought it might be the old Calais mark, but without further proof the identification is uncertain. (*Q R*, vol. cxli, p. 377).

The "further proof," desired by the *Quarterly Reviewer*, has been supplied by Mr. Cripps:—

It has at length proved possible to identify the well-known old English mark of a fleur-de-lis and crowned rose, both dimidiated and conjoined in a plain circular shield, as that which was anciently used at York. It has before this been somewhat doubtfully assigned to that office, but the number of specimens on which it has been found by the writer leaves the matter no longer open to question. (*Old English Plate*, 1878, p. 100).

The York cup at Irthington is in good condition, but has not been in use since 1869, in which year new plate was given

given to the church by the present vicar, who when giving the new did well to preserve the old.

WALTON.—Plain cup, seven inches high, weighs 6 oz. 12 dwt. 4 gr. Inscription on bowl :—“ Ex dono John Addison 1624.” Marks :—Leopard’s head crowned and lion passant (London), date letter the italic *k* of 1627-8, and maker’s initials CB in a plain shield.

CB made a vast quantity of notable plate, still in the possession of various London guilds and other public bodies, between 1606 and 1630. (*W. J. C.*)

The date letter, owing to a perplexing double line, I could not for a while identify with any letter in any kind of alphabet. But Mr. Cripps came to the rescue with this explanation :—

The letter in question is the italic *k*. The double line is only due to the punch having slipped under the hammer, and its having received a double stroke, the one impression partly overlapping the other. You will often find it happening so.

This bit of information may be useful to future investigators.

BEWCASTLE.—Plain cup, seven and a half inches high, weighs 9 oz. 2 dwt. 7 gr. Inscription on bowl :—“ R (Rectory?) Bewcastle 1630.” Marks :—York rose and fleur-de-lis, maker’s initials C. M., and date letter the old English Y of 1631-2. The slight chronological discrepancy between the inscription and the date letter may be accounted for by supposing that the inscription records the year in which the Bewcastle church authorities gave the order for the cup; though the like explanation scarcely accounts for the greater discrepancy between the inscription and date letter of the Walton cup. Some of the older parishioners remember a time when the Bewcastle cup was used without a stem; but they say the present stem is the original one, and its appearance bears out their statement.

LANERCOST.—Plain cup, described as “a fair challis” by the churchwardens in their “answer to the articles of enquiry

enquiry given in charge in the year of our Lord 1710," stands seven and a half inches high, and weighs 8 oz. 8 dwt. 14 gr. Marks:—York rose and fleur-de-lis, maker's initials R. H., and date letter the italic *f* of 1638-9. It had a pewter stem until the late vicar, in 1874, caused the present silver stem to be fitted to the ancient bowl and foot. No doubt the pewter stem had a silver predecessor; which was probably longer than the present stem.

STAPLETON.—Plain bowl, now without stem or foot, stands three and a half inches high, and weighs 4 oz. 2 dwt. 1 gr. Inscription:—"The Parish Church of Stappellton 1638." No hall mark or date letter. Maker's mark a bird beneath initials on a shield. The first initial is undecipherable, the second is M. No one remembers this bowl with a stem; but that it once had one is evident from the mark of breakage. It is the second of the Brampton deanery cups which I have had occasion to describe as bearing only a maker's mark, on which subject the Quarterly Reviewer says:—

It is, we imagine, hopeless to identify, except as undoubtedly English, the many pieces, spoons especially, which are stamped only with a maker's mark. All over the country, as we have already pointed out, there were silversmiths who, not being bound by the acts which affected the Metropolis, honestly made their wares and stamped them with their own mark. (*Q R*, vol. cxli, p. 377).

But it is not hopeless to trace the Stapleton cup to the city in which it was made, seeing that

A mark of T. M., with a bird beneath the initials, on a shield, is found on York made plate of 1667, 1668, &c. (*W. J. C.*)

CASTLE CARROCK.—Plain cup. Height, five and three-quarter inches; weight, 5 oz. 9 dwt. 9 gr. Rudimental knop on stem. I remark, in passing, that the stems of all the other cups in the deanery, except at Hayton and Cumrew, have the usual knop, varying in size, but complete. The churchwardens of Castle Carrock, for three successive years, 1687-8-9, in their "answers to the articles of inquiry,"

quiry," reported the "want of a silver chalice for the communion." As in 1690 they reported only the "want of a flaggon and pewter plate" it may be inferred that they then saw their way to securing the desired "silver chalice"; which accordingly bears the inscription:—"This belongs to the Church of Castle Carreck 1691." This cup, though in a different way, is almost as rude as the Hayton cup, with which it shares the peculiarity of being entirely unmarked. A total absence of marks may seem to have contravened various statutes, from 1403 onwards, which enacted that every provincial maker of plate should "set his mark upon it before setting it for sale, upon the same penalties as if in London" (*Old English Plate*, p. 20). But church plate, if ordered to be made, had no need to be set for sale, and being inalienable was regarded as incapable of being re-sold (*Rev. C. R. Manning*, p. 18).

BRAMPTON.—Plain cup, reported by the churchwardens in 1703 as "a very good chalice"; not in use since 1871; stands eight and a half inches high, and weighs 10 oz. 9 dwt. 15 gr. Hall mark:—Three towers or castles, being the arms of the town of Newcastle-upon Tyne, twice repeated on shields of irregular outline. This cup has the merit of extreme rarity; for—

Notwithstanding the proved existence of a guild of goldsmiths in Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1536 and earlier, but little remains of their work; specimens of church plate of the later part of the 17th century are occasionally to be met with, but so few that it cannot be certainly said that a date letter was used at Newcastle, as at York and Norwich. (*Old English Plate*, p. 163).

There is no date letter on the Brampton cup. The maker's initials are W. R.—

The very initials in the example quoted in *Old English Plate* (p. 117) as of the end of the 17th century. The same initials, in linked letters, have lately been found by me on a paten, dated 1681, at Boldon church, near Gateshead, and also, with the shield of 1686, on an alms dish at Warkworth. The two forms of shield are of about the same period. (*W. J. C.*)

The

The shield here alluded to is that of the hall mark, two forms of which, as illustrated at page 117 of Mr. Cripps's book, are found on Newcastle plate of the end of the 17th century. The shield on the Brampton cup is not the same as that on the Warkworth alms dish. In the absence of a date letter the exact age of the Brampton cup cannot be ascertained; but it cannot be later than 1697, in which year the provincial assay offices were suppressed by act 8 and 9 William III c. 8 s. 1, and since the re-establishment (in 1702) of the Newcastle office the town mark on Newcastle plate has always been accompanied by the standard marks (*ib.* p. 133). Therefore, as W. R. is known to have been making plate in 1681, we may assign the Brampton cup to the period between 1681 and 1697. The alleged scarcity of old Newcastle plate is confirmed by the fact of this cup being the only Newcastle communion cup in a deanery in which, from its proximity to Northumberland, Newcastle church plate might have been expected to be found.

OVER DENTON.—The cup here is of pewter, seven and a half inches high, plain and unmarked.

NETHER DENTON AND FARLAM.—The old communion cups of these two parishes have in recent times been parted with in exchange for new. On the back of the transcript of the Farlam register for the year ended March 25th, 1675, is the following memorandum:—

Note y<sup>t</sup> John Milburne keeps the chalice or cup.

Who and what John Milburne was, and why he kept the cup, are questions which further research may enable me to answer. It must suffice for the present to have quoted the transcript note in evidence of this cup having been of at least as early a date as 1675; and from the description of it given by persons who remember it I infer that it may have been more than half a century older than that date. The Nether Denton cup has been described to me as  
having

having somewhat resembled the old Hayton cup. It was therefore probably Elizabethan. That it was desirable to procure new communion plate for both Farlam and Nether Denton churches may be likely enough; but it was a mistake not to preserve the old. On this subject I have already quoted Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cripps. I now quote Mr. Manning:—

I am sorry to learn, from some of the principal London silversmiths, that of late years a considerable amount of Elizabethan and other plate has been sold or exchanged by clergymen and churchwardens, chiefly where high ritual prevails, for modern plate of mediæval pattern. However beautiful and fitting these may be, it would be better to keep the old plate, at a slight additional expense; and without a faculty the sale is illegal. (*Church Plate in Redenhall Deanery*, p. 18).

The editor of these Transactions, Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., as quoted by the bishop in his pastoral letter, bears similar testimony:—

During the last twenty years a fashion for new plate, of a more ornate character, has grown up. The old has been discarded or neglected. I know a case in which the clerk had a cup, which I got restored. The silver cups, battered and shabby, have frequently been sold (illegally, as done without a 'faculty) to help pay for the new plate. . . . The — cup has gone into a collector's hands; whose I do not know. An old cup at — escaped this fate, because no one understood the marks upon it, and it was supposed to be pewter. It is old York silver, worth a considerable sum in the market. But independently of money value these vessels should be retained and decently cared for. (*Bishop of Carlisle's Pastoral*, 1880, p. 15).

Mr. Manning and Mr. Ferguson have done well to make known the illegality of such transactions. But by their efforts to kindle and spread an interest in old church plate they may have helped to raise up a better protection for it even than the law of the land.

#### FLAGONS AND PATENS.

There is at Stapleton a plain silver communion flagon, or rather tankard, four inches high, three inches in diameter, and weighing (exclusive of a removable lid) 10 oz.  
18 dwt.

18 dwt. 18 gr. Inscription:—"Presented to St. James Church Stapleton by James Farish of the Dormansteads." The lid, of London make, is marked with the lion passant and leopard's head uncrowned. It was in 1823 that the leopard was deprived of his crown; whereby, says Mr. Cripps,

The head was made to present an object far more resembling the head of a cat than the fine bold face of former days, which we would fain see restored to its pristine form. *O. E. P.*, p. 63).

This lid bears also the sovereign's head, a mark—

Found on all plate that has been liable to the duty imposed in 1784 (24 George III, c. 53); that is to say, upon all plate liable to be assayed (*ib.* p. 85).

The remaining marks on the Stapleton lid are the makers' initials <sup>H. D.</sup> H. L., and date letter the old English h of 1863-4. But the tankard itself, also of London make, is marked with the figure of Britannia, lion's head erased, maker's initials B A. in stamp of irregular outline, and date letter the Roman A of 1716-7.

The lion's head erased and figure of Britannia were appointed by the statute of 1696-7—which raised the standard of silver plate—in order to distinguish the plate so made from that which had previously been made of silver of the old sterling, and they were for this purpose substituted for the leopard's head crowned and lion passant. The new marks were in sole use from March 27, 1697, until June, 1720, when the old sterling standard was restored, and its own old marks with it, not, however, to the exclusion of the new. Since that year, therefore, both standards, each to bear its own marks, have been legal. . . . But after 1732 or thereabouts the lion's head erased and the Britannia are very rarely to be met with (*ib.* p. 84).

The same statute (1697) enacted that the maker's mark should be the first two letters of his surname. Thus

The letters B A. on the Stapleton tankard are the mark of one Richard Bayley, a London silversmith. (*W. J. C.*)

Before 1697 the maker was under no restriction as to his mark—

He



He might put his initials fancifully interlaced, or in monogram; or he might choose, as was common in earlier times, some emblem, a rose, a crown, a star. . . . How graceful many of those marks were may be seen by the table of marks stamped in a copper plate still preserved in Goldsmiths' Hall. . . . With the Act of William what may be called the poetry of the maker's mark perished. Little could be made out of the first and second letters of a maker's name. . . . Nor is the existing arrangement much better. By the 12th of George II, in 1739, the maker's mark has been declared to be the initials of his christian and surname. (*Q R*, vol. cxli, p. 375).

The Stapleton tankard and its lid, as has been shewn, represent two different periods; and a third period is represented by the handle, marked with maker's initials D. A. in old English—

Probably added about 1750, judging from the style of the maker's mark. (*W. J. C.*)

Nor does the story of this tankard, as told by itself, end here; for on the bottom of it are the initials  $\begin{matrix} P \\ P \\ P \end{matrix} S$ , doubtless those of ancestors of the late Mr. James Farish of Dormansteads, who presented it to the parish at about the date of the lid (1863-4). Lastly, these ancestral initials are surrounded by the letters P H, R F, R B, R H, no doubt the initials of the churchwardens at the time of the presentation.

At Bewcastle there is a plain silver paten, three and three-quarter inches in diameter, and 2 oz. 0 dwt. 3 gr. in weight, with the same marks and of the same age (1631-2) as the Bewcastle cup, of which it is apparently the original paten-cover. The post-Reformation paten-cover, as contrasted with the mediæval paten, is thus described by Mr. Morgan:—

The form of the paten is much changed. The sunk part of the platter is often considerably deepened, the brim narrowed, and thereon is fixed a rim or edge by which it is made when inverted to fit on the cup as a cover, whilst a foot is added to it, which serves also as a handle to the cover, as though it were intended to place the wine in  
the

the chalice and cover it with the paten-cover until the administration of the sacrament, when the cover would be removed and used as a patin for holding the bread. (*Archæologia*, xlii, 405).

The Bewcastle paten-cover, the foot of which has been broken off and lost, has not been in use within living memory. But it might be well to have it fitted with a new foot, and again used instead of the pewter paten which has taken its place.

Whatever else there is of old church plate in Brampton deanery, besides the above-mentioned paten-cover, flagon, and silver cups, is pewter; and considering the circumstances and condition of this border tract in Elizabethan and subsequent times the wonder is that so many of the cups are as old as they are. As for flagons and patens, until the end of the 17th century or the beginning of the 18th, there would almost seem in some of the parishes of this deanery to have been none at all. Thus the Hayton churchwardens in 1685 report "the want of a pewter dish." In the same year the Cumrew parish register records the presentation, by the then curate, Mr. John Calvert, of "a flaggon for ye better service of ye Lord's Supper and also a shilling towards ye buying of a Patten for ye consecrated bread at Communion." The Castle Carrock churchwardens in 1690 present "ye want of a flaggon and a pewter plate for ye communion." The Brampton churchwardens in 1703 report:—"We want a flaggon for the administracion of the Lord's supper." And the Irthington churchwardens' accounts in 1730 record:—"Paid the year aforesd for a flaggon 5s, for a patten to put the bread on 2s." All the pewter patens in the deanery, except those of Stapleton, Hayton, and Farlam, have been preserved. The Lanercost paten is mentioned by the churchwardens in their "answer to the articles" in 1710, when they reported their parish as in possession of "a patten to put the bread on and a flaggon of pewter to bring the wine to the communion table in." This paten bears a mark, the

the Prince of Wales's plumes, twice repeated, also the pewterer's name "Thomas Grame." The same mark, also twice repeated, but with a different maker's name (illegible), and a second name "J. Hardman," are on the Irthington paten. The same mark, again twice repeated, with another (illegible) name, is on the Walton paten. On some of the other patens there are also marks, *e. g.*, at Cumwhitton a shield without any device, at Bewcastle a crowned rose, and at Over Denton a swan under an archway. This mark, the swan and archway, often occurs on the large pewter plates which abound in farm-houses in this neighbourhood. But, though of considerable size, it is nearly always very indistinct, since marks on pewter are soon effaced by rubbing. Still more indistinct are the smaller marks and maker's name by which it is accompanied. One of these smaller marks, however, can in some instances be identified as the leopard's head; another seems to be a date letter; and on one plate, belonging to Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., the maker's name and residence can be recognised as "Robert Sadler, London." In two instances, one of which is Mr. Ferguson's plate and the other the Over Denton paten, what I suppose to be a date letter\* is the old English R. The leopard's head crowned also appears on the Bewcastle pewter paten, which moreover bears the initials B P, most likely meant for *Bewcastle Parish or Paten*. The Brampton paten has the initials <sup>W.</sup>T. M. There is also at Brampton a pewter basin, probably the "decent basin," prescribed by the rubric, for receiving "the alms for the poor, and other devotions of the people." The Cumrew paten has the initials J. C., being those of John Calvert, who was curate (perpetual) of Cumrew from 1679 to 1690, and a church reformer in days when decency and order in church matters were at a low ebb. The story

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\* I make this suggestion very doubtfully, being unacquainted with the history of pewterers' marks.

of

of his reforms is told with vigorous emphasis in contemporary "answers to articles of inquiry" and in the parish register, and a few years later (in 1703) with somewhat more discriminating eulogy by Bishop Nicolson in his "Miscellaneous Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle" (p. 111). Yet the name of John Calvert does not appear in the list of incumbents of Cumrew in any history of Cumberland; a defect of a kind frequently occurring, so far as my observation extends, in the county histories. Bishop Nicolson, I may here remark, with all his minute and apparently exhaustive observation of church goods in the various parishes of his diocese, hardly ever mentions the church plate. There are but half a dozen allusions to it through his whole book (pp. 78, 91, 94, 102, 117, and 144).

The pewter flagons which have been preserved to this day in Brampton deanery are those of Lanercost, Farlam, Irthington, Nether Denton, Walton, and Brampton; of which the first four are ordinary tankards, each eight and a half inches high, three bearing initials, viz. W. B. at Lanercost, R. C. at Farlam, and I. C. at Irthington, the latter (Irthington) having also four marks, defaced and unintelligible. The Walton flagon, seven and three-quarter inches high, unmarked but with initials J. G., is of the shape known as "round-bellied." At Brampton there are two flagons, without marks or initials, each (exclusive of its lid) thirteen inches high, and holding three quarts a piece. They are, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration,\* very fine vessels. When or where they were made there is nothing to shew; but they were probably bought by the churchwardens soon after 1703, in which year they reported:—"We want a flagon." When I came to Brampton, in 1874, I found but one of them; nor did I know of the existence of the other until four years later, when it was sent to one of the churchwardens by a

\* The illustrations, both of cups and flagons, are drawn (from photographs) to scale of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines to the inch.

parishioner,

parishioner, who said it had been in her house for thirty years, where it had been left by a former tenant, who was curate of the parish, and who perhaps considered that one such vessel was all that was required for the church.\* The pair, long separated, now stand together on a window sill in the vestry, and with the old cup are much admired as venerable relics of the past, and part and parcel of the



history of the parish church. When new communion plate was bought (in 1871) the time had certainly come for a silver flagon and paten to be procured, which together with the new cup are of mediæval pattern. But the rare old cup, which is in excellent condition, has an interest and value of its own which cannot attach to a modern successor, no matter how good its design.

\* Succeeding as they did the phials or cruets of earlier days, one of which was for wine and the other for water, they are usually found in pairs, although a single vessel of the kind would have been all that was actually required, even to bring to the church the larger quantity of wine that was now used." (*Old English Plate*, p. 207).

These

These notes on the old church plate still remaining in Brampton deanery would be incomplete without a passing notice of one piece of church plate, formerly belonging to the parish of Brampton, which unfortunately does not remain. On a board in the ancient chancel, now used as a cemetery chapel, is the following memorandum :—

Given to the Parish Church of Brampton, by Thomas Richardson Esquire, of the Privy Seal Office, London, for the use of the altar, a large embossed Silver Cup, with a cover and stand of the same, weighing 55 ounces, in the year of our Lord 1764.

Many persons have wondered what became of this cup, which no one now living ever beheld. But Mr. George Hetherington, of Brampton, who died last Sunday in his 84th year, and whose grandmother was cousin to the afore-said Mr. Richardson, told me that the cup in question, which was kept at the house of his grandfather, who was churchwarden at the time, was stolen thence, soon after its arrival, by a man who was traced to Whitehaven, where pieces of the cup were recognised in a pawnbroker's shop; but the thief was never caught.

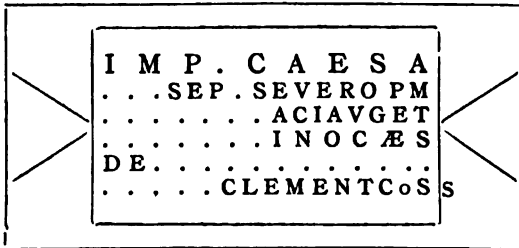
It only remains for me to return my best thanks to my clerical brethren of Brampton deanery for courteous permission to inspect whatever in their custody was likely to throw light upon the subject of this investigation; to Mr. Edward Hughes for drawing the illustrations; to Mr. Cripps for valuable notes and suggestions; and to Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., for having first directed my attention to Mr. Cripps's interesting book, without the aid of which this paper would certainly not have been written.

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ART. XXVIII.—*Roman Inscription found at Brough-under-Stanemore.* By W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

*Read at Penrith, January 20th, 1881.*

**D**URING the “restoration” of the ancient church of Brough-under-Stanemore, in Westmorland, in 1879, in addition to the discovery of the interesting Runic inscription, there was found in the foundations of the south porch an inscribed stone of the Roman period, which appears to have been one of the class usually placed over the gateways of Roman *castra*. It has evidently been much ill-used in the period which elapsed between the withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain, and the time when the builders of the church inserted it in that fabric. From this cause fully one-half of the inscription is destroyed. The letters visible upon it at present are:—



The inscription, which I communicated to the “Academy,” has led to a discussion between Professor Hübner, of Berlin, and myself as to its purport. This, however, I do not intend to reproduce, but will simply in the first place give my own view of the inscription, and subsequently name the points of difference with my opponent.

From the first two lines of the inscription we gather that it is of the reign of Septimius Severus, who was Emperor  
 from

from A.D. 193 to A.D. 211. From the end of the fourth line, which is visible, the limits of the date are still further narrowed to between A.D. 193 and A.D. 198, there being no Cæsar whose name in the dative would terminate in INO after that year. The sixth line names the consuls for the year in which the stone was erected, and though it is much obliterated, I think that most of those antiquaries who have inspected the stone will agree with me that CLEMENT CoSS. is the termination of the line. Now, the only person who was consul during the period A.D. 193-198 bearing the name of Clemens, held office in A.D. 195, in which year we find by the "Fasti" that Scapula Tertullus and Tineius Clemens were consuls. Consequently the last line of the inscription when complete would read TERTVLL ET CLEMENT CoSS.

But this leads to another enquiry, in which it is necessary to review the history of Rome for two or three years previously. After the death of the Emperor Commodus in A.D. 193, the Roman Empire remained for some time in a most unsettled state. Helvius Pertinax was first proclaimed Emperor, but was killed after reigning three months. Didius Julianus then bought the purple from the Praetorian Guards, but he also was killed after a reign of two months. After his death Septimius Severus claimed the throne, and was opposed, though at a distance, by two other competitors, Pescennius Niger in the extreme East, and Clodius Albinus in Britain and Gaul.

Severus, from motives of policy, conferred the title of Cæsar upon Albinus in A.D. 193, and then turned his arms against Niger, who, in the following year, A.D. 194, after being defeated at Nicaea and Issus, was slain at Antioch.

Severus did not at once attack Albinus, but as the accounts of historians as to the movements of the latter somewhat differ, it is necessary to trace his career.

Capitolinus, who wrote the life of Albinus, says that he received the command in Britain from Commodus, which  
is



is confirmed by Aurelius Victor. The former author also says that Commodus, being displeased with Albinus for a speech he had made in Britain, sent one Junius Severus to succeed him. We have no absolute date as to these transactions, but the latter was probably at the very close of the reign of Commodus, and it seems most likely that Junius Severus never arrived in the island, for the historian Xiphiline tells us that in the time of Didius Julianus, Albinus commanded in Britain.

It is a question whether Severus did not make a virtue of a necessity in recognising Albinus as Cæsar, for Aurelius Victor's account of the transactions of this date would certainly lead to the conclusion that Albinus *proclaimed himself Cæsar*, and that in *Gaul*. The other writers of the epoch, Dio, Herodian, and Capitolinus, merely state that Severus declared Albinus Cæsar.

That Albinus did cross over to Gaul, is certain, but *when*, we must consider immediately. In the year of Niger's defeat (A.D. 194), he was the colleague of Severus in the consulship, and several laws are still extant, bearing their joint names. Severus having war in the East on his hands, did not openly proceed to attack Albinus until A.D. 196, and it was on the 19th February, A.D. 197, that his fate was decided, after a sanguinary battle upon the plains of *Tinurtium*, near *Lugdunum* (the modern Lyons).

Now, it is obvious that if Albinus was recognised as Cæsar until the time of his death, that in the inscription under consideration, the end of the fourth line should be (ALB)INO. CAES. This was at first the conclusion I came to, but Dr. Hübner reads the end of it as NINO. CAES., the NINO being part of the word ANTONINO, and referring to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the son of Severus (better known as Caracalla). He further says that had the name of Albinus occurred on any monument, it would have been erased after his defeat, by order of Severus. But how are these differences to be reconciled, for it was probably

probably early in A.D. 196 (though still in the lifetime of Albinus) that Antoninus was declared Cæsar. We have a law bearing his name as such, dated 30th June of that year. The stone, if the names of the consuls are correctly read, is of A.D. 195.

The clue would seem to be found in an inscription discovered at Ilkley some three centuries ago, dedicated to Severus, and also to Antoninus as *Cæsar Destinatus*. The exact year in which this inscription was erected is not known, but the name of Virius Lupus as Imperial Legate in Britain occurs in it. Hence several writers have concluded that it must have been erected *after* the death of Albinus, when Virius Lupus is known to have been legate here. In fact Dr. Hübner supplies IMP. between CAES. and DESTINATVS in the inscription, in order to agree with four continental inscriptions, of which one is known to be of A.D. 197. There is no reason, in my opinion, for doubting the correctness of CAES. DESTINATVS. in the Ilkley inscription. In the first place—what was the first intimation of hostility given to Albinus by Severus? Was it the withdrawal of the title of Cæsar from him? If so, courtiers would at once address Antoninus as *Cæsar Destinatus*. It seems confirmed by the fact that Albinus, up to the year A.D. 194, claims only the title of Cæsar upon his coins; but afterwards on coins (not issued at the Roman mints, but in Gaul or Britain), he claims the title of Augustus also.

But where was Albinus during this period? Was he in Britain or Gaul? If the statement of Aurelius Victor is correct, he was certainly in the latter province, and was acknowledged as Cæsar there. The statement of Herodian (Lib. III, cap. 20) is that Albinus, having passed from Britain, encamped in that part of Gaul which lies over against it. *When* this occurred is uncertain. Aurelius Victor seems to intimate that he would have re-crossed to Britain had he not been attacked by Severus in Gaul.

Another

Another point is, did the Roman Legions stationed in Britain recognise the usurpation of Albinus, and follow him to the Continent? From the description by Herodian, of the battle of *Tinurtium*, it would seem they were not there, for he speaks of the forces of Albinus as "the Britons," as if his army was composed of Britons. An altar found at the Roman station at Old Carlisle, which must have been erected before the elevation of Antoninus to the rank of Cæsar, for it is dedicated to Severus alone, would lead us to infer that the regiment which erected it (*Ala Augusta*) did not recognise the authority of Albinus, and there is no appearance of any erasure, as if his name had been there in the first place and then removed. And if the Roman forces were in Britain during the absence of Albinus in Gaul, who was their commander? Why should there not be (as usual) an imperial legate in the island?

Another altar found at Bowes, in Yorkshire, names Virius Lupus as *Legatus Augusti* not *Legatus Augustorum*, shewing him as the legate of Severus only. Even Dr. Hübner gives the date of this altar as prior to A.D. 197. Why then should not Virius Lupus have been here in A.D. 195 or previously? If Albinus had been recognised as Cæsar, there is no reason why either Virius Lupus or any one else should not have been sent here as Imperial Legate.

To my mind this newly-discovered Brough inscription confirms the correctness of the reading of that found at Ilkley, which is now unfortunately lost.

At first Dr. Hübner denied the existence of the names of consuls in the last line, and asserted that the stone was dedicated to the Emperors under the superintendence of a corporal (*decurio*.)

This is manifestly wrong. None of this class of inscriptions are ever dedicated by a man of lesser rank than the commanding officer of the corps,—generally a Praefectus or Tribunus.

Dr. Hübner also assumed that the stone had been dedicated

cated by the 2nd Cohort of the Gauls, and had been brought from Old Penrith (twenty-six miles distant) which is in the highest degree improbable.

On the other hand Dr. McCaul, of Toronto (author of *Britanno-Roman Inscriptions*), confirms my reading of CoSS in the last line; this abbreviated word, proving that it is consuls who are named.

He also thinks that PERTIN (in a ligulate form) was at the end of the second line, whilst Dr. Hübner affirms that only PI (part of PIO) is visible. PIO *should* be there, but there are evidently traces of more than this. To my eye PM (for *Pontifici Maximo*) are the letters, though not coming in their usual position.

From the irregularity of the lines, and the appearance of obliterated letters between them, I think it is quite possible that the inscription has in the first place borne the name of Albinus, which has afterwards been obliterated, so that the name of Antoninus as *Cæsar Destinatus* might take its place. In fact I believe that DE, as the commencement of the latter word, will be observable to most antiquaries at the beginning of the fifth line.

This is the first Roman inscription upon stone which the station of Brough-under-Stanemore has produced, though a great number of small leaden seals, for suspension by a string round the necks of recruits, have been found there. They bear the names of various corps belonging to the Britanno-Roman army.

I need scarcely add that the station has been identified with the Roman *Verteræ*, garrisoned by the *Numerus Directorum*, a sort of guides.

ART. XXIX.—*Runic Inscription found at Brough, Westmoreland. Date about A.D. 550-600.* By GEORGE STEPHENS, Esq., Professor of English Language and Literature at the University of Copenhagen.

*Read at Penrith, January 19th, 1881.\**

THIS is the most valuable English-speaking monument found in Great Britain during this century, and is the first in Runes known to have turned up in Westmoreland. Whether we regard its striking general character, its great age, or its peculiar and long inscription, it is equally costly. It was first brought to my notice by my learned and watchful helper the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, who sounded the alarm and sent me a sunbild. Thereafter I was kindly assisted by the Rev. James Simpson, LL.D., Vicar of Kirkby Stephen, in the east of Westmoreland, which is only about four English miles from Brough (pronounce BRUFF), where the stone was met with. Influenced by the friendly representations of these gentlemen, the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society generously forwarded me (in April 1880) two fine casts, one in Plaster of Paris and one in type-metal. The former is now in the Danish Museum, the latter in the Husaby Museum, Smaland, Sweden.

Thus I have had excellent materials provided me, for which I am deeply thankful. But in addition hereto, Canon Simpson has consented to my prayer, and drawn up the following valuable sketch of the circumstances con-

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\* Printed from advance sheets, kindly furnished by the author, from the 2nd volume of his "Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England." The notes to the paper are also by Professor Stephens, unless otherwise signed.—*Editor these Transactions.*

nected

nected with this noble find, permitting me to add it to my pages\* :—

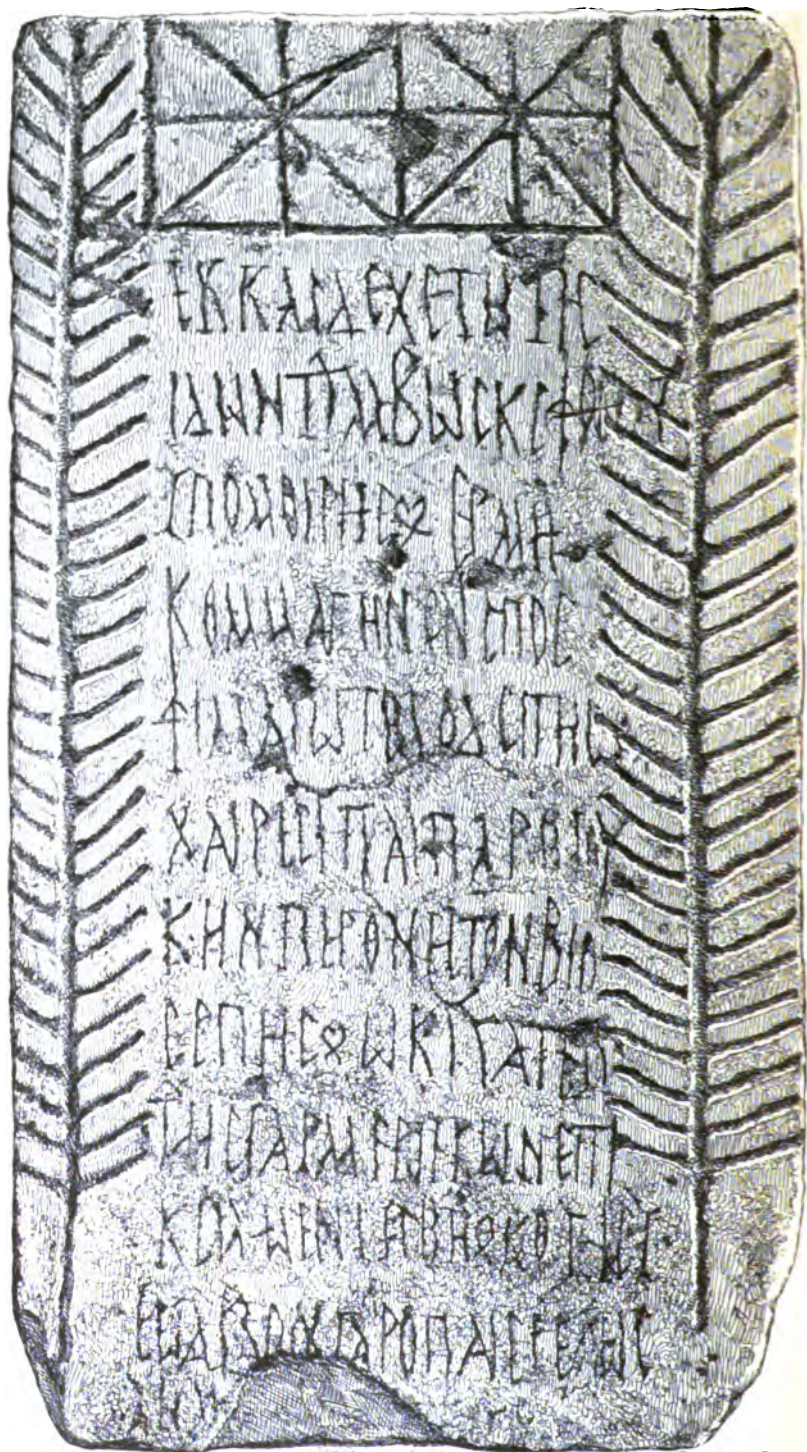
“ Vicarage, Kirkby Stephen, March 16, 1880.

“ When repairing and partially restoring the Church of Saint Michael, Brough-under-Stanmore, in the County of Westmoreland, in October 1879, it became necessary to take down the old porch, a comparatively modern erection, and rebuild it in a style more in keeping with the rest of the structure. When removing the old walls, it was found that grave covers and other memorial stones had been used in building them. There were fragments of five or six, having on them crosses of different patterns and of different periods, two of them having also the Shears; one with a Roman inscription nearly obliterated, headed IMP. CÆSAR; † and one with a Runic inscription in twelve lines. This stone is ornamented across the top with squares divided by cross lines into eight triangles, and up each side by what is probably intended to represent a Palm-branch, but looks very like the frond or leaf of a fern that grows in the neighbourhood. Across the other end of the stone there is no ornamentation at all, and so far as can be judged by its present appearance there never has been. The stone itself is carboniferous sandstone, and has probably been taken from a quarry in the immediate neighbourhood. It measures twenty-three inches in length, about twelve and a half in width (being rather broader at one end than the other), and varies from about five to three inches in thickness. On the sides and across the top, the stone appears as if portions had been chipped off with a mason's hammer to fit it for the place where found, and at the bottom it seems as if a chisel mark might have been cut across the face of the stone, and then the end broken off by the stroke of a hammer. The face of the stone bearing the inscription has of course been dressed, but the back or opposite side has never been touched by a mason's tool. It is apparently in the same state as when first separated from its native rock or split from some larger stone. It is by no means improbable that it was originally one side of the shaft of a cross, about fourteen inches square, and that the mason who placed it as a foundation stone finding the portion of the pillar, upon which he had first cast his eye,

\* On the 11th of September, 1866, Canon Simpson observed in his address at Penrith, in connection with a passage in my vol. 1 :—“ I think it probable that we may find monuments in these counties [WESTMORELAND and Cumberland] belonging to that [RUNIC] period, sculptured, and, it may be, inscribed with Runic characters that have never been studied or figured, or even noticed.” (Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, vol. 1, 8vo, Kendal 1874, p. 10). Canon Simpson little thought that, fourteen years after penning the above, he would have the pleasure of thus describing the precious Brough stone.

† Ante p. 285.





BROUGH STONE, WESTMORELAND.



too thick for his purpose, split it in two with the point of his walling hammer. Of this however there is no proof. It is mere conjecture. The stone was found in its present condition in the foundations of the wall on the east side of the door of the south porch of Brough Church by John McCabe, a labourer employed in removing the walls of the old porch. Great credit is due to the Rev. William Lyde, Vicar of Brough, for his care of the stone since it was discovered, and for his kindness in permitting the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society to take a cast of it. It is intended as soon as possible to have the stone set in the inside of the north wall of the church tower, where the light from the west window will fall upon it at a favourable angle, and have it protected by a plate of glass.

"Brough (sometimes written Burgh sub morā) was a Roman station on the Roman road from York (Eburacum) to Carlisle (Luguvallum). That road would be the most convenient and easiest way by which the Angles, Danes, &c., landing on the east coast of the north of England could cross the Pennine chain (of which Stainmore forms a part) to the west side of the country, and after traversing that wild and bleak moor from east to west Brough would be their first resting place, and there they would find the remains of a Roman station."\*

After these interesting details, we will now examine the slab itself, doubtless as suggested by Dr. Simpson the center stone of a grave-cross. It bears twelve lines, nearly all of the last line scaled away. The number of runes is 171, besides three partly obliterated, with room for about six more. The alphabet is Old-Northern, yet with several remarkable and scarce peculiarities. See especially the types for A ( $\lambda$ ), B ( $\mathbb{W}$  and  $\mathbb{W}$ ), K ( $\mathbb{K}$  and  $\mathbb{K}$ ), M ( $\mathbb{M}$ ), and P ( $\mathbb{P}$ ). There is no NG-stave; for this is used KK or KC, which is therefore voiced NG, as in M. Gothic and in

\* Close to the churchyard is Brough Castle, a pile whose ruins attest its former grandeur. It stands within the clearly marked ramparts of the Roman Camp. Dr. Taylor says hereon (see *The Westmorland Gazette*, Kendal, August 21, 1880, p. 6, col. 2):—"Eighteen hundred years ago this site was pitched upon by the Romans for the establishment of a camp. Whether it had ever been occupied previously by Celtic tribes as a defensive place does not appear. No sepulchral or other remains, so far as I know, have been found in the immediate neighbourhood. During and after the building of the Roman wall, it was a matter of military necessity to have the safe possession of roads over which came the supplies and supports for the garrison of that defensive position. The chief road from the western portion of the wall to the great northern metropolis of Eboracum, passed close by on the east side of the rivulet of Helle beck, which washes the north base of this cliff."

Greek.

Greek. Nor is there any  $\mathfrak{A}$ -stave. The  $q$  or  $qu$  sound is given by  $co$ . There are several varieties of the  $B$ , the  $c$  ( $\mathfrak{C}$ ,  $\mathfrak{C}$ ,  $\mathfrak{C}$ ), the  $F$ , the  $o$  ( $\mathfrak{O}$ ,  $\mathfrak{O}$ ,  $\mathfrak{X}$ ), the  $R$ , and the  $s$ . The letter  $D$  does not once occur. There is no bind-rune.

As to the date. Until we are favoured with fresh runic finds from the same local district, I think we shall not be able with any *certainty* to fix its approximate age. What do we really *know* of the accidental *beginnings* of Anglic Christianity in the north of England? And especially here in Westmoreland, at that time under another name a part of lands that had belonged to the old Brigantes, thereafter to territories called Cumbria and then the Welsh Strathclyde—which, as still largely Keltic were chiefly Christian, till the gradually overwhelming arrival of the Angle strangers? A family here and there, a chieftain or lady here and there, by marriage or conversion may have been Christian long before any formal Irish or Roman or Welsh “monastery” or “mission,” and some of these last were older than we think. St. Ninian evangelized the Southern Picts in the last half of the 6th year-hundred, St. Columba the Northern Picts about 565, St. Kentigern many of the Lowland Scots from Glasgow downwards about 560. Other efforts were made, of which we ken little or nothing. Welsh “kingdoms” were still many in this 6th age, and they were all Christian.—And we *know* very little of the old floating Anglic settlement-dialects, and of the various intermixtures of things seemingly old and new actually in use at the same time and place. Add to this, that new facts are continually turning up as to the modified runish stave-rows actually employed. The loud-voiced modern theories (grounded on knowing everything all at once) cannot stand. Here the Futhorc is Old-Northern, and has even the oldest O. N. type for  $G$  ( $\mathfrak{X}$ ), hitherto found only twice before in England, on the Gloucestershire Golden Trimessis (Bracteate No. 77 O. N. R. Mon. vol. II) and on the fragmentary Bakewell stone, Derbyshire (O. N. R. Mon.

Mon. vol. I, p. 373). We have also the scarce type for *c*, and that for *ε*, the usual O. N. M turned upside down, and the so-called "Greek" and "Roman" *K*, and the simplified *m* upside-down, only found once before, on the late-Danish Sacramental Cup (O. N. R. Mon. vol. II. p., 148). If I am right in my reading, we have too the "Greek" mark for *p*.<sup>\*</sup> Side by side with such peculiarities and antiquities, we have the so-called "later" or "Scandinavian"  $\lambda$  (on the stone all but once  $\lambda$ ) for *A*, before found as "O. N." only on Bracteate No. 94, which can scarcely be "later" than the 6th century.

The general style and ornamentation of the Brough stone is also unique. The Cross-marks at the top are quite out of the common way. Here, on a Christian tomb, these transverse lines can scarcely be other than the Holy Symbol. Technically this is a union of the Greek Cross and the St. Andrew Cross. It is found on early Christian pieces, including a coin of the Emperor Constantius, down to the close of the 5th century. It is also on two costly ivory Screens or Pyxes from the middle of the 5th year-hundred, described and figured by Fr. Hahn in his "Fünf Elfenbein-gefäße des frühesten Mittelalters," 4to, Hannover 1862. But this mark on Roman leaden coffins may perhaps have been merely decorative. Two examples on such coffins are known in England; one described by C. R. Smith, Collect. Ant. 7, p. 194, pl. 19 A; the other by Mr. Pilbrow in Archæologia, vol. 43, p. 160.†—The twelve

\* Apart from the question, what was the very oldest character for *P* in the Old Northern Runish *Stave-row*, and how far the *P*-marks now known to us on O. N. monuments were local deviations,—we must remember the Greek Colonies in the West, the wide-spread use of Greek in the Roman Empire (so that the oldest Christian Church in Rome itself had originally a Grecian Liturgy), the Greek inscriptions in the Catacombs and elsewhere, and the gradual intermixture of Greek or half-Greek letters in the Roman alphabets early used in the West. The *P* here before us may be *not* a survival, but merely such a fanciful or ornamental adaptation or imitation, as often elsewhere in *Latin* carvings and codices.

† A line of these Crosses or Marks, together with other regular Crosses elsewhere, is on a Christian grave-slab (in the churchyard of St. Aureus at Mainz) bearing, as the learned author expresses himself, "einen hochalterthümlichen Character," by which, as I suppose from his context, he means the 5th century. The inscription, in Latin, is to a lady called Bertisindis.—See L. Lindenschmit, Handbuch der Deutschen Alterthumskunde, 8vo, Part I, Braunschweig 1880, p. 103, where the stone is engraved.

ROWS

rows of runes, without lines or cartouche, are also very striking.—Still more so is the Palm-branch on each side. Such a decoration, as far as I know, has never been seen before on a funeral stone in any Northern land.\* It is the oldest Christian symbol of the Resurrection, Life Everlasting, the Christian's triumph over Death. But it is also in the oldest time the emblem of Martyrdom. It naturally belonged chiefly to the early Church, yet in combat with heathendom, and it retired as Christianity became the prevalent faith. Accordingly it is in the Catacombs, in the finest Christian Mosaics, &c., here and there on an antique tombstone in Gaul, and so on. On this slab it cannot but announce very great age.—The grave-formula is also (for want of monuments) new to us.—Some of the folk-words are also unknown before on such funeral pieces. Should my reading be in general reasonable, the speech is English, and yet Scandinavian, a cross so old that it marks strongly the mother-land whence the Anglic population came. But it is rapidly becoming a North-English mole.†

\* I have since found *one* example of the Palm-branch on a *leaden* tomb in England. In his valuable paper on "Roman Leaden Coffins and Ossuaria" (*Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. 7, part 3, London 1880, at p. 199, 200), Mr. Ch. R. Smith says:—"I have referred to the coffin once in the Crystal Palace. This, I think, may be accepted as shewing a Christian influence in the palm branch, a very common emblem, particularly in the catacombs in Rome, but the greatest rarity



in the north of Europe. It occurs on the Barming tomb described by the late Mr. Poste in vol. I; but I can point to no other example in this country. I understood from Mr. Fairholt that this coffin was about three feet in length."

† Even at a far *later* period, so near to each other were the Old-English and the Old-Scandian dialects, and so unlike was Old-Scandian to the common German, that the French of the early time lookt upon *Scandian* as an *English* folkspeech. Sir Francis Palgrave remarks hereon, speaking of Jarl Rolf or Rollo in the year 911, on his final return to the Gauls previous to his wresting Neustria from Charles le Simple. "Some of his squadron-crews were unquestionably Norskmen from Norway, others Anglo-Danes, Jutes, Englishmen;—whatever may have been the precise proportion of these national constituencies, the French were accustomed to

We

We have I for IN, o for ON, and there is neither the older -s mark in the nom. sing. nor the later -R mark; the -N falls away in the weak nouns, while the -TH of the 3 s. pres. indic. is already (if I am right in what stands on the block) lispt into -s; in Scandinavia the -TH, -s, became further softened into -R. The Ruthwell Cross has no verb in the 3 s. pres. ind., so we cannot see what the form was in that place-talk. We have no article, while we have the archaistic -o ending in the 3 s. p. (BECKCTO), and the in England rare Northern verb FAIÞU, 3 pl. p. (the N fallen away as so early in Scandinavia), and the Scandinavian negative particle AICI (*not*), here for the first and last time seen surviving on English ground.

On the one hand apparently the Age of Martyrs, the oldest Runic Alphabet and this with rare local peculiarities, the oldest Cross, an olden formula but *new* and severely *Early-Christian*, Gravewords which show that the tomb and funeral mound were overgang and built up in the usual style of the *heathen* Barrow, Words and Word-forms excessively antique;—on the other hand the “later” A-mark, the “Greek” or “Roman” K, and a local dialect slurred and “modern” in several important particulars. Who shall year-set a monument like this? On the whole, it *must* be either *very* old or *very* young. But all the arguments show the latter opinion to be untenable. Hence I venture on the approximate date—with a little elbow-room on either side—about A.D. 550-600. It may be a century *older*.

Generally speaking, the risting is wonderfully well preserved, from having been covered up so long. But it is

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call their language English; and it is remarkable, that the very scanty vestiges of their dialects preserved in local denominations, and in the single exclamatory phrase which we possess in Rollu's words, are rather Anglo-Teutonic in their sound." (See Sir F. P.'s Normandy and England, vol. 1, 8vo, London 1851, p. 671, and p. 755, note to p. 687).

I need not add that Sir Francis uses “Teutonic” in the sense of “Scando-Gothic,” and that by “Anglo-Teutonic” he means Anglo-Scando-Gothic in contradistinction to German-Scando-Gothic.

often

often not easy to read. The letters are rather small, lower down still smaller and more crowded, and are not so much *cut* in as *rubbed* in with a pointed tool, so that there is little depth and sharpness. Then there are no divisional points, at least none are now distinctly left. Add the usual weathering and chipping and dints and scatches, all the injuries made by frost and snow and idle hands during *many centuries* (ere the grave-cross was thrown down and the pieces flitted from the churchyard and used as mere building material),—as well as the variations in the letters themselves and the likeness of some to each other,—and we shall see how cautious we must be. Accordingly I offer my reading with all reservation. The facsimile plate is as exact as I and my artist could make it, but of course we must always appeal to the original or a cast.\* Generally speaking, I believe my reading is trustworthy. Wherever a word is *doubtful* I say so. More I cannot do. The reader must study the Chemitype for the many letter-differences; in what follows I can only give the head types.

I suppose we all agree in the first word, **IKKΛΓΛCXC**, IKKALACGC=INGALANG. This compound mans-name I have not seen before, but we have dozens of Scando-Gothic words beginning with INGO, INGA, INGE, INGI, &c., and others ending in LANG.

So we do in the next. **I, I', IN**, the N already slurred in this local N.E. mole. Prep. gov. dat. and accusative.

Clear also is the next group, **BHC IΛWHXΛ**, BUCIAEHOM, BUCKHOME. Apparently dat. s. masc. This place-name doubtless stands for the fuller BUCIAEN-HOM, with the usual early and especially N. Engl. and Scandian slurring of the end-N. We have BUCHAM in an O. Engl. Charter, and the same word, with the unelided N, BUCKENHAM, is still a common steadname in various parts of England.

\* When my chemitype was ready, I sent a copy to Canon Simpson and begged him to oblige me by carefully comparing it with the original block, so that any error might be corrected. He answered, under date September 22, 1880:—"I do not think your copy can be amended, and taking stone, cast and photograph together it is almost impossible that there can be a mistake. It is curious to observe the variations in the lines of the letters caused by the slipping of the inscriber's instrument, and the want of junction between the lines of some of the letters, as well as the variation in depth of their different parts."

Exceptionally

Exceptionally distinct next comes **BWCKC T A**, BECKCTO, the **B** and **T** much taller than usual, the legs of the **O** running close and the head small, as often. In several places on this stone where we have **O**, the head is small and sometimes has almost disappeared. But this is immaterial as to the reading, for in every such place the pair-of-compass legs are there, and there is no doubt as to the letter itself. The head, small or large or even altogether absent, makes no difference in this well-known **O**-type. This is the 3 s. past, the present North-E. **BIGGED**, usual English **BUILT**, *raised*, Scandinavian **BYGGEDE**, **BYGGE**, **BYGDE**. The O. E. inf. is **BYCGAN**, the middle Scandian **BYGGA**, **BYGVA**. The ending is in the antique **O** (or **U**), as on so many of these oldest Old-Northern monuments both in Scandinavia and England.

In the following word the first **B** is much damaged, and a couple of other letters are dented. But the whole is plain enough. It is **C N A M B I C B I A**, CUOMBILBIO, **CUMBEL-BOO**, *this-the-grave-kist*, last **I** with side-dints. Probably ac. s. neut. The very old Scando-Gothic neuter noun **CUMBOL**, **COMBOL**, **KUMBL**, **KUML**, **KUBL**, &c., of which I have spoken vol. 2, p. 915, meant originally a **MARK**, sign, beacon, stamp. Hence on the one hand a military sign or badge or banner or standard, a sense which rapidly died out in Scandinavia; and on the other a grave-mark, death-pillar, grave-stone, how, barrow, a sense which so rapidly disappeared in England that it is found here *for the first time*. In Scandinavia, where **KUMBL** was oftenest used in the plural, for *the united stone-settings* in memory of the dead, it was long common but is now nearly extinct. It occurs frequently on the Scandian monuments given in my pages, but with the verb **KAURA**, **RAISA**, or **SETTA**, not **BYGGA**, as here.—The old Sc. Goth, substantive **BU**, **BO**, of various local genders, now only left in England as a N. E. provincialism, **BOO**, *dwelling, homestead, farm, village*, also occurs often on Scandian runic monuments, but is here *for the first time* on such a piece in England.—I do not remember to have seen this particular compound, **CUMBL-BO**, before. In Norse-Icelandic however we have its derivative, **KUMBL-BUI**, *the dweller* in such a grave-house, vault or tomb, *the deceast*.—In older Scandian-English otherwise spelt **BU**, **BY**, **BO**; in Ohg. **BU**; in O. Sax. **BU**, **BEO**, **BEU**; in O. Swed. s. an. 1210—16, is the holding **BIORNWLF-BIU**;\* thus the liquid sound here, **BIO**, is dialectic.

So, beginning with a large **C** and with each **O** damaged, comes **C I M A K A M Y**, CIMOKOMS, *of-CIMOKOM*, a womansname

\* Diplom. Svecanum, vol. 1, p. 163.

in the gen. It is so rare a compound that I have not seen it before. Possibly it is not of Scando-Gothic nationality.\*

Plain is **Λ ΜΗΝ**, ALHS, of-ALH. This mansname must have been very scarce in England. For the moment I cannot call to mind another example. It is equally rare in Scandinavia, probably for the same reason, the drawing back of the noble animal (the ELK) from which it would seem to have been taken. (Förstemann thinks that this name-word usually was the ALAH, ALH, *temple*.) I only know of one later-runic instance, on the Lid stone, Gausdal, Norway, one of the very few not funeral. It bears, as copied by Arendt in Feb. 1805:

**ΛΙΜΡ : ΜΥΡ × ΒΑΡ × ΠΙΥΥ × Ι × ΡΑΝΝ × ΗΙΔ × ;**  
 AILIF ALK BARE FISHES (*spawn, planted out fish-spawn*) IN  
 RAUDU-SIO (*RED-SEA, a small hill-lake belonging to the estate*).  
 But it occurs frequently (ALH-, ALC-, ALK-, ALG-, &c.) as the first part of olden Sc. G. compound names.

**COIN**, COINU = QUINU, QUENE, *wife*. The co are indistinct, and i close on to the o. Same genitive form (n fallen away) as in the usual old Scandinavian (KUNO, KUNU). The O. S. E. had CWEN, gen. CWENE, ac. CWEN, but also CWENE, gen. CWENAN. The O. N. E. had also slurred the -n, as we can see in the nom. pl. CUENO.

**OC**, oc, *but*. The head of the o indistinct. This O. E. particle, supposed by some philologists to be allied to EC (EKE, and, also,) is found in O. E. in the forms AC, ACH, AH, AK, AUCH, AU3, OC, OK. It died out in England in the Middle-E. period. It is not confined to the Scando-Gothic tungs, but is in them Mæso-Gothic AK, Ohg. OH, O. Sax. AC. Not yet distinctly found in Scandinavia. — See EC. lower down.

**↑ Μ Π**, TIMTH, TEEMED, *begotten, born*. The τ very high. This is the past part. n. fem. s. of the old English verb TIMA(N), TYMA(N), TEMA(N), so largely used in this sense of old in England, also by Cædmon the great Northumbrian poet. If once so used in Scandinavia, it must have drawn back very early. — Part of the m is dim and the Π is broken below. But it is certainly Π on the stone.

And the only possible other stave at this damaged spot would be 𐌺 (n) or 𐌹 (R), neither of which is to be seen. Any word TIMN or TIMR, however, would be altogether meaningless.

𐌹, I, IN, as before. Top scathed.

\* It will be observed that the name of the deceased lady is in the Genitive, as on the Danish Freersley stone (p. 142 above). This *Genitive formula* is found on grave-monuments with both Old-Northern and later runes, but it is scarce. See additional instances under Freersley and in the Chapter ARCHAIC MONUMENTS.



The next word I read as **MEBI**, ECBI\*, but the lower hook of the c is faint, and the B is much damaged. The only other possible readings are ELBI and EICI. But I think ECBI is sure. I know of no such English place as ECBY or OAKBY, tho it is common in Scandinavia.

**Ɱ**, O', ON, at. Damaged. Prep. gov. Dat. and Ac.

**ΛCNIHCX**, ACLIHCG\*, stead-name, probably in the dat. s. f., = ACLEA, ACLEAN, ACLIEH, ACLEIA, &c. ACKLEY or OAKLEIGH, variously spelt in old monuments and found in many English counties. The less guttural S. E. LEAH is fem. The mod. E. LEA has lost even the H.

**ΛIHC**, the Λ with a dint across the middle, giving it a Roman look, and the AI very close, as commonly on this stone, the last I worn below; AILIC, as very frequently, with dialectic absence of the tip-H. Thus = HAILIC, HOLY, nom. sing. fem. See HÆILĒG in the Word-row, p. 933, Vol. 2.

|, I', IN, into, to, as before. A large bending flaw on the stone at the top of the stave.

**RAIRΛ**, RAIRA, probably dat. s. masc. But as AILIC was = HAILIC, so here RAIRA is = HRAIRA. The central bend in each R is very faint, but neither letter can be U. If RAIRA, as I think it must be, I do not take it to be a Scandinavian form of the side-word REYR, m. RÖR, n. &c., for RAISE, RASSE, cairn, tomb, of which I have spoken Vol. 2, p. 960 under RIUSII, but rather as a N. E. form of the S. E. HRYRE, gen. HRYRES, m., ruin, death. (The Mid. Engl. forms are RYRE, RERE, &c. O. E. inf. HREOSAN, to RUSH, prov. E. RUSE, Scandinavian RUSA, RUSE. This verb — to rush, fall, go to ruin — has many side-forms and side-meanings, active and neuter; M. G. HRISIAN to shake. O. S. E. HRYSIAN to cast down, shake; M. G. RIUREI, f., corruption, death.) Meaning nearly the same, and the reader can choose. But there is an important difference. If the latter be the word intended, then distinctly announces what we had expected from the whole character of the stone, that the deceased lady was a *Martyr* for her faith, had died a violent death at the hand of pagans. It also better explains the contrast with TIMþ, born, which otherwise is as yet unheard-of on these funeral blocks, whether in Scandinavia or England, this being the only instance. I (IN) for INTO, to, is quite common in North-England as in Scandinavia and in M. Gothic, and

\* Should the EC in ECBI and the AC in ACLIHCK both be = OAK, we are struck by the difference of the vowel. But we have thousands of instances of such things close together in the talk of near localities and in olden carvings and Mss., from mixture of immigrant families and other causes.

is not unknown in O. S. Engl. I RAIRA I therefore take to be *TO DEATH*. In this case she suffered at a place called ACLIHCK.

**WOLK**, WOLK, the L, which ends the line, with a small arm the k beginning the next line. Can scarcely be other than a N. E. form of the 3 s. p. of the verb spelt in S. E. WEALCAN, to move, turn, roll, go, (whence has sprung our modern WALK in a more specific signification), with its S. E. p. t. WEÓLC. Here we have a dialectic N. E. WOLK, thus *WENT*. The Mid. Engl. p. t. is WELK, the Icelandic like the mod. Engl. WALKED, only weak, VALKADI or VOLKADI. In most of the Scando-Gothic tungs this verb (simplest form WALLAN) usually came to mean to *full* (cloth), to *fell* (stuff), but the sense to *walk, to go* was very early develop't in England. It is from this verb we have our beautiful English noun WELKIN, rolling cloud, cloud-heap, sky, heaven-vault, O. E. WOLCEN.

**HOWH**, with a dint on the top of the last stave, HOUH, ac. s. m., the o injured at the top, but the word plain enough. It is certainly *the-HOW, her-HOW*, her grave-mound, barrow, the large tumulus thrown up over the grave-kist.\* In daily use in various local shapes all over Scandia and England, but very rare on Scandian runic stones. See Word-row, vol. 2, p. 932. It is a curious accident that it only occurs once in *vellums* in England, Kemble's Charters, vol. 1, No. 38, date 695, a document markt doubtful and given to Erconwald, bishop of London. Here we have a place called "manentium appellatur [Ba]dorices heah." But local names in spurious charters, should this be one, would be *matters of fact*, else they would not be used as confirmatory evidence. The great mound raised over Badoric, BADORICES-HEAH, was doubtless well known.

**OSCIL**, OSCIL, a dint between the c and the i, and the top of l damaged; a common O. E. and O. Scand. mansname, nom., short

\* I see from a valuable late publication (A Plea for Old Names, by Miss Powley, in "Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society," Vol. 4, Part 1, Kendal 1879) that HOW is still in use in these counties for Grave-mound. She says, p. 20: "I have not been able to discover from the accounts of Canon Greenwell or Mr. Clifton Ward whether there is any distinction between those Raises and other burial mounds bearing such names as LODDEN HOW or KEMPHOW. They may be only variations of expression by the same people. KÆMPE HOI is the common name of the numerous and well-recognised warrior's graves in Denmark."—Mr. Th. Edmoston (Etymological Glossary of the Shetland and Orkney Dialect, 8vo, London 1866, Philog. Soc.) tells us that in those islands HOWIE (and HOEG) still means "a mound, a tumulus, a knoll;" and Mr. G. Goudie, of Edinburgh, adds that he has also heard it used in those districts with the sound HEOG.

The usual words in England for grave-mound *Grave, How, Hill, Low*, are of Scandian birth. So is *Raise, Rasse*, the stone-heap, Celtic *Carn, Cairn*. The now common *Barrow* is supposed to be also of Celtic origin. *Tump* is Latin from TUMULUS.

for

for OSCITIL (ASKITIL, ANSKITIL); found in endless shapes. Observe here and in the next word that ANS is already sunken to OS.

𐌺𐌆𐌆𐌹𐌸, both o's faint, the B large, OSBIOL, mansname, nom. I have not seen it before, but we have a similar *end*-link in RÆHÆBUL, on the heathen Sandwich stone, Vol. I, p. 367.—As in the 2nd line BIO was local for BO, so here BIOL is local for BOL. We have a crowd of names whose *first* part is OS-.

𐌸𐌺𐌹𐌸, CUHL, mansname, n. s.\* Very rare. I do not remember it in Scandinavian documents. We have it under king Eadmund, as the name (CUGEL) of an English moneyer. It is still used in Denmark (KUGEL).

𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌹, OEKI, mansname. Must be very scarce. I cannot put my finger on it elsewhere at a moment's notice. Nom.

𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌹, FAIDU, the F high and leaning, the þ small and faint and broken. The well-known verb, 3 pl. p., FAWED, *made*, threw up, raised.† We have this verb in the 3 sing. past ten times before in runics, and *every time* it is spelt differently, according to the age and locality of the piece on which it stands, from the oldest, FÆIHIDO, to the latest, FEGDE and FADI. Here it occurs for the *first time* in the 3 pl. p. And we see that the end-N has fallen away, as usually on the Ruthwell Cross (end of 7th century), and as so early in Scandinavia in 3 pl. p. verbs.

𐌺𐌺𐌺𐌹, LAICIAM; the first A straight, for the first and last time; last letter injured but plain. My-LIC-HOME, flesh-cover, body, corpse.‡

\* There is a slanting mark on the foot of the last letter, making it look like c. Whether this is a mere dint, as so often on this stone, we cannot know, tho it is most likely. If c, the whole word will be CUHC, possible but very improbable. And we may divide CUHCO, EKI, two names, or CUHC O EKI, which would be. CUHC ON (of, at) EKE, = AIKE, a *place*. So difficult are these things.

† In later times in England the Southern MADE took the place of FAWED and GARED. Thus on a stone in Brougham Castle, Westmorland:

THYS MADE  
ROGER.

On the pillar in St. Mary's Church, Beverley:

THIS PILLAR MADE THE MYNSTRELLS.

And there are other such. (See Canon Simpson's remarks in *Transac. of Cumb. and Westm. Ant. and Arch. Soc.*, vol. 1, p. 65, 67).

‡ It is curious to follow the endless variations in this as in other vocables, even in the same folkships. In M. G. we have only the neut. LEIK. In O. S. E. is only LIC-HAMA or -HOMA, weak m., gen. -AN. In O. N. E., this -N falling away, we have g. d. ac. LIC-HOMA or -HOME. But this oblique -N may survive in or fasten on to the nom., and then we get in the O. S. E. Gospels such variations the

**ΛPPI**, ALWIN, nom. s. masc., a slanting dint on the middle of the L, making it look much like F (= æ); *the-ALL-WINE* (pronounced AL-WEEN-E), *all-friend, friend-of-all, all-loving*. I have not seen this compound before in any folk-talk. In form it is rather Scandian (which has VIN as commonly as VINR) than English, in which it was WINE in old days. It is now VAN in Swedish, VEN in Danish. (O. Fris. WINNE, O. Sax. UINI, Ohg. WINI, but now killed in Germany by FREUND). It lives in mod. Engl. provincially as WIN, but otherwise is driven out by FRIEND (which is properly *kinsman*). It is a pity that this beautiful epithet of Our Blessed Lord should not have lived-on, side by side with the ecclesiastical HÆLEND (Healer), a translation of JESUS and *Salvator*.

**KRI**†, KRIST, CHRIST, nom.; much injured especially the T with its 2 side-dints, but readable.

**INKE**, IUKC = IUNC, YOUNG, *young-again, renewed*, ac. s. m. or neut. A flaw above the IU, at the end of line 9, and the c injured. Rather English than Scandian in form, the former having the older liquid sound, in E. commonly spelt GIUNG or GEONG, the latter the shortened sound, UNG.

**RWCN**, RECS. Worn and dim. 3 s. pr. REACHES (in its older meaning), *leads forth, brings*. An instance of the N. Engl. 3 s. pr. in -s, not -TH, and the oldest known to me. No 3 s. pr. occurs on our other Engl. runish remains, and therefore we cannot trace it. But in the Durham Book (Lindisfarne Gospels, about 950) the -IS or

in the nom. as LIC-HAMAN, LIC-HAMEN. In O. N. E. it is also used as a strong masc., gen. LIC-HOMÆS, &c. In Mid. N. E. it is weak. LIKAME, LEKAME, LICAYM, LECAM. In N. I. it is both strong, LIKAMR, gen. LIKAMS m., and weak, LIKAMI, gen. LIKAMA, m. (the -N fallen away). So in O. Swed. LIKAMBER, gen. LIKAMS, m., and LIKAMI or LIKAME, gen. LIKAMA, m.; in later Sw. only LEKAMEN, LEKAMENS, m. the -N either fast from the oblique cases or else the late post-article become a part of the word. But in prov. Sw. it is frequently LEGEM, neut. So in prov. Norse it is LIKOM, LEKOM, neut., and the older Danish LEGEME is now LEGEM, neut. In O. Fris. besides the weak m. LICHAMA, LICCOMA, LICMA, LECAM, &c., now LICHEM, we have locally (LIC treated as a weak fem.) LICN-AM. The O. Sax. has only the weak form LIC-HAMO, gen. -N. In Ohg. LIC-HAMO &c. is weak m., but also (as in O. Fris.) LICHIN-AMO, &c. Hence the Mhg. LICHN-AME. The modern German has *only* LEICHNAM, gen. -s. — Let us now follow the crumbling of the forms in this part of North-England: Ac. s. LAIC-HAMAN, LAIC-IAMAN, LAIC-IAMA, LAIC-IAME, LAIC-IAM, identical with the mod. Scand. LEGEM, &c. Was it also locally *neuter* in North-England? It may have been, for it is followed by IUNG, not IUNGAN, or (the N slurred) IUNGA or IUNGE. If masc., then, as common in our old dialects especially in North-England, the adj. is used *absolutely*; without strict grammatical ending. At all events the stone has LAICIAM IUKC, whatever those words may mean.

ES

ES OR AS OR -S FOR ED, AD, in sing. and pl. (-AS sometimes in the sing. and -ES in the plural) is almost *universal*. It must therefore have commenced *centuries* earlier. As I have said, this lisp, still further weakened, became -R in Scandinavia.

**IF†**, IFT, the FT sorrowfully injured. The prep. *AFTER*, which has very many shorter and longer forms on the monuments.

**BRÆK**, BROK, pretty clear. Ac. s. n. *BROKE*, *sorrow, death*. From the great root to *BREAK*. Was never very common in England, and is now only provincial. In Scandinavia it would seem to have been still less used. Is now only found in Sweden and Norway (*BRAK*, neut.) in the weaker meaning of trouble, ado, wear-and-tear.

**8E**, oc, *but, and*, already spoken of above.

**WÆC**, EC, *EKE, also, truly*. The E much damaged. Apart from *AFVEN* (our *EVEN*, = also), EC (usual modern Swedish *och*, usual modern Danish *og*) is now the only word of this kind familiarly used in Scandinavia, the *AND* having long ago died out there, outtake some traces in such things as the N. I. *ENDA*. On Scandinavian-runic monuments we have of course manifold local forms, A, AH, AIK, AK, AKU, AOK, AUK (the commonest), E, EK, HUK, IK, O, OAK, OG, OK (the next commonest), OUK, ÖUK, UK (very common), UK. In Old-Engl., besides the usual *EAC*, the varieties are chiefly *ÆC* and *EC*.

**ƿÆRRNIXIA**, *CEARUNGIA*, gen. s. f. *CARING'S, sorrow's, anguish's*. A word English in form, not Scandinavian, but probably in old times used also in the same meaning as has been kept up in the Scandian verb *KÆRA*, &c., namely *accusation, dragging before a law-court*, &c. All the letters are damaged and doubtful. Observe that the *NG*-sound is here given by *WÆ*, not by *KK*, &c.

**ƿÆRN**, WOP, nom. s. m. *WHOOPE*, outcry, clamor, lamentation, *WOOP, WEEPING*, tears. Whether we take *CEARUNGIA* WOP to mean = *Care and tears*, or as the savage cry *The Christian to the Lions*, the picture is equally affecting. The former is simpler and more likely.

**ƿÆCI**, AICI, *not, never*. Again a dint across the middle of the A, and the AI close together. As the caprices of dialectic development are well known, I need not dwell on them. We have already seen *EKE* and *AND*, both *in common* in the oldest Scando-Anglic times, but *OK* surviving chiefly in the one province, Scandinavia, *AND* chiefly in the other province, England. So again with the negative particles *NE* and *EIGI*. This widely spread *NE* or *NI* was formerly universal in both

both Scandia and its colony. It is now nearly extinct in the high North, living on for the most in NEJ (our NAY), and in such rarities as the Icelandic NEINN, = NE EINN (our NONE, = NE ONE), &c. In England we now meet it mostly in NO and the still later NOT (NE WUHT, NE WIHT, no thing), and in such rarities as WILL HE NILL HE (NE WIL), &c. The other nay-word was originally EI (AIW, AY, AI, AYE, ever) with the negative enclitic -GI, -KI, added to various non-verbal words. Thus came EIKI, EIGHI, EIGI, EGI, EKKE, EKKI, ICKE, EIGH, EIGH, ÆGH, EGH, EYG, IGH, EGI, EG, AI, EJ, EY, EI, E, &c., = AYE-NOT, NEVER (NE-EVER), NO, NOT. But all this fell away in England so quickly, that no example has yet been found, at least in a form plainly recognisable. Here we have it as AICI. — So SIK (oneself, &c.) fell out so soon in England and Frisland, that no instance has yet turned up, altho we long kept its now dead adj. SIN (his, her, their), which still lives in Frisic.

We have unhappily come to the *last* word *partly* on the block, for nearly all the rest is fallen away. What is pretty clearly left in this 11th line is **IMX**, but the o is almost gone. In the under-line are slight traces of 3 staves, the first apparently  $\lambda$  ( $\Delta$ ), the next as it would seem an injured **N** (s), the third the beginning of an  $\lambda$  ( $\mu$ ). All the rest has perisht, save that there are spores further on which doubtless are remains of an end-mark, a stop. Between the supposed  $\mu$  and the supposed end-mark there is room for about seven letters. These I would suggest to fill in, as most likely what once stood, judging by the context, with ECMORE † This will give us COEC(AS MEC MORE), followed by the Cross-mark. As to COBCAS, it will of course be 3 s. pres. indic. of the verb COECA(N), in O. S. E. spelt CWECAN or CWECAN, Mid. Engl. CWECCHEN, now to *QUETCH*, *QUITCH*, *shake*, *move*. As FALL is to FELL, LIE to LAY and such, so is QUAKE, to tremble, to QUECK=*to make to tremble or quake*, in a moral sense to *frighten* or *affect*. This is an excellent word here. *Sorrow or suffering shall never QUECK, QUETCH, move, alarm, torment, me more*. In any case MEC MORE, ME MORE, or some such words, must have ended the line to make the sense complete.

I have thus done my best with this remarkable inscription, as shortly and honestly as I could, twisting and inventing nothing. An error may occur here and there—for future rectification—but I think the general result will stand fast. The whole is clearly 12 lines in simple stave-rime verse, and I here recapitulate it:—

IKKALACGC

IKKALACGC I BUCIAEHOM  
 BECKCTO CUOMBIL-BIO  
 CIMOKOMS, ALHS COINU,  
 OC, ITMþ I ECBI,  
 O ACLIHCK  
 AILIC I RAIRA WOLK.  
 HOUH OSCIL, OSBIOL,  
 CUHL, OEKI FAIþU.  
 LAICIAM ALWIN KRIST  
 IUKE RECS IFT BROK,  
 OC EC CEARUNGIA WOP  
 AICI COEC(AS Mec more).

that is to say

*INGALANG IN BUCKENHOME*  
*BIGGED (built) this-the-CUMBLE-BOO (grave-hist)*  
*of-CIMOKOM, ALH'S QUENE (wife);*  
*OK (but), TEEMED (born) IN ECBY,*  
*ON (at) ACLEIGH*  
*AILY (haily, holy) IN (into, to) RYRE (ruin, destruc-*  
*tion) she-WALKT (went).*  
*The-HOW (grave-mound) OSCIL, OSBIOL,*  
*CUHL and OEKI FAWED (made).*  
*My-LECAM (body) ALL-WENE (the All-friend, all-*  
*loving) CHRIST*  
*YOUNG-again REACHES (brings back, shall-renew*  
*AFTER BROOK (death),*

OK

*OK EKE (but indeed, and truly) CARING'S WOOP*  
*(sorrow's tear-flow)*  
*NOT (never) shall-QUECK (move, afflict) (me more).*

Whatever the date, all will admit that this remarkable block has belonged to the Grave-cross of a Christian Lady—most likely a Christian Martyr\*—in *very* far-off days, and is written in a venerable and peculiar overgang Old-North-English (Westmoreland) folk-speech.—The last four lines are a general echo of 1 Cor. Ch. 15, Revel. 7, 17 and Ch. 21, 4.

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As a proof how intensely Scandinavian this part of Westmoreland must have been at an extremely early period, I may mention that in a valuable paper by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson on "Kirkby Stephen Church" (Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, 8vo, vol. 4, part 1, Kendal 1879, pp. 178 foll.), among other excellent illustrations is (pl. 2, p. 186) a photograph of one of the many stone fragments found in repairing this church also, which is only about 4 English miles from Brough. I have to thank Canon Simpson for a large lightbild of this treasure, one block out of the several which had belonged to a per-antique Church-cross or Grave Cross. It is of carboniferous sandstone, 26

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\* Christians perisht for their faith in England in Roman times, as in other parts of the Empire, St. Alban in 304 being the first of note. He was put to death at Verulam, now St. Albans. But when the wild heathen Northmen came, the same would often take place, also as to each other, for their pirates warred against Christ as fiercely as some of the Christian princes did against Woden. And the Northmen begun to settle in Britain long before Hengist and Horsa in 428. Mr. J. Fergusson (Rude Stone Monuments, London 1872, p. 133) thus sums up the evidence workt out by Haigh in his "Conquest of Britain:" "My impression is, that even before the Romans left [in 410], Jutes, Angles and Danes had not only traded with, but had settled, both on the Saxonium littus of Kent, and on the east coast of Yorkshire, Northumberland, and the Lothians; and that during the century that elapsed between the departure of the Romans and the time of Arthur. they were gradually pushing the British population behind the range of hills which extends from Carlisle to Derby and forms the backbone of England."

inches



inches high by 14 broad and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  thick, and has apparently stood near a wall as it has nothing on the back. On each side is carved the cable-pattern decoration. On the front, cut in relief, is the figure of *a man with Ram's horns lying on his back strongly and curiously fettered to a rock-point*. The gyves hold hands and feet hard enough. Mr. Hodgson calls it the figure of Satan, and so it is. But how is this to be understood? So exceptionally singular and rude is this piece, that it cannot be much later than the year 700. But the Early Church had no idea of a *Human Chief-Devil in its symbolisation*, much less of a BOUND man-fiend. In the oldest Christian Art the Evil One was always represented by a Serpent or Dragon, or (as on the Bewcastle and Ruthwell Crosses, see my vol. 1) with reference to Christ's famous miracle, by a couple of Swine, on which our Lord tramples.\* Therefore the block which stood *above* this one with the fettered fiend doubtless bore the figure of Christ (or of St. Michael who took the place of the heathen THU(N)OR, the great foe of the heathen LÓKÉ). The figure therefore is that of *the Scandian Devil*, LOKE, who was bound by the ANSES, the Gods (older ANSAS, O. Engl. ES, Icel. ÆSIR, Mod. Scand. ASAR, ASAR, ÆSER, ASER) till Ragna-rök, the Day of Doom.† This is a glaring instance of *survival*, as is that of BALDOR-CHRIST in the words on the Ruthwell Cross (see vol. 1, p. 431). Cædmon (7th century) and our other O. E. poets, following Scandinavian traditions, always represent the man-foe as BOUND, and out of the 50 Drawings in the unique Cædmon Codex no less than 5 show the Devil as *bound*, but variously treated, lying downwards, or upwards, once with wings, once with a tail, according to the fancy of the 10th century artist.

\* The introduction of even *half-human* figures, such as Classical Centaurs and Sirens and Fauns &c., with other old local heathen beings, as helps to personify the Evil One, dates no earlier than about the 10th century. In the middle age fiends become merely and endlessly monstrous, while the Renaissance gives us Acheron, Charon, Hecate, Pluto, Cerberus and the rest. So often overcome or outwitted or mocked, the Devil at last became also a kind of Vice or Clown. I know of no work on the earliest Christian iconography of Lucifer at all worthy of the subject. One reason would be its expense; it would lose much in value unless richly illustrated. The best I have seen is that by Wessely, translated with improvements into Swedish ("Dodens och Djefvulens Gestalter i den bildande konsten, af J. E. Wessely. Svensk bearbetning af C. Eichhorn." 8vo. Stockholm 1877).—The *oldest* Devil-figures I have seen (only half-human and ugly enough) are a couple on remains Assyrian or Babylonian. One, a slab, is in the British Museum.

† It is wonderful how long this trow held on in Scandinavia. Saxo Grammaticus tells us, as the Danish tradition, that Outyard-Loke (*Ugarthilocus*, see Hist. Dan. Lib. 8) was BOUND hand and foot with immense chains; and in Sweden, in the horrible witch-burnings of the 17th century, the mad sufferers said that their master the Devil was BOUND with great fetters which they tried year after year to saw away, but the moment a link was nearly sawn thro an Angel came and soldered it fast again.

The

The half-heathen Scandinavian Lóké-Devil is therefore a welcome fellow to the half-English Scandinavian Grave-slab,\* and was found close by.

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\* As a help to this work, the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have kindly defrayed the expenses of my Chemotype. This and my text will appear in their "Transactions" long before this volume can be issued to the public.

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NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—This valuable paper is printed from advance sheets of the second volume of the author's "Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England," to which frequent references occur in the paper. It is to be hoped that Professor Stephens will favour this Society with a paper on the two Runic inscriptions at Bewcastle.

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PUBLICATIONS  
Of the Cumberland and Westmorland  
Antiquarian and Archæological  
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**B**ISHOP NICHOLSON'S Visitation and Survey of the Diocese of Carlisle in 1703-4. Edited by R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. Messrs. C. Thurnam & Sons, English Street, Carlisle. *Price* 12s. 6d. A few copies only remain unsold.

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**M**EMOIRS of the Gilpin Family of Scaleby Castle, by the late Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, with the Autobiography of the Author. Edited, with Notes, by W. Jackson, F.S.A. Messrs. C. Thurnam and Sons, English Street, Carlisle. *Price*, 8s. 6d.

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NOTICE.

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**A**LL Plans intended to be laid before this Society should be in black ink on white paper; where desirable to distinguish between works, &c., of different dates, it should be done by hatching, *i.e.*, by perpendicular, horizontal, slanting, &c., lines, but not by the use of colour.

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**TRANSACTIONS**  
OF THE  
**CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND**  
**ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL**  
**SOCIETY.**

FOUNDED 1866.

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EDITED BY R. S. FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.

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ART. XXII.—*The Curwens of Workington Hall and Kindred Families. Part II., (continued from page 232).* By W. JACKSON, F.S.A.

I HAVE to acknowledge that a very choice, scarce, and privately printed volume, or rather booklet, by the late F. L. B. Dykes, Esq., on Isell Church, of a copy of which I am the fortunate possessor, escaped my attention till my paper on the Curwen Family was in print. It contains an account of an Award made A.D. 1499, for the murder of Alexander Dykes, against Sir Thomas Curwen and Christopher his son, of Workington, and Thomas Curwen of Camerton (Black Tom). I am, on the whole, not dissatisfied that this omission should have occurred, for the particulars therein given and the brief pedigree notes attached thereto are independent evidence of the accuracy of my pedigrees for that period.

I have stated, at page 215, that Isabel, the wife of Darcy Curwen, pre-deceased her husband, whereas the reverse was the fact; she was buried at Ponsonby, July 31, 1730, not 1700, a mistake arising from a clerical error which I have corrected in the Tabular pedigree.

With reference to Richard Brathwaite's lines ending in

“ In Bouskill joy'nd with Curwen show't I will,”

I have committed an error of greater importance, my only consolation, and it is a poor one, being that I have discovered it myself. The lines seemed to me to refer to Eldred, as the issue of a marriage between the two families, but they refer to the second marriage of Eldred's father, who died in 1623; the poem having been published in 1615, in Brathwaite's youth, not in his old age.

Upon the whole, I am disposed on reflection to adopt as  
probable

probable the popular account of the Lancaster relationship with the Curwen family, and have introduced it into the pedigree.

I cannot conclude this paper without repeating my thanks to the Rev. Canon Knowles for the assistance he has kindly afforded me, especially in deciphering the very interesting old charters.

---

## APPENDIX OF CHARTERS.

---

### No. 1.

#### GRANT OF WORKINGTON AND LAMPLUGH BY WILLIAM DE LANCASTER TO GOSPATRICK, SON OF ORME.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus de Lancastra cum consilio et concessu et concensione Willelmi filii et heredis mei dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Cospatrigo filio Orme et heredibus suis tenendam de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate totam terram suam de Cauplandia quam de me tenet sicut jus suum hereditatem suam scilicet villam de Wyrkington cum pertinentiis suis et villam de Lamplugh cum pertinentiis suis quam dedi in excambio pro villa de Medilton in Lonesdale hanc totam predictam terram dedi predicto Cospatrigo et heredibus suis tenendam de me et de heredibus meis pro homagio suo libere et quiete et honorifice in bosco in plano in parcis in pascuis in viis in semitis in aquis in molendinis in omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus sicut aliquis miles liberius et quietius in honorificentibus in tota terra mea tenet reddendo mihi annuatim nova calcaria de aurum vel sex denarios ad nundinas Carloliis et faciando mihi forense servcium apud castellum de Egermundia his testibus Ketello filio Ulfe et aliis.

---

### No. 2.

#### GRANT OF THORNTWHAITE, IN DERWENT FELS, BY ALICE DE RUMELI TO PATRICK, SON OF THOMAS.

Omnibus amicis suis et hominibus presentibus et futuris Ales de Rumeli filia Willelmi filii Dunekanni salutem noverit universitas vestra me in veduitate mea et libera potestate concessisse dedisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Patricio filio Thomæ pro homagio et libero servcio suo totam Tornthayt in Derwent felles essirtandam et colendam sciko de usque ad Bakestanbek eis heredibus suis tenendam de me et heredibus meis predictam Tornethait libere et quiete solute honorifice hereditario et omnibus libertatibus ausiamentis et pertinentiis predicte terre scilicet in bosco in plano in viis in semitis in aquis in molendinis in parcis in pascuis et in omnibus aliis libertatibus que predicte terre possunt vel debent pertinere Concessi etiam predicto Patricio et heredibus suis inmanentibus per eos in predictam terram communam pasturam cum villis de Lorton et Brathayt redendos Patricius et heredes sui pro predictam terram cum pertinentiis



et suprema justitia ac omni alio jure quod ad nos poterit pertinere. Proviso semper quod predictus Christoforus et heredes sui tres homines ad arma et sex sagittarios ad equitandum nobiscum seu heredibus nostris aut locumentente nostro durante presenti guerra ad custos suos proprios invenire teneantur finitaque guerra hujusmodi onera et servicia de predictis castro et terra cum suis pertinentibus predictis debita et consueta faciant imperpetuum et quod sufficiens et competens stuffura soldariorum in castro predicto ad illud et proprietiam adjacentem contra hostiles invasiones tempore imminente inveniendum et defendendum semper habeatur quodque castrum et terra predicta seu aliqua parcella eorundem de dominico ducatus nostri Normannie aut alicui alii persone per nos ante hec tempora dati et concessi seu aliqui de terris et possessionibus subtus villam nostram Ffalesie ac infra nostram villam de Cadomo aut de lapidicina seu quarruris prope eandem villam quas ad opus nostrum specialiter reservavimus non existant In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes Teste me ipse apud civitatem nostram Rothomagensem tricesimo die Januarii regni nostri sexto per breve de privato sigillo Stopyndon

## APPENDIX OF WILLS AND INVENTORIES.

### No. 1.

#### INVENTORY OF THE GOODS AND CHATTELS OF SIR HENRY CURWEN DECEASED 1597.

(A portion of the commencement is lost.)

							c	li	s	d
	-	-	-	-	-	-	iiii	xviiij		
Item	haye							iiij		
"	potts & pannes cxv waighte one copper cressett xiiij ponde in olde pannes a fryinge panne a chafing dyshe v spitts & other Iron geare						iiiiij			
"	pewther cxxx waighte						iiij		x	
"	one brasse mortar vj stone									xl
"	in the greene chamber two fetherbedds ij bolsters ij pare of blanketts ij coverletts ij pillowes one bedsteade one truckle bedd two chamber potts one chare one bed-covering redd and yellowe & curtaines								liij	iiiiij
"	one still in the gallerye								v	
"	in the tower ij fetherbedds ij bolsters ij pare of blanketts ij coverclothes ij bedcoverings one bedsteade one bedtaster one hole bedd one little square cubborde								liij	iiiiij
"	in the greate chamber iiij peere of hanginges Airas worke one beddcoveringe Airas worke ij carpetts iiij greene cubbord clothes one carpett for a cubborde one greene chare one chare wth needlaworke iiij great quishings needlaworke viij quishings lesse needlaworke ij longe tables									

wth

	li	s	d
with frames ij square cubbords wth frames ij long formes ij short formes in toto	xxxij		
Item in the dungeon chamber ij fether bedds one matresse ij pare of blanketts ij bollsters one redd coveringe one stande bedd one chamber pott one chare ij pillowes ij coverclothes	ijj		
„ in the Queene's chamber ijj fether bedds ij blanketts ij coverlitts one rugg one damaske bedd teaster ijj silke curtaines two peere of hangings Airasworke one carpett one stand bed one chamber pott ij pillowes	xxijj		
„ in the Sill chamber ij fether beds j stand bed one litle bedd one square table one litle redd clothe one chamber pott ij bolsters one blankett ij covrlitts ij pillowes	ijj	x	
„ in the hall two longe tables one frame three longe formes one chare three tresles one iron cradle an oulde hanginge & ij speares			xi
„ in the parlor one cupborde one stande bed one fether bedd one bollster one blankett one coveriitt ij pillowes one bed teaster of velvett one counterpointe ij hangings one cupborde clothe carpett worke one chare an oulde carpett one table with a frame ij formes one square one ioynt table	vijj		
„ in the owlde Ladyes chamber one stande bedd one bed teaster of velvett one square table one Jointe stoole one cheste one Jointe stoole with velvett one warning panne one trundle bedd one redd mantle ijj fether bedds ij pare of blankets vi coverclothes one redd clothe	vi		
„ his apparrell one velvett gowne one pare of velvett breeches ij olde satten dubletts one Jerkin of branched taffataye one taffatay cloke one blacke cloke one blacke frezad cote one dublett & a pare of breeches of fustion one brushe one velvett girdle one tawnye cloke ij pair of shoes	xii		
„ in Bell chamber ij fether beds one longe table wth a frame ij bolsters one pare of blanketts one truckle bedd ijj peere of hangings one ould carpett v quishings ij shorte formes ij ioynte stooles ij chares one square table one green cupborde clothe one paire of tonges	ijj		
„ in the said Sir Henry Curwen's chamber over the gates one stande bed one litle bedd ijj fether bedds ij pare of blanketts ij bolsters ij coverlitts ij ruggs one trundle bedd two pillowes one chiste one square table	v		
„ in the kitchinge & larder house ij longe tables one rincinge fatt one stone trouge two dowers one table in the pastrye one pare of musterd stones one salt pye one meale arke one greate chiste one cupborde & one chiste	xx		
„ one Iron balke and v stone of leade	vijj		
			in

Item	in the chappell chamber ij fether bedds ij bouldsters iij	li	s	d
	coverlitts one blankett two standbeds	xxxv		
"	one barrell and bedstockes in the stable	ij		
"	in George Dyke's chamber one fether bedd one pare of			
	blanketts iij coverlitts ij bedds ij bolsters	xl		
"	an oulde mattresse bedstockes oulde coverlitts	v		
"	in the nursery ij fether bedds ij bolsters iij coverlitts &			
	ij bedsteades	xxvi	vij	
"	implements in the hen house ij oulde pannes and a			
	crooke	ij		
"	certaine bookes	ij		
"	husbandrye geare	xx		
"	ix score & viij slaughter skinnes & lxxxvij morte skinnes	vj		
	cartes	x		
"	one barke wth sailes and other necessaries	xxvij		
"	one fishinge bote and a nett	ij	vj	vij
"	iiij hyves of bees		xxi	
"	corne whch remayneth in the tennants hands	xi		
"	one lease of a cole grove	xi		
"	vij score sheepe & sixe	xxiiij	xvij	
"	xvij stirkes	vij		
"	xiiij sheepe skinnes		iiij	
"	Napperie geare	xxx		
"	plate	lxii		
"	candlesticks pewther potts and other implemts	ij		
	Suma bonor	ixc xvii	vij	iiij

## DEBTES DUE TO THE TESTATOR.

	woollmen	lvi		
"	corne	xiiij	ij	
"	Lancelott Salkede	l		
"	strawe		xv	
	Suma	cxv	xvij	
	Suma bonor et creditor	Mxxxvij	v	iiij

## DEBTS OWING BY THE TESTATOR VIZ.

	to the Dutchmen at Keswicke	cv		
"	George Dykes	cx		
"	Thomas Fleminge	lxvj	xij	iiij
"	Thomas Fletcher	lxxxvj		
"	John Banks	xv	xvj	ij
"	Thomas ffrance	xiiij	xvi	x
"	Richarde Loves	x		
	ffor servants wages	xxxvj	x	
"	the water drawers	ij	ij	
	To Mr. francis Lamplughe	xl		
	ffor xvij gallons of wyne		xlx	vij
"	honye		xv	
"	aqua vite		ij	
	To John Nordell	c	vij	xvj
	Suma debitor	iiijlxxxix	xvij	vij

MORE

MORE GOODS AND CHATTELS TO BE CHARGED IN THIS  
INVENTORYE.

	li	s	d
Firste. the lease of the Rectorye of Punsonbie <i>vli</i> per annu due to Thomas his sonne	xxv		
Item the lease of Ravenskarre per annu <i>iiii li</i> for xj yeeres or more or lesse given to the saide Thomas	xliiij		
„ the lease of Kirkland <i>ii li</i> per annu for ix yeeres or thereabouts also given to the saide Thomas	xxvij		

VALUED BY WILLM TOWSON RICARDE TOWSON MATTHEW WELLS  
OF CALDER AND NICHOLAS BRAGG OF STEVENAY.

FFUNERALLS

Item the funeral dinner	xl		
„ for Mr. Thomas Dykes his murninge cloake	iiij	vj	viiij

No. 2.

A true and perfect Inventory of all the goods and chattells movable and unmovable of Thomas Curwen late of Sellow Parke in the parish of St. Bridgetts in the county of Cumberland esquire deceased apprised by fower honest men William Thompson, John Shearwen Edward Sweanson and Thomas Shepherd the twenty fowerth day of May in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fiftie and three as followeth

In the Parlour

	li	s	d
Imprimis. Two tables	xx		
Item Two Turkey Worke coverings for them	x		
„ Three longe formes	ix		
„ eight chayres	xx		
„ fower buffet stooles	vj		

In the Parlour Loft.

„ one payre of bedstocks	xxx		
„ one feather bed one bolster two pellowes	xxx		
„ Two payres of blankets	xx		
„ one blew Rugg one coverleth	xxij		
„ curtaynes and vallence	xvj		
„ one wainescott chest	x		
„ one trunke	vj		viiij
„ one little table and one livery cupborde	x		
„ fower chayres	viiij		
„ eight buffett stooles	x		
„ one blew sarsnett quilted bedde covering with curtaynes			

and

	li	s	d
and vallence of sarsnet one blew and yellowe bed tester			
one little silk table covering one longe cushion blew			
and yellowe			
Item seaben wrought cushions	xv		
„ fower greene cloath cushions	xxviiij		
„ Two guilded lookeing Glasses	v		
„ one redd Taffata mantle with silver lace one pinn cushion			iiij
two fare coverings on wrought bagg		xxx	
„ eleven ounces and a half of blew and yellow fringe		xx	
„ fower pounds and fiteene ounces of plate haberd epoyse	xvij	ij	iiij
„ fower redd chayre coverings wrought with blew		v	
„ furniture for one great chayre of needleworke		xx	
„ five needleworke coverings for chayres	xxxiiij		iiij
„ one payre of bedd curtaynes with greene and yellow lace	xxiiij		
„ one wanded voider with two little baskets		vi	
„ fower linnen table cloathes and two cupborde cloathes		xxx	
„ five dozen of linnen napkins		xl	
„ one diaper table cloath and diaper cupboard cloath with			
one dozen of diaper napkins		xxij	vj
„ one damaske table cloath one cupboard cloath with one			
longe towell		xx	
„ one dozen of pillow beres with five hand towells		xxv	
„ two payre of holland sheetes		xxxiiij	
„ eight payre of linnen sheetes	iiij		
„ three payre of middle sheetes		xv	
„ seaven payre of course sheetes		xxiiij	iiij
„ one large child bedd sheete and one large lawne sheete		xxx	
In the Hall Loft			
„ One payre of bedstocks		xx	
„ one long settle bedstead		vi	viiij
„ one harrell bedstead		xl	
„ one little round table		v	
„ one deske		xiiij	
„ two chayres one cradle two stooles, two truncks new			
and old		xix	viiij
„ fower boxes with two cabinetts		vj	viiij
„ one feather bedd one boulster two pillows one blanckett	xxxiiij		iiij
„ one Caddoe one old covering of cloath arrowes with			
curtaynes and vallence		xxi	vi
„ two olde feather bedds three blanketts two cover-			
cloathes with two boulsters		xxx	
„ one greene sage cupbord cloath fringed		ij	
In the Studdy Loft			
„ one payre of bedstocks		xiiij	iiij
„ one trindle bedstock		v	
„ one feather bedd with boulster and pillowes		xv	
„ one caddoe one blanket with curtaynes and vallense		xii	viii
„ two old truncks and on old heckle		vii	



	li	s	d
	In the Closett		
Item	boxes potts glasses and other paynted dishes.	xii	
	His Apparell		
„	one black plush suite and one black suite	ix	
„	one black plush fringe? one black sattinisee doublet with one payre of black breeches	iiij	
„	one old suite with two olde cloakes		xl
„	two payre of bootes and two payre of spurres	xiii	iiij
„	sixe payre of stockins		x
„	shirte bands, capps and other linen	xxx	
„	Bookes		xl
„	Three hatts		xxvj
„	one hundred weight of pewter	iiij	x
„	linnen yarne		xl
	In the High Lofte		
„	three payre of bedstocks three bedds with furniture		xx
	In the Kitchen		
„	Three old brasse potts one Iron pott one little brasse morter with seaven old panns one warming panne two skooowers and two brasse ladles		xxx
„	Two spitts one payre of Racks two payre of tongs one fyre shovell two porrs three smoothing Irons one frying pann with other Iron geere		x
„	two tables two formes two little chayres with other boards		xv
	In the Buttery		
„	nynne barrells tubbs fatts and other wood vessell		xxv
	In the Milkehouse		
„	Twelve black potts one churne sixe cheese-fatts nynne wooden bowles with other small vessel		xx
	In the Seller		
„	one great chest		vi
„	fowre barrells one hogshhead and one fish pigg		xiiij
	In the Milkhouse Loft		
„	one chaffe bedd two covercloathes one feather boulder		ix
„	one Tanned hyde		x
	In the Garner		
„	Twenty two bushells of Bigg	v	x
„	one bushell of wheate		xij
„	Two stroe Whisketts two barrells		iv
	In the Garden		
„	Three hives of bees		xxx
			eight

## In Poultry

„ eight Capons eight henns three turkeys nyne old geese twenty-five younge ones		xx	
„ fower swine		xxij	vij
„ Three Yoakes fower teames two Coulters one socke one pre horse geare two single Tuggs one Iron harrowe one wood harrowe fower payre of heames and traces fower payre of hotts fower payre of Corne-crookes three old plowes one old carr		xxvj	vij
„ fower park saddles fower park girths two Axes two sithes fower old sickles three spades two forkes one riddle two siffs fower rakes		xx	
„ one sworde one musket two riding saddles two bridles		xl	
„ seaven oxen eleven kyne one bull three yearlings sixe stirkes	liij		
„ one Gray nagg and one little baye Mare with a broken legg	vij	x	
„ one bay Mare which was the harriott	v		
„ one hundred seaventy odd sheepe	xlj	x	
„ beanes and oates threshed and onthreshed		l	
„ Thirty seaven bushells of Oates with plowing and soweing a bushell of wheate with ploweing and soweing	xij	xx	
„ Two bushells of pease and beanes with plowing and soweing		xxx	
„ eight bushells of bigg with ploweing and soweing	ij	vii	vi
	li	s	
Some is	ccxxxix	x	

## DEBTS OWING TO HIM.

„ by Sr Pratricious Corwen Barronett		cxlj	
„ by Mr Chomley		v	
„ by Mr Sanderson		xx	
„ by the Ladye Corwen of Rottington		xiij	vj vij
„ by Mr. John Robinson preacher at Gosforth		xx	
	li	s	d
Some is	clxxx.	vi	vij
	c li	s	d
The total some of this Inventory is	iiijxix	xvi	vij

This Inventory was exhibited the eighth day of September 1654 by Mr James Tailor Proctor for ye Extrix for a true & pfect Invent'ry &c. but wth p'testacon to ad. &c. if &c.

Robert Blackford, Mark Cottle Regr.

Endorsed

Inventory of the Goods of Thos. Curwen Esq. of Sella Park decd. taken 24 May 1653.

## No. 3.

## WILL OF CUTHBERT CURWEN OF ARTHURET.

In the name of God Amen the 28 daie of June ano dm 1639 I Cuthbert Curwen Doctor in divinitie parson of Arthuret sicke in bodie but whole in mind and in good and perfect remembrance thanks be to God for the same doe make this my last Will and testament in manner and forme following First I comit my soule unto the hands of Almighty God my Creatour and Maker trusting assuredly to be saved by the merits and passion of Jesus Christ my onely Saviour and redeemer and my bodie to be buried in the Chancell of the pish Church of Arthuret Itm I doe hereby disannull renounce and utterly make void all former wills made by me heretofore at anie time or times whensoever Item I give unto Nicholas fforster my daughter Kathorine's eldest sonne tenne lambes Item I give unto Cuthbert fforster her second sonne tenne lambes Itm I give unto Henrie her youngest sonne tenne lambes Itm I give unto Kathorine Grame my grandchild one whie called fill bur and tenne lambes Itm I give unto Marie fforster my grandchild one whie called at tom of Ranburnes and tenne lambes Itm I give unto Georg Curwen my nephew George his sonne tenne lambes Itm the rest of all my goods and cattells moveable and unmoveable I give unto Ellen my daughter wyfe of Arthure Grame gentleman towards the furnishing of her house whome I make my full whole and generall Executrix of this my last Will and testament except my bookes wch I give unto Peter Curwen my nephew sonne of my brother Francis Curwen of London Itm also I give unto Blanch Clarke my daughter Ellen's nurse one stone of wools Itm also I give unto my daughter Kathorine's nurse one stone of wools Itm I give unto George Curwen my nephew the reversion of the lease at wch I hold of Sir Richard Grahame pvided alwaies that it be not sold but to the one or other of my owne children Itm I give unto Herbert Kenedie one kow called snowtie Itm I give to my nephew George Curwen my . . . Itm I leave alsoe the graie nagge to John Kenedie soe long as he is the king's servant and afterwards to fall to my daughter Ellen Itm I give unto Richard Kenedie one Red stot. In Wisse whereof to this my last Will and testament I have set to my hand and seale before these witnesses following. Itm it is my will that if the foresaid Peter fetch not my bookes wthin sixe monethes after my death that then they shall be given to him but returne backe to my foresaid Executrix witnesses hereof

John Wardman  
Robt. Williamson

Cr. CURWEN



(Nothing on seal.)

The seaventh daie of Februarie Ano dm 1639 I Cuthbert Curwen doctor in divinitie doe hereby recall and dysannull that legacie above mentioned in this my psent will that is to saie whereas I formerly gave my bookes to Peter Curwen my nephew, I doe utterly recall the same and make it voide and doe give them unto that sonne of Arthure fforsters my sonne in law that shall proove a scholler and if he have none that prove schollers then I doe give them unto such a sonne of my sonne in law Arthur Grahames as shall prove a scholler if it please God that he have

have anie hereafter by my daughter Ellen this doe I confirm and annexe unto this my Will and Testament the daie and yeare herein above written. Itm I doe further ordaine and appoint hereby that John Wardman my Curate have the houses and landes now in his possession at \_\_\_\_\_ dureing my Lease at the same yearly rent if he continue Curate at Arthuret Itm my will is further that Georg Curwen my nephew shall not have any benefit of the reversion of the lease at \_\_\_\_\_ neither the lambes above mentioned by reason he gave me evill speeches now in my sicknesse this also I confirme witnesses hereof

John Wardman  
Richard Kenedie  
and others

Apud Carl, 8 die mensis Sept. 1640 pbatum fuit &c.

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No. 4.

WILL OF GEORGE CURWEN OF RIPPON.

In the name of God Amen I George Curwen of Rippon in the County of York sicke in body but whole in mynde and of godd and pfect remembrance God be thanked doe make this my last Will and testamt in manner followinge ffirste I comitt my soule into the hands of Almighty God hopinge to be saved by the deathe of his sonne Christe Jesus I make executors of this my Will Jane my wief Willm and George my sonnes to whome I give all my goods chattells moveable and unmoveable And I shall not onelie desire my dearest freinds Sr Thomas Strickland Knighte Xpofer Curwen my brother Henry Sands esqr my brother Cuthbert Curwen and Mr Nicholas Bankes Curate of Camberton to be supvisers of this my Will and to see all my debts to be well and surelie paid withoute fraude Lett Mr Arnold Powell be ffirste paid Dated the thirde of July 1606 Witnesses hereof

Xprofer Maley  
ffrancis fforster  
Persevall  
George Ritson

Primo die Novembris Anno Dm Millmo Sepcen sexto probat fuit hmod. test &c. &c.

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No. 5.

WILL OF ANNE CURWEN OF CAMBERTON.

In ye name of God Amen ye 13th day of September in ye yeare of our Lord God 1686 & ye second yeare of ye raigne of our Sovereigne Lord James ye second, King of England, Scotland Franc & Irland I Anne Curwen of Camberton Widdow of Christopher Curwen of Camberton deceased being sick of body but of good and perfect memory thanks bee to God do declare this my last will & testament and none other; first I bequeath my soule to God whose Creature it is & my body to  
the

the earth from whence it came; & for ye settling of my temporall goods, Chattells & debts I doe order as following first that these debts I owe in right or conscience to any person or persons whatsoever shall bee well and truly contented and paid or ordained to be paid wthin convenient time after my decease by my Executors hereafter named that is to say Francis, Patrick & Joseph Curwen my sons, first If my goods will extend to pay my debts I leave to my Daughter Martha Cragg ten pounds, to my sonne Christopher Curwen five shillings to my daughter Anne forty shillings to my daughter Dorothy forty shillings, to my daughter Jane forty shillings, to my Daughter Margarett forty shillings to my daughter Mary forty shillings to my Daughter Bridgett forty shillings & to my sonne Patricius five shillings & to Elizabeth Wilson twenty shillings & ye rest of my servants five shillings a peece to witt Thomas and Mary. In witsnesse whereof I hereunto sett my hand and seale ye day & yeare above written.

Sealed & delivered in ye presence  
of us Simon Patteson his mark  
John Falcon his mark

ANNE CURWEN

L.S.

(cannot decipher seal)

My debts are

to my Sonne Patricius thirty foure pounds  
to my Sonne Joseph fifteen pounds 3s & 7d  
to my Daughter Bridgett three pounds  
to my Sonne Patrick twenty shillings  
to my Servant Elizabeth Wilson foure pound twelve shillings  
to William Manson ? of Seaton twenty shillings  
to Margaret Dovenby twenty shillings  
to John Pearson of Ribton twenty shillings  
to Richard Piper thirteen shillings  
to Mr Curwen of Workington four pounds 13s 4d

ANNE CURWEN

Apud Wigton septimo die mensis Decembris Anno Dm 1686 Probat fuit h modi Testament ac Adco Com Josepho Curwen un Execut dco Testamto noiat &c.

Endorsed as proved Dec. 7, 1686.

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No. 6.

WILL OF ISABELL CURWEN OF CAMBERTON.

Memorandm March ye 23d. 1676.

Isabell Curwen of Camberton in ye County of Cumberland Spinstr beinge indispos'd in body but of whole & perfect mind & memory, Did in ye presence & hearinge of us whose names are subscribed declare her last Will & Testamnt in these words or words to this effect ffollowing vizr.

ffirst I give to my mother Mrs. Anne Curwen Tenne pounds Also I give to my brother Christopher Curwen tenne pounds & one ffarry sowe Also I give to my Brothr Patricke ffoure pounds & to my sister Bridgett Twenty shillings. Also I give

give to my Brothr Henry Curwen tenne shillings; & to my every one of ye rest of my Brothers & Sisters that are not here mentioned Tenne Shillings a piece & lastly I appoint & ordaine my Sistr Jane & my Sistr Mary Joynt Executrixes of this my Will and Testamt.

Witnesses hereof

Christophr Curwen

John Crosby

Attest. Jer Toppinge

Curat de Camberton

Apud Wigton primo die Mensis Maii Anno Dom 1677<sup>r</sup> probatu fuit h modi Testamentu ac Adco bonor comiss fuit Janæ Curwen uni Execut noiat jurat & Reservat potate &c Mariæ Curwen al Execut &c.

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No. 7.

WILL OF CHRISTOPHER CURWEN OF CAMBERTON.

In the Name of God Amen; I Christopher Curwen of Camberton in the County of Cumberland Esqr. being in health of body & of good & pfect Memory thanks be to God I doe make & ordaine this my last Will & Testamt in manner & forme following First I will that all such Debts as I owe shall be truely pd by my Exr hereafter named Item I give to Elizabeth my wife the Sume of Sixpence in Lew of her Claime Title or Interest of in or any part of my Estate whether Real or personall and what is secured to her by Virtue of a Settltmt made att my Marriage wth her All the Rest of my Goods and Chattells I doe give and bequeath to him the sd Joseph Curwen of Seaton in the County of Cumberland Gent whom I doe hereby nominate & appoint to be Executor of this my last Will & Testamt and I doe also hereby Give Grant Devise & bequeath to him the sd Joseph Curwen his heires & assigns All my Messuages Lands Tenemts Mannors, Seigniories Rents Reversion & Reversions Remainder & Remainders & Hereditamts whatsoever wch I have in the sd County of Cumberland To Have & To Hold the sd Messuages Lands Tenemts Mannors Seigniories Rents Reversion & Reversions Remainder & Remainders & Hereditamts wtsoever to him the sd Joseph Curwen his Heires & assignes for ever In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand & Seal this 12th Day of Novr Ann Dm 1708

Signed Sealed Published and  
Declared to be the last Will &  
Testamt of him the sd Testator  
Xppher Curwen in the psence of us  
Pat. Thompson  
Irish Sharp Geo. Robinson

CH: CURWEN

Apud Carloli 13<sup>o</sup> Die mensis Augti 1713 probatum fuit humodi Testamentu ac  
Adco bonor &c &c

Edward Orfeur

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF  
WORKINGTON.

1664	December 16	Sr Patricius Curwen Bart. of Workington buried.
1670	November 13	John Curwen son Henry Curwen bapt.
1672	March 20	Thomas Curwen Esqr of Workington Hall buried.
1674	February 25	Henry Curwen of Workington burd.
1675	January 6	William Curwen son of Thomas Curwen of Workington bap.
1676	October 24	John Curwen of Workington burd.
1681	March 27	Patricius son of Tho. Curwen
1682	December 1	Thomas Curwen of Great Clifton burd.
1684	June 21	Isabel Curwen daughter of Mr. Tho. Curwen of Workington burd
1698	March 15	Dorothy Curwen daughter of Tho. Curwen of Workington buried
1700	January 26	Henry Curwen son of John Curwen of Workington bap.
1701	February 25	Jo. Curwen son of Tho. Curwen of Workington burd.
1703	October 10	Joseph son of Jo. Curwen of Workington bap.
1706	May 4	John son of Henry Curwen of Workington bap.
"	January 25	Mr. Patricius Curwen of Workington burd.
1707	February 8	Ann daughter of Hen. Curwen of Workington bap.
"	November 10	Cuthbert Rawling & Mary Curwen both of Whitehaven marry'd by License.
"	" 3	John son of Hen. Curwen of Workington burd.
1708	December 5	Sarah daughter of Pat. Curwen of Workington bap.
1710	July 23	Isabell daughter of Hen. Curwen of Workington bap.
1711	April 1	Isabell daughter of Pat. Curwen of Workington bap.
1714	May	Jonathan son of John Curwen of Workington bap.
"	" 23	Ann daughter of Pat. Curwen of Workington bap.
"	October 16	Isable wife of Pat. Curwen of Workington burd.
"	November 17	Ann daughter of Pat. Curwen of Workington burd.
"	December 24	Ann Curwen of Workington buried.
1715	June	Pat. Curwen and Martha Bacon both of Workington marry'd.
1716	March 14	Jane daughter of John Curwen bap.
1718	November 13	Jo. Pagin & Ffranc Curwen both of Workington parish publish'd & marry'd
1719	June 24	Tho. Curwen of Workington Gent. burd.
1720	February 25	Mr. Jos. Curwen batchelor a Lodger in Workington burd.
1725	May 29	Isabel Curwin of Workington burd.
"	" 31	Henry Curwen Esqr burd.
"	September 29	Isable Curwen of Workington burd.
1726	January 26	Barbary Curwen of Workington burd.
1728	November 5	Henery the son of Eldard Curwen Esqr bap.
"	February 17	Henry Curwen of Workington burd.

1730

1730	March 27	Henry son of Joseph Curwen bap.	
"	April 25	Ellena daughter of Eldred Curwen Esqr bap.	
1732	April 5	Frances daughter of Eldred Curwen Esqr of Workington bap.	
"	October 19	Eldred son of Joseph Curwen bap.	
1734	February 4	Peter Helme & Sarah Curwen mard.	
1735	June 22	Julian daughter of Eldred Curwen Esqr bap.	
"	September 30	John Curwen & Isabell Ullock mard.	
1736	July 29	Eldered son of Eldered Curwen Esqr bap.	
1737	December 4	Mary daughter of Henry Curwen bap.	
"	" 17	Richard Lambert & Esther Curwen mard.	
1738	May 16	Anne daughter of John Curwen Sailor bap.	
"	April 12	Eldred son of Eldred Curwen Esqr burd.	
1739	February 10	Mrs. Joyce Huddleston of Workington burd.	
"	May 25	William Tordaff & Mary Curwen mard.	
1740	August 15	Henry son of Henry Curwen bap.	
"	December 4	William Kendall & Jane Curwen mard.	
1741	May 12	Elizabeth daughter of Henry Curwen bap.	
"	October 16	Darcy son of Joseph Curwen mariner bap.	
1742	March 27	Henry son of Henry Curwen mariner burd.	
"	April 10	Elizabeth daughter of Henry Curwen	burd.
"	July 24	Eldred son of Joseph Curwen sailor burd.	
1743	July 29	John son of Joseph Curwen sailor bap.	
1745	August 30	Henry son of Henry Curwen mariner bap.	
"	November 1	George son of Joseph Curwen mariner bap.	
"	January 25	Eldred Curwen Esqr burd.	
1746	December 7	William son of Joseph Curwen mariner bap.	
1748	October 20	John son of Henry Curwen bap.	
"	January 25	Jeremiah Adderton gentleman & Helena Curwen spinster married	
"	October 21	Henry Curwen Barber burd.	
"	November 16	John Curwen burd.	
1749	February 28	Wm. Thomas Addison gentlemen & Miss Isabel Curwen of Workington Hall mard.	
1750	November 5	John Dawson & Sarah Curwen mard.	
1751	June 18	Margaret daughter of Henry Curwen Esqr burd.	
1753	October 1	Henry Curwen marriner burd.	
1755	August 23	Ann daughter of Henry Curwen marriner burd.	
1756	January 6	Mary Curwen widow burd.	
1757	January 25	Eldred son of Henry Curwen marriner bap.	
"	February 3	Eldred son of Henry Curwen marriner burd.	
1759	April 9	Bella daughter of Henry Curwen burd.	
"	July 20	Mrs Julian Curwen widow of Eldred Curwen Esqr burd.	
1762	March 26	Bridget daughter of Henry Curwen bap.	
1765	January 31	Mary Curwen widow burd.	
"	October 2	Isabella daughter of Henry Curwen Esqr born & bap.	
1766	April 20	Anthony Hallifax and Ann Curwen spinster mard.	
1767	August 4	Peter Robertson and Catherine Curwen spinster mard.	
1768	March 3	Eldred Curwen and Margaret Harrison spinster mard.	
1769	January 17	Joseph son of Eldred Curwen marriner bap.	
"	" 20	Joseph son of Eldred Curwen marriner burd.	



1770	October 11	Joseph Curwen glazier and Isabel Falcon spinster mard.
1771	March 10	Wilfred son of Joseph Curwen bap.
1772	October 18	John son of John Curwen bap.
"	" 22	Frances daughter of Eldred Curwen bap.
"	" 23	John son of John Curwen burd.
1774	February 13	Sarah daughter of Joseph Curwen bap.
1776	December 15	Isabella wife of Henry Curwen Esq. of Workington Hall burd.
1777	January 15	Grace daughter of Joseph Curwen burd.
"	November 13	John Curwen marriner and Dorothy Westray spinster mard.
"	December 7	Grace daughter of Joseph Curwen bap.
1778	June 27	Henry Curwen of Workington Hall Esquire burd.
1779	March 30	Sarah daughter of John and Dorothy Curwen bap.
"	November 25	Margaret wife of Eldred Curwen burd.
1780	August 13	Joseph son of Joseph and Isabella Curwen bap.
1781	November 11	Darcy Curwen of Egremont Parish husbandman and Ann Scrugham spinster mard.
1782	September 8	Isaac son of Joseph and Isabella Curwen bap.
"	December 1	Henry son of Darcy and Ann Curwen bap.
1783	December 5	Henry son of John Christian Esqr. and Isabella his wife born & bap.
1784	June 27	Westray son of John and Dorothy Curwen bap.
1785	May 8	Joseph son of Darcy and Ann Curwen bap.
1786	May 21	John son of Joseph and Isabel Curwen bap.
1789	August 6	William son of John Christian Esqr. and Isabella his wife of Workington Hall bap.
1790	June 1	Isaac son of Darcy and Ann Curwen West Lees bap.
"	September 12	Henry son of Joseph and Isabella Curwen bap.
1793	March 31	Ann daughter of Darcy and Ann Curwen bap.
1795	November 7	Darcy son of Darcy and Ann Curwen bap.
1797	March 16	Margaret daughter of Darcy and Ann Curwen bap.
1798	September 16	Christiana Frances daughter of John Christian Curwen Esqr. and Isabella his wife born & baptized 12 February 1797
1800	May 3	John son of J. C. Curwen Esqr. and Isabella his wife born and baptized 15 April 1799.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF ST. BEES.

## MARRIAGE.

1565 June 18 Robertus Curwen et Maria Skelton.

## BAPTISMS.

1549 March 17 Jeneta filia Edmundi Curwen.  
 1576 September 27 Edmundus filius Johannis Curwen.  
 1577 September 10 Jeneta filia Georgii Curwen.

1579

1579	September 3	Elisabetha filia Johannis Curwen.
1582	September 16	Anna filia Johannis Curwen.
"	" "	Annas filia Anthoini Curwen.
1586	January 31	Willielmus filius Johannis Curwen.
1605	October 31	Johannis filius Edmundi Curwen de Keaklesyd.
1608		filia Edmundi Curwen de Keaklesyd.
1624	February 22	Edmondus filius Edmundi Curwen.
1634	May 11	Willielmus filius Jane Curwen et Johannis Fox as supposed ex for.
1660	ber	Patricius the sonne of Eldred Curwen Esqr. bap.
1661	October	Henry the sonne of Eldred Curwen Esqr. of Roddington was borne the said Henry was baptized.

## BURIALS.

1552	June 20	Jeneta uxor Richardi Curwen.
1553	May 22	Duo Gemelli Edmundi Curwen.
1571	March 13	Elisabetha uxor Edmundi Curwen.
1584	October 30	Maria uxor Roberti Curwen de Hensingham.
1586	January 31	Anna uxor Johannis Curwen.
"	February 4	Willielmus filius Johannis Curwen.
1606	August 18	Uxor Johannis Curwen de Corkikle.
1629	December 4	Edmundus filius Edmundi Curwen.
1635	August 31	Edward Curwen de Kylebank.
1646	July 9	Grace Curwen de Rottington
1651	December 12	Willfrid Curwen de Rottington.
1656	May 2	Dame Margrett Curwen of Roddington burd.
"	February 6	Musgrave Curwen of Roddington burd. daughter of Eldred Curwen Esqr. burd.
1663		

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER OF SAINT NICHOLAS  
CHURCH, WHITEHAVEN.

1698	November 27	Robert Curwen of Beckermont and Ann Nicholson of Whitehaven mard by Lycence.
1699	March 28	Eben. Robertson and Cather. Curwen married.
1700	September 27	Thomas the son of Robert Curwen christened.
"	November 27	Christopher Curwen of Camerton and Elizabeth Hodgson of Whitehaven mard by Lycence.
"	December 26	Wilfferid Hudleston and Joyce Curwen mard by Lycence.
1702	November 27	Ellin the daughter of Robert Curwen chris.
1705	May 25	John the son of Robert Curwen chris.
1707	August 7	Wilfarid the son of Robert and Anne Curwen bap.
1714	November 19	Anne the daughter of Robert Curwen chris.
1741	January 1	Esther Curwen Widow buried.
1748	November 20	Ann Curwen Widow buried.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT FROM REGISTER OF TRINITY CHURCH,  
WHITEHAVEN.

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1727 May 1 Isabel Daughter of Eldred Curwen Gent and Julian his wife  
bapt.

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## EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF KENDAL.

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1626 August 6 Mary ye daughter of Mr. Charles Benson of Skalthwaitrigg  
chris vi die.  
" " 9 Mary ye daughter of Mr. Charles Benson of Skalthwaitrigg  
burd ix die.  
1666 Mr. Wm Curwen of Helsington.  
1674 Mr. Wm Curwen for Helsington.  
1675 Mr. Bellingham for Helsington.  
1679 May 25 Mr. William Curwen of Helsington burd.  
1680 April 24 Mr. Tho. Thompson and Mrs. Sus. Curwen both of Helsington  
mar.  
1683 August 18 Mr. Henry Curwen who dyed at Mr. John Wilkinson's of  
Bradley field burd.  
1687 November 22 Will: Curwen and Mary Hutton of Market Place mar.  
1687 December 28 John son of John Curwen of Kirkland chris 28 Dec.  
1689 April 2 John son of John Curwen of Fellside Highgt burd.  
1694 July 5 Dorothy da: of Mr. Wm Curwen of Market Place burd.  
" " 12 Mary wife of Mr. Wm Curwen of Market Place burd.  
" August 21 Isable da: of Mr. Wm Curwen of Market Place burd.

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EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTER OF CROSBY  
RAVENSWATH.

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Memorand qd Gulielmus Curwen inductus fuit in vicaria perpetuam Ecclesie  
parochialis de Crosby ravenswth per me Willick Hall viceasimo octavo die mensis  
Augusti Anno Dom. 1643.

his testibus

Tho. Galesgarth p'ish clarke

Lancelot Powley

Lancelot Addisonne and others

1648 June 14 Marmaduke Render and Mary Curwen mard.  
1685 April 5 Willm. Curwen Vicar of Crosby Ravenswth, 95 years of age  
buried.

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF  
ST. BRIDGETT'S, BECKERMET.

1688	August 19	Eldred Curwen son to Darcy Curwen Esq. bapt.
1689	October 13	Isabel Curwen daughter to Darcy Curwen Esq. bapt.
1691	November 13	Frances? Curwen daughter to Darcy bapt.
1694	January 17	John Beatman & Mary Curwen married.
1695	September 26	Dority Curwen daughter to Darcy Curwen Esqr bapt.
1696	January 21	Elizabeth Curwen daughter to Darcy Esq bapt.
1697	December 26	Ann Curwen daughter to Darcy bapt.
1698	June 12	Esibell Curwen daughter to Darcy Esqr bapt.
1698	February 11	Dority Curwen daughter bapt.
1699	January 30	Elizabeth Curwen daughter to Darcy bapt.
1701	February 15	Thomas Curwen son to Darcy bapt.
1702	November 21	Michell Rusel and Joanne Curwen married.
1704	May 8	Isaac son to Darcy Curwen bapt.
1707	June 22	Mary daughter to Darcy Curwen & Dority bapt.
1709	July 3	Darcy son to Darcy Curwen & Dorathey bapt.
1711	November 12	Thomas Curwen bury'd about 70 years old.
"	December 2	Dorathy daughter to Darcy Curwen and Dorathy bapt.
1718	April 20	Eastr daughter to Darcy Curwen bapt.
1720	January 14	Clement Moscrop & Ann Curwen marrd by Lycence.
1722	June 21	Mr Wilfred Curwen burd.
"	March 3	Ann Curwen of Great Beckermert widow burd.
1723	October 17	Dorathy daughter to Darcy Curwen burd.
1726	October 30	Thomas Curwen & Mary Christopherson mard by Lycence
1727	June 5	Isaac son to Thomas Curwen bapt.
1735	October 22	Darcie son of Darcie Curwen of Beckermouth bapt.
1738	April 7	Mary the daughter of Thomas Curwen of Beckermouth.
1739	January 10	John Rothery & Mary Curwen.
1744	May 1	Darcy the son of Thomas Curwen bapt.
1758	November 19	Darcy the son of Isaac Curwen bapt.
1759	February 17	Alexander Faircloth & Sarah Curwen married.
"	" 5	Jane Curwen buried.
1760	October 26	Henry son of Isaac Curwen of Great Beckermert bap.
1762	November 6	Dorothy daughter of Isaac Curwen of Great Beckermert burd.
1765	January 6	Elizabeth daughter of Isaac Curwent of Great Town bap.
1767	August 16	Mary daughter of Isaac Curwen of Great Beckermont bapt.
1768		Isaac Curwen was Churchwarden this year.
1771	October 3	Margaret daughter of Isaac Curwen bapt.
1774	March 26	Mary wife of Thomas Curwen buried.
1782	November 14	Thomas Curwen Yeoman Died aged 84.
1787	February 25	Thomas son of Darcy Curwen Mason and Hannah his wife born February 21st bapt.
1790	December 3	Matthew son of Darcy Curwen of Beckermont Mason and Hannah his wife born the same day bap.
"	" 8	Margaret Curwen aged 19 burd.

- 1790 December 9 Matthew Curwen 9 days old buried.  
 1796 July 17 Matthew Curwen Yeoman buried.  
 1806 January 26 Mary Curwen aged years buried.  
 1811 May 22 Hannah wife of Darcy Curwen aged 65.  
 1814 December 28 Hannah daughter of Thomas & Sarah Curwen school-  
 master Beckermont bapt.  
 1816 October 7 Adah daughter of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1818 November 1 Darcy son of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1830 December 2 Jane daughter of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1823 May 3 Ruth daughter of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1825 August 21 Eldred son of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1828 February 2 Matthew son of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1830 February 13 Wilfred son of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1832 April 1 Mosesop son of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1834 February 8 John son of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1836 February 6 Sarah daughter of Thomas & Sarah Curwen of Beckermont  
 Schoolmaster bapt.  
 1880 October 24 Sarah widow of late Thomas Curwen of Blackbeck set 84.  
 died.

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 EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTER OF HALE.
 

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- 1696 November 12 Darse Curwen and Dorithy Jackson married.  
 1734 December 3 Darcy Curwen of the parish of St. Bridgett Taylor and  
 Sarah Suthart of this Parish Spinster by Banns.  
 1738 July 4 John son of Darcy Curwen and Sarah his wife bapt.  
 1740 February 7 Richard son of Darcy Cunson (query Curwen) of Wilton  
 bapt.  
 1743 July 30 Isaac son of Darcy Curwen bapt.  
 1747 September 20 Robert son of Darcy Curwen of Wilton bapt.  
 1750 December 7 Sarah daughter of Darcy Curwen of Wilton bapt.  
 1753 October 21 Jane daughter of Darcy Curwen of Wilton bapt.

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 EXTRACT FROM PARISH REGISTER OF PONSONBY.
 

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- 1730 July 31 Mrs. Isabel Curwen of Sella Park Widdow buried.

EXTRACT

## EXTRACT FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF AMERSHAM.

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1636. August 23 Henry Curwen Esqr. sonne of Sr Patricius Curwen of Workington in the County of Cumberland buried.

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EXTRACT FROM REGISTER OF ALL SAINTS,  
COCKERMOUTH.

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1674 April 12 Patritiii Curwen buried.

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EXTRACT FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF KIRKBY  
LONSDALE.

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1611 April 30 Dnae Eliza Curwen sepult.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF  
CAMERTON.

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1599	June 29	Dorothy the daughter of Robt Curwen buried.
1600	Aprill 11	George the sonne of Mr. George Curwen was baptized.
1602	July 6	Willyam the sonne of Mr. George Curwen was baptized.
	„ „ 22	George the sonne of Mr. George Curwen was buried.
1603	Maye 12	Catheren the daughter of Christofer Curwen of Seaton bapt.
	„ September	George the sonne of Mr. George Curwen was baptized.
1605	December 19	Christofer the sonne of Nicholas Curwen Seaton was bur.
	„ Januarie 1	William the sonne of Christofer Curwen Seaton baptysed.
1608	July 5	Joseph the sonne of Christofer Curwen of Seaton was baptызed.
1610	August 7	Anthony the sonne of Mr. Francis Curwen buried.
	„ March 13	Elyzabeth the daughter of Christofer Curwen of Seaton was baptized.
1611	July 28	Mrs. Cathren Curwen was buried.
1613	November 21	George the sonne of Christofer Curwen of Seaton was baptызed.
1617	May 8	Christofer the sonne of Mr. Henry Curwen Esquire was baptызed publiuguly in the parrish church there.
1618	March 25	Christofer Curwen of Camberton Esquire was buried.

1618

1618	April 19	Magdalen the daughter of Christofer Curwen of Seaton was bapt.
"	July 13	Thomas the sonne of Henry Curwen Esquire was baptызed at Camerton Church.
1619	August 15	Anne the daughter of Mr. Henry Curwen of Camerton was baptызed.
1620	Julye 30	Bridget the daughter of Mr. Henry Curwen Esquire was bapt.
1621	Maie 13	Christofer the sonne of Mr. Anthony Curwen of Seaton was baptызed.
"	November 20	Margret the daughter of Henry Curwen of Camerton was baptызed.
1622	December 22	Lucie the daughter of Christoffer Curwen Esquire was baptызed.
1623	August 19	Eliouer the wyffe of Christofer Curwen of Seaton was burd.
"	Januarie 18	John the sonne of Anthony Curen of Seaton baptызed.
"	March 1	Lucie the daughter of Henry Curwen of Camberton Esqr was buried.
1624	January 22	was Isabell Curwen daughter
1625	December 5	Margrett Curwen was buried.
1627	November 15	was Grace Curwen daughter of Mr Antho. bapt.
1628	May 2	was Katheren Curwen daughter of Mr Antho. bap.
1630	July 2	was Hellen Curwen daughter of Mr Antho. bapt.
1632	July	was Mary Mabell Curwen daughter of Mr Antho. bapt.
1634	November	was Elizabeth Curwen daughter of Mr Anthony Curwen bapt.
1637	November 14	Henry Curwen son of Christopher Curwen Esqr was born.
1638	March 14	Mr Anthony Curwen was buried.
1644	November	Thomas Curwen of Camerton buried.
1653	December 21	Jane Curwen daughter of Christopher Curwen of Camerton Esquire was borne.
1664	Aprill 16	Christopher Curwen of Camerton was buried.
1677	Aprill 17	Isabel the daughter Christopher Curwen Esqr Camerton buried.
1686	September 17	Mrs Ann Curwen of Camberton buried.
1700	May 26	Frances the wife of Christopher Curwen of Camberton was buried.
1713	May 22	Christopher Curwen of Camerton Esqr was buried.

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## APPENDIX OF MONUMENTS.

### No. I.

#### MONUMENT IN WORKINGTON CHURCH.

Canon Knowles appends to the very careful drawing of this monument he has kindly made for the society, the following notes, date 1455 to 1465:—Knights hair short, orle on head, collar of S.S. and Jewel, Mentonière, Pouldrons of three plates

plates, no mail or shield, no spear rest, trace of misericorde, long two-handled sword, tilting helmet with unicorn crest, coutes plain, baldric, sollerets very pointed, resting on a couched unicorn.

Lady, one kirtle, overrobe with tasseled cords, mantle copelike with morse and edging, the ends of which finish in the mouths of talbots, one on each side of feet. Mediocre work.

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No. 2.

MONUMENT IN BRADING CHURCH.

For description of this exceptionally beautiful monumental stone I refer to the *Church Builder*, Vol. for 1875, p. 99. The inscription is as follows:—

Hic Jacet nobilis vir Johannes Cherowin Armiger dum vivebat Connestabularius Castri de Porcestre qui Obiit anno dni millemo Quadringenmo quadragemo primo die ultima mens Octobris Anima ejus requiescat in pace. Amen.

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No. 3.

MONUMENT IN KIRKBY LONSDALE CHURCH.

Fælici Memoriz Elizæ-  
bethæ Carus Filiæ Et  
Hæredis Thomæ Carus,  
Nicholai Curwen Equi-  
tis Aurati Uxoris Ma-  
tris Suzæ Optime Meritæ  
Mærens Filia Maria  
Henco Widringtono Nup-  
ta Hoc Sacrum  
Posuit.

Hic requiescit ab ano Dni 1611 ætatis suæ  
51 donec postrema lux refulgeat.

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No. 4.

MONUMENT IN THE CATHEDRAL OF LINCOLN.

Here lieth Ann Curwen daughter of Sir Nicholas  
Curwen of Workington in the County of Cumberland  
Knight who died xiii of April 1606 æt 21.

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No. 5.

MONUMENT IN AMERSHAM CHURCH.

The Monument is quaint; it might almost be described as grotesque. In a recess, the doors of which are held open by angels, one on the right and the other  
on



on the left stands a figure with the right foot on a globe, and the crossed hands resting on another placed on the top of an urn standing on a tripod. The latter globe has the words *τα αυω φρονεω* on it. The top of the recess is circular. On the keystone is a celestial crown. The whole is surmounted by a pediment with a death's head in the centre, and on the apex are the Curwen arms with a label of three points, and thereon the Crest, A Unicorn's head erased. The following inscription is at the base of the monument:—

The depositum of Henry Curwen Esq onely sonne of Sr Patricius Curwen of Workington in the coun: of Cumberland Baronet and the Lady Isabella His wife, one of the daughters and coheires of Sr George Selby of Whitehouse in the coun: Palatine of Durham kt descended from the noble familie of Gospatricks Earles of Northumberland and of His house the 23rd in Lineall Descent since the conquest, who was sent hither to be instructed in Learning under the Tuition of Charles Croke DD and Rector of this church, wherein having proceeded to the Joye and admiration of all that knew him at 14 years of age, he deceased, leaving his absent parents fvlv of sorrow, whose love doth thus expresse itselfe in the sad memorie of Him whereunto they have dedicated this Monument.

Obiit August 21, Anno Domini 1636.

No. 6.

MONUMENT IN PONSONBY CHURCH.

In the south-east corner of the chancel of Ponsonby Church, on the south wall is a square monument of sandstone, consisting of a slab surrounded by a border of dogtooth moulding taken from some ancient source. The inscription itself, no doubt a monument of the proud Vicar's Latinity, is supported, or rather flanked, by two figures; the one on the right side is that of a man wearing a jerkin buttoned down the middle, having a hat of the description called billicocked; he grasps a spade as if in the act of digging. On the sinister side a similar figure stands by a twisted column with Ionic capital, on which is placed a skull; the left elbow of the man rests on the skull, and his hand supports his head. Above these figures, which are respectively subscribed Labour and Rest, and the inscription, is a shield bearing 1 and 4 Fretty a chief, for Curwen; 2 and 3 a lion rampant for Brun; impaling, paly of six surmounted by a bend charged with a sword, pommell in base, for Sanderson. Crest, a Unicorn's head erased, bearded and horned. The following is the inscription:—

April 26 Siste Viator 1653  
 Et Tesseram Specta Rerum Humana  
 rum nam Exemplum Virtutis Hic Jacet  
 Thomas Curwen Armiger Filius Hen  
 rici Equitis Aurati Qui  
 Animam Suam Christi Salvatori  
 Libenter Subjecit et Quanquam  
 Erat In Mundo In Cælo Tamen  
 Fide Pietate Charitate Que Con  
 decoratus Versabatur U'bi. Ut An  
 gelus In Claritate Lucet Fama

que

que Splendida Et Bonis Operibus Coro  
 beratus in Excelsa Que Progressis  
 Gloriam Manet In Eterna \* \* us  
 Hoc Conjux Eius Carissima  
 Familiae Sandersonensis  
 Bellicosæ Monumentum Eius Memoriam  
 Servandam Dedicavit.

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 No. 7.

## MONUMENT NOW IN THE PORCH OF IREBY NEW CHURCH.

The stone is about three feet four inches long and eleven inches wide, chamfered on the edges. A cross, with the usual long shaft resting on a semi-circular base, occupies the centre of the top which, just before reaching the circle in which the cross itself is cut, sends off two shoots, each ending in a fleur-de-lis. The four arms of the cross have the same simple termination, and the outer spaces are counterfeuried, each pointing to the centre; on the sinister side of the shaft is a sword with a straight cross guard, and an ornamental handle with a spherical pommel, whilst on the dexter is the inscription H: JACET JOH: DE: IREBY.

On the dexter chamfer is the additional inscription CUM: MATRI SIBYL DICTIONE—the letters are clear. In the absence of any other interpretation may it be asked, can this be a poor attempt at latinising “with his mother Sibyl Dickson?” or is it “with Sibyl, mother of the aforesaid John?” There are no stops after Cum.

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 No. 8.

## FRAGMENT OF A MONUMENT IN IREBY OLD CHURCH.

Mutilated fragment of an incised slab, about three feet long and one foot wide, with neither head nor base, but part of the floriation beneath the head remaining. On the sinister side the usual shears. On the dexter all that remains of the inscription is “HIC JACET EVA FIL.”

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 No. 9.

## MONUMENT IN CAMERTON CHURCH.

Head resting on Unicorn Crest of Helmet—feet against couching Unicorn. Material, red sandstone blackened.

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 No. 10.

## PLAIN BRASS IN KENDAL CHURCH.

Here Under Lieth the Body of Isabell the  
 Daughter of Mr. Charles Benson of Scalthwait Rigge  
 And Wife of William Curwen of Helsington Laithes

Who

Who was Born ye 6th Day of January 1621  
And Departed This Life ye 28th Day of Feb. 1674.

Her zeal her alms her meek obedience  
To Hannah, Dorcas, Sarah, called her hence  
She dyd each day now bliss (?) her recompence.

## MONUMENTS IN CHURCHYARD OF ST. BRIDGETT'S.

## No. 11.

On a plain upright red sandstone monument about three feet out of the ground,  
at the east side of and touching the very ancient pillar of white sandstone without  
runic inscription :—

Here  
lieth the Body of  
Darcy Curwen of  
Great Beckermouth  
who died the 11th day  
of Novr. 1732 Aged  
62 Years  
And Dorothy his  
Wife who died the xii  
day of March 1748  
Aged 80 Years.

## No. 12.

On a more ornamented upright monument of red sandstone, about two feet to  
the north of the foregoing :—

Thomas Curwen of Beckermeth  
died November 14th 1782 Aged 84  
Years Mary his Wife died  
March 26th 1774 aged 71 Years  
Matthew their son died Sept  
8th 1796 aged 62 Years Mary  
their daughter died Jan 23 1806  
Aged 66 Years Darcy their Son  
died July 9th 1816 aged 72 Years  
Hannah his wife died May 19th  
1811 Aged 64 Years.

## No. 13.

On another upright Monument:—

Thomas Curwen  
Son of Darcy and  
Hannah Curwen who died at Blackbeck  
Feb 10th 1874 aged 87 years  
Darcy son of Thomas and Sarah Curwen

was

## CURWENS OF WORKINGTON HALL.

was drowned in Table Bay April 7  
 1849 aged 31 years  
 Jane their daughter died in Birmingham  
 Feby 26. 1845 aged 25 years  
 Adah their daughter was drowned in  
 the Bay of Chaneral June 27  
 1857 aged 41 years  
 Wilfred their son died at Foochow  
 Oct. 27. 1864 aged 34 years  
 Marian their daughter who died at Beckermet  
 Jany 12th 1875 aged 38 years.

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## No. 14.

## ON AN UPRIGHT TOMBSTONE IN EGREMONT CHURCHYARD.

Erected  
 In Memory of  
 Darcy Curwen  
 who died November 23, 1797  
 aged 94 years  
 Sarah his Wife  
 died January 13 1793 aged 86 years  
 Darcy their Son  
 died August 7 1817 aged 81 years  
 John their Son  
 died December 3, 1805 aged 67 years  
 Isaac their Son  
 died July 12, 1756 aged 18 years.  
 Henry their Son died in his Infancy  
 Sarah their Daughter  
 died April 16, 1837 aged 86 years  
 Jane their Daughter  
 died May 20, 1837 aged 83 years

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## No. 15.

## On another upright Tombstone adjoining the foregoing.

Erected  
 To the Memory of Richard Curwen  
 who died the 13 day of April 1804  
 aged 63 years  
 Sarah his Wife died the 12 of March 1800  
 aged 56 years  
 Together with three of their Children viz  
 Jane John and John  
 who died in their infancy  
 Also of Dinah their Daughter  
 who died May 21, 1836 aged 66 years.

## APPENDIX

## APPENDIX OF MISCELLANEA.

## No. 1.

In the room to the right hand of that over the gateway on entering Workington Hall, are four separate carvings in oak in very good preservation, but uniformly painted black and nailed against the wall.

The first has over the Arms and Crest the initials:—

Anno N<sup>C</sup>E 1603

1 & 4 Fretty a chief, 2 & 3 a lion rampant.

Supporters—Dexter, a maiden with long hair, engirdled round the loins.

Sinister—A unicorn.

Crest over a helmet, a unicorn's head erased.

Motto, Si Je n'estoy.

The second:—

1 & 4 Fretty a chief, 2 & 3 a lion rampant lozengy. Crest, a unicorn's head erased. Motto, Si Je n'estoy.

The third:—

1 & 4 Fretty a chief, 2 & 3 a lion rampant lozengy, impaling

1 & 4 six annulets, 3, 2 & 1. 2 & 3 three swords conjoined at the pommels in fess, the points extended to the dexter and sinister chief points and middle base of the escutcheon.

N C A

Over the shield a human head but scarcely a Crest.

The fourth:—

1 & 4 Fretty a chief, 2 & 3 a lion rampant lozengy, impaling 1 & 4, on a chevron three mullets between ten cinquefoils, 6 and 4. 2—two bars, on a canton a cinquefoil, a crescent for difference. 3—a goat, on a chief two garbs.

N C E 1604

## No. 2.

On a pane of glass in a window of the saloon at Workington Hall is a shield of fifteen quarterings, as under:—

1. Argent fretty gules a chief azure.
2. Azure a lion rampant argent guttè-de-sang langued and armed gules.
3. Sable a bend ermine on a chief argent three torteaux.
4. Argent.
5. Argent a chevron engrailed between three daws' heads erased sable.
6. Argent a cross engrailed vert.
7. Argent two bars azure within a bordure engrailed gules.
8. Ermine a cross sable.

9. Sable

9. Sable three pales argent.
10. Gules on a chevron engrailed argent three dolphins vert.
11. Argent an eagle displayed sable beaked gules.
12. Party per pale or and sable a saltire engrailed.
13. Argent a lion rampant azure crowned or langued and armed gules.
14. Ermine an escutcheon of pretence azure.
15. Argent fretty gules a chief azure.

## IMPALING

- 1 & 4. Barry of ten or and sable.  
 2 & 3 Party per fess argent and gules six martlets counterchanged.  
 Crest—A Unicorn's head erased argent horned or and argent.  
 Motto—Si Je n'estoy.  
 Supporters Dexter a maiden proper with golden hair girdled round the loins.  
 Sinister A Unicorn argent horned or and argent.

1634.

## No. 3.

A true and pfect Acct of the Estate of Henry Curwen Esqr as it is now lett to farm (1723).

## Workn

Westfields	...	...	...	...	63 00 00
Moor Close	...	...	...	...	14 00 00
Hlinger (?)	...	...	...	...	6 00 00
Thomas Closes	...	...	...	...	4 00 00
Workn Mill	...	...	...	...	15 00 00
					102 5 00

## Harrington

Harr. Demesne and Thwaite	...	...	...	...	28 00 00
Lords Close Thackwood and Hall Croft	...	...	...	...	24 15 00
Broom Park	...	...	...	...	22 10 00
George Closes	...	...	...	...	5 10 00
High Close and Stockbridge	...	...	...	...	2 00 00
Yewriggs and Weatheriggs	...	...	...	...	33 00 00
Pyke	...	...	...	...	2 15 00
Harrn Mill	...	...	...	...	8 10 00
Walton Wood and Micklam	...	...	...	...	42 00 00
					169 00 00

## Stainburn

Demesne	...	...	...	...	85 00 00
Ten'ts Rent of Stainburn and Clifton	...	...	...	...	8 14 00
Ten'ts Rt. of Workington	...	...	...	...	9 06 00
Priestgate Tents Rent	...	...	...	...	3 10 00
Tents of Winskales Rt	...	...	...	...	10 10 00
Winskales Tyth	...	...	...	...	12 5 10

Ten'ts

Ten'ts Rt. of Harrington..	...	...	...	12 00 00
A Quarry let at Harn	...	...	...	1 06 00
				<hr/>
				142 08 10½
				<hr/>
<b>Rottington</b>				
Demesnes	...	...	...	85 00 00
Rottington and Sandwaith	...	...	...	27 00 00
Ten'ts Rt of Rottington	...	...	...	1 18 11
Rottington Mill	...	...	...	7 00 00
Low Walton	...	...	...	28 00 00
Holmes	...	...	...	10 00 00
Tenn'ts Rt of Calder Lopp	...	...	...	24 00 00
				<hr/>
				182 18 11
				<hr/>
1st Colm.	...	...	...	102 05 00
2 Colm.	...	...	...	169 00 00
3 Colm.	...	...	...	142 08 10½
4 Colm.	...	...	...	182 18 11
				<hr/>
in all	...	...	...	596 12 9½

A true and pfect Acct of the Estate of Henry Curwen Esqr now remaining in his own hands as it was Let to farm in the Year 1660 as appears by an old Rental

Two Clofocks	...	...	...	12 00 00
Hening and Moorflatt	...	...	...	18 00 00
Ridding Street Croft Upper Myre and Watsons Close	...	...	...	8 00 00
Mealrigg and Scowes Ox Close and dowter	...	...	...	34 00 00
Hunday and Labouras	...	...	...	30 00 00
Fairfit Gildersken and Labramoor	...	...	...	24 00 00
				<hr/>
				126 00 00
				<hr/>
				596 12 9½
				<hr/>
				722 12 9½

**Endorsed**

A Rental of Mr. Curwens Estate in Allerdale Ward above Derwent as it was delivered to ye Comrs when he was Assessed for being a Papist Ao 9 Geo.

Note. —The Assessors had the Acct. from his Steward.

No. 4.

A RIDE TO LONDON IN 1726.

1726  
September 7

Things put up in my Box

5 Shirts	1 Pr. Silver Spurs
Writings	7 Stocks
2 Books	4 Handks
Sword	6 Silver Spoons
Cane	2 Silver Candlesticks

1 Pr. Sheett

- |  |                      |                       |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
|  | 1 Pr. Sheett         | 2 Shirts Mr. Newnhams |
|  | 2 Account Books      | 6 Buck Skins          |
|  | 1 Pr. Splotor Darcos |                       |
- September 8 Set out from Workington caled at Cockerth Dined at Keswick  
Lay at Penreth Rid 26 miles  
ye New Church at Penrith the Pillers of Stone being all of one ps.  
4 yds High 20 Pillers in all Round 1 yd 5/9
- 9 Dined at my Lord Lonsdales Lay at ye Kings head in Appelby  
10 miles
- 10 Stopt at Bruff and drank a tanket of ale alighted at Spitle House  
on Stainmore Stayed an Hower Stopt at Greata Bridge and Drank  
two Muggs of ale Lay at the Bull in Katrick Lane Rid 32 miles this  
Day near 50 Mesurd Miles Bad Road
- 11 Stopt at Union House Drank a Tankard of ale Dined at the  
Goulden Lyon at Helperby Lay at Mr. Thompsons at the George  
in York Rid 32 miles abt 50 Mesurd Miles
- 12 Monday writ four Letters See the Minster Dined at the George  
had Mr. Foster to Dinner went wth him and drank a bottle at his  
house Viseted Lady Lawson an l her Daughter Malley; went wth  
them to Mrs. Lataces went to the Asembly played at whisk Lost  
2/6 Stayed till twelve Lay at ye George
- 13 Tuesday See the Castell and Jale ye Gale is the finest I ever saw  
Dined at ye George went to ye Play wth Lady Lawson & Coasen  
Mary See the Yoamen of Kent
- 14 Wednesday Stopt at Tedcaster had one pint of Wine took leve of  
Cousen Stanley and my Brother went on without Stoping to Don-  
caster Lay at the Angell Rid 28 miles Bad Road
- 15 Thursday from Doncaster to Sr Geo Saviles 19 miles Dined  
wth Sr George Lay there that night dined wth him Friday the 16th  
Lay at ye White Lyon at Nottingham Good Road
- 16 Saturday Mounted at Nottingham half an hower after 11 Came to  
Lester to ye Crane being 6 howers Riding 16 miles the ways being  
very Bad had Mr. Simpson his two Sons Mr. Henael and Mr.  
Lewis to Super wth me
- 17 Sunday Breakfasted wth Mr. Simpson went to the Meeting with  
him Dined wth him went to St. Martin's Church in ye after noon  
Supt wth Mr. Simpson
- 18 Monday set out from Lewster at 6 aclock accompanied by Mr.  
John Simpson who carried me over the fields to Harbro 12 miles  
by which we mist all ye Bad Roads Stayed wth him at ye Swan at  
Harbro an hower & half then Past through Northampton without  
Stoping, So on to Newport Pannell Lay at the Swan; Rid this  
day 34 miles which is about 50 Mesurd Miles Got in at 5 aclock  
ye Roads from Harbrough to Newport are Indifrent being a hard  
way
- 19 Tuesday Set out from Newport Pannell at 9 aclock Rid without  
Stoping to the Uper Red Lyon in St. Albens came in at 3 Rid this  
day 24 miles all good way Lay at ye Uper Red Lyon
- 20 Wednesday alighted at the Green Man at Barnet Stayed 4 Howers  
None Came to meet me but Mr. Parks arived in ye Evning for  
London



## EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

JANUARY 19TH AND 20TH, 1881.

**T**HE Winter Meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, took place at Penrith on Wednesday and Thursday, January 19th and 20th, 1881. Dr. Taylor, Mr. W. B. Arnison, and Mr. Varty, the Local Committee, had made the most complete arrangements for the convenience of the members. On the afternoon of the first day a brief visit was made to Brougham Hall; papers were read in the Assembly Room of the Crown Hotel in the evening after dinner, and also on the morning of the second day. An interesting feature of the meeting was a somewhat extensive collection of ancient arms and armour, and other objects of interest in the Assembly Room.

The visitors mustered in the Assembly Room of the Crown Hotel between two and three o'clock, when some business was transacted, the Rev. Canon Simpson, F.S.A., presiding. After the Secretary had read the minutes of the last meeting, the President announced that he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Archæological Institute, accepting the invitation of the Society to visit this part of the country in 1882. He had also received a letter from the Society of Antiquaries in Copenhagen, asking if an exchange of publications might not be made between the societies. Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., said he had great pleasure in moving that the Society agree to exchange publications as suggested. He would also like to see them exchange with the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland. Dr. Taylor seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. It was also decided to give the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland copies of the *Transactions*.

On the suggestion of the President, it was agreed to accept an offer from Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, to supply prints of the Runic Stone found at Brough.

The following ladies and gentlemen were elected members of the Society during the meeting:—Mr. and Mrs. James Harrison, Newby Bridge House, Ulverston; Mr. Joseph S. Seymour, architect, Carlisle;

Mr.

Mr. Lloyd Wilson, Great Broughton; Rev. W. Thompson, Sedburgh; the Rev. H. Bulkeley, Lanercost Priory; Mr. M. Falcon, Stainburn; Miss Thompson, Askham; Mr. William K. Dover, Myrtle Grove, Keswick; the Rev. Albert Warren, Vicar of Bongate; Mr. Binning, Carlisle; and Mr. Goodchild.

As we have mentioned, there was a very interesting collection of arms and armour in the Assembly Room. Mr. R. Ferguson, M.P., had sent an arblast, or crossbow, of German make, and a Zweihander, or two-handed Swiss sword, said to have belonged to a German executioner. The Dean and Chapter of Carlisle exhibited a highly-ornamented helmet of the 16th century. Sir W. Lawson, Bart., M.P., lent the sword, said to be that with which Sir Hugh de Morville killed Sir Thomas a Beckett.\* It is a German blade, with Venetian basket. There were pieces of armour, claymores, a brassart (Oriental), &c., from the Carlisle Museum. The Rev. T. Lees exhibited a varied collection of arms, including a Toledo blade, set as an English officer's sword, formerly the property of General Sir John Woodford; a sword of the Edenside Rangers; spear from South Africa, Indian tulwar, with wooden sheath; hunting knife found at Penrith; Highland dirk, &c. Miss Mawson, Clifton, sent a number of pre-historic implements, and also two swords, found at Clifton Moor; these were from the collection of her late father, who was a well-known local antiquarian. Mr. D. R. Robinson, the Thorn, Penrith, had a fine display of swords, and other arms, helmets, morions, and suits of armour. Mr. Varty, Penrith, exhibited a suit of armour of the time of Henry VIII., and another of the time of Charles II. A runic stone, said to have been found at Skirwith some years ago, and which has apparently been overlooked, attracted some attention; and a variety of Roman and other finds were shown.

The Society was indebted to the Rev. C. Dowding for contributing from his collection of rubbings from brasses a large number, to illustrate the collection of armour. The Rev. H. Whitehead also brought over, for the purposes of his paper, some disused Communion Plate from the Deanery of Wigton, and Canon Simpson brought the old Kirkby Stephen plate.

The members and their friends were, after viewing the exhibition, driven to Brougham Hall, where they were received by the Hon. Wilfrid Brougham, who conducted the party through the castle and into the chapel.

When the party had assembled in the hall, in which there is a fine

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\* The story has no foundation: see Article on this sword by R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. *Archæological Journal*, vol. 37, p. 99.

and varied collection of ancient arms and armour, the Rev. T. Lees read a paper on "Armour from the 13th to the 17th century," in which he traced the various developments of arms and armour during these periods. Attention was also directed to the valuable collection of church plate and utensils belonging to Brougham Chapel, to which most of the party proceeded, before returning to Penrith.

About fifty sat down to dinner, after which an adjournment took place to the Assembly Room, where the Rev. Canon Simpson, F.S.A., read a valuable paper by Professor Stephens, F.S.A., Copenhagen, on the runic stone found at Brough. On its conclusion Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., remarked that Professor Stephens had pointed out that on the 11th of September, 1866—the first visit of this society to Penrith—Canon Simpson said—"I think it probable that we may find monuments in these counties, belonging to that (runic) period, sculptured, and, it may be, inscribed with runic characters that have never been studied or figured, or even noticed." Mr. Ferguson proceeded to congratulate Canon Simpson on the happy verification of his prediction, and further observed that not only had they the pleasure of reading the result of the Professor's inquiry, but they would also have the paper printed in their *Transactions* before it came out in his own book.\* He moved that Professor Stephens be elected an honorary member of the society. The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The following papers were also read during the evening:—The Old Church Plate in the Deanery of Brampton; The Rev. H. Whitehead. Roman Remains near Wolsty Castle; Mr. Joseph Robinson.

The meeting resumed on Thursday morning, when the following papers were read:—Miscellaneous Royalist Notices, &c., *temp.* Charles I., News from the North, &c., by Sir G. Duckett, F.S.A.; Sculptures at Long Marton Church, by the Rev. T. Lees; The Transcripts of the Brampton Registers, by the Rev. H. Whitehead; Local Names, by Mr. J. G. Goodchild; Stone Circles at Shap, by the Rev. Canon Simpson, LL.D., F.S.A.; The Armorial Bearings of the City of Carlisle, by Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A.; Roman Stone at Brough, Westmorland, by Mr. Thompson Watkins; Stone Circle at Raisbeck, Gamelands, Orton, by Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., and Mr. Joseph Robinson; The alleged discovery of the Labarum on Carlisle Cathedral, by Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A.

At the close of the meeting, on the proposition of the Chairman, votes of thanks were accorded to Lord Brougham for allowing the

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\* "Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England, vol. II," now in the press.

Society to visit Brougham Hall; to those gentlemen who kindly forwarded objects of antiquarian interest, including specimens of ancient arms and armour; and to the committee appointed to carry out the local arrangements of the Society on their visit to Penrith. A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding closed the proceedings, which terminated about 1 30 p.m.

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