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TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND  
ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY.

(FOUNDED 1866.)

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VOLUME VII.—NEW SERIES.

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EDITOR  
W. G. COLLINGWOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

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KENDAL :  
PRINTED BY TITUS WILSON, HIGHGATE.

1907.

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RULES OF THE  
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN  
AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*As revised at the Annual Meeting, June 20th, 1901.*

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- I.—The Society shall be called the "Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society."
- II.—The Society is formed for the purpose of investigating, describing, and preserving the antiquities of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire North of the Sands.
- III.—The Society consists of the original members, and all those who may have been or shall be elected either at a General or Council Meeting upon the nomination of two members.
- IV.—The Annual Subscription is 10/6, due and payable on the 1st of July in each year; and no member shall be entitled to the privileges of the Society whilst his or her Subscription is in arrear. A composition of Ten Guineas constitutes Life Membership. *N.B.*—Ladies elected prior to August 30th, 1881, pay only 5/- per annum.
- V.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cumberland, and the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Westmorland, if members of the Society, shall be Patrons thereof.
- VI.—The other officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, an Editor, two Auditors, a Secretary or Secretaries and Treasurer, all being honorary officers, who shall all be elected at a General Meeting of the members of the Society to be held each year.
- VII.—The management of the Society shall be in a Council consisting of the officers above named, excepting the Auditors, and twelve other members, who shall be annually elected at the same time as the other officers. The Council may, if it think fit, elect one of its members as "Chairman of the Council."
- VIII.—On the recommendation of the Council, the Annual Meeting may elect as honorary members, gentlemen non-resident eminent for antiquarian knowledge, or gentlemen resident who shall have rendered valuable services to the Society, such gentlemen to have all the privileges of membership without the payment of Subscriptions.
- IX.—The Society shall hold two or more Meetings in each year at some place of interest, at which papers shall be read, to be printed, if approved by the Editor and Publication Committee, in the Society's *Transactions*.
- X.—The Council have power to appoint local secretaries, and to authorise the formation of Committees for local purposes in connection with the central body.
- XI.—The Council shall meet about the month of April to settle the place or places at which the General and other Meetings shall be held in the season next ensuing.
- XII.—The Council may appoint two members of their body, who shall, with the Editor, form the Publication Committee.
- XIII.—Members may introduce a friend to the ordinary meetings of the Society.



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MEETINGS HELD BY THE SOCIETY,  
1906,  
FOR READING PAPERS AND MAKING EXCURSIONS.

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1.—Carlisle           ...       ...       ...       ...       ...       April 5

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2.—Pilgrimage of the Roman Wall ...       ...       June 23 to June 30

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3.—Penrith District       ...       ...       ...       Sept. 13 and 14

ART. I.—*Inglewood Forest*. Part III.—Some Stories of Deer-stealers. By F. H. M. PARKER, M.A.

*Read at Carlisle, April 5th, 1906.*

EVERYONE has read romantic accounts of the men who stole the king's deer. In so large and rich a forest as Inglewood it is only to be expected that there would be many such, and the story of Adam Bell, Clim of the Clough, and William of Cloudeslie needs no introduction. But for present purposes these heroes of ballad may be left out of the reckoning. All the persons mentioned here are authentic; the information about them is derived from a quite unromantic source, the official records of their convictions, in the reign of Edward the First. From them it is possible to glean many fragments of local history; and very curious is the insight given into the manners and customs of those old days.

One interesting point we shall observe is that these deer-stealing episodes involve no discredit. It is impossible to suppose that they were regarded as disgraceful when the persons charged include some of the great nobles. Conviction did not carry with it any legal disability, for Adam Turp, then lord of Edenhall, repeatedly broke the forest law, and yet was called upon to administer it afterwards in the capacity of verderer. Attention is drawn to this point because the reader, seeing sentences recorded against the bishop, the prior of Wetheral, an archdeacon, and several of the clergy, might form an entirely unjust conclusion as to the way in which the old ecclesiastics conducted themselves.

The relation of a deer-stealer to the Crown was mainly financial. Whatever may have happened in earlier periods, the principle at the time with which we are

dealing was this : the offender, on conviction, must be heavily ransomed. If he were not so ransomed, he was liable to be kept in prison for a year and a day ; if at the end of that time he could find no surety for the sum required, he was to abjure the kingdom. In such a case a poor man would be treated with special leniency. Indeed the whole practice of the law was infinitely more reasonable than the ballads would have us believe.

To make certain that a prisoner would appear before the justices, he was generally arrested as soon as his guilt was known, and kept in prison ; this was done as a safeguard, not by way of punishment ; and if the party in question could produce sureties for his appearance, he was released. It is not known whether any limit existed to the length of time during which a man might be detained under these circumstances, and this may seem to point to an injustice to a poor prisoner. But it was the common usage to treat such a man with particular consideration, while if he had been in gaol for a long time, the fact would be noticed by the justices when sentencing, in some cases even to the extent of discharging him. In short, the law was administered strictly, not harshly, and by no means vindictively.

Nor did a man become an outlaw, as the romances suggest, merely because he had killed a deer in one of the royal forests. Outlawry was a final step, only inflicted when there appeared to be no means of bringing the offender before the Court, as when he was out of the realm. In this case an order would be made that he be exacted or " put in exigent " by the County Court ; if he did not surrender, he was outlawed. Even then he might submit ; whereupon the law was administered in the usual way.

Our information is derived from the record of the Pleas begun at Carlisle on the Morrow of All Souls (November 3rd), 1285. They contain a great amount of material, for no Eyre had been held since that of Robert

de Nevill,\* twenty-three years before. The roll† starts thus :—

PLEAS at Carlisle on Saturday the Morrow of All Souls in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward son of King Henry, before William de Vescy, Thomas de Normanvill and Richard de Creppynge, Justices in Eyre for the Pleas of the Forest at Carlisle, pleaded by the foresters and verderers named, that is to say

FORESTERS :—Alan de Kyrkeby, Forester ; Thomas de Hoton, Forester in fee of Plumpton Hay ; William de Boyvill, Forester in Fee of Allerdal ; William Gower, Hugh de Schupton (Skipton), Thomas de Rachtou, Robert Scot, Henry de Aunay, Geoffrey de Beauchamp, Richard de Rachtou, Adam de Hoton, John de Rachtou and Adam Kelet, mounted foresters ; and by Philip de Lyndeseye, Thomas de Poer, John de Fadmor, William de Naulton, Thomas Stedman, William de Sutton and Ralph Buck, unmounted foresters in the lands of Plumpton, Morton, Braythweyt and Hescayth.

VERDERERS :—Adam de Hoton, Robert de Whyterig, Robert de Cropline, Thomas de Bello Campo, John de Cokedayk, Geoffrey son of Yvo, Robert de Rachtou, Eudo de Skirwyth, William de Ulvesby, Thomas de Rybton, Peter de Eyncurt and Thomas de Malton.

Following this heading there is a chapter intituled "First Roll of Venison." In each charge the complaint is said to be presented and proved by the verderers and foresters ; the facts are set out, and finally the steps taken to secure the payment of a penalty. In quoting, however, this latter portion is omitted for brevity, unless it contains matter of special interest, as is the case in the first entry. The exact offence the two men had committed was that of having venison in their possession :—

It is presented and proved by the foresters and verderers that Stephen the son of Gamel of Little Rachtou and Adam the son of John Blom were found skinning the fawn of a hind that had been

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\* Particulars of the Forest Eyre of Robert de Nevill are given in the *Pipe Roll for Cumberland*, 51 Henry III.

† Forest Proceedings, Exchequer, Treasury of Receipt, 5. The extracts are quoted in the sequence in which they occur in the original, except where otherwise stated.

found by the foresters dead from hunger in the wood at Throskough on Thursday the Invention of the Holy Cross in the 47th year of King Henry. They were arrested and sent to Carlisle gaol.

And Adam does not appear, and it is proved by the foresters and verderers that he has been hanged. Therefore nothing from him at present. And the said Stephen does not appear; nor is it known where he is; nor will anyone be bail to produce him before the Justices. Therefore let him be exacted.

It is presented and proved that Stephen Howard and two others unknown killed a stag and two hinds in the land of Plumpton on Wednesday next before the feast of St Barnabas the Apostle, the same year; and were received in the house of Stephen.

This Stephen Howard was a member of a well-known poaching set whose names frequently occur. He was a Dalston man.

Odard de Devenes and Adam son of Arnald, both deceased, killed a hart near Thevesheued\* in the same year, on Thursday before the Translation of St. Thomas.

Stephen Howard, Roger his brother, William their father and Henry son of Hamund killed a hind near Schauk on Thursday before St Edmund's day in the 47th year.

The next three entries are included simply in order to show the high social position of some of the persons charged. Many names well-known locally and elsewhere will be recognised.

Robert de Veteri Ponte, John de Morvill, the younger, Thomas de Hellebek, Thomas de Musegrave, Robert de Rypers, William de Wardecopp, Gilbert Engaine, Thomas de Hastings, John de Ormesheued, John of Whale (de Quale), serving man, Henry de Staveley, Michael de Hartecla, Nicholas de Musegrave, and Robert Bacun entered the forest in the land of Plumpton on their return from Carlisle just after Easter in the 48th year, and took deer without number.

Henry de Hastings, John de Vescy, Geoffrey de Lucy, Nicholas de Segrave, John de Eyvill, William de Marmiun, baron (*dives*), Robert de Hilton, Baldwin Wake, Adam de Noesmarche, Adam de

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\* Perhaps Thieves' Hill, between Petterill Green and the Carlisle road, beside which, a little further north, are "Thieves' Cottages."



Barton, Robert de Wolrington, Robert de Wyleghby, Thomas de Musegrave, Thomas de Hellebek, William de Wardecopp, Gilbert Engaine, Thomas de Joneby, Robert de Seton, and sundry others whose names are unknown, took many deer in the forest on their return from Carlisle in the same year. (m. 1d.)

Thomas de Multon of Gilleslaund the elder, John de Karleolo, Knight; Hugh his son, Thomas de Neweton, John de Bello Campo, John Hermer, Robert de Tyllol (Tilliol), Richard de Castelkeyrok, William de Furmery, Gilbert de la More, John del Gyl, clerk; Ralph de Lanplouch (Lamplugh), Adam de Derham, Walter Sauvage, Robert de Cambok, Robert Ayllurs, Alan de Joneby, and Adam de Vaus and many others whose names are unknown took three deer with a greyhound belonging to John de Karleolo on their way back from Kyrkosewald to Greystok in the 49th year of King Henry. And John Hermer shot one hind which was sent to the house of Robert Cambok and to John Hermer's house in Gillesland.

Thomas de Multon inherited the forestry or wardenship of Inglewood, but forfeited it for offences of the forest. John Denton says that he was deprived because he rose with Simon de Montfort; but whatever was the true reason, the former was the official one.\*

The next entry has a tragic element about it :—

Adam de Totholes and Elyas le Feure killed a hart and a hind in Inglewood in the 49th year: and they do not appear, nor have they been attached before: but it is shown that Adam and Elyas have been hanged.

Stephen Howard, Adam Geytspald of Cumdivock and John, son of Diote were in the forest with the object of wrongdoing on Thursday next before the Feast of the Holy Trinity in the 49th year, with bows and arrows and a dog; and they were frequent evildoers, and took deer to a number unknown. And they were received at their own homes. And Adam has been twice arrested and imprisoned, once in the time when Roger de Lancastre was seneschal of the forest, and again in the time of Ralph de Poklinton. And John does

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\* *Pipe Roll*, 51 Henry III., contains this passage: "Eustace de Balliol (accounts) for the issues of the King's forest of Inglewood, which Thomas de Multon held of the King in fee, but which was taken into the King's hands for many trespasses committed in the said forest, from the twelfth day of May in the forty-seventh year (1263), as is contained in the Original of the same year."

not appear, and has not been attached ; and he is living in the liberty of the Bishop of Carlisle. Hence the Bailiff of the Bishop's liberty is directed to bring his body from day to day, etc. (m. 2.)

This passage introduces us to a person who figures very prominently in these proceedings. It may be thought invidious to make comparisons between the numberless offenders against the forest law ; but if it should be desired to select a typical example, we could hardly go wrong in choosing Adam Geytspald for the honour.

Few, if any, of the others can exceed the number of charges made against him ; none can equal the length of his career, for he stole venison intermittently for quite twenty years. In this particular year two more incidents of this kind are registered against him ; no less than four in the next, and another five years later on. For some time after this he is not mentioned ; whether he was in enforced retirement can only be conjectured. However, he was convicted of two trespasses in the year in which the pleas were held ; the last occasion being exactly four weeks before the date on which they opened.

The next entry throws a curious light on the ways of the time. Several of the persons mentioned were habitual poachers, yet we find them taken in at Wetheral Priory :—

William Cockyn of Appleby, William Hayward of Wederhal, Garin of Wederhal, Thomas Langscast of Caldebek, Wadde the son of Susan of Caldebek, Roger the son of Avis, Simon of Cockermouth (de Cokermue), Adam son of Arnald of Laysingby and William Blackyrtel, the groom of Thomas de Newton, are evildoers in the forest as regards one hind. And William Cockyn, William Hayward and Garin were received at the Priory of Wederhal with that venison, in the time of Henry de Tuttebyr the Prior, who has died since.

Next we hear more of William Cockyn :—

William Cockyn of Appleby and Adam de Haulton, serving-men of Adam, parson of Louthre, killed a buck and a hind in the forest on Penrith Fells in the same year (the 49th) on the Vigil of St Cuthbert, and were received at the house of Adam the parson.

The entry next following seems something of a hard case. It serves to show that a man might find himself involved in a trespass of venison without the slightest idea of emulating the exploits of Robin Hood :—

Robert, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle took with his greyhounds a sorrel hart of one year and a hind in the land of Plumpton, while returning from the King's Court, and caused the venison to be carried with him to Rose. There were in his train William, his marshal, Reginald of Doncastre and Ralph de Poklinton, on Wednesday in Whit week in the 50th year of King Henry.

Ralph Poklinton was for some time undersheriff of Cumberland. A distinguished company was present as well, and so was one William Broket, the bishop's huntsman. Perhaps he was the person really in fault.

Adam Gaytspald of Cunduvoc, Stephen Howard, William son of Henry del Holm and Yvo his brother killed one hind near the land of Palmcastre on Wednesday before the Feast of St Cuthbert in the 50th year. (m. 2d.)

This notice is interesting, apart from the mention of four representative deerstealers, from its reference to Palmcastre, the mediæval name of Old Carlisle.\*

Some of the charges made give a graphic account of what had taken place. Here is a typical one :—

A hart was taken in the fields at Langwathby outside the forest by Ralph son of Ralph of Langwathby, Thomas son of Agnes, Thomas son of Richer, and John del Drit in the 49th year; and they followed him across the water of the Eden and within the forest with bows, arrows and dogs; and the dogs choked that hart. Then the foresters appeared, and Ralph and the rest ran away, leaving one of the dogs behind. The flesh was sent to the Hospital of St Nicholas at Carlisle, the hide to the Canons of the Priory at Carlisle.

These two gifts require some explanation. The right to the hides of deer found dead in the forest was con-

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\* See the article on the subject by the Rev. James Wilson, in *The Antiquary*, November, 1905.

ferred upon the prior and convent, as they said, by King Henry, their founder; it was acted on without question; and afterwards Edward the First gave them a written confirmation of this and other privileges, to supplement the historic horn of ivory which had hitherto formed their only charter. The hospital benefitted under an old statute; this enacted that if any deer were found dead, the flesh should be sent to a spital house (*ad domum leprosi*); if there were no such house, it should be given to the poor and lame. (Statutes of the Realm, I. 244.)

The next entries include a conviction against Richard de Clifford, escheator beyond Trent; and a further offence by William Cokyn and two companions, John Madur and Jurdan de Brenkeburn. Of this precious trio none attended, as William Cokyn, who had foresworn the kingdom, was a fugitive, and John had been beheaded. No one volunteered to take responsibility for Jurdan, the third of the party, who is therefore to be declared an outlaw. Some Alston men are charged, namely Robert Blagate of Tyndale, Roger de Gildersdale of Alston, Simon the serjeant (*serviens*) of that town, and Nicholas Godbert of Tyndale, forester to Nicholas de Veteripont. One Alexander Stelrose of Lazonby had received them in his house.

The house of John, son of the shepherd, was searched by the verderers and foresters on Thursday next before the Translation of St Thomas the Martyr in the same year, whereupon there were found the skins of three hinds' fawns. As guilty in this, he was sent to Carlisle gaol: the skins were sent to the Canons. (in. 3.)

The next entry is a very tantalising one:—

Robert Scurel (otherwise Squirel) and Hugh de Farlam were seized in the forest with bows and arrows for the purpose of evildoing in respect of the King's deer; and they were sent to Carlisle gaol and delivered to William (that is, William de Stokely, mentioned elsewhere as undersheriff of Carlisle). And William comes before the Justices and says that in the time of the war John de Eyvill seized the Castle by force from Eustace de Balliol, and released the

prisoners in his (William's) custody in the Castle; and he petitions that this may be verified by inquisition. And it is proved that this was the case.

This gives a glimpse of an exciting incident. The war referred to is, of course, the rising of Simon de Montfort, and this, very probably, told its tale in Cumberland. But it appears to be impossible to find anything further about this escapade of John de Eyvill. It is natural to suppose that the Pipe Rolls would tell us something, but here we are disappointed. In the Roll for the forty-sixth year there is a notice of twenty marks given to the citizens to fortify and strengthen the city, which promises well; still more so does a subsequent entry, where a sum of nearly £100 is paid to Master Gerard, the king's engineer, for constructing two great catapults (*blide*), conveying them from the city to the castle and covering them, a job carried out under the supervision of William "Aurifaber" and Jakeline Blund. But then the curtain comes down on the drama, and a gap follows in the local entries till the trouble was over.

There is an entry in the fifty-third year where Robert de Brus and his son James, nobles, who had slipped their greyhounds in Plumpton, appear to justify themselves. It is one of the few cases in which a defence is attempted, as in the pleas no questions of fact remained to be decided, the forest staff having thrashed them out already; so that the justices had only to sentence the person charged, or consider a defence on a point of law, or a plea attacking the validity of the presentation. In this case Robert de Brus appeared, and said that on the occasion of the complaint he was returning from the King's Court, which he had been commanded to attend; and pleaded an express provision of the Charter of the Forest, granting that a noble might take one or two deer when passing to or from the Court. Hence all the party were discharged. (m. 3d.) The Charter, as enacted in 25 Edward I., adds a proviso that when this privilege was

used, one should blow a horn if the foresters were not present, that it might not be supposed that the deer were being taken illegally. After another notice of Stephen Howard "of the Barony of Dalston" occurs this charge:—

John de Irreby and Patrick le Brun slipped their greyhounds to run at a hart in the fields at Kyrkland outside the forest on Wednesday, the Feast of St Denis, in the same, the 53rd year. They took that stag beyond the water of the Alne (the Ellen) within the metes of the forest. And John and Patrick entered the forest and dragged that hart out of the bounds of the forest at a horse's tail.

Another case, in which William Cokyn was caught with bows and arrows, accompanied by his father-in-law, William Marun of Appleby, records that they were taken by the justice of the forest, Roger de Leyburn, to Appleby Gaol. (m. 4.)

Some of the presentments give biographical, not to say domestic details:—

Hugh Tredgold and Adam son of Agnes de Langrigg killed a hind in Swalebymire on Thursday next after Michaelmas in the 52nd year, and carried it to the house of Adam; and it was eaten at his wedding feast.

Swalebymire was the more easterly of the marshes which met at the island of Holm Cultram, and is mentioned elsewhere in connection with Colemire. Both are described as being in the forest of Allerdale.

Clement, the serving man of the Prior of Wederhal, a constant evildoer of the venison, was found in the King's forest below Little Barrok, calling and whistling dogs, in the 54th year of King Henry, and he was received at the Priory of Wederhal with the Prior. (m. 4d.)

Robert son of Gilbert de Seburgham and Robert Boweman of Madresdale (Matterdale in Greystoke), were in the King's forest between Schauk and Caldew on Wednesday and Thursday after St Andrew's day in the same year with bows and arrows for the purpose of evildoing. And as they could get nothing they entered the park of the Bishop of Carlisle at Rose, and killed a hart (cervum

domesticum) and carried it to the house of Robert the son of Gilbert . . . . . And it is testified that Robert son of Gilbert has been beheaded.

Richard Pulmer of Corkeby (Corby) and Nicholas Collok of Wederhal were taken at Wolfaykes (Wooloaks, near the modern Calthwaite Station) with bows and arrows for the purpose of evil-doing. One bow with three arrows was delivered to Alan de Brunfend . . . . . Being asked where they were taken in, the verderers say that they were received at Wederhal Priory.

William son of Elyas de Grenrigg and Wadde, son of Susan of Caldebeck, were in the forest for the purpose of evil-doing towards the venison on Saturday the feast of St Luke the Evangelist in the same year. On seeing the foresters they took to flight, and left a russet mantle of the value of 10d. The mantle was delivered to Gilbert de Kendal, who will answer for it.

This William, son of Elyas de Grenrigg, was another habitual deer-stealer. On this occasion he managed to escape, and again a second and yet a third time; but the fourth time, as we shall see presently, proved once too many.

Adam, the man of the Cellarer at Carlisle and Adam de Carleton were found in Scalescogh, the wood of the Prior of Carlisle, on Sunday the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle in the 55th year, carrying one buck. When the foresters came in sight they left the venison and fled.

The lord Robert de Mulcastre and the lord Thomas de Neweton with him and two esquires unknown were on their way along the road from Ulveton (Oulton) to Wyggeton (Wigton), on Saturday before the feast of the Purification in the 56th year, and a fallow greyhound followed them, and ran at a hind and took it. And it was taken in the town of Oulton. (m. 5.)

Robert, son of Gilbert son of Stephen de Seburham and Gilbert de Redesdale, woodward of Sowerby, killed a great hart on St. Matthew's day in the same year, and carried it to the house of Michael of Foxglovehirst. . . . . And Robert and Gilbert at the same time killed two hinds near Welton . . . . . And because the said Gilbert was woodward at the time of this evil-doing, the wood of Sowerby was seized into the King's hands.

This seizure was the recognized custom in such cases. The owner of a private wood within the forest had to have a woodward to protect the king's interests. In order to

ensure that trustworthy men were appointed, the owner was liable to have the wood taken from him if the woodward misbehaved himself, and would have to pay to recover it.

Robert Lamb of Sowerby took two fawns of a roe, and gave them to Avice, the wife of John de Swyneburn, who caused them to be carried into Northumberland. Afterwards he killed their dam, and carried it to his own house.

This story suggests that Avice de Swyneburn wanted those fawns for pets, and got Robert Lamb to steal them for her. His subsequent offence was evidently done on his own initiative.

The next entry is a graphic one, and gives a further insight into the manner in which the woodwards of Sowerby did their duty :—

John le Rydder and William Turpyn shot a great hart in the assart of Ednund le Turner in the wood of Soureby, and made Michael of Foxglovehirst and his grey mastiff hunt him as far as the Caldew below the house of William Unselman at the Feast of All Saints in the 56th year. Then came John de Werdhall, woodward of Soureby and struck him with two arrows and hunted him as far as Sebergham Bridge, and afterwards he was found in Rudestayngill dead. And he was carried by John son of Hamund Cully, John, son to the wife of John the woodward, and Hugh son of Michael of Foxglovehirst to the house of Hamund Cully. And Michael of Foxglovehirst and John the woodward had half of it at their houses. And it is testified that John de Werdhall is a fugitive because he slew John the son of Hamund. (m. 5d.)

Simon le Harpur of Belhuses killed one great hart-a-grease in the same year at Biscopethweyt in Sowerby wood, and took part to the house of Gilbert de Seburcham, part to his own.

Robert de Hyndernese and Roger de Hyrton of Coupland and Nicholas de Brayton were in the forest below Warnhill on Thursday, the day of St. Edmund the King in the same years with bows and arrows and a brown dog; and they wounded a hart which escaped; and the foresters met the said evildoers, and they shot arrows at the foresters and the foresters raised hue and cry and went in pursuit till night came on.

Thomas le Rous of Penrith, Alexander de Capella, Alan son of Alan Capell, and John son of Gosceline of Penrith were in the land



of Plumpton on Sunday before the Feast of St. Margaret in the same year, with bows and arrows, and there they shot a hart about vespers at Stonecross opposite "Maydencastel" and another with two arrows at Ravenesilfot.

The central figure in the next entries is Adam Turp of Edenhall, who enjoys a distinction unique in this roll, having no less than four consecutive charges devoted to him and his friends.

Adam Turp of Edenhall took a hart with a white strakur and a greyhound in the forest on St. Stephen's day in the same (the 56th) year, and carried it to the house of Henry, parson of Edenhall, who is dead. And there were with him for the purpose of evildoing Richard Brase and William Broket.

Adam Turp and William son of William de Edenhal, John of Sandwyk and Roger his companion took a buck in Edenhalscoch with the greyhounds of Robert Belle, and carried it to the house of the parson aforesaid, who received them.

Adam Turp, convicted for the third time, William, marshal of the parson of Edenhall, John his cook, William of Salkeld, son of William Clovenheued took a hart with three greyhounds in the King's forest on the vigil of Easter, and carried it to the house of the parson aforesaid, who received them.

Adam Turp, convicted for the fourth time was in the forest at Brunthweyt with bows and arrows and a fallow greyhound for the purpose of evildoing. He was arrested and handed over to Geoffrey de Nevill, Justice of the forest, along with the greyhounds as a common malefactor on Monday before the Feast of St. Katherine.

The notice closes with a reference to the fact that he had been subsequently convicted, a point that had a special significance, as some of his friends had become security for his future good behaviour. However, as has been already mentioned, he lived to hold office on the forest staff as a verderer.

The name of Broket suggests connection with the bishop's huntsman, who has occurred previously. Clovenheued is curious; a John Clovenheued was living near Plumpton about 1361. A possible explanation is that the word is intended to be read Clonenheued, a corruption of "At-lonnin-head," William of the lane head.

William Unselman and Ada his wife killed a hart-a-grease in the same year in their garden at Crokegilbank, and carried it to their house at Sowerby. (m. 6.)

Robert de Schupton, Clement his brother, Nicholas Collok, William son of Alot, groom of the Prior of Wetheral, William son of Henry Boweman, groom of the Prior, John Russel of Wetheral and three others unknown were in the forest at Quenwra with bows and arrows and a brown dog, and they were carrying the venison of three bucks; and they took a fourth at Castelewyn (Castle Hewen) on their way home on All Souls day in the same year; and they carried it to the Priory of Wetheral and were received there by Thomas de Wymundhan, then Prior.

Adam, the cellarer's man, William Russel, formerly the man of Robert de Morvill, Stephen, son of Robert de Rossedowe and others unknown were in the forest in the first year of King Edward with bows and arrows for the purpose of evildoing, and carrying the flesh of one buck on Monday before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle. On seeing the foresters they fled, and the foresters raised hue and cry as far as the town of Byrskawe (Brisco) and had no aid, nor could have had; yet they followed till night came on, leaving the venison. It was sent to the Hospital at Carlisle.

Robert Schupton, William son of Alot of Wederhal, Walter Scate of the same, William son of Henry Bouman, William Hogge of the brewhouse (de Bracino) at Wederhal, and Richard Belle of Braken-thweyt in Gilsland were in the forest with bows and arrows and a brown dog, below Barrok on Thursday before Lent in the same year. When they saw the foresters they fled to the Priory at Wederhal, where they were received; and they are constant evildoers.

The next entry gives an animated little account of what sometimes happened to persons who went out too frequently on deer-stealing expeditions. One William Bucke of Skelton was found with a bow and arrows with intent to kill venison. When he realised that the foresters had sighted him, he took a sporting chance of getting away. But he was not quite quick enough:—

One forester shot him in the thigh with an arrow as he fled, from which he has died.

He finds little sympathy; the charge coldly adds that he was an habitual evildoer. And so his knell is tolled.

In the second year it is recorded that a hind was found dead at Throskou in the forest. An inquisition being held to account for this, it was proved that the hind was wounded (*bersatus*) on Quinnefeld (Whinfell), outside the forest, and was mangled by dogs; that it then returned to the place mentioned, and died there. (m. 6d.)

The spot in question is on the Salkeld side of Penrith Fell; we read elsewhere of the men of the township of Salkeld making a waste there. There are other entries which suggest that the deer used commonly to cross the Eamont from the neighbourhood of Edenhall to Whinfell, probably by the low ground above Hornby. The word "returned" suggests that the hind was a native of Inglewood; a complaint was made about this time that Whinfell Park was a nuisance to the forest, as it offered counter-attractions to the deer.

Then we hear again of William, the son of Elyas de Grenrigg:—

William the son of Elyas de Grenrigg was in the forest on Thursday before the Epiphany in the same year with bows and arrows and one fallow mastiff. Seeing the foresters, he made his escape; and being again found with bows and arrows on Thursday in Whitweek for the purpose of evildoing he escaped again.

Once more he was detected, and tried to get away; what befell this time may be learnt from the Patent Roll for 1280:—

Pardon to Richard le Escot, one of the foresters of the Forest of Inglewood, for the death of William the son of Elyas de Grenrigg, upon testimony before the King that he slew him fleeing for trespass of venison, and refusing to be arrested.

The next entry concerns a very prominent person, Richard de Creppings himself. He had been given a buck, and when a man was given venison in this way, he was to take it himself. This is how Richard de Creppings proceeded to take his one buck. (m. 7):—

One buck was given to Richard de Creppings by Geoffrey de Nevill in the third year of King Edward; and Richard, under pretext of that buck, took a doe in Redmire at Hescayth on Wednesday next before the Ascension in that year, and carried it away with him; and he took one buck at Thevesheued on the same day.

Further it is presented that Richard, while he was sheriff of Cumberland had his archers with him, namely Thomas le Rous of Penrith and William Cutte and others unknown, on Penrith Fells on the Vigil of St. Nicholas in the same year, for the hunting of that buck.

In defence Richard objects that the charge is informal, and should not affect him, as it is not a true presentation, but rather a jealous accusation. As far as can be gathered from the scanty allusions to procedure, his point was that he was sent up for sentence on the strength of a piece of gossip, instead of properly proved facts. He petitions for an inquiry; whereupon the regarders and inquisitors say that the presentation was undoubtedly bad, but the verderers independently say that it is good, being presented by the foresters upon oath and in accordance with the assize of the forest. Hence the presentation is ambiguous.

The next charge concerns no less than thirteen persons. One sentence is worth quoting:—

William Fayreghe, William son of Stephen and John son of Edwin do commonly chase the deer beyond the Eden by moonlight, and there take them.

They were, as far as can be judged, all Salkeld men.

Among others who figured in these proceedings for offences in the third and fourth years are William de Harlawe, collector of the king's fifteenth, who took a doe at Bogge, near Morton, while on his way through the forest; Robert de Balliol, who took a doe at Whitewra in Plumpton Hay; and Hugh, "*Lardinarius*," of Wetheral, who with others had been in Plumpton Hay also. Adam Geytspald and Stephen Howard are again in evidence in 5 Edward I.

In this year an incident occurs which perpetuates a fact of interest, the name and date of an old rector of Great Salkeld. As is well known, this living was for centuries attached to the archdeaconry of Carlisle, but the earliest rector or archdeacon mentioned in the accounts of the parish \* is Richard de Whyteby, who came later. The rector here referred to is called Eustace de Trewyk.

On St. Vincent's Day in the fifth year a hart, outside the forest crossed the Eden in the direction of the forest through the middle † of the town of Salkeld. A brown dog hunted him to the head of the town, and so he was driven back to the Eden; and there he was killed by John son of Nicholas le Sauser and carried to the house of Eustace de Trewyk, parson of Salkeld. John Mayman, reeve of Gamblesby, and Adam Bursi of the same place were at the taking of that hart. (m. 8d.)

On Wednesday, the feast of St. Margaret in the sixth year, a hart was found in the water of the Wampool. There was an inquisition by the verderers and foresters and the four nearest townships, Wigton, Waverton, Dundraw and Blencogo. This inquisition says that the hart came from the open ground outside the forest wounded by an arrow, so that it died there. The flesh was sent to the Hospital at Carlisle, and the hide to the Canons. (m. 9.)

How long that hart had been lying in the Wampool before the foresters found it is not stated.

Adam, son of Walle of Hutton, and Robert de Stokedale killed a hind in the wood at Soureby on Friday before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the same (sixth) year. And as they stood skinning it there came up Adam Weltheued, Ralph Scot and Adam Hower with bows and arrows, and took a part of that venison and carried it to their respective homes.

John son of Nicholas le Sauser, Patrick son of William of Merkanby (Maughanby?), Walter the man of William de Trewyk, and Adam Bursi of Gamelesby, John Page of Merkanby and Thomas de Kempeley took one doe with four greyhounds which belonged to *dominis* Eustace de Trewyk, parson of Salkeld at Todholgywath on Wednesday before the Purification in the same year, and took it to

\* See *Great Salkeld: its Rectors and History*, by Rev. A. G. Loftie.

† *i.e.*, between Great and Little Salkeld, which lie on opposite sides of the river.

the house of the said parson. And they took \* another doe at Todholgyl, but did not find it; but others found it and carried it away, namely Michael son of Hobbe of Hutton and Henry son of Robert of Eamont Bridge.

A presentation is made against Richard Siward for letting his greyhounds run at a doe at Hilderhead on his way through the forest. They are said to have escaped from his control, and did not do any damage. On appearing before the justices he stated that he was then about to set out to the assistance of the king in Wales, in pursuance of the royal mandate. Thereupon he was discharged.

Next is another charge against Adam Turpe and the parson of Edenhall :—

Henry, parson of Edenhall, Adam Turpe of Edenhall and one Wacherus, the man of Henry, took a doe in the town of Edenhall on Wednesday before All Saints day; and they took two harts above Brounhtwayt with greyhounds on Friday after the Purification in the same year, and were received at the house of the parson. And Adam Turpe took one hart on Thursday before Palm Sunday in that year at Thranholm, and took it to the house of the parson.

A hart was taken below Carlisle wall in the King's socage on Saturday next before the feast of St. Peter ad vincula in the sixth year by the commonalty of the socage; and Michael Page, then undersheriff to John de Swyneburn the sheriff, carried the flesh and hide to the Castle. (m. 9d.)

In the seventh year a hart was found dead by the old bridge over Peyterel within the close of Plumpton. But the inquisition could tell nothing about it. In the next, Richard Bere, woodward to the Countess of Albemarle, killed a hart at Milnerbeck. The entry is interesting as giving the name of one of the dogs; he was called Gower.

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\* "Took" (*ceperunt*) is used in a specific sense. A hart was "taken," but crossed the Eden at Langwathby before it was pulled down. Here a deer was "taken," even though captors did not know where it had gone. To be able to strike or wound it would suit the sense; to have done this, or to have slipped dogs, would be enough to justify a conviction.

The succeeding charge gives a curious fragment of the family history of the Veteriponts :—

Michael del Gyl and two others unknown took a hart near Wigton on Sunday next before Lent in the 8th year with a strakur which belonged to Robert de Veteriponte the forester, and carried the flesh to a tower in Gamelesby outside the forest. (m. 10.)

And it is testified that Robert de Veteriponte lives at the King's Court, and has nothing in goods, and that the King feeds him of his charity (*pascit eum de elemosyna sua*).

An entry of the next year records the killing of a buck at Palmcastre by two men from Stainton in Wigton.

The following presentation clearly shows that the persons charged had no intention of committing an offence against the forest laws :—

Richard, the Porter, Stephen of the Cellar, and Walter the Cook of the priory at Carlisle, and William Gretheued allowed their greyhounds to course a hare, and the greyhounds bolted (*strakaverunt*) and throttled one fawn of a doe within the covert of the forest on St. Martin's day in the 9th year; and they left the venison, which was sent to the Hospital at Carlisle.

Afterwards it was asked of the verderers by what warrant Robert, then Prior, had his dogs and greyhounds to course hares within the King's forest. And they said they did not know by what warrant. (m. 10d.)

About this time Ralph Irton was raised to the See of Carlisle, and a surprising number of charges are made against his household servants. In the tenth year, Adam "le Harpur" of the Bishop—a constant offender—was poaching on the Morrow of St. John the Baptist; and on St. Mary Magdalen's Day his singing men (*Nonne homines*) were caught with greyhounds between Blaberithwaite (Burthwaite) and Mortonscoch, accompanied by Eudo de Clethun. On Sunday before St. Cuthbert's Day some of the bishop's men were in Croftonmire outside the forest, and wounded a hart; it entered the forest, and John, the bishop's forester, slipped two berselets and followed it as far as Hildekyrke (Ilekirk) and took it there, and carried

it to Rose. Moreover, John, the huntsman, slipped the bishop's dogs in Warnell, hunted a hind, and killed it below Sebergham Bridge; and later hunted a hart from Caldbeck Park to Langholm (in Sebergham), where it was killed—in each case carrying the venison to Rose. How far the bishop was informed of all this is not stated; he was held to be responsible, and the case was remitted to the king, because the justices could not deal with him as he was a baron. It was practically impossible for a master to show that he was not involved in such an affair when his servant was convicted.

Another entry mentions Hugh, kinsman of the prior of Wetheral, and James de Hoton. (m. 11.) The following is also curious:—

Thomas del Heued, Roger de Gressemer, Thomas son of Alan Carpenter, and Blacke Adecock of Soureby shot a hind by the Yve and carried the venison to Dacre, while William the chaplain, son of Roger del Cote, was celebrating his first mass there. (m. 11d.)

The chaplain had to find security for 40s. for his share in the proceedings. The other persons named deserve a few words of notice. Thomas and Roger were brothers; Black Adecock was a well-known offender, and Thomas, son of Alan, is described, when he first occurs, as Thomas, the son of Alan the Carpenter, woodward of Sowerby. Owing to the frequency of the presentations made against him, a shorter form was afterwards employed. It has been seen already that the woodwards of Sowerby had a rare knack of getting themselves into trouble. This Thomas fully maintained the tradition.

Richard de Wytton, parson of Soureby, William Hushald, his man, William del Gyl of Soureby and John de Hauteclach were in the King's forest at night for the purpose of evildoing on the vigil of Palm Sunday, and the foresters made a rush at them and they fled, leaving two mantles and a bay horse worth five shillings. For which Thomas de Hoton, forester of the land of Plumpton shall answer. (m. 12.)



The price put on the horse is a matter of some interest. Horses for ordinary use fetched various sums up to about 10s. One seized by the officials, when its owner was stealing an oak, was appraised at 1s. 6d., and the cart it was hauling at 6d. The Tanner of Tamworth, Edward the Fourth's friend in the Percy *Reliques*, rode a "mare of four shilling."

William Broket of Edenhall, John Gille, the parson's man, John, brother of the chaplain there, and Robert the proctor of the parson, shot a hart on Penrith Fells on Sunday before St. Martin's Day in the thirteenth year, and followed it over the Eamont and killed it within the forest of Quinefeld (Whinfell). Because it was wounded in the forest of Englefeld (*sic*) the flesh was sent to the Hospital at Carlisle. (m. 12d.)

Robert de Joneby, Adam le Harpur, Hugh Gouk, Walter Rostyng, William son of William de Joneby, Thomas Pickard and Thomas le Parker of Gilkamban were in the forest for the purpose of evildoing and shot at the foresters on the night of Saturday before the Ascension in that year below Randolfesete in Plumpton Park; and the foresters by a sudden onset took from them a fallow greyhound.

With the exception of this Thomas Parker, the whole party had been previously convicted.

Towards the end of the roll of venison are recorded several offences by the forest officers themselves, including Roger de Lancastre. Here are a few more miscellaneous charges:—

Ralph, cook to the Bishop, took a buck between the New and the Old Park and carried it to Rose in the 13th year of King Edward. (m. 13.)

Hugh, chaplain of Hoton, was in the forest with bow and arrows with the object of evildoing towards the King's venison in the same year. And the said Hugh was at Calvethweyt near Todholegile with bow and arrows and wounded a hart on Saturday on the morrow of All Souls in that year.

Adam Geytspald, already often convicted and imprisoned, Walter the son of Randolph of Conduvoc and three others unknown were in the King's forest at Whitewra on Saturday the morrow of St. Faith the Virgin, and there they took one doe with a brown mastiff, and carried it where they willed.

This was the seventh of October, 1285. Adam's last offence had occurred on the Vigil of St. Thomas' Day, the twentieth of the previous December. Another entry mentions Gerard Wyspens, rector of Greystoke. Yet another tells how John de Wigton, the hero of the Caerlaverock Roll, and Dyonisia, his wife, stole a hart and a hind and five hinds' fawns by night from Plumpton Hay, carrying them away to his house at Blackhall.

In the 11th year of this reign Thomas, the brother of Robert de Warthewyk, was poaching at Peytrelwra, accompanied by Adam of the Cellar, who has been mentioned elsewhere, with three greyhounds. The names of two of them are preserved, Kel and Arthurk; they were from the priory. The third is said to be "unknown." (m. 13d.)

There is also a late entry which shows that the justices were detained for several weeks at Carlisle, as they heard a matter which occurred in mid-December:—

It is presented and proved by the foresters and verderers that it has been presented by Hugh de Schupton and Adam Kelet, the foresters, that on Wednesday before the Feast of St. Lucy in the 14th year of King Edward (December 12th, 1285), a hart was taken by six greyhounds below the house of Bricius of Bramwra near the Eamont within the forest. There was an inquisition, etc., which says that while the Lady Idonea de Leyburn was travelling towards Brouham in her forest of Whynnefeld, her men slipped their greyhounds to hunt that hart, and he, running in the direction of the King's forest, was taken at the place mentioned within it. But neither man nor dogs followed the hart within the forest, and the greyhounds returned of themselves.

The house of this Bricius was at Bramwra, later Bramery, above the Eamont. From the Pipe Rolls we learn that in about 1230 one Bricius the Cook obtained land there. About 1242 and 1252 Bricius of Penrith was a landowner at Bramwra. He died before 1260, for in the Pipe Roll for 45 Henry III., occurs a payment for tallage by those who had been the tenants of Bricius of Penrith. The

evolution of the designation of these individuals is curious. Bricius is at first a cook; when he gets to Bramwra, he is styled "of Penrith;" Bricius, firmly established in his estate, is "of Bramwra."

From the fact that the hart was found dead at this spot, it is probable that what happened was this—the hart was started near the dip in the road about four miles from Penrith, and headed for a point between St. Ninian's Church and Hornby Hall, about the best line he could have taken, no doubt in the attempt to reach Penrith Fell. The hounds gained on him over the low ground, turning him and forcing him to take the water too low, opposite the cliff where Honey-pot is now. The result was that he landed beside the Giant's Caves, a point from which escape was almost impossible, and the hounds ran into him before he could extricate himself.

An unusual distinction was paid to this hart. The venison was sent to the judges presiding over these Pleas, who no doubt did it full justice.

The rolls also supply information about the deer in Inglewood Forest. The royal forests were stocked with either red or fallow deer, rarely both, and some contained roe deer, though these were certainly scanty in the northern forests. Inglewood seems to have been exceptionally richly supplied, for not only were there red deer and fallow in abundance, but roes are mentioned several times.

The red deer were evidently the most plentiful and the most widely distributed, and by far the greatest number of convictions for taking deer relate to them. They were found both in Inglewood proper and Allerdale. Antlers of red deer often occur, many of them much larger than any of the present day.

The fallow deer seem to have been more local. In the grant by which Alan, the son of Waldeve, gave free chase to the king in Allerdale, they are not named. However, instances do occur of fallow deer killed in Allerdale. Probably the proper interpretation of the terms of the

grant is that it was intended to carry with it all the beasts of the forest; but that these deer were not expressly included, because it was not anticipated that they would be found there.

From the position of the places at which fallow deer were killed, it would appear that their special haunts were the north and easterly area of the forest. This is equivalent to saying that they kept within the woods and undergrowth, avoiding the more open land in the valley of the Petterill. When they came south, they usually found their way along the high ground on the east side of the Carlisle road, reaching Penrith Fell, and sometimes emerging at Great Salkeld and Edenhall. Still, a few are met with at Braithwaite and Morton, and one or two in Plumpton Hay.

The following instances of the capture of roe deer occur in the roll of the pleas:—

Robert Lamb of Sowerby, as we have seen, took two roe fawns, and afterwards their dam. (m. 5.)

William, the son of Maddok, killed one roe (m. 8d.)

William, the son of Maddok, and Adam, the son of John Little (Petit), the serving-man of Richard son of Richard de Soureby, killed a roe in Sowerby wood. (m. 9.)

Thomas de Crossethweyt, then forester, took a roe in Aykewand in this year (the 7th Edward I.), and carried it to his wife at his dwelling-place in Salkyld. (m. 9d.)

Walter de Lythbek, then forester, took a roe. (m. 10.)

Thomas, son of Alan, woodward of Sowerby, killed two does . . . and two roes. (m. 12.)

Two roes were killed, together with other deer, for the requirements of the Justices in Eyre. (m. 35d.)

In the first two and the last two instances, the form *capriolus* is used for *roe*, and in the others *cheverillus*. An exceptional use of the word *capra* for the dam of the fawns occurs in the first of them.

It may be noticed that in four of the five cases in which a clue is given to the district in which the roe was found, the offender was connected with Sowerby, though the

fact does not make it certain that this was their chief haunt. Aykewand, the other place referred to, is on Penrith Fell.

Two other forest terms used in this roll deserve a few words of comment—the *pricket*, denoting a red deer; and the *strakur*, a term used of a hound.

A pricket was properly a buck of the second year, though in the later part of the fourteenth century it was used of the hart also. Importance attaches to the fact that it is applied to the red deer at this period, because no instance of this usage earlier than the reign of Edward the Third was known, until those given below were observed by the present writer. The circumstances make it tolerably certain that the use of “pricket” to indicate a red deer originated in Inglewood, and was for some time peculiar to it. The first of the four instances given relates to the last months of the reign of Henry the Third.

Ralph de Pokelinton, deceased, who was Rector of the Church of Plumbland, took a pricket hart (*unum prikētum cervi*) at Blaykthweyt, and carried it to his house at Plumland. (m. 5.)

On the same day of St. Peter (St. Peter in Cathedra, 6 Edward I., the day on which Richard Siward's hounds hunted a deer) a pricket hart (*unus prikētus cervi*) was found dead with an arrow in it. Nothing could be ascertained, because it was all devoured by foxes and birds. (m. 9.)

Ivo de Joneby, Walter son of William of the same, Thomas son of Sturgun and Adam le Carter took a pricket hart (*unum cervum prikēt*) with three greyhounds in Plumpton Park, on Friday before Trinity in the same year (9 Edward I.). (m. 10d.)

The last notice is by far the most valuable. The facts, put briefly, are as follows:—Robert de Brus, Lord Annandale, was authorised to take ten bucks. He and John de Seton, his knight, took three bucks and a doe, which is “a beast different from that contained in his warrant.” Afterwards, John de Seton and a servant took a sorrel hart (*sorellum cervi*).

Later, Robert and John appeared and brought the king's writ in these words:—

EDWARD by the grace of God, etc., to his Justices in Eyre for the Pleas of the Forest in the County of Cumberland Greeting.

Know ye that we have pardoned to our beloved and faithful Robert de Brus, Lord Annandale, and John de Seton, Knight of the said Robert, that trespass which they lately committed in our forest of Ingelwod, by taking therein in the thirteenth year of our reign, without our licence or will, a doe and a pricket hart (*unum pricketum de cervo*) in that forest, while hunting ten bucks which we had given to the said Robert in the aforesaid forest. (Here follows a formal authority to discharge them.)

Witness Myself, at Ford, the fifteenth day of December in the fourteenth year of our reign.

From this it seems that pricket and sorrel were used indifferently, at any rate in this locality.

But a slight difficulty still remains. What is the exact meaning of these terms? In the strict language of venery, a sorrel was a red deer in its third year. But earlier in this roll a "sorrel of one year" has been mentioned. A pricket, as was said before, denoted a buck of the second year. The inference is that the words are used of a red deer not exceeding the third year, and this seems fairly satisfactory, the words being used to indicate one of the younger deer. In default of further evidence, the interpretation may be left to stand provisionally.

There are a few more details which serve to show with some vividness how plentiful the deer were when Ingelwood was in its glory. It is related that King Edward the First once killed two hundred bucks in a few days there. This story is well known, and is recounted in many local works. Readers of the printed Pipe Rolls for the reign of Henry the Third will notice that in two successive years there were taken in Ingelwood two hundred harts and two hundred hinds. In a previous year two consignments of venison, each comprising over a hundred harts, were sent to Northampton. But this is nothing beside the great chase when Edward the First visited Ingelwood in the eighth year of his reign. He hunted for

four days, and on the first there were killed *four hundred* harts and hinds.

The word *strakur* occurs about half a dozen times. As Mr. Turner gives no instance of this except from this very roll, it seems likely to have been a purely local usage. In various instances we read of black, white, grey, and fallow strakurs; in another of a greyhound strakur. Perhaps a clue to the meaning of the word is to be found in the phrase already quoted, *leporarii strakaverunt*.\*

So many hard things have been said of the harshness of the forest law that a few examples showing it in a more favourable light will not be inappropriate. Here is one:—

On Saturday next before the Conversion of St. Paul in the 5th year of King Edward a hart came out of Colemire towards Dundraw, and fell on the ice, breaking its leg. And a mastiff followed and throttled it. The dog belonged to Gilbert son of William son of Geoffrey de Dundrawe, did not usually run at deer, nor was the said Gilbert previously charged with any trespass of venison. The hide was sent to the Canons and the flesh to the Hospital. Hence nothing (*i.e.*, no ransom) from this. (m. 8d.)

It is not absolutely certain on what ground this acquittal was reached; it may have been simply upon a broad principle of administering the law according to the spirit, not the letter, as the offence took place under exceptional circumstances. This view is supported by the testimony given of the hitherto clean record of both man and mastiff. Still, the decision may have been based on a useful old statute,† in which it was provided that “if any mastiff be found upon any deer, and shall be lawed, he whose mastiff he is shall be quit of that deed; but if he be not lawed, the owner of such mastiff shall be guilty as if he had given it him with his hand.”

The object of this statute was to compromise between two conflicting interests. In a forest, mastiffs would

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\* We may also notice *strákr* [Icel.] = vagrant, *strax* = forthwith.

† Statutes of the Realm, I. 244.

almost be a necessity for protection ; at the same time they would be a nuisance to the king's deer. The arrangement was a reasonable one ; the inhabitants were allowed their mastiffs, and were free from responsibility for any deer their animals might kill of their own accord, provided that they took the obvious means of preventing poaching by cutting their claws.

Richard, the son of Gilbert de Kendal carried a bow and arrows belonging to Gilbert his father in the forest on Monday before the Assumption in the eighth year with the object of evildoing in the matter of the venison. . . . And because it is testified that he did no wrong, there is nothing from him. (m. 10.)

To carry bow and arrows in the forest was forbidden for reasons that are self-evident. When a man was found doing so, the officials drew their own conclusions. But in this instance the presumption of evil intent was allowed to be rebutted by the most slender evidence. Probably Richard was only a boy, and a formal conviction would have been a needless act of hardship.

If a man desired to convey a bow through the forest, and his motives were honest, he would not be molested if he took the precaution of tying his arrows to the bow with the bowstring. This would effectively show that he was not intending to use it.

The hardest case in the roll is due, not to the character of the forest law, but to a flaw in the judicial system which was not peculiar to that epoch. Owing to the length of time between the Eyres, an offender might be kept in confinement for a considerable period ; and though these proceedings do not show many instances of this, there is one case that is somewhat striking. William Skalle, the son of "Mariota de Hibernia," had some venison in a chest, and five arrows were found in the bishop's vaccary at Normanloge, under circumstances which compromised William Skalle. He was therefore seized, and sent to Carlisle Gaol. When his case came before the justices,



it was pointed out that he had been there for three years. Why he had not managed to secure his release earlier is not explained, for the mere fact that he was poor hardly accounts for his long imprisonment. But whatever the reason may have been, the justices, on being informed of the facts, granted him a pardon "for the good of the king's soul" for this and a subsequent offence, on his finding two sureties for his future good behaviour. (m. 7d.)

The next quotations give two illustrations of the extent of a man's liability for the wrong-doing of his servant, one on each side of the line. If he could show that he absolutely stood aloof, he would be discharged.

Alexander de Chesewyk, of the Priory of Carlisle, Walter, cook of the same Priory (here is interlined, significantly, "formerly of the aforesaid Priory") with him, were in the forest on Friday next before the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr in the first year of King Edward in the land of Ellerton (in Hesket). Seeing the foresters they fled, and left two greyhounds, of which one was white, and one partly brown and partly white. One was the greyhound of the lord Robert, then Prior of Carlisle, the other Robert de Stayvelawe's, the valet of the Prior. The Prior knew nothing of this, for he was not in the district. And as soon as he was informed, he dismissed Walter and the others from his service. (m. 6.)

Here the prior was discharged, and so was his valet.

Thomas the son of Henry Pyrrok took two greyhounds from the house of Master Richard de Whiteby, parson of Salkeld Regis on Easter day in the tenth year, and took a hind in the forest and carried it to the house of the said Richard. And the said Richard knew nothing of this, and as soon as he learnt from it, he dismissed him from his service.

So far the chance of an acquittal for the rector seem excellent, but

It is asked of the verderers whether he retained the venison after removing Thomas from his service. And they say that he retained it, and that one William, the proctor of the parson, retained it. (m. 11.)

And the rector had to pay 40s. and William 10s.

In the next instance one of the offenders seems to have been treated not merely with mercy, but with absolute sympathy, for there is nothing else to account for the lenience shown to one of the brothers involved.

Hugh Cutpyntel and John his brother killed a hind in Harescoch on St. Nicholas day in the 9th year. And Hugh and John did not appear, nor have they been attached; but it is testified that they dwell in Hoton in the Forest. Hence the Sheriff is directed to produce them here, etc. But it is testified that the said Hugh by mischance has broken his leg. Therefore he is respited till he recovers. Afterwards came the said John and made a fine for 20s. and found twelve sureties . . . and the said Hugh came and made a fine for forty pence. (m. 10d.)

So the victim of the accident escaped with a penalty one-sixth of that paid by his companion.

In this roll, at any rate, there is nothing to suggest that the penalties for killing deer were regarded with alarm. They may have added a certain excitement to the vetoed sport, but the impression left on the mind is that the risks were treated with a sublime indifference, unless the foresters came in sight at an awkward moment, in which event the culprits generally tried to make a run for it before they were recognised.

But there are several other points on which we could wish to be informed; whether, for instance, the number of charges bore any relation to political disturbance in the country. Probably it depended largely on the energy shown by the forest officers. And it would also be interesting to know how much venison was stolen without the knowledge of the foresters. It is a pity that we have to rely on the dispassionate statements of the Pleas. Could we only have a version of the same facts from the point of view of, say, Adam Geytspald, or had the woodwards of Sowerby left their memoirs, the record would have been exceedingly instructive, and certainly would not have afforded dull reading.





S. W. B. Jack, photo.

MEDIEVAL FUNERAL CHALICE AND PATEN  
FOUND AT KIRKOSWALD.

TO FACE P. 31.

ART. II.—*On the Kirkoswald Coffin Chalice and Paten, and others.* By HENRY BARNES, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

*Read at Carlisle, April 5th, 1906.*

THE present paper is a continuation of one I submitted to the meeting of this Society held at Conishead last June, in which I gave an account of an ancient chalice which had been found in a stone coffin on the site of the old Leper Hospital at St. Nicholas, Carlisle. The chalice had been frequently exhibited, but had never been described; and no effort had, so far as I know, been made to identify its probable date. One good result of that paper has been that both the coffin and the chalice have since been presented to the Tullie House Museum by their respective owners, and two interesting relics of antiquity so long separated have once more been brought together under the same roof.

In the present paper I propose to give some account of three other coffin chalices which have been found in Cumberland, two of which have not been previously described and the third only briefly. Of these one was found at Kirkoswald, another at Melmerby, and the remaining one at Bank Street, Carlisle.

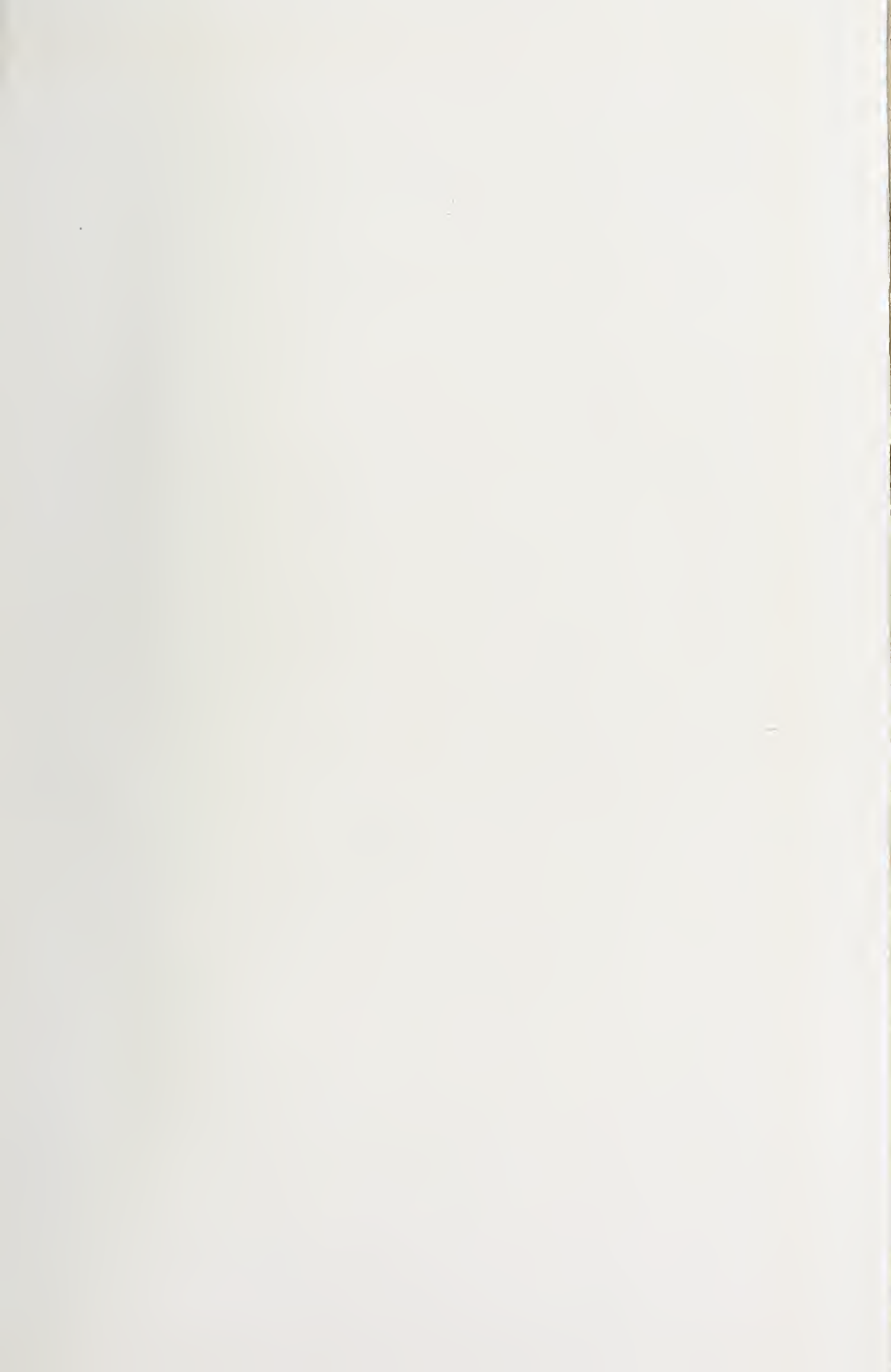
#### THE KIRKOSWALD CHALICE AND PATEN.

These were found about five and twenty years ago, when some workmen were making an underground chamber for the heating apparatus beneath the present vestry of Kirkoswald Church. The late Canon Thornley very kindly placed these interesting relics in my hands for examination, and I have had them photographed, as shown in the illustration.

They appear to be of pewter. The foot of the chalice is wanting. The knop is similar to that of the St. Nicholas chalice, but the bowl is tending towards the conical shape. The two fragments on the left have been parts of the bowl, and one of them is distinctly lipped. The fragments of the paten, which is on the right of the picture, shows that its diameter has been about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or one inch less than the diameter of the top of the St. Nicholas chalice. From its shape and appearance, I consider that this chalice belongs to the second division of the Norman type, and dates from the early part of the fourteenth century. At the same time that these relics were found an old oak coffin was found near, and a grave cover of stone carved with a cross and shears. In a paper by the late Mr. Lees of Wreay, in vol. viii. of these *Transactions*, "On the Incised Slabs of Dearham and Melmerby," the writer states that when we find the shears by which the tonsure was effected and preserved, in conjunction with clerical symbols on memorial stones, we may safely conclude that the ecclesiastic thus commemorated has either held office as a rural dean, or discharged archidiaconal functions. It is well known that this church of Kirkoswald has a very ancient foundation. Bishop Nicolson says there was certainly a church here before the Conquest, and that the saint's name to whom it was dedicated refers to the time of the Saxons. It is on record that in the year 1305 Bishop Halton held a great ordination in this church, when he ordained 17 acolytes, 26 deacons, and 21 priests. I think the chalice dates about this period.

#### THE MELMERBY COFFIN CHALICE AND PATEN.

These were found by the sexton when digging a grave on June 21st, 1881. The stem of the chalice was bruised and bent. It was exhibited by the vicar at the annual meeting of this Society in June, 1884, and also in the





MEDLEVAL FUNERAL CHALICE AND PATEN  
found in Bank Street, Carlisle, 1878.



same year in the museum of the Church Congress at Carlisle, and in the guide to the exhibition it is entered as follows :—

Lent by the Rev. A. C. Pittar, Melmerby, Penrith.

No. 146.—Sepulchral Lead Chalice in two pieces, with paten.

Since that date these relics have disappeared, and although diligent enquiry has been made no trace of them can be found. Fortunately, however, there is a brief description of them in "Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle," p. 233. The chalice is stated to have been  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and the diameter of the bowl was four inches at the top. From the drawing of it, which was made at the time, I should classify it as of early fourteenth century date. Melmerby Church has a very ancient foundation, and in Jefferson's *Leath Ward* a list of rectors is given dating from 1332. I am in hopes that the publicity given to the disappearance of these interesting relics may lead to their recovery, and in that event, I am sure they would be gratefully received by the authorities of the Tullie House Museum.

#### THE BANK STREET CHALICE AND PATEN, CARLISLE.

In 1892, the Tullie House Committee acquired by purchase what is known as "The Fisher Collection." The late Mr. John Fisher of Bank Street, Carlisle, had been an ardent collector for many years, and had got together a most interesting series of antique relics. Among these were fragments of a mediæval funeral chalice and paten in copper. In Mr. Fisher's catalogue these are entered as "a bronze cup and saucer," but when the late Chancellor Ferguson got possession of them he identified their nature, and has correctly described them in his catalogue of the collection as "a sepulchral mediæval chalice and paten." The stem and base of the chalice are wanting, but the

bowl is fairly complete. Its diameter is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and its depth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The diameter of the paten is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. There are distinct traces of gilding on the chalice, and in its original condition it must have been very handsome.\*

Mr. Fisher had inscribed on both in his own handwriting "Bank Street, 1878," indicating the date and place where they were found. I have made due enquiries, but I have been unable to elicit any reliable information as to the circumstances under which the find took place. I have, however, some reason to believe that they were discovered during the excavations in connection with the building of the Clydesdale Bank and adjoining premises. In vol. iv. of these *Transactions*, O.S., p. 92, there is an account of these excavations, from which I take the following extract:—

Over the whole of the three sites there existed, first a layer of building rubbish of from one to two feet in thickness; second, a layer of black graveyard soil, thickly interspersed with bones or skeletons more or less perfect (the teeth of all the skulls found were very much ground down, but with scarcely an exception quite sound), and with a few fragments of stone crosses and monumental slabs, and nearer the surface a stone cannon ball. In one place, at about four feet below the surface, was found a sepulchral slab of red sandstone with a cross upon it in relief, but no inscription—probably of late thirteenth century date. Third, a layer of black mould containing fragments of Roman pottery, lamps, etc., of very varied character.

There is figured in the article from which I am quoting a sketch of this sepulchral slab, but it is not known what became of it. The carved capital of a column found during these excavations, and figured on the same plate, has found its way to the Tullie House Museum. It is

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\* I had a photograph taken, and the reproduction gives a good idea of the relics. The fragments below the paten are of the same material, but do not fit any part of chalice or paten. I think they have probably formed a part of the base or foot of chalice.

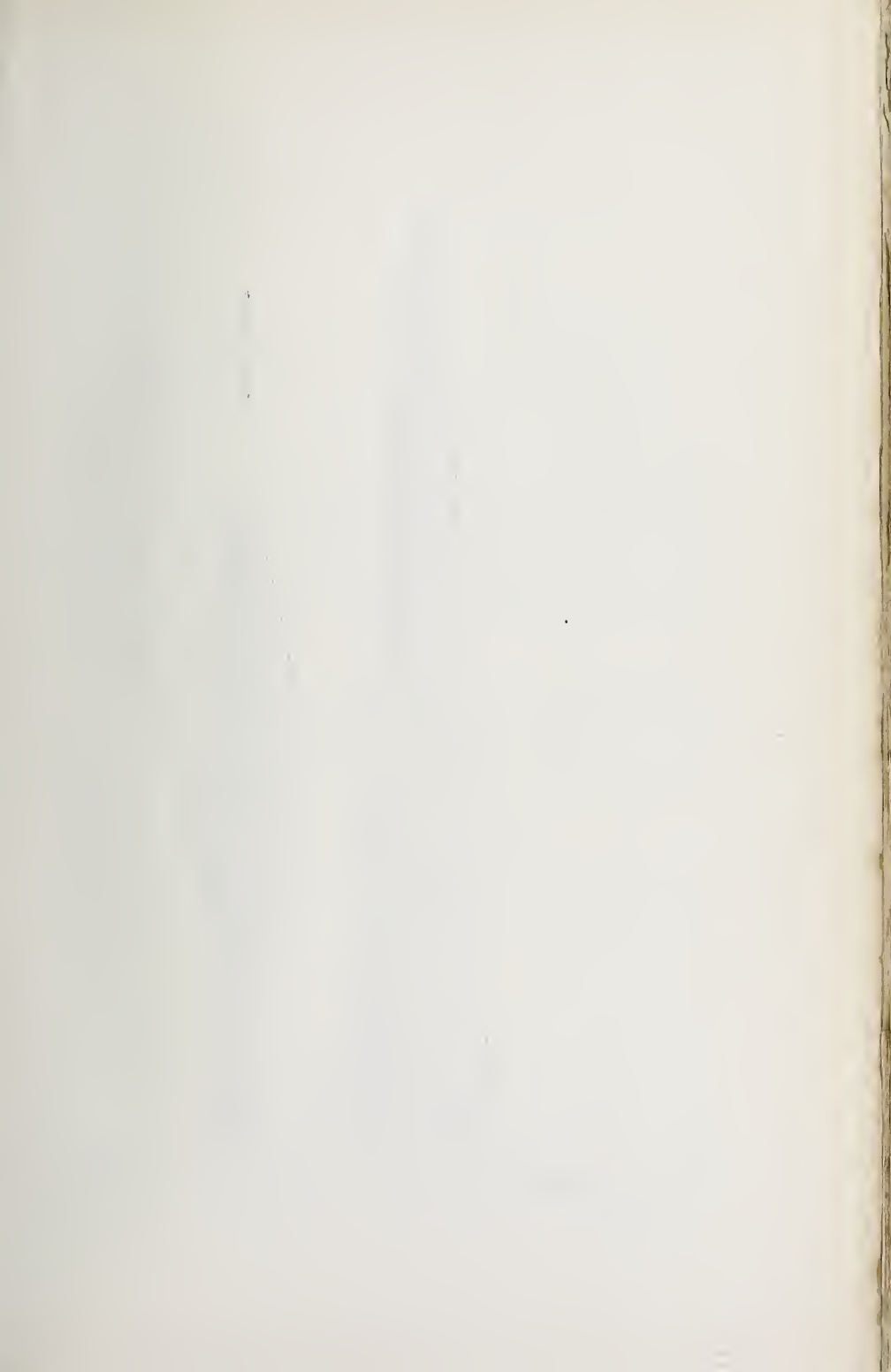
unfortunate that the slab has disappeared. From the drawing of it, I should put it later than the thirteenth century.

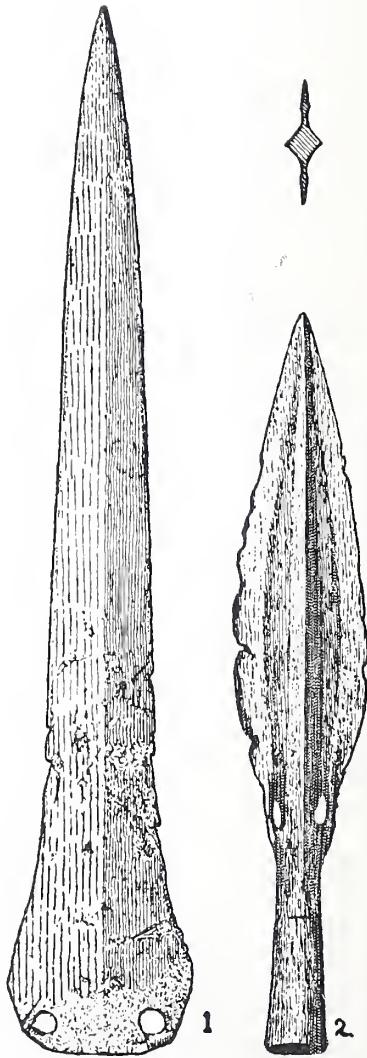
With regard to the chalice, in the absence of the stem and base, it is not easy to specify the exact date; but looking to the character of the bowl, I should consider that it belonged to the thirteenth century. It has evidently been of a more valuable character than the others I have described, and has probably been buried with some ecclesiastic of distinction. The site of the find is in close proximity to that generally assigned to the convent of the Order of Grey or Franciscan Friars, established in Carlisle in 1233, and was probably the cemetery of the Order. The convent was destroyed by fire in 1292, but was rebuilt, and is mentioned in the *Chronicle of Lanercost*, under date 1315, when the army of King Robert the Bruce besieged Carlisle. Jefferson, in his *History of Carlisle*, says that many bones have been dug up in some of the gardens on the site of this convent, and portions of the conventual buildings have occasionally been met with. It is probable, therefore, that this chalice has been buried with some ecclesiastic belonging to the Order of Grey Friars.

It is rather a singular coincidence that the three chalices now described should have been found within three or four years of each other. They constitute, with the one described last year, all of which I have any record in Cumberland. Recently, in visiting the British Museum, I found that they had only four coffin chalices in their collection, three of base metal and one of silver. The latter was the chalice of Berwick St. James, Wilts, mentioned in my paper last year, and is labelled as of thirteenth or fourteenth century. The others were a leaden chalice and paten from old Sarum, and a sixteenth century chalice of base metal from Rhos Crowther, Pembroke. These are all in the mediæval room. In the Anglo-Saxon room, I had the opportunity of examining the chalice found in 1774 at Trewhiddle, Cornwall, to

which my attention was called by Mr. Collingwood when my paper was going through the press last year. It has been restored, and bears a striking resemblance to the St. Nicholas chalice.

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BRONZE DAGGER AND SPEAR-HEAD FROM FURNESS.

ART. III.—*Bronze Age Relics from Furness.* By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

*Read at Penrith, September 13th, 1906.*

THE objects described, I obtained last year at the sale of the collection of local and other curiosities formed by the late Mr. William Hodgson, cabinet maker, of Buxton Place, Ulverston, in whose possession I had known them a considerable time. Since there is fair ground for believing all three to be local finds, they merit record in our pages.

The bronze dagger, shewn in Fig. 1, was found many years ago at Page Bank near Rampside, Aldingham, though no account appears to have been preserved as to the circumstances in which it was found. It is  $14\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, the greatest width (near the rivet holes) is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and at six inches from the point  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

There are two rivet-holes for attaching the handle, and one of the rivets was still in its place until about the time of the sale, when it was lost: and from four to five inches from this end there are, on both cutting edges, some ancient notches, probably made by blows against the edge of another blade in combat.

The dagger is similar in type to Fig. 315 of Evans' *Ancient Bronze Implements* (1881), and is, I believe, the only example of this class hitherto found in Furness.

Fig. 2 is a fine bronze spear-head, measuring  $10\frac{1}{16}$  inches in length, and  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches in its greatest width. The general shape can be seen from the illustration, a noticeable feature being that the midrib, which is continued to the point, is brought to a sharp ridge, so that at the

section it is nearly square. On either side of the midrib is a depression or hollow.

The cavity for the shaft is  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches long; the edges are jagged from wear and use in ancient times, and the loops are at the base of the blade and connecting it with the socket.

This fine spear-head has been much cleaned. Mr. Hodgson, whose information was generally very reliable, assured me it was a local find. In general shape it may be compared with the example from Dalton Castle, figured in our *Transactions*, N.S., vol. v., p. 183, also in my possession, which, however, is much smaller; also with Fig. 407 in Evans' work, from Norfolk; and the Scottish example in the *Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities of Scotland* (1892, D.G. 40, p. 139).

The bronze armband or bracelet, shewn in the photograph, is of greater rarity. I quote the description of it already published in the *Proceedings*, S.A.London, 2 s., xx., 335:—

The bronze armband is formed of a plate of bronze hammered into a tube, and then bent round into a ring. The ends, which are narrower than the centre, have overlapped considerably, instead of simply meeting, but one of these ends is now broken off. Along the outer side of the tube is an incised pattern made up of parallel lines, and a row of rings each enclosing a central dot. Near the end this design is exchanged for a band of simple transverse lines. I am inclined to believe that the general design must have had a zoomorphic origin. The external diameter is four inches.

The late Mr. Hodgson told me about eighteen years ago that this armband was found in Furness, and acquired by him locally. Mr. C. H. Read, who has examined it, writes me:—

Your armband is quite unlike an English type, but I will not say it is necessarily foreign. It clearly belongs to the latest Bronze Age (Hallstatt period), and is interesting anyhow.

I cannot find any closely similar type in the books at



my disposal, though armlets with overlapping ends seem rather common in Scandinavia. But hollow bracelets of this type seem very rare.\*

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\* See Worsaae, *Danish Arts* (S.K. Art Handbook), p. 162; Du Chaillu, *Viking Age*, i., 121, for neckrings and armlets made solid, but overlapping at the ends; also *Viking Age*, ii., 229, 307, for other variants; Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times* (1865), 22, 24, for armlets with incised line, ring, and dot ornaments; and Babelon's *Guide Illustré* to the Antiquities in the Bibliothèque Nationale (p. 232) for a hollow bronze armlet from Gournay. The massive snake armlets of Scotland are worth comparison, in spite of the great difference in fabric.

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ART. IV.—*An old Map of Hayton Manor.* By T. H. B. GRAHAM.

*Read at Penrith, September 13th, 1906.*

NOTHING can be in general more dry and prosaic than manorial records, and those of Hayton are no exception to the rule ; but I have in my possession an old map, which clothes these dry bones again with life, and shows at a glance how, two hundred years ago, one of the commons belonging to the manor had recently been inclosed—who were the 'statesmen having rights of common there—and the exact position of the share allotted to each.

The map\* bears the superscription, "Survey of Hayton Mannor. The Impropriation within the same belongeth to Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sr Henry Fletcher Bar<sup>t</sup>."

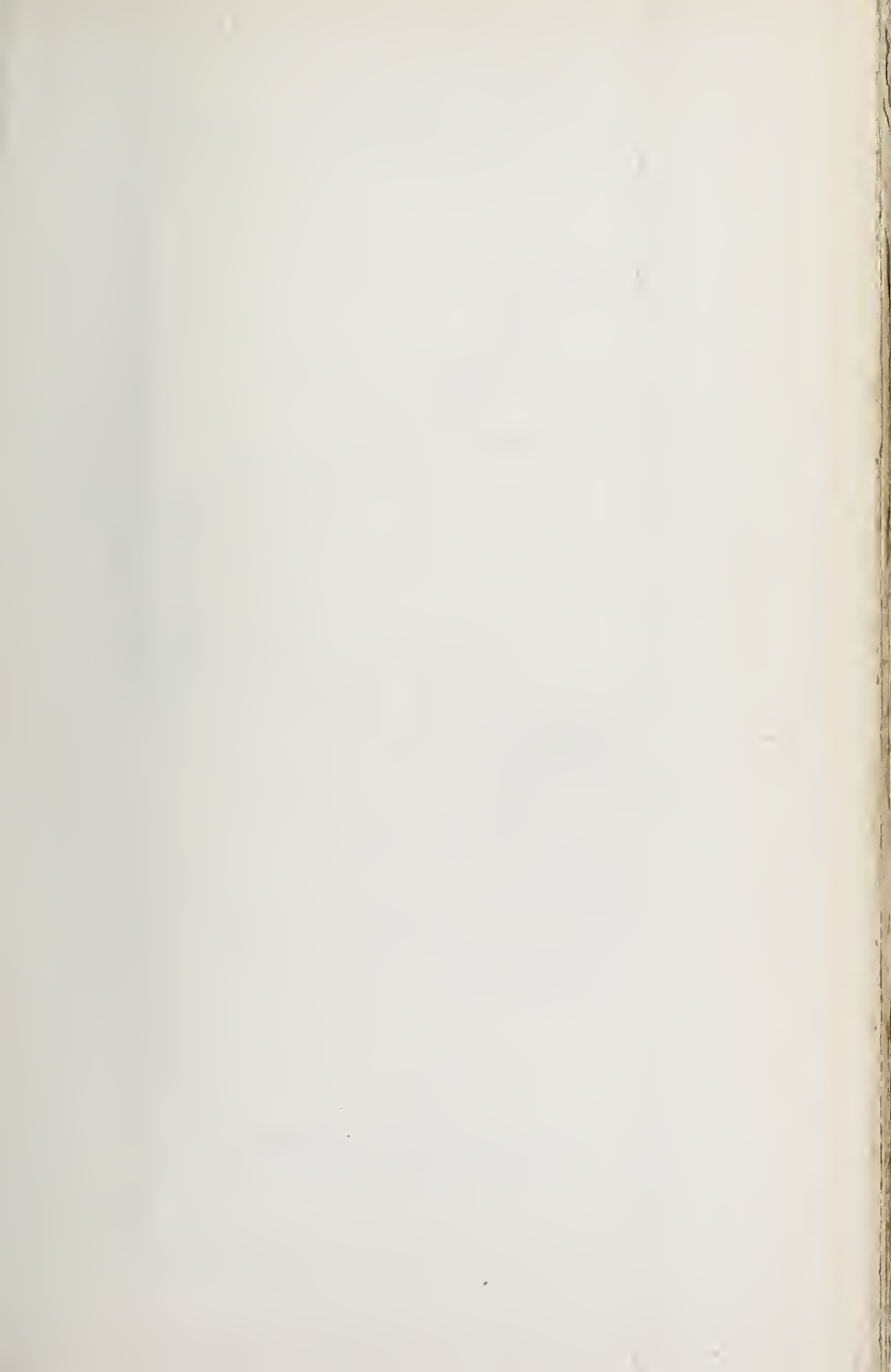
The left-hand top corner is rudely emblazoned with the arms of Fletcher—Argent, a cross engrailed sable, between four roundles of the second, each charged with a pheon of the field. Crest—A horse's head argent charged with a trefoil, gules. Motto—*Martis non Cupidinis*.

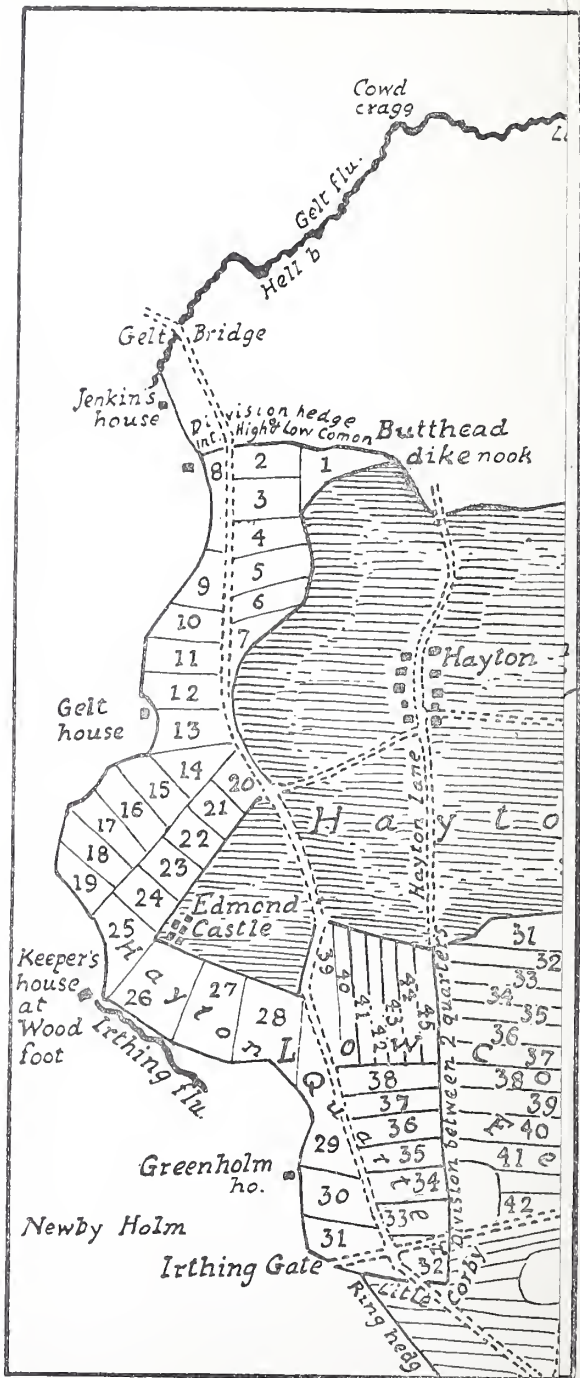
It must be explained that the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle were in the habit of leasing the tithes of the Hayton and Fenton quarters of the parish, and that Sir Henry Fletcher, who subsequently became a Catholic and retired to the English monastery at Douay, was the then lessee.

A "table" showing the acreage of the manor occupies the right-hand top corner of the map, and the lower corner of the same side is adorned with a pair of compasses and a

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\* The sketch map includes the essential points of the original, which is too tattered for reproduction. In the Appendix to this article are printed the "Table" and names of the holders of fields, the numbers of which only are given in the sketch map.





scale of chains and links; while in the margin is the name of Tho. Bowey, who drew the map, and the date 1710. It is in a very tattered condition, and as it will soon succumb to the ravages of time, I have thought it necessary to describe it somewhat minutely, because it throws light upon the history of a parish which is singularly devoid of written records.

By an indenture dated June 16th, 1704, Charles, first earl of Carlisle, conveyed all the commons and waste grounds of the manor of Hayton to John Brown, Robert Bushby, John Knight, Isaac Hall, Joseph Coxon, Thomas Collin, John Gill, Humphry Beauchamp, Christopher Dixon, and James Mulcaster, all yeomen of Hayton, for the purpose of inclosure and division amongst the commoners generally, so that every owner of land should take a specific portion of the enclosed waste instead of roving rights over the whole.

The above-named trustees proceeded at once with their task, and the tithe map which I am describing shows the result of their labours.

According to the table inscribed upon the margin of this map, the area of the "infields," or anciently inclosed lands, within the manor of Hayton was 1478 acres, and the area of the common, which had until recently been uninclosed, was 3178 acres. Of the latter, 2125 acres, forming the "High Common," and consisting of comparatively poor land, had been appropriated to "grassing," or grazing purposes; the remaining 1053 acres, forming the "Low Common," and consisting of the more fertile land, had been allotted as follows:—To the districts known as the Shaws and Little Corby, 85 acres; to Hayton Quarter, which contained 45 "tofts," or dwellings entitled to common rights, 440 acres, being an allotment of nine acres to each toft; and to Fenton Quarter, which contained 43 tofts, 528 acres, being an allotment of eleven acres to each toft—but in every case quantity for quality was allowed.

The map, it will be observed, does not concern itself with the ancient land, whose tenure was a matter of common knowledge, but it seeks to ascertain what were the new holdings which had become subject to payment of tithe. Neither does it concern itself particularly with the Shaws and Little Corby, beyond noticing that certain improvements of the common had been made there, because those localities did not form part of Hayton or Fenton Quarters, and their tithe was not included in the lease to Sir Henry Fletcher. The parish of Hayton is at the present day divided, for civil purposes, into four quarters or townships, viz., Hayton, Fenton with Faugh, Talkin, and Little Corby; but I doubt whether Little Corby had, at the date when this map was made, risen to the dignity of a quarter, for in the account of church stock for 1697, contained in the parish register, the names of the townships are Hayton, *How*, Fenton with Faugh, and *Heads Nook*.

The boundary of Hayton Manor, as shown on this map, commences at "Jenkin's House," near the present Gelt-side farmhouse, and follows the river Gelt up to Greenwell, the only intermediate points marked being Gelt Bridge, Hell Beck, Cow<sup>d</sup> Crag, Ladd Crag,\* and Geltmidle Bridge. From Greenwell the boundary, represented by a yellow line, meanders across the map until it touches the little stream called the Cairn or Carn at a hill known as "Lazon Castle." This yellow line separates Hayton high common from "Castle Carrock grounds" and "Carlatton grounds" respectively, and passes the following localities:—Hind's Shield (perhaps the present Hill farmhouse), Ratten Gapp, Steppings, Graystone, Greenpits, Dubdamm Moss, North Scales, and Long Moss. Then the Cairn forms the boundary past "Carn Low Bridg" to a point where that stream approached the road leading

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\* Cowed Crag is a precipice in Gelt woods where the river makes a very abrupt turn, and Lad Crag is the rock a little further up the stream, which bears on its base the inscription ARAT. CIV. ET AMIC REGIONE. SERSET. IIVLIVS.

from Heads Nook to Corby Hill, when the boundary is represented by the "Division hedg int. [inter] Hayton and Corby Comon," which passes Allenwood and certain points marked as (Trout)beck and Ringhedg to "Irthing gate" at Little Corby. Finally the boundary, still distinguished by a yellow line, turns upwards again past Greenholm House, which appears to be further from the road than the present building of that name. Then it runs near the "keeper's house at Wood foot"—that is to say, Brigwood foot—and on past Gelt House and an unnamed house to Jenkin's House, from which it started.

The ancient land is surrounded by a red line, and at its extreme edge are situate Edmond Castle, Corry House, and the hamlets of Heads Nook and Faugh, while Closehead lies just outside it. It will thus be seen that the common completely encircled the ancient land, which is shaded with a blue tint in the original, and with horizontal lines in the sketch map.

On the left hand side of the map, the boundary between the High Moor and Low Moor is a short yellow line marked "division hedg int. High & Low comon," drawn from the above-mentioned unnamed house (which was, no doubt, situate at "Commongate" Hayton Lane End), until it touched an angle of the ancient land at a place called Butt-head-dike-nook. This has unfortunately been torn from the original map, but I have been able to supply the deficiency from a copy. On the right hand side of the map, the division between the two commons of the manor is shown by a yellow line drawn from "Carn Low Bridg" to the boundary of the ancient land.

It may be interesting to compare with the above description that set forth in the inquisition taken of the lands of Leonard Dacre, in the thirty-first year of Queen Elizabeth, and quoted in Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, vol. i., 149:—

The bounder of the said manor of Hayton, with its members, beginneth at the foot of Gelt, so up Gelt to Grenewell, and so up

Grenewell to Stephenstones (cf., Steppings) and then to the Colerike Donne to Dabdaines (cf., Dubdamm Moss), to a standing stone,\* over to Leyson Castle and downe Kerne (the Cairn) to Allenwood, from thence to Drute beck (Troutbeck), over the moor to Kirske Gill,† until Irden (Irthing), so down Irden to Arnehome sike,‡ so up Arnehome sike to Irden, from thence to Carbricks forde, so up Carbricks forde to Nishbuse, then up Irden to Soote Gill (qy., Foot Gelt), where this bounder beganne.

I gather from this Elizabethan survey that the rivers Gelt and Irthing practically formed the limit of Hayton manor, except that, at certain points which cannot now be identified, the boundary was complicated by the adjoining manors of Brampton and Wetheral crossing the stream and dovetailing into that of Hayton. It is therefore evident that the yellow line, which steers clear of Gelt House and Greenholm House, is not quite the true manorial boundary, and I feel certain that there intervened between that yellow line and the rivers a strip of ancient land, cultivated or used as meadow for time out of mind, and unaccounted for by the map; but, as I have already observed, the object of the map is to ascertain the new shares of common which were subject to tithe, and hence the omission.

The map does not tell us what was the fate of the High Common, except that it was "appropriated for grassing"—that is, I take it, allotted to the various commoners in distinct shares of rough pasture, and as such treated as not liable to payment of tithe; or these shares may not have been included in the lease to Sir Henry Fletcher.

Of the new inclosures of the Low Common which lay in Hayton Quarter, two (19 and 25) were assigned to

\* This is not the same as Graystone mentioned above, as it occurs in a different order. It may be buried in the boundary dike.

† Kirske is perhaps a contraction of Carr-sike, and I am inclined to place it in the boggy ground at the foot of Clayhurleys bank.

‡ Across the Irthing, in Newby Holm, is a running stream, which for a short distance forms the boundary of Hayton parish, and one of the fields which it traverses is called, on the Edmond Castle estate map, "Armsyke," evidently a contraction of Arneholmsyke, and the old name of that stream.



Lord Carlisle in respect of his rights as lord of the manor. One (42) was set apart for cottagers, while another (26) is marked "Edmond Castle Forth gate." It is a puzzling name, but I think it means the allotment through which a ford road ran to the river Irthing at Brigwood foot.

In Fenton Quarter, one allotment (31) was added to the glebe land, and one (21) was assigned to the tenements of Little Corby. Certain pieces of land adjoining the last named locality are marked "High Shaws formerly improved," "Low Shaws improved," "Improvmets . . . Bowman," and "Little Corby Improvements;" but all the shares there are unnumbered.

The roads, if we may apply that term to the tracks which crossed the common in Queen Anne's reign, seem on the whole to follow existing lines of thoroughfare. The road leading from Warwick Bridge to Brampton, *via* Old Low Gelt Bridge, skirted Edmond Castle, and Christopher Dixon's share of common (No. 20) abutted upon it, as it does at the present day.

"Hayton Lane," which ran parallel with it from Hayton Village Street towards Carlisle, seems to have been merely an occupation road, for it came to an end when it reached the edge of the ancient land, and its direction produced is merely marked by a "division between two Quarters."

Parallel with the latter was "How Lane," afterwards known as the "coal road," and out of it, at the point opposite the new allotment of glebe land, the "lane from Hayton to Great Corby" turned obliquely to Corry House.

In a transverse direction ran the "lane from Irthing to Fenton," which, starting from "Irthing Gate" (where there appears to have been a gate hung across the road), crossed the Brampton road and How Lane at right angles, arrived at Corry House (a great meeting place of roads), and then turned away to the village of Fenton. Just beyond Corry House, "Heads Nook Lane" branched off

to the right, and followed the edge of the ancient land to Cairn Low Bridge. That lane is not in existence.

I am much puzzled in identifying the point marked "Irthing Gate" on the old map. It is not on the line of the present highway leading from Corby Hill to Newby Bridge, as might appear at first sight. Indeed, I doubt if there was any bridge across the Irthing at Newby in those days. The section of the lane intervening between "How Lane" and "Irthing Gate" has disappeared, but a comparison of the old map with the Ordnance sheet discloses the fact that it headed in the direction of the mouth of Greenholm Beck, where the river is easily fordable. Now I find that in the year 1807, Thomas Graham of Hayton, *alias* "Charley Tom," conveyed to Thomas Graham of Lincoln's Inn a piece of uninclosed customary land in Hayton Holm called "Irthing Gate;" and on reference to the Edmond Castle estate map, I further find that at the mouth of the Greenholm Beck there was formerly a large island in the Irthing, while on the opposite bank was a field called "Charley Tom's Holm," and a road, of which traces still remain, which would bring the traveller across Newby Holm to the village of Newby. To this locality then I would assign the point marked "Irthing Gate," which did not, of course, derive its name from the gate across the lane which is shown on the map, but from the fact that there was here a "gate" or roadway by which the 'statesmen of Fenton reached their "dales" in the detached portion of Hayton parish, which lies on the other side of the Irthing. I would even venture to suggest that here was the "Carbricks ford" of the Elizabethan survey.

"Nishbuse," of the same survey, may possibly have been some "buss" or bush in the meadows called "The Pickle" at Edmond Castle, where the parishes of Hayton and Irthington adjoin at some undefined boundary line, but this is pure conjecture.

We are left in the dark as to how the High Common was dealt with during the next hundred years. Stirring events happened in the interval, such as the Scotch rebellions of 1715 and 1745 and the invasion of the neighbourhood by the rebels, and the construction of a new road between Carlisle and Brampton, on the other side of the Irthing, as part of a great scheme of national defence. But in 1807 a private Act of Parliament was passed, by which Commissioners were appointed to divide the remaining waste lands of Hayton manor, which had shrunk to 200 acres, and in which Frederick, earl of Carlisle, Thomas Graham the elder, and Thomas Graham the younger, esquires, and several other persons not mentioned by name, are stated to have been interested. These wastes appear to have included Long Moss, Hayton Moss, and certain lands abutting on Castle Carrock parish. It must be borne in mind that the parish of Hayton includes another manor, that of Talkin, which comprised a large tract of fell or mountain common, but that is not the subject of this paper. It contains, however, a third manor—viz., that of Little Corby, which does not form part of the barony of Gilsland, but belongs to the Howards of Corby. It would appear from this map that its tenants possessed by permission or encroachment certain rights of common within the manor of Hayton.

The sketch-map, which our Editor has prepared and appended to this paper, requires but little explanation. The sharp curve in the boundary line at Hind's Shield marks the position of a hill known as "Seat How" (now planted with trees), which the above quoted inquisition mentions as the limit of the adjoining manor of Castle Carrock; but the present parish boundary steers clear of that hill, and appears to have been considerably straightened. The "Gray stone" is still *in situ* beside the footpath leading from Hayton Moss towards Castle Carrock. The "Green pits" are some natural depressions which are still visible upon the sandy hill behind the Sire-

lands, although I am informed that they have, to some extent, been filled up with soil. The large meadow adjoining the highway near Tarn Lodge was known, before its reclamation, as "Dubdamm Moss."

The name of "North Scales" is still applied to a farmhouse on the opposite side of the same highway, but the modern building lies at some distance across the present parish boundary. The "Long Moss" retains its original character of heather-clad swamp. "Lazon Castle" is a steep and picturesque hill, planted with trees, and its name suggests a former place of defence.

The "Ring hedg" made a sharp elbow, and reached the Troutbeck along a line which coincides with the margin of the sketch-map. The unnumbered shares represent the part of the common allotted to the tenants of Little Corby, the upper circular plot being named "High Shaws" and the lower one "Low Shaws."

Beyond "Irthing Gate" was ancient land extending across the river Irthing, and certainly not included in this survey, so I conclude that the boundary shown from there to Gelt Bridge is that of the common, and not of the manor. The keeper's house at Brigwood Foot, long the residence of the Bowman family, and the birthplace of the reputed centenarian, is still standing.

It may not be out of place to mention here an old public road, which traversed the High Common from north to south, though it is not shown on the map which I am describing. It is locally known as "Thief Street" because, according to tradition, it was habitually used by the Scotch raiders when they were driving cattle from the district. In recent times it was much frequented by drovers on their way to and from the great annual fair at Brough Hill near Appleby. It starts from the old Low Gelt Bridge, and follows the existing highway to Hayton Townhead; but soon diverges to the left, and climbs the steep eminence known as the "Watch Hills," from whose tops the inhabitants of Hayton were wont to keep a look-

out for the purpose of stopping the approach of nocturnal plunderers from the other side of the border, or of intercepting them if they attempted to return by the same route. There is a crag close by, overhanging the river Gelt, called "Brian's Leap," where a sheep-stealer is said to have lost his life when trying to evade capture. The Watch Hills formed a convenient landmark to guide travellers across the open common. Here the road retains its pristine condition, and exhibits the characteristics of a pack-horse way. It has been pointed out to me that old Low Gelt Bridge is built in two parallel sections, the older half having been only of sufficient width to accommodate pack-horse traffic.

After crossing the Watch Hills, "Thief Street" skirts a deep hollow known as "Peck o' big hole," and reaches the present high road at Towtop. There it has been severed by the deep cutting of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, but even that great piece of engineering has failed to obliterate the "slack" or break in the line of the hill through which "Thief Street" continued its course.

Old inhabitants still remember having noticed traces of the road when the fields known as "Whinny Rigg" and "Hind's Blackbush" were ploughed, and their statements are corroborated by the fact that the map of the Edmond Castle estate (through which this road passes) shows an erasure of its course, from the railway, across a plantation and the above mentioned fields to the present junction of roads at Ring-gate Cottage, near the boundary of Hayton Manor. Here "Thief Street" properly so called, ended; and I cannot pursue its further course, however interesting it may be, without transgressing the limits of my subject.

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## APPENDIX.

(Full lettering of the original map.)

## NAMES OF 'STATESMEN.

## HAYTON QUARTER.

- |                                    |                                             |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Geo. Thompson.                  | 24. Ed <sup>d</sup> Gill sen <sup>r</sup> . |
| 2. Tho. Brown.                     | 25. Lord Carlisle.                          |
| 3.                                 | 26. Edm <sup>d</sup> Castle Forth Gate.     |
| 4.                                 | 27. Humph. Beauchamp.                       |
| 5. Jno. Thompson.                  | 28. Jno. Westcott.                          |
| 6. Jno. Brown sen <sup>r</sup> .   | 29. Jno. Knight, scoller.                   |
| 7. Tho. Graham jun <sup>r</sup> .  | 30. Jno. Bowman.                            |
| 8. Jno. Leigh.                     | 31. Tho. Graham.                            |
| 9. Jno. Brown & Wm.                | 32. Chr. Jackson.                           |
| 10. Jno. Gill jun <sup>r</sup> .   | 33. Jno. Knight.                            |
| 11. Humph. Wannop.                 | 34. Geo. Graham.                            |
| 12. Jno. Railton.                  | 35. Jane Baty.                              |
| 13. Geo. Graham.                   | 36. J. Newton & W. Brown.                   |
| 14. Jno. Thompson.                 | 37. Jno. Brown & Wm.                        |
| 15. Tho. Brown jun <sup>r</sup> .  | 38. Ed. Gill.                               |
| 16. Tho. Graham jun <sup>r</sup> . | 39. Wm. Reid.                               |
| 17. Brown & Moses.                 | 40. Idem.                                   |
| 18. James & Tho. Graham.           | 41. Railton.                                |
| 19. Lord Carlisle.                 | 42. Cottages.                               |
| 20. Chr. Dixon.                    | 43. Geo. Graham.                            |
| 21. . . . James                    | 44. Idem.                                   |
| 22. Jno. . . . Co                  | 45. Thomas Graham jun <sup>r</sup> .        |
| 23. Jno. Knight, smith.            |                                             |

## FENTON QUARTER.

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. . . . Scollick.       | 12. T. Coxon.               |
| 2. Is. Hall.             | 13. Ja. Mulcaster.          |
| 3. Is. Hall.             | 14. Ja. Mulcaster.          |
| 4. Is. Hall.             | 15. (part of) Chr. Brown.   |
| 5. W. Hall.              | 15. [the other part]        |
| 6. Jno. Brown.           | 16. Tho. Collin.            |
| 7. Is. Hall.             | 17. Tho. Collin.            |
| 8. Tho. Smith.           | 18. Jno. Nicholson.         |
| 9. R <sup>t</sup> Moses. | 19. Robt. Bowman.           |
| 10. R <sup>d</sup> Hall. | 20. Jno. Watson.            |
| 11. Robt. Bushby.        | 21. Ten'ts of Little Corby. |

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 22. Humphry Milborn.             | 33. Jno. Carrock.             |
| 23. Tho. Bowman.                 | 34. Tho. Collin.              |
| 24. Jno. Maughan.                | 35. Jno. Knight.              |
| 25. Jno. Haselhead.              | 36. Jno. Coxon.               |
| 26. Jno. Coxon.                  | 37. Jeffry Milborn.           |
| 27. Jos. Coxon.                  | 38. W. Graham.                |
| 28. Jno. Coxon.                  | 39. James Corry.              |
| 29. Jno. Brown.                  | 40. Nathan Hall.              |
| 30. Robt. Moses sen <sup>r</sup> | 41. Jno. Bewcastle.           |
| 31. Glebe land.                  | 42. E <sup>d</sup> Haselhead. |
| 32. Rob <sup>t</sup> Bushby.     | 43. Tho. Bowman.              |

SHAWS AND LITTLE CORBY.

High Shaws formerly improved.	Little Corby Improvements
Improvemts. T. Bowman.	Jno. Haselhead.
Jno. Dalton.	Idem.
Geo. Miller.	. . . . Read.
? Cottages.	Tho. Dalton.
Robt. Bowman.	R. B.
Jno. Gill.	Ten'ts of . . . .
Low Shaws improved.	

TABLE.

	A.	R.	R.
Content of Infields within the s <sup>d</sup> Manor	1478	3	28
Content of all the Comons or Wast grounds within the same	3178	3	18
Of which Comons (after a Survey) appropriated to grassing in the High Comon	2125	0	20
Remains in the Low Comon to be subdivided & improved	1053	2	38
The s <sup>d</sup> Manor consisting of two Quarters viz. Hayton & Fenton Quarters the s <sup>d</sup> Low Comon by Agreement was divided between them viz <sup>l</sup> t Deducting out of the whole for the Shaws & Little Corby	85	1	11
Hayton Quarter	440	0	00
Fenton Quarter	528	0	00
No. of Tofts in Hayton Q <sup>r</sup> 45, among which at an equal division each	9	0	00
No. in Fenton Q <sup>r</sup> 43 each of which at an equal division	11	0	00

Note—In the Survey, Quantity for Quality is allowed.

ART. V.—*Superstitions connected with Illness, Burial, and Death in East Cumberland.* By HENRY PENFOLD.

*Read at Penrith, September 13th, 1906.*

ILLNESS, death, and burial are always mixed up with a certain amount of mystery, and afford an opportunity for the intrusion of the occult and the fanciful. This I imagine to be the cause of the superstitions which this paper describes.\* Their origin I do not undertake to trace.

Among the chief of these, and still holding its own, is the belief in charms for various skin diseases, such as erysipelas and eczema. The procedure consists in rubbing with a stone, and at the same time muttering some invocation to the Trinity, the exact words of which are unknown to the patient. The time of operation is important; it must be between sunset and sunrise, or the charm is inoperative, and the sufferer must undergo treatment three nights in succession. Another important regulation is that no charge is levied, the patient being in the happy position of paying what he chooses, though it is generally conceded that to pay in anything less than silver would be an insult to the operator. The possession of these powers of charming can only be transmitted to members of the opposite sex, and once transmitted can be exercised as long as life lasts. In Brampton and its immediate neighbourhood there are still three charmers

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\* In these *Transactions*, vol. viii., p. 225, is an article on "Some East Cumberland Superstitions," by the Rev. H. J. Bulkeley. See also articles by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., on the "Folk-lore of Hawkshead," vol. xiv., p. 371; and by Mrs. T. H. Hodgson on "Surviving Fairies," vol. i., N.S., p. 116. That charms were used by moss-troopers in the days of Bishop Nicolson is shown in N.S., vi., art. 20. The instances given in the present paper are personally known to the writer, who has taken pains to verify the information given.



whose skill is frequently sought, not only by the illiterate, but by educated people whom one would expect to know better. Thirty years ago there were at least a dozen professional charmers of this character spread over the parishes which now form the Brampton Union.

A charm also existed for toothache. It consisted in a piece of paper on which was written by the charmer some portion of Scripture. This was taken by the patient, and stitched into the clothing about the chest. It was not to be looked at, or the charm was broken; nor was it to be taken from the person, or the sufferer would again suffer from the complaint. This charm is now completely dead, though forty years ago in Brampton a woman, who lived in a cottage called "The Hole in the Wall," seems to have been the happy possessor of a large and lucrative practice. At Irthington a person, who had secured a charm for toothache, wore it stitched in her stays for seven years. The stays being worn out a new pair was procured, the charm meanwhile forgotten. Toothache again took possession and brought to mind the charm, which transferred to the new pair of stays, secured the sufferer from her troublesome complaint.

There is a humorous element in the cure for whooping cough which was in common use a generation ago. Children who suffered from the malady locally called the kink cough were taken to a mill, and held over the hopper while the mill was in motion. My informant said he remembered being taken to a country mill during an epidemic of this cough, and along with twenty or thirty others being subjected to the operation, which he said completely cured the "kinking."

Another cure for this complaint is to go to a person who did not change her name at marriage, and to eat food given by her. A third cure is to make the sufferer breathe the breath of an entire horse. A man whom I knew very well underwent this ordeal when quite a little boy. A slight variation of this cure is met with in the practice of

taking children into a stable; the larger the stable and the greater the number of horses, the better for a speedy cure.

For warts the cures are many and various. If you tie a horsehair round the neck of a wart, according to some, the wart will quickly go away of its own accord. Others, again, cured themselves by going to a butcher's and stealing a piece of meat, which they buried in the ground; as the meat rotted away, so the wart also took its departure. Rubbing with a black snail and then throwing it over the left shoulder was a cure regarded with favour by many. The most ludicrous of all, and perhaps the most common, was to gather as many small pebbles as you had warts; put them in a bag, go to a place where three roads meet, and throw bag and pebbles over the left shoulder. Whoever was unlucky enough to pick up the bag picked up the warts from their former possessor.

For burns the remedy in common use two generations ago was as follows:—Bury in the earth for two days a bottle of cream; then disinter the bottle, and use the cream as an ointment spread on linen rag. One application was considered sufficient, as the rag must not be removed until the burn was healed.

The common remedy for rheumatism was carrying a potato in the pocket. The writer knows two old persons who carry this simple charm, and say that it is a safe cure. For jaundice the cure was to burn the urine of the patient in the room where he was lying. For a sty on the eye no better cure could be found, according to some old wives, than to rub it with a gold ring—a wedding-ring by preference.

Thirty years ago there was still living in Brampton a woman whose powers of healing, if we may believe all tales, were little less than supernatural. A poisoned finger was cured by simply rubbing, while the sting of a burn was licked out and ease immediately given. The name of this wonderful person was Kitty Cochrane, and I am amazed

to find the number of persons who have visited her. She has been long dead, and no successor has arisen to take her place.

It will be noticed that these cures are for the more simple ailments. Whether medical practitioners in olden days were not asked to treat such complaints I cannot tell, but the cures given point to this conclusion.

It would be interesting to investigate the extent to which wells\* were superstitiously used in the cure of disease. There is a "Holy Well" in Kingwater, but what its ancient use was I cannot say.

A sixpence is regarded by many as the most unlucky coin that can be found. Many people absolutely refuse to pick up a sixpence which has been lost. An instance is given in which some person picked up this unlucky coin in the road, and no end of illness followed on the daring act.

In the making of pillows and feather beds none but the feathers of tame fowl are to be used. To stuff these articles with the feathers of wild fowl would be to court disaster, for no sound sleep could be had while resting on them, and in the end illness would certainly follow; if a person came to die on such a bed, the result would be the most uneasy death that could be imagined. To induce sound sleep, and to make a patient die easily, it was a common practice to take the feathers out of the pillows and stuff them with hops.

Another strange belief which existed in Brampton until recently was in the efficacy of the death-chair. It was described to me as a high-backed chair made of hard wood, and well "leathered" or upholstered. Persons nearing their latter end were supposed to die more easily in a sitting position and in this chair than in any

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\* See "The Legendary Lore of the Holy Wells of England," by R. C. Hope, F.S.A., with many notices of wells in our district, chiefly taken from articles by the Rev. James Wilson of Dalston, in the *Penrith Observer*. Also these *Transactions*, N.S., ii., art. v.—ED.

other way. The chair was loaned out by sympathising neighbours, and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons have died while sitting upon it. It is now some years since this gruesome relic was used, and in the interval the chair, along with other furniture in the same cottage, has been seized for debt.

Some dreams have long been regarded as foretelling the end of life. These prophetic visions go back far beyond the time of the modern "Dream-book." To dream of combing insects from the head means that death will soon take away a relation or a close friend. To dream of losing teeth portends the same result. I was told only two or three days ago that every death in my informant's family had followed the first of these dreams.

If a cock crows at nightfall with his head to the west, or if a bird taps at the window with its beak, death will surely and shortly enter the dwelling. A silent but sure sign of death is to see a falling star. The belief in audible death warnings is still strong with many. One or two illustrations which have come under my own notice will be sufficient.

A girl lay dying in a lonely country farmhouse. About midnight a loud resounding knock was heard at the front door. The girl herself heard it, and asked the relative who was watching by the bedside to go out and answer the summons. No one was found at the door. The same thing followed twice over at intervals of an hour or thereabouts. The patient remarked the wonderful character of the sounds, and said "It is my death warning." Shortly afterwards she died. My informant, who was the nurse in the case, is not at all imaginative, but thoroughly believes the story to be true.

Death warnings, according to those who believe in them, are not confined to one kind of sound. Rumbings, thumps, knocks, and other noises are all premonitory. A great white horse, ridden by a lady, which the occupants of a Cumrew cottage saw approach and heard knock at

the door, was regarded by them as the warning of a death which followed. There is no more certain death warning, according to many, than the howling of a dog three times during the night.

Wraiths were at one time a common sort of apparition. Mr. Peter Burn used to tell a story about his old nurse, Bessie Harding, an old Brampton woman, who only passed to her rest last year; and as it illustrates this belief, I give it in his own words:—"Cracking with Bessie, I had something of her experience. To my remark, 'You believe in wraiths, Bessie?' she replied, 'Believe in wraiths; that I do, master! Yer oan mother, hed she been to the fore, wad hae witnessed to my hevin' seen Esther Railton's wraith. Peer Esther dee'd next day, at the varra hour she meade her appearance to me.'" These apparitions of the living\* are evidently a relic of a bygone day.

Only one old woman that I have interviewed in gathering the material for this paper affirms that she has seen a wraith. A remarkable ghost frequented both Corby and Kielder Castle. It stayed six months at each place, and was often seen crossing Highstane Common, Bewcastle, sometimes in one form and sometimes in others. It has been seen as a carriage and pair, as a drove of black cattle, and as a drove of wild horses. It was generally supposed to be the spirits of persons murdered at or about Corby, and the person who saw it knew that his end was near. The grandson of a man who saw these forms gave me this information.

The laying out of the corpse is an important occasion,

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\* A wraith is a spiritual appearance of one now living, while a ghost is the spirit form of one dead. A remarkable story, in which a ghost was expected to give evidence in a case at Carlisle Assizes (25 Charles II.), is told in the memoirs of Henry Winder from his *History of the Rise, Progress, Declension, and Revival of Knowledge*, in 2 vols. quarto, 1740. The story is worth perusing, as many well-known county justices are mentioned. I imagine the memoir is from the pen of Winder's friend, George Benson, D.D. Both men were natives of the same district—Winder from Hutton John, and Benson from Great Salkeld.

attended by sympathising neighbours. A curious custom at this time is that in the room where the body is lying all the glass is covered, particular care being taken that mirrors should be hidden with white cloth. This precaution is taken on the ground that it is unlucky for anyone to see the reflection of a corpse in the glass. Any clock in the room where a corpse lies ought not to be allowed to go during the time that the room is so occupied.

In January of this year (1906) I had occasion to visit a cottage where a corpse lay. I was amazed to find on its breast a sod, the green side of which rested on the body. Upon the sod was a plate of salt. On enquiring the reason for this strange proceeding, I was informed that it was to prevent the swelling, or "heaving," as it is locally called, of the dead body, and I was also mysteriously answered with the quotation "Earth to earth."

It is a current belief among old-fashioned countryfolk that a corpse which has not become stiff indicates a death within another year in the same house. Two instances of this have come under my own notice. At Hayton an old man died; his sister remarked to a friend of mine—"John"—another brother—"thinks he's stiffening, but he's nut. John 'ill nut be lang till he follows."

To visit a corpse without touching it is running a grave risk; indeed, I have been practically commanded to touch it. If you refuse, your rest will be disturbed for long afterwards with dreams of the deceased and of death.

The belief in death-lights, or "deed leets," once a common article of faith with many, is now confined to a very few, and these old persons. A death-light has been described to me as a "blue lowe" about three feet high, which leaves the house the moment death has taken place and traverses the road that the funeral will follow. It enters the church under the door, and stands on the exact spot where the coffin will stand, flooding the building with light. Out of the church it eventually comes, and

takes its way to the spot where the grave will be dug, and ends its career by sinking into the ground there.

A weird account of a death-light was given me by a friend whose father had the fortune, or misfortune, to see it. He met it as he was returning home one evening, and boldly endeavoured to stop its progress to see what the light really was. He succeeded for a few minutes in preventing its advance, but in an unwary moment he let it pass; it slipped between his legs, and sped its onward course to the churchyard. The sequel to so much foolish bravado, as may be expected, was most serious. Two days afterwards, when the funeral came to the spot where the encounter had taken place, the horse drawing the hearse stopped, absolutely refusing to move an inch. The difficulty was only got over by taking the coffin from the hearse, and passing it between the legs of the man who had barred the way to the death-light. After this had been done no further trouble occurred, and the procession arrived safely at the church. It is a good omen to see a death-light, for you then know that the soul of the departed is at peace.

In *Northern Notes and Queries*, I have already called attention to the corpse-roads of this corner of the country. It is an ancient belief that the course along which a corpse is taken becomes a public right of way. An instance of this claim has quite recently come under my own notice at Brampton. A death took place in 1905 at the hamlet of Crooked Holme, only some six minutes' walk from the Old Church. Between the two places there is a public right-of-way for foot passengers, and also an occupation road between farms. When the funeral day came it was decided to go round by the Longtown road, as it was deemed that taking the short route would create a public right-of-way for driving purposes.

I should like to take this opportunity of setting down the route of a Bewcastle corpse-road. The road was from Ellery Cleugh and Hobs Rigg cottages, now in a decaying

condition.\* The road ran from Ellery Cleugh straight down a little three-acre field to the junction of a burn called the Bodrigg with White Line. It crossed the stream just at this junction on to the grounds of the Park farm. From the stream it went up a grass field past an old limekiln, then on to the present Park farmhouse, which is built on the site of the road. From this point it went down a four-acre grass field in front of the Park house, thence on to Peela Hill ground, and through a grass field belonging that farm into a meadow called Lea Hole, out of this into another Peela Hill field called Tod Faulds; through the Tod Faulds on to the lands of Bewcastle desmesne, past Bewcastle limekiln, and over the Hall Hills to church. This is taken down verbatim, and is a good example of an ancient corpse-road—a road which was only a corpse-road, over which no other right-of-way save burials existed, and which through being a corpse-road became a public footpath.

Though not strictly within the scope of this paper, I might mention that an ancient custom still exists at Brampton—the public invitation to funerals by the town bellman. The invitation is thus worded :—“ John Blank requests all friends and neighbours to attend the funeral of his mother to-morrow at two o'clock, to lift at three, to be interred at the Old Church.” At Hayton the public are invited by the ringing of the church bell on the morning of a funeral; while, as far as I can gather, in all other parishes of this Union the friends are bidden by verbal invitation.

These “ old wives’ sanTERS,”† as many I have inter-

\* The old man who told me of this road numbers among his acquaintances one who can go back seventy years, and in that time remembers over one hundred cottages then occupied by a sturdy class of agricultural labourers, but now fallen or falling into ruin.

† Anters, auntres, is the old contraction of “ adventures ”—*e.g.*, “ the aunters of Arthur at Tarnwathelayne,” *i.e.*, the adventures of Arthur at Tarn Wadling. *Anters* in this sense is not given in Prevost’s *Glossary*, nor is “ sanTERS; ” but the adverb *anters*, *ananters*, is, of course, equivalent to “ peradventure.”—ED.



viewed call them, make great demands upon credulity; and, indeed, of the superstitions mentioned in this paper, the only one that shows signs of continued existence is the charming for skin diseases. Still, popular beliefs die hard. It is nearly half a century since a contributor to *Whellan* wrote of Cumrew:—"Fifty years ago superstition was rife in this neighbourhood, and there were plenty of ghosts and witches; the schoolmaster, however, has banished them all." This triumph of pure reason was somewhat premature.

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ART. VI.—*Stone Implements from the Kirkby Lonsdale District.* By ANTHONY MOORHOUSE.

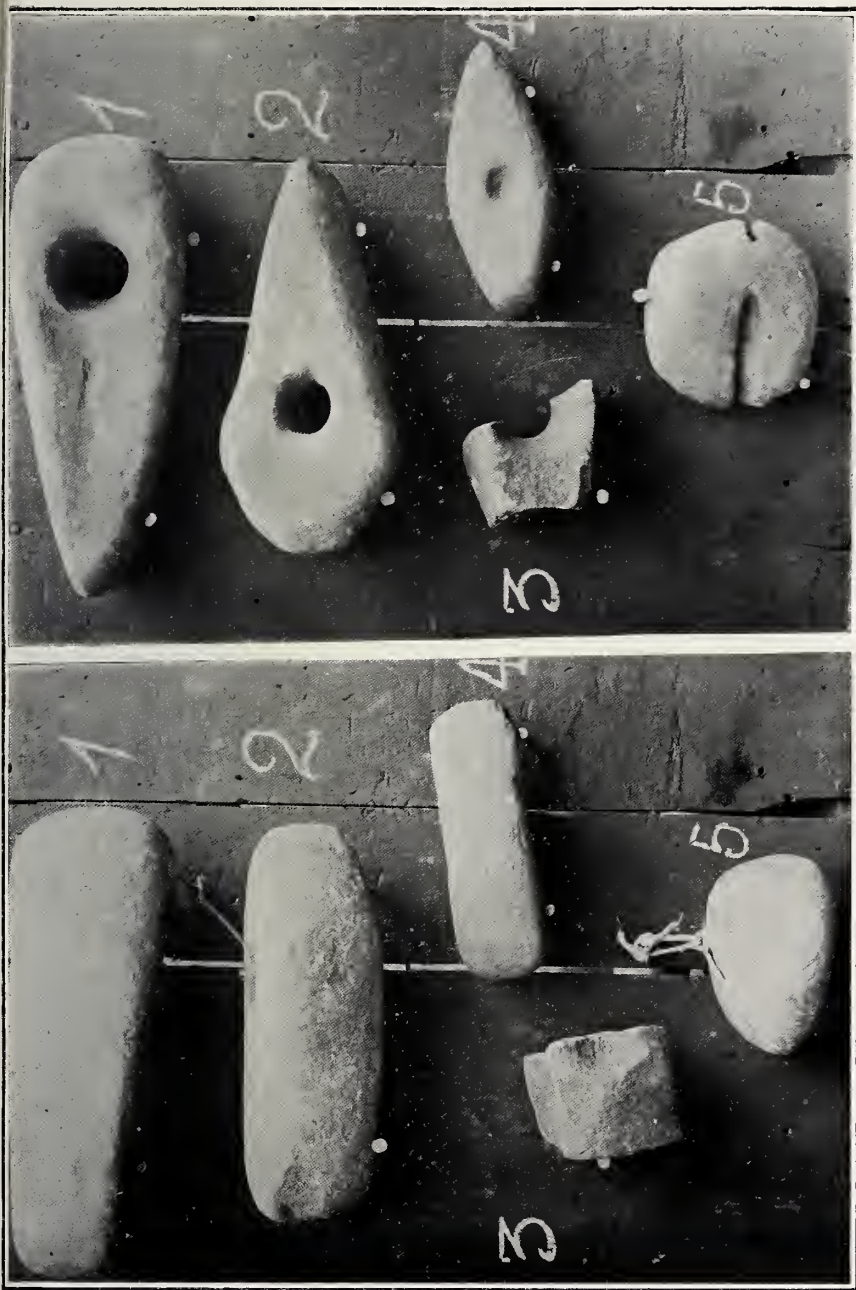
*Read at Penrith, September 13th, 1906.*

OF the accompanying photographs, the views marked "1" represent two sides of a stone axe,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in. long; width at the widest part, 4 in.; thickness at the widest part,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.; and weight,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  lb. It was found at Old Hutton some years ago, and is now in the possession of Mr. Punchard of Kirkby Lonsdale.

No. 2 (two views) is a similar axe, but of much ruder workmanship. It is 9 in. long; width at the widest part, 4 in.; thickness at the widest part, 3 in.; and weight, 5 lb. It was found recently on some ploughed land at Mansergh.

No. 3 (two views) is a portion only of an axe, but the whole was evidently made on the same lines as No. 2. The weight of the fragment is 1 lb. 6 oz.; the width at widest part when perfect would be  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in.; thickness at the thickest part,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in. This was found last year when cleaning out a beck course near Cowdber Hill, Burrow, and from its stained appearance must have been long under water. The remains on Cowdber Hill and in the vicinity seem to suggest a very early occupation; at the foot of the hill, and standing a couple of feet above the surrounding ground, is the Roman road from Ribchester to Burrow. Some parts of this road seem little the worse for the centuries which have elapsed since the Roman occupation. The road, however, is not now in use, but once was without doubt a great military highway.

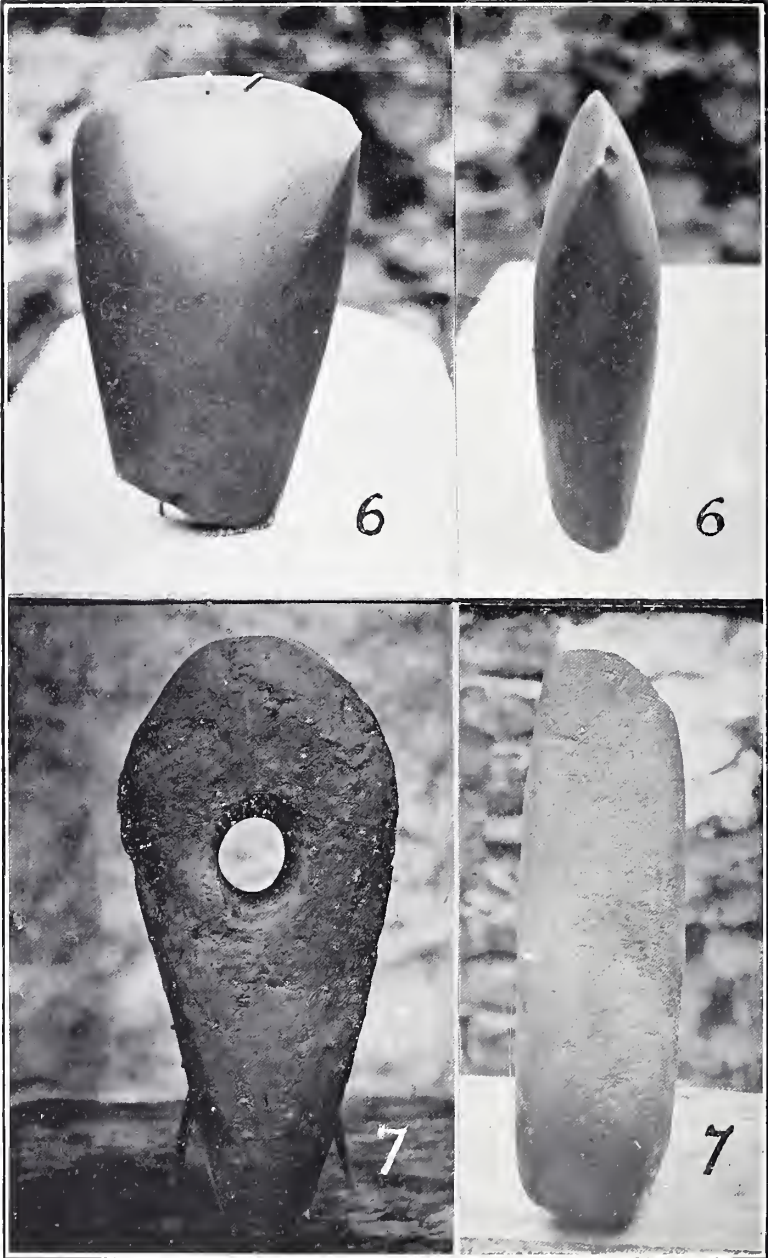
No. 4 (two views) is another smaller axe of somewhat different shape. The length is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  in.; width at the widest part, 2 in.; weight, 1 lb. 14 oz. It was recently found at



STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE KIRKBY LONSDALE DISTRICT.







STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM THE KIRKBY LONSDALE DISTRICT.

Arkholme. This axe is remarkable from the fact that the hole for the shaft is not finished; indeed, only just started. It is made on each side to the depth of half an inch, and seems to have been hollowed by means of a sharp-pointed tool, perhaps of flint, with the intention of completing the hole by drilling.

No. 5 (two views) was recently unearthed from a sand-bed at Arkholme. The length is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in.; width, 4 in.; and thickness at the widest part,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in.; weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. The groove has been worked in for some purpose, possibly to form a net-sinker; the river Lune at a remote period was of great width in this district, as the ancient banks, now some distance from the river, seem to indicate. A stone ball, swung in a thong or tied to a stick, might also be used as a weapon.\*

No. 6 (two views) shows a polished celt of a dark green colour, 5 in. long,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  in. wide at the widest part,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. wide at the narrowest part, and  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. thick; the weight is 1 lb. This is the property of Mr. North of Newton Hall, late the owner of Thurland Castle, and it was found some years ago in the grounds of Thurland Castle when digging up the roots of a tree. It is, so far as I know, the only polished celt discovered in this neighbourhood. As the photograph shows, a piece is broken off the narrow end; this must have been done by the workmen in digging it up, as the fracture seems quite new, although some years have passed since the stone was found. I am glad to say that this celt has an honoured place in Mr. North's cabinet of curiosities. It is of beautiful finish, and ground to a keen cutting-edge.

No. 7 (two views) is a similar axe to No. 2. It is  $9\frac{1}{4}$  in. long; width at the widest part, 4 in.; thickness at the thickest part,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; weight,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  lb. It was found on Kellet Seeds, an elevated and rocky tract in the village of

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\* See Dr. J. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times; Iron Age*, p. 170; and Mr. H. S. Cowper's *The Art of Attack*.

Kellet, some eleven miles from Kirkby Lonsdale. It is the property of Mr. J. Bleasdale, Pump House Farm, Kellet, and was found by one of his family.

One more stone axe was discovered on the fells near Kirkby Lonsdale. This was sold by the finder to a visitor, and is now unfortunately lost sight of. I think that these and other relics should be carefully kept in the locality in which they are found; they are silent witnesses of a far distant past, when man's struggle for existence was immeasurably greater than it is to-day.

No. 1 is the best finished of the perforated axes. All the axes clearly show the tool-marks of the makers. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are in my possession. Nos. 1 and 6 were shown at the Society's meeting at Kirkby Lonsdale in the summer of 1904.

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ART. VII.—*The Grey Yauds, a vanished Stone Circle.* By  
T. H. B. GRAHAM.

*Read at Penrith, September 13th, 1906.*

UPON the eastern slope of the fell known as King Harry Fell or Common, lying ten miles from Carlisle, there existed, not many years ago, one of those rude circles of stones which never fail to awaken in our minds a lively sense of wonder. The people called it "the Grey Yauds," or grey mares, from the appearance which its weathered blocks presented as they lay amongst the surrounding heather.

It must have been the second in size of the megalithic circles in our district; smaller than the circle of Long Meg, but considerably greater in diameter than those of Keswick and Swinside.

In Nicolson and Burn's *History*, 1777, vol. ii., 495, it is described as consisting of 88 pretty large sparry stones, set nearly in an exact circle of about 52 yards diameter; and one single stone, larger than the rest, stood out of the circle about five yards to the north-west. Hutchinson, writing a few years later, describes them (vol. i., 175) as granite stones lying in the middle of a dark and dreary waste, and being comparatively small, the largest not exceeding four feet in height, but nevertheless distinguishable at a great distance. This is an error, unless the remaining stone, 5 feet 4 inches high, was not reckoned as one of the stones of the circle; but it must be remembered that the surface has been levelled by ploughing and denuded of heather, and consequently the apparent height of the standing stone may have increased. "The ground," he adds, "is everywhere rent with torrents, and the deep-worn channels are filled with stones, whilst the inter-

mingled plots, where any vegetation appears, are just covered with a scanty growth of heath. We scarce know a more desolate spot."

Lysons, in 1816 (p. cxxix.), and Whellan, in 1860 (p. 673), merely repeat the description of the circle given by Nicolson and Burn. But in 1882, the Rev. G. Rome Hall, F.S.A., read to our Society a paper (these *Transactions*, O.S., vi., pp. 467, 468) describing his visit to the site "a few years" earlier. He was told by his guide exactly what Nicolson and Burn had said, but found the number of the stones "now much reduced . . . by the supposed necessities of agriculture; the stones having been broken up and used for the adjoining field-walls."

The inhabitants of the district confidently assert that a certain King Harry once pitched his camp here, and they point to the great stone of which that monarch availed himself when he wished to mount his charger! We all know, however, that tradition is but a bruised reed whereon to lean.

The name of the place in olden times—as long ago, indeed, as 1268 (52 Hen. III.; see Mr. F. H. M. Parker's paper in these *Transactions*, N.S., vi., pp. 169, 170)—was *Kynheure*,\* which with Northsceugh is mentioned as an inhabited site.

It is most improbable that any of the three sovereigns of the name of Henry who lived before 1268 ever entered Cumberland as kings, though Roger de Hoveden records that Henry II. as a youth of sixteen was knighted at Carlisle during Whitsuntide, 1148, by David, King of Scots. Prince Henry had been brought up at the Scottish Court, and after this event "crossed over into Normandy;" it does not seem that he marched from the south to Carlisle, nor returned south through England, then under his enemy Stephen. The suggestion which

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\* There is a house named King Harry two-thirds of a mile south-south-west of the circle. The inquisition of 31 Eliz. (*Hutchinson*, i., 176) mentions "the wasts of more called King Henry."

has been made (these *Transactions*, O.S., vi., p. 468) that "the unhappy Henry VI. may have been constrained to pass this way in his hasty flight from the fateful and decisive battlefield of Hexham, on May 15th, 1464, to find a refuge in some remote Westmorland manor-house," is not impossible, but it does not explain the name, which was in existence nearly 200 years earlier. And so it would seem that the tradition is only a tale invented to account for the name.

A parallel to the corruption of *Kyn* into *King* is found in "King Edward" (Aberdeenshire), spelt in 1300 *Kyn-edward*, and explained by Johnston in his *Place-names of Scotland* as "the head or height of Edward." Kinmont, near Corney in South Cumberland, spelt *Kynemund* in 1235 (19 Hen. III., *Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland*, ed. F. H. M. Parker, p. 60), exhibits the same prefix; while Kinnewry and Kinure (*ceann-iubhair*) in Ireland, meaning "yew-head" (Joyce, *Irish Names of Places*, i., 546), bear a remarkable likeness to, and perhaps explain, "Kynheure," the ancient mode of spelling the local name "King Harry." Celtic names, it must be observed, are not very common in Cumberland for inhabited sites, though they cling to certain marked features of the landscape, such as rivers and mountains. Still, we have Penrith, Carlisle, and others, so that there is reason to include in the list the name of the site where the Grey Yauds stood.

I had often wished to see the remains, if any, of this curious relic of prehistoric man, but my inquiries amongst the people of the neighbourhood failed to receive any satisfactory answer. Some, to be sure, had heard of a place called Grey Yauds, but none of them knew of any circle of stones being there. In the course of last month, however, I was able to visit its former site. It is correctly described by the county historians as situate within the parish of Cumwhitton, though it is remote from the village of that name, but easily accessible from Cumrew

and Newbiggin. All that remains of the monument at the present day is a solitary block of stone, standing at a point indicated on the Ordnance Survey map\* by a dot, and marked thereon "Stone Circle," though the circle has entirely disappeared.

The standing stone occupies the north-west corner of a pasture field enclosed by dry stone walls. The stone is twenty-six yards from the north wall, and twenty yards from the west wall. It may be described as a quadrangular block of dark grey limestone, rising on its eastern side, or front, to the height of 5 feet 4 inches above the surface of the ground, and measuring 5 feet at its greatest breadth. Its thickness varies, for the northern face measures 3 feet 3 inches across, and the southern face, which tapers to a point, only 2 feet at the base. The cattle make use of it as a rubbing block; it is perhaps for that reason that it has been allowed to remain *in situ*, but the same circumstance will one day cause its downfall, for the soil around it is so worn away, especially on the northern side, that its foundation is in danger of being undermined. Like Long Meg, it differs in its material from that of its former satellites, which consisted of granite. Like Long Meg, too, it is so placed as to command a view of the great escarpments of the eastern fells.

Immediately to the north of the pasture field containing the standing stone is a tract of heather-clad ground still known as "Grey Yauds;" but for all that I do not think that it actually comprised any portion of the old circle, which lay entirely in the pasture field, if the remaining stone be the larger one mentioned by Nicolson and Burn as standing five yards to north-west of the circle. I can find no vestiges of its circumference. The foundation of the wall which bounds the western end of the pasture field

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\* Cumberland sheet, xxxii., N.W., second edition, 1901 (six inches to the mile), a copy of which has been given to the Society by the author, and is deposited with the Society's papers at Tullie House.—ED.

is formed of large blocks of sparry granite, doubtless the old grey stones of the circle, or their fragments.

I examined the standing stone, and also the blocks of granite embedded in the field walls, in order to discover if possible any traces of ancient artificial markings, but did not observe any. I do not say there are none, but a conclusive examination would entail much time and patience, having regard to the remote situation of the place and the weathered condition of the stones.

It would be desirable that our Society, one of whose objects is the preservation of local antiquities, should obtain permission to enclose the monument with a wooden fence, and so prevent damage by cattle—and, what is more important, damage by irresponsible persons who carve their initials on the stone. When I mentioned this matter to a neighbouring resident, he laughed, and asked if I was afraid that they would blow the stone up with gunpowder. I replied that this was the very thing I most feared! So dull is the mind of the average rustic, and so wanting in imagination, that he actually appraises these venerable relics of a bygone age at their value for road metal. There is a little circle of stones at Maughanby, known to many of our members (see these *Transactions*, N.S., ii., pp. 381, 382), which stands so very near to the high road that whenever I pass it, I tremble for its safety.

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ART. VIII.—*Urswick Stone Walls*. By JOHN DOBSON.  
*Read at Penrith, September 13th, 1906.*

### I.—THE SITE.

ON the slope of the mountain-limestone hill which shelters the village of Little Urswick from the full fury of the westerly winds are to be found the remains of ancient workmanship known as the Stone Walls.\* They are the foundations of the walls of two enclosures—one rudely oval in outline, lying on a fairly level platform on the eastern slope of the high ground called the Craggs, and the other quadrangular, in the field below, where the ground slopes gently to the east-south-east. The exact position of these structures is well shown on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map—Lancashire, sheet xvi., 14—the distance from the tower of the parish church of St. Mary, Urswick, to the central mound of the oval enclosure being 900 yards west-by-south, and from the ancient Grammar School on Little Urswick Green 580 yards north-west-by-north.

To reach these interesting ruins easily the visitor should take the footpath which runs from the northern corner of the school buildings at Little Urswick to an old and picturesque stile in the western angle of the field behind

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\* The following are the most important previous notices of these remains:—*The Antiquities of Furness*, by Thomas West, Close's ed. (Ulverston, 1805), pp. 395-398; *Furness and Furness Abbey*, by Francis Evans (Ulverston, 1842), pp. 108-110; *Sketch of Furness and Cartmel*, by Charles M. Jopling (Ulverston, 1843), pp. 97 to 99; Letter by Charles M. Jopling to George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., published in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., pp. 448-453; *The Prehistoric Remains of Furness and Cartmel*, by Henry Barber, M.D., a paper read before the Royal Archæological Institute, July, 1868 (printed in pamphlet form, Ulverston, 1869, pp. 16-19); a paper read at the site by Mr. John Fell, August 16th, 1877 (these *Transactions*, o.s., iii., pp. xxvi.-xxvii.); "The Ancient Settlements, Cemeteries, and Earthworks of Furness," communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A. (*Archæologia*, vol. liii., 1893). No other reference, so far as known, contains any original observations.





R. Dobson, photo.

PLATE I.—URSWICK STONE WALLS.  
Footing-stones of the rampart within the wood.

TO FACE P. 73.



the schoolhouse. On the right, as he breasts the hill in this field, he will notice a small grove of beech trees, under the shade of which stands a ring of stones with a cluster of upright blocks in the centre. This little structure is mentioned here to avoid future misunderstandings, because not many years ago a party of visitors wishing to find the Stone Walls was directed to this place as the object of their search. Those who know call this the Summer House, and its construction is due to the late James Cranke, artist, son of James Cranke, the elder artist, and grand-uncle to Mr. Malachi James Cranke, the present owner of this field (see Mr. Gaythorpe's article on the Crankes of Urswick, these *Transactions*, N.S., vi., art. 3). Between his removal to Urswick in 1816 and his blindness, which afflicted him for some years before his death in 1826, James Cranke, mainly with his own hands, built the Summer House in question, and here he loved to sit and chat with his friends, enjoying the fair scene spread out before him.

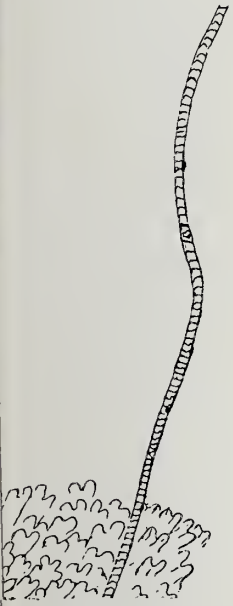
From the stile, with its limestone steps worn smooth by the tread of many rough-shod feet, the visitor now turns off the footpath towards the right along the western side of a coppice, where on the green springy turf of the upland pasture he will find an indistinct cart-track, which will bring him in the northern corner of this field to a gate. Passing through this gate and following the hedge on his left hand, he will soon begin to notice on his right the footing-stones and grassy ridge of the rampart of the oval enclosure. (Plate I.)

This oval enclosure, with its broad end towards the east-south-east and its point towards the west-north-west, is somewhat irregular in outline, as its rampart does not run for more than a short distance in any regular curve. The ancient builders would seem to have been more anxious to take every possible advantage of the natural features of the ground chosen for their fortress than to make its boundary wall conform to any regular figure;

indeed, one of the most striking features about this very interesting enclosure is the wonderful extent to which its builders have made use of the natural configuration of the site in setting out their work. (See Plan.)

The longest line which can be drawn across this oval enclosure is about 320 feet in length, the extreme breadth 250 feet, and its area, including the part at the eastern end overgrown with wood, about 1·375 acres. The surrounding rampart appears to have been a wall of some considerable height judging by the width of its foundations; the footing-stones give a breadth at base of nine to ten feet. These same footing-stones and the ridge of earth and rubble out of which they now arise are the sole relics left; we can only conjecture the appearance of the walls when first constructed. William Close, in his edition of *The Antiquities of Furness*, by Thomas West, published in 1805, is the first writer we know who mentions these Stone Walls (pp. 395 to 398); and he gives no data from which to form any opinion as to the height of the walls in his day, except that he speaks of "the remains of the foundations" in the case of the angular enclosure, and of "the remains of a wall" when speaking of the oval one. The impression conveyed is that though the angular enclosure was much in its present condition when he wrote, the walls round the other one still rose to some height. The Craggs at that date were uninclosed, and the site of this oval enclosure was overgrown with wood just as the south-eastern part is at this day, so that an exact survey was rendered difficult, and the plan Mr. Close gives is not very accurate, though in some respects more so than that of Mr. Jopling in 1843. The large plan which accompanies this paper will give a better idea of the details of the enclosures under review than many pages of verbal description, and it has the advantage of having been corrected from the results of the excavations undertaken by the Society in the spring of this year (1906).

Grundriss  
1:1000





The internal arrangements of the oval enclosure seem to have been somewhat as follows. From the entrance gateway on the south-east side a broad avenue or roadway appears to have run for some 200 feet towards the north-west. On the southern side of this roadway a series of garths has been arranged, separated from one another by walls of less massive construction than the outer rampart, generally some four feet to five feet wide at their foundations. No great attention to regularity has been observed in the setting out of these interior walls; to take the greatest possible advantage of the natural ridges of limestone rock seems to have been the chief idea in the minds of the ancient builders. On the northern side of the avenue there would appear to have been another series of garths, the boundary walls of which may have run more in straight lines than those on the south, though this is hard to determine from the fact that here more than elsewhere the stones used in the construction of the walls have been removed down to the very foundations on the bare limestone rock.

Near the middle of the oval enclosure, but nearer to the northern than to the southern rampart and abutting on the central avenue, the remains of a circular hut of large size can still be plainly traced, and it was to the exploration of this hut circle that the chief part of the excavation was directed.

The angular enclosure which lies east-south-east of the oval one, and some twenty yards away, can be readily traced along its southern, eastern, and about half of its northern sides; but the western rampart, and about one hundred feet from the northern angle along that side, is situated within the borders of a thick coppice, and the appearance of the ground had been so altered by quarrying operations, even when Mr. Close wrote in 1804, that in this part the boundary is very difficult to make out. Fortunately one large footing-stone is still in its place on the very brink of the quarry opposite the southern side of

the entrance to the oval enclosure, and on the opposite side of the quarry two large and two smaller footing-stones enable the last sixteen feet of the rampart to the northern angle to be determined. From this point the hundred feet of the northern boundary wall through the wood and along the edge of the quarry to the fence wall of the field, where the chief part of this enclosure lies, can be followed with comparative ease by footing-stones here and there, and by the ridge of small stones and earth which help still to mark its course.

Apparently when Mr. Close wrote his description and made his plan the walls round the oval enclosure, those of its included garths and that round the central hut, were much higher than they are at present, though he does not definitely say so. The Rev. Francis Evans, whose *Furness and Furness Abbey* was published in 1842, merely mentions (p. 109) that the stones had been carried away in many parts, without even approximating the time at which this was done. In his *Sketch of Furness and Cartmel*, published in 1843, Mr. Charles M. Jopling, speaking of the oval enclosure (p. 99), says he was told that "a great part of the walls were taken down about twenty-four years since, in order to construct others with the materials." This would make the date of the spoliation about 1819. In his letter to George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., published in 1846 in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., pp. 448-453, Mr. Jopling says:—"The walls which enclose Figs. 2 and 3 (the oval and angular areas) were stated to have been of considerable height about thirty years ago"—that is, about 1816. Dr. Barber, in a paper on "The Pre-historic Remains of Furness and Cartmel," read before the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, July, 1868, merely mentions (p. 17) that "immense quantities of stone have been removed for building purposes," but gives no clue as to the time at which this was done; while John Fell, Esq., in his remarks made when the members of this Society visited

these remains on the 16th August, 1877, gives (these *Transactions*, O.S., iii., p. xxvii.) certain particulars communicated "by an old inhabitant of Urawick, who himself worked upwards of thirty years ago at the process of destruction." This would make the date of the removal of the stones of these walls somewhere not long before 1847, but we know from the evidence of Messrs. Evans and Jopling that this spoliation had taken place long before 1843. Had Mr. Fell's informant said "upwards of fifty years ago" we might have evolved some sort of agreement between authorities, and have set down 1816 to 1819 as the probable period at which the demolition took place. Documentary evidence concerning most of the enclosures in the ancient parish of Urawick in the early part of the nineteenth century seems to be non-existent, but Mr. M. J. Cranke of Midtown, Great Urawick, whose memory carries him back well into the early thirties of that century, and whose knowledge of such matters as a landowner and keen sportsman is most clear and convincing, declares that the Cragg enclosures were made before his day, and thinks that 1815 to 1820 would cover the period during which the walls of the oval enclosure were finally robbed of their materials, though it is not unlikely when we remember that Mr. Close in 1804 mentions quarrying operations on the ground within the angular enclosure, that a great deal of material had been removed, and the Stone Walls very much reduced from their original height even in his day. Mr. Cranke is quite clear that since he was a boy in the early thirties the Stone Walls have been practically in the same condition as that in which we see them to-day.

Outside the oval enclosure on the west and north and beyond a narrow band of outcropping weathered mountain limestone, on whose southern and higher edge the rampart has here been built, the ground falls away in a series of terraces, showing traces of ancient cultivation with "lincs" or balks between; but whether crops were

raised on this ground by the dwellers in the homestead within the enclosure it is impossible to determine, though there is nothing improbable in the suggestion that they were, especially as fragments of querns were found in the course of exploration.

Mr. Close in 1804 and Mr. Jopling in 1843 and again in 1846, both mention a large stone opposite the entrance to the oval enclosure, elevated a little above the surface of the ground. This stone is still to be seen just within the wood near the angle in the fence wall, and it is raised a little from the ground, being supported on several smaller blocks, as may be seen in the photograph (Plate II.), but it appears more like a perched boulder from the days of the melting ice-cap than the work of man, and the removal of the soil from beneath it is probably due, in part at least, to the burrowing of wild animals. Excavation at its base brought to light no traces of fire, nor any signs of the surrounding surface having been previously disturbed.

In the angle of the modern fence wall which passes through the gateway of the oval enclosure and then turns sharply almost due north, within the wood and about fifteen feet from the corner there is a small standing-stone not more than eighteen inches above the surface, with a hole in the top, circular in section, and about an inch and a half deep as if made by an ordinary "jumper," and in a line parallel with the wall towards the north, still within the wood, but some sixty feet beyond the northern rampart, is another similar holed stone. It is very unlikely that these standing-stones have any very ancient origin; most probably they are boundary marks of use before the ground was enclosed.

The walls of the angular enclosure appear to have been of similar construction to those of the oval one, but their rectilinear plan would seem to point to Roman influence, and a somewhat later date than those before described. Here no trace of interior walls has ever been noted by





*R. Dobson, photo.*

PLATE II.—URSWICK STONE WALLS.  
Raised Stone between the two enclosures.

TO FACE P. 78.



previous writers, nor is any discoverable to-day. Though permission has been kindly given by Mrs. Egan-Newcomb of Bankfield, Ulverston, the owner of this part of the ground, the time and means at disposal in April, 1906, did not enable us to excavate here, but it might be useful at some time to clear an inner angle and its outer corner to see if they show any traces of more advanced workmanship than were met with in the oval enclosure.

## II.—THE EXCAVATIONS.

With the kind permission of Myles Sleight, Esq., of Eversley, Darley Dale, the owner, and Mr. W. G. Butler, the occupier of the land, and with the aid of a grant from this Society, excavations in the oval enclosure were commenced on the 17th April, 1906, and were carried on until the 21st, under the supervision of Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A.Scot., and the writer. Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A., who had been elected on the committee for the purpose, was unable to be present, being abroad at the time. The Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite, vicar of Urswick, also took great interest in the work, and spent a considerable amount of time assisting the searchers.

The rampart of the oval enclosure was examined about the middle of its southern side, at the western bend, and on the northern side almost opposite the first-named position. In all three places the footing-stones of this outer rampart were in their original position, and would make the wall at its foundations between nine and ten feet across. They consisted of large stones—in some instances placed on end, and sunk into the soil like gate-posts; in others they were placed lengthwise, and not so deeply bedded in soil; and where the rampart ran along the outcropping limestone, they were in some parts merely placed on the rock surface, in others, wedged on end into the crevices of the limestone. In each of these three positions, and in almost every other place where digging

was undertaken to determine the run of a wall, the workmen cut through a bank of rubbly stones—evidently the leavings of the spoilers—before reaching the foundations of the structure.

To report in detail on every opening made in the course of the work would prove tedious both to reader and writer, and it will probably be more useful here to give a general summary of results, only entering into particulars where circumstances seem to demand it. The trenches cut are laid down in the key-plan.

No really good junction of an inner with the outer wall was brought to light, though trial was made in several places. The only spot where anything of the nature of a corner was at all clearly marked was near the place where the modern fence wall crosses the north-eastern part of the northern rampart of the oval enclosure; but here, unfortunately, the stones of the outer wall have been almost entirely removed, and, though two courses of the inner wall on its eastern side were uncovered, the junction with the outer rampart was so imperfect that it was hard to say how it had been made, but apparently the inner wall had been built after the outer rampart, and just run up to it without any attempt at binding the two together at the angle. This also seemed to have been the case wherever one inner wall formed an angle with another similar wall, as at the northern corner of the first garth from the entrance on the southern side of the avenue, the only place where more than the foundations of the ancient walls could be traced with any certainty. Here for some fourteen feet a piece of rough walling, five feet wide, was uncovered, and the courses of stone found in position; but, as will be seen from the photograph (Plate III.), the workmanship was of the rudest description, and the short wall which met this one from the east was simply built up to but not, so far as could be made out, in any way bound to the rude wall in question.

Trials were made in several places where gateways



R. Dobson, photo.

PLATE III.—URSWICK STONE WALLS.  
Ancient walling at the northern corner of the first garth.

TO FACE P. 80.



might have been expected, to find out how an inner wall had been ended, but with very indifferent success. Only on the western side of the apparent gateway to the first or southern garth, and on the eastern side of the entrance to the third garth just behind the central hut circle, was anything of the nature of a wall end uncovered (except about seventeen feet south-west from the entrance to the central hut), and in both places the hand of the spoiler had removed all but the lowest stones, and even some of these appeared to have been moved.

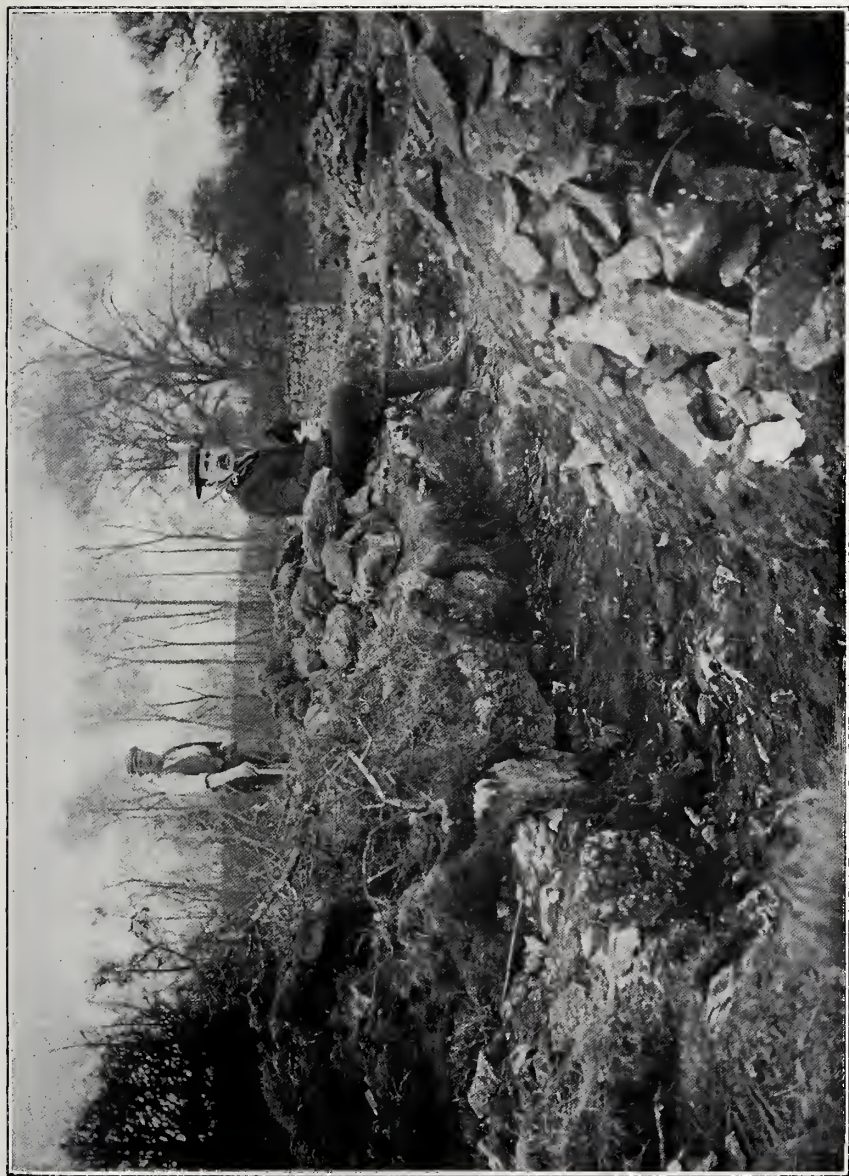
The position of the interior walls was proved in many places, and was found to agree in most cases with the surface indications. No wall is shown on the plan whose existence was not pretty certainly made out by excavation.

An attempt was also made to determine the number of huts which had originally stood within the oval enclosure, and, contrary to expectation, the existence of any but the large one near the centre was not at all clearly proved. True, in the second garth from the entrance on the southern side, about fifteen feet from the outer rampart and from the eastern wall of the garth, a circular hollow was examined, and indistinct traces of a semicircular wall from the west round by the north to the east were found. The soil within this semicircle was also examined, and found to have been at some time disturbed, being much darker in colour to a depth of twelve to fifteen inches than that of the surrounding ground. A piece of a broken quern-stone of granite was also found buried some eight or ten inches below the surface near the western side of the excavation within the semicircle, but in the absence of further evidence even these tokens do not seem sufficient to prove the former existence of a small hut in this position. Likely places in the third garth on this southern side, in the western garth, in the one north of the central circle, and also towards the eastern angle made by the

northern rampart and the inner wall which runs parallel to the modern fence wall were tried, but in every case either the limestone rock *in situ* or previously undisturbed soil was met with under the turf, and no trace of any building was discovered except in the last-mentioned position, where doubtful traces of a short wall making a right angle towards the north were found, and just outside the hypotenuse of this angle two pieces of granite embedded in the turf, but showing on the surface, were picked up. The larger piece contained the bottom or innermost end of a drilled hole which had probably been intended when completed for the central passage of an upper quern-stone. By some mischance the stone would seem to have been broken through before the work was finished, and discarded as of no further use. The smaller piece found within a few feet of the larger shows no signs of having been in any way "wrought," but it fits exactly to the larger piece and is clearly a portion of the same boulder.

It was, however, at the central circle that the excavations produced the most interesting results. Here a trench was first taken across from the south-west to the north-east side of the circle, but slightly nearer the eastern than the western part of the circumference. On the south-western side confused traces of the outer boundary wall of the hut were found, but its inner side was fairly clearly made out by later excavation; while on the north-east the inner foot of the wall was clearly marked by stones of considerable size, and these were afterwards found to extend both towards the east and, less distinctly, towards the north in the almost perfect arc of a circle whose radius was some fourteen feet. The trench was continued over the foundations of the wall towards the north-east, but neither here nor elsewhere did the excavations show at all clearly the outer boundary of the hut wall; but the broad trench which was carried round the outside of the hut circle and some six feet away from the inner footing-





R. Dobson, photo.

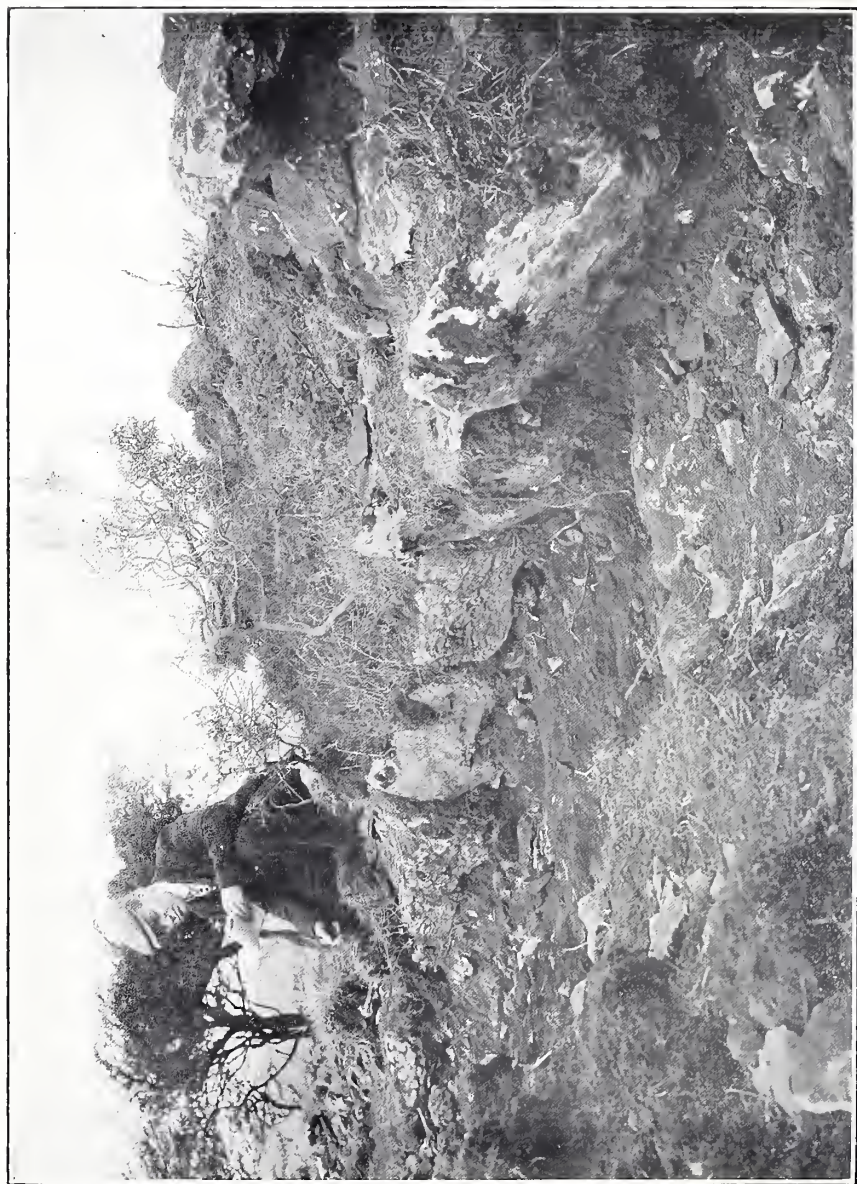
PLATE IV.—URSWICK STONE WALLS.

The Central Hut-circle : north-east quadrant of the inner wall, looking east.

TO FACE P. 82.





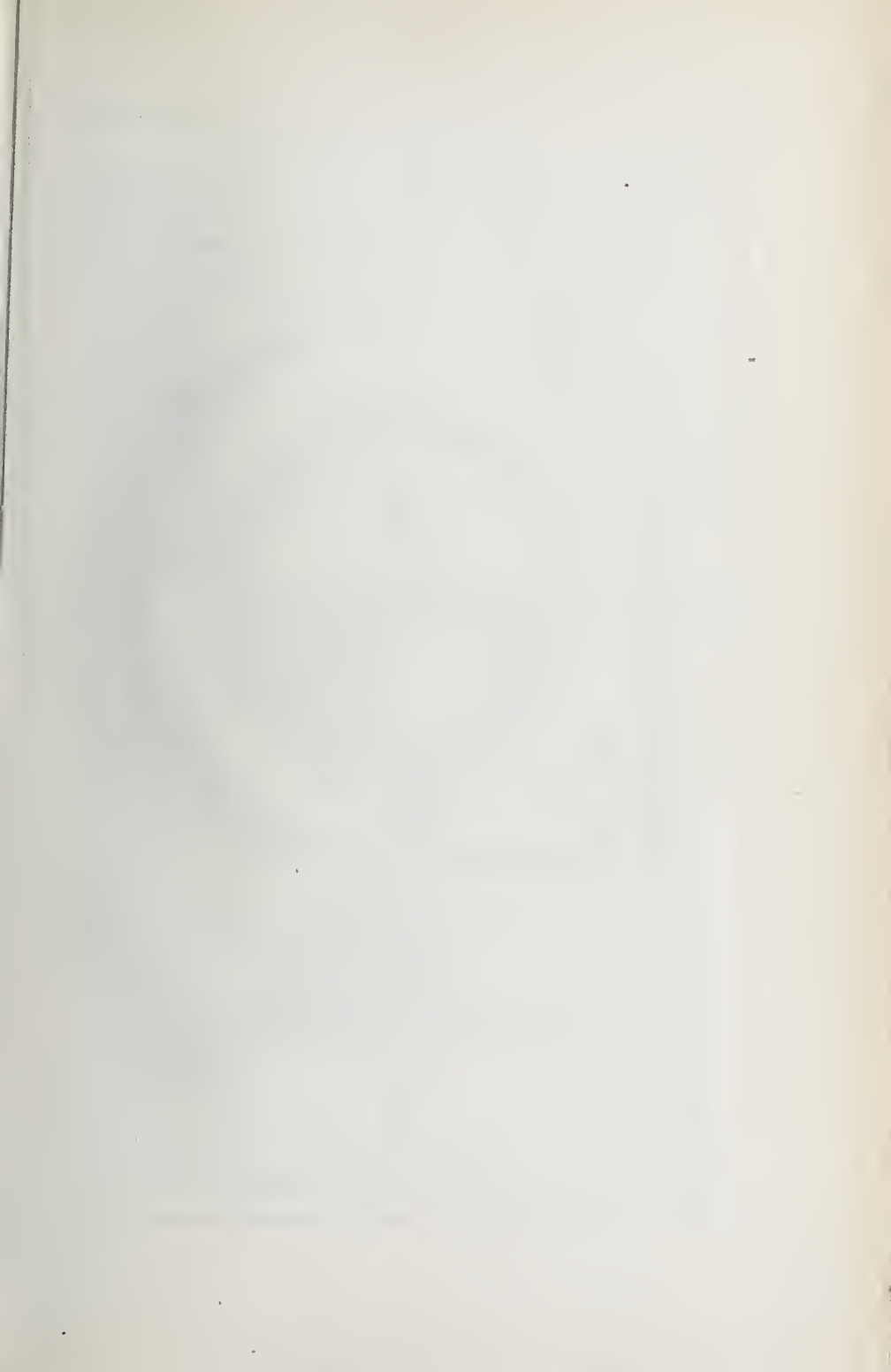


*R. Dobson, photo.*

PLATE V.—URSWICK STONE WALLS.

The Central Hut-circle : north-east quadrant of the inner wall, looking north.

TO FACE P. 83.

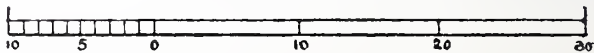


URSWICK STONE WALLS

Central Hut - Plan of excavations.  
April, 1906



SCALE OF FEET.



stones in the north-eastern quadrant, revealed the presence of a number of comparatively thin limestone slabs laid on their flat sides, as if they might have formed the bottom course of a wall built of such slabs, each layer overlapping the inner edge of the course below, and so producing a beehive hut. The large size of the circle (twenty-eight feet interior diameter) would forbid the idea that the hut was entirely roofed in with stone. The beehive huts at Eilean na Naoimh are only thirteen and fourteen feet in diameter respectively, though oblong structures of this type are larger. It is probable that the central portion of the roof may have been of timber, covered with turf or thatch. At the same time, the lowest and only remaining course of the inner wall is massive, and the stones have a distinct inward batter, suggesting the beehive style of building. (Plates IV. and V. and plan of the Hut.)

The inner trench was continued round the entire circle, and the foundation of the bounding wall of the hut was found fairly clearly marked, not only in the quadrant between north and east, but in the semicircle round from east by south to west; only between west and north had the inner boundary been rendered indistinct by the removal of the larger stones. The entrance of the hut was located with fair certainty on the east-south-east of the circle. It had been apparently about two feet wide, and had opened out upon a fairly level platform, where the loose surface rubble of the limestone showed, when the turf was removed, some slight indications of having been improved into a rude pavement. The eastern quadrant of the interior of the hut was also excavated, as well as a portion of the south-south-western side; but nowhere, except perhaps close to the foot of the wall on the eastern side, was any trace of a floor or sign of a fireplace discovered. Indeed, it was one of the surprises of the work that, except round the interior wall, the soil inside the hut showed no signs of having been disturbed

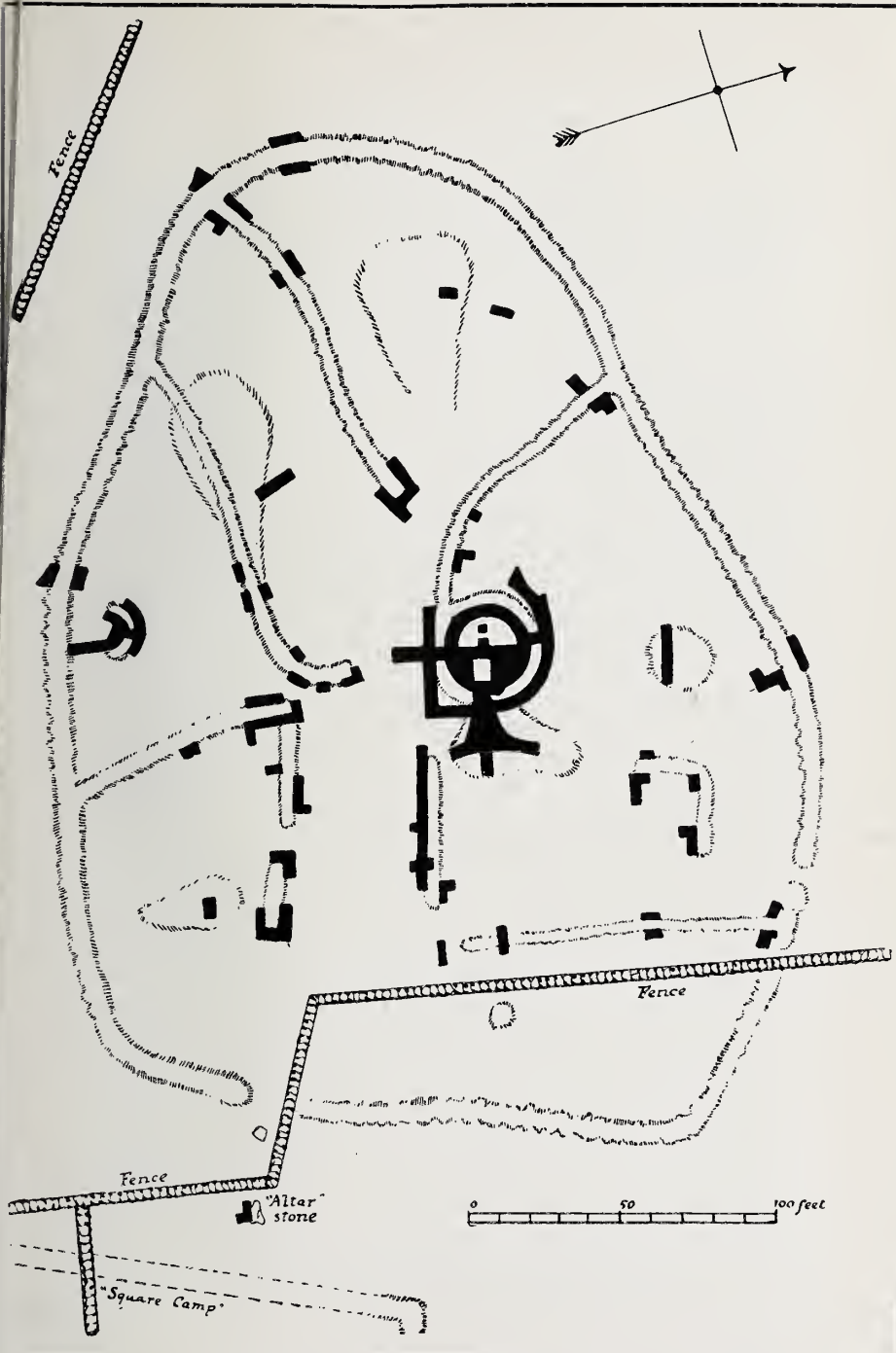
when excavated more than two or three inches beneath the turf. A good many small fragments of local millstone grit, as if from the breaking of thin flags, were found within the hut, but hardly enough to warrant the supposition that the hut floor had been composed of flags laid on the original soil, and that these flags had been removed when the stones of the hut were carted away early in the last century.

On the south-west a raised ledge of limestone rock was uncovered, and the hut wall on that side had apparently rested on this outcrop; while inside the hut it might have helped to form a seat or sleeping-bench extending along the curve of the wall. The outer trench, working by the north-west, helped but little in determining the construction of the hut, but yielded the most valuable and interesting of the relics found.

The soil was cleared from the platform in front of the entrance, and trial trenches run out in various directions in hopes of finding traces of a kitchen midden; but neither this nor any signs of fireplace, earth-oven, or feasting-place rewarded the labours of the searchers. Outside the hut walls, on the south-western side, the outer or southern foundation of an almost straight wall was traced for about nineteen feet from the cross trench towards the south-east, terminating in what was, perhaps, the best wall-end found during the explorations. From the cross trench towards the north-west this same wall was followed for some twelve feet, where it begins to curve away towards the northern rampart.

From this description of the excavations, taken with the plans and photographs, it will be seen that little or nothing more could have been done towards effecting our purpose—namely, to ascertain the structure of the buildings and their true plan. By turning over the rest of the soil a few more relics might be found. Such as we met with have now to be described.





EXCAVATIONS AT URSWICK STONE WALLS.

The black spaces represent trenches dug.



## III.—RELICS DISCOVERED.

The objects of interest from an antiquarian point of view found in the trenches may be classified as follows—objects of stone, of metal, of earthenware, bones, and those showing traces of the action of fire.

Perhaps the most interesting, at any rate the most weighty, discovery in the way of stone consisted of nine fragments of a granite boulder which had apparently formed parts of the upper stone of a quern, or it may be of two. The largest of these pieces weighed 12lbs., and contained part of the bowl-shaped hollow, over seven inches in diameter and about four inches deep, into which the grain to be milled was poured; and from the bottom of this hollow, one side of the hole, some three-quarters of an inch in diameter, through which the grain passed to the grinding surface, was visible, beautifully drilled. The bowl-shaped hollow also exhibited very neat and regular workmanship. Another fragment, weighing 11lbs., contained the further end of the hole into which the handle of the quern was driven, and below part of the grinding surface. The hole in this fragment is about two inches deep and one inch in diameter at the top, but tapers off to less than half an inch at the bottom, which is shaped like the inside end of a thimble. Another piece, weighing 7lbs. 2ozs., showed, like the one first mentioned, part of the bowl-shaped receptacle in the upper part of the stone; while the smaller fragments showed portions of the grinding surface—one, weighing 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., giving enough of the outer circumference of the stone to enable the diameter of its working surface to be pretty certainly determined as between fourteen and fifteen inches. The total weight of the pieces collected is about 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and as not more than half the stone would appear to have been found, when the quern was in use the “two women grinding at the mill” would not find their work too light. All the pieces of stone referred to, except one weighing 7lbs., were

found within the circle of the central hut, or in close proximity to its outer circumference, several of them showing through the turf. Where the grinding surface had been subjected to the action of the atmosphere it had lost much of the glassy polish given by long use, but in those fragments which had been more deeply buried in the soil the artificial facets of the quartz were as smooth and bright as on the day the mill was last used. As a means of comparison, it may here be noted that a similar quern-stone of granite in the possession of the Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite, vicar of Urswick, found about a mile and a half away at Stainton Quarry in 1903, is seven inches thick, with a grinding surface thirteen inches, and a bowl five inches in diameter. The boulders from which these quern-stones are formed have probably been brought from the western shore of Low Furness or Walney Island, where the wasting of the boulder clay by the action of the sea causes the beach to be strewn with erratic blocks, among which are many of Eskdale granite, and some even from more distant Criffell. Why the quern or querns found at the Stone Walls should have been broken into so many fragments it is impossible to say with certainty, though by no means difficult to surmise.

Two other fragments of granite showing traces of man's handiwork were also found, but, as they have already been dealt with in speaking of the traces of ancient buildings, more need not here be said, except that they had formed about two-thirds of a boulder of granite similar to that from which the quern had been fashioned, and that the hole drilled upwards part-way through the block from its roughly plane to its flattened ovoid surface would give the impression that it might have been intended for the upper stone of another quern.

Flint is not abundant in Furness, though an occasional pebble may be picked up on the shore, and the substitution of the chert found in veins in our mountain-limestone does not seem to have occurred to early man in this part

of Britain, probably because he had no means of quarrying it. This renders the discovery of a flint scraper in the excavations at the Stone Walls the more interesting. The implement, which was picked up a few inches under the turf in the entrance way of the central hut, is of small size, measuring one inch long by seven-eighths wide on its plane face, and weighing about one-seventh of an ounce. It seems to have formed the smaller portion of a pebble of flint, yellowish brown without and greyish white within, weighing perhaps half an ounce, and the secondary working which extends round some three-fourths of its circumference has been most skilfully carried out.

A fragment of whetstone about an inch and a half long, quadrangular in section, tapering with slight curvature towards a point, and composed of sandstone—probably the local millstone grit—was found on the surface, not far south of the semicircular excavation in the second garth on the southern side of the avenue of the oval enclosure, but whether it is of ancient or modern manufacture cannot readily be determined.

Pieces of millstone grit of various shapes and sizes were frequently turned up during the excavations, but none of them, so far as could be ascertained, showed traces of man's handiwork.

Pebbles and small boulders of various Lake District rocks were common under the turf and in the weathered crevices of the limestone rock wherever uncovered in the course of operations, but, although carefully examined, none showed any but the most doubtful traces of firing.

A few pieces of what appeared to be an indurated clay of dark slaty colour and giving off when scraped with a knife a sulphury smell, were picked out of the soil on the floor of the central hut, but nothing in their form would lead to the supposition that they had been in any way modelled or moulded.

Fragments of soft and apparently very pure hæmatite were quite common in the soil in and around the central

hut, but all along the southern side of the rampart of both the oval and the quadrangular enclosure, and but a few yards from its outer side, runs a hollow from which iron-ore has been dug, most probably in surface workings—it may be centuries ago—and this may account for the frequency with which fragments turned up in the trenches. On the other hand, both the hæmatite and the clay may have been used as pigments.

By far the most interesting and important find in the shape of metal was a strip of thin bronze, an inch and three-eighths long by half an inch wide, broken off from a larger piece, and having on the one side an engraved pattern. This was found on digging the trench round the north-north-west outer circumference of the central hut, at a depth of between six and eight inches below the surface. Though diligent and careful search was made no other piece could be found. The ornament of this bronze fragment and the conclusions drawn from it form the subject of the following article by an expert authority.

The only object of iron found was a bent and broken nail which when complete would probably measure some three inches in length, very much corroded, and apparently of such workmanship as might warrant the supposition that it had been made by a country blacksmith anywhere from twenty to a hundred years ago. It was found beneath the surface sod on the northern side of the entrance to the central hut, and was probably lost from the "scut" of some farmer's cart when he was taking away stone early in the last century.

In a short trench cut to examine the southern side of what appeared to have been the northern boundary wall of the first garth on the south side of the avenue across the oval enclosure was found, buried beneath five or six inches of turf, a modern buckle of some white metal, very much like those frequently seen on belts worn within the

last thirty years. The only point of interest about this find is that it occurred quite as far below the surface as many of the other objects unearthed, but which are known to be of much more ancient workmanship.

Very little in the shape of earthenware was found in the excavations. On the north-eastern side of the entrance to the central hut, and a few inches only below the surface, a piece of red, unglazed pottery ware was picked up, roughly triangular in plan, and from its form appearing to have been part of a horn-shaped handle worked on the side or the outer rim of a vase of considerable size. The clay from which the vessel had been made was at least as fine as that from which a common flower-pot is formed, but lighter in colour, and showed under the lens occasional grains of silica. Round holes were scattered over its outer surface as if from the presence of organic matter which the firing had burned away, and the fractured surface, where the fragment had been torn from the object of which it formed part, showed a series of ridges as if straw had been used to strengthen the clay when building up the vessel. The baking had been imperfectly accomplished, as the material, especially on the fractured surfaces, easily rubs away when wet, and almost any part of the fragment will mark rough paper like a piece of soft crayon. The workmanship of the vessel would seem to have been good, but no trace of ornamental pattern appears on the piece described.

A tiny angular fragment, not more than half an inch across in any direction, having as an outer surface a glassy coating of mottled green colour and an inner surface rough, grey, cindery, and full of air bubbles, was found in the same trench as the bronze strip before described; but whether it had formed part of any sort of vessel, or was merely a piece of the glassy slag sometimes formed in a limekiln, it would be difficult to determine.

Another small piece, about three-quarters of an inch

across, of what may have formed part of a vessel with sides three-eighths of an inch thick of imperfectly baked clay of a dirty white colour, containing many small fragments of what under the lens appears to be an exceedingly fine-grained red sandstone, was also picked up from the soil when filling in the trenches inside the central hut.

Bones were not found in any great quantity, but close to the inner foot of the wall round the central hut, and from the crevices between the stones forming this foundation, several interesting pieces were taken. Nearly all the fragments found were parts of the long bones of the limbs apparently of the ox, sheep, and hog, and in the majority of cases they were split open in the direction of their length. Not a single vertebra was found, and not more than three or four fragments of ribs. Only one small leg bone showed traces of the gnawing of animals. The pieces of bone from the central hut were almost without exception very much decayed, as if from the long action of the organic acids in the soil. Among the teeth found within or in close proximity to the central hut was a left upper canine of a dog or wolf with the point broken off, the broken right tusk of a boar without signs of having been set or mounted for wear as a trophy, a small lower right canine of a young or a female hog, teeth apparently of the sheep and the ox, and, from the trench running east from the straight wall on the south side of the central hut, but some thirty-six feet from the hut wall, several molar teeth of the horse. These latter, though found together, were not held in position by any portion of the jawbone, and this with their decayed condition would seem to point to the conclusion that they must have been buried here a very long time.

As before remarked, objects showing signs of fire were very scarce. A few fragments of burnt bone, or at least of bone having the appearance of burning, were found



near the western side on the floor of the central hut, and three or four fragments of wood charcoal were picked out of the soil in the same trench close by. Pieces of coal cinder were also found, and a small ellipsoidal fragment slag such as sometimes turns out among the ashes of a stove when the draught has been very strong, were found in the soil in the central hut; but as charcoal burning was a common occupation in the neighbourhood not a century ago, and as the farmers sometimes carted manure, especially lime, containing cinders on to their pasture land and burned heaps of brushwood they had cleared off the ground, these signs of fire may or may not be of very modern origin.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that we have in Urswick Stone Walls the remains of a British homestead. If the date tentatively assigned by Mr. Reginald Smith in the following article to the bronze fragment may be taken as indicating the age of the building in the ruins of which it was found, then we may infer that this homestead was inhabited as far back as the first or second century before Christ.

Up to the present, the discovery of the Hipposandal at Sealford British settlement (these *Transactions*, O.S., x., p. 280) has been almost the only indication of the age of such remains; and this has suggested that they were of the Romano-British period. This new discovery makes it possible to assign, at least provisionally, a still earlier date for this type of settlement.

We find here a family dwelling—there is only one house in the enclosure, so that it is not the residence of a large tribal community. It is ramparted, but the extent of the rampart is so great compared with the probable number of occupants that it could hardly be defended in war, and the rampart must have been meant as a defence against wolves rather than men. It is divided into folds for different kinds of cattle, and supplied with querns, showing

that corn was grown, in spite of Cæsar's often quoted statement to the contrary ; and if, as he says, the inland people were clad in the skins of beasts, we see that they had engraved metal-work of such fineness that, taken with the masonry of the round house, it argues no small civilisation and a considerable advance in the arts of life.

ART. IX.—*A Bronze Fragment of Late-Keltic Engraving.*  
By REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A., of the British  
Museum.

*Read at Penrith, September 13th, 1906.*

ANYTHING that throws light on the Early British period must always be a welcome addition to our knowledge; and the bronze fragment here illustrated (Fig. 1) not only suggests a likely date for the site on



FIG. 1.—BRONZE FRAGMENT FROM URSWICK STONE WALLS;  
REAL SIZE.

which it was discovered last Easter, but seems to furnish a link in the evolution of Late-Keltic ornament. It lay close to the large hut-circle in the middle of Urswick Stone Walls, and was the only ornamented object discovered at the time. Though several explorations of such hut-circles have been made in Wales and elsewhere, there is still some doubt as to their exact date and origin; and the large number still existing in the country offer an interesting field for inquiry.

The present note is, however, confined to the style of ornament, and it is hoped that the accompanying illustrations will make clear what would be difficult to convey in words. The derivation of Late-Keltic art from the classical designs of southern and central Europe has been demonstrated by Dr. Arthur Evans,\* and the motive that

\* *Archæologia*, lii., 364.

appears on the Urswick fragment is not distinctively Late-Keltic. In the remarks that follow it must be understood that even the relative (as distinct from the absolute) chronology of Early British remains is not by any means certain, and that fresh discoveries may modify the conclusions already arrived at; but several stages of development seem to be exemplified by extant specimens, and the Urswick fragment may be classed as early in the series.

It will be noticed that the little strip of thin bronze, which is pierced for a rivet at one end, is engraved with bands of "hatched" triangles, the filling consisting of lines parallel to one of the sides, not horizontal or vertical. This pattern is familiar on pottery and finely engraved products of the Bronze Age in this country and abroad, especially on gold specimens, such as the Irish crescents or "lunulae," the Brahalish armlet and Cintra collar, as well as the bronze sun-disc from Ireland;\* but the thinness of the Urswick fragment and its somewhat uncouth engraving both point to a somewhat late date. Whether this design survived into the Late-Keltic period (as is very likely), or was directly borrowed from classical sources, cannot be determined at present, but it certainly occurs on Italian bronzes such as the *cista* from Offida, Picenum, that well represents the prototype of the famous Aylesford bucket,† the former dating from the fourth, and the latter from the first century, B.C.

In the British Museum are two bronze dagger-sheaths‡ engraved with bands of filled triangles as well executed as in the Bronze Age, but the sheaths clearly belong to the Iron Age types derived from the civilisation of La Tène. They both come from the Thames valley and one has

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\* Reference is made to figs. 137, 138, 142, and 146 of the *Guide to Bronze Age Antiquities in the British Museum*; and elsewhere to the companion volume, *Guide to Iron Age Antiquities*.

† Both are illustrated in the *Iron Age Guide*, figs. 24, 93; see pp. 29, 115.

‡ *Iron Age Guide*, fig. 74, from the Thames at Wandsworth; the other is from Richmond.

sloping lines, the other dots in the triangles, the latter filling being also seen on a collar from Trenoweth, Cornwall.\* Other specimens may be quoted to show the continued use and probable development of the motive; and attention may first be called to a fragmentary bronze casting (Fig. 2.) from Ashdown, Berks., that shows a

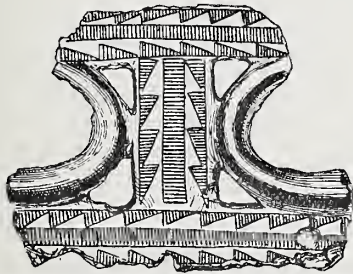


FIG. 2.—BRONZE MOUNT, PIERCED AND ENGRAVED;  
ASHDOWN BERKS (*British Museum*),  $\frac{2}{3}$  SIZE.

clumsy adaptation of the hatched triangle. It is pierced in four places and has loops at the back, with horn-like limbs in relief on either side, evidently used for the same purpose as another piece in the same collection from the well-known Polden Hill hoard (Fig. 3). Bands

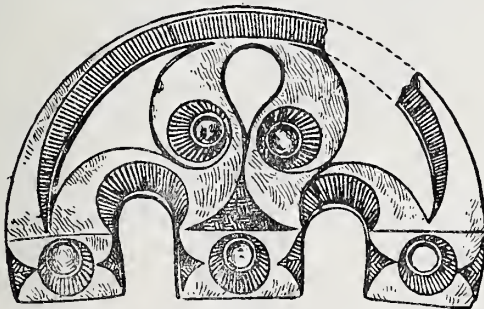


FIG. 3.—PIERCED BRONZE MOUNT, ENGRAVED AND ENAMELLED,  
POLDEN HILL, SOM. (*British Museum*),  $\frac{2}{3}$  SIZE.

engraved with transverse lines occur on both, but while the Ashdown fragment has a primitive appearance, the

\* *Archæologia*, xvi., 137.

other evidently belongs to the best period of Late-Keltic art, and retains traces of red enamel settings. An approximate date for the Polden Hill bronzes is afforded by the brooches\* included in the hoard, and on this piece of first century work we detect the "basket" pattern that is so closely associated with the bronze mirrors of the period. It is suggested that the Keltic artist, who knew the value of empty spaces, used when necessary groups of parallel lines like those of the hatched triangle, as a filling or background. If this view is correct, the Polden Hill bronze represents a stage between the angular decoration of the Urswick or Ashdown fragments and the handsome designs of the mirror-backs, as Fig. 4. Just as

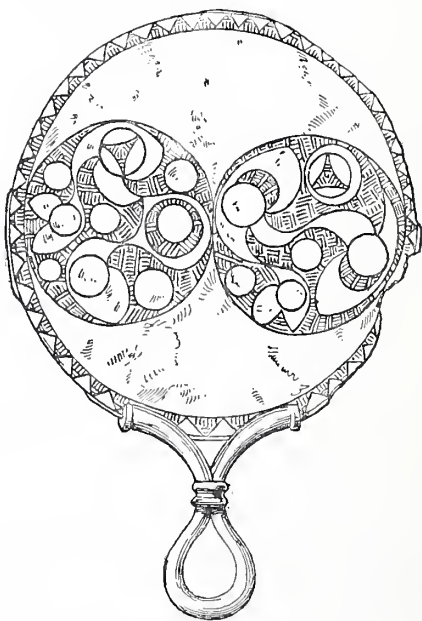


FIG. 4.†—ENGRAVED BRONZE MIRROR-BACK,  
TRELAN BAHOW, CORNWALL (*British Museum*),  $\frac{1}{3}$  SIZE.

\* *Iron Age Guide*, fig. 109.

† By permission from the *Iron Age Guide*.

the early Irish illuminated MSS. show angular motives mingled with the more purely Keltic eccentric curves, so in the art of the mirrors it is permissible to distinguish the peculiar Late-Keltic scroll-work from the angular patterns of earlier date or alien origin.

The border of the Trelan Bahow mirror will be seen to consist of a band of filled triangles, the hatching being both horizontal and vertical. A horizontal filling occurs, in association with the more usual sloping lines, on the Bronze Age gold collar\* from Llanllyfni, Carnarvonshire, and the direction was evidently optional. When a larger or irregular space had to be filled the short lines were engraved in groups at various angles (centre of Fig. 3), the result being somewhat like basket-work, in which the ancient Britons are known to have been expert. Perhaps the earliest hint of this pattern is on the boss of the Grimthorpe shield† in the British Museum, and it should be remembered that coral was found in the grave, as on the Witham shield, which probably dates from the second century, B.C. The sword found in the same grave is typologically somewhat earlier than that from Bugthorpe,‡ where discs covered with studs of red enamel imitating coral were also found; and the later sword bears engraving closely allied to that of the mirrors which can be approximately dated. From the associated objects both the Birdlip§ and Mount Batten|| specimens may be attributed to the first century A.D., perhaps to the first half of it; and though we cannot say that the bronze to which the Urswick fragment belonged had no Keltic scroll-work on it, it seems safest to assign it to the first or even the second century before our era.

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\* *Bronze Age Guide*, fig. 137.

† *Archæologia*, xliii., pp. 475, 483; Jewitt's *Reliquary*, ix., 180, where it is erroneously called Anglo-Saxon.

‡ *Iron Age Guide*, fig. 86.

§ *Transactions*, Bristol and Gloucs. Arch. Soc., 1880-1, vol. v., pl. xliii., p. 138.

|| *Archæologia*, xl., plates xxx. (mirror) and xxxi. (brooches), p. 502.

ART. X.—*On the Tenure of Westmorland temp. Henry II. and the date of creation of the Baronies of Appleby and Kendal.* By W. FARRER.

*Read at Carlisle, April 9th, 1906.*

THE late Mr. Hodgson-Hinde, the learned editor of *The Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John*, fell into serious error in his account of the tenure under the Crown of the barony of Appleby during the latter part of the reign of Henry II. From the Pipe Roll of 24 Henry II., under the heading "Westmarieland," he transcribed the following entry:—

Tedbaldus de Valeines debet xxx<sup>li</sup> de Relevio vj militum (p. 165).

In tracing the history of Westmorland during the twelfth century, he says (p. xlvi.):—

In the Pipe Roll of the 2d of Richard I., it is styled the "Honor" of Westmorland, which clearly indicates that it had been in the meantime [*i.e.*, since 25 Henry II.] in the possession of a subject.

A short entry in the accounts of the 24th of Henry II. affords the only information we possess of the proprietorship.

"Theobald de Valeines owes £30 for 6 knights' fees."

This comprised the entire county; the barony of Appleby, with the Bailiwick, being rated as 4 knights' fees, and Kendal as 2.

Kendal, at this period, was clearly held of the Honor of Westmorland, as it had been previously of the Mowbrays; Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid being the first who held it directly of the Crown. Although the Lancaster family were the possessors of the soil, they did suit to the shire courts of Westmorland, and paid to its lord Cornage and Customs, as appears both from the Pipe-Rolls and the charter of Richard I. The fishery also belonged to the feudal superior.

Theobald was not in possession of Westmorland until the 26th year, nor do the accounts of the 25th notice the debt due from him for his relief. He probably owed this magnificent possession to his



connection with Ranulph de Glanville, the husband of his daughter, who enjoyed the unlimited favour of his sovereign. On the accession of Richard I., Glanville was deprived of all his appointments, and subjected to a heavy fine. The Royal displeasure seems to have extended to his father-in-law, for the Honor of Westmorland was seized into the King's hands.

Mr. Hodgson-Hinde's remarks with reference to the subordinate position of the lords of Kendal under the lords of Westmorland in the twelfth century may be correct, but the remainder of his remarks reprinted above are quite erroneous, owing to an incomplete examination of the original Rolls and insufficient information about the great Yorkshire feudatories of the twelfth century.

A more painstaking examination would have revealed the fact that the entry in the Pipe Rolls of the 24th and 25th years of Henry II. belongs to "the honour of Count Conan of Brittany" and not to "Westmarieland," although included by accident in the Roll of the 24th year with items of account belonging to the latter.

The Roll of the 25th year, at the end of the accounts entered under the heading "Honor Comitum Conani,"\* has the following entry:—

Theobaldus de Valoniis reddit compotum de xxx<sup>li</sup> de Relevio vi militum. In thesauro xx<sup>li</sup>. Et debet x<sup>li</sup>.

Still more important are three entries in the Roll of the 26th year, under the heading "Honor Comitum Conani":—

Theobaldus de Valeines reddit compotum de x<sup>li</sup> de Remanenti Relevii sui vj. militum. In Thesauro c<sup>s</sup>. Et debet c<sup>s</sup>.

Idem [Randulfus de Glanvill] reddit compotum de xxxj<sup>s</sup> et viij<sup>d</sup> de Nouitegeldo anni preteriti.† In pardonis Militibus de Templo v<sup>s</sup> per libertatem carte sue. Et debet xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

\* Rot. 2, m. i. in dorso.

† Hodgson-Hinde, *Pipe Rolls*, p. 167. This debt had been brought over from the 25th year.

Comptus de Westmerieland et de Nouitegeldo ejusdem terre non est exigendum ab ipso Randulfo quia Rex concessit ei eundem Redditum ad se sustentandum in servicio suo quamdiu Regi placuerit per breve Regis, et sic inde quietus est. \*

In the 30th year Theobald liquidated the remaining "100<sup>s</sup>" of his debt for relief of the six knights' fees which he held of the count of Brittany. He had succeeded his father, Robert de Valoignes, lord of Parham, co. Suffolk, who appears as tenant of seven knights' fees in a feodary of the honour of Richmond of uncertain date, but in the case of some items of a date at least as early as 1166.† Of these fees three were in Ditton Valence and Newmarket, co. Cambridge; ‡ two in Hickling, co. Norfolk; §  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Rockwith, co. York; || the remainder elsewhere and unidentified. Mr. Hodgson-Hinde's statement that in the twelfth century the barony of Appleby was rated as four knights' fees and Kendal as two also falls to the ground. This matter will be discussed later.

But to return, the last paragraph quoted above from the Roll of the 26th year proves incontestably that the honour of Westmorland was in the hands of Henry's chief justice, Ranulf de Glanvill, from 1179. Upon the accession of Richard I., as Mr. Hodgson-Hinde rightly observes, Ranulf was deprived of all his appointments, but he, and not his father-in-law Theobald de Valoignes, was then deprived of the honour of Westmorland.¶

Mr. Hodgson-Hinde does not discuss the tenure of this honour during the first half of the reign of Henry II. beyond the bare statement that it was "enjoyed by Hugh de Morevill, to whom the King also granted the castle and

\* Everwichscire m. 2 in dorso.

† Gale, *Regist. Honor. Richmond.*, app. 26.

‡ *Ibid.*, app. 53; *Red Bk. of the Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 532; *Feudal Aids* (Rolls Ser.), i., 139.

§ Gale, *Regist. Honor. Richmond.*, app. 45, 48; *Red Bk. of the Exch.*, 480.

|| Gale, *Regist. Honor. Richmond.*, 33, 35; *Red Bk. of the Exch.*, 588.

¶ The whole of the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland for the reign of Richard I. were dated by Mr. Hodgson-Hinde one year later than the correct date. Consequently he has two rolls for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1199.

honour of Knaresborough, and other lands in Yorkshire," from which we may assume that the writer considered that Morevill held the honour directly of the Crown.\* This conclusion is fully borne out by the oft-repeated statement in the *Rotuli de quo warranto* that Henry II. demised "Westmarieland" to Hugh de Morevill. But the reasons which he adduces to explain why the issues of "Westmarieland" were not accounted for in the Pipe Rolls from the time of the murder of Becket until Michaelmas, 1174, fail to carry conviction to any one conversant with these Rolls. He says:—

On the murder of Thomas á Becket, of which he was one of the perpetrators,† his possessions were forfeited to the Crown, but no revenue was derived from them for the next three years. . . . . We know that, for a year after the murder, De Moreville remained with his confederates at his castle of Knaresborough,‡ and it is probable that during this period he kept possession of Westmorland. The following year the northern counties were invaded by the King of Scotland, and in that succeeding, the Royal fortresses of Appleby and Brough were taken.§ In the former year there was a great deficiency in the revenue of the adjoining county of Cumberland, in consequence of the war, and in the latter the Sheriff did not account at all. It is not, therefore, surprising that Westmorland, which suffered much more severely, should have contributed nothing to the treasury till the 21st year.

Hugh de Morevill was not deprived of Knaresborough and Aldborough after the assassination of Becket; on the contrary, he continued to enjoy these lordships until the beginning of 1173,|| when the King resumed possession, and almost immediately conferred them upon William de Stutevill. This proceeding was undoubtedly due to

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\* In the Pipe Roll of 8 Henry II. (1161-2) under "Everwichescira," the sheriff in his account of the collection of Danegeld notes an item due under that heading from Hugh de Morevill in Westmorland—"Et debet vij<sup>li</sup> et iij<sup>s</sup> et vij<sup>d</sup> qui sunt in Westmarieland super Hugonem de Morevill."—*Pipe Roll Soc.*, v., 52; vi., 58; ix., 37.

† Becket was murdered 29th December, 1170.

‡ *Hoveden* (Rolls Ser.), ii., 17.

§ This is derived from *Jordan Fantome* (Surtees Soc.), II., 1463-1512.

|| *Pipe Roll Soc.*, xix., 1-2.

Morevill's connexion with the rebellion of 1173-4, which commenced about Easter in the former year.\* The loss of these lordships, which he held by the King's grant and during his pleasure, was followed by the loss of Westmorland, apparently about Michaelmas, 1174.

This is apparent from the particulars contained in the roll for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1177, in which the sheriff accounts for the issues of lands which Hugh de Morevill had in gage and in custody—viz., “113<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> for the year 1174-5, 6<sup>li</sup> 2<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for the year 1175-6, and 8<sup>li</sup> 4<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> for the year 1176-7; and for the perquisites of the same land, *i.e.* of Westmorland, 17<sup>li</sup> 12<sup>s</sup> 9<sup>d</sup> for the year 1174-5, 4<sup>li</sup> 5<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for the year 1175-6, and 8<sup>li</sup> 16<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for the year 1176-7.” Whilst the sheriff also accounts for the farm of Westmorland, arising mainly from the issues of the demesne lands, for these three years, he only accounts for neatgeld for the last year of the three. It does not appear who received it for the years 1174-5 and 1175-6.† As shown above, Ranulf de Glanvill took all the issues of Westmorland from Michaelmas, 1179, until Easter, 1190, when Richard had been in possession of the Crown nearly seven months.

Returning to the question when military service was first performed for Westmorland and Kendal, we may safely declare that there is no evidence of any military service being due for Westmorland before 1203. On the 31st March, in that year, the castles of Appleby and Brough and the bailiwick of Westmorland were *committed* to Robert de Veteri Ponte “to keep during the King's pleasure,”‡ and on the 28th October, in the same year, the King granted to him in fee “Appleby and Brough with all their appendages with the bailiwick and the rent of the county of Westmorland,” with the services of all

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\* Stubbs, *R. Diceto* (Rolls Ser.), i., 367.

† *Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland*, 162-3; *Pipe Roll Soc.*, xxvi., 123.

‡ *Patent Rolls* (Rec. Com.), 27.

tenants not holding of the King by military service, to hold by the service of four knights.\* This undoubtedly marks the commencement of military service due from the barony of Appleby.

With regard to that portion of Westmorland and Kendal which was held by William de Lancaster (son of Gilbert) and William de Lancaster his son, who died about 1184, it is probable from the evidence of the Pipe Rolls that it was held during the reign of Henry II. of the lord of Westmorland by the service of "14<sup>li</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>" for neatgeld.

When Roger de Mowbray gave "all my land of Lonsdale,† and of Kendal, and Horton of Ribblesdale" to William, son of Gilbert de Lancaster, to hold by the service of four knights,‡ it is evident that he made the feoffment as tenant *in capite*. But when he made a return of the knights' fees which he held *in capite* in 1166, he certified that William de Lancaster held but two knights' fees of him. What had become of the remaining two fees, and what lands did they represent? I submit that the two fees returned in the *carta* of 1166 lay in Ewcross wapentake, which formed part of the Mowbray fee in 1130,§ and in which the descendants of William de Lancaster I. certainly held lands under Mowbray in the latter part of the twelfth century;|| that the two remaining fees represented Kendal and its members, and that the lordship of Kendal had been taken from Mowbray at, or possibly before, the accession of Henry II. and united to Westmorland as a mesne lordship held by the service of rendering neatgeld. Thus would William de Lancaster I.

\* Nicolson and Burn, *History of Cumberland and Westmorland*, i., 267-8, note.

† In the Cokersand Chartulary, under the heading of "Londesdale," are included all places lying in Ewcross wapentake, co. York. The whole wapentake, except Horton "in Ribblesdale," is in the watershed of the river Lune and its tributaries.

‡ Farrer, *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, 389.

§ *Pipe Roll, 30 Hen. I.* (Rec. Com.), 138.

|| Coucher of Furness, Addit. MS., 33,244, 98-9.

become the tenant of Hugh de Morevill, and the absence of any mention in the Pipe Rolls of service due to the Crown for Kendal, either by knights' or neatgeld service, be explained.

Immediately after Richard I. had resumed possession of Westmorland he converted the tenure of this fee, by the service of neatgeld, to military service—viz., the service of one knight. This grant was in favour of Gilbert fitz Reinfred, who gave the King 600 marks for the acquittance of neatgeld; it bore date the 15th April, 1190.\* The new service is noted in the *Red Book of the Exchequer*,† as follows:—

CARTA GILBERTI FILII REINFRIDI.

Gilbertus filius Reinfridi de j milite de terra sua de Westmerlande et Kendale.

As is well known, part of the lands belonging to the barony of Kendal lay within Westmorland proper (*i.e.*, the barony of Appleby)—viz., in the parishes of Morland, Barton, and Kirkby Stephen, hence the description of Gilbert's lands as "in Westmorland and Kendal."

Of even date with this charter to Gilbert was another confirming to him his forest of Westmorland, of Kendal, and of Furness, as William de Lancaster (the son of Gilbert) had held it, and granting that he should have the forest in Kendal which the King had given him with six librates of land as fully and freely as Nigel de Albin had ever held it; that what had been waste in the underwoods of Westmorland and of Kendal in the time of William de Lancaster, the son of Gilbert, should still be waste, except the purprestures which had been made by the licence and consent of the lords of the fee of Kendal and of Westmorland.‡

Possibly also of even date with the above charters to

\* Farrer, *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, 396.

† *Op. cit.* (Rolls Ser.), 444.

‡ Farrer, *Lancashire Pipe Rolls*, 399.

Gilbert was a third granting to him sixteen carucates of land in Levens, Farleton, Beetham, Preston Richard, Holme, Burton in Kendal, Hincaster, Preston Patrick, and Lupton to hold by the service of one knight.\* For this grant he had proffered "100<sup>li</sup>" sterling to the King and Hubert, archbishop of York, at the Isle of Andely in 1197,† but the date of the grant was before the 3rd March, 1195, the date of the death of Hugh, bishop of Durham, one of the witnesses named in it. Moreover the allowances claimed by the sheriff of Westmorland, on account of the loss in the issues of the county occasioned by these grants, all began from Easter, 1190, and so suggest the 15th April in that year as the date common to all three grants. The items of allowance were:—"14<sup>li</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> for neatgeld acquitted, 8<sup>li</sup> 18<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> for the lands in Kendal given to Gilbert, and 5<sup>li</sup> for the fishery of Kendal."‡

In respect of the third grant, the *Red Book of the Exchequer* records under the heading given above:—

Idem tenet j carucatam terræ in Lefnes cum piscaria, et iiij carucatas terræ in Farlinton et Bethum, et iiij carucatas terræ in Prestone [et in Holme] et ij carucatas terræ in Bertone, et j carucatam terræ in Hennecastria, et j carucatam terræ in Prestone, et iij carucatas terræ in Luptone, et j piscariam pertinentem ad easdem terras, per servitium j militis.§

These probably constituted the lands described as "6 librates of land in Kendal," and the last-named fishery that charged in the sheriff's roll at "5<sup>li</sup>" per annum.

From these particulars we may with some degree of certainty fix the date of creation of the barony of Appleby as the 28th October, 1203, and that of the barony of Kendal as the 15th April, 1190, the former being rated as four and the latter as two knights' fees.

\* *Ibid.*, 400.

† *Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland*, 180.

‡ *Ibid.*, 171.

§ *Red Book of the Exchequer* (Rolls Ser.), 444.

ART. XI.—*The Parentage of Bishop Law.* By MISS NOBLE.

*Communicated at Penrith, September 13th, 1906.*

THE parentage of Bishop Law has been so much discussed that the following notes may be not without interest to those of our Society who make genealogy their study.

A little time ago I was asked to look through some old papers, and somewhat to my surprise found from them that Edmond Law of Carhullan and Measand had married Elizabeth Wright of Measand. His will is given by Mr. Jackson in his "Law" wills, No. 3, 1689; and in it he bequeaths:—

Item I give to my son Edmond Law my bedstead which I lye on standing on the loft with the beding theiron.

A further search brought to light an agreement for a marriage settlement, dated 1701, between this Edmond Law, then of Staveley, and Patience Langbaine of the parish of Kirkby Kendal. Richard Wright of Measand was the trustee, and the property settled consisted of an estate in the parish of Kirkby Kendal (probably Buck Crag), which obviously belonged to the said Patience, as in case the marriage did not take place it was to revert to her.

The marriage is recorded in the Kendal registers as taking place November 29th, 1701.

This couple are of course well known as the parents of Bishop Law, and the lady is buried in Cartmel Churchyard, where there is a tombstone to her memory.

We here have not only positive proof of the family to which Bishop Law belonged, for at least three previous



generations, but further we find that Richard Wright and Richard Law, "the Founder and Benefactor" of Measand School, 1713, were his father's uncles.

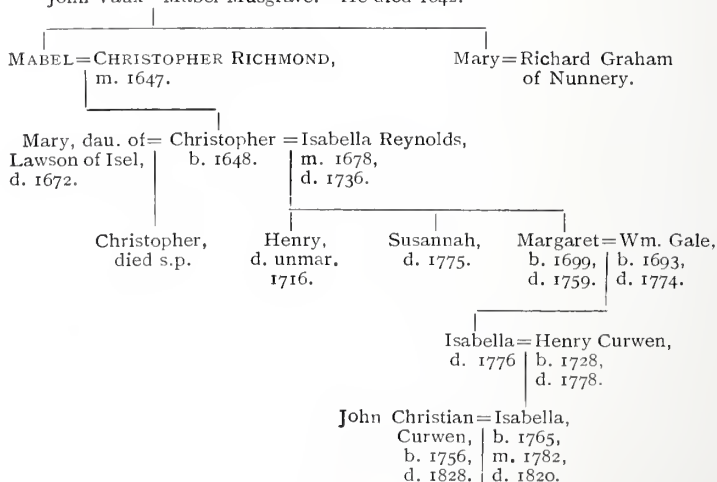
Richard Wright died intestate, and presumably a bachelor. The record of the nephews and nieces who shared his property is interesting, including as it does, a Mary Cliburn, the last of that ancient family known in Bampton, and her sister, married to a Sutton of Penrith, is also named.

The name of Langbaine is by no means a common one, and Patience was probably an orphan, as no mention is made of any relative. The only Langbaine family at present known is that of Barton, of which Dr. Gerald Langbaine, Provost of Queen's College (1645), was a member; but, so far, the connection has not been traced. Possibly some member of our Society working amongst old papers in the Kendal district may come across some record which will elucidate this point.

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## The Vaux Pedigree.

Sir John de Vaux, knight of Catterlen, 1170.  
 John de Vaux, at Catterlen, 1186.  
 William de Vaux of Catterlen.  
 Sir William de Vaux, temp. Henry III. (1216-1272).  
 William de Vaux=Margery Vaux of Tryermaine.  
 William de Vaux, at Catterlen, 1351=dau. of Sir Rich. de Salkeld of Corby.  
 John de Vaux, 1375.  
 John de Vaux, at Catterlen, 1397=Alice, dau. of Sir John de Brougham.  
 John de Vaux, 1403.  
 William de Vaux, at Catterlen, 1421=dau. of — Brougham.  
 WILLIAM VAUX, 1481=Isabella Delamore.  
 John de Vaux=dau. of — Crackenthorpe, temp. Rich. III. (1483-1485).  
 William de Vaux, at Catterlen, 1543=Jane, dau. of — Leybourne.  
 John Vaux at Catterlen, 1544.  
 ROLAND VAUX, 1577=Anne Salkeld. He died 1586.  
 William Vaux=Jane.  
 John Vaux=Mabel Musgrave. He died 1642.



ART. XII.—*Catterlen Hall*. By JOHN F. CURWEN,  
F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

*Read at Catterlen Hall, September 14th, 1906.*

CATTERLEN HALL stands within a bend of the river Petteril, and Dr. Taylor draws upon two Hiberno-Keltic words for the derivation of the name—viz., *ceather* “the quadrangle” and *leana* “of the riverside marsh.”\* But where the early quadrangle stronghold of Haldane was, if such be the true derivation, we of course do not know. All that is definitely known is taken from a grant (1154-1167) confirmed by Henry II.† to Hubert de Vallibus wherein he gave not only all Gille Bueth’s lands at Gilsland to Hubert and his heirs, but also the manors of Corby and “Kaderlenge cum molendino quod Uchtredus filius Haldani tenuit,” sometime “lord of Katerleing,” which was forfeited on account of his allegiance to King Stephen. Thus did the manor of Catterlen pass to a younger branch of the great Norman family de Vallibus or Vaulx to be held “per servicium duorum militum.” Whellan and Jefferson give a list of ten generations of Vaulx, living at Catterlen, from John, knight of Catterlen, in 1170 down to a certain William de Vaux, who married Isabella Delamore, and died soon after the year 1481. I am inclined to attribute to this William the due of building the present pele tower, following the example of all the principal landowners along the debateable border.

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\* Compare Katerlyn (Skene, *Celtic Scotland*, iii., p. 243), now Catterline (Kincardineshire), for which J. B. Johnston (*Place-names of Scotland*, p. 61) suggests *ceathra linne*, “cattle pool;” and Catterall (Amounderness), in *Domesday*, Catrehala.

† See Inq. ad q.d., 2 Edw. III. and Chancellor Prescott’s *Wetherhal*, p. 418, who dates the grant “probably 1157.”

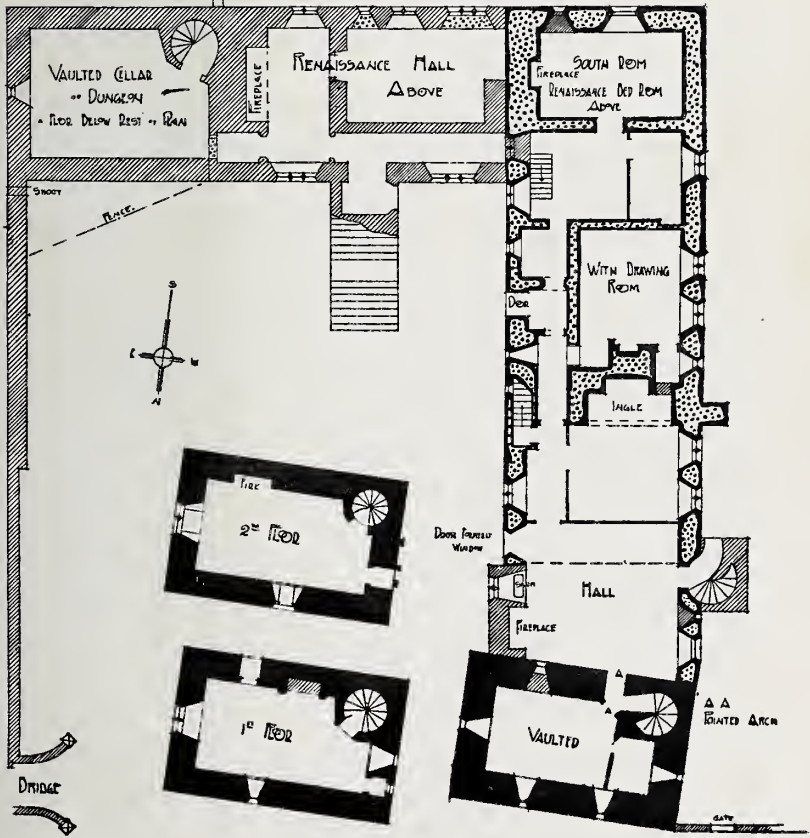
## THE PELE, 1460.

Comparatively, it is one of our smallest peles, measuring externally only  $30 \times 19\frac{1}{2}$  feet, and although built of good-sized stones upon a foundation of rough massive blocks, the masonry is not quite so perfect as we are accustomed to look for. This is probably due to the late period at which it was built. The entrance is on the southern or most protected side, through a high-pitched pointed-arched doorway; and, as usual, we find the newel stairway, which encroaches on the interior angle, entered through a narrow passage in the thickness of the wall immediately within the entrance. The basement is barrel-vaulted, and is lighted by five narrow loopholes piercing the four-foot-thick walls.

The first story is occupied with the solar, a small room measuring  $23 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  feet, attached to which is a small closet, perhaps a garde-robe. The fireplace was on the southern wall, and there still remains the left-hand shaft which once supported the canopy. The chief window is on the eastern wall, divided by a central mullion supporting two slightly pointed and splayed arches. Externally beneath a square label the spandrils are filled with three shields, the central one only being carved with the arms of Vaux (6 garbs).

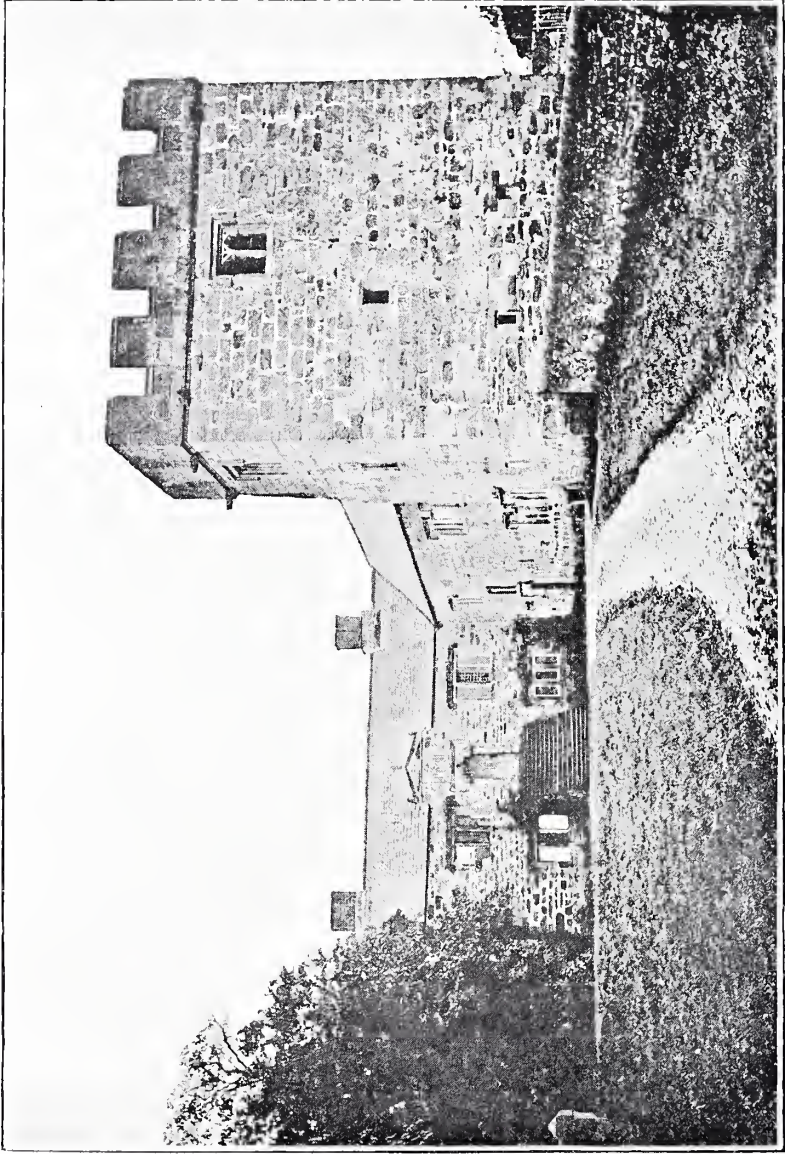
The sleeping-chamber above is lighted with two windows, one on the east and one on the north face of the tower; each has two lights divided by a mullion with arched and cusped heads, and each has the usual stone seats in the jambs. On the label-bosses to the east window are two shields, the southern one bearing the arms of Vaux, with *six garbs*, and the northern one bearing the initial M with a crown above, evidently referring to certain repairs made during the reign of Queen Mary. The Tudor-arched fireplace still remains on the south wall, the lintel being carried on two projecting corbels; whilst on the west wall there is a gap where a doorway led on to a wooden

• CATTERLEN MALL •  
 • CUMBERLAND •









CATTERLEN HALL.



platform or *brétasche* for defensive purposes. Three of the stone corbels that once supported this gallery still remain.

The newel stair continues up to the leads, where the parapet is crenellated with four and two embrasures, and enriched by a string course from which gurgoyles project at the angles.

Thus did this simple four-sided tower constitute the entire habitation for four generations; John de Vaux, lord of Catterlen, in the year 1544 paying service to the King of 1s. 10d. yearly.

#### ELIZABETHAN WING, 1577.

In days when the feudal system still lingered, and when the main and dominating factor of a dwelling was that it should be easily defended in case of assault, the word "home," with all that it connotes in the way of arrangements made for family life or for the privacy and comfort of the individual, was a word of little meaning. But with the changed order of national life, in the manor house of the sixteenth century it became necessary to provide more accommodation for the increasing requirements and progress of the age. This was gained by the addition of a long two-storied building, containing on the ground floor a hall and kitchen, with sleeping apartments above. As we find from the inscription over the doorway on the east front, it was built by one Roland Vaux in the year 1577.

The inscribed stone stands above the lintol, and is protected by a square-framed label mold. The upper half contains the arms of Vaux of Catterlen—viz., *Or* a fess checky *or* and *gules* between six garbes *gules* banded *or*, quartered with *gules* a cross fleury for Delamore.\* The

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\* William de Vaux married Isabella, heiress of Delamore, in the 20th year of Edw. IV. (1481).

shield is surrounded by a circle bearing the legend, "Let mercy and faithfulness never goye frome the," with the initials "R.V." and "A.V." in the corners, for Roland and Anne Vaux. The lower half contains the inscription, "At this tyme is Rolande Vaux lorde of thys place and builded this hall yr of God 1577." The door enters into a small lobby from which a Tudor arch on the right hand leads to the hall, measuring 37 × 20 feet. The ceiling is very low, and boarded on molded ribs. The windows are all of the same character, square headed, surmounted by labels and divided into two or three lights by plain chamfered mullions. When this hall was built the custom of the lord and his retainers all dining together at one board no longer existed, therefore we find here no upper dais end next the tower, but, on the contrary, the fireplace at the other end, and placed beneath a flat segmental arch stretching across two-thirds of the room, enclosing an ample ingle-nook. The present external doorway that enters direct into the hall has been broken down from a two-light window, and a kitchen range has been inserted in the corner.

The withdrawing room, measuring 16 × 13 feet, was entered by a low doorway situated at the back of the ingle-nook, and was lighted by two windows similar to those in the hall.

From the hall there is a mural stairway within the eastern wall leading upward to the sleeping apartments above. In more recent times a newel stair has been projected out in a turret on the western wall, for more easy access. There is nothing remarkable in the rooms above, beyond a white painted mantelpiece in the southern bedroom. This room was remodelled at a later period when the Renaissance wing was built, and so here we find a classical design with female caryatides supporting the mantelshelf. In the centre of a fluted frieze is a panel bearing the Richmond coat of arms, *gules* a chief and two bar-gemelles *or*, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4 a shield, parted

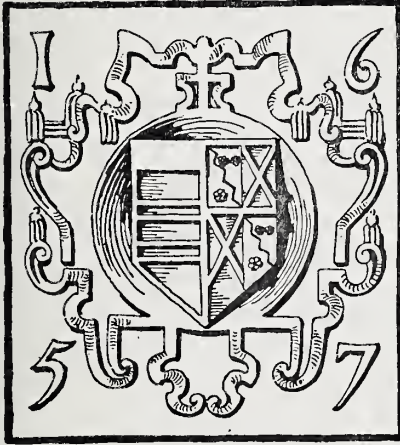


DOORHEAD AT CATTERLEN HALL.

TO FACE P. 116.



per bend indented *argent* and *azure*, three cinquefoils two and one counterchanged for Chaytor, and 2 and 3 *sable* a



CATTERLEN HALL.  
ON SOUTH BEDROOM MANTELPIECE.

saltire *or* for Clervaux.\* The whole shield is surrounded by ribbon ornament with the date 1657 in the corners.

#### RENAISSANCE WING, 1657.

John Vaux of Catterlen, the last of the name, died without male issue in 1642, and the manor descended to his two daughters, Mabel and Mary. Mabel married Christopher Richmond of Highhead Castle about the year 1647, and thus brought Catterlen Hall as dower to the Richmond family. The old pele and the wing built by Roland Vaux, it would seem, fell short of the requirements of this newly married couple and the custom of the times. Their ideas of entertainment called for a banqueting hall, which accordingly they built at right angles to the old block of buildings.

\* Christopher Richmond, who died in 1642, married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Chaytor of Croft Hall, Yorkshire; and Christopher Chaytor of Butterby, Durham, surveyor to the Queen for that county in 1575, married Elizabeth, the only daughter of William Clervaux of Croft, co. York., and at length sole heiress of her nephew Richard Clervaux.

The L-shape plan of building on the south and west sides of a courtyard had become very popular, as it formed a welcome shelter in the court from the prevailing south-west storms. It is interesting to notice how the taste of this couple soared above the ordinary type of their neighbours' houses—they had caught the revival of learning, as it was called, and planned their hall in the Renaissance of art. You mark the transition at once in the doorway, and in the whole character and ornamentation of the structure.

A flight of sixteen steps, nine feet wide, leads up from the courtyard to the entrance. Above the door there is a recessed panel bearing between two Ionic columns the coat of Richmond and Vaux (3 garbs) with crest, helmet, wreath and date, whilst in the gable there is a rude carving of a ferocious head bearded and heavily moustached.

Within, the hall, which measures  $36 \times 18$  feet, is now divided by a lath and plaster partition in two unequal divisions, and there seems to have been a flat plastered ceiling. At either end are two chimney-pieces of curiously wrought stone. In the centre of each are the initials "C.M.R.," along with the rose of Richmond surmounting a V-shaped heart, and the date 1657. At the western end there is a low Tudor doorway, now blocked up, leading into the southern bedroom of the Elizabethan wing—a room which from its Renaissance chimney-piece mentioned before was evidently used as a principal bed-chamber in connection with the hall.

When this room was thus remodelled, a large transome window of eight lights was opened out to the south and two three-light windows to the west. This remodelling has led Dr. Taylor to suppose that the Renaissance wing extended across the southern end of a shorter Elizabethan wing, but he has failed to notice the masonry and many other evidences to the contrary, especially the blocked up double-light window, which can still be clearly seen in the basement passage beneath the hall.

Built up against the eastern end of the hall has been a single-storied building with a newel staircase leading down into a barrel-vaulted basement. A small slit window, opening out on the lane, has been the only aperture for light and air, a fact which leads one to think that the place was more suited for a dungeon than for a cellar.

Christopher and Mabel Richmond left issue a son, Christopher, who was born in 1648. His first wife was Mary, the daughter of Lawson of Isel, and by her he had a son, Christopher, who died without issue. Mary *née* Lawson died in 1672, and her widower married for a second wife Isabella Reynolds in 1678, by whom he had issue, among others, Henry, Susannah and Margaret. Henry Richmond died unmarried in 1716, and left the estates to his mother Isabella, who, dying in 1736, bequeathed them to her daughter Susannah. Miss Susannah Richmond died in 1775, and by her will left the estates to her niece Isabella, the daughter of her sister Margaret and William Gale. Isabella Gale married Henry Curwen of Workington, who died in 1778, leaving the estates to his daughter Isabella. Miss Isabella Curwen married her cousin John Christian, and they held Catterlen until about the year 1794, when they sold it to the Duke of Norfolk. It has since remained in the hands of the Howard family until within the last two years (1904), when it was sold to the present owner.

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ART. XIII.—*Blencow Hall*. By J. F. CURWEN, F.S.A.,  
F.R.I.B.A.

*Read at Blencow Hall, September 14th, 1906.*

IN the 21st Edw. III., 1347, the King granted to Adam de Blencowe the enclosures of "Calnethwayt and Braythwaythouses" in the Royal Forest of Inglewood; the King further granted to him, eleven years afterwards, 1358, all the lands in Greystoke, Blencowe, and Newbiggin which had belonged to John Riddall. This Adam must have greatly distinguished himself under William, baron of Greystoke, during the Black Prince's invasion of France, for we find a curious charter dated from Morpeth Castle, the 26th day of February, 1357, in which the baron granted to him by warrant the use of his own arms to be borne on a bend as an augmentation of honour—viz., on a shield *sable* a bend barred *argent* and *azure* charged with 3 chaplets of roses *gules*. In later years the family bore *azure*, a bend *argent* charged with 3 chaplets of roses *gules*, quartered with their original paternal coat, *gules* a quarter *argent*.

We do not know where the early homestead of the family was situated; but Dr. Burn in his *History*\* suggests that it may have been at Great Blencow, on the other side of the river, and mentions the ruins of an old tower as existing there in his day.

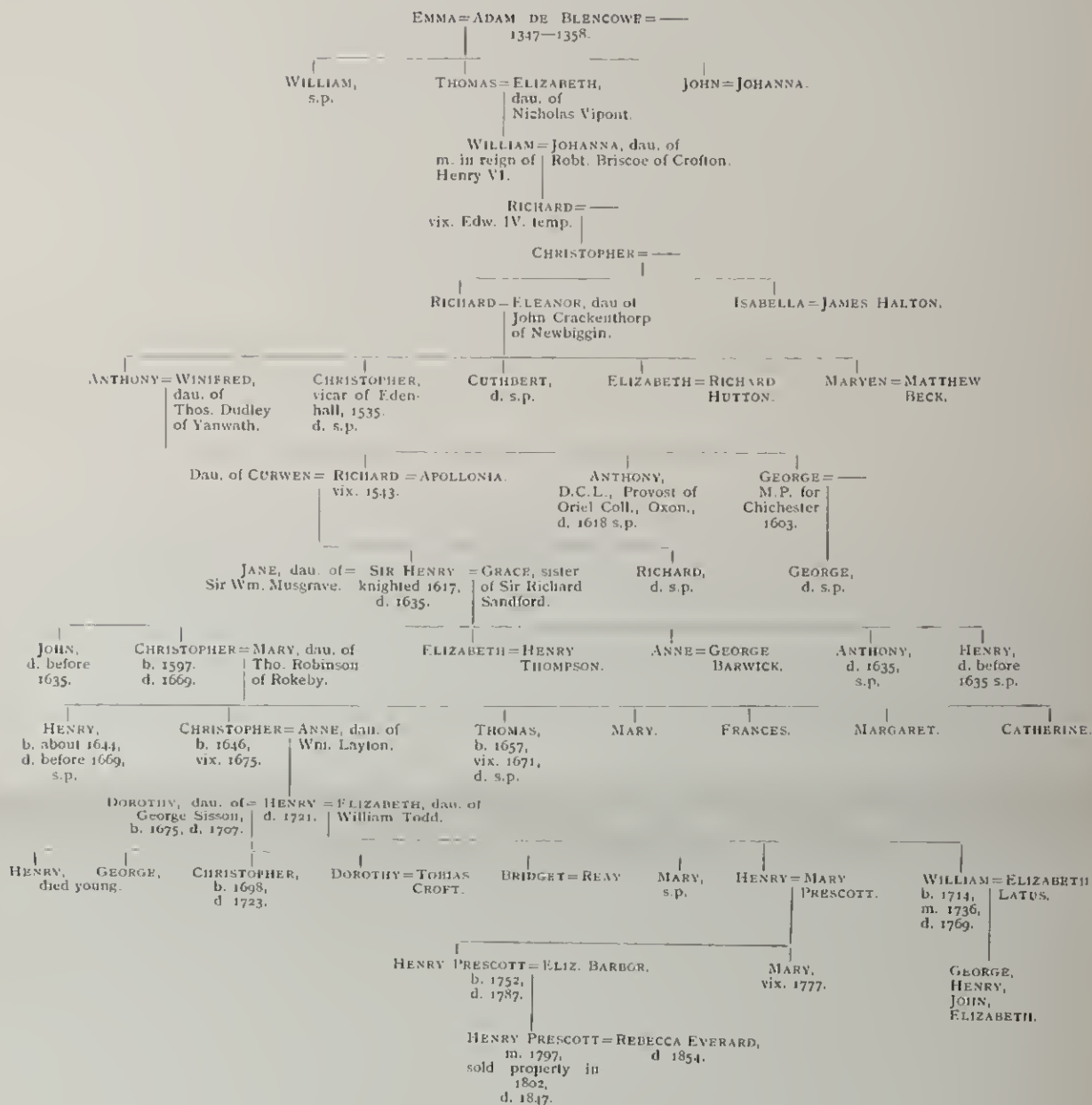
The northern tower of this present building is the oldest portion, but there are no architectural features to denote its age. Rather, the lack of them helps us to place it at a very late period. The internal width is only twelve feet, the walls are of various thicknesses, the basement is not

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\* Nicolson and Burn, ii., p. 375.



# The Blencowe Pedigree.







death may purchase eternal life." "May not," he says, "this inscription be an echo of this?" Whither (are we going)? To live (is) to die. To die (is) life (eternal).

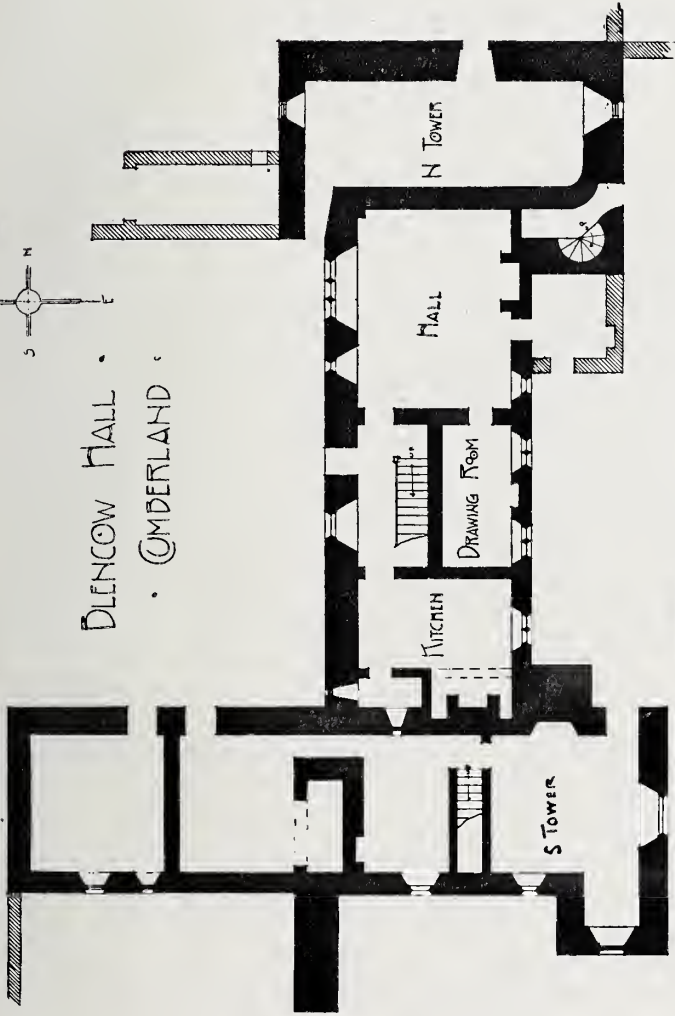
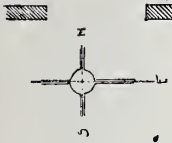
Above the lintol there is a carved panel protected by a square-framed label, which contains the initials "H.B." and three shields. The upper shield, which probably once contained the Blencow arms, has been defaced. Dr. Haswell tells me the tradition is that Dugdale on his Visitation of 1615 disallowed the arms, and had them then and there defaced; a very likely tradition, as Dugdale carefully omits to mention the family amongst those entitled to bear arms. Below, the dexter shield bears *or* a chevron *azure* between 3 mullets for Crackenthorpe; whilst the sinister shield bears a chief and fret, probably for Curwen.

Dr. Haswell notes:—"Richard Blencow, mentioned among the gentlemen liable to Border service in 1543, married . . . Curwen. And in another place I find the same Richard to have married Appolin [Apollonia?], afterwards wife of W. Allonby of Allonby."

The doorway gives entrance to a small staircase vestibule, from which a doorway on the left opens into the dining room, measuring 23 × 18 feet, from which another door leads into a small parlour, 17 × 8 feet; whilst a doorway on the right opens from the vestibule into the kitchen, where the fire was set back beneath an elliptical arch of nearly ten feet span.

The interesting thing about this central block is that whilst the inner or courtyard wall is some 4 feet thick, the outer one is only 2½ feet thick, showing that it has been rebuilt. From which evidence it would seem that it was this outer side that, according to tradition, was battered with cannon by a detachment of the Parliamentary army. The late Thomas Lees makes the following note:—"General Lambert in command of the Parliamentary forces took Penrith on the 15th June, 1648, and made it his headquarters for a month. Detachments of

BLENCOW HALL  
• CUMBERLAND •





his army took Greystoke, Rose, and Scaleby Castles; as Blencow Hall lay in the direct way from Greystoke to Rose, it seems most likely that it was battered by Major Cholmley on this occasion."

Now Henry Blencow had become a man of some considerable importance. He married for his first wife Jane, the daughter of Sir William Musgrave, and for his second wife Grace, the sister of Sir Richard Sandford of Howgill Castle in Westmorland. In the year 1617 he was knighted by James I.; twice over he was appointed High Sheriff of Cumberland, and finally he died in 1635. To cope therefore with the responsibilities of these added dignities, Sir Henry found it necessary again to enlarge his dwelling, which he did by adding the southern tower and wing. Fortunately this is proved by Edmund Sandford, who in his *Cursory Relation of the Antiquities and Familys of Cumberland writ about the year 1675*, says:—"Blencowe, the seat of an ancient sq. family, and one knight of late, Sir Henry Blencow, grandfather of the now sqr. Blencow, made it a very fair house of two towers, &c." The principal feature about this wing is the extraordinary projection of the buttress, found on the southern elevation, supporting the thrust of the ingle-nook arch.

Dr. Taylor points out a building at the rear of the courtyard, which he calls the chapel, and where a portion of a Gothic window can still be seen. I find it difficult, however, to believe that this was the original site of a private chapel, which could only be approached by crossing the court. May it not rather be a remnant taken from a chapel that at one time was situated, say, in the southern tower, and which has since been removed and placed as an ornamental feature to decorate a necessary outbuilding that happened to be opposite the front door?

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ART. XIV.—*Greenthwaite Hall*. By JOHN F. CURWEN,  
F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

*Read at Greenthwaite Hall, September 14th, 1906.*

THIS perfect little example of its period was built by the last of the Haltons of Greenthwaite in the year 1650. There was a Halton of the manor of Greenthwaite as early as the time of Richard II., but Immanuel, who succeeded the builder of this hall, became steward to the then Duke of Norfolk, and was sent to take charge over the duke's Derbyshire estates at Winfield, which he finally bought and removed to in 1678.

You will notice the L-shaped plan, built on the south and west sides of the court, as we noticed at Catterlen, which with a range of farm buildings to the north enclose three sides of a quadrangular courtyard. The elevations are distinctly of Elizabethan character, bound together with continuous string courses, beneath which the low, broad, and mullioned windows snuggle under for protection; whilst the three carved stone horizontal panels are peculiarly Tudor in design.

The entrance is through a projecting porch, which is carried up, as usual, a story higher than the rest of the buildings. Here again we meet that splendid custom of the age—the builder's coat of arms and legend set up above the doorway. The lintol is divided into three panels; upon the first is carved a shield with the lion rampant for Halton; the centre one contains the legend

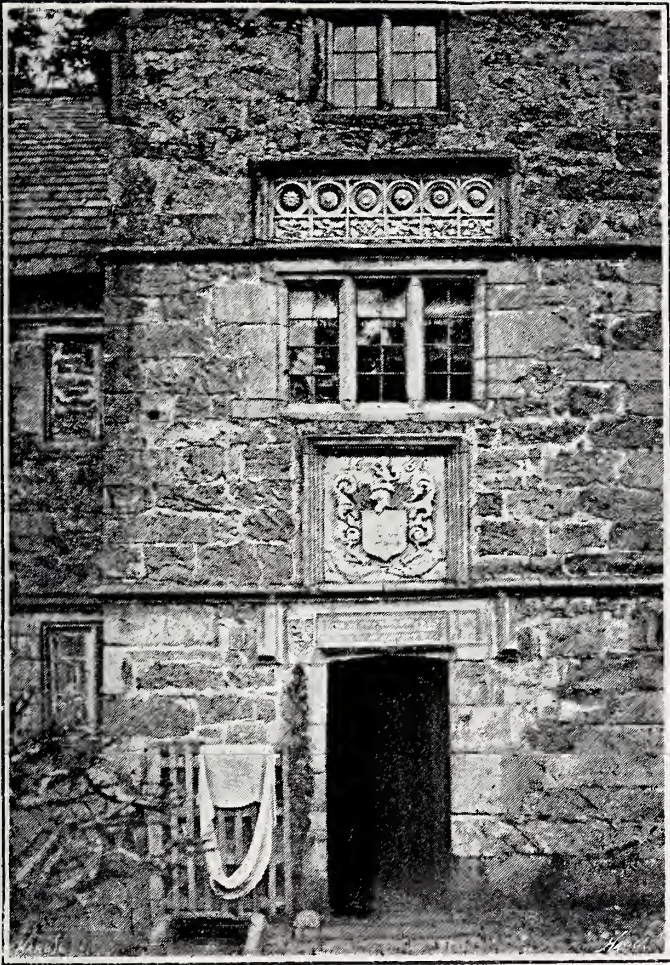
PERIGRINOS HIC NOS REPVTAMVS. 1650.

("Here we reckon ourselves pilgrims"); and the last panel bears the initials "M.D.H." for Miles and Dorothy\*

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\* A daughter of Sir Jeffery Wybergh of Clifton.





GREENTHWAITE HALL.

TO FACE P. 128.

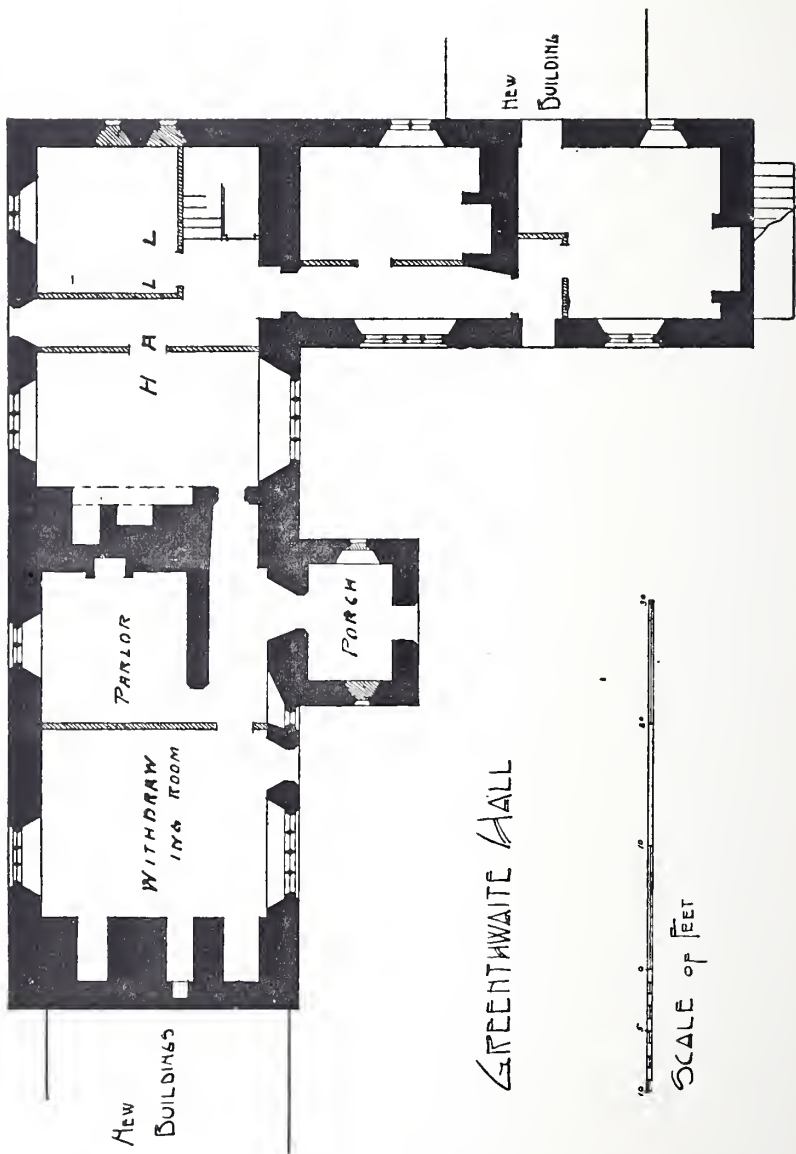




DOORHEAD, GREENTHWAITE HALL.







GREENTHWAITE HALL



Halton. The late Thomas Lees relates a very amusing incident concerning this strong-minded wife. He tells how she enticed the red deer from the unenclosed Greystoke Park on to her own land by scattering green oats, and then shot them with a cross-bow for food for her domestics, who in consequence protested against being fed on what they called "black mutton" for more than four days in the week. The story goes on to say how she was summoned at the Assizes at Cockermouth to answer for her poaching proclivities. When she entered the Court the counsel for the prosecution exclaimed, "Here comes Madam Halton with her traps and her gins!" to which she promptly replied, "There sits Counsellor Fletcher with his packs and his pins," alluding sarcastically to the commercial pursuits by which the Fletchers had risen to eminence.

Ten years later Miles inserted another stone above the lintol with his full coat of arms elaborately carved upon the panel—viz., parted per pale *azure* and *gules* a lion rampant *or*; impaling his wife's coat, *sable* 3 bars *or* and 3 mullets *or* two in chief and one in base, for Wybergh of Clifton. The crest a demi-lion holding a spear on a helmet, with wreath mantlings, and the date 1660.

The ground floor contains the hall, a room measuring 29 × 18 feet, the small parlour, and the withdrawing room, just in the same position as we found them at Blencow. Adjoining the lower end of the hall the kitchens and offices are situated in the short wing on the western side.

In seventeenth century buildings of this kind the upper room above the porch was often used for the purposes of a chapel; it is true that here we find a small recess in the wall that might be taken for an aumbry, but otherwise there is no sign to distinguish the room as such.

There is one other small feature upstairs that is worthy of attention, and that is the method of laying the floor. It will be noticed that instead of the usual wooden joists

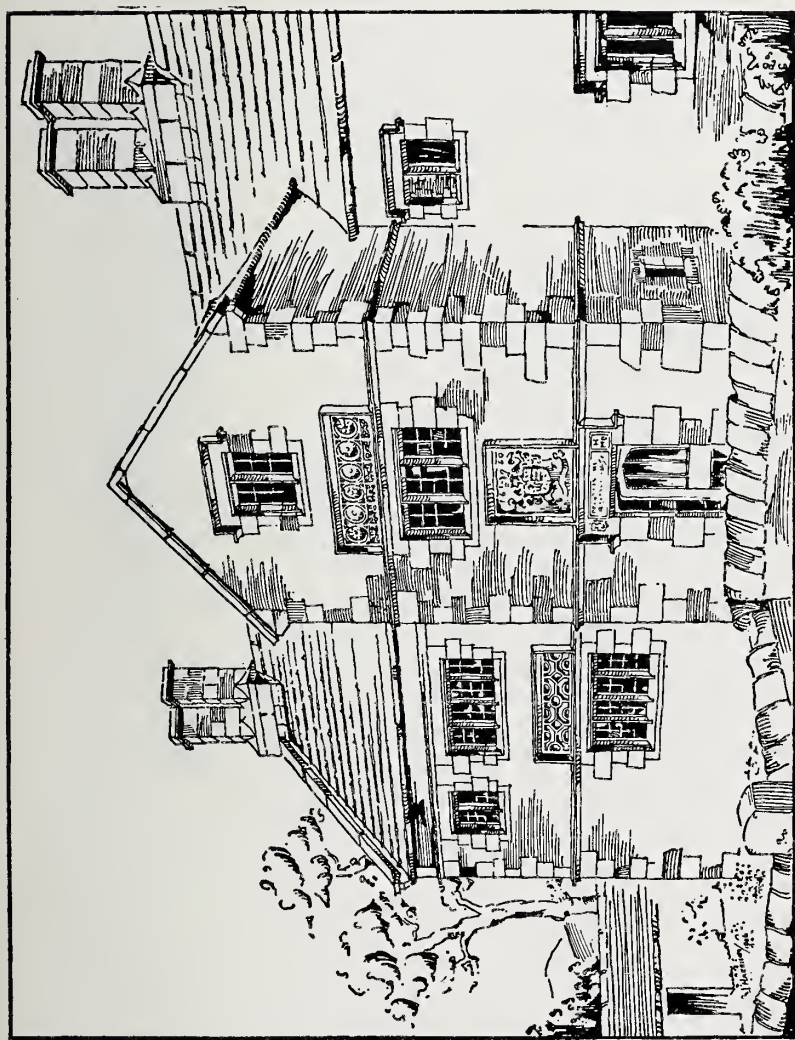
and floor boarding, the floors are made of a kind of cement which is laid on a bed of laths. The practice, so far as I know, is purely a local one,\* and may have originated in the facility with which the material can be procured, as numerous deposits of a native plaster occur in the Eden valley, where the mineral has been worked from early times.

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\* Is not this concrete floor borrowed from Italy? The] period was one of Italian influence, and such floors are seen in Italian palazzi.—ED.

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GREENTHWAITE HALL.



ART. XV.—*Thornthwaite Hall, Westmorland.* By JOHN F. CURWEN, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

*Read at Thornthwaite, September 13th, 1906.*

IN early times the manor of Bampton was divided into two moieties, one known as Thornthwaite or Bampton Patric with Knipe\* Patric, and the other as Bampton Cundale. The first received its name from Patric de Culwen, the son of Thomas de Workington, who founded, in the year 1191, the order of Premonstratenses at Preston Patrick, which afterwards removed to the vale of Magdalene near Shap. Thomas de Workington must have held the manor of Hepp and the forest of Thornthwaite at this time, for we find that he “granted to God and the church of St. Mary Magdalene, of the vale of Magdalene, and the canons of the order of Premonstratenses serving God there, all that his land which was karl (lands held by his carles or farmers).” He granted to them, also, a vale with brushwood and pastures for 60 cows and 20 mares to run in the woods, and 500 sheep with their young, till the age of three years, and for five yoke of oxen and wood also for the abbey, timber and fire, hedging and other necessaries, without the control of his foresters.†

In the year 1315, after the death of Robert de Clifford, the inquisition finds that Sir Gilbert de Culwen, the son and heir of Patric, held of the said Robert on the day of his death Bampton Patric and Gnype Patric, and also the manor of Hepp, which is now called Shap and Rosgill. The wardship, marriage, and relief of Bampton Patric

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\* The Icelandic word for a hill, *gnípa*.

† Dugdale, *Monasticon*.

was worth £42 yearly, and Gnype Patric £10 yearly; the cornage was 26s. 7d.

Sir Gilbert de Culwen, the grandson of the above-mentioned Gilbert, died in the year 1370, when it was found by a post-mortem inquisition that, amongst other estates, he held of the de Cliffords the manor of Gnype and with the abbot of Shap and Robert de Cliburne the manor of Bampton Patric by homage and fealty and the cornage of 13s. 4d. This was about the time when the tenants of Thornthwaite were excused payment of the tribute due to the Crown, owing to the loss they had sustained by the ravages of the Scots.

His son Sir Gilbert de Curwen and Robert de Cliburne held in 1392 Bampton Patric and Gnype Patric by the cornage of 15s. 10d.

By a charter dated 5 Henry IV. (1404) Robert, the son of John de Curwen, released to Sir Christopher Curwen all his legal rights in the manor of Thornthwaite in Westmorland. This Sir Christopher and John de Cliburne held the manor in the year 1422 by the same amount of cornage.

His grandson, another Sir Christopher, died in 1499, and by an inquisition it was found that he held the manor by knight's service, to wit, by homage, fealty and scutage—namely, for Bampton Patric, where scutage runs at £10 10s and cornage at 13s. 4d; for Gnype Patric, where scutage runs at £10 4s. and cornage at 17s.

His grandson, again another Sir Christopher, and Thomas de Cliburne held the same in the year 1527, about which time Miss Noble, in her *History of the Parish of Bampton*, says the manor was sold to Lord William Howard of Naworth. May I be allowed to correct this date to nearly 100 years later?

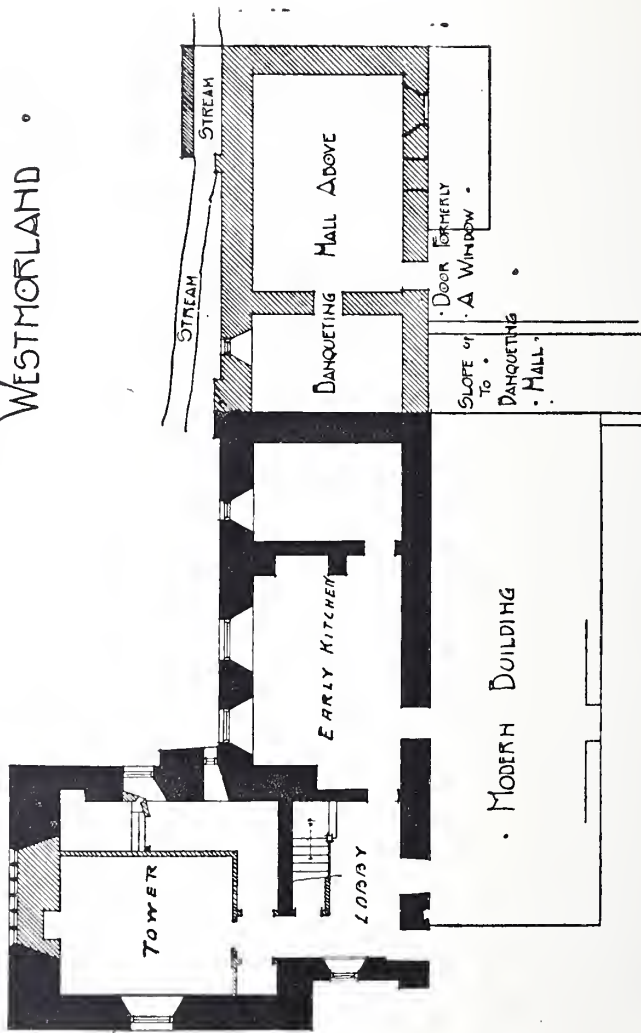
In the Court of Requests\* there is a curious petition, dated the 25th day of May, 1576:—"Thomas Langhorne

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\* Court of Requests Proceedings, No. 111/24.



• THORNTHWAITE HALL  
• WESTMORLAND •



and others shewing that whereas they and their ancestors time out of memory of man have quietly had and enjoyed possession of certain tenements according to ancient custom, in consideration of their service to be in readiness with horse harness and other furniture to serve her majesty the queen at their own cost and charges in defense of the realm against the Scots; but so it is that Sir Henry Curwen, lord of the lordship of Thornthwaite hath expelled twelve tenants and taken their land from them and *hath enclosed it* into his demesne and hath surrendered over the same lordship to Nicholas Curwen, gent., his son and heir, etc. etc."

Now I am inclined to believe that we have in this petition the first record of Thornthwaite Hall—Sir Henry Curwen providing an estate for his son whereon he could build for himself a home. Nicholas was at this time 25 years of age, and was about to take to wife Anne, the daughter of Sir Simon Musgrave of Hartley Castle.

There are no initials, coat of arms, or dated stones about the place to help us, but the windows in the oldest portion of the building accord with this time, and with a little difficulty I think that it will be possible to make out the plan as it was originally built.

First of all the tower, erected in imitation of the Border peles, measures externally  $31 \times 27$  feet, with walls  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick; but instead of the vaulted basement of the peles, the ground floor here is occupied with a chamber having a most delightful six-light mullioned window looking out toward the south. There have been two floors above, as can be seen by the now blocked-up Tudor windows. The battlemented roof has disappeared, subsequent alterations having gabled the tower over as many another tower has been, especially the splendid pele at Levens.

Adjoining on the north side is the entrance lobby with a staircase communicating with the rooms above, and from which a door leads into the kitchen wing, built at right angles to the tower, with servants' quarters above.

Such I conceive Nicholas Curwen's habitation until he removed to Workington upon the death of his father in the year 1597. Sir Nicholas died in the year 1604, and it was his son Sir Henry that sold Thornthwaite to Lord William Howard, probably soon after he came into the property, for we find "Belted Will" receiving the rents of, and residing at, Thornthwaite Hall in the year 1612.\*

Lord William Howard used Thornthwaite as a convenient house when hunting in the neighbourhood, and I think that we must assign to his time the further extensions. These consisted of a banqueting hall, nearly 35 feet in length, to which was attached a turret garde-robe built out over a small stream. This fine hall was on the first floor, and was most probably reached by a flight of stone steps from the courtyard, as at Catterlen Hall. But unfortunately it is now full of hay, so that we cannot examine its features.

Doubtless the courtyard was enclosed with stables and other outbuildings, which are now all gone with the exception of those standing on either side of the gateway, where many an old walled-up, stone-mullioned window can still be seen.

Miss Noble points out that Francis Howard, the grandson of Lord William, who died in 1702, left the manor in trust to his three daughters, of whom the eldest, Mary, married John Warwick. It would seem that they purchased the other two daughters' shares, and that their son Francis Warwick sold the manor to an Edward Hasell of Dalemain, reserving to himself the hall of which he died seised in the year 1772.

The whole building has been, a few years ago, so pulled to pieces internally and so added to externally, to fit it for a farmhouse, that it has now become impossible to further trace back the appearance of this, at one time, fine old hall of Thornthwaite.

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\* Surtees Society, vol. lxxvii., p. 5.



ART. XVI.—*The Ambleside "Curates'" Bible.* By H. S. COWPER, F.S.A.

*Communicated at Penrith, September 13th, 1906.*

IN 1894 being in correspondence with Mr. J. R. Dore, the authority on old versions of the Bible,\* he informed me that he was in possession of an old Bible formerly in use by the curates of Ambleside; and he further informed me that he would willingly part with it for what it had cost him if I could find a purchaser who would restore it to Ambleside Church.

Among other parishioners and neighbours to whom I incidentally mentioned the matter was the late Colonel Godfrey Rhodes, who took the matter up promptly, and purchased the Bible. Somewhat to my dismay, however, he did not present it to the vicar and wardens as I had expected, and as the vendor undoubtedly intended. But considering his well-known bias for polemics, I do not doubt that his intention was to do so when, if ever, he found a vicar whose doctrine completely accorded with his own. The colonel died in 1905, and his effects at Ambleside were sold in 1906. Seeing the danger of the Bible falling into the hands of some dealer or collector, I took counsel with Miss M. L. Armitt, and we succeeded in getting together a few guarantors for a fair sum, the result being its purchase at a very reasonable figure.

The Bible is an interesting one in itself, and for local reasons. It is a copy of the first edition of King James' Bible, known as the "Authorized Version," and printed in 1611 by Robert Barker, printer to the King.† Of this

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\* Author of *Old Bibles: An Account of the Early Versions of the English Bible* (2nd ed., 1888).

† The patent for exclusive printing of the Bible was purchased from Queen Elizabeth by Christopher Barker, and it remained in that family for about 130 years.

edition there were three issues in 1611, varying in minor points, and the Ambleside Bible is a copy of the first, known as the great "He" Bible, because in the last line of Ruth iii., 15, the text reads "and he went into the citie," whereas in the second, and nearly all subsequent issues (including the present text), the wording is "and she went into the citie (or city)." The curious thing is that "He" is the proper translation of the Hebrew.

The local interest of the Book lies in the marginal notes and signatures, since these prove that it was used by the curates of Ambleside from 1612 till early in the eighteenth century.

The first user (or owner) was one John Bell, who appears to have been a somewhat remarkable man, though locally forgotten until disinterred by Miss M. L. Armitt, who notes in her recent paper on Ambleside that the John Bell, curate and schoolmaster, mentioned in Burn and Nicolson's *Westmorland* as having paved a causeway at Rydal with the help of his scholars, must be the same as a John Bell, curate, witnessing a Rydal deed in 1617.\*

John Bell may have purchased the Bible; at any rate, he was using it a year after publication. He was in the habit of writing in it from time to time in a very neat hand his name, age, and the number of years he had served his cure; and frequently he added a motto or maxim, sometimes in English, but more often in Latin.

In all there are seventeen of these *graffiti*. The earliest dated one is 1612 and the latest 1629, when he had served 44 years. He was therefore appointed in 1585.

With some variation the wording of his formula is as follows:—

Johannes Bell hujus tenens 1613  
Curatus de Ambleside ætatis sui circum  
60 annos ubi servivit viginti octo annos

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\* See Miss Armitt's paper, these *Transactions*, N.S., vi., 61; also Burn and Nicolson, i., 174.

and the maxims (generally appended to these memoranda) are as follows :—

Vivat, vincat, valeat, bene diu semper (five times\*)  
 Post funera virtus, gloria Deo nunc et semp' (1614)  
 Alter ego nisi sis non es michi (sic) verus amicus  
 Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur (1618)  
 Mea cura vocat me, et tua te, virtus post funera (1613)  
 Nichil (sic) melius est, quam bene agere  
 Evill hath ye, that evillth mketh (maketh)  
 Qui ante non cavet post dolebit  
 Dixit Johannes Bell curatus etc (date missing)  
 Post studium mentis delectat cantus honestus (1613)

Before leaving John Bell, it may be mentioned that it is possible that it is his name that is preserved to us in the fell called "John Bell's Bauner," east of Kirkstone Pass. I wrote Mr. George Browne on this point, and he tells me that "John Bell's Bauner" is on the boundary between Over Hartsop and Troutbeck, and quite two miles from any part of Ambleside township. The earliest mention of it he is acquainted with is in 1613, when "John Bell's Bauner" was on the line of the boundary of Windermere, "rydden" by Christopher Philipson, Esquire, for Sir Henry Savill, chief steward for the Richmond fee. Now "bannering" is a Shropshire word for boundary riding,† and I presume "bauner" here is simply a corrupt or old form of bounder or boundary. "John Bell's Bauner" may therefore commemorate an earlier riding (for he had been at Ambleside since 1585) in which he may have taken the lead—a not unlikely role to be undertaken by the spirited road-paving curate. Until some occurrence of the name earlier than his

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\* Let him live well, let him prevail for a long time, let him be ever strong.

† Halliwell, *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words*.

time is noted, I think this derivation should not be discarded.\*

There are three lists of curates, one containing the names down to Richard Wright (nominated 1682), and the other two down to Thomas Knott, and in his handwriting. The earlier one commences with "Bel," but Knott's two lists are as follows, commencing wrongly with Mason, who was buried 1647 :—†

Curates of  
Ambleside  
Mason  
Bell  
Turner  
Pearson  
Thwaites (Thwaites)  
Wright  
Fleming  
Knott

Of the other curates or ministers who used the volume, all except Mayson (or Mason) and Thwaites have inscribed their names, sometimes with a word or two of other matter. These inscriptions being short may be recorded :—

From me in every age more & commandments of honesty  
are ornaments of vertue T Turner

J Pearson Minister of Amb<sup>l</sup>

29 of March Anno Dōi 1682 officiū Diaconi suscepit Ri:  
Wright

Richard Wright March ye 29 82

Rogerus fleeming

Tho : Knott Minister 99

There are a few other marginal notes of small interest, such as memoranda of missing pages (now restored). The

\* Our Editor called my attention to the coincidence of the name.

† See Miss Armit's paper. In the first list the name is spelled "Mayrson."

name of one Richard Jackson of Swindale in Shap ("incola") is written opposite chap. xii. of the "Wisdom of Solomon," but the writing looks too early to be any clue to the owners after Knott's time.\*

A word or two about the Bible itself. It is a big folio, measuring 18 inches long by 12 inches wide. The binding is the original wood, covered with leather (rebacked), but with brass plate and bosses. The clasps themselves are gone.

In its present condition it is quite complete, but when it was in Mr. Dore's collection the preface was wanting; but this was added from another defective copy of the same edition. In several parts of the book (1, Sam. xiii.; 1, Kings, xxii.; and at the end of Kings i. and beginning of Kings ii.) certain missing pages have also been inserted, but I rather think this was done at an earlier period. The tears and defects throughout have been the subject of careful repair.

There are two title-pages as described on pp. 326-7 of Mr. Dore's *Old Bibles* (1888), the first title being C. Boel's fine copperplate of Moses and Aaron, and the lettering containing the words "Appointed to be read in Churches," which only meant that the lessons were to be read from this version in service; while the "Great" Bible was still used for the Sacrament of the Altar until 1662. The title-page of the New Testament portraying the Twelve Apostles and Twelve Tribes was also used for both Old and New Testaments in the succeeding folio editions of 1613, 1617, 1634, and 1640.

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\* The notes will be found in the following places:—

- Bell—Esther, x; Job, xlii; Proverbs, last page; Amos, i; Malachi, last page; Judith, i; Bel and the Dragon; 1, Maccabees, i, v, xii; 2, Maccabees, viii; Gospel of St. John, last page; Acts, xxiv; Ephesians, end of.
- Turner—2, Kings, x.
- Pearson—St. Matthew, i.
- Wright—Isaiah, i; Wisdom of Solomon, end.
- Fleming—Ecclesiasticus, xxxix.
- Knott—Esther, iii; Psalms, i.
- Various—1, Samuel, xiii; 1, Kings, xxii; Psalms, ii, xiii, xiv, cxi; Acts, vii; Wisdom of Solomon, xii.

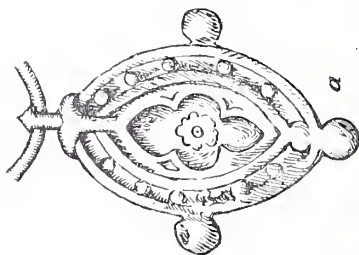
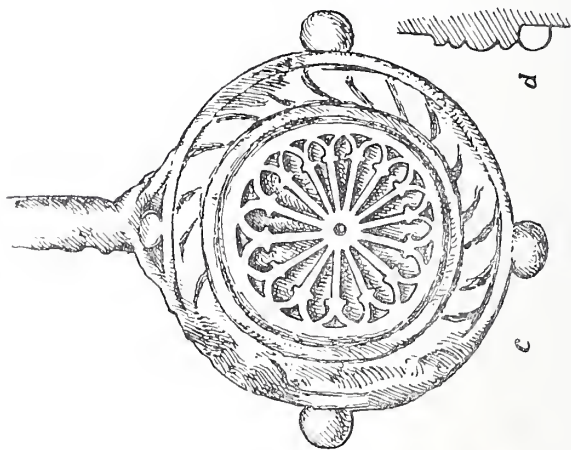
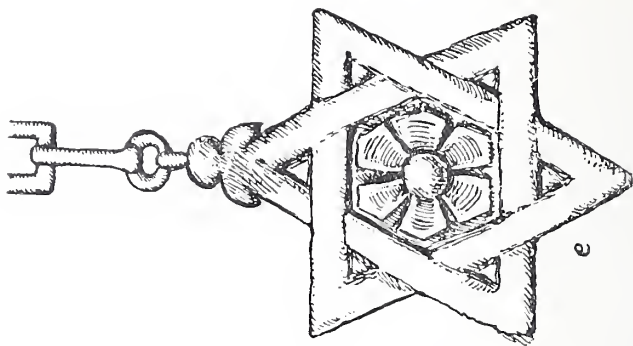
The preface is in Roman type, but the text itself, except chapter headings, marginal references, and alternate readings, is in black letter.

As to the date and how the Bible left Ambleside we have no information. As there are no marginal notes later than Knott (1699-1744), it may, I think, be fairly presumed that it was not in use after his time by the incumbents; and as Knott only put in one date, and that the year of his appointment, I feel rather inclined to think he got rid of it. It is to be noticed that the name "Ambleside" is purposely deleted three times in the earlier part of the book; but where it has been for the 200 years or so that have elapsed since its disuse, we have no means of ascertaining.

I may mention that it has been accepted by the vicar and wardens, who undertake that if at any time it should be considered advisable to part with it, it shall be offered as a free gift to the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

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JEWELLERY ON THE WHARTON MONUMENT (3 SIZE).



ART. XVII.—*The Jewellery on the Wharton Monument, Kirkby Stephen.* By E. TOWRY WHYTE, M.A., F.S.A.

*Read at Carlisle, April 9th, 1906.*

THE figures opposite are from my drawings of the jewels worn by the two wives of Thomas Lord Wharton on the monument in Kirkby Stephen Church (see these *Transactions*, N.S., p. 266, 267). They seem to represent jewellery of a much older date than the time of the figures, which were carved in 1572. Fig. *a* represents the pendant to the chain round Lady Anne's neck, of which *b* is the section; it looks like a thirteenth century design. Fig. *c* is a pendant to Lady Anne's girdle, probably a pomander of the fourteenth or early fifteenth century; the section of this is given at *d*. The pendant hanging from a square-linked chain on the figure of Lady Ealanor Stapleton is also curious, as it represents the Jewish Cabbalistic figure known as Solomon's Seal; in the centre is the Rose of Sharon (Fig. *e*). They all have been very carefully carved, and are evidently accurate copies of the jewels themselves.

I have been looking for some time for other specimens, but have failed up to the present to find any, though I have found several designs of the same date as the figures—I mean, between 1550 and 1700.

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ART. XVIII.—*The Lowther Hogbacks.* By W. G. COLLINGWOOD, F.S.A.

*Partly read at Lowther, September 13th, 1906.*

THE existence of three hogbacks in Lowther Church-yard has long been matter of common knowledge ; but until now two of them have remained so buried in the earth as to be practically unexamined. The third is a mere fragment, though highly interesting. It was noted by the late Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., on Oct. 1, 1886, photographed by Mr. W. L. Fletcher, and published in these *Transactions*, O.S., ix., pp. 467-471, and in Mr. Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses, &c.*, under "Lowther." The curious figures carved in rude, low relief upon it were taken by Mr. Calverley as part of a representation of Christ's Descent into Hell. The Rev. Thomas Lees concurred in this view, quoting in his appendix to the paper just mentioned the Gospel of Nicodemus and its account of the Descent, a fanciful legend woven round the simple statement of the Apostle Peter in Acts ii., 31, "that his soul was not left in hell," and the clause of the creed "he descended into hell." "I take," he said, "the various human figures to represent the Fathers of Old Testament history, warded by Satan and Hades, awaiting in Limbo the coming of the deliverer. The snakes lying in front of the figures, I think, represent Satan and Hades keeping watch on their charge."

Mr. Calverley had pointed out that the conception was modified by Teutonic mythology, which imagined the house of the dead as wattled with snakes ; and this roofed and walled stone he supposed to represent such a house, the abode of the departed. In this Lowther fragment, now (September, 1906) lying where he found it twenty



TWO SIDES OF THE HOGBACK FRAGMENT : LOWTHER.

*Photo. by W. L. Fletcher.*

TO FACE P. 152.



years ago, the tiled roof is plain, and the figures are still to be seen, though less clearly than in Mr. Fletcher's photograph. They have long plaits of hair, curled at the ends (not aureoles nor hoods), which suggests that they are meant for female figures. Two, at least, seem to be in the attitude of prayer, with joined hands; one seems to be asleep. The serpent is not attacking, but merely enclosing them. The bits of straight-lined pattern filling up the ground seem to have no particular symbolism, but to be simply surface ornament of a rude key-pattern kind, such as is common in all these later pre-Norman monuments. There is no doubt that Christ's descent into hell was taken as a suitable subject for grave-stones, suggesting the hope of resurrection; as for instance in the Penrith hogback, where a little figure seems to stand on a serpent's head, to signify the victory over death; and this Lowther subject, though not representing Patriarchs, might possibly be a variant of the well-known symbol.

The art of this stone is very rude; the carving hacked out with the hammer, and not unlike that of the Penrith hogbacks and other monuments which may be dated tenth century. It is of the type common in the parts of England settled by Danes and Norsemen.

Any direct connection of hogback tombs with the hut-urns of a very early period in Mediterranean countries is hardly possible to establish. Their derivation from the tile-roofed graves of the Romans in Britain, of which there are examples in York Museum, is less improbable. The Anglo-Saxons had many pieces of Roman work before their eyes, and made some use of them, selecting the hints that caught their fancy, and without copying the model, adapting it, as all living art does, and as we know all northern art did, to their own devices. In this way may have originated the shrine tombs, of which there are examples in various parts of England dating from the Anglo-Saxon period. The hogback is a development of the shrine tomb, having the ridge curved instead of level;

and it seems to be confined to the Anglo-Danish districts and to the period of the Scandinavian settlements. It is not a Celtic invention, and occurs in Scotland only in Danish or Norse districts.

Like shrine tombs in general, it represents a little house with tiled roof and gable ends definitely expressed. The sides represent the walls of a post-and-wattle house, sometimes with its posts drawn as pilasters, or with the whole wall interlaced. The idea in the minds of the carvers was not that of a Saxon stone-built church or Irish oratory, but the wooden house in a lowland country where clay could be had for the tiled roof and osiers for the wattled walls. On the ends of the gables were sometimes figure-heads, such as are seen in Norse houses of the old-fashioned sort, or on the reliquary shrines (*cumdach*) of contemporary Irish art. At Brechin is a shrine-tomb with the head looking *away* from the stone, as in a *cumdach*. At Crosscanonby, where the population in the tenth century was of Irish-Norse origin, small heads are seen looking *towards* the hogback, of which the roof is not tiled but interwoven with the chain-pattern of the Scandinavians, used on the Dearham and Gosforth crosses as a conventionalization of foliage, and in that hogback, we may suppose, as a representation of thatch, or thatch overgrown with grass and flowers, such as we see in a crofter's cabin or an Icelandic turf house.

But some genius of Anglo-Danish race in Yorkshire appears to have struck out a new idea with regard to these figure-heads. The hogback was the house of the dead; and the conventional symbol of Hades in the art of the time, often seen in tenth century manuscript illuminations, was the gaping mouth of a monster. The Yorkshire sculptor turned his gable heads inwards, and made them signify the gaping powers of darkness trying to swallow up the dead—but trying in vain. To show that it was in vain, for the dead had been buried in the Christian hope of eternal life and resurrection, the sculptor

muzzled the mouth of the monster ; and because even in those times the muzzled bear was not unfamiliar, he turned the whole monster into a bear, climbing up the end of a house, and embracing it with fore and hind paws in a desperate clutch ; but, being muzzled, unable to do more than show impotent malice. Such, I infer, was the origin of the famous bear hogbacks of Brompton in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

From Brompton as centre the bear hogbacks spread over a considerable area. There are thirteen examples in the North Riding alone, beside stones now removed from their original sites to museums. So far east as Easington on the coast the motive is seen, but changed from bear to dragon heads. So far west as Heysham on the shore of the Irish Sea the same bear motive was carried. So far south as Lanivet in Cornwall the bear reappears in an "outlier," as it would be called by geologists, of the "bear formation."

But in our district of Cumberland and Westmorland it has not hitherto been found : the hogbacks at Aspatria, Appleby (Bongate), Bromfield, Gosforth (2), Kirkby Stephen, Penrith (4), and Plumland either had no such figures or are so mutilated that they cannot be seen ; whereas the bears of the Brompton type are so large and prominent a feature that there is little doubt of them whenever they occur. The inference is that in our district the arts, and the population, were not closely connected with Danish Yorkshire ; we have reason to believe on other evidence that our Viking settlers were "Gallgael" from over the Irish Sea ; and this difference in the type of their monuments adds another proof to the argument. One solitary exception, which indeed only proves the rule, has now to be noted since the unearthing of the two buried hogbacks at Lowther.

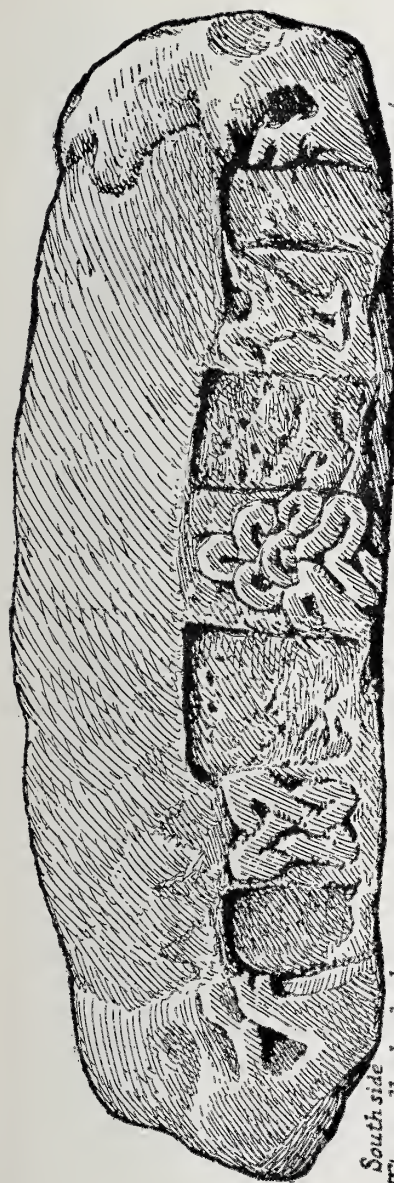
These two have lain time out of mind on a little mound between the mausoleum and the churchyard wall near the gate ; the roofs of the hogbacks stood above the ground,

nearly weathered away, though traces of tiles were visible, and patterns could just be found on the side of one stone, more than half hidden under the turf. Now, through the kindness of the Countess of Lonsdale, who has had the earth cleared away, they are fully exhibited; the little moss and lichen upon the stones does not materially interfere with examination. In their present position, lying at the bottom of a hole, they are difficult to photograph, but I have sketched them as well as I could in the circumstances.

Some new and striking features are revealed. We see that the Brompton bears have invaded our district. Their heads, on the smaller stone, are quite defaced, but any one familiar with the Brompton type can see the rough-hewn forms of the hind legs and the shapes of the fore-paws. The exception proves the rule, for Lowther is in the track of the Danes who came over Stainmoor on their way to the coast and to Dublin; and as the Northumbrian cup now at York Museum was carried to Ormside on the same line of march, so there is every reason to accept the fact of an intrusive colony from Teesdale at a spot so near Edenside as Lowther.

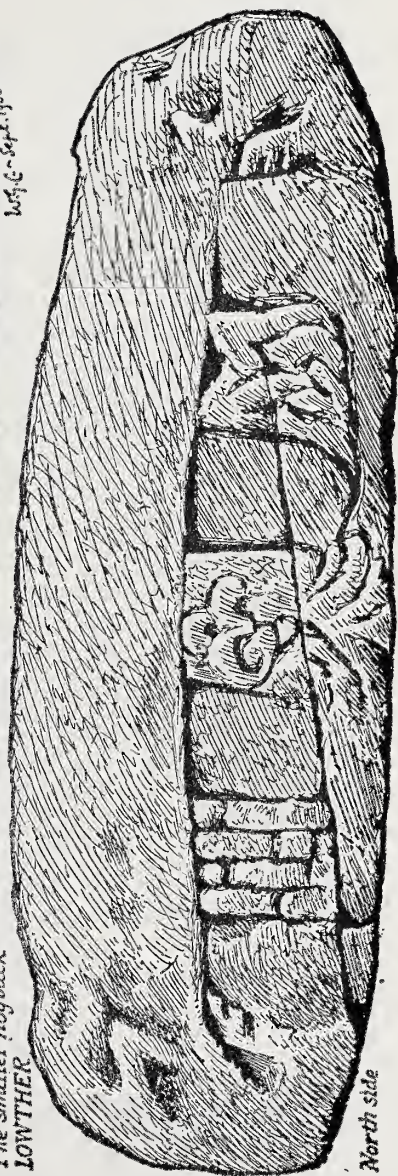
This smaller hogback is of red sandstone,  $50\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, 9 inches in thickness, with no taper toward the ends such as hogbacks often show in plan. The height to the ridge in the middle is 16 inches, at the east gable end  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , and to the eaves in the middle  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The carving is rudely hacked with the pick or hammer, and not chiselled. The roof has been tegulated, but only a few of the tiles are now visible, the greater part being weathered away. Each vertical side bears three pilasters alternating with four sunk panels. On the south side the panels, or at least the two on either hand of the central pilaster, may have had interlacing; the rest of the sunk panels are plain and unornamented. On each side the central pilaster has a figure in relief, of Viking Age character, which seems to be a conventional representa-





South side  
The smaller hogback  
LOWTHER

Wes. C. - Sept. 1906



North side



tion of a tree. Here, in a grave monument, this appears to be the remote descendant of that Tree of Life seen as a vine in early Anglian crosses, degenerating into ruder leafage, and then into leafless scrolls; then turning into the chain pattern of Dearham cross, and here reappearing as a mere knop with a suggestion of roots below and foliage above, a sketch of a tree; but always referring to the same symbol, meaning the persistence of life through the apparent death of winter. On the dexter pilaster of the south side and on the sinister one of the north side are plaited knots like those frequently seen in Cumbrian crosses of the Viking Age. The dexter pilaster of the north side is cut into four upright pillars, broken across alternately as if in rude imitation of key-pattern; the form is quite unusual. Finally, on the sinister pilaster of the south side is a bird, which resembles the cocks on a cross-shaft at Brompton, just as the bears on this stone resemble the Brompton bears, though ruder. The cock as symbol of dawn, and of watchfulness, is of course a suitable figure for a monument expressing the Christian hope and duty with regard to death. There is nothing here which has not a parallel among the pre-Norman grave stones in the north of England of the tenth century; even its rudeness can be matched elsewhere, and can be understood as the result of an unskilled carver's attempt to reproduce work he must have seen in the north of Yorkshire. Another cock appears on a Viking Age cross at Michael, Isle of Man. Plot on the map Brompton, Lowther, and Michael, and you have the Danes' road between Dublin and York.

The greater hogback is very curious. It has no bears, and its roof, which is narrower than that of the smaller hogback, does not seem to have been tegulated. On the other hand, it has figures like those on the hogback fragment already mentioned, showing that it is of the same period and perhaps by the same hand; and here the whole series of these figures can be seen, not only a few

which leave the rest to conjecture. Also on the other side is a scene which is quite without analogy in pre-Norman art.

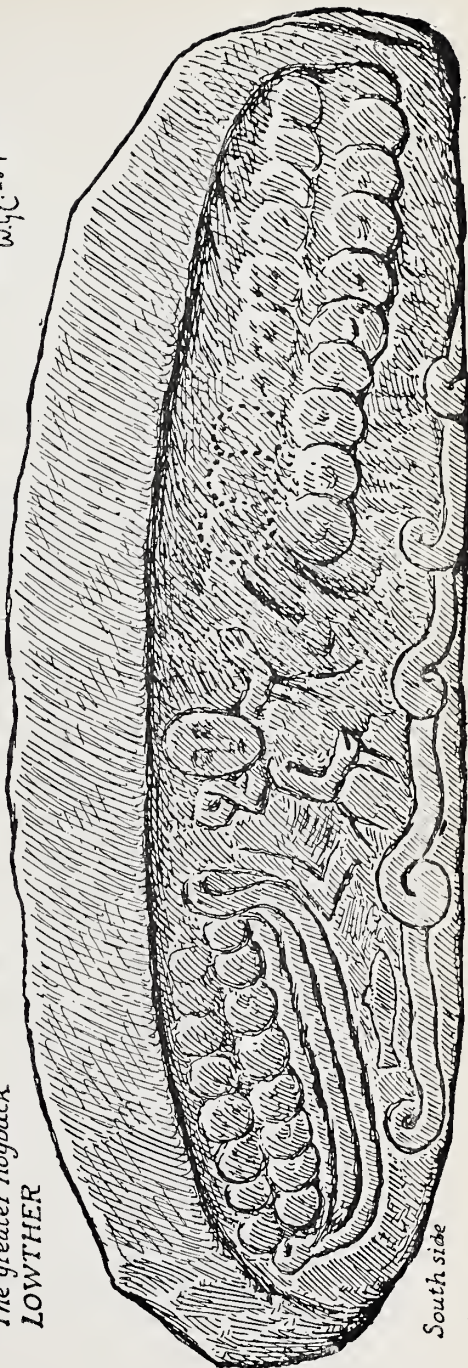
This greater hogback is of the same red sandstone and hacked cutting; 63 inches in length, and 9 inches in thickness, tapering a little towards the ends as seen in plan. The height to the ridge in the middle is  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and to the eaves  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , the same on both sides. On the north side are six figures; in the sketch the dotted lines supply the forms now weathered away, but pretty safely conjectured from the two figures on the dexter side and from the hogback fragment. They are obviously female, all having long tails of hair, and the two better preserved show that the tails are meant to be twisted and curled, or tied into loops at the ends. Similar tails of hair are seen in the figure of Sigun on the Gosforth cross and, I think, on the Penrith cross, though the last is much decayed. One of these figures has the hands joined in the attitude of prayer, as noticed in the fragment. To her right two figures are reaching out to the one at the dexter end, who seems to be clasping something. Beneath them, as on the fragment, a long snake is coiled.

On the other side, above a similar snake, there is a large figure of a man, half length, holding up his left hand. Near his head is a bit of the same straight-lined plait work as fills the background in the fragment, and perhaps extended over more of the vacant space here, making with the sharply bent band to his right and perhaps another, now quite broken away, to his left an ornamented panel framing this central figure. To his right is a Viking ship with eight men and their shields; the sea in which it floats is shown by the fish beneath it. To his left is a row of ten men with their shields, the round shields of the Viking Age, and, I think, their legs appearing beneath their shields; but this part is broken and weathered. When the stone has been cleaned, and when it can be seen in side lights which will show up the



North side  
The greater hogback  
LOWTHER

WTC - Sept. 1906



South side



shallow carving, we may perhaps get a better reading of this remarkable relief.

The ship is often seen on early monuments; there is a Viking ship on a Scandinavian shaft at Iona (figured in a recent number of the *Sagabook of the Viking Club*), and the lymphad became common upon West Highland tombstones in later centuries. In our district we have the boat on the "Fishing Stone" at Gosforth. At Gosforth, too, there is an army sculptured very like this troop of soldiers. But the combination of ship and army, with a figure between them, is unique; and there is nothing on this hogback which supports the idea that the subject intended was Christ's descent into hell. The six ladies on the larger stone are so like those on the fragment that any explanation of the one series ought to serve for the other.

We have certainly here three tombs of the same period; one of which is distinctly Christian, and derived from North Yorkshire. Another has some resemblance to the so-called warrior's tomb at Gosforth, though I think this at Lowther may be the earlier. The interpretation which first suggests itself is that the greater stone is the monument of a lord of Lowther in the tenth century, a Danish settler, who had been a leader by land and sea, and that the figure in the centre of the south side is his portrait; while the smaller stone with its more definitely Christian symbols might be the tomb of the lady of Lowther. This, however, does not quite explain the female figures on two of the stones. Taken in connection with the hero, the army and the boat, they remind one of the Passing of Arthur. Such a stone might have suggested the story, or have been suggested by it. Another Arthurian legend is already connected with this district and period, if Prof. I. Gollancz has rightly made out the relation of Gringalet, the horse of Gawain, the Cumbrian hero, with the boat of Wade, the Scandinavian demigod. This legend is the famous story of Völund the Smith and the Swan-maidens.

Here in Cumbria, Norse and Welsh ideas met and mingled to produce many of the elements of Arthurian romance; and just as other Edda myths are seen on Christian monuments at Gosforth and Penrith, so also the Völund tale is found on the Leeds cross and, as I think, on a fragment of pre-Norman work at Neston in Cheshire, with possible references to the same legend in wing-forms at Gilling, and Smith subjects elsewhere. It might reasonably be considered as a possible subject to be illustrated on a hogback of this class, though it is far from clear what these figures really mean. At any rate the ladies on the two Lowther hogbacks, taken with the boat, the army and the hero, seem to require for their explanation something more than the mere suggestion of saints in Limbo and a portrait group.

Considered historically, these monuments are valuable as showing that Lowther was settled in the tenth century by members of the great Danish colony from Ycrkshire, Christianized Vikings. If we cannot yet read all that their artist tried to convey without the use of written words, nor give him much praise for his design and carving, there is great satisfaction and interest in adding one more example to the series of unwritten documents which help us to retrace the story of a dark age.

Since the meeting of our Society at Lowther we hear with pleasure that these hogbacks, through the kind care of the Countess of Lonsdale and the Rev. T. B. Tylecote, rector of Lowther, are to be placed inside the church for safer preservation. They are well worthy of the honour.

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ART. XIX.—*Grave Slabs in the Diocese of Carlisle.* Part  
I. By the REV. CANON BOWER.

INTRODUCTORY.

I HAVE often been asked the question, “What are grave slabs?” They are sometimes the lids of stone coffins, often the covers of graves (either bricked or earthen), and one I have found, which rests on four pillars, and forms a table tomb. They are in all sizes. One of the smallest is at the Cathedral, and the largest at Cross-canonby.

Usually these stones are flat, but sometimes they are coped. The flat stones may be either (*a*) incised—*i.e.*, when the cross is merely outlined on the stone, and these lines have been filled with lead or white or coloured plaster. Sometimes the whole of the device has been cut away to the depth of  $\frac{1}{3}$  of an inch, and the matrix filled with plaster or pitch.

Again, there is another kind, (*b*) where the cross and other symbols are raised and stand in bold relief.

Others come in between these classes; the crosshead is in relief, the stone being dug out between the cross and the circle, and the rest of the design being simply incised.

CROSS HEADS.—It is very rarely that two are found alike. The commonest form is the floriated cross, or cross fleurie—the cross adorned with garlands. In ancient Gothic work the plain cross is rarely seen, being considered the cross of shame.

A circle is usually found round the cross head (standing for a nimbus), but there are exceptions—*viz.*, at Crosby Ravensworth, where the cross is in a square. Sometimes a smaller circle runs through the cross to represent the crown of thorns (Melmerby).

CROSSES are of many different kinds—viz., at Over Denton, a cross pommée; Brampton Old Church, cross botonée with eight arms; Lowther, a crosslet, &c.

STEMS.—In the fourteenth century we find the stem of the cross composed of leaves and branches, as at Dovenby, where there are oak-leaves and acorns.

At the FOOT of the cross is usually found either a flight of steps or a mound to represent Mount Calvary, and called a Calvary. Sometimes within the steps or mound is a device like a trefoiled window, and within this again a plain cross, rose, or other design.

SWORDS.—These weapons are very common emblems of a knight, esquire, or man at arms.

SWORD WITH BELT.—Great Salkeld, Carlatten, &c.

SHEARS.—These are found either sharp-pointed or square-ended. The latter may represent the burial-place of a clothier or wool-stapler. But the shears usually stand for a female—for instance, a slab at Holme Cultram has sharp-pointed shears, with inscription “Hic jacet Juliana de Redsyke.” Some say that the shears mean that the cord of life has been cut. Shears with the book of the Gospels are found at Dearham.

SHEARS with the BOOK of the GOSPELS and CHALICE are found on a stone at Melmerby. The Rev. T. Lees (these *Transactions*, o.s., vol. viii., p. 55), writing on this and similar slabs, says that the sharp-pointed shears combined with chalice and book may indicate the burial-place of an archdeacon (or rural dean), one of whose functions was to clip the locks of his clergy.

CHALICES.—These are found of different shapes at different periods. Frequently a book of the Gospels accompanies a chalice, and proves that the tomb is that of an ecclesiastic. Examples—Bromfield, Lazonby, Irthington, Brampton, Hutton-in-the-Forest, Great Salkeld, Melmerby, Carlatten, and Uldale Old Church, where the slab rests on four hexagonal pillars, and forms a table tomb.

SHIELDS are found at Ainstable, Melmerby, Hutton-in-the-Forest, Newton Reigny, and Bromfield.

KEYS at Papcastle. T. SQUARE at Dearham.

TWO CROSSES on one STONE are seen at Lazonby, HUNTING HORN at Great Salkeld and at Hutton, HORSE SHOE with pincers and hammer at Great Salkeld, BOOK of the GOSPELS without chalice at Beaumont (Kirkandrewson-Eden) and Dovenby (from Dearham), CROSIER of pastoral staff is at Shap Abbey, something very like a FISH at Bromfield, and BUST of a lady above a cross at Appleby.

INSCRIPTIONS occur on slabs at Carlatton, Brampton, Dearham, Irthington, Aspatria, Bassenthwaite, Great Salkeld, Bromfield, Ainstable, and Ireby.

I wish here to thank the clergy for much kind help and sympathy in the preparation of this paper, and also the Rev. John D. Henderson, rector of Fetcham, for assistance in drawing the illustrations.

#### GRAVE SLABS IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CARLISLE.

In this catalogue it may be taken for granted, unless otherwise specified, that the slabs are all of red sandstone, that they are three or four inches thick, and that the drawings are all to the scale of half an inch to the foot.

#### RURAL DEANERY OF APPLEBY AND KIRKBY STEPHEN.

##### APPLEBY ST. LAWRENCE.

- 1.—In porch, elaborate cross head. On each arm is a double trefoil, stem rope pattern, with a trefoil at foot, Calvary steps; on both sinister and dexter sides, a rose or circular shield, shears on dexter, bevilled edges. I 1
- 2.—Under an arch on south side of sanctuary, a white stone female veiled head in relief. 6 inches thick. Beneath a floriated cross, also in relief. Analogy,

Lympley Stoke, Wilts. (*Archæological Journal*, vol. iv., p. 206). Fifteenth century. I 2

3 and 4.—Fragments of incised crosses, one with shears.

APPLEBY ST. MICHAEL.

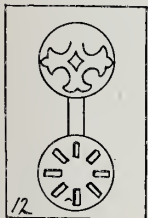
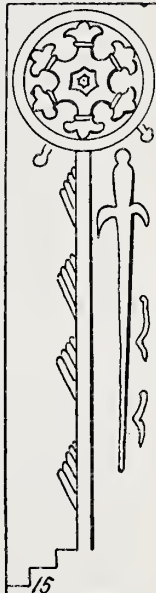
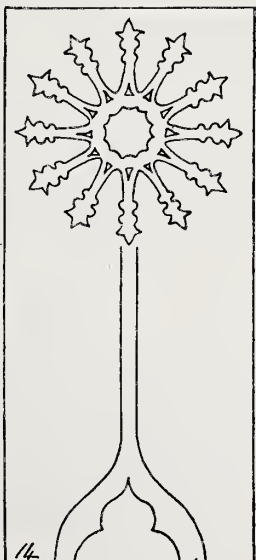
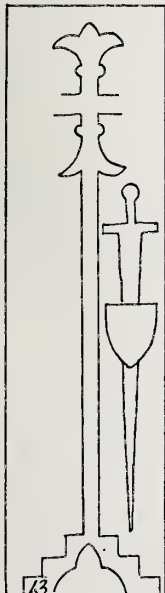
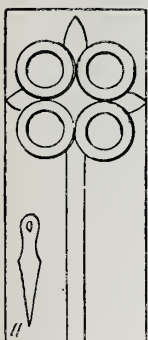
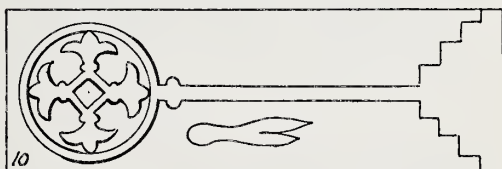
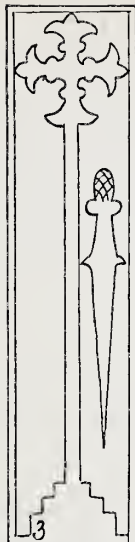
- 1.—At west end, resting on a window seat, 4 inches thick. Incised floriated cross; sword, with ornamental hilt on sinister. I 3
- 2.—Built into west wall of tower high up. Triple trefoil at each arm of cross, all in relief; shears on dexter, Calvary steps. I 4
- 3.—Two fragments, cinque-foiled arms of cross; rose on dexter and sword on sinister. I 5
- 4.—On north wall of tower, about 7 feet long, in relief; joined together, three fragments make a cross like the last, with shears and rose on sinister and rose on dexter.

BROUGH.

- 1.—In porch, 27 inches by 11 inches, plain cross in sunk disc; stem and shears on dexter. Incised. I 8
- 2.—Fragment in porch, east side. Cross head has a five-leaved branch at the end of each plain arm. Incised. I 6
- 3.—Ditto. Cross in sunk base, with a square frame intersecting the arms. I 7
- 4.—On north side of porch. Cross composed of four circles with leaf between, in sunk base; pointed shears on dexter. Thirteenth century. I 11
- 5.—In tower, cross fleurie in sunk base. Fragment, 23 inches by 9 inches.

DUFTON.

On the west outside wall of nave to right of tower, 27 inches by 12½ inches. Floriated cross in sunk base; on dexter a sword, on sinister a bow and arrow (a forester's grave). Calvary steps. I 9



1.—GRAVE SLABS AT APPLEBY, BROUGH, DUFTON, KIRKBY STEPHEN, LONGMARTON, MILBURN, GREAT MUSGRAVE, AND NEWBIGGIN.



KIRKBY STEPHEN.

In Musgrave Chapel, in high relief, 6 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 9 inches. Floriated cross; sword, with plain shield upon it, on sinister; Calvary steps with trefoil under. I 13

LONGMARTON.

In porch, a slab much worn, with sword on dexter side, and a plain shield on the stem of the cross.

MILBURN.

- 1.—Against east wall of porch. Floriated cross in circle, lozenge shaped in centre, shears on dexter side. I 10
- 2.—All in relief. Plain floriated cross; at the foot a wheeled circle with eight spokes, book of the Gospels on sinister. I 12

GREAT MUSGRAVE.

On east wall outside, white stone, 5 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 5 inches, in relief. A six-branched floriated cross within a circle; four leaves like the fins of a fish on dexter, sword on sinister and two small snakes. I 15

NEWBIGGIN.

On the floor, close to the Crackanthorpe vault on the south side of chancel, 5 feet 7 inches by 33 inches; the cross has twelve arms ending in trefoils, Calvary mound, with trefoil window-tracery within; all incised. I 14

ORMSIDE.

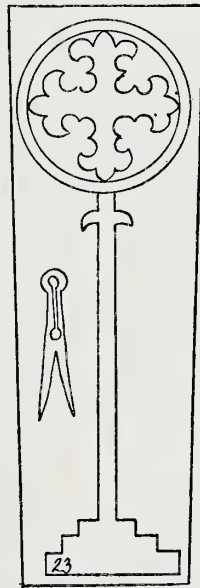
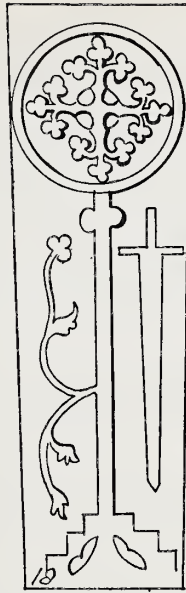
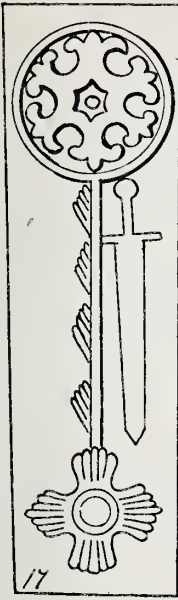
- 1.—On outside of the north wall of nave, 3 feet 6 inches by 10 inches, white stone with bevelled edges. A simple three-leaved cross on plain stem, the foot being worn away; hilt of sword on dexter. II 21
- 2.—Fragment of slab with cross fleurie, white stone, 16 inches by 5 inches; incised. II 24

## WARCOP.

- 1.—In Burton Chapel, 4 feet 4 inches by 12 inches. All four arms of cross fleurie in relief on sunk disc; incised stem passing through a circle representing a garland or wreath. II 16
- 2.—In churchyard, six-branched cross in high relief; stem with four leaves like fins of fish on dexter side terminating in a circle, the centre of a four-branched star; large sword on sinister. II 17
- 3.—Outside on south side against wall, 72 inches by 22 inches. Cross head in sunk disc, each arm breaking out into three crosses (botonée); on sinister an incised sword, and on dexter a branch dividing into two arms; Calvary steps, with cusped tracery. II 18
- 4.—In churchyard, 68 inches by 18 inches, in relief. Cross head as No. 2; fin ornament on both sides of stem, on dexter shears; Calvary steps. II 19
- 5.—In Burton Chapel, 48 inches by 14 inches, white stone in high relief with bevilled edges. Cross fleurie; on dexter sword, on sinister a leafed branch; Calvary steps. II 20
- 6.—In churchyard, 72 inches by 20 inches, high relief, an eight-branched cross fleurie; the stem is ornamented with three branches on either side, each one dividing out into three other branches; bevilled edges; Calvary mound, with window tracery. II 22
- 7.—Against south wall outside, 72 inches by 22 inches, all incised. Plain cross fleurie; Calvary steps; on dexter shears. II 23
- 8.—In Burton Chapel, 66 inches by 18 inches. Cross head in sunk disc; all four arms end in five-leafed ornament; Calvary steps with trefoil. II 25

I have old drawings of two others which could not be found.





II.—GRAVE SLABS AT ORMSIDE AND WARCOP.



## DEANERY OF BRAMPTON.

## BEWCASTLE.

- 1.—Leaning against the west wall of the church, 62 inches by 16½ inches, tapering to 9 inches at foot, grey freestone, 8 inches thick, bevilled edges, incised; fourteenth century. III 26
- 2.—On west wall of church, grey freestone, 58 inches by 15 inches, tapering to 13 inches, 6 inches thick, in relief. Rude cross. III 27
- 3.—Over washhouse door, grey freestone, incised, 60 inches by 7 inches by 6½ inches; a sword on a split stone.

## BRAMPTON.

## (OLD CHURCH.)

- 1.—On south edge of churchyard, 6 feet by 18 inches, tapering to 16 inches, incised. A plain Latin cross, with Calvary steps; sword on sinister, and "A. M." under the arms of the cross. III 28
- 2.—In south side of the porch, 6 feet 4 inches by 2 feet. On sinister large bevilled edge, cross with eight arms of iron-hinged pattern in relief in sunk disc, rest incised; chalice and book on sinister; Calvary mound, with window tracery. This is the tomb of Richard de Caldecotes, vicar 1334 to 1346. Inscription as follows—"Hic jacet dominus Richardus de Caldecotes qui fuit vicarius istius eccl." (these *Transactions*, O.S., vol. iv., p. 49, and vol. x., p. 166). III 29
- 3.—Under arch on south side outside, 5 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 3 inches, in high relief. Cross fleurie, with chalice on dexter, Calvary steps; two branches from stem support the cross, and give it a thirteenth century look.
- 4.—Another by its side, much worn, chamfered edges, 4 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 3 inches; fourteenth century.



- 4.—Another on north side, 4 feet 6 inches by 12 inches, incised cross fleurie, slab curiously chiselled to a point at the foot, with corresponding Calvary mound; sword on sinister; thirteenth century. III 34
- 5.—Near the last one, 4 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 3 inches to 1 foot 1½ inches, cross head obliterated; stem with seven garlands in relief on sunk base, a pellet in each corner; thirteenth century. IV 35

## LANERCOST ABBEY.

(See these *Transactions*, O.S., vol xii., p. 317.)

- 1.—On the east wall of north aisle of the north transept, 5 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 5 inches, a floriated cross resting on a Calvary of seven steps, all incised; on sinister is a sword, and on dexter a very small Latin cross. Inscription, much effaced, is—"Here lieth the Body of Barbary Harding C. eld hil, who died Dec 1740 aged 55 y"—evidently an old slab used for Barbara Harding in 1740. Similarly on an old effigy is cut "John Crow Longlands, died March 23 1708 aged 25 years." IV 39
- 2.—Near the last slab is one of grey freestone, 5 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 2 inches, incised. Floriated cross with broad stem or shaft, nearly half the breadth of the stone; shears on dexter; Calvary steps.
- 3.—Used as a coping stone on a blocked doorway in south transept and visible from cloister garth, 4 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, incised; the cross head consists of eight floriated arms; sword on sinister, and book on dexter; sword and book may represent two persons, but more probably one, who was first a soldier, then an ecclesiastic. (See Carlatton and Newbiggin in Northumberland.) IV. 36
- 4.—A fragment near No. 2, 20½ in height, with incised floriated cross on short stem, ending in a Calvary of three steps; a single escallop on the dexter shows

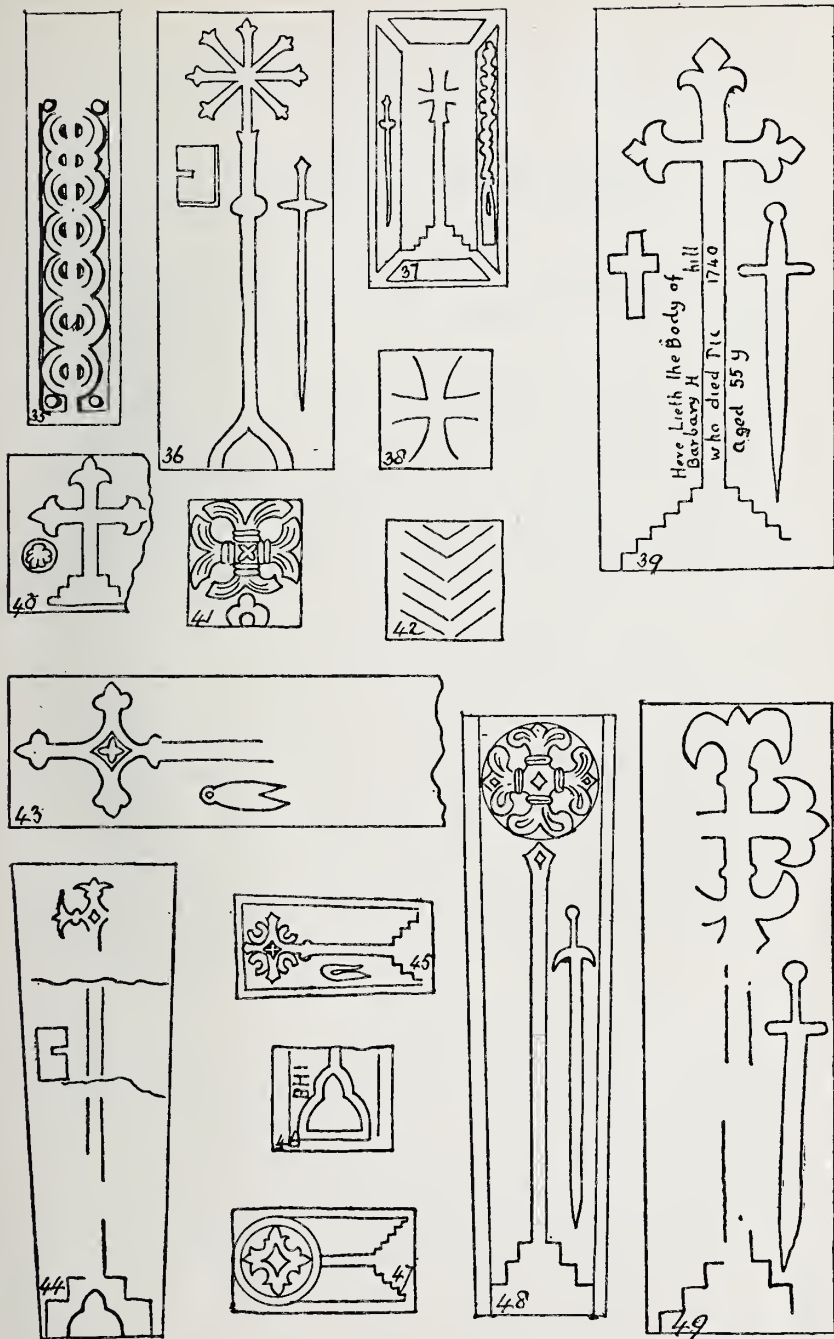
- that the grave is one of the Dacre family who came into possession in 1317, so the date of the stone may be late fourteenth century. IV 40
- 5.—Another fragment, 15 inches by 11¼ inches, grey freestone, a cross fleurie of elaborate design, but of rough workmanship. IV 41
- 6.—In north transept, 2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 4 inches, grey freestone, coped, the central portion with the cross being flat, while the four sides slope away; a simple cross, on dexter side a sword, while on the sinister is a pilgrim's palm and scrip; fourteenth century. IV 37
- 7.—In transept now, was formerly in crypt, 13 inches by 13 inches, incised; a very early stone, probably eleventh or twelfth century. IV 38

## RURAL DEANERIES OF CARLISLE.

## (NORTH AND SOUTH.)

## CATHEDRAL.

- 1.—A small stone now in Fraternity, 22 inches by 12 inches to 10 inches. On bevilled edges are nail heads; in relief on sunk base. Cross fleurie; Calvary steps, shears on dexter, deeply incised. IV 45  
In chamber over St. Katherine's Chapel, three fragments, viz. :—
- 2.—About 20 inches square, a floriated cross head, incised, somewhat elaborate.
- 3.—Another in two parts, about 5 feet long, incised stem and Calvary steps, book on sinister and portion of chalice on dexter.
- 4.—A third, the foot of which is 9 inches wide, tapering to 10½ inches. The fragment is 2 feet 3 inches long and 8 inches thick. The stem ends in a cinquefoiled ornament, and trefoiled leaves occur on stem. The whole is in relief on sunk base.



IV.—GRAVE SLABS AT IRTHINGTON, LANERCOST, CARLISLE, KIRKLINTON, BEAUMONT, SCALEBY, STANWIX, AND GREAT ORTON.





## KIRKLINTON.

All built into the inside wall of belfry, and difficult to see and measure.

- 1.—An incised slab, 4 feet 6 inches by 18 inches to 15 inches ; a clear cut and interesting cross head, with shears on dexter. IV 43
- 2.—A second, 62 inches by 18 inches to 14 inches ; heavy cross fleurie, with sword on sinister. IV 49
- 3.—Also fragments of cross head on a slab, with deep splayed edges, 4 feet 3 inches by 7 inches.
- 4.—A herring-bone marked slab. IV 42
- 5.—A St. Cuthbert's cross. (The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert.)

## KIRKANDREWS-ON-EDEN.

## (BEAUMONT CHURCH.)

- 1.—A slab in four portions, built into the west end wall of the church inside, the foot being placed on a stone pedestal, 6 feet by 18 inches to 10 inches ; beyond these measurements there is a chamfer of 2 inches all round, in relief ; book on dexter ; Calvary steps with trefoil ornament of window tracery. IV 44
- 2.—Adjoining this is a slab with something like a manche upon it.

## SCALEBY.

- 1.—Against the west wall of the interior of the church, 1 foot 9 inches by 11 inches to 10 inches, in relief on sunk base, small border all round, cross fleurie in circle ; Calvary steps. IV 47
- 2.—A fragment built into east wall of porch, 1 foot 4 inches square. Floriated cross, with small sword on dexter side.

STANWIX.

All on south side of the church resting against the exterior wall.

- 1.—6 feet by 1 foot 6 inches, bevilled edges, 3 inches wide. Handsome cross fleurie in relief on sunk disc, the rest incised; sword on sinister, Calvary steps. IV 48
- 2.—Another, 6 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 7 inches; this has been very like No. 1 except shears take the place of sword.
- 3.—Adjoining No. 2, 6 feet by 3 inches by 1 foot 2 inches; all sculpture worn away except on bevilled edges, where is a well-cut dog-tooth ornament; Early English; thirteenth century.

GREAT ORTON.

Two fragments built into churchyard wall. (1) 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot, Calvary trefoil foot, with letters "B.H.I.;" (2) 7 inches square, steps with circular ornament. IV 46

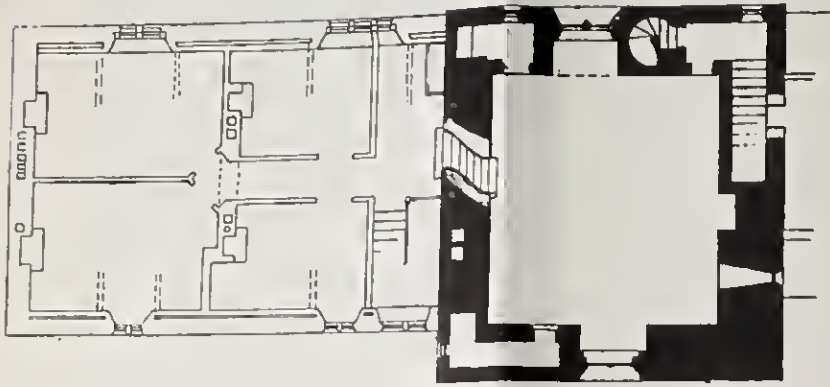
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1870

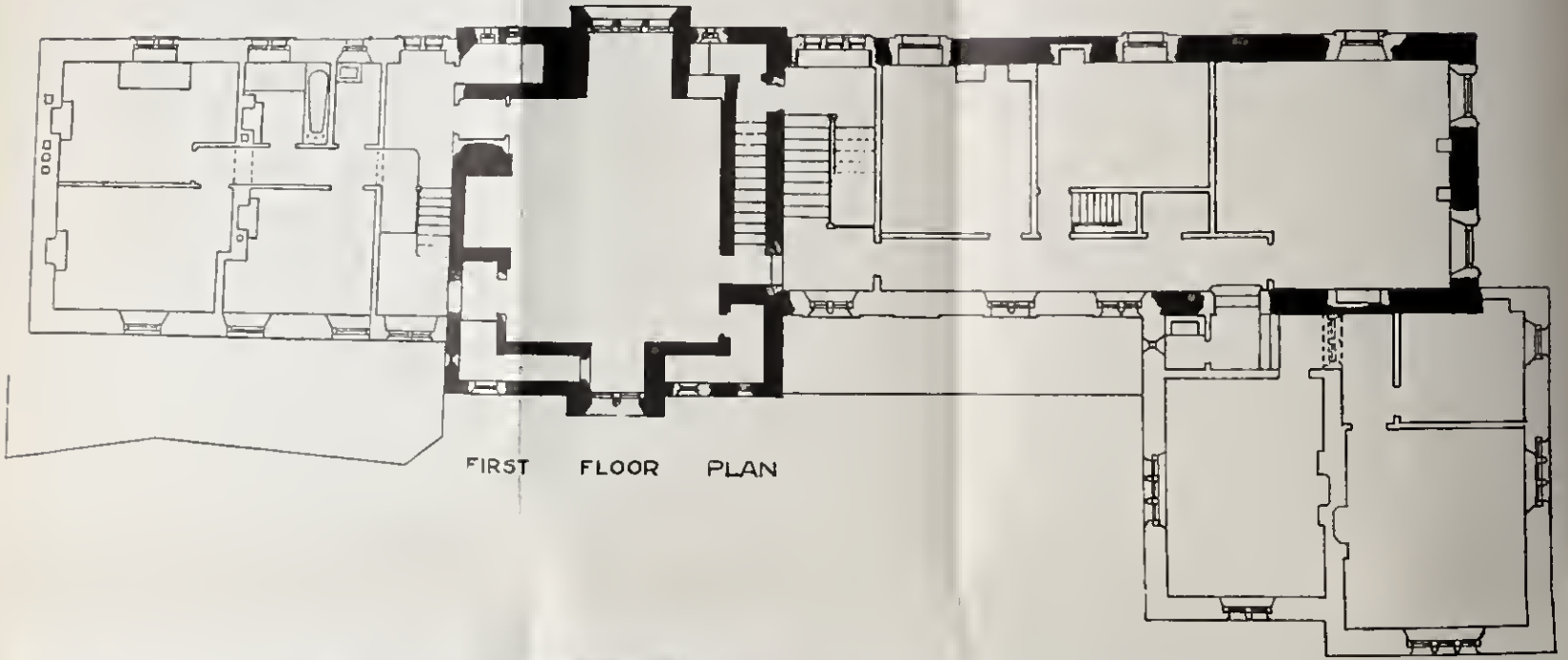
1871

Year	1870	1871
...	...	...

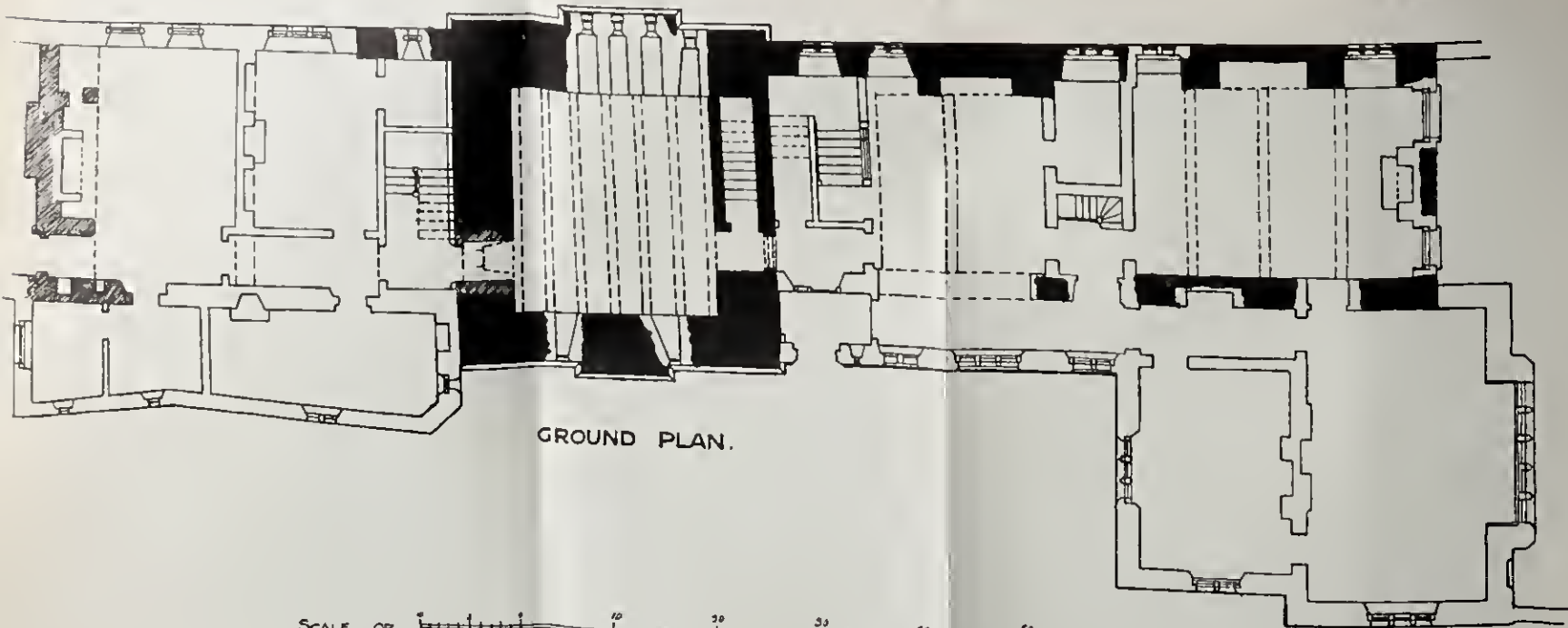
# THE DEANERY CARLISLE



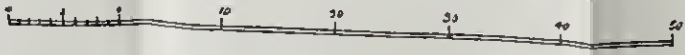
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND PLAN.

SCALE OF  FEET.

ART. XX.—*Notes on the Deanery, Carlisle.* By J. H. MARTINDALE, F.R.I.B.A.

*Read at Carlisle, April 5th, 1906.*

RISING above the ancient walls of the city, so familiar to all travellers to Scotland, the old group of buildings, with the mark of centuries stamped on their face and known as the Deanery, are most interesting and instructive from many points of view, and yet very little has been written about them. It is not my intention to describe the buildings from documentary sources, but simply to outline the various changes made in them, as far as I am able to read the history written in their stones.

We possess comparatively few residences, omitting episcopal houses, of the greater ecclesiastical dignitaries, still occupied and used by the present holders of the original office.

Of the nine English cathedrals of the old foundation, only two—Wells and Exeter—possess residences of the date of Carlisle still inhabitable. In the thirteen cathedrals of the new foundation, only five—namely, Canterbury, Durham, Chester, Winchester, and Rochester—have portions of the building in use; while in the large monastic houses the buildings are more or less in ruins, and in most cases only with the aid of Mr. St. John Hope can the outline of the plan be traced from foundations just visible above the ground. But here in Carlisle—and we must remember it was the residence of the prior long before there was a dean of Carlisle—we have a building which has been used by the head of the Carlisle Chapter for between four and five hundred years, and it replaces still earlier structures.

The long building we see to-day is the outcome of many additions at various dates, the nucleus being the tower, with north and south wings of the latter part of the fourteenth or early fifteenth century.

This tower has been called a "pele" tower. It is unnecessary to discuss here whether the term means an isolated tower or small fortress. We all understand the type, period, and characteristics of a building so designated, and in this case we have a fine and interesting example—interesting because, though generally associated with military purposes, it is here combined with and put to ecclesiastical purposes, thus indicating the importance and influence in civil affairs of the chief ecclesiastic of Carlisle at the period, or the danger to which he was exposed from friends across the border.

This tower from the date of its erection had buildings abutting on both north and south sides, as proved by the original label moulds, for high pitched roofs on these faces, and the position of the door and window openings, the former indicating that originally only the buildings to the north communicated with the tower.

The tower does not stand square with the points of the compass. One side is parallel with and abuts on the western ramparts of the city, and for distinction and reference I will call this the "west face" (though not quite correctly), and the front to the Abbey Grounds the "east face."

The outside dimensions are 34 feet from east to west and 32 feet from north to south, comparing very nearly with the towers of Yanwath and Hutton John in Dr. Taylor's list of *Manorial Halls*, being larger than the Strickland tower at Rose Castle, and sixth largest in respect of total width.

The west wall is 7 feet thick, the north and south walls 6 feet, and the east wall 5 feet. On the west face, not quite in the centre, is a flat projection 11 feet wide and





PLATE I.—CRYPT IN THE DEANERY, CARLISLE.

C. J. F. Martinide, photo.



1 foot 3 inches from face of wall, forming the base of the fine corbelled rectangular bay window of the solar or prior's room.

A similar base on the east face is only 9 feet wide and 1 foot projection.

The tower consists of three storeys, and is 42 feet high to the top of the battlements.

The original entrance was on ground floor in the north wall about 10 feet from east angle. The jambs remain and indicate an opening 3 feet 6 inches wide in the clear; they are not checked or rebated for a door, but have a double splay, confirming the existence of contemporary building on this side of the tower. The head of the opening must have been square; no trace remains, and there is not sufficient height for an arch. This confirms the late date of the tower. The earlier peles usually have arched doors.

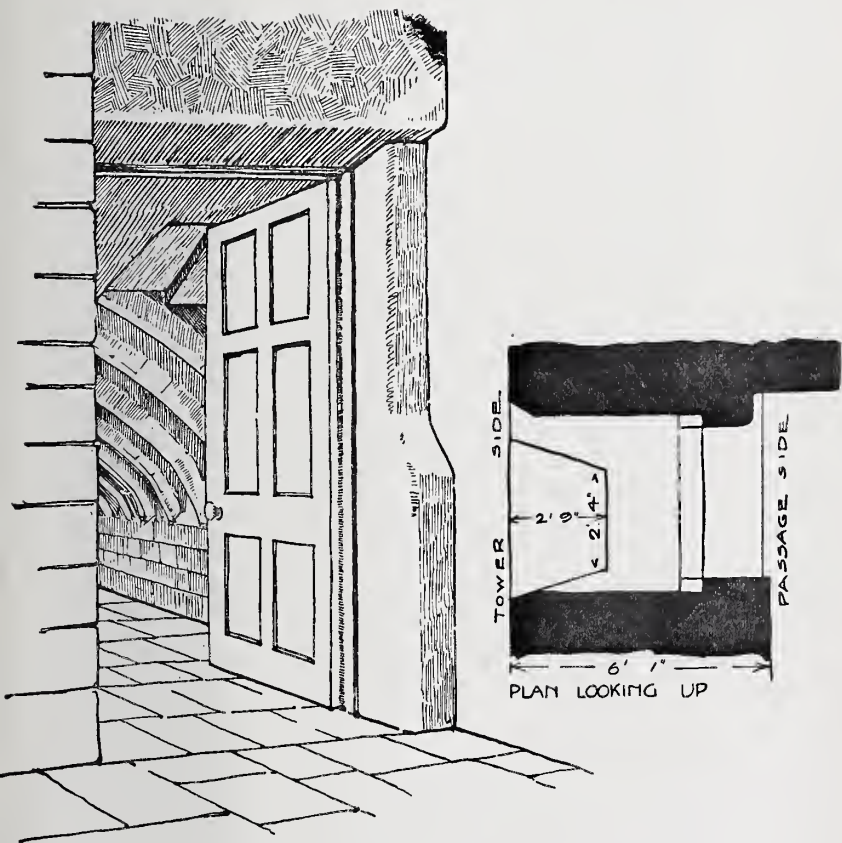
This opening leads into a vestibule 3 feet 9 inches square in the thickness of the north wall, having on the right hand or west side a door giving access to a straight mural stair in the thickness of the north wall. The opening on the inner face of the wall giving access to the ground floor has been much mutilated, and its form or outline cannot be made out; but no doubt it was the original entrance to the vault or crypt forming the basement or bottom storey of the tower. This apartment is 22 feet 6 inches east to west, and 20 feet north to south. It has a very fine ribbed segmental vault (see Plate I). The span from east to west consists of five doubled-splayed ribs, 12½ inches deep and 10½ inches wide, spaced about two feet apart, and two wall ribs. The height at the springing is 3 feet 6 inches, and at the crown 8 feet 3 inches. The whole is of very fine masonry, and similar in character to the magnificent ribs in the vault of the "Captain's Lodging" in Bamburgh Castle, and also to the Dacre tower at Naworth Castle.

This vault was originally lighted by a single loop at the east end of the south side (see Plate II), where is now the door giving access to the kitchen wing, the only remains of it being in the head of this inserted door. That it was outside the external wall of buildings on the south side is proved by the roof lines. The two loops on the east side were no doubt inserted when the buildings on this side were connected with the prior's apartments in the seventeenth century, or else in the sixteenth century at the change in the foundation by Henry VIII., when the original loop was converted into a door.

The four loops in the west wall are modern, and were inserted twenty-two years ago when certain division walls were removed, and the apartment restored to its original size. There is no indication of any other opening into this apartment on this floor.

The stair to the solar or first floor, mentioned before, is 3 feet 2 inches wide, and the lowest flight of steps is not in its original position, but was moved further west by Dean Smith. Originally, access was gained to the rooms in the building to the north of the tower by an opening, which remains but is boarded up, exactly the reverse of the present landing near the top of the mural stair, which continued up, turning the north-west angle; the solar was entered through a mural chamber, now cut down and converted into a closet. Entering the solar, we have a noble room about 22 feet by 20 feet, with a recessed window of three lights, 6 feet deep, in the west wall, and one of two lights, 4 feet deep, in the east wall. Both have fine ribbed rear arches the full thickness of the recesses; the heads of the lights have five cusps.

The ceiling is the original oak one, and has two moulded main beams running north and south dividing it into three bays, two smaller or secondary beams running east and west, tenoned into the main beams, again divide each bay into three, and these are further sub-divided by four small moulded joists.

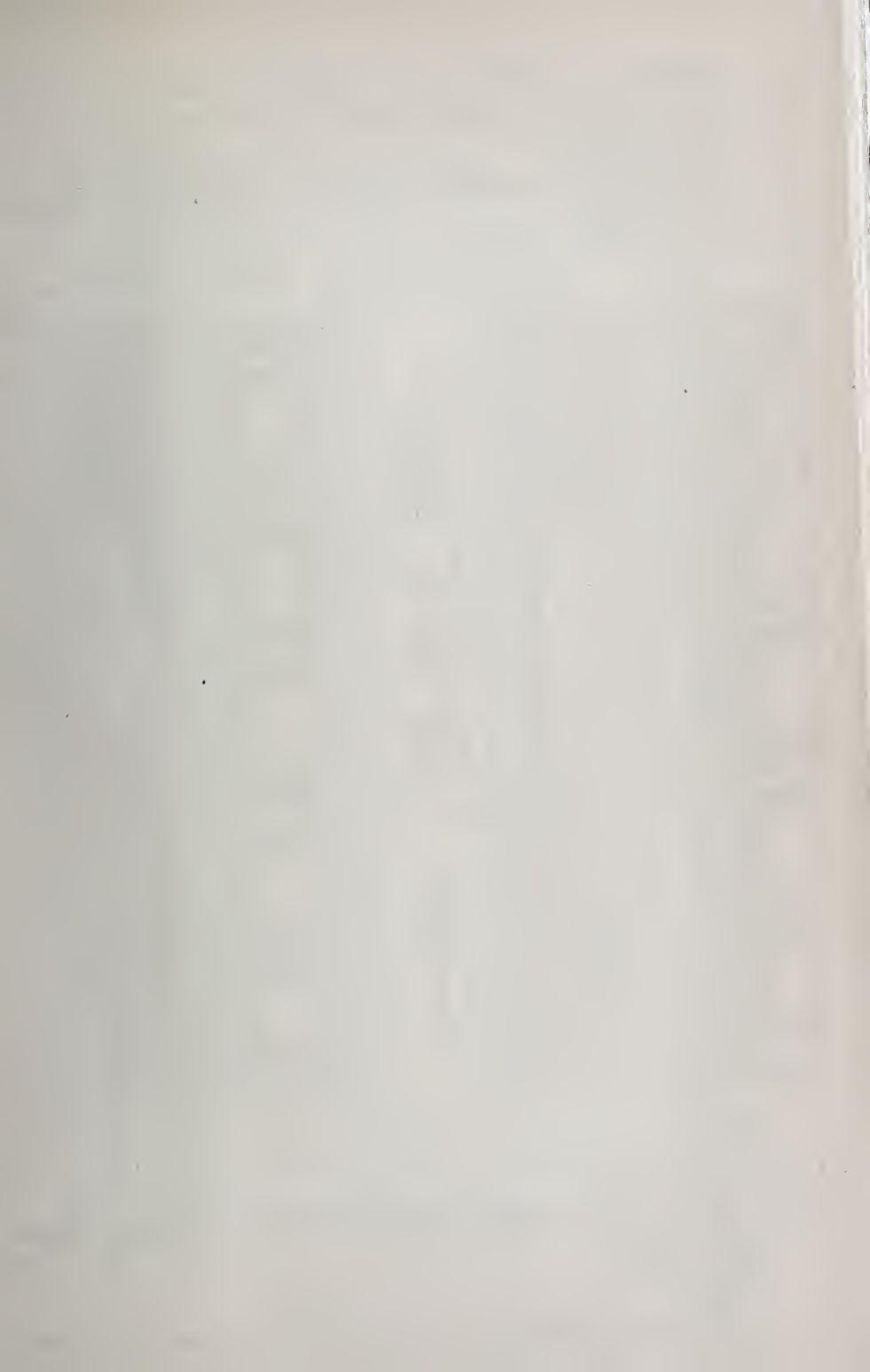


THE SOUTH ENTRANCE TO TOWER BASEMENT

*Inserted door from Basement of Tower to present  
Kilchen Wing, showing line of ancient loop in ceiling.*

*C. M. Perkins  
dell.*





there to the intent thus three times



ad Senev prior lohe to offend.  
Scallope here. To the intent within thus



ye by  
e By the byrde and beist under ye firmament. Day what ex  
mayest thou lay or finde. Thus you art maid by God  
excellente. But that you aughte again to hy be kinde.



There are wall beams on the east and west sides the same depth as the main beams, and on north and south the depth of secondary beams; the whole forming nine main compartments or divisions. At the intersections of the main and secondary beams are four demi-figures, holding shields with red fields and charged with the implements of the passion. At the south ends of the main beams are two circles, one containing a pelican in her piety and the other a mermaid. These two designs appear on the misereres of the stalls in the cathedral. The north ends have semicircles filled in with conventional ornament, which has been renewed. On the flat soffit of the main beam are devices consisting of two birds or parrots holding sprigs of leaves and red roses, and on the sides of one beam the inscription:—"Senus Pryor, lothe to offend. Simon Senus sette yis Roofe and Scallope here, To the intent wythin thys place they shall have prayers every day of the yere." On the other beam:—

Remember man ye gret pre-emynance  
 Geven unto ye by God omnipotente.  
 Between ye and angels is little difference,  
 And all thinge earthly to thē obediente.  
 By the byrde and beist under ye fyrmament  
 Say what excuse mayest thou lay or finde.  
 Thus you art maid by God so excellente  
 Butte that you aughteste again to hy' be kinde.  
 Soli Deo honor et gloria. DEO GRACIAS.

("Ye" and "you" for *thee* and *thou*.)

On the wall beam over window:—"Love God and thy prynce and you neydis not dreid thy enimys."

The writing is in old English characters with the capitals, in some cases, in red, and with red crosses between sentences (Plate III).

In the flat parts of the ceiling between the small moulded joists are three designs repeated alternately. The first, with white ground, two birds holding red roses, and above the words "Senus Pryor." The second has

red ground, two birds holding a ribbon with the words "Simon Senus prior, whose soul God have mercy." There is a slight variation in the ribbon, and the lettering is sometimes thus:—"Soli deo honor et gloria. Deo gracias." The third panel has a black ground with the Dacre badge, the escallop shell and staff. These three designs are repeated alternately right through each compartment of the whole ceiling. The small joists have in some instances a rope or cable pattern of black and gold, and in others a simple line of colour.

This is undoubtedly the finest example of a decorated ceiling we possess in the diocese. In East Anglia there are many richly painted roofs in churches, but I know of none equal to this in the north. In the possession of the Dean is a careful drawing made some twenty-two years ago by the late C. J. Ferguson, who has (to our loss) only very briefly described the ceiling in *The Builder* series of articles on English cathedrals.

Canon Bower in his paper on mural and other decorations gives a short description. The birds (popinjay or parrot) are, no doubt, introduced from the family arms of Senhouse. I do not know how to account for the Dacre badge.

On the south side of the room is a fine red-stone open fireplace, 6 feet 9½ inches wide, with a flat-jointed head (see Plate IV). The jambs and head are finely moulded with a bold round and hollow, and casement mould on the outer edge of jambs; the shelf is modern. The room was panelled in the seventeenth century, possibly by Dean Smith, but the panelling over the fireplace has been removed, and the wall surface shown—a fine ashlar walling, with a relieving arch over the lintel of the fireplace.

The south-west angle had a mural chamber, probably a garderobe; the entrance to this was originally in the west wall, but was altered in recent times. The present doorway on the right of the fireplace, giving access to the first



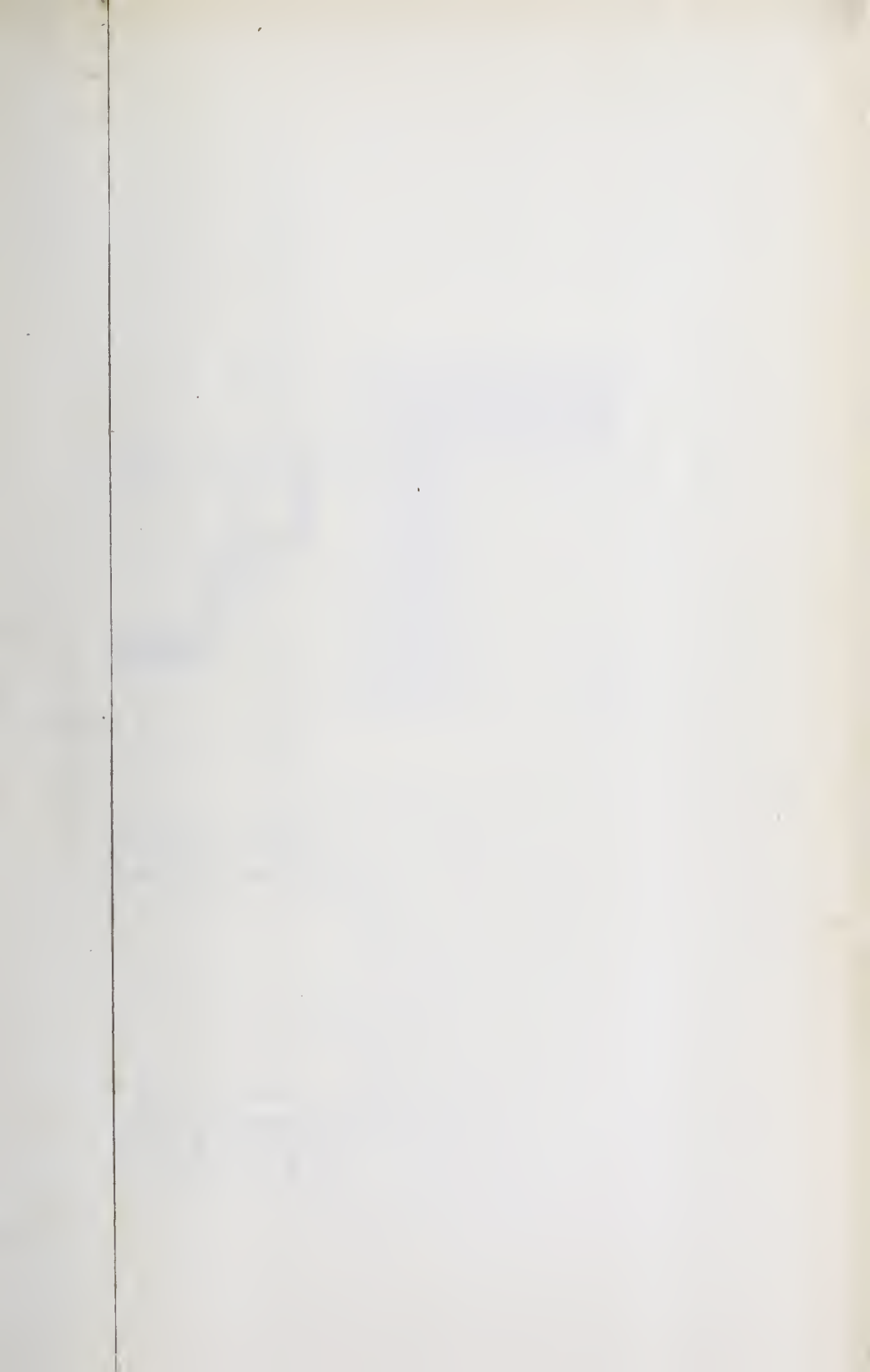


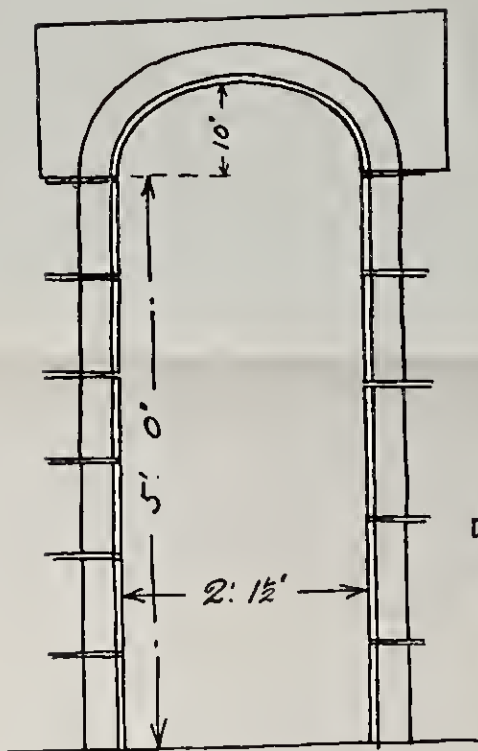
PLATE IV.—FIREPLACE IN THE PRIOR'S ROOM :  
THE DEANERY, CARLISLE.

*C. J. F. Martindale, photo.*

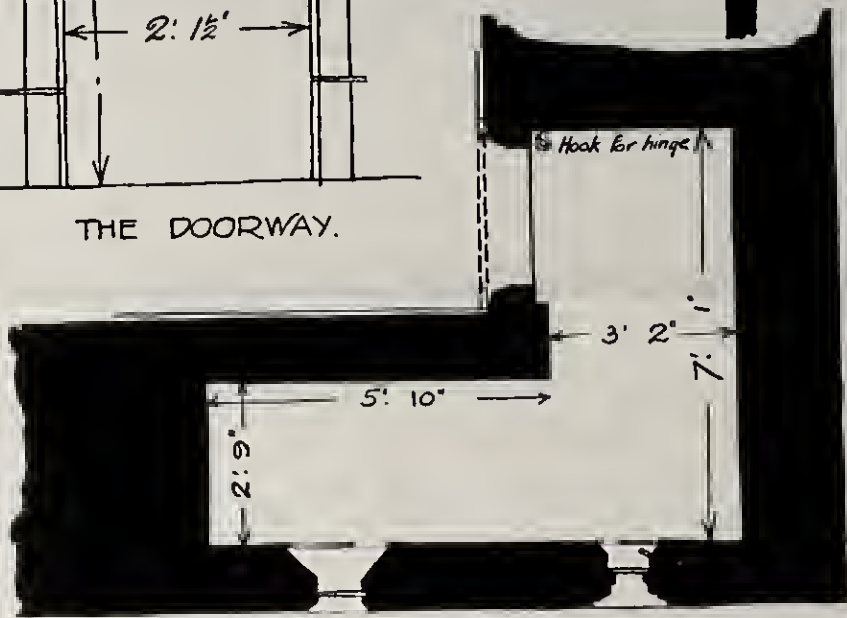
TO FACE P. 192.





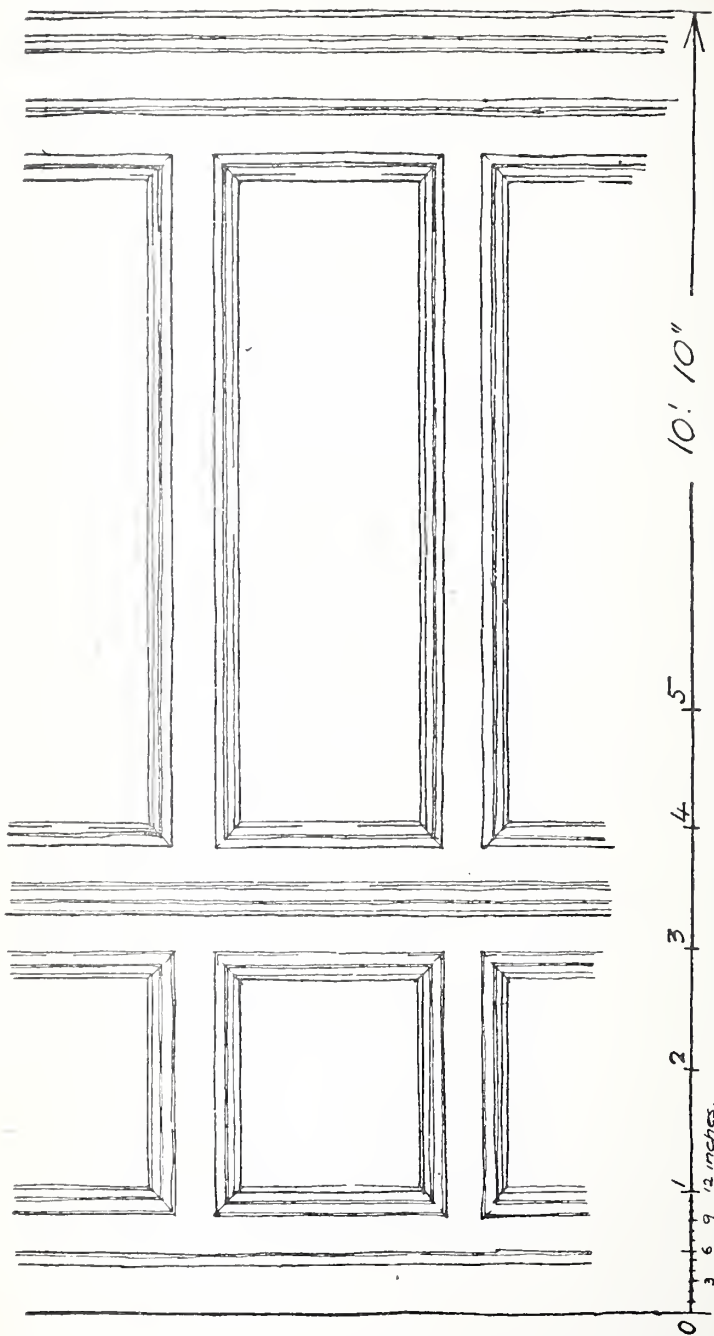


THE DOORWAY.



NORTH-EAST MURAL CHAMBER OF PRIOR'S ROOM.





12 inches.

C.M.P.

PLATE VI.—PANELLING IN PRIOR'S ROOM.

floor rooms to the south of the tower, was probably broken out at the time the panelling was added; it is not original, though it may be as old as the panelling. In the north-east and south-east angle are mural chambers lighted by loops looking into the Abbey Close. The one in the south-east angle was originally entered from a door in the south side of the recess of the east oriel window, with moulded jambs and a three-centred arched head, 2 feet 1½ inches wide and 5 feet 10 inches to the crown, which remains behind the panelling. This chamber is 11 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 8 inches, with a return in the south wall about two feet deep, and is lighted by two loops, one in the east and one in the south face; that in the east is a later insertion.

When the solar was panelled the old entrance to this mural chamber was done away with, and a new opening cut in the thick south wall to the east of the great fireplace, the object being to give access to a door at this level, which remains; it opened upon a bridge, gallery, or steps connecting the prior's room with the fraternity, and so on to the cloisters and cathedral, for it opens *outside* the eastern wall of the building on this side of the tower.

The chamber in the north-east angle (see Plate V) is smaller and has a similar door, but in the north wall, and not from the window recess. It has two loops, both in the east wall. The doorways in both chambers are rebated for doors inside, and the iron crooks remain.

The panelling (which was found to have been originally painted white) is of the seventeenth century, with large panels and bolection moulds—total height, 10 feet 10 inches, with six-inch skirting and three-inch dado rails at 3 feet 6 inches above the floor, and long panels up to the cornice (see Plate VI). The original doors in this framing have flat wrought-iron L hinges.

The floor of the room is boarded over the vault, and of the same date as the panelling, but six inches higher than the original floor, as proved by the step of the stone stair.







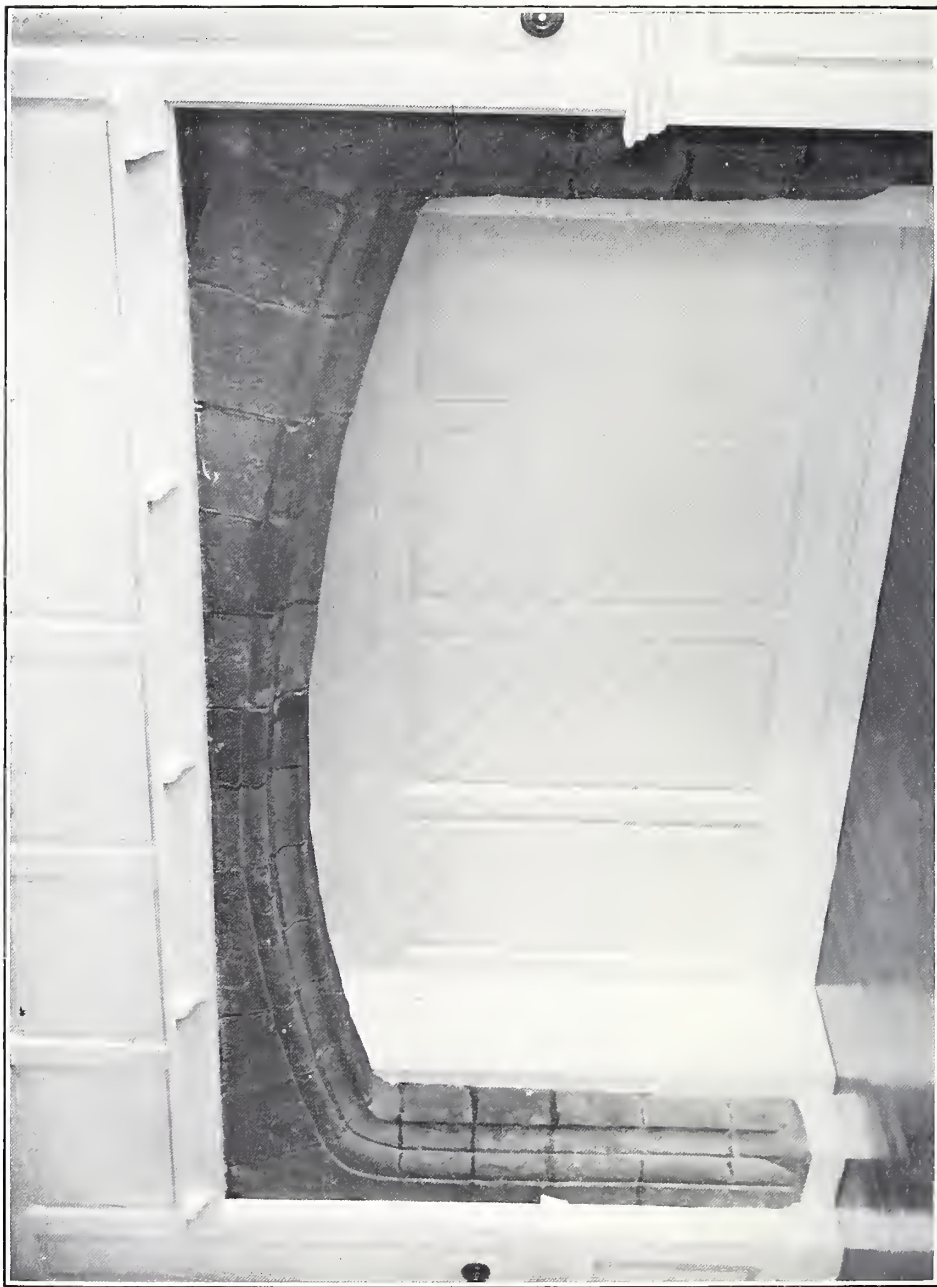


PLATE VIII.—OLD FIREPLACE IN THE LIBRARY AT THE DEANERY, CARLISLE.

this room is an insertion. The door communicating with the rooms on the south side is also an insertion.

Returning to the head of the stairs, we find a short circular stair in the thickness of the wall, giving access to the roof; it is at present finished by a trap-door, but originally there has been a turret at this angle, and a part of one jamb of the door remains. At Clifton Hall, Westmorland, is an example of a single turret to a pele. The exterior walling of this tower is of fine ashlar in large courses, with a bold moulded plinth 10 inches deep and 5 inches projection on the east and west sides, and moulded strings at each floor, and finished with plain splayed battlements resting on moulded strings. The second-floor windows have had moulded labels.

On the north and south faces of the tower the roof labels remain, indicating clearly the height of the adjoining buildings. Those on the north side have had a steep roof, lineable with the present roof on the west face, but continued a little higher. At the eaves on the east face the label is flattened, indicating a porch or lower building in front. The string courses are all stopped for this roof labelling.

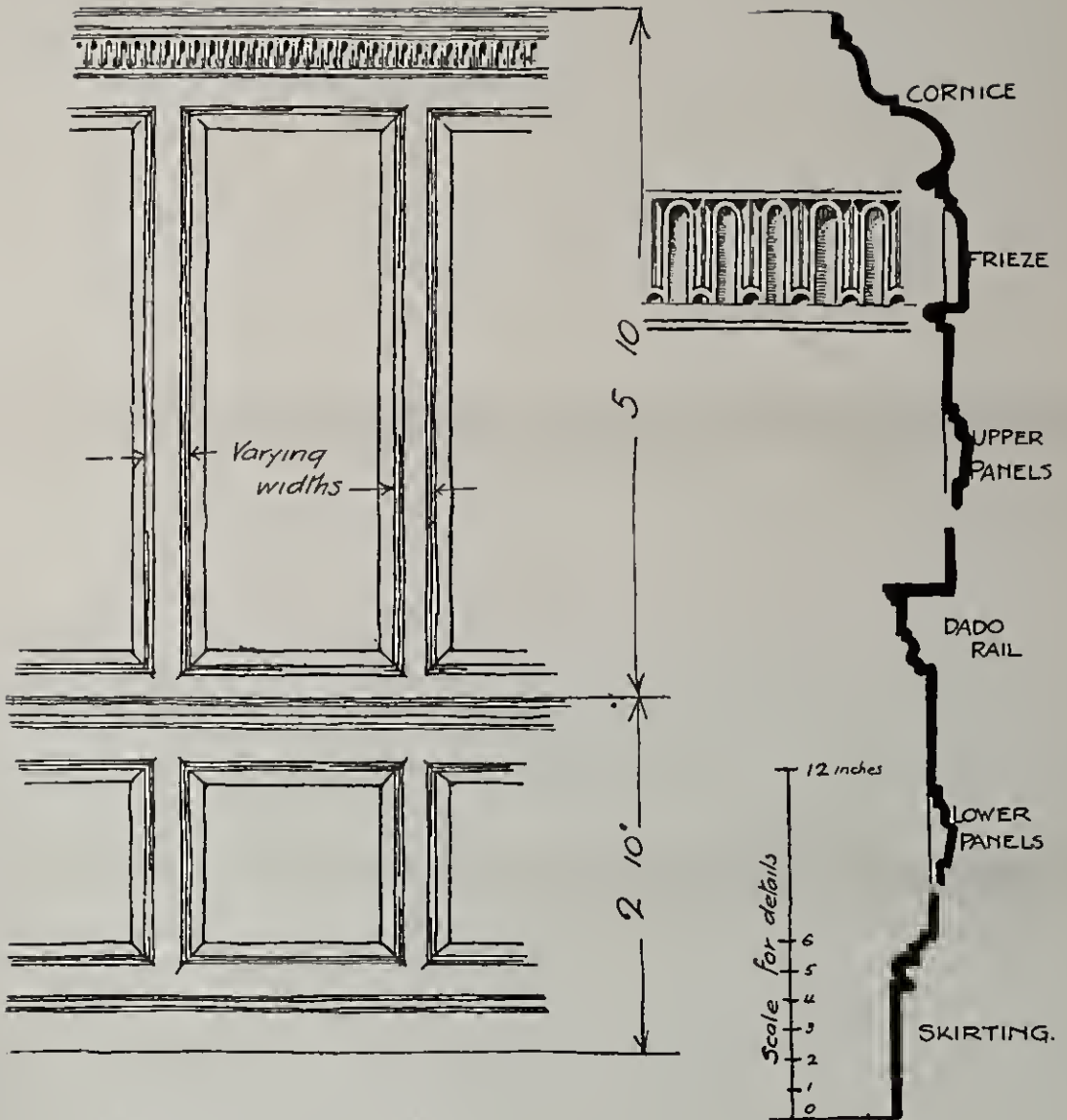
On the south side the old label exists, but has been cut and dressed down at some later period, and the roof raised on the east or abbey side. This again has been altered, when the additions were made some twenty-two years ago, and the second line of roof is now inside the present roof. The original external wall finished twelve feet from the east angle.

The buildings to the north of the tower have extended to the end of the present library, about sixty-four feet long. The west wall is very early (possibly fifteenth century), about four feet thick, and contains two fine old fireplaces—one used in the present hall, with splayed jambs and square head; the other, formed into a recess in the library, is arched and has moulded jambs (see Plate VIII).

This building seems to have been a large hall, 60 feet by 18 ft. inside. All the present divisions are insertions, the first floor being carried by a series of seven beams. It is just possible that this may have been a hall with open timber roof, or at least two storeys high; and if so, the door mentioned before from the stone stair would give access to the minstrels' gallery over the screens. Facing west are very small and low-mullioned windows; they were opened out twenty-two years ago. The east wall is now an internal one, and all original external openings were obliterated by Dean Smith.

When Dean Smith made his alterations in the seventeenth century, if he did not insert the present first floor, he re-arranged it entirely. Until that date, as we should naturally expect in a building with some purpose of defence, the chief windows to the hall and first floor faced east, into the abbey precincts or protected side. Dean Smith at once changed this. He inserted the oak staircase, doing away with the access from the stone stairs of the tower, and making the new stair to land exactly on the opposite side of the building, with a corridor to give access to the various rooms on the *east* side, and broke out windows in the west wall facing the open country. This necessitated a new door from the prior's room, which was made at the foot of the stone stair to the second floor of the tower. He inserted the fine three-light window to light his new stairs from the west; this was blocked up later, but was opened out twenty-two years ago. He also panelled the present library similarly to the prior's room (see Plate IX). The panelling in the library is 8 feet 6 inches high, the full height of the room, with dado 2 feet 10 inches, and a cornice and fluted frieze; the panels are raised.

Turning now to the buildings on the south side of the tower, we have a block extending south for a distance of about forty-two feet to the present kitchen fireplace. This is a fine old wall six feet thick, but of later date than the

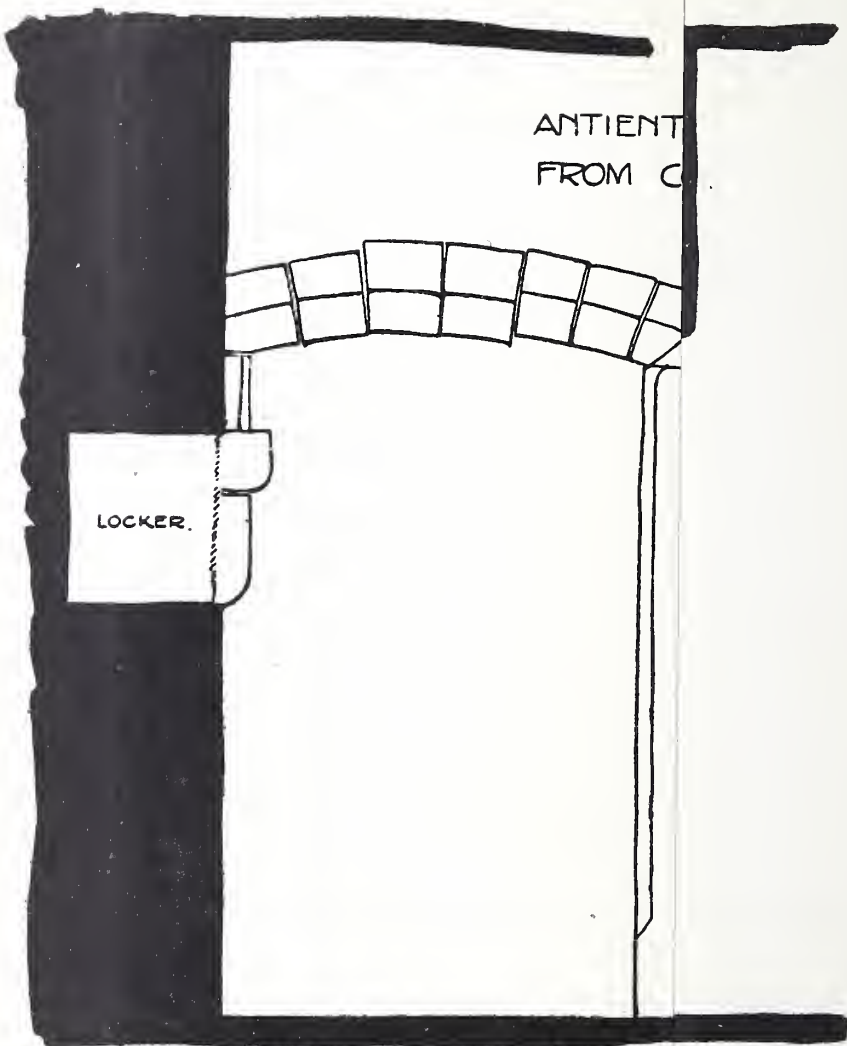


PANELLING IN LIBRARY.

*C.P.*







ANTIENT  
FROM C

LOCKER.

SECTION THRO' LOCKER.

*C. H. P. 1887.*



SCALE OF FEET.



building on the other side. The stone mantels are modern, or have been renewed; but on the east side of the fireplace is a curious arch and doorway, with remains of a locker and loop in the thickness of the wall (see Plate X). This, to my mind, is the ancient entrance to this kitchen from the conventual buildings, and earlier than any connections to the tower.

The buildings on this side of the tower must have been originally narrower than the hall on the north side, and had no connection on the ground floor; the present access from the crypt being, as mentioned before, of Dean Smith's date. The same may be said of the opening for connection on each floor.

The Court Leet Rolls of Carlisle (20th April, 1682) have the following item, which seems to indicate that Dean Smith was not quite up to date with the then Sanitary Authority:—"We present Do'ter Thos Smith deane of Carlisle for his dung hill in the highway, under ye wall of the City, and we amerceye him vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>."\*

The old garderobes were on this west side of the tower.

There are remains of old walls beyond the buildings I have described, both north and south.

It seems to me that originally the purely domestic apartments of the prior were confined to the tower and buildings to the north. This would give him no kitchen, but under the rule of the Augustinian Order he would use the common refectory. Then when King Henry VIII. converted the cathedral body from Regulars to Seculars, the prior, now dean, required a kitchen and suitable offices, and at once opened out the communication with the old kitchen of the priory, south of the tower. This corresponds fairly with the date from the evidences in the building. The Chancellor says "the Chapter dined in common."

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\* Municipal Record, City of Carlisle, p. 296. Dr. Smith, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, presented a silver tankard to the Tanners' Guild.

As to the door from the mural chamber on the first floor of the tower, if this is earlier than the seventeenth century it only seems to confirm the idea that the prior lived in common with the brethren of the Order, and that it was his private access to the refectory and conventual buildings.

\* \* \* \* \*

Since reading the above, I have received from the Chancellor of Carlisle the following extract from the Parliament Survey made in April, 1650:—

All that the house, called the Deane's house, a stable with a large open house like a barn adjoyneing the south end thereof. All which are in great decay whose materialls are stone, timber, boords, leade, and slate wee value worth to be sold ... .. £120 . 00 . 00

All which aforesaid Deane's house and the other large house adjoyneing the Governour desireth for a storehouse, for a horse mill, and Bakehouse for baking bread for his souldiers in case of necessitie, and for his store keeper to live in, this place being much incumbered with thieves (*sic*) and many other inconveniences.

At the date of the above survey the Deanery was vacant. Dean Thomas Comber was deprived by Parliament in 1642, and Dean Guy Carleton was not appointed until 1660. The second and fourth stalls were both vacant, Frederick Tunstall and Henry Hutton both having been ejected, and the holders of the first and third stalls must have been very old men; they died in 1655 and 1667 respectively. The see also was held by Bishop Usher *in commendam* as a means of subsistence; therefore a sorry time had fallen on Carlisle Cathedral, and we may quite expect the buildings to be "in great decay." The governor probably obtained the permission he sought; giving it a wide interpretation, he used the old kitchen for a bakehouse, and certain communications were broken out by the storekeeper to connect with the dean's house. Then, when Dean Smith was appointed, he at once and for all time incorporated the buildings in the Deanery.

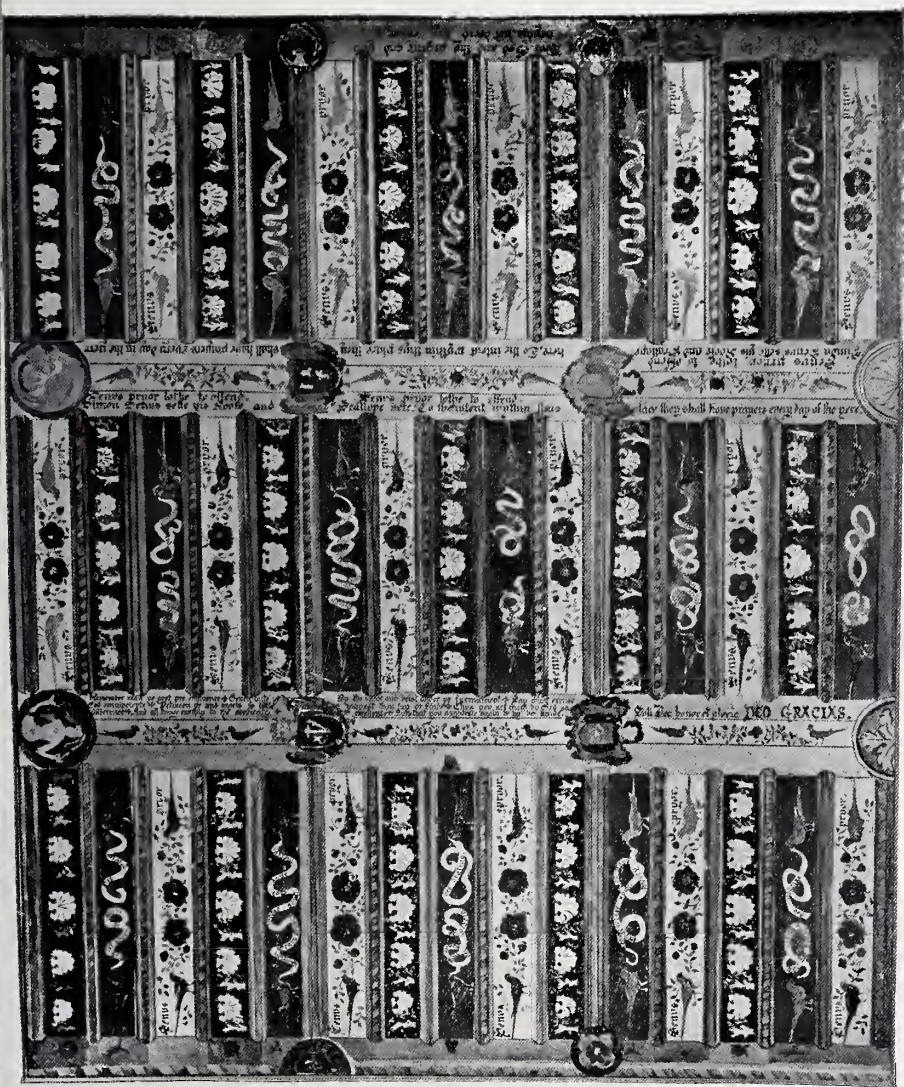


PLATE XI.—THE CEILING, PRIOR'S ROOM, CARLISLE DEANERY,  
from Mr. C. J. Ferguson's drawing.



The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness has very kindly looked through the registers of the Dean and Chapter from the commencement to 1703, to see whether they contained any information about the Deanery, but tells me he finds very little. He says:—"I gather that from the death of Lancelot Salkeld in 1560, the last prior and first dean, to the Restoration, *no dean was ever resident*, except Dean Comber for a few months. He was installed by *proxy* in 1629, but was present in Chapter, November, 1629, and was present June and August, 1630; also August and October, 1638. He was provost of Eton, and probably resided there. This is the only trace I have observed of any dean having *even visited* Carlisle between the death of Lancelot Salkeld and the restoration. It is therefore very improbable that anything was done to improve the deanery as a dwelling-house during that time. At the restoration in 1660-1661, there were a great many new leases with fines (owing, I suppose, to the resumption of the cathedral estates after the great Rebellion). In the bishop's visitation in September, 1666, the bishop ordered that the dean's and prebendaries' houses be well repaired, and such of them as had not yet, out of the fines, built their houses, do now take order for the building of these before the 1st of November next. At this time my own house was rebuilt (second stall). There was a grant of timber for it in 1669. Dean Carleton, 1660-1672, and Dean Smith, 1672-1684, were generally resident. Dean Musgrave, 1684-1686, was a good deal absent, being chaplain to Princess Anne of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne."

I am extremely obliged to the Bishop for the above most interesting notes, and am pleased to think that they tend to confirm all my views.

We have the early buildings in the tower and wings from about 1500, during the times of Priors Gondibour, Senhouse, Slee, and Salkeld—about sixty years. These buildings were then allowed to fall into "the great decay"

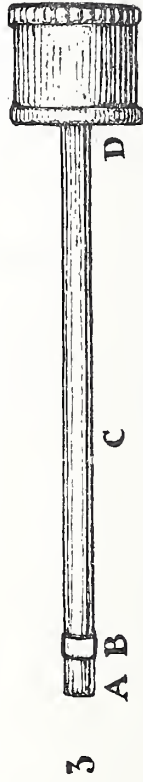
for 110 or 112 years, to the time of Dean Smith, except for mutilation authorized by the then War Office, as described in the Chancellor's note. But Dean Smith, who appears to have been both wealthy and liberal, set to work to make the building habitable and suitable to the advanced ideas of domestic architecture, and we have more or less to-day the Deanery of his planning, especially in the buildings to the north of the tower.

With regard to the introduction of the Dacre scallop into the ceiling (p. 192), the Chancellor informs me that Prior Senhouse was a friend of the Lord Dacre of the time, so that perhaps the same painter worked for both patrons.

The line-drawings accompanying this paper were made by my assistant, Mr. C. H. Perkins; and the photographs were taken by my son, Fawcett Martindale. Plate III. is an attempt by the Editor to represent the colour-effect of the ceiling, from Mr. C. J. Ferguson's drawings.

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A CONTRIVANCE FOR PRODUCING FIRE.

SCALE—HALF SIZE.



ART. XXI.—*A Contrivance for producing Fire, formerly used in the English Lake District.* By JOSEPH GREENOP.

**B**EFORE the introduction of the modern friction match, our forefathers, when they needed to procure fire, commonly used the flint and steel, with its accompanying tinder box and sulphur match. According to one authority, it took an expert from three to five minutes under the most favourable circumstances to produce fire by these old-fashioned means, and in the open air it was almost impossible to get the tinder to light, especially if the atmosphere were damp or the wind high.

Some years ago my old friend, the late Mr. John Birkett of Keswick, gave me a contrivance for producing fire, an illustration of which is shown from my drawings. The history he then gave of it was that, when he was a boy serving his apprenticeship in Keswick, a shepherd brought one to his master's shop for repairs—probably to get a new washer on the plunger. Mr. Birkett, who was from his youth interested in Cumberland antiquities, having heard of these contrivances and knowing that they were rare, asked (and was granted) permission to make a copy of it, and it was this copy that Mr. Birkett gave to me.

From the illustration it will be seen that it is composed of two principal parts—a tube or barrel and a plunger. Fig. 1 shows the apparatus closed; figs. 2 and 3 show the barrel and plunger separately. The plunger (fig. 3) is made of steel and brass. A steel rod (c) is at one end screwed into a brass box (D), the latter serving the double purpose of holding a supply of touch-paper and acting as a handle when driving the plunger into the barrel. Towards the other end a leather washer (B) serves to compress the air when the plunger is being driven into the barrel.

At the extremity is a brass hollow end piece (A), into which a piece of touch-paper is inserted. The barrel (fig. 2) is a hollow smooth brass tube (E), bound outside with steel wire, with a brass end piece (F) screwed into the barrel.

The method of using it is as follows:—A small piece of touch-paper is fixed into A (fig. 3); the plunger is then inserted into the barrel, and driven in with a sharp jerk and quickly withdrawn, when the touch-paper bursts into flame.

This contrivance had many advantages over the flint and steel method. Much time was saved; it could be used out of doors; there was no need for the old sulphur match which had to be used in connection with the tinder box; and its compass was small, so that it could be carried in the pocket.

Mr. Birkett said he believed that at one time it was in general use in the Lake District, especially among the shepherds. It was known also in the Yorkshire Dales.

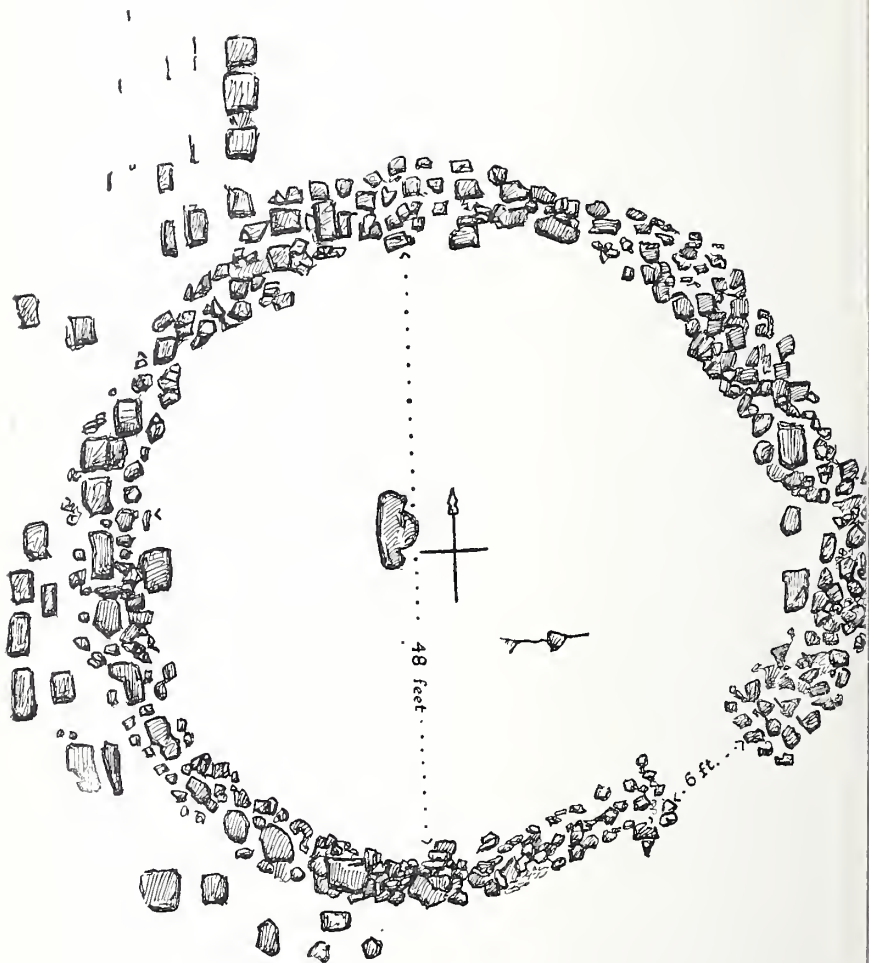
Captain Dean, of the United States Medical Service, recently gave a most interesting account of a similar contrivance used by the Philippine Islanders. He says:—

The native has a tube about two inches long, and one-third of an inch internal diameter. It is either not quite bored through or plugged at one end. A small piece of lint scraped from the bark of trees and dried is placed in the tube. Then a piston, highly polished, is driven home with the palm of the hand. The sudden compression has the effect of igniting the tinder, which on the withdrawal of the piston is found to be alight. How many centuries this ingenious little contrivance has been in use, or who invented it, are facts which are lost in the dim ages of the past.

It is most interesting to hear of another example of this quaint contrivance from a country so far away as the Philippines.

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STONE CIRCLE ON KNIPE SCAR.

ART. XXII.—*The Stone Circle on Knipe Scar.* By Miss NOBLE.

*Communicated at Bampton, September 13th, 1906.*

THE circle of stones on Knipe Scar, commonly known as the "Druids' Circle," differs from many in not being a circle of large stones brought from a distance. It is a space of rocky ground from which the stones have been cleared in a circle, and the pieces used to fill the vacancies between the "clints" left standing and the spaces where none previously existed. It lies on the common to the north-east of a line drawn from what is called the "Scar Nib" and the wall dividing the "out" from the "in" or enclosed scar. It is in the midst of a bed of fissured limestone or clints scattered about in all directions, and probably at the time this circle was made lying close together; but as this class of stone is ornamental for rockery work and easily collected, much has now been carried away.

Almost in the centre of the circle is a large stone standing alone, irregular in outline, about four feet long and under three feet broad at the widest part; it stands from twenty to twenty-three inches high, and has evidently never been moved. On the south-east of the circle is an opening six feet wide, and here and around by the east the outline is not so well rounded as on the west. The general diameter is sixteen yards internally, with an irregularity of about four feet on the east. The ground inside is thinly covered with turf through which the rock crops out here and there, showing that there is a very thin coating of soil on any part.

On the most recent Ordnance Survey maps this circle can be seen, and on the earlier large ones a tumulus is marked on what is called the "In" scar, now a part of Lowther Park. This, owing to the removal of fences and the growth of young plantations, is difficult to locate at the present day.

The earliest mention of this circle is in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, written about 1815 by Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, and a native of the district. Describing local antiquities, he says:—"The Folds in the Wood' on Knipe Scar denote the site of a British village. On Lowther Scar is a circle of large stones, seventy feet in diameter, probably the burial place of some ancient chieftain." This distinction between "Lowther" and "Knipe" Scar is a little puzzling, as at the present time the former name has ceased to exist. I think the Lowther Scar circle was probably the "tumulus" of the Ordnance Survey, and also the one referred to by Dr. Simpson in his paper on "Stone Circles near Shap" (these *Transactions*, o.s., vi.) :—

Two such concentric circles as those I have described may be seen upon Knipe Scar, a short distance from Shap; another in the adjoining field. I mention these more particularly, because I have had the space within the circles carefully examined, and in each of them discovered faint traces of burnt matter. At Knipe Scar I had the advantage of Mr. Stuart's great experience and careful judgment [*i.e.*, Dr. John Stuart, secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; died in 1876], and the results of our examination were sufficient to satisfy us that at some period burnt matter had been deposited within the innermost of the three concentric circles. Near the centre of the larger and more perfect of the two sets of circles adjoining each other, about 18 inches below the surface, we found a rough flat-shaped stone 15 inches in width and about 2 feet 6 inches in length. Under this stone there were evident traces of charcoal and burnt earth, but no bones. The deposit was not exactly in the centre, a peculiarity which I noted in two other instances in which the deposit was found. The diameter of the outside circle is 63 feet, the second 21 feet, and the innermost of the three, within which the flat stone covering the deposit was placed,

is 7 feet. From the centre of this circle to the centre of the one adjoining the distance is 96 feet. In the centre space of the other circle, about the same depth below the surface, we found a rude pavement of cobbles, about 6 feet in length and 4 feet in width, and under the pavement a similar deposit of charcoal. . . . Neither at Odendale nor Knipe Scar was any deposit found either within the space between the circles or under the stones forming them, though some of them were dug round and some taken out of position, and the site carefully examined. Whatever other use they may have had they have at some period or other been used as places of deposit for the ashes of the dead.

In *Stone Monuments, Tumuli, and Ornaments of Remote Ages*, by J. B. Waring (1870), is the following quotation from the *Transactions* of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which seems likely to be Dr. Stuart's account of the same stone circle :—

On Shap Moor, Westmorland, the diameter of the outer circle is 63 feet, of the inner circle 21 feet; the ashes of the dead were in a central cist. Numerous other examples occur at Odindale and Penhurrock in the same district. These graves, in which cremation was practised, differ naturally from those in which the body was buried entire—types possibly of two distinct creeds, the one not believing, the other believing, in the resurrection of the body. In the last case it was but natural that the home of the person when living should be reproduced as his abode in death, burying his greatest treasures with him, and this we find to such a degree that it is sometimes difficult now to say which was the dwelling and which the grave.

If these ancient dwellers on the scar were sun or fire worshippers their games and rites would have some connection with the seasons, and I am told that the Scar Races were held here in early summer. There is a stretch of ground more than a mile long and several yards wide which has at some period been cleared and roughly levelled like a terrace, and this is known as "the race-course." On Moor Divock, across the valley, sports were held till within the last thirty years in September near the well-known Copt Stone. Those in Bampton were dis-

continued probably seventy years ago ; hence there is conflicting testimony as to the exact time of year at which they were held. The fact, however, that this institution had existed from time out of mind gives a peculiar interest to the site.

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[The accompanying plan is from a survey by the Author, redrawn for reproduction by the Editor.]

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ART. XXIII.—*A Calendar of the Feet of Fines for Cumberland, from their commencement to the accession of Henry VII.* By F. H. M. PARKER, M.A.

THE Feet of Fines, a class of documents familiar to any hardened record-worker, form a subject which deserves treatment at considerable length. For the present, however, it is possible only to give what is necessary to introduce the calendar, a few details about the value of the Fines, the origin of their curious name, and some reasons why it is an assistance to local historians to have information as to the material they contain.

Briefly, the Feet of Fines were conveyances of landed property. They originated in this way:—A judgment establishing a man's right to land gave him a title superior, in some respects, to that obtained in other ways; hence the legal mind presently hit on a device by which these advantages could be gained in every case, by making the estate to be conveyed the subject of a friendly lawsuit, so that the person who took it did so by virtue of a judgment.

The name Fine was given to the result or end (*finis*) of these proceedings, and also to the parchment on which its terms were recorded. These terms were final as between the parties, and also barred the claims of others who were interested, unless promptly asserted; hence it is common to find endorsements stating that a third party had come forward and put in his claim.

The Fine was written out three times on the same parchment—one copy for each of the principals, the third for official reference. The first two were engrossed one above the other, leaving a wide margin on the right. The parchment was then turned, and the third inscribed on

what was now the *foot* of it ; hence, when it was filed with other records similarly produced, the name "Feet of Fines" was given to them.

The information they contain is of a very varied character. Place-names often occur, and sometimes extensive boundary lines are given in detail. In more than one case these run across the lake hills, giving the old names of the mountains they traverse. Nor is the subject matter confined to parcels of land ; for advowsons, manors, and many of the curious old feudal services and payments are included.

The pedigree maker will also find valuable gleanings, for the estates were often dealt with by way of settlement ; in some instances, a number of persons are mentioned as having a more or less problematical chance of succession. In short, their usefulness is well summarised by Mr. Walter Rye, who describes them as "the backbone of every county history."

But it is generally considered that these Fines have been far less employed than their value deserves. The reason of this is, undoubtedly, the great labour involved. The searcher, who must be able to decipher the old, abbreviated Latin manuscript, often badly preserved, has to struggle through an indefinite number of these documents. He has practically nothing in the nature of an index ; and he has no certainty that in the end he will find anything which will be of use to him. If, as frequently happens, he only requires information about one family or manor, the chance of success does not warrant the time and labour required.

A short description of the task such a search implies will help to explain the arrangement of the calendar which follows. The enthusiast finds his material grouped under the following heads :—

(1) If the property concerned lay in one county only, the fine will be found filed in order of date with others of the same county. The numbers vary enormously in

different counties; thus for the reign of Henry III., Norfolk had 1721; Kent, 1179; and Cumberland only 83. In that of Edward III., Kent has the large figure of 2257, while Cumberland has 83, Westmorland as few as 49, and Rutland 66. Cumberland and Westmorland have light calendars; still even they possess material sufficient to deter most searchers.

(2) Where the land concerned lay in two or more counties, the Fine was filed under the heading of "Divers Counties" in order of date. To find information relating to any required county it is necessary to search these exhaustively; they are quoted by the consecutive numbers they bear, as, for instance, "Divers Counties, Hen. III., No. 180." Of this series there are over 800 for the reign of Edward III.

(3) A few Fines relating to land in one county alone have been separated from the rest, and are bound up after the manner of the last series, under the style of "Various Counties."

(4) Finally there are certain dismal files containing documents designated as "Unknown Counties," a title which is sufficiently lucid. It is natural to ask whether there was never an index of any sort, and the answer appears to be that there was an index, but that it has been lost. What looks like a fragment of such a work forms Lansdowne MSS., 306-8, at the British Museum. The following are the reigns for which local Fines are given, with their references:—

Cumberland—Richard II.	Lansd.	307	17d.
Henry IV.	"	308	87d.
Henry V.	"	308	94d.
Westmorland—Edward III.	"	307	2
Henry IV.	"	308	87d.

These do not add anything in the way of new material as far as Cumberland is concerned, except by supplying one or two words which are not to be deciphered in the

originals; but in the case of Westmorland, the Lansdowne list for the reign of Edward III. differs materially from the file.

It is a usual criticism of any attempt to index the Feet of Fines that it produces a tantalising desire for fuller abstracts. To the common rejoinder that fuller abstracts create an equally irritating desire to know how much has been left out, the consideration of space may in this instance be pleaded; the latter plan would detract from the value of any subsequent edition in full of these records, while the former would enhance it. Such a work would be of great use, and not an overwhelming task.

### THE FEET OF FINES.

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#### RICHARD THE FIRST.

1. Gilbert Martell and Mary his wife and William son of . . . (Geo)ffrey and Cecily his mother, for one knight's fee in Stawell and (Alw)aldesb(ury).\* 3rd year.
2. Robert de Curtenai and Alice de Rumilii, plaintiffs, and Orme, his knight, tenant: for a hundred acres of land in Emelton. 7th year.  
Boundaries are given.
3. Robert de Curtenai and Alice his wife and Gilbert son of Gilbert for pasture, pannage and easement in the wood of Robert and Alice in Auredal. 9th year.

#### DIVERS COUNTIES.

4. No. 38. The Abbot and Convent of Furneis and Gilbert son of Reinfrid and Helewise his wife: a division of Furness Fells (*Montanorum de Furnesia*).† 7th year.

#### KING JOHN.

5. William de Redecleve and Richard de Neweton: the moiety of the land in Grensdale and land in Crolin. 2nd year.

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\* This Fine is engrossed with the word "Cumberland," but this is an error.

† The terms of this Fine are given in the *Monasticon*, vol. v., p. 249.

6. Ralph . . . . . and William, priest (sacerdos) of Redeclive (Rockcliff): one carucate of land in Redeclive. 4th year.
7. William . . . . . and Geoffrey Ridell: two carucates in Aldebi. 4th year.
8. Reginald son of Uchtred and Thomas son of Walter: one third of one carucate in Rahton (Raughton).<sup>\*</sup> 4th year.
9. Turstan de Bosco and William de Beovill: half a carucate in Kirkesanton. 4th year.
10. Richard son of Peter and Robert, Prior of St. Bees: land in Hwithothavene (Whitehaven). 4th year.
11. Richard le Saucer and Eda his wife, and Alan de Comreu and Gilbert his brother: two oxgangs of land in Comreu. 4th year.
12. Ralph son of Gerebode and Eda his wife and Roger Leo: two oxgangs of land in Arturede. 4th year.
13. John Musegrave and Maud his wife and William son of Ivetta: three messuages in Carlisle. 4th year.
14. Ralph de Bray and John, Prior of St. Mary's, Carlisle; the advowson of Routheclive. 5th year.
15. Ralph de Bray and William son of John de Routheclive: the vill of Routheclive. 6th year.
16. Richard de Beulli and Richard de Luci: a carucate in Colcretun. 10th year.
17. Duncan de Lascelles and Christiana his wife and Hugh, Abbot of Geddeworthe: the advowson of Bastorethwait (Bassen-thwaite). 10th year.
18. Adam de Tindale and Robert de Curtenai and Alice his wife: land in Great Brocton (Broughton), Little Brocton and Ribbeton. 10th year.
19. Alan de Penintone, William son of Hugh and Roger son of Edward, complainants, and Richard de Lucy, deforciant: all the land and fee of Renglass (Ravenglass). 10th year.
20. Ada, widow of Thomas and Juliana de la Porche: three shops in Carlisle, as her dower. 10th year.
21. Uchtrede de Sokbrede and Agnes his wife and Robert de Curtenai and Alice his wife: land in Halteclo (Haltcliff). 10th year.

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<sup>\*</sup> Uchtred and Walter were, according to the *Pipe Rolls*, proprietors of Raughton, 28 Henry III.; Thomas and Reginald, nephews of a third owner, Henry, in 1 John. This fine gives a useful clue to the genealogy of an interesting family, as the second passage in the *Pipe Roll* does not make it clear whether the two younger men were Henry's nephews or grandchildren (*nepotes*).

22. Richard de Alneburg and Richard de Luci: land in Saurescalls and Moldcorkyn (Sosgill and Mockerkin). 10th year.  
Richard de Alneburg gave this land to Richard de Luci, and Richard de Luci gave him land in Godrikeby.
23. Adam son of Hugh and Nicholas de Stutevill: land in Fademor.
24. William son of Lambert and Nicholas de Stutevill: land in Arcturet (Arthuret). 10th year.
25. Alexander son of Alexander and William de Yreby: land in Talghentir. 10th year.
26. Juliana widow of Adam de Yreby and William de Thoresby: land in Eistaplith (Ainstable) and Blencarn. A claim for dowry. 13th year.

## DIVERS COUNTIES.

27. No. 38. Simon son of Walter and Sarah his wife and Thomas de Burgo: one third of the vill of Hacford (co. Norfolk), which Simon and Sarah claimed as Sarah's dower, etc. 7th year.  
Simon and Sarah released this to Thomas, and Thomas granted them lands in Suffolk and Yorkshire to be held as Sarah's dower, and gave to Walter son of Sarah brother of Thomas all the vill of Skirewit (Skirwith) and all that belonged to it, with the consent of Sarah, whose *maritagium* it was.

## HENRY THE THIRD.

28. Walter son of Reimbald and Beatrice his wife, and Reginald Bradfat: land in Crosseby. 3rd year.
29. Walter de Bampton, David Maresc, Robert de Wathpol and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Eudo de Karleolo, tenant: land in Cumquinton, Cumbredal, Uhtredby (Oughterby) and Little Bampton. 11th year.\*  
Endorsed with claims by Henry de Wathpol and Julia (?) de Bampton, the former specially relating to the land in Bampton. 11th year.
30. Robert Engerham and Ranulph de Halton: the manor of Hederforth. 11th year.
31. Michael, parson of Brumfeld (Bromfield) and Henry de Brumfeld: land in Brumfeld. 11th year.

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\* A Fine to settle any dispute between Eudo, Walter, David, and Margaret as to the lands they had from Hyldus (? Hildred de Karleolo) in Cumberland. Eudo paid the other parties 70 marks.

32. Bernard de Thoreby and Ivo de Veteri Ponte and Sybil his wife: land in Blencarn, Ainstapelith (Ainstable) and Waverton. 11th year.
33. Ada daughter of Roger and William de Vallibus: land in Karterlen. 11th year.
34. Roger son of Walter and Thomas son of William: land in Eskehened. 11th year.
35. Geoffrey son of Robert and William de Mulcastre: land in Neubigging. 11th year.
36. Adam son of Avicia and Herbert Runay: land in Leisingby. 11th year.
37. Robert, Abbot of St. Mary of York and Michael de Steinborn: land in Steinborn. 11th year.
38. Robert son of Thomas and Patrick de Ulvesby: land in Ulvesby. 11th year.
39. Robert son of Thomas and William son of Richard, whom Adam son of Richard vouched to warranty: land in Ulvesby. 11th year.
40. Alan de Muleton (Multon) and Alice his wife, and Lambert de Muleton and Amabil his wife, the moiety of the manors of Egremond, Aspatric, Caudebec, Braythwaite and Husacre. 15th year.  
Amabil and Alice were the daughters of Richard de Lucy, and this Fine was levied to apportion the estates that they inherited from him. The document is lengthy, and gives many details and names.
41. William son of John and Geoffrey de Nova vill (Nevill) and Mabel his wife: half the manor of Culgayth. 16th year.
42. Thomas de Muleton and Ada his wife, and Richard Gernun and Johanna his wife: land in Aykton. 16th year.  
A partition of property belonging to Hugh de Morvill, father of Ada and Johanna.
43. Thomas son of Adam and Alan de Capella: the vill of Hoton. 18th year.  
Thomas is also known as Thomas de Hoton.
44. Aldusa widow of Michael the smith and Thomas de Muleton: land in Kirkoswald, as dower. 19th year.
45. John de Mora and Ralph de la Ferte: land in Bothelton (Bolton). 19th year.  
De la Ferte was a name often used, denoting the Brun family, from the remoteness of their estate at Drumburgh.  
Ferte=Feritate=waste.
46. Thomas de Todrigg and Mabel his wife and Robert de Rô's: land in Levresinue. 19th year.

47. Langusa daughter of Aldred and Walter de Percy: land in Blenerheyset. 19th year.  
Endorsed:—Henry de Suleby puts in his claim.
48. John son of Elvina and Robert, Abbot of St. Mary of York: land in Wetherhale. 19th year.
49. John de Ireby and — Guy de Boyvill, for a rent of 12d. in Waverton; Richard Gernun, for 6d. and three measures (bledata) of salt, in Burgh; and Ralph de la Ferte, for 6d. and three measures in Burgh. 19th year.
50. Thomas de Lacell and Gilbert, Abbot of Holme Cultram: land in Hyldekerk (Ilekirk). 19th year.
51. Alditha, daughter of Simon and Adam de Crosthwaite: land in Great Ulfelayth. 19th year.  
Endorsed:—Thomas de Lothar puts in his claim.
52. Alice de Bello Campo and Amabil her sister, and William, Abbot of St. Mary of York: land in Crinegeldik (Cringledyke). 25th year.
53. Roger de Wilton and Meliora his wife and Margaret his sister, plaintiffs, Adam de Plumlund and Godyva his wife, tenants; land in Blanecreck (Blindcrake). 25th year.
54. Jordan son of Hugh, and John de Hoton: land in Hoton. 25th year.
55. Amabil, widow of Robert son of Geoffrey, and Gervase son of Alban de Timpaurun, whom Adam de Hoton vouched to warranty: land in Hoton. 25th year.
56. Jollan, Abbot of Caldre and John le Flemeng: land in Major Bekermet and the advowson of Arlokdene. 26th year.
57. Avicia, daughter of James and Ralph Wallace (Walensis) of Burgh: land in Burgh. 26th year.
58. Adam de Hoton and Richard Ridel: land in Bergher (Berrier). 26th year.
59. Robert son of William Casse and Elizabeth his wife and Alice daughter of Thomas Botl: land in Aynerset (Annaside). 26th year.
60. John de Abbendon, Agnes his wife, Emma daughter of Dolphin, and Alice her sister, plaintiffs, and William Marshall, tenant: land in Aspatrik. 26th year.
61. Ranulph de Benekill and Alan de Muleton and Alice his wife: land between certain bounds. 26th year.
62. Guy de Boyvill and William son of Habraham: the manor of Swynesat (probably Swineside, Thwaites). 26th year.
63. Walter son of Benedict and Agnes his wife and Richard Buche: land in Brumfeld and the moiety of  $\frac{1}{3}$  the manor of Soureby. 26th year.



64. Jollan Abbot of Caldre and Alexander de Punzanby: land in Hologate, and the suit of Alexander and his men in Punzanby to the Abbot's mill in Caldre and pasture there. Details of boundaries are given. 27th year.
65. Johanna Wak and Albreda Prioress of Rossedal: the advowson of Thorpenho. 27th year.
66. Thomas de Lascelles and Christiana his wife, and Eva widow of Robert Avenel, plaintiffs, William de Yreby, tenant: the manors of Gamelesby and Glassanby. 29th year.
67. Martin, Rector of Kirkeoswald and Ralph de Levinton and Ada his wife: that the rector should have reasonable estovers in their woods at Kirkoswald. 30th year.  
A detailed boundary line is given.
68. Roger de Satmyrthath and Uchtred son of Orme and Juliana his wife: one-sixth of the manor of Statmyrthath. 30th year.
69. Hugh de Langrig and Matilda his wife and Richard Buche: land in Brunefeld and a moiety of one-third of the manor of New Sowerby. 30th year.  
Sowerby is first called "Nova," and afterwards "Parva."  
Also between Hugh, Matilda and the above Richard, who was vouched to warranty by Hugh de Camera and Agnes his wife; who held land as the dower of Agnes, returning on her death to Richard.
70. Peter, Abbot of Vale Magdalen,\* complainant, John de Bello Campo and John de Ughtruhsat (Oughterside) deforciant, land in Stafole (Staffield). 30th year.  
(Endorsed—And Ralph de Levinton puts in his claim).
71. Orme son of Dolfyn plaintiff and Thomas de Muleton and Ralph de Leventon and Ada his wife, tenants: land in Kyrkeosewald. 30th year.
72. John de Wederhal and Eda his wife, and William de Ireby and Christiana his wife, one-third of land in Boelton, as dower of Eda from the tenement of Robert son of Alexander, her late husband. 30th year.
73. John de Appelthweyt plaintiff, and John le Carpenter, Agnes his wife, and Mariota her sister, tenants: land in Cros-thweyt. 30th year.  
Endorsed—And Peter de Ayencurt and Avicia his wife put in their claim.  
And Thomas de Louthier and Beatrix his wife put in their claim.

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\* *i.e.*, of Shap Abbey.

74. Alexander son of Gregory and Christiana daughter of Isaac the parson: land in Ulvedal (Uldale). 30th year.
75. Ralph de Levynton and Alan de Chartres and Eva his wife: land worth 100/- a year in Gamlesby and Glassenby. 30th year.
76. Roger son of Margaret and William Marshall: land in Mesergh. 30th year.
77. Adam de Brigham and Odard Belle and Alma his wife: land in Talantir. 30th year.  
Endorsed—And Alice daughter of Adam puts in her claim.
78. Patrick son of Adam de Derham and Robert son of Richard de Derham: land in Blenckrayk. 30th year.
79. Odard Belle and Alma his wife and William Marshall and Christiana his wife: land in Talantir and Ulvelayk (Ullock). 30th year.
80. John de Camberton and Odard Belle and Alma his wife: land in Talentir. 30th year.
81. William de Fortibus Earl of Albemarle and Alan de Muleton and Alice his wife: the Earl complains that Alan and Alice were causing waste, sale, and damage in the forests of Alredal, Cokermue and Kaldebek (Allerdale, Cockermouth and Caldbeck), which should be common to both parties. 31st year.  
Details are given of the boundaries.
82. Jollan, Abbot of Caldre and John, Prior of Cuningshued. Concerning common which the Prior claimed in the Abbot's land at Hologate, and containing estovers which the Prior claimed in the Abbot's wood in Calderdale. 31st year.
83. William son of William de Ulvesby and Robert de Mulcastre: land in Thorpenho. 31st year.
84. John Le Fraunceis and William de Hardredeshull and Matilda his wife: the manor of Routheclive. 33rd year.
85. John de Ludbroke and Johanna his wife and John Le Fraunceis: land in Routheclive: as dowry from the tenement of Richard de Bray, late her husband. 33rd year.
86. Elena, widow of John de Boyvill and Michael de Corney: land in Stokbriggeholm, Fors, Botele, Hyton, Bothelton, Goseford, Egremund and Tueytes; also between Elena and John Morthing: land in Wytebek. 35th year.
87. William de Furneys and John, Prior of Coninneshued: the advowson of the chapel at Dreg (Drigg). 39th year.
88. Walter, Abbot of Caldre and John de Embleton: land in Warthol. 40th year.

89. Alan son of Luke de Caudebek and John de Kersterne and Agnes his wife: the manor of Bualdith (Bewaldeth), which Adam de Brigham and Adam Le Gros held for the term of nine years. 40th year.  
Endorsed—Ranulph son of Reginald de Halghton puts in his claim.  
And Isaac de Ireby likewise.
90. Alan de Muleton and Alice his wife and Thomas de Lacrat: that Thomas should allow Alan and Alice certain rights in his wood at Bastanswayt. 40th year.  
(Namely venison, forinsec pannage, an eyrie of goshawks, and attachment of vert.)
91. Thomas son of Lambert de Muleton and William de Melton and Matilda his wife: one fourth of the manor of Distington and the advowson of the church. 40th year.  
Endorsed:—And William de Cundale puts in his claim to the said advowson.
92. Thomas son of Alan de Muleton and William de Melton and Matilda his wife, Adam de Tynemue and Isolda his wife: land in Thaktweyt. 40th year.  
Endorsed:—And William de Cundale puts in his claim.
93. Thomas son of Lambert de Muleton and Robert de Lathum and Johanna his wife: jurisdiction over thieves in the liberty of Coupland. 40th year.
94. Walter, Abbot of Caldre and Walter de Bonekill: land, a mill, and the moiety of a mill in Major Gilcrux. 40th year.
95. Gilbert de Halteclo (Haltcliff) and Alan de Moleton and Alice his wife: common of pasture which Gilbert claimed in the woods and moors of Alan and Alice in Kaldebek and Halteclo, and reasonable estovers in their woods in the same vill. 40th year.  
Endorsed—William de Fortibus Earl of Albemarle and John le Fraunceys put in claims.
96. John le Faucuynere and Thomas son of Lambert de Moleton: the advowson of Goseford. 40th year.  
John, who is usually called "Falconer," recognised the advowson as the right of Thomas; for which, at the petition of John, Thomas released and quitclaimed from himself and his heirs to Thomas son of Thomas de Muleton and Matilda his wife, and to the heirs of Matilda 20/- annual cornage rent, which Thomas son of Thomas and Matilda used to pay to Thomas son of Lambert from the manor of Goseford.

97. Thomas de Moleton and Matilda his wife and Walter, Prior of Lanercost: the manor of Magna Askerton. 40th year.  
A long boundary is given.
98. Alan de Moleton and Alice his wife and William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle: a complaint that on the pretext of a fine concerning the bounds of the forests of Alredale, Cokermue and Kaldebek, the Earl had deprived them and their men in Braythweyt, Husacre and Bottermere of common of pasture, and reasonable estovers in Derwentfelles. 40th year.  
Endorsed—Patrick son of Thomas and John de Irreby put in claims.
99. Ranulph Brun and Peter Brun: land in Scallethwayt and Ruthwayt. 40th year.
100. William de Warthewik and Walter de Thornheued: land in Korkeby. 40th year.
101. William de Cundal and Jordan Cleypol and Cecilia his wife: land in Dundrag, Distinton and Crofton. 40th year.
102. William de Kirkecou and Christiana his wife and Henry son of Ranulph: concerning a discharge from services exacted by Thomas son of Thomas de Moleton for a tenement which they held from Henry, namely the manor of Cumreu. 40th year.
103. Thomas son of Lambert de Muleton and Adam de Tynemue and Isolda his wife: a quarter of the manor of Distington and the advowson. 42nd year.
104. Walter son of John, suing by Robert de Wardwyk, and Roald son of John and Isabella his wife: land in Wardwyk. 44th year.  
Also between Walter and Roald and Isabella, whom Isabella widow of Robert de Corkeby vouched to warranty.
105. Henry son of Michael and William son of Robert: land in Cambok. 44th year.  
Endorsed—Thomas de Moleton, Lord of Gilleland, puts in his claim.
106. Elena daughter of John, Margaret and Beatrix her sisters, and William de Tymparon: two messuages in Carlisle. 44th year.
107. William son of John suing by Robert de Wardwick and Thomas de Muleton whom Roald son of Alan and Isabella his wife vouched to warranty: land and the moiety of two mills in Corkeby and Wardwick. 44th year.
108. William de Morthing and John, Prior of Coningsheued: the advowson of Whytebeck (Whitbeck). 45th year.

109. James le Blunt\* and Thomas Snaweball: land in Bochardeby, 44th year.
110. Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, complainant, and Beatrix de Louthre and Thomas de Hotewayt, impiedient: the advowson of Bryggeham. 51st year.

## DIVERS COUNTIES.

111. No. 180. Simon, Prior of Norwich, Thomas de Muleton, Ralph de Levynghon and Ada his wife, for the advowson of the Church at Kirkosewald. The Prior quitclaimed to Thomas, Ralph and Ada, on the terms that after the death of Martin, the clerk presented and instituted by Thomas, Ralph and Ada should present, and afterwards alternately; And for this agreement Thomas and Matilda his wife gave the Prior the advowson of Denham in Suffolk and a messuage, in pure and perpetual alms. 27th year.
112. No. 466. Alan de Penyngton and Thomas, Prior of Conygesheued the advowsons of the Churches of Mulcastre, Cumberland, and Overton, Westmorland (Orton). Alan gave them to the Prior for 50 marks. 54th year.

## VARIOUS COUNTIES.

113. No. 31. Walter, Bishop of Carlisle, plaintiff, and Henry son of Fulcher and Nicholas le Sauser, tenants, for the whole manor of Salghill (Salkeld). 11th year.  
Henry and Nicholas acknowledge the manor to be the right of the Bishop, and he granted it to them to be held at an annual rent of £4, he holding it of the King, rendering annually a pound of pepper.

## EDWARD THE FIRST.

114. Johanna de Stotevill and Nicholas, Abbot of Gedeworth: the advowson of Arturet. 2nd year.
115. Thomas de Wyrkinton and Gilbert de Wyrkinton: the manors of Wyrkinton, Seton and Thornethwayt in Dereuentefelles. 3rd year.
116. Thomas son of Adam de Brigham and John son of Adam: land in Talentyr. 4th year.
117. Robert de Brampeweyt and Adam de Moriceby: manor of Brampeweyt and half the manor of Ensingham. 4th year.  
A settlement on Robert and the heirs of his body; remainders over to Adam; Ralph son of Thomas de Clenhill, *nepos* of Adam; and Hugh de Brampeweyt, uncle of Robert.

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\* Otherwise "Jacobus Albus," and generally known as Jakelin le Blond.

118. William son of Guy de Boyvile and Robert de Susanemargh de Ainstaplith and Edesa his wife : land in Aynstaplith. 5th year.  
Endorsed—And Gilbert son of Robert de Haskeby puts in his claim.
119. Alexander de Gillecruce and Avicia his wife and Robert, Prior of the Church of St. Mary, Carlisle, land in Crosseby. 6th year.
120. Robert de Reygat, parson of Wytingham (Whicham), and Ralph de Bethum : concerning Robert's right to estovers in Ralph's wood at Wytingham. 6th year.
121. Robert, Prior of St. Mary, Carlisle, and William de Boyvill : land in Blencarne. 6th year.
122. Thomas de Morisceby and Margaret his wife and Stephen de Crofton and Ada his wife : the moiety of the manor of Distinton, and one-fourth of the advowson. 6th year.
123. Thomas son of John de Ireby and Christiana widow of John de Ireby : the manors of Heghyreby (High Ireby) Embelton and Little Clyfton. 7th year.
124. Gilbert de Wyrkinton, plaintiff, Robert son of Robert de Braunthwaite, Adam de Moryceby and John de Dene : that Gilbert be allowed to make reasonable landmarks between his lands in Wyrkinton and those of Robert, Adam and John in Braunthwait. 7th year.  
Endorsed—Alice de Lucy, Hugh de Moriceby, Thomas son of Richard de Hares, William son of William de Hares put in their claims.
125. Gilbert Hardway and Sabina his wife and John, son of Robert de Creshop : a mesuage and land in Creshop. 7th year.  
Endorsed—The Master of the Hospital of St. Leonard of York puts in his claim.
126. Adam de Crokedayk, Alan de Brumfeld, Thomas de Lange-rygg, complainants, and Walter de Mulcastre, deforciant : common of pasture in Brumfeld. 7th year.  
Endorsed—Simon, Abbot of York, puts in his claim ;  
Thomas de Gunereys, parson of Brumfend, puts in his claim.  
William son of Ervaldus de Percy puts in his claim.
127. Adam son of Gilbert de Staneburn and William son of Michael de Staneburn : land in Staneburn. 7th year.
128. Robert de Haverington and Gervase, Abbot of St. Mary of Holne Cultram : the manor of Flemingebey (Flimby) except certain land. 7th year.

129. Thomas de Docwra and Berta his wife and Thomas son of Alexander de Hoton : land in Hoton in fforesta. 7th year. Thomas and Berta conveyed it for themselves and her heirs, receiving five marks for it.
130. John de Moriceby and John de Dene and Emma his wife : land in Distington and Haverington. 7th year.
131. Adam de Dolfineby and Adam de Tourpe de Eddenhale : for reasonable estovers in the wood at Edenhall. 7th year.
132. Brother Joseph, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England and William son of Guy de Boyvill : land in Breydestanes. 7th year.
133. Stephen de Crofton and Ada his wife and Margaret de Luscy : one-third of the manor of Thakthwaite. 7th year.
134. John de Plumland and Isabella his wife and William de Weyburthweyt : land and a payment of two skeps of oatmeal in Plumland. 8th year.
135. Gilbert de Suthayk and Richard de Kirkeby and Alice his wife : land in Karleton *juxta* Carlisle. 8th year.
136. Adam son of Gilbert de Hoton and William son of John de Hoton : two-parts of the manor of Adam Hoton. 8th year. Adam granted this, and William gave him land in Wyteber.
137. Robert son of Alan de Lascelles and Alan de Lascelles and Isabella his wife : the manors of Corkeby and Thorcrosshoc. 9th year.  
Endorsed—Roald de Richmund puts in his claim.
138. Michael de Harcla and Ralph, Bishop of Carlisle : the manor and advowson of Dalston. 9th year.
139. Robert de Ravenwyth and Walter de Twynham and Isabella his wife plaintiffs, and Isabella, Countess of Albemarle and Devon : the advowson of Brigham. 9th year.
140. John, Prior of Coningesheued and Thomas son of Lambert de Muleton : land in Egremunt. 9th year.
141. Richard le Bron and Robert de la Ferte and Ada his wife : the manors of Drombogh and Bownes. 12th year.
142. Robert de Swyneburn and John de Swynburn : land in Neubigging and Gilleslaund. 14th year.
143. Adam del Crokedayk, plaintiff, John de Ricardeby and Matilda his wife, and Thomas son of William son of Robert and Christiana his wife, impediēt : land in Craystok. 14th year.
144. Thomas de Weston and Christiana his wife and Thomas de Ireby : the manor of Little Clifton. 17th year.
145. Hugh de Louthre and Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells : the manor of Neweton Reyney. 18th year.

146. Adam de Crokedayk and Ralph de Herington and Cecily his wife: land in Cryngeldik. 20th year.
147. Alexander de Eston and Michael de Eston: land in Eston. 20th year.
148. William de Marham and William de Bretteby and Matilda\* his wife: land in Wyndscales and Waverton and half the manor of Camberton and one-fourth of the manor of Craysothen. 21st year.  
Endorsed—Thomas son of Norman de Redeman puts in his claim.
149. Michael de Harcla and Thomas de Weston and Christiana his wife: land in Derham. 21st year.
150. John de Leisingby, chaplain, plaintiff, and William de Dolfinby and Ada his wife, William son of Ralph le ffeure de Banton and Isabella his wife, Ralph Gereglewe and Emma his wife, deforciant: land in Leysingby. 21st year.
151. Geoffrey de Tylliolf and John, Bishop of Carlisle: the advowson of Scaleby. 21st year.
152. William son of Thomas de Derwentwater and William de Bretteby and Matilda his wife: land in Castelrig. 21st year.
153. (Mutilated. Names Richard le Bret and . . . schal and Dionisia his wife appear. Document not identified with Cumberland, though bound up in the file. Possibly "Ebor.")
154. (Mutilated. County not mentioned, though document is bound up in this file. Facts appear to be a sale by one William to Gerard son of Robert of a reversion in Ryghton expectant on the death of Agnes wife of Charles de Ryghton who holds as dowry.)
155. John son of Walter de Wygeton and John son of John de Ayketon and Isemaya his wife: land in Ravenheued. 21st year.
156. Walter de Langeton, parson of Kirkeoswald and Nicholas de Seuenhowes and Ada his wife: land in Kenerhogh. 21st year.
157. John de Skelton and Christiana de Kirkebryde: land in Blenkowe. 21st year.  
Endorsed:—Richard de Kirkbride puts in his claim.
158. Adam de Crokedayk and William de Breouse: the manor of Gamelsby in Ayketon. 23rd year.

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\* Matilda was sister and heir to Alan de Camerton (De Banco Roll, No. 86, m. 73, 17 Edward I.).



159. Thomas de Staveleye and Margaret his wife and Michael de Hercla : the manor of Ravenewyk. 26th year.
160. Thomas de Ireby and Stephen de Keyngham and Alice his wife : land in Sha(ton), Stangre and Braythwait. 26th year.
161. Robert Le Procuratour of Grayssothen and Walter de Rosegil and Alice his wife : land in Crayssothen. 27th year.
162. John Mauleverer and Robert de Joneby : the manor of Joneby. 26th year.
163. Adam de Soureby and Alice his wife and Richard Sore and Emma his wife : a messuage in Carlisle. 28th year.
164. John Colt and Agnes his wife and Richard Masin and Agnes his wife : land in Castel Caurok. Also the reversion of land which Walter Marchaunt and Matilda his wife hold as her dower. 30th year.
165. Mary, widow of Ivo de Joneby and Christiana, widow of Thomas de Weston : land in Cokermuth and Papcastre. 30th year.
166. Adam de Middelton and Christiana widow of Robert de Brus : the manor of Ireby *juxta* Boulton in Allerdale. 31st year.
167. John Bothel and William Dronnock and Alice his wife : land in Great Waverton and Gluynton. 31st year.
168. John de Hodelston and Henry le Boteler and Agnes his wife : land in Selecroft, Bretteby, Millom and Botehill. 31st year.
169. Robert de Warthewyk and William his son plaintiffs and Walter de Warthewyk, deforciant : the moiety of the manor of Little Corkeby. 32nd year.  
A settlement with remainder to the Quenhowe family.
170. Henry de Querton and Margaret his wife and Gilbert de Querton and Emma his wife : the manor of Croglyn. 32nd year.
171. John de Wygeton and John Le Rede and Alice his wife : land in Blakehale. 32nd year.
172. William de Warthewyk and Walter de Warthewyk : land in Castelcayrok and half the manor of Fenton in Gillesland. 32nd year.
173. Henry de Malton and John de Kaunton and Alice his wife : the manor of Little Waverton. 32nd year.
174. Gilbert son of William de Karleolo and John de Wynton and Elizabeth his wife : land in the suburb of Carlisle. 33rd year.
175. John de Warthewyk and John Tylliol and Margaret his wife : land in Hayton and half the manor of Fenton. 34th year.

176. Hugh son of John de Gressehop and John de Gressehop: land in Gressehop. 34th year.
177. Thomas de Frisington and William de la Saucere and Johanna his wife: two messuages in Carlisle. 35th year.
178. Eustace de Botingtumbe and Christiana, widow of Roger de Botingtumbe: land in Hoton Rof. 35th year.

## DIVERS COUNTIES.

179. No. 147. Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath and Wells and John Yelaund, parson of Seham: land in Est Hamme and Hoyland in Essex, land in Hertford and Northumberland. John acknowledged these to be the right of the Bishop, and he granted John the manors of Morton on Swale and Tyrentoft in Yorkshire, and the manor of Niweton Reyney in Cuumberland. 23rd year.
180. No. 248. Ralph, son of William and John son of William de Graystok: the manor of Graystok, the barony of Graystok, and the advowson, in Cumberland, the manors of Ulgham and Morpath in Northumberland, and the advowson of Morpath; the manors of Crostwayt in Tesdale and the manor and advowson of Dufton in Westmorland. 27th year.

## EDWARD THE SECOND.

181. Hugh de Westewyke and Adam de Appelby: land in Kirkesantan. 2nd year.  
Adam, William and Hugh, sons of Adam, are mentioned: John del Vykers of Millum, junior, is in remainder.
182. Richard son of John de Hudelston and Alice his wife and John de Harcla: two-thirds of the manor of Millum. 2nd year.
183. Alexander de Ribbeton and Joan his wife and Adam de Eglesfeld, clerk: the manor of Ribbeton and land in Eglesfeld. 2nd year.
184. Nicholas de Tolthorp and Adam le Engleys and Isabellâ his wife: land in Braunwra. 4th year.
185. John de Boyvill and Agnes his wife and Richard de Abyndon: 26 messuages, a mill, land and the advowson of the church of Th(ure)sby. 6th year.
186. William de Cyngelton and Roger de Whiteton, clerk: one-fourth of the manor of Langlivere (Langlifergh, later Langley Park, in Corney), and one-eighth of the manor of Helsynham. 8th year.

187. Richard de Cletern and Isabella his wife and Thomas de Pardishou: the manor of Cletern and land in Cletern. 8th year.
188. William Corbet and Alina\* his wife and John de Cornay: the manors of Selcroft and Qwytyngham. 9th year.
189. John de Kirkeosewald and Amicia his wife and Edmund de Bolton and Petronilla his wife: land in Cumquitynton. 9th year.
190. Richard de Hudelston and Alice his wife and Adam de Twynham: the manor of Bretteby (Birkby) in Coupland. 9th year.
191. Walter de Kirkebride and Walter de Twynham: land in Kirkandres, a third of the manor of Skelton and the advowson of the church of Skelton and of Kirklevington. 11th year.
192. John de Harcla and Walter de Twynham: land in Brigham and the advowson of the church. 13th year.  
Endorsed:—Hugh de Courtenay puts in his claim.
193. Robert de Cletergh and Agnes his wife, and William de Cletergh: the advowson of the moiety of the church of Hale. 14th year.
194. Richard son of Robert de Cletergh and Isabella his wife, and Robert de Cletergh and Agnes his wife: land in Botle (Bootle) and one-fourth of the manor of Wilton, and the moiety of the manor of Hale, except the moiety of the advowson. 14th year.
195. John de Harcla and Edmund de Boyvill: one-sixth of the manor of Blencarn. 16th year.  
Endorsed:—Richard de Middelton puts in his claim.
196. Robert le Brun and Walter, parson of Beaumont: the manor of Bounese and the advowson of the church. 15th year.
197. Robert de Cletergh and Agnes his wife and Master Adam de Cletergh: the manor of Cletergh. 15th year.  
The three fines in which Robert de Cletergh plays a part are settlements on himself, his son Richard, and his brother Richard.
198. Andrew de Harcla Earl of Carlisle and Robert de Askeby: one-fourth of the manors of Culgayth and Aynstapelith (Ainstable). 15th year.
199. Henry de Malton and Margaret his wife and William de Rednesse of York: the manors of Leveresdale, Little Waverton and Threpeland. 16th year.

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\* This name is doubtful; the "n" is traced in fresher ink.

200. John de Warthewyk sen. and Thomas de Hoton de Alaynby : the manor of Warthewyk except certain land. 16th year. A settlement on this John, with remainders to John son of Edmund : John junior : and finally to Richard de (Be)rewys and Idonea his wife.
201. Adam de Eglefield and Walter de Twynham : the manor of Dregge, which Patrick de Culwen and Alma his wife hold for life. 17th year: begun in the 11th year.
202. John, Bishop of Carlisle and the Prior of St. Mary of Carlisle: a rent of 13/- paid in Lynstock. 17th year.
203. Henry de Malton and Margaret his wife and Robert de Slegill and Elena his wife : one-fourth of a mill in Little Corkeby. 17th year.
204. Ranulph de Dacre plaintiff and William de Burgh parson of Dacre, and Robert Parvyng, deforciant: the manor of Dacre. 18th year.
205. John de Cokeden and Robert de Ormesheued and Agnes his wife : land in Great Fenton. 18th year.
206. John de Devum and Margaret his wife and Denys, widow of John de Wygeton : the manors of Wygeton, Kirkbrid, Melmorby, Great Waverton, Ulveton (Oulton), Dundrawe, and the advowsons of the churches of Wygeton, Melmorby and Kirkbrid. 18th year.
207. Denys widow of John de Wygeton and the said John and Margaret : one-third of the manors of Wygeton, Kirkbrid, Staynton, Great Waverton, Ulveton and Dundrawe. 18th year.
208. John de Aubeneys de Brendbraghton and Christiana his wife and James de Aubeneye : the manor of Joneby. 19th year.
209. Richard de Berewys and John de Morpath and Margery his wife : land in Cumbresdale. 19th year.

## DIVERS COUNTIES.

210. No. 230. Henry de Querton and Margaret his wife and Richard le Keu and Emma his wife : the manor of Crogeline and the advowson of the church, in Cumberland, and the moiety of the manor of Tebay and two-parts of the manor of Nateby, in Westmorland. 17th year.  
Henry and Margaret paid £100 consideration.
211. No. 259. Robert de Aubeny de Brendbroughton and Christiana his wife and John de Aubeny and Christiana his wife : the manor of Kesclyve in Westmorland and the manor of Lynethwayt in Cumberland. 19th year.

212. No. 270. Thomas Wake of Lydel and Blanche his wife : plaintiffs, Henry de Lancastre, Earl of Leycestre, Stephen de Swynnerton and Henry Pycot, deforciant: the Castle and manor of Lydel in Cumberland, the manor of Merton in Westmorland, and the manor of Langeton in Yorks. 20th year.

## EDWARD THE THIRD.

213. Ranulph de Dacre and Margaret his wife plaintiffs, William de Burgh, parson of Dacre and Robert Parvyng deforciant: one-third of the manors of Irthyngton and Burgh-upon-sands, which Isabella widow of John de Castro held. 2nd year.
214. The same parties: the manors of Irthyngton, Burgh-upon-Sands and Leysingby, and the advowson of the Priory of Lanercost and the church of Aykton. 2nd year.
215. John de Berewys and Christiana his wife and John son of Henry de Quale (Whale) and Emma his wife: land in Ulvesby. 2nd year.
216. John de Hotonroof and Elena his wife and Adam de Eyncurt, chaplain: the manor of Hotonroof. 2nd year.
217. Robert de Tymparon, clerk, plaintiff, Thomas Castlok de Newsom and Matilda his wife, John Calvehird de North Alverton and Katherine his wife, deforciant: land and a rent of 6d. in Neubigging *juxta* Graystok. 3rd year.
218. John Stapelton Le Piere and Thomas Rous of Penreth: one-fourth of the manor of Stapelton. 3rd year.  
Settlement on John Stapelton the father, remainder to his son William, Juliana his wife and the heirs male of their bodies.\*
219. Same parties: three-fourths of the manor of Stapelton and the advowson of the church. 3rd year.  
Settlement on John the father, remainder to his son John and Johanna his wife.
220. John de Stryvelyn and Barnaba his wife and Master John de . . . . . lawe†: the manor of Bothecastre. 3rd year.
221. Adam Maunsail and Christiana his wife and Robert de Helpeton parson of Castelkayrok: land in Cumrewe. 3rd year.

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\* This is an almost certain identification with the William Stapelton who married Juliana Turp, the heiress of Edenhall, and founded the line of which the coheiress brought the estate to the Musgraves.

† Perhaps Osemunderlawe.

222. Robert de Kirkeoswald and Isabella his wife and Robert de Neubigging and Agnes his wife: land in Kirkeoswald, Leisingby and Kirkrogelyne.
223. Anthony de Lucy and Thomas de Burgh: the advowson of a chantry chapel of the Blessed Mary at Brigham. 5th year.
224. Richard de Salkeld and William de Arturet and Joan his wife: the moiety of the manor of Little Salkeld. 6th year.
225. The Abbot of Holme Cultram and John Gernon and Margaret his wife: land and the advowson of the church at Wyggeton. 6th year.
226. Robert Parving and John Gernon and Margaret his wife: the manor of Staynton, of which Denys widow of John de Wygton held one-third in dowry. 7th year.
227. Robert Parving and Margaret widow of John Gernoun, Knight: the manors of Blakhale and Melmorby and the advowson of the church of Melmorby. 8th year.
228. John de Weston and Margaret his wife and Robert Parving: the manor and advowson of Melmorby. 8th year.
229. Adam de Hoton junior and Adam de Bastenthwait and Sarah his wife: land in Kirkeoswald and one-seventh part of the moiety of the manor of Staffole. 8th year.
230. Robert Parving and John son of Alan son of Walter, and Elena his wife, and William son of Stephen Le Carter and Isabella his wife, deforcians: land in Bocharaby. 9th year.
231. John de Weston and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Rokyngham and Richard de Couland, deforcians: the manor of Wigton. 10th year.  
An important fine: the manor is to be held for John and Margaret and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to Anthony de Lucy.\*
232. Robert Parvyng and Walter de Kirkbride, Knight: one-third of the manor of Skelton, and the advowson of the church. 9th year.
233. John de Weston, Knight, and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Robert Parvyng and John de Rokynham, clerk, deforcians: the manor of Wygeton. 9th year.
234. Robert Parvyng, junior, Isabella his wife, and Robert Parvyng, senior, parson of Hoton; the manor of Bocharaby and land in the suburb of Carlisle and Caldecotes. 11th year.

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\* It appears, therefore, that the usual account that Wigton escheated to the Lucys is not strictly accurate.

235. Robert Parvyng, junior, and Robert Parvyng, senior, parson of Hoton: the manors of Blakhale, Staynton, Melmorby, and one-third of the manor of ( ) and the advowson of Melmorby. 11th year.
236. Adam de Hoton, junior, and John de Skyrewyth and Johanna his wife: one-third of two parts of the manor of Staffol. 11th year.
237. Robert Parvyng plaintiff, Robert del Kerre and Isolda his wife, John son of Robert Milner of Scotteby and Agnes his wife, deforcians: land in Warthewyk. 12th year.
238. Robert de Rotington and Walter de Bermyngeham and Elizabeth his wife: one-third of the manor of Ullayk and land in Braythwayt. 13th year.
239. Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon, and Anthony de Lucy: the advowson of Brigham. 14th year.
240. Thomas de Hothwayt and Robert Bully, chaplain: the manor of Hothwayt and the moiety of the manor of Brigham. 14th year.
241. Robert Parvyng and John de Tollesland: the moiety of the manor of Glassanby. 15th year.
242. Robert de Mulcastre, Kt., and John del Hevenyng, "chapelayn," and Richard Porter, clerk: the manors of Torpenhou, Hayton, Blenyrhayset, Whitehall, Boualdyth, and one-fourth of Ukmanby. 15th year.  
Endorsed—And Henry de Malton, Kt., and Thomas and John de Malton came and put in their claim.  
A settlement, in which Robert de Mulcastre's wife Johanna, and sons William, Robert, John, Walter and Peter are mentioned.
243. Hugh de Moriceby, Kt., and Margaret his wife plaintiffs, and William de Aykheued parson of Wirkynton and Robert de Moriceby, deforcians: one-fourth of the manors of Distyn-ton and Braythwayt. 15th year.
244. Richard de Salkeld and Matilda his wife and William Carter of Carlisle and Isabella his wife: a messuage in Carlisle. 15th year.
245. Robert Parvyng, Kt., and Isabella his wife and John de Morpath and Margery his wife: land and a rent of 6d. in Carlisle and Bochardeby. 16th year.
246. Walter de Bermyngham and Elizabeth his wife, plaintiffs, and Maurice de Bermyngham, parson of the church of Algerkirk, and Robert de Rotington, deforcians: one-third of the manor of Egermount, 17th year.

247. John son of John de Denton, Kt., and Richard de Denton, Kt., the manor of Aynestapillith, which Joan, widow of William de Boyvill holds for life as dowry. 17th year.
248. Robert de Castro, chaplain, and Clement de Skelton and Matilda his wife: land in Skelton and Carlisle. 17th year.
249. Richard de Denton, Kt., and Agnes his wife and Robert de Oggle: the manor of Thoresby, except certain land and the advowson. 18th year.
250. Robert de Oggle and Richard de Denton and Agnes his wife: the manor and advowson of the church of Thoresby. 18th year.
251. William de Artureth and Johanna his wife, plaintiffs, and Thomas son of John de Hoton in Foresta and Thomas son of John de Hundswanby: rents and the moiety of a mill in Old Salkeld. 18th year.
252. Matthew de Whytefeld and Agnes his wife and Robert de Tymparon, clerk: the manor of Terryby, land in Burghon-Sands, and one-fourth of the manor of Aynstapelith. 18th year.
253. Peter de Middleton and Thomas son of John de Hoton: land in Scolitegarth, which John de Musgrave holds for life *per legem Anglie*. 19th year.
254. Adam son of John de Coppelay and Margaret his wife and Richard de Denton: the manor of Denton in Gillesland. 19th year.
255. John son of John de Denton, Kt., and Richard de Denton: land in Bothecastre. 19th year.
256. Richard Brun and Henry de Raghton of Aynthorn and Idonea his wife: one-eighth of the manor of Bowenes. 20th year.
257. John de Lucy and Christiana his wife and Alexander de Ribbeton and Alice his wife: land and a rent in Carlisle, Hobrightby, Carleton, Dalston, Caldecotes, and Burghon-Sands (Super le Sabulones). 20th year.
258. The Prior of St. Mary's, Carlisle, and John de la Chapele of Carlisle: land and a rent of 40s. 9d. in Caldecotes. 30th year.
259. Robert son of Hugh de Ormesheued and William de Rotington, plaintiffs, and John de Farlam and Margaret his wife, deforciant: the manor of Farlam. 21st year.
260. The Prior of Hauteprise and Thomas Wake of Lydell: land and rent in Lydell, Arturet, Stubhill and Levynghon. 22nd year.
261. Thomas Danyers, Kt., and Isabel his wife and Henry de Gropenhale, chaplain: the manor of Routheliff. 21st year.



262. Adam de Burton and John le Gray of Stafful and Isabel his wife: one-seventh of the moiety of the manor of Stafful. 21st year.
263. Thomas Danyers, Kt., and Robert de Cohull of Bitham, Kt., and Cecelia his wife: the manor of Ayketon and land in Burgh-on-Sands. 22nd year.
264. Roger de Salkeld and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and John de Brambra, chaplain, and Thomas de Anand, chaplain, deforcians: land in Dolphanby. 25th year.
265. William de Loudon and Elena his wife and John Cauldsmyth, chaplain: land in Carlisle its suburb and Hobrightby. 26th year.
266. William de Dacre, Kt., and Simon de Louthre and Alice his wife: land and one-sixth of the manor of Castel Cayrok. 27th year.
267. Richard de Hale and Simon de Louthre and Alice his wife: land and a rent of 10s. 6d. and two bushels of oatmeal in Bampton. 27th year.  
Alice grants the reversion of one-third of the land held for life by Gilbert de Mordoun and Agnes his wife as her dower, and of one-ninth of the land which Elena widow of Robert de Castel Cayrok held for life as her dower.\*
268. John de Neuton and John son of Richard de Cornay; one-third of two parts of the manor of Cornay, which Olive widow of Richard de Cornay held as dower. 28th year.
269. John Tugge, vicar of Brampton and William Kitison of Gillesland and Christiana† his wife: one-third of the manor of Castel Carok and one-sixth of the manor of Bampton. 30th year.

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\* This fine gives an explanation of the manner in which the Lowthers of Crookdake acquired this estate. Alice is clearly a co-heiress of Robert de Castel Cayrok, and it is possible to identify her with precision. Robert had married Christiana de Crokedayk, daughter of Adam de Crokedayk, the Justice Itinerant, and her descendants came into half the estates. Her daughter Johanna married Thomas de Newbiggin, and was the mother of Alice, who was described in 23 Edward III. as widow of John de Hale. As she had then no brother surviving, she succeeded to a share of both the Castle Carrock and Crookdake properties. That she married Simon de Louthre as her second husband is the natural conclusion.

† Christiana was identical with the Christiana who was formerly wife of Michael le Taillour or "de Appleby" (Inq. post mortem, 34 Edw. III., 2nd Nos., 3). She was daughter of Robert de Castle Cayrok (see last note). The Inquisition calls her "daughter of Christiana, daughter of Robert," but this is no doubt a slip through confusion, for her mother was named Christiana, and William Kitison is here Latinised into "filius Christiane." Denton calls him Kitchen, and cannot place his wife in the pedigree.

270. Roger de Salkeld and Johanna daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, plaintiffs, Clement de Crofton and Johanna his wife, deforciant; one-third of the moiety of the manor of Ulvesby, except a plot measuring sixty by forty feet. 30th year.
271. Norman de Redemane and Thomas de Keldesike, plaintiffs, William de Keldesike and Johanna his wife, deforciant; one-fourth of the manor of Mosergh, and land in Eglesfeld and Lauswatre. 30th year.
272. Gilbert, Bishop of Carlisle and William de Brumfeld and Katherine his wife; land in Langeholm. 31st year.
273. Robert de Tilliol, Kt., and William Kytysen and Christiana his wife: land in Edresfeld. 32nd year.
274. Thomas de Alanby de Karliolo and Mariota his wife and William Kytysen and Christiana his wife: land, a rent of 9/-, and the moiety of a mill in Gamelsby and Wyganby. 32nd year.
275. Hugh, son of Richard de Salkeld and Thomas de Malton and Isabella his wife: a mill and its appurtenances in Fenton and Little Corkeby. 32nd year.
276. John de Crofton and Clement de Crofton and Johanna his wife: two-thirds of the moiety of the manor of Ullesby. 36th year.
277. Robert de Tiliol, Kt., and John de Raghton and Alienora his wife: land in Hedrisford, Granehow and North Eston. 37th year.
278. Robert de Redich, chaplain, and John de Radcliff and Margaret his wife: the manors of Aykton and Raucliff. 40th year.
279. John Beighes and John Tomson de Feyrby and Matilda his wife: land in Penerith. 40th year.
280. Robert son of Robert de Corkeby and William de Hudilston and Johanna his wife: land in Langethwayt, Corkeby, le Briggend and Warthewyk. 40th year.
281. William de Artureth, citizen of Carlisle, and John son of William de Partane and Margaret his wife: land in Caldecotes and the suburb of Carlisle. 41st year.
282. Roger del Riddyng and John son of William del Halle of Wrelleton and Isabella his wife: the moiety of three messuages in Egremond. 41st year.
283. William de Hoton in la fforeste and Gilbert son of Christopher de Lancastre and Margaret his wife: the manor of Hoton in the Forest and the bailiwick of guarding the land of Plumpton in the Forest of Inglewode. 44th year.

284. William del Brigg de Penereth and Roger Peres and Alice his wife: land in Penereth. 44th year.
285. William de Kirkebride, chaplain, and John de Ormesby, plaintiffs, and Thomas de Skirwith and Agnes his wife, deforciant: land in Warthole and Bowenese. 45th year.
286. William Kytison and William de Bland and Alice his wife: land in Brampton in Gillisland. 45th year.
287. William son of Richard del Forest and John de Malton and Margaret his wife: land in Bothcastre. 45th year.
288. Richard de Holm de Kirkbampton and Robert Plummer and Isabella his wife: a messuage and land in Penreth. 45th year.
289. William de Burton and John de Edenham and Ada his wife: one-seventh the moiety of the manor of Stafful and one-fourth of a seventh of the moiety of that manor. 46th year.
290. William de Stapilton and Ranulph de Dacre, clerk: a rent of  $\frac{13}{4}$  in Dolphanby. 48th year.
291. William de Burton, plaintiff, and John de Wylughby and Johanna his wife, and Thomas Belchefforth and Katherine his wife: land and the moiety of Stafful and land in Ermethtwayt. 49th year.
292. Alan de Blenerhaiset, citizen of Carlisle, plaintiff, and William Kape and Margaret his wife and Adam Shaile and Johanna his wife: a messuage in the suburb of Carlisle. 49th year.
293. William son of Adam de Agliounby and John de Thirlewall of Astanby and Christiana his wife: a messuage in Carlisle. 49th year.
294. Gilbert de Quelpdale and Thomas Hegg and Johanna his wife: a messuage in the suburb of Carlisle. 49th year.

## DIVERS COUNTIES.

295. No. 22. John de Derwentwater and Nicholas de Kirkeby and Isabella his wife: the manor of Castelrigg in Cumberland and the manor of Bolton in Westmorland. 2nd year.
296. No 304. Robert de Helton, parson of Dufton and William de Sandford, junior, complainants, and William Lengleys, senior, deforciant: the manor of Hegheued and land in Raghton and Gaytescales, two parts of the manor of Blencarn, and one-third of the manor of Levington in Cumberland, and half the manors of Tebay and Rounthwaite in Westmorland. 16th year.

297. No. 346. John de Blebury, parson of Eure, and Walter de Lancestre, complainants, William de Craystok, Kt., deforciant: the manors of Craystok in Cumberland, of Brounom in Yorkshire, and of Morpath and Ulgham in Northumberland. 18th year.
298. No. 489. William de Dacre, Kt., and William Kitison and Christiana his wife: land in Glassanby in Cumberland and Appelby in Westmorland. 27th year.
299. No. 518. John de Botencombe and Simon de Louthre and Alice his wife: land in Langholme and Burgh Bythe (*sic*) Sandes in Cumberland and in Kirkebythore in Westmorland. 29th year.
300. No. 594. John de Stryvelyn, Kt., and Jacoba his wife, complainants, Alan de Heppescotes, chaplain, Thomas Cature, chaplain, and Robert de Penreth of Newcastle-on-Tyne, deforciant: the manors of Bothecastré and Dankernokhall in Cumberland and manors in Northumberland. 35th year.  
An elaborate settlement on Sir John, with remainders to the families of Midelton and Widryngton.
301. No. 621. William de Raghton and Thomas de Ellisworth, complainants, and John de Raghton and Alienora his wife, deforciant: land and a rent in Crokydake, Bromfield, Forneby, Gamelsby, Blaykthayt, Crofton, Langeholm, Soureby, Sothernby, Burgh and Bethesandes (*sic*), in Cumberland, and land and a rent in Wrastlingworth in Bedfordshire, and land and a rent in Paxton in Hunts. 37th year.
302. No. 661. William Sharpe of Fournays and Robert de Laton and Johanna his wife: land in Dalton in Fournays in Lancashire, land in Cokymouth and one-fifth of the manor of Gosford in Cumberland. 40th year.

## RICHARD THE SECOND.

303. Thomas de Carleolo, clerk, Ivo, vicar of Aynstaplyth, and William de Kyrkbride, chaplain, complainants, Adam Parvyng, Kt., and Katherine his wife, deforciant: two-thirds of one-third of the manor of Skelton. 3rd year.
304. Gilbert de Culwen, Kt., complainant, John de Preston and John de Camerton, deforciant: the manors of Wirkynton, Seton and Thornethwayt in Derwentfelles. 5th year.
305. John de Thirlewall, junior, and Christiana his wife and Gilbert Pepir and Margaret his wife: a messuage and land in Kirklevyngton. 7th year.

306. Thomas del Sandes and Margaret his wife and Richard Orfeure and Margaret his wife: the manor of Redman. 8th year.
307. William de Culwen and Elena his wife, complainants, and Philip de Haverington, chaplain, and Thomas de Coton, deforciant: messuages and land in Deram and one-third of the manors of Bothel, Langbrunstath, Cardrunnoke and Bowenes and one-third of a messuage and land in Stubbyll. 10th year.
308. Henry Bowett, clerk, and John de Corkeby, plaintiff, and Robert Parvyng, Kt., deforciant: the manors of Blakhall, Staynton and Bocharaby. (Completed) 10th year.
309. William de Helton and John de Helton, complainants, Hugh de Salkeld, junior, and Margaret his wife, deforciant: land in Newebigyng, Staynton and Graystok. 12th year.
310. Thomas de Lauswatre, chaplain, and John Makthoryn and Matilda his wife: land in Kyrkebybeghoc. 12th year.
311. John de Hudliston, Kt., and Katherine his wife and John Sharp, vicar of Dalton in Fournays: the manor of Millum. 12th year.
312. Thomas del Grene, parson of — and Robert Avenel, chaplain, plaintiffs, and Nicholas de Haveryngton and Isabella his wife: the manor of Drumbogh and one-third of the manors of Bothill, Bemond and Brunskath. 14th year.
313. Clement de Skelton, Kt., Thomas de Skelton, William Dykes, Thomas Sandes and William Osmonderlawe, complainants, John Cotyngnam and Alice his wife, deforciant: land and rent in Bothill and Blenerhayset. 16th year.
314. John de Carlell, vicar of Torpennowe and John Parvyng of Bothill and Johanna his wife: a messuage in Carlisle. 16th year.
315. Ralph, Baron of Graystok, and Hugh Salkeld jun. and Margaret his wife: land in Graystok and Staynton. 18th year.
316. Robert de Brigham and John de Tesdale and Agnes his wife: the moiety of messuages and lands in Castelrig, Graystok and Moryceby in Morton. 18th year.
317. Robert Bristowe and Robert de Grynnesdale; land and rent in Carlisle and Partane. 25th year.
318. William de Stirkeland and Thomas de Aulaby, clerks, Thomas de Watton and Ranulph de Fryskeneby, complainants, and Henry, Earl of Northumberland and Matilda his wife: messuages, land and rents in Egremond, Mosehare, Kelton in Coupland, Moriceby, Bryndholm, Crosthwayt, Skethowe, Heselspryng, Allerdale, Westward, Brygham, Braythwayt,

Graysothern, Cokermouth, Perdyshowe, Papecastre, and Lorton, and the Bailiwick of one-third of the barony of Egremond called Kyngseriant, and the advowson of a chantry of one chaplain in the church of Brygham. 20th year.

319. Robert de Leisynby, chaplain, William de Bolton and William de Busseby, chaplain, complainants, and Robert de Plump-ton, Kt., and Isabella his wife: land in Kirkoswald, Com-qwyttton, Laisynby and Comrewe. 21st year.

DIVERS COUNTIES.

320. No. 109. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland and Matilda his wife, complainants, and John Waltham, clerk, John de Mitford and Ranulph de Freskenay, deforciant: the castle and Honor of Cokermouth, the manors of Wygeton, Braythwayt, Popecastre, Lousewater, Dene, Caldebek, Ulvedale and Aspatrik, and land in Carlisle, le Westwarde in Alledale, the moiety of the manor of Kirkebride and one-third of the Barony of Egermond, the advowsons of the churches of Dene and Ulvedale and the chapel of St. Leonard at Wigton in Cumberland, and the manor of Langeley in Northumberland. Also the reversions expectant on the death of Euphemia, widow of Reginald de Lucy, and of Matthew de Redemayn, Kt., and Johanna his wife. 8th year.

This is the famous settlement by which it was provided that in the event of the death of Matilda, who was heiress of the Lucy family, her estates should devolve upon her husband's eldest son by his previous marriage, and that he and his descendants should quarter the arms of Lucy with those of Percy.

321. No. 217. Margaret de Langrig and Roger de Langrig: land in Langrig, Bromfeld and Uldale in Cumberland, and in Aldeburgh in Yorkshire. 14th year.
322. No. 284. John de Cobeham, Kt., John de Bello Monte, Kt., John de Cobeham and Thomas Remys, complainants, and Walter Fitzwalter, Kt., deforciant: the castle and one-third of the manor of Egremond, the advowsons of the churches of Goseford and Distington in Cumberland, one-third of the manor of Thurstanton in Suffolk, and one-third of the manors of Reydon, Asshedon, Dunmowe and . . . . and one-third of the advowson of the church of Asshedon, Essex. 19th year.

## HENRY THE FOURTH.

323. Alan de Blenerhaiset and John, son of Alan de Blenerhaiset and Johanna his wife, complainants, and William Osmondelowe and Johanna his wife, deforcians: land in Carlisle, the suburb, Arthureth, Caldecotes, Weryholme, Stubhill, le dale, Bocharaby, Ethardby, Cumbrisdale, Wampole, Aynthorne and Solum. 1st year.
324. Robert de Hoton and Isabella his wife, William de Hoton in foresta de Ingelwode and Isabella his wife: land and houses in Hoton in foresta. 3rd year.
325. Thomas Gernaes and Johanna his wife, complainants, Robert de Ellergill, parson of Ayketon, and John — deforcians: land and houses in Eykton. 6th year.
326. Ralph de Lamplogh and John Scot, complainants, John de Skelton and Alice his wife, deforcians: the manors of Emelton and Ireby. 8th year.
327. Thomas de Raughton, parson of Orton and William del Sandes, complainants, Thomas del Sandes and Margaret his wife, deforcians: rent of ten marks issuing from the manor of Redmain. 8th year.
328. Henry Kesewyk and William Spencer: land in Castelrig, which Robert Bakhouse and Isabella his wife hold during the life of Isabella. 8th year.
329. William Legh, Kt., complainant, Richard Gaytesaweld and Johanna his wife, John Lowcove and Agnes his wife, John Atkynson of Neweton and Margaret his wife, deforcians: the manor of Frysington. 11th year.
330. William Wynton, clerk, Robert del Spytell . . . , John Orde, clerk, complainants, William Colynson and Alice his wife, deforcians: land in Glassynby, Caldebek, Langholme and Castelcayrok. 11th year.

## DIVERS COUNTIES.

331. No. 108. Adam de Agliounby, parson of Skelton, and Robert de Neweton, chaplain, complainants, Thomas de Blencowe and Elizabeth his wife, deforcians: land and rent in Graystock, Kyrkthwayte and Lynethwayt in Cumberland and Dufton in Westmorland. 8th year.

## HENRY THE FIFTH.

332. Robert Ogle, Jun., and Isabella his wife and Robert Ogle, Kt., and Matilda his wife: the manor of Thoresby. 1st year.

333. Roger Whelpdale, clerk, Robert Whithed, John Burgoyne and John Landewade, complainants, Thomas de Skelton, Kt., deforciant : land in Bothel, Blencrake, Torpennowe, Bowene and Carleton. 4th year.
334. Henry Preston and William Sandes, complainants, William de Legh, Kt., and Agnes his wife : one-third of the manor of Orton and of the advowson of the church, and land in Ayketon. 4th year.
335. John Alwent, clerk, and William Marsshall, chaplain, complainants, Thomas Bromfeld son of Alan de Bromfeld, deforciant : the manor of Bromfeld. 4th year.
336. William de Rabankes and Isabella his wife and Adam de Agliounby, Master of the Colledge of Graystok : messuages and land in Rabankes, Raghton, Gaytescales and Soureby. 8th year.
337. John Woodhous, William Dykes, Robert Whitheued, Henry Kesewyk and Stephen Atte Park, chaplain, complainants, Roger Whelpdale, clerk, and John Burgoyne, deforciant : the manor of Warthole, messuages and land in Blencrake, which William de Osmounderlawe holds for life. 8th year.
338. Richard Hudelston and Johanna his wife and Richard Hudelston, Kt., and Katherine his wife : the manor of Cornay and land in Botill and Cornay. 8th year.
339. Peter Tilioll, Kt., and William Sandes, complainants, John Loudam and Alice his wife, deforciant : the manor of Rodyngton and land in Dereham, Egremond and Derwentfelles. 9th year.
340. Walter Askeham, Oliver Mendeham, clerk, Thomas Daynell, William Skirwith and Richard Vewetre, complainants, Margaret widow of Thomas Bowet, sen., and William Bowet of Wrentham, Kt.: the moiety of the manors of Blakhalle, Staynton and Bocharby. 10th year.

## DIVERS COUNTIES.

341. No. 49. Ralph, Earl of Westmorland and Johanna his wife and John de Nevil, Kt., the manors of Scotton near Richmond and Bryddale in Yorkshire and the manors of Gamelsby and Unthank in Cumberland. 4th year.

## HENRY THE SIXTH.

342. William Beauchamp and William Crackanthorp of Newebigyng and Margaret his wife : land in Kirkoswald. 3rd year.



343. William Stapulton, jun., Thomas de Burham, and John Haukyn, clerk, complainants, Henry de Thrilkeld, Kt., and Margaret his wife: land in Ullesby. 4th year.
344. Richard Brysseby and John Crakeplace and Agnes his wife: land in Burgh juxta le Sandes. 4th year.
345. Oliver Mendeham, clerk, William Skirwyth and Richard Vewetre, complainants, Thomas de Dacre, Lord Dacre and Gillesland and Philippa his wife: the moiety of the manors of Blakhalle, Staynton and Bocharaby. 4th year.
346. Thomas Burgham and John Hetheryngton, complainants, Thomas Dacre, Kt.: the manors of Irthyngton, Laysyngby and Burgh-on-Sands and the advowson of the Priory of Lanercost and the church of Aykton. 5th year.
347. William Stapilton, sen., and Mary his wife, complainants, Thomas de Dacre, Kt., and Philippa his wife and Margaret widow of Thomas Bowet: the manors of Bocharaby and Staynton. 8th year.
348. Thomas de Dacre, Kt., and William Stapilton, sen., and Mary his wife: the manor of Blakhale. 8th year.
349. Robert Troghton and John Aleynson, complainants, William Thwaytes, deforciant: the manor of Thwaytes. 9th year.
350. Robert Crakanthorpe and John Lancastre, Kt., and Katherine his wife: the manor of Skyrwyth. 10th year.
351. Richard Sturgeon, Martin Kelom and John Faulkes, clerk, complainants, James Kelom and Katherine his wife, deforciant: the moiety of the manor of Plonland, which John Skelton holds for life. 10th year.
352. Richard Preston and Richard Troghton, complainants, and William Thwaytes, senior, and Johanna his wife and William Thwaytes, junior, and Katherine his wife: the manor of Unerigg and land in Alnebank and Alneburgh. 14th year.
353. William Stapilton and Margaret his wife and Richard Restwold: the manor of Ednell and land in Dofanby and Braunbra. 15th year.
354. Robert Warcop, John Skipton, clerk, Nicholas Preston, clerk, William Spencer, clerk, and John de Wath, complainants, Thomas Manyngham and Katherine his wife, deforciant: the manor of Langholm, land and a rent and the manor of Gamelsby, and the moiety of lands in Gamelesby, Langholme, Thorneby, Crofton, Burgh-on-Sands, Blenkogo, Brunfeld, Crokdaike, Caldbek, Soureby, Newlandes, Blakthwayte, Carlell, Hoberdby, Bocharaby, Raghton and Gait-scales. 16th year.

355. John Penyngton, Kt., and James Standisshe, land in Waverton, Waverbrigge, Lasselhalle, Wygton and Dundrawe, which Nicholas Croke and Margaret his wife hold during her life with reversion to James. 18th year.
356. Christopher de Berdsey and John Urswyke, complainants, John Broghton and Margaret his wife, deforcians: the manor of Banton and land in Gosford, Bolton, Seton and and Botell. 18th year.
357. John, Archbishop of Canterbury, William Bonevyle, Philip Courtenay, Edward Hull, Thomas Strykland, knights, Robert Danby, serjeant-at-law, William Stafford, Thomas Bethom, Esquires, John Hill, Peter Stukley, Thomas Esshe-dale, clerks, Nicholas Gyrlington, Ralph Hill, Robert Hill, Thomas Musgrave, and Roger Bethom, esquires, complainants, and William, Lord Haryngton, Kt., and Thomas Nichol, parson of Aldingham: one-third of the manor of Egremond. 28th year.
358. William Marsshall, clerk, John Chaffer and Robert Louthyan, complainants, Thomas Dacre, Lord Dacre and Philippa his wife: manors of Irthyngton, Leysyngby, Kyrkoswalde, and Burgh-on-Sands. 31st year.
359. Walter Knyght, complainant, John Powlet and Eleanor his wife and James Kelom and Katherine his wife: the manors of High Ireby, Embleton and Plumbland and land in Shaton and Stanger. 33rd year.
360. John Skelton and James Kelom and Katherine his wife: land in Torpenhow. 34th year.
361. Robert Colvyle and William Colvyle, complainants, James Kelom and Katherine his wife, deforcians: land in Karlyll and Morton near Carlyll and Lucylands. 35th year.

## DIVERS COUNTIES.

362. No. 34. John Lancastre, Kt., and Katherine his wife, complainants, Thomas Warcopp of Lambersate and John Scarlet, chaplain, deforcians: the manors of Rydale, Milnburn, Holgyll, Depedale, Glenkun and Loughrygg in Westmorland, and the manor of Skyrwyth and land at Blenkarn in Cumberland. 3rd year.  
A settlement on John, Katherine and the heirs of their bodies; in default to the heirs of the body of John; if none then for life to his brother Robert; remainders in tail successively to John son of William Lancastre "de Yane-wyth;" Christopher, brother of John; William, son of Robert; and William Lancastre "de Hertsop."

363. No. 128. Thomas de Dacre and Philippa his wife, complainants, and Gilbert Haltoft and John Ussher, deforciant: the manor of Barton in Westmorland and the manors of Dacre, Kirkoswald, Blakhall, Farlam and Brakanthwayt, and land in Newbygyng, Mosdale, Stafful and Glassanby and the moiety of the manor of Castle Kayrok in Cumberland, and the manor of Holbech in Lincoln. 10th year.
364. No. 307. Roger Croste, Vicar of Crossebyraveneswath in Westmorland and Henry Threlkeld and Alice his wife: the moiety of the manor of Zanwyth in Westmorland and land in Threlkeld in Cumberland. 25th year.
365. No. 436. William Louthier and Robert Louthier, complainants, Elizabeth widow of Nicholas Radclyffe, deforciant: land in Penreth, Carleton and Castelrygge in Cumberland, and land in Bolton and Slegyll in Westmorland. 37th year.

## EDWARD THE FOURTH.

366. William Elys, complainant, Nicholas Bowet, Kt., and Joan his wife, William Bowet and Elizabeth his wife, deforciant: one-third of the manor of Bothel and land in Bothell, Dereham, Bowenese, Cardrunnok, Browneskath and Carlill. 8th year.
367. William Copley, Alan Walton, John Goldyng, clerk, John Esyngwold, chaplain, complainants, Gilbert Wharton of Burgh subtus Stanesmore in Westmorland and Alice his wife: land in Langholm in the parish of Sebraham, Magna Raghton and Skyprygg in the parish of Dalston and Stockaldwath in the parish of Castell Soureby. 9th year.

## DIVERS COUNTIES.

368. No. 368. Thomas Stydolf, complainant, Thomas Grey, son of Elizabeth, Queen of England, consort of the King, and Cecily, Baroness Haryngton and Bonevyle, his wife, deforciant: (a very considerable estate comprising possessions in the following counties: Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, Sussex, Leicester, Lincoln, and Yorks), and the manors of Egyrmond, Haryngton, Gosford, Enderdale, Kelton, and Wodacre, and the offices of Bailiwick between Eyne and Derweynt and between Eyne and Dodyn, in Cumberland. 15th year.

There are no Fines for the reigns of Edward V. or Richard III.

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ART. XXIV.—*Excavations at Holm Cultram.* By MRS.  
T. H. HODGSON.

*Read at Carlisle, April 5th, 1906.*

EARLY in the spring of 1906, Mr. Grainger of Southerfield, Abbey Town, kindly invited Mr. Hodgson and myself to go and see a doorway which had been found whilst some alterations were being made in the churchyard at Holm Cultram. We took measurements and photographs, and I subjoin a detailed description.

The present church occupies the western portion of the ancient nave, two of whose pillars are built into its eastern wall. The foundations of other pillars were uncovered, and in a straight line with the northern row of pillars we found a wall 3 feet 9 inches thick, with a doorway in it 4 feet wide, its centre being 76 feet from the pillars in the eastern wall of the present church.

The lower part of a beautiful doorway of early date has been exposed. Our member Mr. Martindale, who saw it a few days later, thinks it to be thirteenth century work. The remains of the western jamb stand about 2 feet 4 inches above the pavement, and those of the eastern about 3 feet 6 inches. The opening is 4 feet wide, and has a sill-stone 10½ inches wide, its top being 4½ inches above the level of the pavement. It seems possible that the sill-stone was a later insertion, as it is higher than the base-mouldings of the jambs. (Plate I).

The walls east and west of the doorway are 3 feet 8 inches and 3 feet 9 inches thick. On the north or outer side of the opening they are perfectly plain, splayed from the door at a very small angle, 100° instead of 90° (Plate III). On the south, however, opening into the choir, there is a well and deeply-cut moulding on each side, next the door, and then the bases of two shafts with



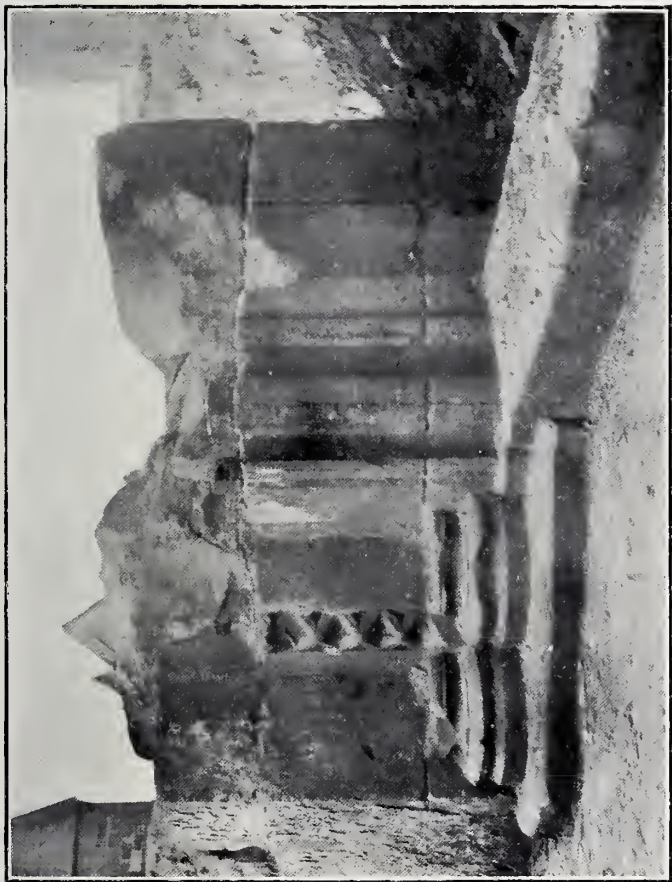


PLATE I.—HOLM CULTRAM. THE DOORWAY.

*Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, photo.*

TO FACE P. 262.





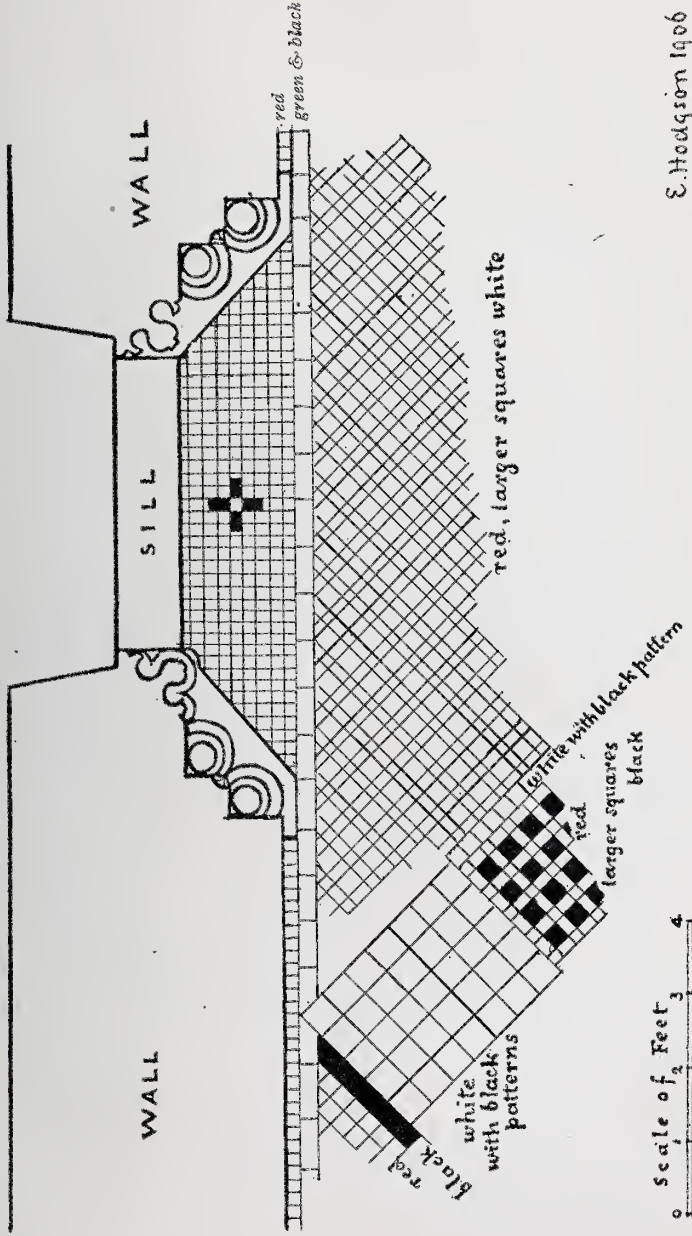


PLATE II.—HOLM CULTRAM.  
Tiled Floor and Doorway.

*Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, photo.*

TO FACE P. 263.

Glazed tiles found near this



E. Hodgson 1906

PLATE III.—HOLM CULTRAM. Plan of tiled floor and doorway.





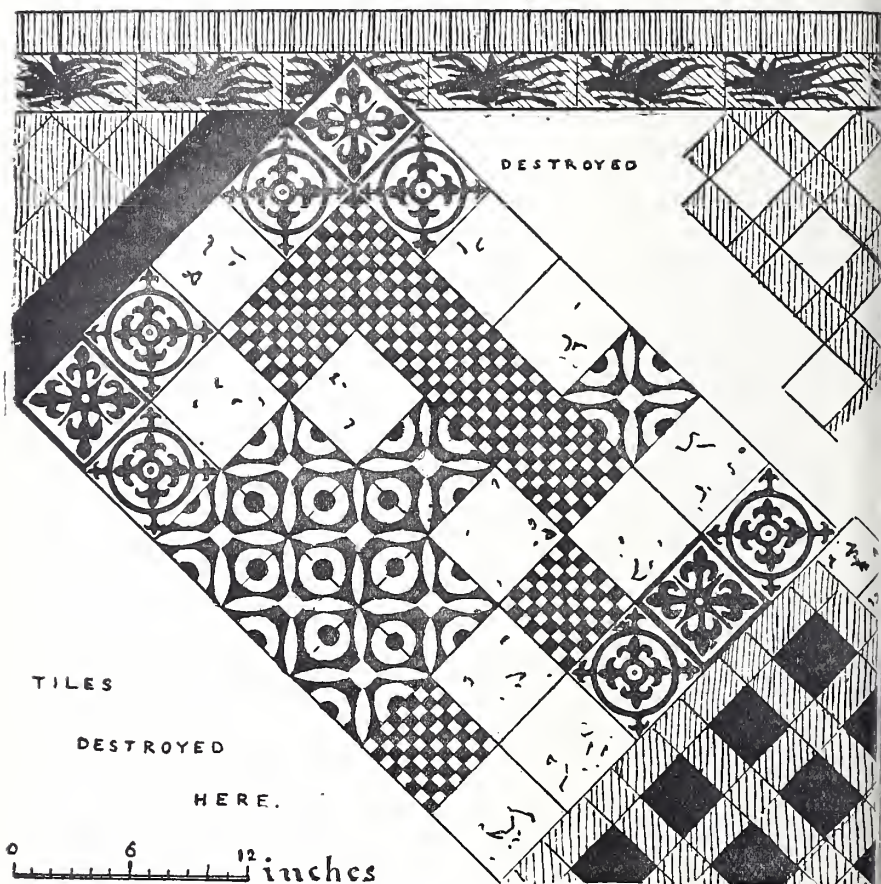


PLATE IV.—HOLM CULTRAM.

Pavement of black, white, red and green tiles recently excavated near the doorway.

Vertical shading *red*, diagonal shading *green*.



dog-tooth ornament between them. The shafts are not *in situ*, but several plain cylindrical pieces,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, were lying about.

In front of the doorway and to the south and south-west of it, a pavement of encaustic tiles was found. (Plates II, III). The surface had very much perished, and in many parts we found it impossible to decide what had been the original colour or pattern, but the annexed plan shows what we were able to make out. A long line of tiles, 3 inches wide by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, forms a border along the walls, passing straight across the doorway. These show chiefly red with a dark pattern, but there are indications that they were originally yellowish green with a black pattern. The space between this line and the door-sill is filled with tiles two inches square, having in the middle a cross with a white square in the centre and four arms of rather longer dark tiles. Most of the groundwork is now red, but I think it was originally all white, as there are numerous white patches. On the inner side of the long line of tiles is a pattern of what have been white 3-inch squares, set in a groundwork of red 2-inch squares and 2 by 3-inch oblongs. These are set diagonally, as are all which I now have to describe. (Plate IV). At 2 feet 9 inches west of the corner of the western jamb, the dark line is broken by the angle of a rectangular patch of white tiles with strongly-marked black patterns. These were  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches square. All had more or less perished, and in some it was impossible to make out any pattern at all. In others it was easy to see what the pattern had been, and I traced a specimen of each. Their arrangement seems rather irregular. The frost was doing constant damage, and in hope of preserving these figured tiles it was decided, as the lesser of two evils, to remove them. The rectangle contained five tiles by seven. On the north-east it came up to the red and white diagonals before described. On the north-west it was bordered by a line of dark tiles 3 inches square, beyond which were

red tiles 3 inches square. On the south-west the tiles were gone. On the south-east the pattern was like the aforesaid red and white, but the 3-inch white squares were replaced by dark (probably black). This pattern was divided from the red and white by a line of white squares with traces of a black pattern, so nearly effaced that I could not reproduce it.

Mr. Grainger told me that some glazed tiles had been found on the north or outer side of the little doorway, and had been removed to the porch of the church in order to preserve them. If I identified them correctly, they were of the pattern already figured in Mr. Gilbanks's book, *Some Records of a Cistercian Abbey*, plate opposite page 58. Mr. Grainger says that when first uncovered they "were alternately bright yellow and blue in colour." They are now dulled in colour, though they show much more glaze than the black and white. The pattern extends over four tiles instead of being complete in one, and seems to be partly incised instead of being due purely to flat colouring.

Part of a stone figure was found standing against the wall near the doorway, but apparently not *in situ*. It is now in the porch. It is the lower half of a figure, carrying a child on the right arm, and surrounded by a border of angels. The slab is about 4 feet by 2 feet, so that the figure must have been rather more than life-size, as all about the waist has been broken off. The feet of the child and a small part of its dress are visible. The position of the hands of the other figure can be seen, but the hands themselves are broken. Surrounding the figures there is a border, 4 inches wide, of wavy lines. Beyond this, and sloping backwards, is a border, 8 inches wide, of small figures of angels. Those on the left (the right hand of the figure) are too much turned away to be seen in the illustration, but another fragment of the same stone, 21 inches by 7½ inches, is standing by the larger slab, and shows one angel completely, and portions of the dress of another and of the wings of a third. (Plate V).



PLATE V.—HOLM CULTRAM.

Figure of the Virgin and Child, figures of Angels, and the  
Shield of Abbot Chamber.

*Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, photo.*

TO FACE P. 268.



ART. XXV.—*A Bishop's Visitation to Furness in 1554.*  
 By HARPER GAYTHORPE, F.S.A.Scot.

WHEN King Henry VIII., in the year 1541, formed the diocese of Chester, John Byrde, S.T.P., was consecrated the first bishop, and at the same time was made suffragan to Canterbury.\* In 1542 the new diocese was subjected to York. In 1546 the bishop alienated some of the revenues of his see, and made leases injurious to his successors. In 1553 he was considerably in debt for tenths and subsidies, but these were remitted through the interest of Bishop Bonner, with whom he complied in every respect. Breaking his vow of celibacy, he was deprived on March 1st, 1553-4. Retiring to London, he was by Bishop Bonner made vicar of Great Dunmow, 1554. Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses*, states that after the bishop's deprivation he lived in obscurity at Chester and, dying there in 1556, was buried in the cathedral, but Le Neve records that he is buried at Dunmow in Essex, and that historian believes he died there.†

He was succeeded April 1, 1554, by George Cotes, D.D., who was master of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1539, and prebendary of Chester in 1554. Three months after his consecration he visited this remote part of his extensive diocese. He did not long survive his last appointment, for he died at Chester in the year 1555.‡ George Marsh suffered martyrdom at Boughton, Chester, in the time of this bishop.

So far as I can trace this is the first record of a bishop's

\* Hemingway, *History of Chester*, i., 301-2.

† Raine's *Notit. Cestr.*, i., 6.

‡ Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii., cols. 763 and 764, 3rd ed., 1815.

visitation into Furness. It was held at Kirkby Ireleth on the 1st August, 1554, in the 2nd year of Queen Mary. The year is written "1334" in the record at the Diocesan Registry, Chester, but it is clearly intended for 1554.\* How the bishop came to Furness from Chester is more than we can tell. He may have come by boat and landed at the Peel of Fotheray, or he may have travelled through Lancashire to Lancaster, and so across the sands of Morecambe Bay past Harlesyde Isle, the then recently dissolved priory of Conishead, and Ulverston, on his way to Dalton and Kirkby Ireleth. One wonders if he went along the "vale of Nightshade" to look at the ruined abbey of St. Mary of Furness!

## Decanae de ffournes.

Visitac' Reue'nd' in Chr'o pris Georgii p'missione diuā Cestrien' ēpi celebrat primo die Augusti anno d'ni 1334<sup>o</sup> Apud Kyrbie Irelethe.

Kyrbie }  
Irelethe }

. D'ns Thoms' Askeywe vic'	} pauper† et excus'
. D'ns Willmo' Croudeson	
+ D'ns Leondo' fell p'3	

Gardianj

p Thoms Wailes	} broughton'
p Rich. Askewe	
. George postlethwat	
p Reynalld pennyngton	

Inquis	Robert Garnett	} p Jamez Lewtethe
	Edmde Aiskewe	
		p Thoms Towhers

Dallton'

+ d'ns Rynialld wright vic' 7'  
+ d'ns Edward pyrre 7'  
+ d'ns Robert Alanson 7'

\* *Chronicon Cestriense*, 1656, by Samuel Lee, M.A. See Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* for biography, i., 154, 171.

† "Poor and excused" probably refers to "D'ns Willmo' Croudeson."

## Gardianj

p Ris p'ke  
 p James Staynton  
 p Arthur Bollton  
 p Rich. P'ker

p Geiffraye Wyllde	} Inquis
p Thoms. hudleston	
. Thoms. Presse ye	
p Alexander Staynton	
p Roger Askewe	

The visitation adds another name to the list of vicars of Kirkby Ireleth—"Dominus Thomas Askeywe." The previous vicar, "Sir Cristofer Bolton, deayn of Furness," was living on 24th May in the year 1541, before whom the "Inventorie of the goods of the last abbot of Furness, Roger Pele, lately parson of Dalton in Furness," was made and indented. In the year 1541 the centre of ecclesiastical life in Furness had been removed from Furness Abbey to Kirkby Ireleth, which place as the abode of the dean constituted the capital. The word "Gardianj," an obsolete form of the word guardian, is equivalent to the modern word churchwarden. The official duties of the Inquisitors were to enquire, examine, or investigate. The custom at Ulverston of the past generation of churchwardens remaining outside the church till the "Te Deum" was sung is a relic of the duties of the inquisitors who went round and saw that all the inns were closed and the people assembled in the church. All the names in the list are of local interest, but it is singular that no member of the ancient family of Kirkby of Kirkby Ireleth is recorded. The number of members of the Askew family is remarkable. No one of that name is now living in Kirkby; the last—Robert Askew—died about 25 years ago. The priest "Dominus Leonard Fell," present at the visitation, was probably the "Sir Leonard Fell" who was buried in St. Mary's Church, Ulverston,

March 17th, 1561.\* Other names recorded, with their modern equivalents, are as follows:—Croudeson, Croudson; Egidius, Giles; Lewtethe, Lewthwaite; Towhers, Towers; Ris Pke, Richard Parke; Rich Fker, Richard Parker; Presseye—Presow. The abbreviation after the name D'ns Leonard Fell and the other symbols after the names of the priests at Dalton probably mean "paruit"—*i.e.*, he appeared. The letter "p" before the names of the "Gardianj" and "Inquisitors" may also have the same meaning. Broughton was then a chapel under Kirkby Ireleth. Seathwaite is not referred to, though there was a chapel there in 1547.† The last three names mentioned in the list under Broughton probably refer to Seathwaite and Dunnerdale. Walney Chapel is curiously omitted, though there was a chapel on Walney in 1577, and the third recorded "Gardianj" in the Dalton list was most probably a Walney man who represented the Hawcoat Byerlow. The name Bolton is still found at North Scale, Walney Island. The incumbent of the chantry in Kirkby Church, founded by Henry Kirkby, who died 1524-5, is also unrecorded, though in 1553 a pension of £6 a year was paid to Robert Burrowe, priest. An inventory of church goods at Kirkby Ireleth in the year prior to the visitation records "Foure chalyces of Sylver, fyve belles, thre hande belles, thre copes of Say and worstede, ix vestements, viij Albes, vj Altar clothes, foure Candelstycks of brasse, one Surples, two pixes of brasse and iiij cruets of Tynn belongyng to the said psh Churche."

An inventory of church goods at Dalton at the same time is as follows:—"Two chalyces one of Sylver an other of Tynne, one hole Suyte of vestements of rede worstede, a grene Cope of say, a vestement of white chamlet w<sup>th</sup> the albe, ij vestements of russet say, an olde vestement of rede worstede, two corporaces with their caces, thre altar clothes,

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\* Bardsley, *Chronicles of Ulverston*.

† See these *Transactions*, N.S., vol. ii., p. 304.



two front clothes for the altar, foure towells, two hande belles and four tynn cruetts, two lattyn candelstycks, one crosse of brasse, thre belles in the stepil and iij sackerig belles belonging to the said psh churchē." One of the three bells referred to was of the fifteenth century. It had the following inscription:—"Joachim Generoe Rge Devotos Primogenite,"\* in black letter, with crowned capitals. Following the inscription was a shield or maker's stamp, on which were three bells, similar to the shield found on a bell at Thrybergh, Yorkshire (*Notes on the Bells of the Ancient Churches of the West Riding of Yorkshire*, by J. Eyre Poppleton, pl. xiii. and p. 65); and on another at Abberley, Worcestershire (*The Church Bells of Worcestershire*, by H. B. Walters, part i., pl. ii., p. 24). The bell formerly at Dalton was probably cast at York. Similar black lettering with crowned capitals is found on bells in Durham and Lincolnshire. The bell at Kirkby Fleetham in Yorkshire, with a similar shield, has the name Richard Pette placed on the crown, and he may possibly be the founder of the bell (*North's Church Bells of Lincolnshire*, pl. viii., p. 78).

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\* From a MS. by William Close, editor of West's *Antiquities of Furness*, 1805.

ART. XXVI.—*Recent Additions to the Carlisle Museum to the end of 1906.* By LINNÆUS E. HOPE, Curator.

TOWARDS the end of 1905 excavations were in progress for the foundations of the Palace Theatre in Botchergate, adjoining the south side of the burial ground of Christ Church, and on the line of the Roman road to the south of Carlisle.

The finds of Romano-British date were not particularly important, but one or two of the fragments of the pottery are interesting. One is part of a Samian ware bowl, hemispherical in shape, 10 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep, decorated with a pattern of curved lines somewhat resembling the "engine-turned" pattern on the back of modern watches. The pattern seems to have been applied by means of a "roulette" or roller stamp. Amongst the large quantity of potsherds of Samian ware possessed by the Museum there is not another example of this type of ornament. It is probably late in date, as there are German and Gaulish Samian vessels with striated ornament attributed to the third and fourth centuries.

Another fragment of a shallow *patera* has an applied relief of the so-called "ivy-leaf" pattern on the rim, similar to that on the bulge of a vessel found on the site of the Victoria Hotel in 1904. Samian vessels with applied relief belong to the declining period of the art, and the probable date of these pieces is suggested by the association of a coin found near them—a third brass of Severus Alexander, A.D. 222-235.

Coins of Severus Alexander are rare in this district. I examined this one at the time of finding, but it has since been lost.

The potsherds mentioned, in addition to many others of more conventional types of Samian ware and late Celtic

funeral pottery, have been given to the Museum by the directors of the Palace Theatre through Councillor W. P. Gibbings.

A small but interesting addition has been made to the collection of Neo-archaic objects in a pair of "ring pattens." These are from Hutton Roof, Kirkby Lonsdale, and are presented by Mrs. George Atkinson through Miss M. Sewell of Carlisle, who says they belonged to Mrs. Atkinson's grandmother, and were latterly in the collection of the late Rev. David Spedding of Hutton Roof. They are small in size, measuring only 6 inches in length and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in breadth, with the iron ring  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch clear of the wooden sole. There is no heel to this type of patten, and only the fore part of the foot was placed in it. Ring pattens appear to have been used commonly in the Lake District in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, after which the "clog patten" was more used. This type was made to accommodate the whole of the foot, and consisted of a wooden sole shaped like that of an ordinary clog, and protected by irons (sole and heel) as on a clog. They were held on the foot by a strap across the fore part similar to that of the ring patten. A pair of clog pattens formerly used in the Vale of St. John, Keswick, were recently acquired among a number of other Neo-archaic objects from the Rev. Charles Dowding, who was latterly vicar of St. John's in the Vale.

Amongst the objects acquired from Mr. Dowding is an archaic flint lock rifle—a terrible weapon, and one which would be deadly to the user, if he had to carry it far. The barrel, which is 3 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter at the muzzle, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter at the butt, has twelve grooves, and would take a bullet  $\frac{1}{16}$ ths of an inch in diameter. The weight of the rifle is 13 lbs. 10 ozs.—a nice weight for a person to carry over hill and dale on a deer-stalking expedition, for which purpose it was possibly intended, as was another similar but smaller weapon given

to the Museum by Mr. Joseph Jackson, deer forester of Martindale. This Martindale rifle was undoubtedly used for killing deer, and belonged to Mr. Jackson's grandfather, who was also a forester, and keeper of the Martindale wild red deer. The bore and weight of this rifle is considerably less than the Keswick one, the barrel being 1 inch in diameter at the muzzle, with only ten grooves, and weighing  $7\frac{1}{4}$  lbs.—still a great weight, compared with a modern sporting rifle.

For an archaic implement of different character we are indebted to Mr. William Graham of Irthington. This is an obsolete agricultural implement known as "foterin' iron," "fetter' iron," or "fatter." It consists of a square frame of iron 14 inches  $\times$  12 inches  $\times$   $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep, with nine strips running parallel across it, and the same width as the strips forming the outer frame. Both strips and frame are thinner at the lower edge, thus forming a sort of cutting implement. From the four corners of the frame rise curved bars, which meet at and support an iron socket, into which a wooden shaft was inserted. The use of this implement was to cut off the long fibrous part of the husk of barley called the beard, and prepare it for the threshing floor. Since the threshing machine has come into general use the "fatter" is no longer needed. Another implement similar in general characteristics was acquired amongst the before-mentioned objects from Vale of St. John. This consists of a similar frame, oval in shape, with straight strips running the longer way of the oval, which is  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length, and fixed by four strips of iron, at right angles to the frame, into a block of wood 12 inches long by 7 inches in width and 2 inches thick, in the top of which is inserted a shaft 1 foot 2 inches long, with a cross handle. This implement was probably a turnip cutter.

An interesting relic of the Carlisle Old Bank has been presented by Mr. A. Satterthwaite of Lancaster, through Mr. H. Penfold of Brampton. It is a £5 bank note dated

April 10th, 1829, signed by Jno. Forster & Co. Printed on the back is "Coffee House, Carlisle, 12th Jany., 1877. Exhibited under a Fiat against J. J. and T. Forster."

Some reproductions of the gold and silver antiquities bequeathed by the late W. Forster of Carlisle to the British Museum have been acquired.

The earliest is a gold armlet found at Aspatria in 1828. It is of the usual type of Bronze Age armlet, of a somewhat rounded oval shape,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches in diameter at the widest part, and composed of a single bar, oval in section,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch  $\times$   $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, with the ends slightly widened out and flattened. There is a slight trace of ornament in two or three incised lines near to the ends, otherwise it is quite plain. It weighed  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. The probable date assigned to it by the British Museum authorities is about 500 B.C.

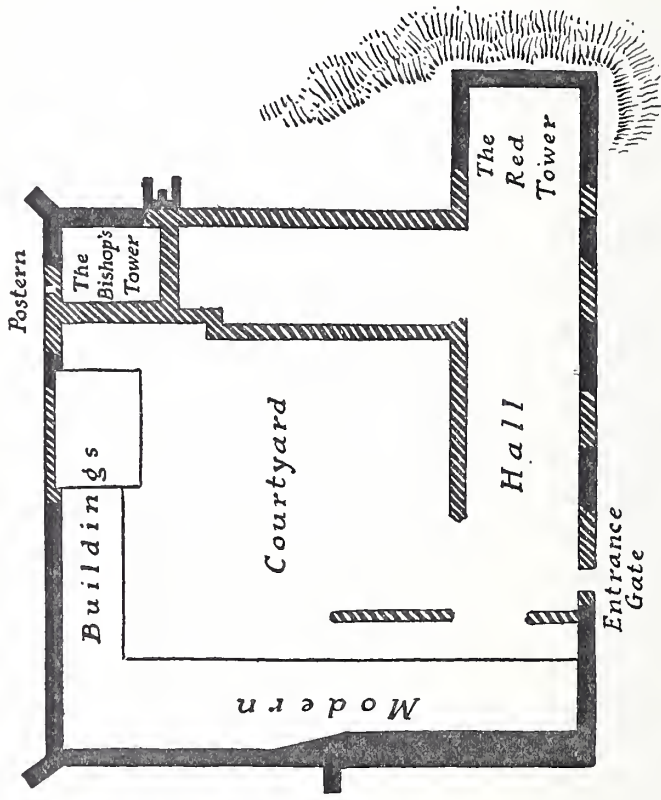
The second in point of antiquity is a gold necklace of Romano-British date, which was found on the line of the Roman Wall, a little to the west of Carlisle, in 1860. With it were found coins of Marcus Aurelius and earlier emperors. I have good reason to believe that the place of the find was the site of the North British Railway engine sheds. The necklace consists of three rows of figure of eight links held together at each end by three flattened rings with beaded edges, fixed side by side, the end link of each row being fastened firmly inside the ring, and to a plate closing the outer end. There is a sliding bar composed of three similar rings to those at the ends, and the fastener which is attached to the flat plates on the outer edge of the end rings is a simple hook and eye. The total length of the necklace is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The associated coins assist in fixing the date of this piece of British goldsmith's work, which the British Museum authorities assign to the second century A.D.

The third of these interesting antiquities is a silver penannular fibula or ring brooch found in a field near Penrith in 1830. It is one of those large fibulæ whose

size have made it difficult to determine their origin and use. A similar fibula, found strangely enough also near Penrith in 1785, is figured in Clarke's *Survey of the Lakes*, 1787. The pin is  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, the head ornamented by a large thistle-shaped *bullæ*, on the flat top of which, as well as on one side of the bulge, is engraved a representation of the *triquetra*—a well-known triangular interlaced pattern. The remaining side of the *bullæ* is covered with highly raised studs or points. The ring, which is 7 inches in diameter, passes through a hole in the widest part of the pin-head, and the ends of the ring have had *bullæ* (of which only one remains) similar in size, shape, and ornamentation to that of the pin-head. The work of this fine example is Scandinavian in character, and may be as late as the tenth century A.D. The thanks of Cumberland antiquaries are due to the authorities of the British Museum, whose courtesy has permitted these reproductions to be added to our collection.

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**PENRITH CASTLE**

Visible Building   
 Excavated 

© 1900, THE NATIONAL ANTIQUARIES SOCIETY



ART. XXVII.—*The Castle of Penrith.* By FRANCIS HASWELL, M.D.

I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

CLOSE to the Railway Station at Penrith, which indeed has absorbed part of its defences, stands the red stone castle of Penrith. Never a very imposing edifice, it is now in its decay even less so; in fact the side seen by the passer-by, or from the railway train, is bald even to ugliness and its chief feature is the excellence of workmanship of what remains. I do not think it was ever intended to be a fortress, but a place of residence, and as the grant to Bishop Strickland says:—"An aid and succour of the said vill of Penreth." It was a place to whose courtyard cattle might be driven and in whose buildings the inhabitants of the town might find refuge from a Scots foray, until relieved by the garrisons of Carlisle, Brougham or Appleby; and indeed the raiders seldom waited to invest castles, their chief object being plunder.

It has been a square building with a projecting tower at the north corner, and surrounded probably on all sides by a single ditch about 63 feet broad, and in some places even now 20 feet deep. At present this moat is only visible on the south-east and part of the north-east sides; the rest has either been filled in or obliterated in making the road to the station in 1846. There is a small spring of water at the bottom of the moat, but it would not rise to a height to fill the moat, and in all probability the ditch was usually dry and relied on the steepness of the scarp and counterscarp for its defensive character. Originally a marsh or morass which existed to the south about the site of the present goods station would be a further

defence. On the north-east side the ground slopes much more quickly towards the town which lies in the hollow below, and consequently the site, as seen from the Eamont Bridge road, appears more imposing than it is in reality. At these two sides there is a considerable platform between the walls and the scarp of the ditch ; it is on this ground that the "uttergate house" mentioned in the Elizabethan survey would in all probability stand. I have made several trenches in this part but can find nothing definite, and this perhaps is not to be wondered at, as it was in 1565 "cleane for the moste parte fallen downe to the ground" and much stone was taken away into the town for building purposes.

The castle itself consists of a large rectangle from which the tower at the north angle projects a distance of 29 feet and, as far as can be seen from the present remains, it appears to have been all built about the same time, with the exception of part of the east corner. The walls are of dressed red sandstone in squared blocks, obtained no doubt from the quarries on Penrith Beacon ; they are usually 4 feet 6 inches in thickness, except at the east end of the south-east face, where they are thickened to 6 feet 4 inches by addition to the internal surface, on account of the extra weight of an additional upper storey at this part ; the white freestone, the difference of the mason-work, the unbonded courses of stone and some disused corbels all indicated alterations of a later date than the original structure at this corner of the building, and it seems probable that these additions were made when Richard, Duke of Gloucester, resided here and built "a tower, a porter's lodge, and some detached buildings."\*

There are angular buttresses at the south and west corners about five feet in section and one in the middle of

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\* The suggestion that the stone to build the castle was brought from Mayburgh (Nicolson and Burn, p. 404) is quite erroneous, and the remaining stone at the latter consists of limestone.

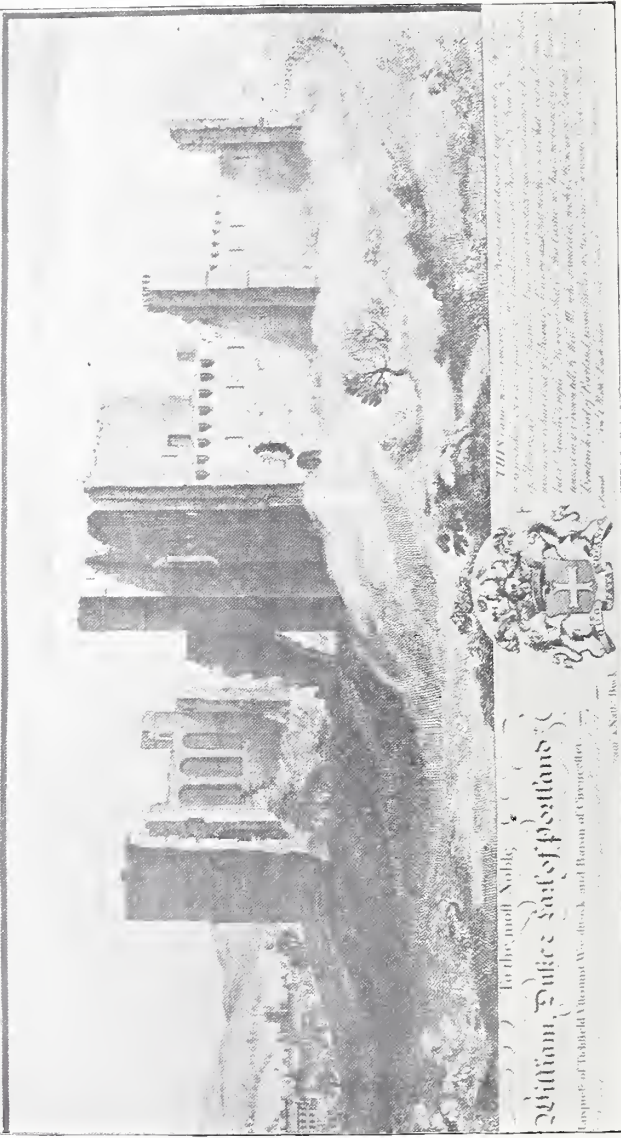


PLATE I.—PENRITH CASTLE. SOUTH-EAST FACE.





A NORTH VIEW OF PENRITH-CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.



To the most Noble,  
 William, Duke of Scotland

Viscount of Northumberland, and Baron of Carlisle.

*THIS engraving was presented to the Duke of Northumberland by the author, in the year 1739. It was designed by the author, and engraved by J. Kay. The Castle was first printed in the year 1739, and is now reprinted from the original drawing by the author. The engraving is the property of the Duke of Northumberland, and is published by permission of his Grace.*

TO FACE P. 283.

PLATE II.—PENRITH CASTLE. BUCK'S PRINT, 1739.

the south-east face, where the increased thickness of the wall begins, and a chamfered plinth extends round the whole circumference at a height of three feet from the original ground level. From Buck's print and a painting made about the same time, and now in the possession of Mr. George Dixon of Morecambe, there appear to have been buildings on every side of the courtyard and notably the imposing mass, at what is now the station corner, which from situation and tradition was probably "the Bishop's or white tower." There remain now only parts of the outer walls and some vaulted cellars along the north-east and south-west sides. An ugly modern house and some warehouses disfigure the site. The entrance is on the north-east side towards the town and is 6 feet 6 inches wide; it is now buried under about four feet of rubbish, and consists of only the three lower courses of stone forming the jambs of the door with the cobble-stone pavement without, a stone cill, and a flagged courtyard within; the hinge of the gate remains on the north side, but on the south the stones at this level have been removed. The hall was on the north-east side and is marked by the three round-headed windows of Buck's print, which were apparently filled in at that date (1739). I am told that these window heads fell within living memory.

The situation of the various apartments can only be surmised from their size as referred to in the Elizabethan survey, and the corresponding foundation walls now in existence; on reference to the ground plan, it will be seen that the kitchen and some other buildings probably occupied the north-west side, and the brewhouse, bakehouse and stables filled the south-west side, where the present modern house exists. The chapel was, no doubt, at the eastern angle, and one of the large windows at that corner would give it light.

The Bishop's tower has quite disappeared from view, but excavation at the western angle shows some plain barrel-vaulting of a solid character, which is no doubt the

vaulting of the lowest chamber of Bishop Strickland's tower. The roof is stated to have been eighteen feet square, and some excavations I have made on this site show foundations of a square building twenty feet across, with walls 3 feet in thickness.

All the digging has, however, been partial and conducted with difficulty on account of the buildings on the site. I have not been able to find the well, although there is a spring on the south side of the building, but outside the curtain wall.

There are no windows on the ground floor, and those which remain on the first floor are small lancet openings widely splayed inside.

The hall appears from the windows to have occupied the first floor and to have been a lofty room, but there is not sufficient of the building now existing to say if there was a floor above it.

The windows in the easterly corner of the north-east and south-east faces have been much larger than the others, and in one the arched stone head still remains *in situ*; they were probably square-headed three-light windows with stone mullions and the top of each light pierced with a trefoil head. Some fragments of these have been found, and are shown in the accompanying photograph. The remains of an octagonal turret exist at the east corner, to which access was obtained by an opening in the thickness of the wall in the upper storey, now filled in. This appears to have been in existence before the rest of the storey was built, as the stones are not bonded together with the rest of the wall.

The fireplaces which are in existence are plain in the extreme, being nothing more than square openings with the usual wide chimney.

From Buck's print there was a small postern in the north-west face, and some excavation shows the jambs of this, but the head has disappeared.

The chief feature of the castle is the fine corbelling,





PLATE III.—PENRITH CASTLE. WINDOW HEADS.

TO FACE P. 284.





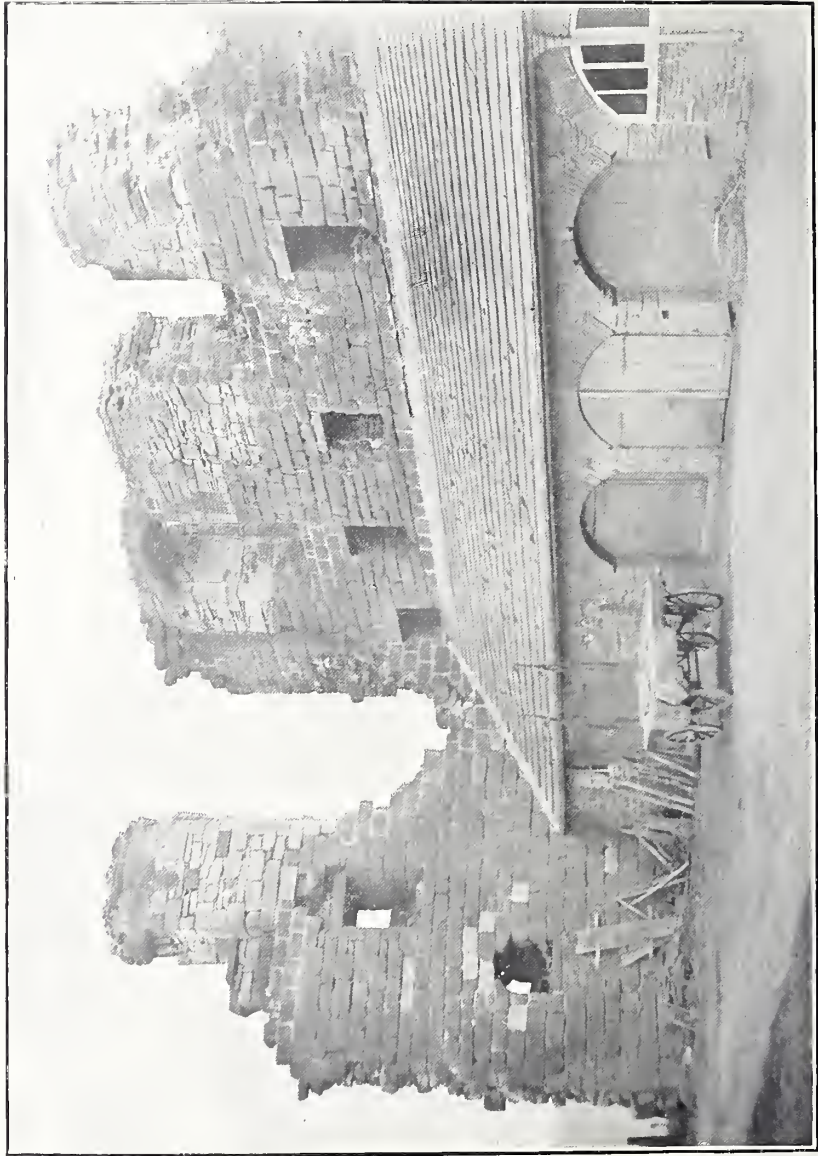


PLATE IV.—PENRITH CASTLE. EAST CORNER. INTERIOR.

which existed all round the building except where the two towers broke the line of the wall ; on the south-east side the corbels are single and support the upper storey which is projected about nine inches from the face of the wall, but they do not extend further than the base of the octagonal turret on the north-east face. Around the rest of the building where they still exist they are double, and where the upper storey appears they are on the top of the existing wall. My conjecture is that originally there were compound corbels around the whole perimeter of the curtain wall and that when the additional storey was added the original corbels were placed on the top of the new wall. It is quite probable that a parapet was built on the exposed ends of these corbels to form machicolations, but the groove or hole thus obtained could only be small. It is hardly likely that wooden platforms (bretasche) were pushed out on them to increase the area of the top of the wall, because there are neither corbels or holes in the wall at a lower level to support the struts which would be necessary to keep the platforms in position ; moreover bretasches ceased to be used about the end of the thirteenth century, and this castle was not then in existence. It is more probable that ornamental rather than defensive purpose was the object, and the wall would be crowned with the usual parapet and embrasure.

There is a curious feature at the lower part of the east corner. About six feet from the ground the wall for about eight feet is carried out on four corbels for six inches, only to return after three courses to the original alignment ; there have been several alterations at this part, but I am at a loss to understand the meaning of this, and there is nothing on the internal surface to explain it.

## II.—HISTORY OF THE CASTLE.

The history of Penrith Castle is in great part the history of the manor. The date of its foundation is not

known, but obviously it was not in existence in 1237, when the agreement was made between Henry III. of England and Alexander of Scotland, by which the former ceded 200 librates of land in Northumberland and Cumberland, "if the said 200 librates of land can be found in these counties outside the towns where castles are situate." \* The manor of Penrith was part of these lands.

In 1298 Edward I. seized these manors during the wars of the Scottish succession, and hence the whole district became the especial mark of the Scottish raiders, by whom the country was repeatedly plundered, the town burned, and the inhabitants even carried into Scotland to be sold.

It was obviously necessary to do something ; so on a petition a license was granted in 1346 to the goodmen of Penrith to crenellate their town † and to provide the wherewithal, a grant of murage was made to the bailiffs and goodmen for seven years at the same time ‡ ; to which was added in 1391 a further grant for six years.§ It is not likely that this was the commencement of the castle, especially in view of what follows, but it is interesting to note that in 1348, two years after the license to crenellate, a commission was given to certain persons to find out what part of the town should be fortified.|| There is now no trace of a wall round the town, nor is there any

\* Nicolson and Burn, Appendix xxx, agreement between Henry III., King of England, and Alexander, King of Scotland, concerning land afterwards called the Queen's Haimes.

† *Calend. Pat.* 1345-1348, p. 69, 10th April, 1346, "Sciatis . . . . . hominibus ville de Peneareth quod ipsam villam predictam muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare," etc.

‡ *Calend. Pat.* 1345-1348, p. 66.

§ *ibid.* 1388-1392, p. 499.

|| *ibid.* 1348, August 6th, Westminster. Commission to William de Dacre, Alexander de Moubray, Hugh de Louthre, Richard de Salkelde, Ralph de Brantingham, and Roger de Salkelde, to inform themselves of the metes and bounds of the town of Penrith, for the crenellation of which the King has granted license, which new defense and in what places of the town it is expedient that a wall be made, to ride round such metes and bounds, if necessary, and to make indentures thereof with the men of the town.

reference to one in any other records, and it would appear that the grant of 1391 was for the repair of what was built in or after 1346. The pele tower of Hutton Hall, Penrith, and the enclosure round it may be referred to in this license to crenellate. But this defence of the town was evidently not sufficient, for the Scots raids continuing in 1363 the inhabitants of Penrith were granted common of pasture in the forest of Inglewood, "forasmuch as their lands and tenements, for which they are bound to pay a great farm, by our enemies of Scotland are frequently destroyed and laid waste."\* Then again in 1390 there is an exemption with the consent of the council, of tenants, and inhabitants of Penrith in Cumberland, their heirs and successors, for ten years, from all lay subsidies of fifteenths and tenths, in consideration of their assessment of £17 19s. 10d. being excessive and the town being now burned and destroyed by the Scots.†

We now come to the time when that benefactor of Penrith, William Strickland, not yet bishop, appears on the scene. He owned a considerable amount of land in the parish, and no doubt the protection of this as well as affection for the place rendered him wishful to do something for the benefit of the town; accordingly we find him obtaining a license to crenellate a building in 1397.‡ There is every probability that this was the tower which, until its fall some time between 1739 and 1778, was known as the Bishop's tower; it was at the west corner of the building, and is the prominent feature of Buck's print.

In the following year the manor and town of Penrith were granted to Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, and his

\* Tower Records, Walker's Penrith, p. 24.

† Calend. Pat. 1388-1392, 14th March, 1390.

‡ *ibid.* 20, Richard II., p. 2, memb. 27, "Sciatis . . . . . nobis Williemo Stirkeland clerico quod ipse quamdam cameram suam in villa de Penereth in marchia Scocie muro de petra et calce firmare et kernellare," etc.

wife Joan and their heirs male,\* but there is no mention of a castle in connection with the manor.

The tower did not afford sufficient protection for the people and certainly not for their stock, and further license was granted in 1399 to William Strickland to build a curtain wall and join the same to the tower and hold it in aid and succour of the said town and adjacent country,† so that at this time we have a tower and courtyard surrounded by a fortified wall.

The first direct reference to the castle that I have found is in 1441 when the castle and manor are granted for three years to Richard, Earl of Salisbury, at a yearly rent of 1000 marks.‡ This accords with the tradition that the castle was built by Ralph Nevill, the original grantee of the Raby house. But that it was in existence at an earlier date a reference, kindly sent me by the Rev. J. Wilson, is a proof; it refers to a tenement abutting on the castle-croft and its date is 1413.§

The manor continued in the Nevills until the forfeiture and execution of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, after the battle of Wakefield, when Hutchinson states that the castle and manor were granted to John, Lord Clifford.|| I cannot find how the tower passed from the hands of the Stricklands and became absorbed in the manor.

\* Calend. Pat. 1399-1401, p. 331. 1400, inspeximus and confirmation to Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, etc., granting them the manors and towns of Penreth and Soureby, with the hamlets of Langwathby, Scouteby and Carleton.

† Calend. Pat. 22, Richard II., p. 3, memb. 37, "Sciatis quod cum nuper per literas nostras patentes de gratia speciali concesserimus dilecto ligeo nostro Williemo de Stirkeland licenciam faciendam et kernellandam de petra et calce quandam cameram in villa de Penreth super marchia Scocie prout in eisdem literis plenius continetur. Nos de uberiori gratia nostra concessimus eidem Willielmo licenciam quod ipse unum mantelletum de petra et calce predicti conjungere et mantelletum predictum kernellare et illud sic kernellatum tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum in auxilium et succursum ville predicti et patrie adjacentis."

‡ Madox, Exemplific, Anglic, ccxvi, 8th June, 19, Henry VI.

§ Ancient Deeds, B. 2856, "Grant by John Bowes of Karlile and Christina his wife, late the wife of William Clerk of Penreth, to William Wade, clerk, and Thomas Wilughe, of a tenement with a garden in Penreth abutting on the castle-croft. Witnesses, Robert Lowther, knight, and others." 20, December 14th, Henry IV.

|| Hutchinson, *History of Cumberland*, vol. ii, p. 465.



The Cliffords did not long enjoy it, for in the following year (1461) Lord Clifford was slain at Ferrybridge and being attainted, his estates fell to the Crown, and the castle and manor of Penrith were regranted to the Nevills in the person of Richard, Earl of Warwick, who being killed at Barnet, the castle again reverted to the Crown.

It was apparently immediately given to the King's brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, for in 1471 he was residing at Penrith Castle, and signed a deed from that place.\* There is no record of his having lived here during his short reign, but a note in the Patent Rolls shows that the castle was still in the King's hand.† These must have been the palmy days of the building, for Richard is said to have built a tower, a porter's lodge, and other buildings.‡ Probably after this it was not kept up but decayed from want of repair; no further mention of it is found until 1565 when a "Survey of the West Borders against Scotlande with an estimat of ye charges for ye repayre of the forts there" was made, and the following account shows what considerable dilapidations had taken place.§

Castle de ffirste the kitchen is decayed bothe tymbre and leade  
Pearthre. for the quantitie of IX yearde longe and VII yearde  
wide.

Itm. the previe kitchen and ij pasteries be decayed bothe  
of tymbre and leade for quantitie of XIII yearde wide.

Itm. the previe chambre is likewise decaid bothe tymbre  
and leade for XVI yearde longe and IX yearde wide.

Itm. the hall is likewise decaid bothe tymbre and leade  
for XVI yearde longe and IX yearde wide.

Itm. the greate chamber is decaid bothe tymbre and  
leade for tenn yearde longe and IX yearde wide.

\* In the possession of Andrew Hudleston, Esq., of Hutton John.

† Calend. Pat. 1476-1485, "Grant for life from Michaelmas last to the King's servant, John Clapham of the office of porter of the King's Castle of Penrith, co. Cumberland, with fees of 4d. daily from the issues of the lordship of Penrith and all other profits." 27th March, 1484.

‡ Walker's Penrith, p. 44.

§ State Papers Domestic Elizabeth, add. vol. xii. 22nd June, 1565.

Itm. the chappell wth chamber under it is decaied bothe tymbre and leade to the quantitie of XIII yearde longe and IX yearde wide.

Itm. the utter gate house is cleane for the moste p'te fallen downe to the grounde.

Md. the walls of all these aforesaid be standing only excepted the Inner walls of the kytchin and the walles of the uttergat howse.

Howses standing covered wth tymbre and lead.

ffirst two stables covered wth tymbre and lead to th' quantitie of XXV yearde longe and VII yarde wyde beinge III howse highte in good repac'ons savings y't the Dormantle ende be rotten Decayed.

Itm. one brewhous, one bakehous. one chamber be standing in good repac'ons all undre oon roof for the quantitie of XXIII yarde longe and XI yarde di brode.

Itm. the bisshop's Tower standing in good repac'ons both timbre and lead for the quantitie of VI di quadrat'.

Itm. the chamb'r betwixt the said Tower and the kechin is in good repac'ons bothe w'th timbre and leade for the quantitie of VI yarde quadrate.

Itm. the redd tower is covered wth timbre and leade in good repac'ons saving that the Dormantle be broken so that the roof is in Dangier to fall.

The quantitie of leade that both remain yet upon all the said houses by estimacon.

ffirst ov' the ij stables <i>xf</i> ov' the brewhous,	} xxxij <i>f</i>
bakehous and one chambr adjoining <i>xf</i>	
over the bisshop's tower <i>iiijf</i> and upon	
one chambr adjoining the same towr <i>iiijf</i>	
and upon the redd tower <i>iiijf</i> in all.....	

Memorand. the leade of all the said places uncovered was sent to the Citie of Carliell and Delyv'ed to Willm Garfurth by Indenture to the quantitie of vi foder.

The account is interesting as showing that no attempt was made to repair the place, but that the more ruinous

buildings were demolished and the lead roofing sold in Carlisle. The report shows no estimation of the cost of repair, which is strange considering its title, but a later report gives the amount as below :—

The Certificate of a survey made by Christopr. Dacre Esq. . . . .  
of decayed Castles and fortresses thought meet to be repayred upon  
ye west borders. . . . .

Penrith Castle. This house or castle doth belonge to her Maj'y. standing about 3 miles east by south from Grastock castle aforesaid about 20 miles fro' Scotl' greatly decayed and for divers and great considerac'ons thought to be one of ye most meete to be pt'ly repaired, the charge of w'ch repaco'ns as before hath been is esteemed to 800li. or to make ye same a sufficient house for such purposes as yt is neadefull and no more wth help of ye stones of ye old decayed build-ings yt is there remaininge cccli

viiijc li. as yt hath bin before or ccc li. to make a sufficient house wth helpe of ye stones of ye old buildings ccl li.

It is not probable that anything was done even then, and no repair of this date exists now ; probably it was delayed and the Union of the two kingdoms finally made it unnecessary to have fortresses on the borders.

NOTE.—There is the usual tradition of an underground passage, in this case to Dockray Hall, an old house in Great Dockray, now a Inn ; the distance is 250 yards. I have searched in many places without result and do not think the tradition is well founded.

## PROCEEDINGS.

## SPRING MEETING.

THE Meeting for reading papers was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on Thursday, April 5th, 1906, preceded by a Council Meeting, at which were present Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A. (chairman), Mr. John Fell and Colonel Sewell (vice-presidents), the Revs. Canon Bower and F. L. H. Millard, Drs. Barnes and Haswell, Messrs. J. Rawlinson Ford, W. N. Thompson, W. G. Collingwood (editor), J. F. Curwen (hon. secretary), and E. Wilson (assistant secretary). It was resolved to accept the help of the Lancashire Parish Register Society (Mr. H. Brierley, hon. secretary) in printing Registers of Parishes in that part of the Society's district which lies within Lancashire, and to adopt the scheme of Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore for printing the Cumberland and Westmorland Registers. Major Ferguson subsequently accepted the position of editor to the Parish Register work of the Society. On the motion of the chairman it was resolved to exchange the new series of *Transactions* with the *Transactions* of the British School at Rome (through Mr. Haverfield). A report on the extension of the Society's district into Lonsdale was referred back to the sub-committee for further discussion of conditions imposed by the Liverpool and Manchester Societies.

At the General Meeting, held at half-past two, Mr. T. H. Hodgson took the chair, and about thirty members were present. The following new members were elected:—The Rev. Sidney Swann, Crosby Ravensworth; Mrs. W. B. Maxwell, The Laurels, Norfolk Road, Carlisle; Mr. Joseph Parkinson, 36 Regent Street, Lancaster; Mrs. Edw. J. Pape, Moor Hall, Ninfield, Battle, Sussex; Mr. T. F. Butler, Infield, Barrow-in-Furness; Miss Patricia Curwen, Workington Rectory; Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle; The Very Rev. The Dean of Carlisle.

Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A., read a paper on "The Deanery, Carlisle" (Art. XX.).

Dr. Barnes exhibited the St. Nicholas coffin-chalice (see these *Transactions*, n.s., vi., art. xviii.) and described "Coffin-chalices and patens from Kirkoswald, Melmerby, and Bank Street, Carlisle" (Art. II.).

Mr. Curwen read a note from Mr. W. Farrer on "The Tenure of Westmorland, temp. Henry II." (Art. X.), and a letter from Mr. E. Towry Whyte, F.S.A., on "The Jewels on Lord Wharton's Tomb at Kirkby Stephen" (Art. XVII.). He also exhibited a document lent by Mr. S. H. le Fleming describing the holding of the bridge at Carlisle by Lord Dacre (see the Report on the Rydal Hall MSS., Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts).

Mr. T. H. Hodgson then described "Recent Excavations at Holm Cultram," with drawings and photographs by Mrs. Hodgson (Art. XXIV.).

Mr. W. G. Collingwood read Mr. F. H. M. Parker's paper on "The Deer-stealers of Inglewood" (Art. I.), and showed drawings and photographs from Mr. H. Gaythorpe, F.S.A.Scot., illustrating Romney's House near Barrow-in-Furness.

Dr. Haswell read a paper on "Penrith Castle" (Art. XXVII.).

Mr. L. E. Hope exhibited "Recent Additions to the Carlisle Museum" (Art. XXVI.).

Mr. J. R. Johnston showed a gold noble of James I. found near Ireby.

The meeting broke up about six o'clock.

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#### PILGRIMAGE OF THE ROMAN WALL.

The third decennial Pilgrimage along the line of the Roman Wall took place from Saturday, June 23rd, to Saturday, June 30th, 1906, in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The General Committee consisted of:—Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., The Rev. Canon Bower, Mr. Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., Major Spencer Ferguson, Mr. J. P. Gibson, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., Mr. George Irving, and Mr. Joseph Oswald.

Dr. Hodgkin guided the pilgrims in Northumberland, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson in Cumberland. The badge of the pilgrimage was a Roman Eagle with outspread wings, standing on a base, bearing the letters "S.P.Q.R." Members of the two Societies with resident members of their families and a limited number of their friends, introduced in writing, were alone admitted to the party. Of the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society and their friends, the following joined the excursion:—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Miss Gough and Miss Macray, His Honour Judge Steavenson and Mrs. Steavenson, Miss Farrer and Captain Farrer, Miss Gibson, Miss Marston, Mr. J. F. Buyers, Dr. Magrath,

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson and Miss Hodgson, Mrs. Fowkes, Mr. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ritson, the Rev. Canon Bower, the Rev. C. J. Gordon, Mr. J. H. Martindale, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Todd and Miss Todd, Mr. W. G. Welch, Mr. T. F. Butler and Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Procter Watson, Miss Beevor, Miss Creighton, Mr. Charles Street, and Dr. Barnes.

On Saturday, June 23rd, shortly after two o'clock, about forty pilgrims and their friends assembled at Wallsend Station, and Mr. Walter S. Corder, who had kindly prepared a printed and illustrated paper on the site for distribution to the visitors, guided them to the points of interest. Mr. Corder's booklet contained a photograph of the fragment of Wall discovered in Wallsend shipyard in 1903 and since destroyed, though some of the stones are preserved, with an inscription, in the railway embankment. From Camp House, which stands just within the area of Roman Segedunum, the party walked as nearly as possible on the line of the Wall, now built over, to Byker, and then took tram to Newcastle (Pons Aelii), visiting the Blackgate Museum, where Mr. R. O. Heslop pointed out the more important Roman relics. At eight, Mr. Heslop gave an address on "Northumbrian Music," with illustrations of part-songs by the Northumbrian Select Choir, under Mr. W. McConnell Wood, and by the Newcastle Quartette and a four-part special choir under Mr. E. J. Gibbon. The small pipes were played by Mr. R. M. Mowat and Mr. James Hall, piper to the Duke of Northumberland. His Honour Judge Steavenson thanked the Newcastle Society on behalf of the visitors from Cumberland for the reception and concert.

On Monday, June 25th, the party proceeded to Benwell (Condercum) where the antiquities were shown by Mrs. Lloyd (Condercum House) and Mrs. Mulcaster (Benwell Park), and the traces of the south rampart were pointed out. At Denton Burn was seen the first bit of Wall, and at Walbottle-dene House a stop was made to inspect the north gateway of the first remaining mile castle. At Heddon-on-the-Wall a halt was made for the fine stretch of Wall south of the road and the circular chamber in it, and at Rudchester (Vindobala) Mr. C. H. James, after kindly showing the inscriptions in the house, guided the party to the camp and to the large trough hollowed in the rock to the south of it, known as the Giant's Grave. Passing the Iron Sign, with three Roman inscriptions built into its walls, and Halton Chesters (Hunnum), where the traces of ramparts are slight, the pilgrims halted a little west of Portgate to examine the small camp on the south side of the vallum. Beyond St. Oswald's Church (supposed site of the battle of Heavenfield) one section of the party walked to the remains of the Wall and turret near Brunton

House, and thence to the Roman Bridge, where Dr. Hodgkin remarked that the change of plan shown in the abutment proved the length of the Roman occupation, for during that period the river had changed its course. Mr. Gibson spoke on various structural features, and in the discussion which followed, opinion favoured the new view that what Dr. Bruce called a covered way had more probably been a sluice. The night was spent at the Hydropathic Institution, Hexham.

On Tuesday, June 26th, the rain, which had threatened on the previous morning, prevented many of the pilgrims from carrying out the full programme. Chesters Museum, recently re-arranged and thoroughly labelled by Dr. Wallis Budge and assistants from the British Museum, was visited, and the principal objects described by Mr. J. P. Gibson. Some of the party, guided by Mr. Gibson, inspected the station of Chesters (Cilurnum), where since the last pilgrimage the "forum" had been cleared, the well discovered, and the stone with a phallic device found. In 1900 a ditch in a line with the ditch of the stone wall was proved to have formed an earlier front to the fort, and in 1903 the south ditch of the fort was ascertained to be in line with the vallum. After leaving Chesters the first halt was made at the top of Limestone Bank to see the fosses of the vallum and murus cut through the rock; distant views were hidden by the rain. Carrawburgh (Procolitia) and Coventina's Well were passed, and from Beggars Bog some of the party walked up to Housesteads (Borcovicus), where Dr. Hodgkin described the camp, and set forth the view of the late Mr. C. J. Bates that the praetorian gate faced to the east; a view which Mr. Gibson supported, and also contended that the kiln which Dr. Bruce attributed to the moss-troopers was of Roman construction.\* The greater part of the pilgrims drove on to Bardon Mill, while a few walked by Hot-Bank, catching the train to Gilsland, where the night was spent at Orchard House.

On Wednesday, June 27th, the weather had cleared. Taking train to Haltwhistle and carriage to Twice-brewed, the greater part of the pilgrims reached the Wall at the Castle-nick. This change in the programme, rendered necessary by the condition of the roads originally chosen, left a small party of pedestrians at Hot-bank, but they ultimately rejoined the rest at Whinshields, the highest point on the Wall (1230 feet above sea). Here suggestions were made, and some donations promised, for excavation. Halts were

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\* Mr. R. Blair, from whose report of the pilgrimage some of the details in this notice have been derived, notes that there was a mediæval and later tower or pele at Housesteads, mentioned in reports made by Lord William Howard, 1618.

called at Cawfields mile castle and east of the Burnhead or Quarry Craggs at the turret discovered in 1905 by Mr. Percival Ross of Bradford, whose opinion that two signalling turrets were built for each mile castle was discussed, and strong comments were made on the destruction of the Wall by quarrying. The whole party was reunited at Great Chesters (Aesica), and Mr. Gibson described the camp and his excavations in 1897. Thence some in carriages by the road and others on foot along the Wall proceeded to Walltown, where grow the wild chives supposed to have been planted by the Romans, and to Gilsland Vicarage, where the Rev. W. G. Bird showed the Wall crossing his garden. After dinner at Orchard House both Societies held business meetings. At the meeting of our Society the following new members were elected:—Mr. R. O'Neill Pearson, 20 Cavendish Street, Ulverston; Mr. G. W. Buckwell, Board of Trade Offices, Barrow; Miss R. A. Riley, Oakdene, Grange-over-Sands; Mr. J. P. Gibson, Hexham; Miss Edith A. Slingsby, Oakdene, Sedbergh; Miss Beatrice Mabel Halton, 4 Norfolk Road, Carlisle; Mrs. Kirkbride, Fern Cottage, Wetheral; The Rev. F. H. Taylor, the Vicarage, Maryport; Captain W. J. Farrer, Chapel House, Bassenthwaite; Mr. Charles J. Street, Edencroft, Crosby-on-Eden.

To prepare for the next day's work, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson distributed the following paper which they had written and printed for the occasion:—

#### NOTES OF EXCAVATIONS ALONG THE ROMAN WALL IN CUMBERLAND, 1894 TO 1906.

At the **POLTROSS BURN** a few courses of masonry, which line the sides of the vallum ditch, where it descends to the burn, were re-exposed. A section was cut across the ditch, at the top of the slope, showing the usual sloping sides, and made soil filling the ditch.

Just beyond the railway, the cutting of a drain showed the mounds of the Vallum and the mural road between it and the Wall.

At **GILSLAND VICARAGE** several sections were cut. The foundations of the Wall were exposed, the mural road was found, and the north mound of the vallum was cut through, showing a core of large stones, such as are found in the subsoil, apparently gathered together to prevent the earth from slipping on the sloping ground. A stone platform was uncovered.

In the **IRTHING**, where the Wall crossed it, stones were noted with clamp-holes like those of the earlier Chollerford Bridge.



At HARROW'S SCAR, immediately west of the point where the Wall crossed the Irthing, the walls of the mile castle were traced, and their rectangular junction with the Wall noted. The vallum was traced coming up from the west to within two or three feet of the south-west angle of the mile castle, and then turning sharply south-eastward down the cliff.

About fifty yards west of this, the junction of the turf wall ditch with the stone wall ditch was found, and also the point where the stone wall had been built over the earlier ditch of the turf wall. The ditch had been most carefully filled up to receive the foundations of the stone wall, here exceptionally massive.

HARROW'S SCAR TO BIRDOSWALD.—The turf wall ditch was traced for the whole distance, till it passed under the northern pier of the northernmost of the two gateways in the east wall of the fort of Amboglanna (Birdoswald). The vallum ditch was also traced, following a straight line nearly parallel with the turf wall ditch till the field immediately east of Birdoswald is reached, when it curves irregularly southward and passes south of the fort.

BIRDOSWALD.—A ditch in the line of the turf wall ditch was traced in two trenches inside the fort, showing that it had formed an earlier front than the present north wall of the fort, which is in the line of the stone wall.

BIRDOSWALD TO WALL BOWERS.—The turf wall ditch was traced from a point opposite the site of the north gateway in the western wall of the fort to a point in the next field westward, when the ditch becomes visible on the surface. The turf wall itself was cut through at several points where its remains are visible on the south of the ditch, showing lines of black and white soil which represent the turfs, laid brickwise, used in building the wall. A very deep section of the ditch was cut, showing its shape and dimensions to be the same as those of the ditch of the stone wall—V-shaped, with a rather blunt point, and about thirty feet wide at the top. The remains of later buildings and quarryings prevented the western point of junction with the stone wall from being studied.

The mural road was noted in a section near the fort, apparently coming from the mile castle to the west, crossing the turf wall ditch, towards the northern gate in the west wall of the fort.

The vallum was traced curving northwards from the south-west of the fort till it reached a point in the prolongation of the straight line where the vallum ditch is visible on the surface a little further west. Its course westward is parallel to that of the turf wall ditch, and a long section was cut near APPLETREE from the modern road, which is on the site of the stone wall, through the turf wall and the vallum. This is one of the only two clear sections in

Cumberland where the small inner mound was cut through. The soil in it was mixed, and seemed to have been thrown out at a later date than the soil in the larger north and south mounds, which, in the Cumberland sections, exactly corresponds to the strata cut through in the ditch, in reverse order.

**HARE HILL AND CRAGGLE HILL.**—Some sections were cut through the vallum on the high ground above Lanercost, one of these being cut through the small inner mound, with the same result as at Appletree.

**WALL DUB.**—Sections were cut to ascertain the meaning of some mounds close to the Wall, just east of the road from Lanercost to Garthside and Walton. They proved to be modern, on the site of the ditch of the stone wall.

**WALL DUB AND HOW GILL TO WALTON.**—A little to the west of Wall Dub the vallum disappears on the surface. It was traced by trenches at frequent intervals for the whole distance, and was found to continue in a straight line till nearly due south of Walton Church, when it bends sharply to the south.

The Wall was traced between the King Water and Walton. Search was made for a supposed mile castle in the corner of the field near the Black Bull public house, but no trace was found of it, nor could any confirmation be found of the curious angle suggested for the Wall in the Ordnance Map, which seems wrong. The site of a mile castle east of DOVECOTE was verified.

**WALTON TO NEWTOWN OF IRTHINGTON.**—The Wall was traced in a field west of Walton, and the line given on the Ordnance Map slightly corrected.

The vallum ditch was traced from Walton continuing in the direction of the fort at Castlesteads till within 300 or 400 yards of it, when it turns still more to the south. It then curves slightly more westward, coming round the south of the fort, which is thus included between the vallum and the Wall. It was traced nearly down to the Cambeck, and again at the top of the slope on the west of the Cambeck to Newtown. It has disappeared in the alluvial flats west of the stream. Earlier excavations were made in search of it where marked on the old edition of the Ordnance Maps, between Castlesteads fort and the Wall, but nothing was found beyond a natural depression.

Excavations were made at HAWKHURST at the site marked as "Aballaba" \* by Horsley, and two roughly square enclosures with rounded corners and a ditch were found, but no trace of stone buildings nor of Roman remains of any definite kind was discovered,

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\* It is now supposed that Aballaba was at Papcastle in West Cumberland.

nor were the rectangles nearly so regular as is usual in Roman earthen forts.

NEWTOWN OF IRTHINGTON TO BLEATARN.—The vallum was traced by trenches wherever the line is not apparent on the surface.

East of OLD WALL the site of a supposed mile castle was excavated, but the results were uncertain, as later buildings occupied much of the ground. Some fragments of Romano-British pottery were found.

Sections were cut across an old road, formerly supposed to be Roman, at BUCKJUMPING and elsewhere, but nothing pointing to Roman construction was found, and it had certainly been metalled at a later date.

BLEATARN.—The foundations of the Wall were traced on the ridge to the north of the so-called tarn, really an old quarry. The Wall was also found under the modern road, and its ditch was cut through north of the road. The whole field shows traces of extensive quarrying, probably Roman. The mound appears to be partly quarry rubbish, but has been added to in recent times, as modern pottery, &c., was found three feet below the surface. The remains of a quarry, with ancient pick-marks visible, were found at the west end of the field, slightly impinging on the north mound of the vallum. Sections were cut through the vallum, showing two mounds on each side of the ditch, the inner mounds the larger. The mural road was sought in vain.

BLEATARN TO BRUNSTOCK.—West of Bleatarn Park the Wall was traced under the modern road. The mural road, visible on the surface as a mound running along WHITE MOSS, was cut through, and an excellent example of its construction was clearly shown with stone kerbs and ditches each side. A good four-mound section of the vallum was cut on White Moss. Both Wall and vallum were traced near WALBY.

BRUNSTOCK PARK.—A long trench was cut from north of the ditch of the Wall to south of the vallum. The foundations of the Wall were found, and the mural road. The vallum showed two mounds on the south of its ditch, but the small inner one is not, as usual, on the edge of the ditch. The soil is clay, and the strata could be well studied.

No excavations have been made since the appointment of the Committee in 1894 between Brunstock and Burgh-by-Sands.

BURGH-BY-SANDS.—A deep cutting along the high road near the church was made in September, 1903, for drainage purposes, and advantage was taken of this to look for traces of the walls of the fort. According to the site laid down by Maclauchlan, the cutting should have crossed both the east and west walls of the fort, but no trace

whatever of them could be found, nor of anything which could indicate that a fort had existed there.

DRUMBURGH.—This is on the west side of Burgh Marsh. Excavations showed that the Wall, descending the slope from the westward towards the marsh, made a turn at a small angle northwards. It is therefore extremely improbable that it went round the south of the marsh, especially as its line when approaching the marsh is directed exactly at the point where the Wall on the opposite side of the marsh comes down from the eastward. Trenches were cut in the marsh itself near Drumburgh, but the influx of water interfered with excavation, and nothing was found.

The site of the fort at Drumburgh was excavated as far as possible. The Wall was found forming the northern face, with the ditch beyond it. The lines do not correspond with those of the present ditch, which appears to have been the moat of a much later building. The west wall of the fort was found, and the indications were that it was more like a large mile castle (such as the "King's Stables" at the Poltross Burn) than like one of the great *Stationes per Lineam Valli*.

On Thursday, June 28th, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, with Canon Bower, acted as guides to Birdoswald (Amboglanna), where admission to the camp having been gained on payment of 6d. each person, Mr. Hodgson gave at the east gateway an account of it, and of the excavations that had been made (see these *Transactions*, o.s., xiii.-xvi., and n.s., i.-v., for details relating to this subject and the sites described in the above Notes). The fine statue formerly in the farmhouse is now in Tullie House, with its head, which was for many years in the Blackgate Museum, Newcastle. The next halt was at Appletree to examine the Turf Wall, of which a fresh section had been made for the inspection of the pilgrims, some of whom had been sceptical as to the conclusions drawn from the discovery by Mr. Haverfield and the Cumberland Excavation Committee. Of these Dr. Neilson, the authority on the similar turf wall in Scotland, was chief; but after examination of the section at Appletree, being called upon for his opinion, he expressed himself as fully convinced of the resemblance between the two turf walls. At Hare Hill the restored wall, ten feet high, was viewed, and at Lanercost Priory the Roman stones and the church were described by the Rev. T. W. Willis. Crossing the river Irthing by the stepping-stones the party visited Naworth Castle, which was described by Lady Dorothy Howard, who was thanked for her kindness to the visitors on the motion of Dr. Hodgkin, seconded by Judge Steavenson. At Tower Tye, Mr. R. C. Hedley of Corbridge gave an interesting account of British earthworks; and then the train was taken to Gilsland by those of the party who spent the night at Orchard House.

On Friday, June 29th, from Brampton Station carriages were taken to Walton, where Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson guided most of the party on foot along the trail of the Wall to Sandysike, where they turned southwards towards the vallum as it enters the woods above Castlesteads. Here the guidance of the pilgrims was taken over by Mr. F. P. Johnson, who pointed out the excavation sites along the vallum, and exhibited the collections at Castlesteads. After a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, the pilgrims divided into two parties; one walking along the line of the Wall to Newtown of Irthington and Old Wall under the guidance of Mr. Hodgson, and the other party driving by Irthington Church and Motehill to Bleatarn, where, the pedestrians having come up, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson described the mound and covered-in quarry. The Bishop's or Baron's Dyke was pointed out, Drawdykes Castle was inspected by permission of Mr. Wood, and Carlisle was reached about half-past five. Many of the visitors spent the rest of the afternoon at Tullie House Museum, and in the evening the pilgrims dined together at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, with the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness in the chair.

On Saturday, June 30th, train was taken for Kirkbride Station whence the party drove to Bowness, visiting the site of the western end of the Wall and Bowness Church; Drumburgh Castle and Roman fort, and the line of the Wall descending to the marsh (excavated in 1899); Burgh-on-Sands Church, and so to Carlisle, where the Pilgrimage terminated.

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#### SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The second excursion of the year was taken on Thursday and Friday, September 13th and 14th, 1906, in the Penrith district. Miss Noble, Dr. Haswell, and the hon. secretaries formed the committee for local arrangements, and there was a very large attendance of members and their friends, including (for the whole or part of the excursions) Lord Muncaster, Mr. Harvey Goodwin, Mr. Joseph Parkinson (Lancaster), Mr. J. F. Curwen (hon. sec.) and Mrs. Curwen, the Rev. John W. Locker, the Rev. F. H. Taylor, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Mr. John Robinson (Kendal), the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, Mr. A. Satterthwaite (mayor of Lancaster) and Mrs. Satterthwaite, Mr. C. E. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson (Dalston), Mrs. Metcalfe-Gibson, Mr. J. P. Hinds, Mr. McIntire, Miss Gough, Mr. Edward G. Hopley, Mrs. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson and Miss Hodgson, Miss Noble and Miss Elizabeth Noble, Capt. W. J. Farrer, Miss Quirk, Miss C. E. Wilson, Miss R. A.

Ridley, Major and Mrs. Spencer Ferguson, Mr. J. C. Hodgson (Alnwick), Mr. R. T. Richardson (Barnard Castle), Mr. C. W. Ruston Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Ritson, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rawnsley, Mr. W. N. Thompson, the Rev. F. W. Fair, Mrs. Fair, Mrs. Calverley, Mrs. and Miss Sewell, Miss Slingsby, Mr. H. S. Cowper, Mr. E. H. Banks, Mrs., Miss, and Mr. J. W. Fothergill, Mr. Edward W. Wilson (assistant hon. secretary), Canon Bower, Colonel and Mrs. Irwin, Miss S. Armitt, the Rev. J. Ewbank, Mr. J. Procter Watson, Dr. R. Baillie Macbean, Dr. Haswell, Mr. N. E. Hawks, Mr. Edwin Jackson, Mr. W. E. C. Robinson, Mr. J. Simpson Yeates, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Sessions and Mr. Sessions, jun., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale, Mrs. C. W. Benson, Mr. H. Penfold, Mr. W. I. R. Crowder, jun., Miss Pearson, Mr. J. L. Strachan-Davidson (Oxford), Canon Rawnsley, Mrs. Simpson (Grasmere), the Rev. Sidney Swann and Mrs. Swann, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Miss K. G. Marston, Miss Thompson (Penrith), and Mr. John Gott (Brighton).

On Thursday, September 13th, the party assembled at Shap Station at 11 o'clock, and drove to Shap Abbey, not without loss of time caused by a stranger taking the hon. secretary's place on the box of the front coach, and declining to vacate it.\* Deprived of its guide, the first coach lost its way and led the rest into a maze of narrow lanes. By the time Shap Abbey was reached rain had come on, and the only shelter attainable was that of a big tree, under which the Rev. J. Whiteside gave a bright and interesting description of the buildings and their history (see his volume on *Shappe in Bygone Days*; Titus Wilson, 1904.) A vote of thanks having been accorded on the motion of the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, president of the Society, it was decided to omit the visit to Knipe Scar circle (see Art. XXII. in this volume) and to drive on to Bampton Church, where a paper on the church by Miss Noble (see her volume on *The History of the Parish of Bampton*; Titus Wilson, 1901) was read by the Rev. S. Swann; and Mr. W. G. Collingwood added the following account of

#### BAMPTON CROSSES.

At Bampton there is an ancient cross, now at the school; there is also a cross-base *in situ*, and there are several places where crosses probably existed. Knipe Moor Cross stood until about a hundred years ago on Knipe Moor, where the site is still to be found, to the north-west of the junction of the road from Knipe Hall with the

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\* It was subsequently explained that the gentleman did not know the hon. secretary nor the custom of the Society. In order to prevent misdirection and delay, the first coach is taken by the officers of the Society in charge of the expedition, and those who are to describe the places visited.

road joining Low Knipe and Grange. The cross was removed and used as a gatepost at the schoolhouse; one of the arms was broken off, to make it fit closer against a wall. After Miss Noble bought and rebuilt the school, she had the cross placed where it now stands, against the schoolhouse wall. It is of white freestone, about a foot square in section, and six feet high. Each side shows, or formerly showed, a raised cross cut in the thickness of the stone, which is narrowed towards the top to admit of the relief. The central boss is ragged, and suggests a mask, but is too broken to define. The lower boss on the front has a hole in the middle, making it a sort of ring. There are no inscriptions. It is not pre-Norman, but one of a series of mediæval boundary crosses, of which not many good examples are known in our district, though elsewhere many exist; for instance, the Nun's Cross on Dartmoor—a plain Latin cross with a Greek cross incised on it, and the word "Boclond" on one side and the name "Siward" on the other. The Ainhove Cross at Lastingham (Yorks.) is a plain, unornamented boundary cross, from a site to the north of the village, on the moors above Rosedale, and there is another old cross south of Lastingham, near Appleton, locally called the Market Cross. In Lancashire many such remain, and have been described by Mr. Henry Taylor. In our district there were crosses of this kind at Castle Sowerby, called the Corpse Crosses, now lost; the stone cross between Ulverston and Dalston, and the headless cross at Cartmel were probably boundary marks. Cross Lacon at Rheda and the Resting Cross now at St. Bees are existent remains of this type; at Almbank (Shap) was the socket of a boundary cross (Whiteside's *Shappe*, pp. 136 and 138), and the Rev. J. Whiteside and Dr. Parker have lately found stones which I hope they will publish as examples in the series from the Shap and Gosforth neighbourhoods. This Knipe cross may have marked a boundary, and Miss Noble suggests the boundary was between Shap Abbey lands and the Culwen lands (*History of Bampton*, p. 150).

Christ's Cross Gate, on the opposite side of the valley, is a name which suggests another relic of this type; and at the place where the fence of Hows Moor runs into the road below Scroggs there is the base of a cross yet remaining.

Cross How Brow is on the south-west of Bampton; it is the hill on the road to Haweswater between Walmgate (formerly Clattercallock How) and Thornthwaite. A cross here might indicate the boundary of the Thornthwaite demesne.

Stephen's Cross was on the top of High Street (*Perambulation of Thornthwaite*, 1809), and Annas or Annette Cross is the name of a hill on the road below Measand; Annette Yat and Brow are at Bampton. There is Anne's Well at Shap, Annetwell Street in

Carlisle, and the name is also found in Lancashire (*Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire*, by Henry Taylor, F.S.A., 1906). These names may perhaps be connected with the Thanet wells dedicated to the mother of St. Kentigern.

At Thornthwaite Hall Mr. J. F. Curwen read an interesting paper (Art. XV.), and by the kindness of the occupiers, to whom the thanks of the Society were accorded, the hall was thoroughly explored. The drive was continued to Beckfoot, where the hospitality of the Misses Noble provided tea for a large party. In the absence of the President, Mr. Collingwood proposed the visitors' thanks, which were very heartily tendered. The sun came out and gave point to the inscription on the sundial:—

At Beckfoot here amid the flowers  
I reckon none but sunny hours.

At Lowther Churchyard Mr. Collingwood described the hogbacks which had been unearthed for the occasion through the kindness of the Countess of Lonsdale (Art. XVIII.), and the Rev. T. B. Tylecote, rector, led the way to the church, which was inspected with interest. Driving through the park by the private road, and past King Arthur's Round Table, the party reached the George Hotel at Penrith somewhat later than the advertised time, but not without enjoyment of the excursion.

After dinner, at which the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, who had been driven away from Shap Abbey by the rain, rejoined the party and took the chair, the annual General Meeting of the Society was held. The minutes of the last Council Meeting having been read, a proposal for increasing the subscription was shortly discussed and negatived, the suggestion being made that the increasing work and responsibilities of the Society would be better met by the establishment of a Research Fund formed by voluntary subscriptions.

The officers of the Society were re-elected, with the addition of the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons as a vice-president, and the election of Mr. Frank W. Crewdson of Kendal as joint-auditor with Mr. James G. Gandy and Mr. R. H. Greenwood.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. Richard T. Marsh, High Peak, Kenyon, Manchester; the Rev. J. A. Kitchen, Askham Vicarage, Penrith; Mr. Plaskett Gillbanks, Clifton, Penrith; Mr. R. H. Edmondson, Brierswood, Sawrey, Windermere; Mr. Robert T. Richardson, Barnard Castle; Mr. Richard Coulthard, Branksome, Workington; Mr. J. Broatch, Keswick; Dr. Henderson, 161 Warwick Road, Carlisle; Mrs. Bateson, Lancaster; Mr. James Heald, Castle Park, Lancaster; the Rev. J. Hodgkin, Whittington Rectory, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. S. W. B. Jack, Greystone Road,



Carlisle; Mr. H. Bellamy Braithwaite, Cliff Terrace, Kendal; Mr. John William Fothergill, Brownber, Newbiggin; and Mr. John Gott, Lorna Road, Hove, Brighton.

The Editor then read Mr. John Dobson's report on "The Exploration of Urswick Stone Walls" (Art. VIII.) and the notes on "The Bronze Fragment," by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A. (Art. IX.).

Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., read his paper on "Bronze Age Relics from Furness" (Art. III.), and communicated his notes on "The Ambleside Curates' Bible" (Art. XVI.).

Major Ferguson read Mr. T. H. B. Graham's paper on "The Grey Yauds" (Art. VII.).

Mr. E. Wilson read Mr. Moorhouse's notes on "Stone Implements from Kirkby Lonsdale" (Art. VI.).

The Editor read Mr. Penfold's account of "East Cumberland Superstitions" (Art. V.) and Mr. T. H. B. Graham's notes on "The Old Map of Hayton Manor" (Art. IV.), which was exhibited. Miss Noble's notes on "The Parentage of Bishop Law" (Art. XI.) were also communicated.

On Friday, September 14th, the party visited Catterlen, Blencow, and Greenthwaite Halls, which were described by Mr. J. F. Curwen (Art. XII., XIII., and XIV.). Returning to Greystoke, after luncheon at the Reading Room, the visitors proceeded to the church. The weather, which had been wet at the start from Penrith, now became brilliant, and remained so for the rest of the day.

Greystock Church was described by Dr. Haswell, who regretted that he was unable to give the audience any new facts, and stated that what he was about to say was mainly culled from papers in the Society's *Transactions* by the late Mr. Lees and Mr. Whitehead; also from the excellent little book on the church written by Mrs. Hudleston. He referred to the early church, of which only the chancel arch and one or two other features remain; to the foundation of the college in the year 1358, when the revenues were found sufficient to maintain "two chaplains, the parish priest, and six other priests besides," and to the fact that this was one of the few religious houses whose revenues were not confiscated at the Reformation. He stated that the present church must have been built after 1382, and is of Perpendicular age; that the east end of the south aisle is evidently of later date than the rest of the church, and the window here of late and poor design. The east window, with its ancient glass, giving legendary account of the doings of St. Andrew, the choir stalls, and other features were described in detail. The vestry, possibly a "domus reclusorium," the effigies, and the bells received attention. In connection with the latter, he drew attention to a

note at the end of the late Rev. H. Whitehead's paper on "Church Bells in the Leath Ward" (these *Transactions*, o.s., xi., p. 151), which states:—"In 1876 Mr. G. Ferguson of Middleton-in-Teesdale reported that in 1854 there was a bell at Greystock which had been brought from Patterdale. It was not to be found in 1860. It was inscribed with Lombardics of the fifteenth century:— † (two V's interlaced like an old W) A B C (mark of one V) D E F G H I K. The D and Lombardic H were upside down. I have not been able to obtain any further information about this bell." It is now in Dr. Haswell's possession, having been rescued from destruction by his father in a foundry in Newcastle. Being cracked, it had been sent there to be re-found, and was about to be broken up in 1862; and all that he could glean about it was that it came from a Cumberland village. Enquiry gives no clue as to why the bell was at Greystock, but probably it was only a resting place on its journey to Newcastle from Patterdale; it certainly would not fit the peal at Greystock, as it is only 13 inches in diameter. Moreover the "Terrier" at Patterdale, dated June 9th, 1749, says "Two little bells with their frames, the lesser thought to weigh about one Hundred, the bigger about two Hundred." Also, Patterdale has a new church, built in 1853, and the present bell (there is only one) has the date of that year on it. It seems probable that the note of Mr. Ferguson's saying the bell was at Greystock in 1854 is probably an error for 1853. Mr. Morris, the rector of Patterdale, says that the other bell was removed to Greenside Mines for use as a time-bell, and, becoming cracked, was replaced by another, but he cannot find out what became of it.

The last, but by no means the least interesting, of the places on the programme was Hutton John, the residence of the Speaker. The pleasant drive afforded beautiful views of Saddleback, the Mell Fells, and the hills about Ullswater, and when Hutton John was reached, the Speaker himself, Mrs. Lowther, and Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston, whose ancestors lived here, were awaiting the arrival of the excursionists. Mr. Hudleston described the building. He pointed out the tower, which, he said, like all pele towers, is not earlier than the fourteenth century. In 1335 that district was raided by the Scotch, and at that time the squires of that part had their houses set in order. The tower originally stood alone. In the corner can still be seen the slit lights of the spiral staircase. The next part of the house to be built was probably a wing on the garden side, but all that wing has disappeared, and at the present time the oldest part, next to the tower, is what forms now the centre block of the structure. The four lower windows facing the drive were probably all sixteenth century work. It was originally only a two-

storyed building, but in 1835 one side of this part of the house was pulled down and rebuilt, and the original windows were taken to the side near the drive and an additional storey added to the house. The present block on the site of the first addition to the tower was built in 1662, there being a definite date in two places. It consists of a block of rooms centred round one huge chimney stack, the reason being, as in the case of many other houses of that period, to get as much benefit from the warmth of the chimney as possible. The wing has been altered several times, but most of the original windows, with rather a pretty pattern in the glass shapes, remain. Afterwards the buildings on the other side of the central block were added. They are now used as stables, but what the original use was Mr. Hudleston could not say. Mr. Hudleston afterwards conducted the visitors round the house, pointing out and explaining the heraldry over an old doorway in the garden and leading them to the Dutch gardens, which are so charming a feature of the Speaker's residence. The visitors, on the call of Mr. H. S. Cowper, cordially thanked the Speaker and Mr. Hudleston for the manner in which they had been welcomed. They afterwards entered the house, where they inspected a number of old documents and other interesting objects, and were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Lowther.

#### NOVEMBER COUNCIL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Council was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on November 1st, 1906. The following members were present :—The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (in the chair), Canon Bower, Colonel Sewell, V.P., Mr. W. N. Thompson, Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A., Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., Dr. Barnes, Major Ferguson, Rev. J. Whiteside, M.A., Mr. Edward Wilson, and Mr. Speddy, Lord Lonsdale's surveyor of works, by invitation. Letters of regret for absence were read from Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., Dr. Haswell, Mr. John Fell, V.P., Mr. John Rawlinson Ford, Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, and Mr. F. H. M. Parker, M.A.

SHAP ABBEY TOWER.—The Secretary read extracts from the Society's *Transactions*, dated September 9th, 1886, in which the late Mr. Charles Ferguson suggested that the tower of the abbey might be preserved from threatened decay and collapse by a small expenditure in pointing and repairing. The late Chancellor Ferguson promised to forward the suggestion to the agent of the noble lord. The second extract, dated April 19th, 1887, in which the late Chancellor reported that he had written to Mr. James Lowther, and that he had promised to attend to the matter.

The Secretary then read several recent letters between the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, the Right Hon. the Speaker, and Lord

Lonsdale. His lordship said:—"I do not wish to risk the lives of the men, as I am assured that very considerable danger would attend any interference with the falling building. The only way would be to let it fall and then rebuild it, and this would cost £500 or more. I do not think that it is advisable to allow others to pay for any reconstruction, for it might lead to its being looked upon as the property of the nation," &c. The Right Hon. the Speaker concluded the correspondence by saying:—"I think you must look upon this as a final reply."

The Secretary then reported that he had since been in communication with Mr. Little, his lordship's agent, with the result that Mr. Speddy was present at the meeting to hear what the Council said upon the subject. The Secretary further reported that he had personally inspected the tower with a contractor of considerable experience, and was of an opinion that it was quite possible to erect a strong scaffold without danger, and to grout the whole thoroughly with hot liquid cement. Mr. Speddy then said that personally he concurred with this view, adding, however, that it would be also necessary to strap around the tower with strong iron bands and stays.

Finally it was resolved:—

- 1.—To ask Mr. Speddy to report our views to Mr. Little, and that the President, Dr. Haswell, and the Secretary act as a sub-committee to confer with Mr. Little if necessary.
- 2.—That Mr. Jack be authorised to go to Shap and take (with permission) photographs of each face of the tower for the Society as it appears now, Canon Bower and the Secretary to act as a sub-committee for the purpose.
- 3.—That a sum of £1 be voted to defray the expenses of the contractor for his services.

ST. BEES CHURCH.—With regard to the proposed work at St. Bees Church, the following resolution was passed:—"That this Society records its strong conviction that the insertion of any carved stone tympanum above the west door of St. Bees Church whatever the design and however well executed would destroy the architectural character of this beautiful Norman doorway; further, that the Secretary be requested to convey this expression of their opinion to His Worship the Chancellor."

THE OLD CHURCH PLATE OF THE DIOCESE.—The President reported that since Mrs. Ware had offered to re-edit the late Chancellor's book on *Old Church Plate*, with additional matter and illustrations, Messrs. Thurnam & Sons had discovered some 250 copies of the original work put away in their warehouse in sheets.

It was unanimously resolved :—

- 1.—That the thanks of the Society be conveyed to Mrs. Ware, with the hope that she will still be willing to publish her additional notes in the form of an appendix to the original work, and illustrate the whole with as many half-tone process blocks as she may think fit.
- 2.—That 250 copies of this appendix be bound up with the discovered sheets of the original volume, and published as a second edition of Vol. III. of the Extra Series.
- 3.—That some 50 copies extra be printed, bound in paper covers, and published to those who already possess a copy of the original work.
- 4.—That Messrs. Thurnam & Sons be asked to co-operate with Mr. Wilson in publishing the work by subscription.

At this meeting the following new member was elected :—The Rev. Robert R. N. Baron, Armley Vicarage, Leeds.

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## ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

## THE MELMERBY COFFIN CHALICE AND PATEN.

Writing of these relics in Art. II. of this volume (p. 33 *ante*), Dr. Barnes stated that they had disappeared. In September, 1906, Dr. Haswell, acting upon suggestions made by Canon Bower, searched and rediscovered them, without labels or description, in the Penrith Museum. It is satisfactory to learn that a committee of antiquaries, of whom Dr. Haswell is one, has been appointed to reorganise the Penrith Museum.

## THE JACKSON LIBRARY.

It is pleasant also to note that the Jackson Library at Tullie House, Carlisle, has been transferred to a much larger room at the foot of the old staircase and adjoining the room which contains the Roman antiquities. An additional bookcase of considerable size has been procured, the books have been renumbered, and the catalogue will shortly be printed for the use of students in this valuable collection.

## STONE CELT FROM URSWICK.

An unfinished stone celt, similar in form and appearance to the one figured No. 2 on plate opposite p. 143 in these *Transactions*, N.S., v., though smaller, was found on the west side of Flat Woods near Much Urrswick, by Mr. R. B. Crawford of Ulverston in February, 1906. Length,  $8\frac{1}{8}$  ins.; width,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ins.; thickness,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  ins.; weight, 1 lb. 11 ozs. It is now (December, 1906) in the possession of Mr. Harper Gaythorpe.

## STONE IMPLEMENT, NEAR PENRUDDOCK.

The Rev. J. H. Colligan, writing July 10th, 1906, mentions "a fine specimen of a 'druid's hammer' which had been ploughed up at Bennett Head, near Penruddock."

## WATERCROOK ROMAN STATION.

Mr. Anthony Moorhouse, writing August 30th, 1906, mentions that

in the garden of Mr. Mason, the tenant at Watercreek, he had found several pieces of "Samian" ware; one being a small plate almost intact, and another being a piece stamped on the inside

. ALBINI . M .

Albinus was a well-known maker of *terra sigillata*; his name is on pottery found at Lancaster (Storey Institute), Silchester (Reading Museum), Wilderspool near Warrington, Chester, Castlecary, N.B., and elsewhere in Britain, as well as in Gaul at La Graufesenque (Condatomagus) dept. of Aveyron, France.

#### ADDITIONS TO KESWICK MUSEUM.

Canon Rawnsley, writing March 3rd, 1906, notes two objects of interest lately added to Keswick Museum. One of these is a pike, about two feet long, found at Armathwaite in a farmhouse rubbish heap. Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., of the British Museum, says that it may be as early as Flodden, and was evidently made by some local blacksmith, perhaps on emergency against the Scots. The other object is a brass coin or checker of Louis XIV. time, used for counting wages and probably, Canon Rawnsley suggests, brought to Keswick by the Dutch miners. It was discovered 16 ins. beneath the soil in the allotment gardens below the Vicarage Hill. On one side is the head of Louis XIV., and on the reverse a figure of Justice with scales.

#### ANCIENT SITE AT SEATHWAITE, DUDDON VALLEY.

Mr. J. F. A. Ellwood, assistant surveyor of highways, in July, 1906, found that a heap of stones which was being cleared for road material was the ruin of an ancient house, of which he took notes, and promised further description. Among the objects found was the nether stone of a quern, 16 ins. in diameter, of granite.

#### "CULLSATE" OR "CULLSALE."

This word was written "Cullsale," c. 1722, by the Rev. Thomas Benn, vicar of Millom, and is so found in the Diocesan Registry at Chester:—(15) "We have an ancient custom of laying our church tax, by y<sup>e</sup> name of Cullsale which is six pounds six shillings, throughout y<sup>e</sup> whole parish." (16) "A Cullsale is two pounds two shillings in Ulpha, one pound four shillings and four pence Above Millom, Seventeen shillings and three pence Below Millom, Sixteen shillings and one penny Chapel Sucken, and one Pound six shillings

and four pence Thwaites w<sup>ch</sup> makes up y<sup>e</sup> sum of Six, pounds six shillings a whole Cullsale."

The word has evidently been corrupted from *culyet*, for on 25th April, 1631, in the Millom churchwardens' accounts is the following:—"Item on Culyet, 1s. 1d." The word, written *cullsale*, has two looped "l's" and an uncrossed "t." Had the "t" been intended for "l" it would have been looped. Evidently the letter "s" is a misreading of the "y" in the earlier form of the word.

The *New English Dictionary* gives the word *culet* (obs.); also *cullet(t)*, *colyet*, *coliet*, *culiet*, *cullet*, *cullett(e)*, from the A; o.f. *cueillete*, *coillete*, *cuillete*, a semi-popular ad. L, *collecta*, *collection*, *assessment*, *collection of dues*. *Cullet* is the form used in 1550, *culett* in 1602 and 1887; B, an assessment of parish dues. In the churchwardens' account book, *Ulpha*, *Millom*, the word *culyet* in 1764 is spelt *coliet*; in 1768, *culiets*; 1771 and 1814, *colyets*.

The Rev. Dr. Magrath kindly gave me the spelling as *culiet*, meaning a collection.

The Rev. Canon Knowles (these *Transaction*, o.s., iii., 319) writes:—"The *Culyet* of *Millom* was, I presume, a collection of free-will offerings made from house to house. The word was, and perhaps is still used at *Christ Church*, *Oxford*, as equivalent to 'collecta'—a collection."

At the same reference he also gives the word "cast" for a rate or cess at *Millom*:—"Dec. 29, 1625. Caste 3<sup>li</sup> 3<sup>s</sup> in 5 parts, Above *Millom*, Beneath *Millom*, *Chapel Sucken*, *Thwayte*, and *Ulpha*." The word "*culyet*" seems to be meant, but how it was derived from "caste" is difficult to conjecture, if indeed the word is written "caste."\* The early *Millom* registers and churchwardens' accounts are much frayed.—H. GAYTHORPE.

#### FIELD-NAMES AT NUNCLOSE, HESKET.

Mrs. Pape, of *Moor Hall*, *Ninfield*, *Sussex*, writing February 26th, 1907, gives a list of field-names from an old pocket-book diary written by *David Baty*, of *Nunclose*, in the parish of *Hesket*, 1820. The estate was bought by his ancestor, *David Baty*, from the *Lambert* family in 1550. The names are:—*Misfortune field*, *Low Marten garth*, *Snowden garth*, *Helgates garth*, *Nook close garth*, *Stanix close garth*, *Great Orchard (grass)*, *Moor close (grass)*.

#### CORRIGENDA IN N.S., VOL. VI.

P. 186, line 19, and last line but one, for *east* read *west*.

P. 187, line 19, for *culvert* read *conduit*.

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\* *Cast* means "yield, produce" (Eng. Dial. Dict., s.v.)—ED.



## CORRIGENDA IN "BISHOP HALTON'S REGISTER," PART I.

\* The writ at bottom of p. 1 should be introduced with the words—  
 "Et hoc perpendens Nicholaus de Kyrkebryd detulit breve domini  
 Regis prohibitorium Johanni Karliolensi episcopo in hec verba."

P. 109, line 10, for *Laudanensis (bis)* read *Landavensis*.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

ON THE MEDICINES AND MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF ANCIENT  
 ROME (*The Medical Brief*, a monthly journal of medicine, St. Louis,  
 U.S.A., October, 1906), by Dr. Barnes; based on the paper con-  
 tributed by him to these *Transactions*.

THE RE-COINAGE OF 1696-1697, by T. H. B. Graham (*Numismatic  
 Chronicle*, fourth series, vol. vi., 1906); pp. 27, with two plates.

ON THE GALLO-ROMAN POTTERS' MARKS ON "TERRA SIGILLATA"  
 (SAMIAN) WARE, FOUND AT LANCASTER AND QUERNMORE, by Alice  
 Johnson; and ON THE ORNAMENTAL "TERRA SIGILLATA" (SAMIAN)  
 POTTERY FOUND AT LANCASTER, by Thomas May, F.S.A.Scot.  
 (*Transactions*, Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol.  
 xxiv.: Manchester, 1907); pp. 37, with four plates and a useful list  
 of Roman potters' marks by our member Miss Johnson.

HISTORY OF HOLME CULTRAM ABBEY, by the late Rev. A.  
 Ashworth, M.A., fourth edition, revised and enlarged. (T.  
 McMechan, Wigton.)

THE BOOK OF CONISTON, by W. G. Collingwood; third edition,  
 revised and enlarged (Titus Wilson, 1906), pp. 90; a short history  
 of the townships of Church and Monk Coniston.

MATERIALS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF LANCASTER,  
 edited by William Oliver Roper, F.S.A., vols. iii. and iv. (Chetham  
 Society, new series, vols. 58 and 59: Manchester, 1906), pp. 151 and  
 155, with illustrations.

THE ANCIENT CROSSES AND HOLY WELLS OF LANCASTER, WITH  
 NOTES ON THE PRE-REFORMATION CHURCHES, by Henry Taylor,  
 F.S.A. (Sherratt and Hughes, Manchester, 1906); a large volume,  
 illustrated, including antiquities of Lonsdale and Lancashire North-  
 of-the-Sands.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE DIALECT LITERATURE OF CUMBERLAND  
 AND WESTMORLAND AND LANCASHIRE NORTH-OF-THE-SANDS, by  
 Archibald Sparke, F.R.S.L. (Titus Wilson, Kendal, 1907), pp. 50.

THE BEETHAM REPOSITORY, 1770, by the Rev. W. Hutton, Vicar of Beetham, 1762-1811; edited by J. Rawlinson Ford (Titus Wilson, Kendal, 1906), pp. 200, with illustrations.

THE EPISCOPAL REGISTERS OF CARLISLE: The Register of Bishop John de Halton, Part I., 1293-1300; transcribed and edited by W. N. Thompson, of St. Bees.

SOME NOTES ON URSWICK CHURCH AND PARISH, with Extracts from the old Church Books, and a List of Briefs, some hitherto unnoted, compiled by T. N. Postlethwaite, Parson of URSWICK (James Atkinson, Ulverston, 1906), pp. 69, with illustrations.

SOME ANTIQUITIES OF CANNA, by W. G. Collingwood (illustrated article in *The Antiquary*, September, 1906), recording part of the Society's excursion to the Hebrides in 1904.

SOME ANTIQUITIES OF TIREE, by W. G. Collingwood (illustrated article in *The Antiquary*, May, 1907), recording part of the Society's excursion to the Hebrides in 1904.

TALKS ABOUT BRAMPTON IN THE OLDEN TIMES, by the late Rev. Henry Whitehead (Selkirk, James Lewis, 1907), pp. 204.

MEMOIR, LETTERS, AND POEMS OF JONATHAN DYMOND, by C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., &c. (printed for subscribers), about pp. 120, with five illustrations by the author.

ON THE ORIGIN OF "THE ORMULUM," by the Rev. James Wilson, Litt.D., and Dr. Henry Bradley (discussion in *The Athenæum*, May 19th to July 28th, 1906), of interest in early Cumberland literary history.

TOPOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE OF THE LIBRARY AT HORNCOP, HEVERSHAM. Section I., Antiquities, Archæology, Topography (local books), compiled by John F. Curwen, F.S.A. (privately printed).

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## In Memoriam.

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Mr. **STUDHOLME CARTMELL**, for thirty-one years a member of our Society, died on May 21st, 1906. He was born in 1844, educated at Carlisle, and practised there as a solicitor, holding many important appointments, being clerk to the Carlisle School Board from 1871 to 1902, and clerk to the city justices from 1880 onwards. For the last two years he had been chairman of the Subscription Committee of the Public Library.

The Rev. **CHARLES FREDERICK HUSBAND**, vicar of Kirkby Ireleth since 1895, and a member of our Society since 1898, died on May 21st, 1906.

The Rev. **JOHN WHARTON**, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, rector of Ormside, died on July 13th, 1906. For thirty-seven years he had been vicar of South Stainmore, and earlier held the head-mastership of the Grammar School at Appleby, Leicestershire. To these *Transactions* he contributed papers on the history of Wharton Hall, Westmorland (n.s., ii., art. xvii.) and on Pendragon and Lammerside Castles (n.s., ii., pp. 408, 409), also a note on a coin of Commodus found at Brough (n.s., iii., p. 416).

Colonel **FREDERIC ROBERTSON SEWELL** of Brandlingill, J.P., D.L., vice-president of our Society, died suddenly of heart disease on February 8th, 1907. He was born in 1839, educated at Edinburgh and in Germany, and on the death of his father took over the business of the Maryport Brewery, which he conducted with success to the time of his death. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Cumberland Militia, an alderman of the Cumberland County Council, chairman of the Cocker-mouth Bench, and had been a member of our Society since 1877.

Professor **HENRY FRANCIS PELHAM**, M.A., F.S.A., President of Trinity College and Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford, whose death occurred in February, 1907, had been a member of our Society since 1894, and was elected vice-president in 1899. He was interested in the exploration of the Roman Wall, and on the occasion of the Society's visit to Gilsland, Appletree, and Castlesteads in August, 1895, he read, at Dacre Hall, Lanercost, a very instructive paper on the Roman frontier system (these *Transactions*, o.s., xiv., art ix.).

Mr. GEORGE WATSON, C.E., of Penrith, who died at Bournemouth on March 6th, 1907, was born in Sunderland, 1824. At the age of twelve he was taken to Keswick, where he lived until 1845. After five years of study in London he settled at Penrith as architect, surveyor, and engineer, where he took a great share in the modern development of the town, spending his leisure in antiquarian study. He joined our Society in 1885, and was elected member of Council in 1894. His contributions to these *Transactions* are:—

- “ A Note on Sandford's History of Cumberland,” O.S., xi.
- “ A Bay Window in Penrith Churchyard, with some Notes from the Penrith Registers,” O.S., xii.
- “ The Hutton Effigies now in Great Salkeld Churchyard, formerly in Penrith Church,” O.S., xiii.
- “ Aske's Rebellion, 1536-7,” O.S., xiv.
- “ A Misappropriated Bishop,” O.S., xv.
- “ Two Lintel Inscriptions: the Musgraves of Edenhall and some of their Descendants,” O.S., xv.
- “ Crosthwaite Church,” O.S., xvi.
- “ Gerard Lowther's House, Penrith,” N.S., i.
- “ The Nelsons of Penrith,” N.S., i.
- “ The Burdetts of Bramcote and the Huttons of Penrith,” N.S., iii.

He also contributed to the *Proceedings* of the Cumberland and Westmorland Association “ Notabilia of old Penrith,” and published separately part of his transcript of the Penrith Parish Registers (re-arranged), a sketch of the biography of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, notes on the Orientation of Churches, a tract on Long Meg as a temple for Sun-worship, and one on the Wordsworth-Hutchinsons of Penrith.

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## LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN  
AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

- Greenwell, Rev. William, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. (Lon. and Scot.), Durham.
- Evans, Sir John, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., etc., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
- Maxwell, The Right Hon. Sir Herbert E., Bart, M.P., F.S.A., Monreith, Wigtownshire.

## MEMBERS.

- 1884 Adair, Joseph, Egremont.
- 1878 Ainsworth, J. S., M.P., Harecroft, Holmrook, Carnforth.
- 1889 Alcock-Beck, Major, Esthwaite Lodge, Hawkshead.
- 1874 Allison, R. A., M.P., Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.
- 1895 Ambleside Ruskin Book Club.
- 1899 Archibald, C. F., 2 Darnley Road, West Park, Leeds.
- 1879 Argles, Thomas Atkinson, Eversley, Milnthorpe.
- 1901 Armitt, Miss, Rydal Cottage, Ambleside.
- 1903 Arnison, N. H., 49 Wordsworth Street, Penrith.
- 1896 Asher & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden, London.
- 1902 Atkinson, John R., Bank Fields, Beckermet.
- 1903 Austin, H. J., The Knoll, Lancaster.
- 1884 Bagot, Col. Josceline, Levens Hall, Milnthorpe.
- 1884 Baker, Rev. John, M.A., Burgh-by-Sands, Carlisle.
- 1885 Banks, Edwin H., Highmoor House, Wigton.
- 1877 Barlow-Massicks, Thomas, Ehen Hall, Cleator.
- 1875 Barnes, H., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., *Member of Council*,  
Portland Square, Carlisle.
- 1907 Baron, Rev. R. R. N., Armley Vicarage, Leeds.

- O.M. Barrow-in-Furness, The Bishop of, *President*, The Abbey, Carlisle.
- 1885 Barrow-in-Furness Free Library.
- 1906 Bateson, Mrs., Upna Ghur, Lancaster.
- 1881 Beardsley, Richard Henry, Grange-over-Sands.
- 1894 Beevor, Miss, Gonville, Croxley Green, R.S.O., Herts.
- 1899 Bell, W. H., F.S.A., Cleeve House, Seend, Melksham, Wilts.
- 1875 Bellasis, Edward, Lancaster Herald, College of Arms, London.
- 1893 Benson, Mrs., Hyning, Milnthorpe.
- 1899 Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish, Underley Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- 1900 Bewley, Sir Edmund T., LL.D., 40 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.
- 1894 Binning, W. W. R., Eden Hey, Stanwix, Carlisle.
- 1902 Birch, Joseph, Kirk Style, Gosforth, Cumberland.
- 1889 Birkbeck, Robert, F.S.A., 29 Berkeley Square, London.
- 1879 Blair, Robert, F.S.A., Harton Lodge, South Shields.
- 1877 Blanc, Hippolyte J., F.S.A.Scot., 73 George Street, Edinburgh.
- 1899 Booker, R. P. L., M.A., F.S.A., Eton College, Windsor.
- 1905 Booth, Philip L., M.D., Browhead, Vickerstown, Walney.
- 1877 Boston Free Library, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- 1874 Bower, Rev. Canon, *Member of Council*, The Abbey, Carlisle.
- 1898 Bowman, A. N., Eden Lodge, Carlisle.
- O.M. Braithwaite, Charles Lloyd, Thorny Hills, Kendal.
- 1906 Braithwaite, H. Bellamy, Cliff Terrace, Kendal.
- 1877 Braithwaite, Mrs., Hawes Mead, Kendal.
- 1905 Brierley, Henry, Thornhill, Wigan.
- 1906 Broatch, J., Solicitor, Penrith.
- 1901 Brocklebank, Sir Thomas, Irton Hall, Holmrook.
- 1888 Brougham, Lord, K.C.V.O., Brougham Hall, Penrith.
- 1905 Brown, Miss, Sweden How, Ambleside.
- 1902 Brown, Thomas, jun., 1 Lowther Street, Whitehaven.
- 1904 Brown, William, F.S.A., Sowerby, Thirsk.
- 1878 Browne, George, Troutbeck, Windermere.
- 1905 Buckwell, G. W., Board of Trade Offices, Barrow-in-Furness.
- 1905 Burnett, James R., Scotby, Carlisle.
- 1902 Burnyeat, W. C. Dalzell, Millgrove, Moresby, Whitehaven.
- 1880 Burrow, Rev. J. J., Ireby, Carlisle.
- 1906 Butler, T. F., Infield, Barrow-in-Furness.
- 1895 Butler, Wilson, B.A., Glebelands, Broughton-in-Furness.
- 1899 Calverley, Mrs., Hillside, Eskdale, Carnforth.
- 1898 Campbell, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., St. George's Vicarage, Barrow-in-Furness.
- 1878 Carey, Thomas, 23 Curzon Street, Maryport.

- 1899 Carlisle Public Library (L. E. Hope, Tullie House).  
 1905 Carlisle, The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of, *Patron*, Rose Castle, Carlisle.  
 1875 Carlisle, The Earl of, *Vice-President*, 1 Palace Green, Kensington.  
 1906 Carlisle, The Very Rev. the Dean of, the Deanery, Carlisle.  
 1890 Carrick, Mrs., Oak Bank, Scotby, Carlisle.  
 1892 Carruthers, Richard, Eden Grove, Carlisle.  
 1875 Cartmell, Joseph, C.E., Spring Field, Brigham, Cocker mouth.  
 1875 Cartmell, Rev. J. W., Christ's College, Cambridge.  
 1901 Carver, John, Greystoke, Hanger Hill, Ealing, W.  
 1895 Cavendish, Rt. Hon. Victor C. W., Holker Hall, Carnforth.  
 1892 Chadwick, S. J., F.S.A., Lyndhurst, Dewsbury.  
 1905 Chambers, Charles P., Orchard Head, Broughton-in-Furness.  
 1899 Chance, F. W., M.P., Morton, Carlisle.  
 1874 Chapelhow, Rev. Joseph, D.D., Kirkandrews-on-Eden, Carlisle.  
 1901 Chorley Free Public Library, Chorley (E. McKnight, Librarian).  
 1899 Clark, John, Broughton-in-Furness.  
 1892 Clarke, A. B., Prospect House, Aspatria, Carlisle.  
 1893 Clarke, Rev. J. J., M.A., Selside Vicarage, Kendal.  
 1899 Clarke, W. H., M.D., Park Green, Macclesfield.  
 1903 Clayton, Mrs., Chesters, Humshaugh.  
 1905 Cock, Rev. E. H., Wetheral, Carlisle.  
 1894 Collingwood, A. H., Town Clerk's Office, Carlisle.  
 1887 Collingwood, W. G., M.A., F.S.A., *Editor*, Lanehead, Coniston.  
 1883 Conder, Edward, jun., F.S.A., Terry Bank, Old Town, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Conigree Manor, Newent, Gloucester  
 1903 Coulthard, Dr., Aspatria.  
 1906 Coulthard, Richard, Branksome, Workington.  
 1884 Coward, John, Fountain Street, Ulverston.  
 1886 Cowper, H. S., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, High House, Hawkshead, Lancashire.  
 1888 Cowper, J. C., Keen Ground, Hawkshead.  
 1885 Creighton, Miss, Warwick Square, Carlisle.  
 1904 Crerar, Dr. J. W., Maryport.  
 1886 Crewdson, F. W., *Auditor*, Summer How, Kendal.  
 1886 Crewdson, W. D., *Treasurer*, Helm Lodge, Kendal.  
 1887 Crewdson, Wilfrid H., Beathwaite, Levens, Kendal.  
 1897 Cropper, Arthur E., Normanhurst, Lord Street, W., Southport.  
 1901 Cropper, Charles J., Ellergreen, Kendal.  
 1896 Cropper, Rev. James, B.A., St. Andrews, Penrith.  
 1874 Crowder, W. I. R., 14 Portland Square, Carlisle.

- 1904 Cumberland and Westmorland Association (C. Maugham,  
Hon. Sec., The Rowans, Great Elms Road, Bromley, Kent).
- 1900 Curwen, A. D., Workington Hall, Workington.
- 1899 Curwen, Eldred Vincent, Withdeane Court, Brighton.
- 1887 Curwen, John F., F.S.A., *Hon. Secretary*, Heversham.
- 1906 Curwen, Miss Patricia, Workington Rectory.
- 1903 Dawe, Rev. A. P., Aspatria.
- 1895 Dean, Charles Walter, Beech Bank, Ulverston.
- 1905 DeRome, Theodore, Aikrigg End, Kendal.
- 1898 Dickinson, William, 33 Queen Street, Whitehaven.
- 1902 Dickson, Mrs. A. B., Abbots Reading, Ulverston.
- 1886 Dixon, T., Rheda, Whitehaven.
- 1896 Dobinson, William, Bank Street, Carlisle.
- 1894 Donald, Miss H. M., Stanwix, Carlisle.
- 1903 Douglas, Rev. D. G., Chestnut Hill, Keswick.
- 1901 Doyle, Hugh, 4 Smithfield, Egremont, by Carnforth.
- 1900 Duckworth, T., B.A., 1 Howard Place, Warwick Road  
Carlisle.
- 1883 Dykes, Mrs., The Red House, Keswick.
- 1894 Dymond, Charles William, F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A.Scot., The  
Castle, Sawrey, S.O., Lancashire.
- 1903 Dyson, Mrs., 1 Hoad Terrace, Ulverston.
- 1885 Ecroyd, Edward, Low House, Armathwaite, R.S.O.
- 1906 Edmondson, R. H., Brierswood, Sawrey, Windermere.
- 1904 Elliot, E. Reginald, Eaglescliffe, R.S.O., Durham.
- 1904 Ewbank, Rev. J., Bolton Rectory, Mealsgate, S.O.
- 1901 Falcon-Steward, W. C., Newton Manor, Gosforth, Cumb.
- 1905 Fair, Rev. T. W., M.A., Eskdale Vicarage, Boot, by Carnforth
- 1906 Farrer, Captain W. J., Chapel House, Bassenthwaite.
- 1904 Farrer, Miss, Bassenthwaite, Keswick.
- 1887 Farrer, William, *Vice-President*, Hall Garth, Carnforth.
- 1895 Fawcitt, John W., Broughton House, Broughton-in-Furness.
- 1875 Fell, John, *Vice-President*, Flan How, Ulverston.
- 1901 Fell, Rev. James, Christ Church, Penrith.
- 1901 Ferguson, Major Spencer C., *Member of Council and Editor*  
*of Parish Register Series*, 37 Lowther Street, Carlisle.
- 1901 Fidler, Isaac M., F.C.A., Egremont, by Carnforth.
- 1887 Fielden, Rev. Canon H. A., M.A., The Vicarage, Kirkby  
Stephen.
- 1877 Fletcher, Mrs., Ashville, Pargeter Street, Stourbridge.
- 1887 Fletcher, Miss, Stoneleigh, Workington.



- 1886 Fletcher, W. L., Stoneleigh, Workington.  
 1904 Floyer, Rev. J. K., M.A., F.S.A., Warton, Carnforth.  
 1884 Ford, John Rawlinson, *Member of Council*, Yealand Conyers, Carnforth.  
 1884 Ford, John Walker, F.S.A., Enfield Old Park, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex.  
 1899 Ford, Rev. Harold D., Manor House, Papcastle, Cockermouth  
 1901 Fothergill, Arthur, Newlands, Kendal.  
 1906 Fothergill, J. W., Brownber, Newbiggin, S.O.  
 1904 Fothergill, Miss, Brownber Cottage, Ravenstonedale.  
 1905 Fowkes, Mrs., Waterside, Esthwaite, Hawkshead.
- O.M. Gandy, J. G., *Auditor*, Heaves, Kendal.  
 1898 Garstang, T. C., Argyle Terrace, Workington.  
 1889 Gatey, George, Gale Bank, Ambleside.  
 1895 Gaythorpe, Harper, F.S.A.Scot., *Member of Council*, Claverton, Prospect Road, Barrow-in-Furness.  
 1897 Gibson, D., Burnside Cottage, Windermere.  
 1877 Gibson, Miss M., Burnside, Barbon.  
 1905 Gibson, J. P., Batley Hill, Hexham.  
 1885 Gilbanks, Rev. W. F., M.A., Great Orton, Carlisle.  
 1877 Gillbanks, Mrs., Clifton, Penrith.  
 1906 Gillbanks, Plaskett, Clifton, Penrith.  
 1877 Gillings, Mrs., Broughton-in-Furness.  
 1904 Goodman, Rev. G. J., Brampton.  
 1900 Goodwin, Harvey, Orton Hall, Tebay.  
 1904 Gordon, Rev. C. J., Great Salkeld, Penrith.  
 1906 Gott, John, Lorna Road, Hove, Brighton.  
 1893 Gough, Miss, Whitefield, Ireby, Mealsgate, R.S.O.  
 1894 Graham, R. G., Beanlands Park, Carlisle.  
 1899 Graham, T. H. B., Edmond Castle, Carlisle, and 79 Warwick Street, Belgrave Road, S.W.  
 1900 Grainger, Francis, Southerfield, Abbey Town, by Carlisle.  
 1893 Green, Rev. R. S. G., M.A., Croglin Rectory, Kirkoswald.  
 1891 Greenop, Joseph, William Street, Workington.  
 1877 Greenwood, R. H., *Auditor*, Bankfield, Kendal.  
 1902 Greenwood, W., F.S.A.Scot., Beaumaris, Spring Grove, Isleworth, Middlesex.  
 1901 Greg, John Ronald, 4 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.  
 1879 Grenside, Rev. Canon, M.A., Melling Vicarage, Carnforth.  
 01 Groves, W. G., Holehird, Windermere.  
 1893 Guildhall Library, London (Edward M. Borrajo, Librarian).  
 1895 Gunson, John, Oak Bank, Ulpha, Broughton-in-Furness.

- 1906 Halton, Miss B. M., 4 Norfolk Road, Carlisle.  
 1905 Hamilton, Mrs., Windermere.  
 1878 Hargreaves, J. E., Beeson Lodge, Kendal.  
 1905 Harrison, C. W. Rushton, Eden Mount, Stanwix, Carlisle.  
 1881 Harrison, James, Newby Bridge House, Ulverston.  
 1904 Harrison, Miss M. E., Belmont, Storrs, Windermere.  
 1894 Harrison, Rev. D., M.A., Dunthwaite, Cockermouth.  
 1878 Harrison, Rev. James, Barbon Vicarage, Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 1890 Hartley, Mrs., Holme Garth, Morecambe.  
 1879 Harvey, Miss, Wordsworth Street, Penrith.  
 1873 Harvey, Rev. Prebendary, F.S.A., Navenby Rectory, Lincoln  
 1893 Haswell, John Francis, M.D., C.M., *Member of Council*, Penrith  
 1890 Haverfield, F., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A.Scot., *Vice-President*, Christ Church, Oxford.  
 1904 Hawks, N. S., Brampton.  
 1881 Hayton, Joseph, Cockermouth.  
 1906 Heald, James, Castle Park, Lancaster.  
 1898 Heelis, Rev. A. J., M.A., Brougham Rectory, Penrith.  
 1903 Heelis, Rev. Thomas, Crosthwaite Vicarage, Kendal.  
 1892 Hellon, Robert, Seascale, Carnforth.  
 1906 Henderson, Dr., 161 Warwick Road, Carlisle.  
 1881 Hetherington, J. Newby, F.R.G.S., 16 Lansdowne Crescent, Kensington, London, W.  
 1890 Hewitson, William, Appleby.  
 1885 Hibbert, Percy J., Plumtree Hall, Milnthorpe.  
 1889 Higginson, H., Bank Street, Carlisle.  
 1889 Hinds, James P., 11 Victoria Place, Carlisle.  
 1889 Hinds, Miss, 11 Victoria Place, Carlisle.  
 1880 Hine, Wilfrid, Camp Hill, Maryport.  
 1905 Hobley, E. G., Thore Cottage, Tirril, Penrith.  
 1899 Hobson, William Harrison, Maryport.  
 1906 Hodgkin, Rev. J., Whittington Rectory, Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 1884 Hodgkin, Thomas, D.C.L., D.Litt., F.S.A., Barmoor Castle, Beal, Northumberland.  
 1906 Hodgson, C. Courtenay, The Courts, Carlisle.  
 1883 Hodgson, Isaac B., Brampton.  
 1903 Hodgson, J. Crawford, F.S.A., Abbey Cottage, Alnwick.  
 1887 Hodgson, Rev. W. G. C., M.A., Distinguon Rectory, Whitehaven  
 1883 Hodgson, T. H., F.S.A., *Chairman of Council*, Newby Grange, Carlisle.  
 1895 Hodgson, Mrs., Newby Grange, Carlisle.  
 1905 Holderness, Mrs., Springfield, Ulverston.  
 1898 Holme, Mrs., Mardale, Haweswater, Penrith.  
 1901 Holmes, W. A., M.D., 50 Hartington Street, Barrow.

- 1895 Holt, Miss E. G., Sudley, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.  
 1903 Holt, Mrs., Blackwell, Windermere.  
 1882 Hothfield, Lord, *Patron*, Appleby Castle.  
 1898 Hough, Keighley J., 4 Wilfrid Street, Carlisle.  
 1904 Houlgate, John William, 5 Threadneedle Street, London.  
 1904 Howarth, Colonel F., Ashley Green, Ambleside.  
 1894 Huddart, A., The Orchards, Eskdale, by Carnforth.  
 1895 Hudleston, Ferdinand, 59 Eaton Rise, Ealing, London.  
 1888 Hudson, Rev. Canon, Crosby House, Carlisle.  
 1902 Hudson, Rev. Canon, Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle.  
 1905 Hughes, T. Cann, M.A., F.S.A., 78 Church Street, Lancaster.  
 1900 Hulbert, Rev. C. L., M.A., St. Mary's, Walney, Barrow.  
 1898 Hutton, Rev. F. R. C., M.A., St. Paul's Rectory, Brunswick  
 Street, Manchester.
- 1892 Ingham, Rev. J., M.A., Asby Rectory, Appleby.  
 1881 Iredale, Thomas, Workington.  
 1884 Irwin, Colonel T. A., Lynehow, Carlisle.
- 1906 Jack, S. W. B., Greystone Road, Carlisle.  
 1896 Jackson, Edwin, The Bank, Penrith.  
 1877 Jackson, Mrs. W., 3 Conyers Avenue, Birkdale, Southport.  
 1899 Jackson, Samuel Hart, Heaning Wood, Ulverston.  
 1904 Johnston, J. Rooke, Mulcaster Crescent, Carlisle.
- 1897 Keene, Rev. Rees, M.A., The Rectory, Gosforth.  
 1885 Kendal Literary and Scientific Institution.  
 1898 Kendall, John, L.R.C.P., &c., Oaklands, Coniston.  
 1889 Kennedy, Myles, Stone Cross, Ulverston.  
 1906 Kitchin, Rev. J. A., Askham Vicarage, Penrith.  
 1901 Kitchin, The Very Rev. G. W., D.D., F.S.A., *Vice-President*,  
 The Deanery, Durham.  
 1906 Kirkbride, Mrs., Fern Cottage, Wetheral.
- 1905 Lamb, J. Elliot, Caistor, Lincs.  
 1897 Lamonby, W. F., Ballarat, Kitto Road, Hatcham, London, S.E.  
 1894 Langhorne, John, Watson Villa, Ravenstone Park, Edinburgh  
 1889 Lawson, Lady, Brayton Hall, Carlisle.  
 1903 Law, Rev. R. H., Arnside, *via* Carnforth.  
 1882 Lazonby, J., 42 Elm Avenue, Nottingham.  
 1889 Le Fleming, Stanley Hughes, The Landing, Lakeside,  
 Ulverston.
- 1897 Leconfield, Lord, Petworth, Sussex.  
 1896 Lediard, H. A., M.D., Lowther Street, Carlisle.

- 1900 Lee, Arthur, Brampton.  
 1901 Leeds Library (D. A. Cruse, Librarian).  
 1895 Lehmann & Stage, Copenhagen.  
 1901 Leonard, Rev. J. G., M.A., Vicarage, Dalton-in-Furness.  
 1887 Lester, Thomas, Firbank, Penrith.  
 1901 Lidbetter, Robert M., 21 Castle Street, Carlisle.  
 1892 Little, William, Chapel Ridding, Windermere.  
 1903 Little, W., Lowther, Penrith.  
 1901 Littlewood, J. H., High Croft, Kendal.  
 1883 Liverpool Free Public Library (P. Cowell, Librarian).  
 1905 Locker, Rev. John W., Dolphinholme Vicarage, Lancaster.  
 1875 Loftie, Rev. A. G., M.A., Wetheral, Carlisle.  
 1902 Long, William, Cleabarrow, Windermere.  
 1883 Lonsdale, Horace B., 18 Portland Square, Carlisle.  
 1875 Lonsdale, The Earl of, Lowther Castle, Penrith.  
 1874 Lowther, Hon. W., *Vice-President*, Lowther Lodge, Kensington  
 Gore, London.  
 1889 Lowther, The Right Hon. J. W., The Speaker, *Vice-President*,  
 Hutton John, Penrith.  
 1900 Lucas, Miss, Stanegarh, Penrith.
- 1876 McInnes, Miles, Rickerby, Carlisle.  
 1904 McIntire, W. T., Tullie House, Carlisle.  
 1905 Macbean, Dr. Robert B., St. Mary's Gate, Lancaster.  
 1879 Machell, Lt.-Colonel Thomas, Whitehaven.  
 1890 Mackey, M., 36 Highbury, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 1905 MacLean, Rev. Allen, Greystoke Rectory, Penrith.  
 1874 Maclaren, R., M.D., Portland Square, Carlisle.  
 1880 Maddison, Rev. A. R., F.S.A., Vicar's Court, Lincoln.  
 1892 Magrath, Rev. J. R., D.D., *Vice-President*, Provost of Queen's  
 College, Oxford.
- 1906 Marsh, Richard T., High Peak, Kenyon, Manchester.  
 1894 Marshall, John, Derwent Island, Keswick.  
 1890 Marshall, Reginald Dykes, *Vice-President*, Castlerigg Manor,  
 Keswick.
- 1902 Marston, Miss K., Birthwaite Lodge, Windermere.  
 1893 Martindale, J. H., F.R.I.B.A., Moor Yeat, Wetheral, Carlisle.  
 1894 Mason, J., M.D., Windermere.  
 1888 Mason, Mrs., Redman House, Kirkby Stephen.  
 1889 Mason, W. J., Bolton Place, Carlisle.  
 1902 Matthews, Dr. T. G., Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 1906 Maxwell, Mrs. W. B., The Laurels, Norfolk Road, Carlisle.  
 1902 Metcalfe-Gibson, Mrs. A., Cold Beck, Ravenstonedale.  
 1890 Metcalfe, Rev. R. W., M.A., Ravenstonedale.

- 1889 Metcalfe, T. K., Oak Bank, Whitehaven.  
 1897 Millard, Rev. F. L. H., M.A., *Member of Council*, St. Aidan's, Carlisle.  
 1878 Miller, Miss Sarah, Undermount, Rydal, Ambleside.  
 1901 Moffat, Charles E., M.D., Glave Hill, Dalston.  
 1889 Monkhouse, John, Hawthorn Villa, Kendal.  
 1902 Monnington, Mrs., Broughton-in-Furness.  
 1902 Monnington, Rev. Canon, Broughton-in-Furness.  
 1900 Moore, R. W., Fernacre, Whitehaven.  
 1904 Moorhouse, Anthony, Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 1894 Morpeth, Lord, Calthwaite Hall, Carlisle.  
 1898 Mounsey-Heygate, Mrs. R., Oaklands, Leominster.  
 1874 Muncaster, Lord, F.S.A., *Patron*, Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass  
 1904 Musgrave, J. H., Kirkgate House, Cockermouth.
- 1899 Nanson, Ernest Lonsdale, Hensingham House, Whitehaven.  
 1874 Nanson, William, F.S.A., Singapore (c/o E. J. Nanson, Esq., North Acre, Potter's Bar, Herts.).  
 1897 New York Public Library, Astor Library Building, New York  
 1903 Nicholson, Francis, F.Z.S., The Knoll, Windermere.  
 1893 Nicholson, Mrs. Lothian, 4 Sloane Court, London, S.W.  
 1898 Nicholson, Miss Margaret, Carlton House, Clifton, Penrith.  
 1889 Noble, Miss, Beckfoot, Bampton, Penrith.  
 1890 Noble, Miss Elizabeth, Beckfoot, Bampton, Penrith.  
 1905 Nuttall, John R., Thornfield, Lancaster.
- 1899 Oldham Free Library.  
 1903 Oliver, George Dale, Howard Place, Carlisle.  
 1905 Oxford Architectural Society (C. F. Bell, Librarian), Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- 1906 Pape, Mrs. E., Moor Hall, Ninfield, Battle, Sussex.  
 1903 Park, James, C.P.A., 52 Broadway, New York.  
 1901 Parker, Charles Arundel, M.D., *Member of Council*, Gosforth.  
 1899 Parker, Edward J., Caerluel, 13 Alexandra Road, Southport.  
 1898 Parker, F. H. M., MA., *Member of Council*, Fremington Hall, Penrith, and 5 Abbey Court, Abbey Road, London, N.W.  
 1905 Parker, G. W. T., The Nook, Irthington, Carlisle.  
 1882 Parkin, John S., 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.  
 1906 Parkinson, Joseph, 36 Regent Street, Lancaster.  
 1895 Patrickson, George, Scales, Ulverston.  
 1905 Pearson, Alexander, Lune Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale.  
 O.M. Pearson, F. Fenwick, Storrs Hall, Arkholme, Kirkby Lonsdale  
 1901 Pearson, H. G., Spennithorne, Barrow-in-Furness.

- 1905 Pearson, R. O'Neill, 20 Cavendish Street, Ulverston.  
 1900 Pease, Howard, F.S.A., Otterburne Tower, Northumberland.  
 1883 Peile, John, Litt.D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.  
 1900 Penfold, Henry, The Nook, Brampton.  
 1902 Penfold, John B., 1 Lorne Terrace, Brampton.  
 1896 Penrith Free Library.  
 1895 Perowne, Edward S. M., F.S.A., 20 Randolph Road, Maida  
     Vale, London, W.  
 1896 Petty, S. Lister, Dykelands, Ulverston.  
 1887 Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
 1895 Phillips, Rev. Canon, The Abbey, Carlisle.  
 1903 Phillips, Rev. C. T., Ivegill Vicarage, near Carlisle.  
 1903 Pitman, Charles E., Pinhoe, Exeter.  
 1895 Podmore, G., M.A., Charney Hall, Grange-over-Sands.  
 1900 Pollitt, H. B., Thorny Hills, Kendal.  
 1896 Postlethwaite, George B., Yewhurst, Bickley, Kent.  
 1875 Prescott, Ven. Archdeacon and Chancellor, *Vice-President*,  
     The Abbey, Carlisle.  
 1902 Punshon, W. K., Ingleby House, Northallerton.  
  
 1899 Quirk, Miss Emily G., Highcote, Workington.  
  
 1897 Radcliffe, H. Miles, Summerlands, Kendal.  
 1902 Ragg, Rev. Frederick W., M.A., F.R.Hist. Society, Masworth  
     Vicarage, Tring.  
 1895 Ramsden, F. J., M.A., Abbotswood, Barrow-in-Furness.  
 1883 Rawnsley, Rev. Canon, Crosthwaite, Keswick.  
 1903 Rawnsley, Wallingham F., Loughrigg Holme, Ambleside.  
 1901 Rea, J. H., Gatehouse, Eskdale, by Carnforth.  
 1892 Reade, Rev. G. E. P., M.A., Milnthorpe.  
 1903 Reynolds, Miss, B.A., Shortlands, Kendal.  
 1899 Rhodes, W. Venables, Tofts House, Cleckheaton.  
 1901 Richardson, Miss C., Heugh Folds, Grasmere.  
 1893 Richardson, Mrs. James, Balla Wray, Ambleside.  
 1906 Richardson, R. T., Barnard Castle.  
 1901 Richmond, Robert, Bannel Head, Kendal.  
 1902 Rigg, Richard, Windermere.  
 1884 Riley, Hamlet, Ennim, Penrith.  
 1906 Riley, Miss R. A., Oakdene, Grange-over-Sands.  
 1895 Ritson, T. S., Ridgemount, Maryport.  
 1890 Rivington, C. R., F.S.A., Castle Bank, Appleby.  
 1901 Roberts, Rev. W., The Vicarage, Great Clifton, Workington.  
 1901 Robinson, C. E., Kirkby Stephen.  
 1885 Robinson, John, Elterwater Hall, Ambleside.

- 1886 Robinson, John, M.Inst. C.E., Vicarage Terrace, Kendal.  
 1884 Robinson, Mrs., Green Lane, Dalston, Carlisle.  
 1905 Robinson, Robert, C.E., Beechwood, Darlington.  
 1888 Robinson, William, Greenbank, Sedbergh.  
 1885 Roper, W. O., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, Beechwood, Yealand  
     Conyers, Carnforth.  
 1900 Rowley, Mrs. W. E., Glassonby, Kirkoswald, R.S.O.  
 1903 Rumney, A. W., Keswick.  
 1882 Rumney, Oswald George, Watermillock, Penrith.  
 1902 Rymer, T. H., Calder Abbey, Carnforth.  
  
 1894 Satterthwaite, Alexander, Edenbreck, Lancaster.  
 1904 Sawyer, Rev. Harold A. P., St. Bees School, St. Bees.  
 1904 Scott, James William, The Yews, Windermere.  
 1905 Scott, Major-General R. W. Dawson, Brent House, Penrith.  
 1900 Scott, Rev. Alfred, Oak Bank, Wetheral, Carlisle.  
 1904 Scott, Samuel Haslam, The Yews, Windermere.  
 1892 Scott, Sir Benjamin, Lindon House, Stanwix, Carlisle.  
 1904 Scott, T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A., Lowther Street, Carlisle.  
 1900 Scott, W., Woodview, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle.  
 1893 Sealby, John Inman, Ladstock, Thornthwaite, Keswick.  
 1904 Sedgwick, Richard Ernest, M.B., Brunswick Street, Carlisle.  
 1900 Senhouse, H. P., The Fitz, Cockermouth.  
 1903 Sessions, Frederick, F.R.G.S., The Brant, Kendal.  
 1889 Severn, Arthur, R.I., Brantwood, Coniston.  
 1878 Sewell, Mrs., Brandlingill, Cockermouth.  
 O.M. Sherwen, Ven. Archdeacon, Dean Rectory, Cockermouth.  
 1903 Sharp, Rev. Thomas, Barton Vicarage, Penrith.  
 1905 Simpson, A. W., The Handicrafts, Kendal.  
 1895 Simpson, J., Solicitor, Cockermouth.  
 1902 Simpson, Mrs., The Wray, Grasmere.  
 1906 Slingsby, Miss Edith A., Oakdene, Sedbergh.  
 1876 Smith, Charles, F.G.S., Park View, Englefield Green, Surrey.  
 1897 Smith, John P., Arndene, Barrow-in-Furness.  
 1903 Smith, J. W., Penrith.  
 1888 Snape, Rev. R. H., The Priory, St. Bees, Carnforth.  
 1904 Somervell, John, Broom Close, Kendal.  
 1884 Spence, C. J., North Shields.  
 1903 Spurrier, Rev. W. H., M.A., The Vicarage, Irton.  
 1897 Stead, E. W., Dalston Hall, Carlisle.  
 1896 Steavenson, His Honour Judge, *Vice-President*, Gelt Hall,  
     Castle Carrock.  
 1902 Storey Institute, Lancaster (J. M. Dowbiggin, Librarian).  
 1902 Storekeeper's Office, Board of Education, South Kensington.

- 1906 Street, Charles J., Edencroft, Crosby-on-Eden, Carlisle.  
 1899 Strickland, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., Government House,  
 Hobart, Tasmania.  
 1904 Sutton, Alfred, Scotby, Carlisle.  
 1906 Swann, Rev. Sidney, M.A., Crosby Ravensworth.  
 1896 Sykes, Rev. W. S., M.A., Wilcot, Pewsey, Wiltshire.
- 1906 Taylor, Rev. F. H., The Vicarage, Maryport.  
 1905 Thompson, John B., Barwickstead, Beckermeth, Carnforth.  
 1899 Thompson, Miss Helena, Park End, Workington.  
 1881 Thompson, Miss, Croft House, Askham, Penrith.  
 1899 Thompson, Robert, 153 Warwick Road, Carlisle.  
 1900 Thompson, W. N., *Member of Council*, St. Bees, Cumberland.  
 1894 Todd, Mrs. Jonas, Otter Furrows, Harraby, Carlisle.  
 1897 Topping, George Lomax, Fothergill, Shap.  
 1890 Townley, William, Hard Cragg, Grange-over-Sands.  
 1896 Trench, Rev. Canon, LL.M., The Vicarage, Kendal.  
 1878 Tyson, E. T., *Vice-President*, Woodhall, Cocker-mouth.  
 1901 Tyson, James, Whitecroft, Gosforth.  
 1893 Tyson, Towers, Paddock Wray, Eskdale, by Carnforth.
- 1889 Ulcock, Miss Mary, Quarry How, Windermere.
- 1876 Vaughan, Cedric, C.E., Leyfield House, Millom.
- 1895 Wadham, E., Millwood, Dalton-in-Furness.  
 1884 Wagner, Henry, F.S.A., 13 Halfmoon Street, Piccadilly,  
 London, W.
- 1904 Walker, Arthur, Oak Lea, Whitehaven.  
 1901 Walker, John, Hudcar House, Bury, Lancashire.  
 1894 Walker, Miss Annie E., Oak Lea, Whitehaven.  
 1901 Walker, W. E., Croft End House, Bigrigg, Egremont.  
 1882 Ware, Mrs., The Abbey, Carlisle.  
 1884 Watson, John, Eden Mount, Kendal.  
 1903 Watson, John, Meadow View, Gosforth.  
 1896 Watson, J. P. (Bombay), Garth Marr, Castle Carrock.  
 1900 Watson, Rev. A. H., Vicarage, Long Preston.  
 1889 Watson, William Henry, F.G.S., F.C.S., The Crofts, Seascale  
 1878 Waugh, E. L., The Burroughs, Cocker-mouth.  
 1904 Welch, W. G., Hampson, near Lancaster.  
 1888 Westmorland, Colonel I. P., Yanwath, Penrith.  
 1882 Weston, J. W., Enyeat, Milnthorpe.  
 1877 Weston, Mrs., Ashbank, Penrith.  
 1904 Wheatley, G. P. D., English Street, Carlisle.



- 1895 Whetham, Mrs. C. D., Upwater Lodge, Cambridge.  
 1903 Whitaker, Rev. Charles, Ulpha, Broughton-in-Furness.  
 1904 White, H. M., Mill House, Burton-in-Lonsdale.  
 1902 Whitehaven Free Public Library.  
 1891 Whitehead, A. Charles, Appleby.  
 1884 Whitehead, Sir James, Bart., F.S.A., Wilmington Manor, near  
 Dartford, Kent.  
 1887 Whiteside, Rev. Joseph, M.A., *Member of Council*, Helsington,  
 Kendal.  
 1883 Whitwell, Robert Jowitt, B.Litt., 70 Banbury Road, Oxford.  
 1900 Wigham, Thompson, 21 Howard Place, Carlisle.  
 1881 Williams, Mrs., Hillfield House, Wellington Road, Nantwich.  
 1905 Williamson, Miss A., Oakhurst, Cockermonth.  
 1897 Willink, Alfred Henry, Whitefoot, Burneside, Kendal.  
 1900 Wilson, Anthony, Thornthwaite, Keswick.  
 1905 Wilson, Edward W., *Assistant Secretary*, Airethwaite, Kendal.  
 1876 Wilson, Frank, Lynnside, Kendal.  
 1899 Wilson, G. Murray, Dale End, Grasmere.  
 1882 Wilson, John Jowett, Seagull View, Kendal.  
 1901 Wilson, Lloyd, Ormathwaite, Kendal.  
 1905 Wilson, Miss A. L., Portland Square, Workington.  
 1900 Wilson, Miss C. L., 1 Clifton Terrace, Wigton.  
 1903 Wilson, Miss Elizabeth, Calder House, Seascale.  
 1900 Wilson, Norman F., Elmhurst, Kendal.  
 1883 Wilson, Rev. James, M.A., Litt.D., *Vice-President*, Dalston  
 Vicarage, Carlisle.  
 1889 Wilson, T., Newby, Windermere.  
 1866 Wilson, Titus, *Finance Secretary*, Aynam Lodge, Kendal.  
 1900 Wilson-Wilson, Miss Theodora, Low Slack, Kendal.  
 1881 Wiper, Joseph, Fern Lea, Kendal.  
 1901 Wivell, J. B., Keswick Hotel, Keswick.  
 1884 Wood, Miss, Dunesslyn, Solihull, Birmingham.  
 1901 Wood, Mrs. Jane E., Brandlingill, Cockermonth.  
 1895 Woodburne, Mrs., Thurstonville, Ulverston.  
 1904 Wordsworth, G. G., Stepping Stones, Rydal.  
 1900 Workington Public Library (J. W. C. Purves, Librarian).  
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