

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE General Summer Meeting was held at Penrith, with two days' excursions, on Thursday and Friday, July 7th and 8th, 1921. On the committee for local arrangements were Mr. Henry G. Gandy, C.B.E., Colonel Haswell, C.I.E., Messrs. J. H. Martindale, D. Scott and Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary. Members and friends present numbered 110, including the Dean of Carlisle and Mrs. Rashdall; Mr. H. G. Gandy and Lieut. Gandy; the Rev. J. and Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn; Mr. R. G. Airey; Sir S. H. and Lady Scott; Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson and Miss Hodgson; Messrs. W. G. and R. G. Collingwood; Mrs. Breeks and Miss Dennison; Miss Thomson; Col. and Mrs. Haswell; Dr., Mrs. and Miss Hopwood; Professor and Mrs. Ekwall; Mr. and Mrs. Lazonby and party; Mr. T. Cann Hughes; Messrs. H. S. and Christopher Cowper; Canon and Mrs. Monnington; Rev. B. G. R. and Mrs. Hale; Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Kirkoswald; Rev. T. A. Carmichael; Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson; Mrs. Horrocks; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Curwen; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Nelson and Miss Crone; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Bates; Mrs. Roe; Mr. Francis Nicholson; Canon Clay; Miss Highmore; Mrs. and Miss Nicholson and Mrs. Ratcliffe; Rev. R. S. G. and Mrs. Green; Mrs. Johnson; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Graham; Mr. and Mrs. John Sewell; Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Harris; Mrs. Wingate; Miss Macray; Mr. and Mrs. Legh Tolson; Mr. Gordon and Mr. Walker; Mr. Caddow; Messrs. D. Scott, R. Morton Rigg, T. D. Shepherd; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Yeates; Mr. W. T. McIntire; Major, Mrs. and Miss Irwin; Mrs. Baily and Miss Garston; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lester, Miss Oddie and Miss Graveson; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnstone; Miss Frost and Miss Jones; Miss Dodd; Mr. W. N. Ling; Mr. H. L. Bridger; Mr. C. Jackson; Misses M. and E. Nicholson; Miss H. M. Donald; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale; Mr. J. E. Spence; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lonsdale; Mr. C. W. Ruston-Harrison and Dr. Ruston-Harrison; Mr. L. E. Hope; Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and party; Mr. C. H. Shaw; Canon and Mrs. Byard; Mrs. Bristow; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson.



YANWATH HALL FROM THE SOUTH.

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Photo. by Reeds Ltd. Penrith.

To face p. 435.

THURSDAY, JULY 7th, 1921.

At Penrith Castle, Colonel Haswell described the work recently done for H.M. Office of Works by Mr. J. Leeming under the direction of Mr. C. R. Peers, Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, in clearing the ruins and preparing them for preservation, as part of the town's memorial park. Colonel Haswell's former description, written before these explorations, is printed in these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, 281-291; further remarks by Mr. J. F. Curwen are in vol. xviii, 174-188. At this meeting Colonel Haswell pointed out the newly found gatehouse in the moat, which he thought had probably been a dry one, and its doorway with the holes for the bars and the place of the portcullis; the prison, now freshly vaulted; another gateway with portcullis on the side of the Station Road; the kitchen, on the opposite side of the courtyard, with its lower rooms, shown by the corbels to be only five feet high, and perhaps used as store-rooms; the brewhouse, bakehouse and adjoining chamber, mentioned in the Elizabethan survey, and other rooms beyond; the remains of two staircases, and the well, partly cleaned out, in the courtyard. On the N.E. side he showed traces of a small tower in the roof for an outlook-post, and of the chapel, which he placed in the upper storey in that corner. Beneath it was a small room which Mr. Curwen had taken for a prison, but Colonel Haswell regarded as a place for drying and curing meat. He differed also from Mr. Curwen about the position of Bishop Strickland's tower, which he thought was in the western corner (see plan, these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, 281).

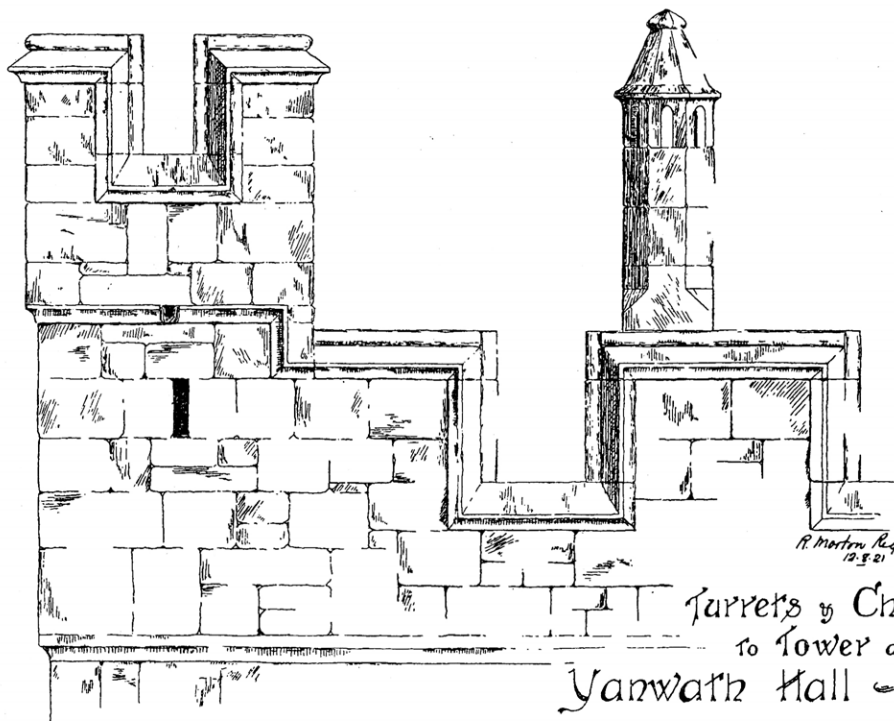
Replying, Mr. Curwen gave his reasons for believing that the Bishop's tower was not that in the western corner, namely, that the bishop is said to have used material from Penrith fell, that is, red stone; while the western tower is of white Lazonby stone: that the western tower is too small for a pele-tower, and that it would not have faced the approach of the enemy, as pele-towers were usually planned to do.

At Yanwath Hall the speaker was Mr. R. Morton Rigg, M.S.A., who referred to the Society's visit in July, 1867, when the late Dr. M. W. Taylor gave a description afterwards expanded to a chapter in *Old Manorial Halls*. To this there is little to add concerning the building. Of the families of Threlkeld and Dudley who anciently inhabited it there are full accounts by the late W. Jackson of St. Bees in these *Transactions*, O.S. ix; an interesting article by the Rev. F. W. Ragg in N.S. ix gives the agreement under which Sir Henry Threlkeld engaged to serve under the Earl of Salisbury in the French wars, 1431; and in the Rydal Hall MSS

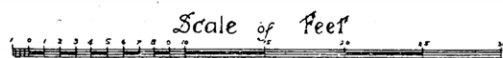
are further details of the Threlkelds. As to this picturesque manor-house, the S. side of the courtyard is occupied by the tower, the hall and the kitchen; on the E. and N. were the granary, barns and bakehouse. The ancient gate was at the N.E. angle, with guard-chambers beside it and the watch-tower above. The entrance to the dwelling-house is through an arched doorway deeply recessed, with round, hollow mouldings. The pele-tower at the W. angle, with battlements and with watch-towers at each corner, is the oldest part, and was probably built about the middle of the 14th century. It consists of three storeys, the vaulted chamber on the ground floor, the solar or lord's chamber, and the ladies' chamber; these last are reached by a newel staircase. The floors are of oak and the ceiling in the ladies' chamber is a fine example of mediaeval woodwork with carved tie-beams, framed and panelled. The octagonal chimney is a unique piece of work, and worthy of note in connexion with the problem of carrying the flue past the parapets of a defensible roof [see Mr. Curwen's remarks on Bewcastle, p. 190 of this volume]. The buildings on the E. side of the tower were probably erected later; they consist of the dining-hall, kitchen and other offices. The hall is unfortunately now divided into smaller rooms and the timber roof covered by a plaster ceiling. Many alterations, however, were made by Lord Dudley in the 16th century and the windows show the transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular.

At the end of this address, for which the President returned thanks, the party walked to the brink of the ravine of the Eamont and viewed the ancient ford. It is usually supposed that Yanwath is a contraction of Yamonwath (or Eamont-wath), but the earlier forms of the name,—1226, Ywaneworth; 1241, Yavenwith; etc.—make this easy explanation rather doubtful.

Askham Hall, described on this occasion by Mr. H. G. Gandy, has been so fully treated in the last volume of these *Transactions* by the Rev. F. W. Ragg, that it is unnecessary to repeat the details. Among other points of interest, Mr. Gandy called attention to the straight mural staircase (see plan, *Trans.* N.S. xxi, 225) from the top of which he said a spiral stair had led to a tower above, probably obliterated by Dr. Jackson's alterations in the 19th century. He also said that in the chimney of the hall there was a large chamber, which could not be cleaned when the chimney was swept unless a boy was sent up with a broom. The Rev. T. B. Tylecote, who lived there many years, had told him also that in the passage between the strong-room and the hall, the wall sounded hollow when it was tapped, indicating a space yet unexplored



Turrets & Chimney
to Tower at
Yarwath Hall — Penrith



above the staircase landing. "Major Featherstonehaugh had found a similar loft in the college at Kirkoswald, which contained a pair of jackboots: possibly Major Wingate might discover a pair of jackdaws."

Colonel Haswell pointed out the stone with a rude coat of arms, built into the courtyard. He suggested that it represented two boar's heads with three chaplets or annulets, for Lascelles and Swinburne.

Mr. J. F. Curwen also spoke on the pele-tower. He said:—"The Rev. F. W. Ragg and others have come to the conclusion that a good portion of the original pele-tower, built by Edmund and Idonea de Sandford in the 14th century, still exists; indeed, far more than I was able to acknowledge in *The Castles and Towers of Cumberland and Westmorland*. And to support this view they point out, (1) the thickness of the walls of the main front block; (2) the presence of a vaulted chamber at its western end; (3) the fact that a straight mural staircase in the north wall leads up from this room to the first floor; and (4) the existence of a pointed-arched doorway with rudely carved heads on the label. That is to say, they think that there is sufficient evidence to prove that a good proportion of the lower storey of the pele tower exists and that a hall has been added up against it at a later period.

As against this conclusion may it be noted:—

(1) That the foundations of the whole front block, roughly measuring 76 by 37 feet, are without doubt of one period. They consist of huge boulders laid upon the surface of the ground, exposed to view, and projecting considerably beyond the superimposed masonry. Further, that the same deeply splayed plinth course continues around the whole block, and that in no place does it mitre and return into the wall, as if a portion of it had surrounded, at one time, a smaller tower. So that, unless it be contended that a huge pele tower covered the whole site, the foundations alone disprove the supposition.

(2) The vaulting over the western end room, it will be noted, spans the longer axis. In early pele-towers the necessary vaulting of the basement was always a difficult matter to construct, so that it invariably spanned the shorter axis. We generally find it of rude workmanship and allowing of only sufficient head-height in the basement beneath. But here we find the vaulting not only taking the longer axis of the room, but of good construction, and of a height rising up to some 18 feet from the floor.

(3) The presence of a mural stairway does not of itself necessi-

tate a 14th century building, for as often as not we find it in 15th century work as at Howgill, Workington, etc.

(4) The pointed and double-arched doorway, it will be noted, is far too wide and too high for an entrance-door into a tower primarily built for defence ; moreover, instead of taking advantage of the extra thickness of the wall, just beside it, so as to add to the strength of this vulnerable feature, it pierces the thinner wall. It will also be noticed that it does not enter into the vaulted chamber, as we should expect it to do if it were the entrance to the pele, but it enters direct into the hall ; neither is the mural staircase in connection with it. Again, I would draw attention to the fact that each stone of this doorway is marked with a double V mason's mark, and that there are no other mason's marks visible about the building.

(5) It must not be overlooked that the chief characteristic of a dwelling of the 14th century was its capability of defence. All offsets or projections to which scaling-ladders could be hitched were scrupulously avoided, but here we find offsets at each of the floor-levels, which clearly speak of the quieter days of the 15th century. On this point I understand Mr. Ragg to suggest that the whole building must have been incased with an outer layer of masonry when it was converted into a building of the Renaissance period, but this is not the fact, as we can see to-day the marks in the walls where the Tudor and earlier windows at one time existed.

I am convinced that we have here, in the front block, the thick walls, or shell, of an exceptionally fine hall of the 15th century ; a hall that was re-roofed and greatly altered during the late Tudor period, but most likely before the rebuilding of the courtyard by Thomas Sandford in 1574 ; and a hall that was again remodelled in the spirit of the Renaissance at a date after the restoration of King Charles II."

Professor Ekwall said that the place-name, originally *Ascum*, was probably Old English or Anglian, " at the ashtrees " ; while Asby, formerly *Askebi*, was the Norse or Danish dwelling of someone named Askr.

The President returned the thanks of the Society to Major Wingate for his kind reception.

On the village green of Askham twenty minutes were spent in taking a picnic luncheon in the bright and warm sunshine which favoured the meeting throughout ; for this was in the middle of the long drought which made the summer memorable. The carriages were left at Askham Fell-gate and the party walked over Moor Divock, where the President pointed out the famous pre-

historic burial-places. Time did not allow a visit to the Copstone which was seen in the distance, but from "Standing Stones" (no. 4 of Dr. M. W. Taylor's plan in these *Transactions*, o.s. viii), the circles and cairns were followed N.W. to White Raise. Though it appears that some stones have been removed, most of the sites were found as described forty years ago, including traces of the kind of avenue irregularly connecting the circles—a puzzling feature, for which no explanation was attempted. The fine circle known as the Cockpit, and the Roman road (High Street) near it were also visited. Several apparent circles not on the maps were noted, and it is to be hoped that we may have a fresh and thorough survey when occasion allows.

After tea at Pooley Bridge, Barton church and Kirke were described by Mr. J. H. Martindale (Art. xiii). Thanks for kind reception were given to the Rev. T. Sharp, and to Mr. Hogg, the tenant of Barton Kirke.

On arriving at Penrith, meetings of the Council and of the Committee for Parish Registers were held; and in the evening the annual meeting took place at the George Hotel, the President in the Chair. Minutes being read, the officers of the Society were re-elected, and twenty-two new members were added to the list:—Mr. John Parkin, The Sands, Appleby; Mr. George Dickinson, Red How, Lamplugh; Mr. John Byers, 11, Humbledon View, Sunderland; Miss Janet A. Jones, Burneside, Kendal; Miss E. Gertrude Frost, Oakburn, Windermere; Mrs. Dwyer, Rocklands, Kendal; Mr. T. D. Shepherd, 2, Carlton Terrace, Penrith; Mr. Charles S. Jackson, Hazel Bank, Yanwath; Mr. John D. Johnstone, Eden Lacy, Lazonby; Mr. T. S. Strong, The Elms, Wetheral, Carlisle; the Rev. Canon T. B. A. Saunders, The Abbey, Carlisle; the Rev. E. A. Savage, Raughton Head Vicarage, Dalston; Mr. H. S. Graham, St. Martin's, Wetheral, Carlisle; Mr. John Wright, 5, Marlborough Gardens, Carlisle; Mrs. Willans, The Yews, Bongate, Appleby; the Rev. Lancelot G. Bark, The Cathedral, Carlisle; Mr. Ronald L. N. Carr, Langarth, Brisco, Carlisle; Mr. Alfred Smith, Hoff Bank, Appleby; Mr. Walter Gatwood, Kynance, South Road, Ashley Heath, Hale; Mrs. Harris, 4, Scotch Street, Whitehaven; Capt. Wingate, Askham Hall, Penrith; Mr. Alfred Heaton-Cooper, Norwegian Studio, Ambleside.

Mr. Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary, made a financial statement from which it appeared that in the year ending June 30th, 1921, the balances on all accounts had increased; twenty-seven new members had been elected, twenty had resigned and three had

died, leaving a roll of 504. A large proportion of members had responded to the invitation to raise their ordinary subscriptions from half a guinea to a guinea, which greatly relieved the strain on the Society's resources.

The President congratulated the Society on the improved outlook and thanked the members who had so generously answered the appeal. Meanwhile the Parish Registers Committee had also found it necessary to ask for additional help, in view of the increased cost of printing. It was, therefore, proposed by Mr. Ruston-Harrison, seconded by Mr. T. Cann Hughes and carried unanimously that Rule V (1) be altered to read, "The Parish Registers Section, founded in 1911, annual subscription one guinea, for which members shall receive the yearly volume of Registers."

The President said that he thought it not out of place to mention a useful piece of work done by a member in furtherance of the Society's aims. He alluded to Mr. R. O'Neill Pearson's purchase and intended repair of Cartmel Priory Gatehouse, which the Society in 1919 found in a neglected and ruinous condition. This action on the part of Mr. Pearson would preserve an interesting building on which, as it appeared, no Society or Fund was able to spend money, though all agreed in the desirability of the outlay.

Mr. R. Morton Rigg then exhibited the lower part of a green-glaze jug or bottle, found by Miss Moorhouse at Arnside. At Silverdale, near the eastern shore, there are traces of an ancient pottery, perhaps mediaeval, of which no record is known. This jug, like other pieces of similar ware found in the neighbourhood, may have been of local manufacture.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood read a paper on "Problems of the Roman Wall, past and present," which will appear in the *Journal* of the Society for Roman Studies. The President read Sir S. H. Scott's paper, "A Footnote to the Flemish Tradition in Kendal" (Art. VII), and gave a summary of papers by Miss Fair on "Bloomery Sites in Eskdale" (Art. VIII), and on "Eskdale Green" (Art. IX); also "The Port of Ravenglass," by the Rev. Cæsar Caine (Art. X).

FRIDAY JULY 8th, 1921.

On entering Brougham Castle each visitor received a copy of the plan (p. 147), which enabled the audience to follow Mr. Curwen's account of the history (Art. XV). Mr. R. G. Collingwood shortly discussed the Roman fort on the site and the Roman tombstone built into the keep (Art. XIV).

At the Countess's Pillar, Colonel Haswell related the story of the parting between Anne, countess of Pembroke, and her mother on that spot (these *Transactions*, N.S. iii, 362).

Newbiggin Hall was described by Mr. J. H. Martindale (Art. XVI). At the conclusion of his address the President expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Dayrell Crackenthorpe, who was unavoidably absent, and to Mrs. Dawson, the housekeeper, for kind reception; and the visitors were able to see through the house, interesting, not only on account of its architecture, but for fine pictures and pieces of furniture.

The coaches next halted at Gullom Holme and the party went up on foot to Howgill Castle, a hot walk in strong sunshine. At the house, before the address by Mr. Martindale (the substance of which can be read in these *Transactions*, N.S. ix, 198-201), Mr. T. Cann Hughes made the suggestion that on our excursions members who carry cameras should send copies of their photographs to the Hon. Secretary to be preserved for the Society. Such contributions will be very acceptable.

Three new members were then elected: Mrs. Walker, Greenbank, Whitehaven; Mrs. Thompson, Croft House, Penrith; and the Rev. J. Llewellyn, Felsteads, Arnside.

At the conclusion of Mr. Martindale's address the President thanked Mr. and Miss Mitchell for the opportunity of seeing the house, and Mr. Mitchell was congratulated on his recovery from the injuries he had sustained in the railway accident at Plumptre. The party walked down to Gullom Holme, where they ate their sandwiches by the roadside, and proceeded to Milburn. Unfortunately, some of the foremost carriages lost the way, and Mr. D. Scott's paper at Milburn Church was missed by many members. It ran as follows:—

MILBURN CHURCH.

'Milburn, which like so many of our local villages, was once probably much more populous and important than now, is away from the chief highways in each direction, and so escaped the notice of travellers like Pennant and Housman. The chief investigators into the history of Milburn have been members of our own Society, and probably the first reference to it in our publications is in a paper by the Rev. Thomas Lees read at Penrith in 1874. Other articles are by Mr. J. G. Goodchild (these *Transactions*, O.S. vi.) and the Rev. R. S. E. Oliver (N.S. ix).

The church is some considerable distance from the village, and in an isolated position near Milburn Beck. The name was Milne-

brunn in 1200 (*Feet of Fines*) which appears to be Old Norse for a mill on a beck (Sedgefield, *Place-names of C. and W.*, 164). The dedication to St. Cuthbert has suggested to some that the saint's body may have lain here (about 876) for a brief time during its long pilgrimage. The Rev. Thomas Lees in his paper on "An attempt to trace the translation of St. Cuthbert through Cumberland and Westmorland," read at Penrith in June, 1874 (these *Transactions*, o.s., ii, 14), remarked that "From Salkeld the party would proceed to Edenhall, and then, in turn, would rest at Clifton, Cliburn, Milburn, and Dufton." The late vicar, the Rev. R. S. E. Oliver, when we last visited Milburn in the autumn of 1908, went further, and suggested that there was no reason why the saint should not have visited, or at any rate have passed through, Milburn during his lifetime.*

The existence of numerous pieces of ancient masonry shows that a church stood here during the Norman period, while it is certain that there was not always such a small building as this. The Rev. W. D. Tyson, who was vicar from 1858 to 1864, "made a series of excavations outside the site of the present church, with the result of discovering distinct traces of a much larger building." Certain it is that the church we see now is an example of "shreds and patches," and, as Mr. Goodchild said, "is an aggregation of structures of very different ages."

In the days when so many of our ancient parishes were of immense size, Kirkby Thore stretched from the Eden to the county boundary on the Pennines, Milburn and Temple Sowerby being merely chapels of ease, though in each case buildings of ancient foundation. The great Robert de Veteripont, one of the most prominent men in the early records of the county, among his many other transactions purchased the advowson of Kirkby Thore, with the two chapels. Dr. Burn recorded that in his time the original purchase deed was still at Appleby Castle; if so, we may

* It is hardly necessary to say that dedication does not prove the presence of the saint, or, in this case, of the pilgrims with St. Cuthbert's body in 876. Hawkshead, for example, where Mr. W. Jackson thought they built a church (*Papers and Pedigrees*, i, 84), was pretty certainly not inhabited at that time; there are no traces of Anglian occupation in the valley, and a tradition could not have been handed on to the Norse, who settled it not earlier than the middle of the tenth century. Nor can we believe with the Rev. T. Lees that the cave on the Eden called "The Chairs of the Twelve Apostles" was prepared by pious natives as a temporary resting-place for the pilgrims (o.s. ii, 18). Milburn, by its name, seems to be not earlier than Hawkshead; and the church, by its earliest stones, and the fact that it was a chapel of ease, has no certain history before the end of the eleventh century.—ED.

be certain it is in existence yet. By the terms of the parchment "Adam, son of Waldeve of Kirkby Thore, grants to Robert de Veteripont the advowson of the church of Kirkby Thore, with all the liberties and dignities to the said church belonging, as well in the chapels of Soureby and Milleburn, as in land and other possessions." This transaction took place somewhere between 1199 and 1216, in the reign of King John. When Bishop Nicolson made his visitation to Milburn on August 19th, 1703, he found a number of matters about which to complain, and not least the fact that the curate (the Rev. Robert Moore) was paid too much, and his "standing salary" was the munificent sum of £25 per annum! That amount had been allocated—with a similar sum to Temple Sowerby—to be paid by the rector of Kirkby Thore in accordance with a deed signed by the rector (the Rev. Edmund Wickens, 1699—1722), the patron (Lord Thanet, to whom it had descended from the Veteriponts), and Bishop Smith. Dr. Nicolson railed about this money in his record concerning Kirkby Thore, as being "unjust both to ye present and succeeding Rectors," and repeated it when writing of Milburn. This arrangement, however, was not modified until nearly half a century later. On a paper preserved in the registers it is stated that an agreement was signed in August, 1752, by Lord Thanet, the Bishop (Osbaldeston), the rector (Carleton Atkinson), the curates of Milburn (Wm. Kilner) and Temple Sowerby, and representatives of Queen Anne's bounty, that in consideration of Lord Thanet giving £300 each to Milburn and Temple Sowerby, and the Governors another £200 to each chapel, Lord Thanet was to have the patronage of the two places, while the rector was only to pay each curate £15 per annum, instead of £25. The severance, one may add in passing, and as completing the history, was not completed until 1880, when the tithes were conveyed to the vicar of Milburn, and the £15 payment was discontinued.

When antiquaries come to Milburn they invariably look first for the stones bearing two dials, which are built into the west jamb of the south doorway. They were noticed by Mr. Goodchild and by the Rev. W. S. Calverley in his volume on the "Early Sculptured Crosses, etc.," reprinted from a paper in these *Transactions*, o.s. viii, 223, communicated at Alston in July, 1884. The stones are obviously not in their original position, the lower dial being much too low to have served its purpose of denoting the time. One of its rays protrudes beyond the circle, but it is not certain that the projecting mark was part of the original carving. The upper dial is placed upside down—in other words the seven

rays are pointing upward. Mr. Calverley pointed out that this was a very early dial, and the two stones were very fortunate in being preserved by the builder who erected the Transitional Norman doorway. One may remark, by the way, that the present entrance was only re-opened in 1894, when the church was restored; previously, for a long time, the entrance was through the west end.

Two interesting specimens of grave slabs are at Milburn. Against the east wall inside the porch is a slab bearing a floriated cross in a circle, lozenge shaped in the centre, with shears on the dexter side. The second grave slab, in the west wall, is carved all in relief. It has a plain floriated cross, damaged, or weathered, at the top, and at the foot is a wheeled circle with eight spokes, and the book of the Gospels on the sinister side. Both are shown in Canon Bower's plate, these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, 171.

Against the exterior south wall is a much mutilated 15th century effigy in white stone, 4 feet long, which the Rev. W. D. Tyson discovered during his excavations. It is not of the stone of this neighbourhood, and Mr. Goodchild suggested "that the stone had been carved at a distance and afterwards brought here." It has been called "the Crusader, or Knight Templar," and our Editor (Mr. Collingwood) has said that "it seems to represent a male figure in a costume like that of the late 13th century effigy at Kirkland." Other writers in our *Transactions* and elsewhere have declared the figure to be that of a lady "clad in robe and girdle," head, hands, and feet missing. If the latter, one might suggest that, if the assumption as to age is correct, there are two ladies whom it might represent. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John de Lancaster (who held the manor of Milburn), became the wife of Robert de Crackenthorpe, and she became the owner of Howgill Castle. Or it might have been her grand-daughter, Anne Crackenthorpe, for she had Howgill for her property, and brought the manor to the Sandfords on her marriage to Sir Thomas Sandford of Askham. The Sandfords of Howgill long had an aisle on the south side of the church, which was in a ruinous state at the time Bishop Nicolson visited the parish (August, 1703).

At that period there were what the Bishop described as "a couple of small pitiful bells, both miserably cracked; and some time ago [the parishioners] petitioned for leave to have them both new founded into one good one. This I assented to," added the Bishop, "but I do not see that anything is like to be done in it without some sharp treatment of the churchwardens in the next year's visitation." Whatever was done in the way of "sharp

treatment," the church has still two bells, though they are certainly not "miserably cracked" for they seem to be new, and probably were put in when the church was restored in 1894. Possibly the first change was made when the church was repaired in 1787-8.

You may have noticed when coming through the gate leading from the main road to the church that there is a broken red sandstone cross socket, 24 inches by 24 inches by 17 inches, which Mr. Collingwood attributed to the type of bases belonging to the mediæval high crosses (*Early Sculptured Crosses*, 237). The stone, which doubtless once stood in the churchyard or its vicinity, has been degraded to holding a stone post in the socket-hole. There is a similar stone holding the maypole on the village green.

Mr. Bartram has kindly placed for inspection the church plate, which consists of a plain silver cup and paten cover, bearing the date letter of 1633-4, the same date—and probably by the same maker, the two chalices being of the same pattern, with a difference of only one quarter inch—as that of the mother church. The marks are also the same as at Kirkby Thore, and under the foot of the chalice is the word "Milburne."

The registers of the parish are of unusual interest in several respects. The oldest affords another example of the narrow escapes from destruction experienced by such records. The first set of fourteen unbound leaves, from 1678 to 1719, was, Mr. Oliver records, "discovered in 1759 by the Rev. T. Kilner, the then curate of Milburn, among some old papers that were found in one of the houses of the village." These and the two bound volumes have been transcribed by Dr. Brierley. They were published in 1913 by the Parish Register section of our Society, being brought down, as is customary, to 1812. The earliest entry is the record of "Christning" or rather the admission into the church of Lancelot Machell, son of Hugh, of Crackenthorpe Hall. The child had been born at the house of his uncle, another Lancelot Machell. I mention the fact only for the purpose of asking a question. The record says that the child was "admitted into the congregation and signed with the signe of the crosse according to ye order of the Church of England at the font in Milburn church ...his mother being churched then, who according to custom paid her Kend & 2½d., the ancient offering upon that occasion." What is the meaning of the word "Kend"? I do not find it in any dictionary or other book.*

* See p. 260 of this volume.—ED.

After a long drive through Blencarn and Ousby, Melmerby Hall was reached, where Colonel Haswell spoke on the Threlkelds, who owned the place as early as 1381, and held it until it passed (in 1701) through their last heiress to the Pattensons, who continued long in possession. The details are printed in these *Transactions*, o.s. x., in an article by the late W. Jackson, F.S.A. The house, through which the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Thorman enabled us to look, is an interesting building of the Stuart period, placed in picturesque surroundings.

Loss of time between Gullom Holme and Milburn threw the timetable out, and at the gate leading to Long Meg, those who had to catch a train transferred to cars homeward bound. A considerable party was left to see the Bronze Age interment circle at Maughanby, with its ring-and-spiral marked stone (figured in these *Transactions*, n.s. ii, 381), and the great circle of Long Meg and her daughters. The President briefly mentioned various theories of its origin :—that which makes these great megalithic circles, as well as circles of small stones, to be sepulchral ; the idea of some that they were Norse doormings ; the late Mr. George Watson's attempt to explain it as a sun-temple ; Mr. Hadrian Allcroft's recent theory that such circles were meeting-places of the Brythons, dating after about 400 B.C. ; and expressed his belief that the ordinary attribution to the late Stone Age was not yet superseded. As to the markings on Long Meg, he thought that they had been cut after the stone was in position. Such markings are usually attributed to the Bronze Age, and to burial-sites. He alluded to the late Canon Thornley's idea (these *Transactions*, n.s. ii, 380) that they represented an early alphabet brought from the East ; to Mr. Enri M. S. O'Hanluain's theory that they were of the nature of Celtic oghams, and to Mr. W. Paley Baildon's suggestion that some of them were symbolic of " houses of the dead." Attention had been recently given to the subject by others, he said, but the results were not known. Meanwhile, it looked to him as though some Bronze Age people had used Long Meg, already standing there, as a grave-monument ; but this suggestion could be tested only by digging of so difficult and delicate a kind that it could not be easily attempted.

AUTUMN MEETING.

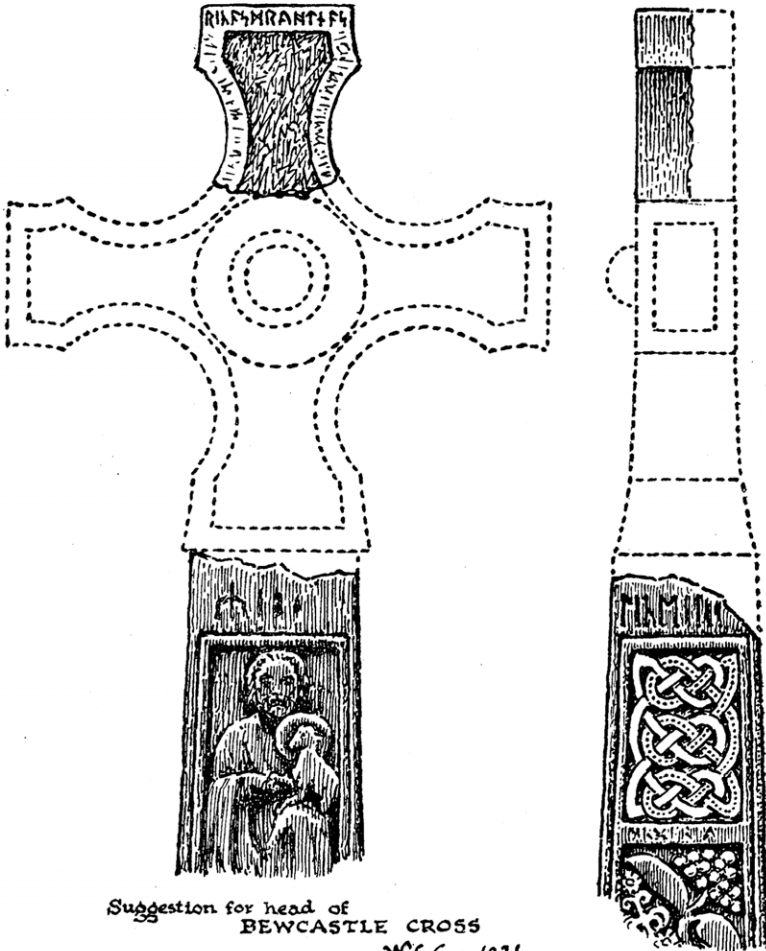
The Society met at Carlisle, with excursions to Bewcastle and Croglin, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 13th and 14th, 1921 ; arrangements being made by Messrs. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A., H. Penfold, W. T. McIntire, B.A., H. W. Cousins,

M.Sc. and Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary. The following took attendance-tickets:—Messrs. W. G. Collingwood and H. G. Gandy; Lt.-Col. Bates and Miss Bates; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Nelson; Col. John Parker of Browsholme; Rev. C. E. Golland; Messrs. W. N. Ling, Joseph Sharpe; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lonsdale; Sir Samuel and Lady Scott; Messrs. Charles Collison, Harold Duff; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hulbert; Messrs. John F. Curwen, Robt. G. Airey; Rev. W. F. and Miss Gilbanks; Messrs. R. G. Collingwood, Francis Grainger; Rev. Canon Matheson and Miss Matheson; Mr. and Mrs. Legh Tolson; Mrs. Calverley and Miss Lees; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Kathleen Irwin; Messrs. Daniel Scott, McIver Buchanan; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Graham; Rev. E. W. Savage; Rev. Norman A. Walton; Mr. T. W. Helme; Miss Annie Heald; Messrs. Charles S. Jackson, R. Morton Rigg, William Gill; Rev. W. D. Auden and Dr. A. W. M. Auden; Mrs. N. N. Caddow; Messrs. H. Penfold and R. Wrigley; Col. and Mrs. H. A. Inglis; Mr. W. T. McIntire; Dr. Ronald C. Shaw; Miss M. E. Creighton; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale; Capt. R. Trevor Jones; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rumney and Mr. E. G. T. Liddall; Mrs. Horrocks; Mr. John Sewell; Rev. B. G. R. Hale; Miss H. M. Donald, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Carr; Mr. F. G. Simpson; Mrs. Roe; Miss E. G. Frost; Miss M. Lawson; Mrs. Abercrombie and party; Miss B. M. Halton; Mrs. Johnson; Mr. T. D. Shepherd; Dr., Mrs. and Miss Hopwood; Mr. L. E. Hope; Mr. and Mrs. John Wright and J. M. Wright; Mrs. Thomson; the Bishop of Jerusalem and party; Rev. R. S. G. and Miss Green; Mr. P. H. Fox; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Charlton; Mr. Joseph Cooper; Mrs. Hodgson, Workington; Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Rowrah; Rev. W. E. Copeland; Miss Eva MacInnes; Mr. H. E. Scarborough; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Green-Thompson; Miss Macray and Miss M. K. Macray; Mr. J. Procter Watson and party; Mr. J. Watson, Kendal; Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson; Archdeacon and Chancellor Campbell and Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Scott-Steele; Dr. Lediard; Messrs. W. B. Leigh, A. Heaton Cooper and H. E. Hall; the Hon. Geoffrey Howard and Mrs. Howard and Mr. Harold Baker; Dr. and Mrs. Arnott.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1921.

Leaving Carlisle by motor-cars at 10-30 a.m. we reached Shank Castle in an hour, and Mr. W. T. McIntire described the site (Art. XVII). The President proposed a vote of thanks, which was heartily accorded, to Mr. Waugh, the owner and occupier, for his most hospitable reception.

In another hour's drive, Bewcastle was reached, where, after a picnic luncheon the party was joined by a large number of school-children from Brampton, and the President attempted to state some recent opinions relating to the cross, with a few general



Suggestion for head of
BEWCASTLE CROSS

W.G.C. 1921.

remarks for the benefit of the mixed audience. During the address rain came on, and by the kindness of the rector, the Rev. H. W. Joyce, the party moved into the church for the rest of the reading. The substance of the earlier part of this paper is well known to

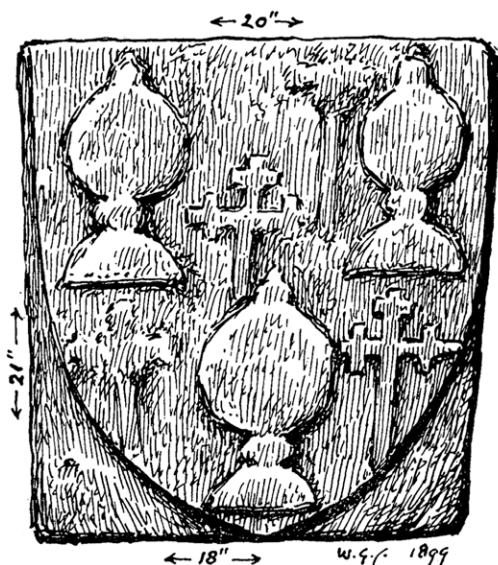
readers of these *Transactions*; in the later part the speaker referred with satisfaction to the detailed study of the runes by Professors Baldwin Brown and Blyth Webster in the volume on the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses, published 1921. That study, he said, seemed to have set at rest any doubts as to the possibility of the language and writing in the later part of the 7th century A.D., or, as Professor Blyth Webster had told him, a little later. There were reasons why an 8th century date was preferable. Taking the series of pre-Norman monuments in their general line of development, it appeared that the tendency of the designers was to simplify their work as time went on. The earlier plaits are elaborate and symmetrical, made from one band returning upon itself. The designers of the tenth century were content with mere loop-and-twist, repeated to give richness of effect. Between the two stages there was a period in which the endless band was broken up, first into two members and then into more, in order to make the labour of design easier. Some of the plaits of the Bewcastle cross are formed of two members (as shown in the illustration), and this suggests that the design was not made when Anglian monumental art was in its infancy, though at a time when it had by no means begun to decline—that is to say, during the second half of the 8th century. This date, the speaker argued, would meet many of the difficulties raised by those who could not accept the actual period of King Alcufrith's death, some 70 or 80 years earlier; and he thought that a cross *in memoriam* of a dead hero, whose fame was for some reason revived, was not without parallel. Alcufrith himself died "under a cloud"; but after King Eadberht's victory of 756 over the Strathclyde Britons there might have been an occasion for this monument, just as the people of Dewsbury appear to have put up a cross inscribed to St. Paulinus two hundred years after his death, because they claimed some connexion with his early missionary efforts.

The illustration also shows a suggestion of the missing head. The fragment sent by Lord William Howard to Cotton in 1618 was called an *epistylum*, which usually means an "impost," but in that time meant a "capital" (see the quotation in N.E.D. of date 1623) and the uppermost arm of an Anglian head like that at Ruthwell might easily have been taken for the capital of a "Gothic" pillar by antiquaries of 300 years ago. The fracture would naturally occur at the narrow part of the arm, and the length of the fragment, 16 inches, gives the approximate size of the head. Its width, 12 inches, gives the dimensions of the cross-arms, and its thickness, 4 inches, together with the fact that no

carving seems to have appeared at the back, suggests that part of the stone was flaked off from an original thickness of 8 inches. The runes, RIKÆS DRYHTNÆS, would run along the frame, as at Ruthwell, and their size would be much the same as that of the runes on the Ruthwell head and on the frames of Bewcastle shaft. With this restoration in the mind's eye, we could see the whole of the Bewcastle cross, finding it strictly analogous to other examples of the best style of Anglian monumental art.

At the castle, Mr. John F. Curwen read a paper (Art. XIX), and briefly described Peelohill (see his *Castles and Towers*, p. 389), a visit to which was prevented by the weather.

Moving to the Demesne farm, the President pointed out the coat of arms on a voussoir or key-stone built into the barn. This was noticed by Dr. Evans of Newcastleton and described by Canon Wilson of Dalston in the *Scottish Historical Review* of April 18,



STRIVELYN ARMS AT BEWCASTLE.

1918. It had been previously mentioned in Thomas Denton's MS. of 1688 as upon the castle gate and Denton thought it commemorated the building of the castle by Robert de Vallibus, "who killed Gils Bueth with a dagger,"—for there, people said, was the dagger to prove the story. The old legend of the treacherous murder of Gilles was recorded earlier by John Denton, and its

sequel was supposed to be the founding of Lanercost priory in expiation. Hence the inscription in runes, forged on a rock at Barnspike, on the moor two miles east of Bewcastle, where—apparently to hoax Mr. Maughan—somebody scratched the words reading in English, “Baran wrote [this] for Gilles Bueth who was killed in truce by Rab de Vaulks at Fetriana now Llanerkast.” The hoax was successful, in spite of the odd travesty of the names; for Mr. Maughan was inclined to identify Lanercost with Petriana (now believed to be the Roman name for Old Carlisle) which the forger evidently meant, though he could not find a P in the late Runic alphabet. But this coat of arms, though not sensational, has an interest which Canon Wilson brought to light. He reads the arms as “crusilly of cross-crosslets, three covered cups.” The supposed dagger is one of the cross-crosslets, still visible: in 1899, when Mr. W. G. Collingwood made the sketch here reproduced, more was seen—perhaps at present only obliterated by whitewash. The three covered cups cannot be meant for the garbs of the later Vaux, because that family always bore a checky fesse or bend, as well as the garbs. These arms, therefore, Dr. Wilson says, are those of de Strivelyn, who held the manor and castle from 1330 to 1391. The tinctures were *sable, the crosslets and cups argent*. The explanation adds to the history of the castle, and makes this relic, in Dr. Wilson’s words, “one of the most ancient coats of arms, sculptured in stone, in existence in the county of Cumberland.”

On the west rampart of the Roman fortifications Mr. R. G. Collingwood described Roman Bewcastle (Art. XVIII), and later, at Castlesteads, spoke on the altars collected there at the summer-house in the garden (Art. XX). The thanks of the Society for kind permission to see these stones as well as the valuable collection of Roman coins and jewels, were returned by the President to Mrs. Johnson of Castlesteads.

Drawdykes castle was described by Mr. W. T. McIntire. Acknowledging sources of information in papers by the late Dr. M. W. Taylor, Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson and Mr. T. H. B. Graham in these *Transactions*, and by Mr. J. F. Curwen in his *Castles and Towers*, he brought together the main points of the castle’s history. It was probably a pele-tower belonging to the Aglionbys; but of this nothing is left except possible traces of foundations under the floor in the N.E. corner of the basement. Here, in 1645, Lord Kirkcudbright and Lt.-Gen. David Leslie made their headquarters during the siege of Carlisle. In 1676, John Aglionby, then recorder of Carlisle, built the house we now

see, placing on its battlements the three curious stone busts, and above the top middle window on the north the arms of Aglionby—argent, two bars, and in chief three martlets sable; with the date 1676. Into the fabric, which measures 42 by 27 feet, with longer axis lying E. and W., and with walls three to four feet thick, he built a Roman tombstone, inscribed to Marcius Troianus by his wife, and surmounted with a head under a gable and two lions devouring heads on the outer slopes of the gable. This was noticed by Camden, "in the house of Thomas, near the citadel" (of Carlisle); Horsley, who saw it in its present situation, said that it had come from Stanwix. The stone is given in Bruce's *Hand-book to the Roman Wall*. Another stone, built in above a door in the basement of the modern house adjoining the castle, is inscribed ALANI DE PENITONA (with much more recent B. above and C.K. below), the name of the mayor of Carlisle in 1287, who died in 1291 or 1292, leaving lands in Cumbresdale and Carlisle. He also lent money to Edward I. in 1282 for his wars in Wales. About 1764 the part of the ancient building spared by John Aglionby was taken down, and the present farmhouse built. In 1775, at the Carlisle assizes, the ancient claim of Drawdykes to be toll-free of the city was upheld. The estate pays a prescription of 3s. 4d. to the vicar of Stanwix in lieu of tithes. In 1789, Drawdykes passed to John Orfeur Yates, in right of his wife, one of the four sisters and coheireses of Christopher Aglionby of the Nunnery. Its present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Milbourne, to whom the thanks of the Society were offered for their courtesy in admitting the party, and for their kindness in clearing the Pennington stone of the paper with which it had been covered by a former occupier.

At the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, a council-meeting was held before dinner. Among other business, arrangements were discussed for organizing local reports to H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments. It was resolved that the editing of the *Lanercost Register*, as vol. iv of the Chartulary Series, be put into the hands of Canon Wilson. [To the great regret of all, ill health now (1922) forbids Dr. Wilson to proceed with the work.] Messrs. T. H. B. Graham and R. G. Collingwood were nominated as delegates to the Congress of Archaeological Societies, Nov. 29-30. [At that meeting Mr. R. G. Collingwood was elected a member of the Council of the Congress.]

At the general meeting held at 8 p.m. at the same place, the President in the Chair, twenty new members were elected:—Mr. T. Gardhouse Charlton, 19, Chatsworth Street, Carlisle; the Rev. Norman A. Walton, Salvin House, Alston; Mr. Wm. Gill,

Stainton, Penrith ; Mr. H. E. Scarborough, 22, Lowther Street, Carlisle ; the Rev. Canon F. W. Matheson, The Abbey, Carlisle ; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, Naworth Castle ; Mr. Robert C. Chance, Morton, Carlisle ; Mr. Richard Stanton, Aldcliffe Place, Lancaster ; Miss Smith, Beetham ; Miss Favell, Beetham ; Mr. Hugh R. and Mrs. Hulbert, Rydal Mount ; Mr. Thomas W. Helme, Springfield Hall, Lancaster ; Miss Heald, 8, Castle Park, Lancaster ; Mr. J. H. Osborne, Milton House, Burgh-by-Sands ; Mr. Edward Cardwell, Lancaster ; Miss B. Mabel Halton, 4, Norfolk Road, Carlisle ; Mrs. Carr, Cavendish Mount, Stanwix ; Mr. Edmund Lund, Carlisle City Treasurer, 172, Warwick Road, Carlisle. Mr. Joseph Cowper, Thackagate, Penrith, was elected on the following morning at Wetheral Priory.

The President mentioned the request of H.M. Inspector of Monuments for a scheme of local correspondents, under chief correspondents for the counties, to report from time to time on the condition of antiquities. This, he said, was now being arranged, with Mr. Martindale as chief correspondent for Cumberland and Mr. Curwen for Westmorland and North Lonsdale. [Since the meeting, Sir S. H. Scott has joined Mr. Curwen for Westmorland and North Lonsdale.] A proposal had been made by the Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee, as outlined in *The Times* of September 7th, to include ecclesiastical buildings under Government supervision, and church authorities were desired to form consulting committees in each diocese. This would be met in the diocese of Carlisle by the Chancellor's committee, already established, for making inventories of the fabrics and fittings of the churches. That committee, which was to meet next day, was already well advanced with its work.

Mr. F. Gerald Simpson spoke upon a problem connected with the Roman Wall, which he hoped to solve by digging within the next few weeks. In 1900, a ditch had been discovered, crossing the fort at Chesters in a line with the fosse of Hadrian's Wall. This, at the time, was taken to prove that the Wall had existed before the northern extension of the fort was built. It might, however, have been the ditch of an early small fort, and not the fosse of the Wall ; in which case the enlarged fort was earlier than the Wall. By digging near the points at which the Wall joins the fort it could be discovered which of these views was correct.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood pointed out the value of the intended work and asked for subscriptions for the purpose, as the place was outside the area of this Society, to which its funds are devoted.

The President spoke in support,* and then called for a report on recent finds at Burgh-by-Sands. As the expected speaker was not present, Mr. R. G. Collingwood said that by the kindness of the churchwardens, Mr. Bertram Carr and Mr. Brown, the President, Mr. F. G. Simpson, Dr. Shaw, and himself had examined the small piece of wall exposed by digging foundations for the extension of the churchyard northwards, and had found other walls suggesting barrack-buildings of a Roman fort. But no objects were seen to prove the period, and it was hoped that further digging could be made in the spring (see p. 458).

Mr. Linnæus E. Hope, F.L.S., then exhibited articles which he described as follows:—

RING-BROOCH AND BEAD NECKLACE.

These objects were found on July 1st, 1921, by Mr. Jas. Beaty, a farmer residing at Graham's Onset, near Road Head, Bewcastle, when cutting peat on Bailey Hope Common, about three quarters of a mile north of his house. The exact place is about five miles N.W. from Bewcastle church, about eight miles N.E. from Shank castle and eighteen miles N.E. from Carlisle.

The brooch is a complete ring, one and five sixteenths inch across, and was broken into four pieces when found. It has a pin about one and a quarter inch long which works in a slot in the ring. The ring is flattened and three sixteenths of an inch wide and the pin about the same width at its widest part. On the front of the brooch, starting to the right of the pin-head, is a cross pattée followed by an inscription reading ✠ IESVSNAZAREN (the Z reversed). The lettering is late Lombardic with the letter N in large capitals. The metal is good silver with just a trace of alloy, perhaps lead. I have submitted the brooch for inspection to Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, who says it is 14th century with one of the inscriptions usual on brooches of that period.

The necklace is even more interesting than the brooch. It consists of sixty-three beads of which fifty-five are amber, six are jet, and two are cubes of rock crystal. Of the fifty-five amber beads thirty-six are barrel-shaped and range from three-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of an inch in length, and from an eighth to seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Seventeen are round and

* On October 1st he was able to see Mr. Simpson at work on the exploration of this point at Chesters, of which particulars are given on p. 462. He is glad to acknowledge subscriptions from Mr. R. G. Collingwood and Mr. McIver Buchanan for this object.

flattened and one is globular. The six jet beads are all barrel-shaped and are from five-sixteenths to seven-sixteenths of an inch long. They still retain much of their polish. The two rock-crystal beads are cubes; one is three-eighths of an inch square, the other slightly less with splayed edges. Bead necklaces of amber with occasional rock-crystals are frequent in Anglo-Saxon graves, but jet is not usual. The workmanship of the necklace is good, especially the cutting and boring of the rock-crystals. Most of the beads of the softer materials are symmetrical in form and all have been highly polished.

The cord on which the beads were strung had entirely disappeared and they were all found lying loose in the centre of a peat when cut by the knife. A piece of material passing through a bead proved under the microscope to be peat fibre—a root of heather having grown through the hole. The peat bed in which these objects are found is only from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness and they were lying at about twelve inches below the surface.

The brooch and necklace have been presented to the Carlisle museum. [The arrangement of the beads in symmetrical form as a necklace is the work of Miss Collingwood.]

ROMAN TILE OF THE NINTH LEGION, FROM SCALESCEUGH.

While draining operations were in progress during the spring of this year in the park to the south of Scalesceugh, an inscribed tile of Roman date was found. Mr. J. H. Harrison, the owner of Scalesceugh, immediately informed me of the find, expressing the opinion that the tile perhaps commemorated the Ninth Legion.

Examination proved that Mr. Harrison was right and that the tile undoubtedly is stamped with the name and titles of that famous legion, showing that it or a detachment of it was in or near Carlisle. The tile may have been used in the floor of a hypocaust or may have been simply a floor-tile made at Scalesceugh, for I am convinced that here was the site of a manufactory of the coarser kinds of Romano-British wares. It measures eleven inches across the flat, is broken across the top and is one and a half inch thick. Near the bottom on the front of the tile is a rectangular stamp, seven inches long and one and a half inch broad, bearing in raised letters: LEG VIII H *i.e.* Legio nona Hispana:—The Ninth Legion (called) the Spanish.

This find further confirms the occupation of Carlisle in pre-Hadrianic times, for we know that the famous and unfortunate Ninth Legion was completely annihilated in the great rising in

North Britain shortly before the accession of the Emperor Hadrian in A.D. 117.

It is an interesting discovery as undoubted memorials of the presence of this legion in Carlisle or the neighbourhood have not hitherto been found. A broken tile found in Fisher Street in 1891 stamped with a letter G or C and five numerals similar to those on the Scalesceugh tile, broken through the last stroke, now may be accepted as of the Ninth Legion, as also a tile found at Scalesceugh in 1914 at the same time as the milestone dedicated to the Emperor Gordian III. The latter tile is broken off close after the V in the numeral. At the time I attributed it to the Sixth Legion, of which memorials are more common, but I now believe it to be, together with the Carlisle one, from the same hand and stamp as the undoubted Ninth Legion tile.

Britain was the grave of the unfortunate Ninth Legion, whose history shows a series of disasters in this country, first against the Britons and later against the Picts and Caledonians; and it may be that the closing scenes in the history of the legion and its culminating tragedy took place on our countryside, a tragedy which, perhaps, led towards the formation of that most stupendous of all Roman works in Britain, the building of the great Wall.

A small bottle found in deep water in the Eamont by Mr. Henry Gandy, was also exhibited.

The President then read the introduction to "A Calendar of Grinsdale and Kirkandrews Documents" (Art. XXIII), and part of papers by Mr. T. H. B. Graham (Art. XI, XII).

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1921.

The morning was very wet, but a large number of members joined the cars at 9 a.m. for the drive to Wetheral church, which was described by Mr. J. H. Martindale (Art. XXI), who also read a paper at the gatehouse of the priory (Art. XXII). The ground was too wet for the intended walk to Constantine's Cells.

At Corby Castle the party was kindly welcomed by Mr. Philip J. C. Howard and Mrs. Howard, who took the visitors all over the house, pointing out and describing the many objects of interest it contains, and most hospitably providing refreshments. A vote of thanks proposed by the President was very heartily accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Howard for their courteous reception. [An article, dealing especially with the more ancient part of Corby Castle, not previously described, is in preparation by Mr. J. H. Martindale.] By that time the rain had ceased and the sun was shining; the rest of the day was brilliant.

Cumwhitton church was described by the Rev. A. M. McFarlan, vicar, who was thanked by the President for his address.

As the time was well in hand, a halt was made at Carlatten, where Mr. Hodgson of Carlatten shewed the two mediaeval grave slabs, one built into the wall of the barn, and one standing near the house, which Mr. Martindale described. Thanks were expressed by the President to Mr. Hodgson for his kindness.

At Croglin, the Rev. A. S. Newton, rector, described the rectory. From its walls ivy had been recently stripped, displaying the masonry of a small pele-tower, to which the rest of the building has been added. In the churchyard, the rector showed the ancient monuments—an effigy of a lady (traditionally a de Wharton); the graveslab inscribed “✠ hic jacet i tumba Hisabela” (figured by the Rev. R. S. G. Green in these *Transactions*, o.s. xiv, 210); the slab found in 1878, inscribed “hic jacet in tumba Robertus Eps,” probably de Chaufé, who died in 1278, and others. The thanks of the Society were returned by the President to the Rev. A. S. and Mrs. Newton.

SPRING MEETING.

The usual meeting for reading papers was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on Thursday, April 6th, 1922. The President called attention to the interesting gift, for which he had returned the thanks of the Society to the donor, Lady Hope, of the original plan and notes of details of Furness Abbey, made by the late Sir William St. John Hope during his explorations of the abbey on behalf of the Society as reported in these *Transactions*, o.s. xvi.

The following new members were then elected:—Mr. H. E. Ayris, Carlisle; Miss Emily Barnes, Carlisle; Mrs. Burrow, Windermere; Mr. J. R. Cardwell, Lancaster; Mrs. R. G. Collingwood, North Moreton, Wallingford; Miss Margaret Docker, Newby Head House; Mr. and Mrs. E. Lindsell Hunt, Carlisle; Lt.-Col. D. Mason, D.S.O., Workington; Mr. I. J. Postlethwaite, Seascale; Mr. Bruce Thompson, Windermere; Mr. Herbert Valentine, Workington; and Mr. Richard Winster, Shap.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood reported on three days' digging just finished at Burgh-by-Sands. The site of the Roman fort at Burgh had been conclusively identified in the course of examining the new extension of the churchyard. The fort turned out to be a large one projecting through Hadrian's Wall like, for instance, Chesters: the Wall underlay the Carlisle road, and the churchyard extension fell almost wholly within the *praetentura* of the fort. Stone barrack-blocks lying north and south occupied this area;

close to the hedge bounding the churchyard extension to eastward the fort-rampart, built of freestone, was found ; and in the S.E. corner of the same area the main east gateway was identified. [A detailed report will be given in our next volume.]

Dr. W. D. Anderson read a paper on the stone circle at Elva plain, and exhibited relics from the Spanish Armada ship *Florencia*, wrecked at Tobermory and recently investigated.

The President mentioned a report from Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. on the condition of the Swinside Circle, where initials had been lately cut on the stones. The Rev. Cæsar Caine said that respect for antiquities was one of the subjects which ought to be taught in schools. The President agreed, saying that he would like to add respect for historic sites by refraining from littering them with the rubbish of picnics.

The Rev. Cæsar Caine read a paper on the Pulpit and the tombstone to William Grainger at Waberthwaite, and exhibited a fine stone hammer recently found there.

Mr. J. R. Mason of Workington read notes on antiquities in the neighbourhood of Dean, with exhibits of a fine mediaeval skillet, a bronze palstave and a stone net-sinker, which he offered on loan to the Carlisle Museum.

Mr. Ayris and Mr. L. E. Hope, F.L.S., described recent finds in Fisher Street, Carlisle, with exhibits of the pottery, etc., unearthed during the last few days. Excavations on the site of the old Wesleyan chapel and of Wesley House, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ford, organist of Carlisle cathedral, both 19th century structures, disclosed interesting remains of various periods. At the depth of 7 feet to 12 feet were found examples of 14th century green-glazed pottery, including the body of a large pitcher with a holding capacity of about two gallons, and of ware very thin for its size, and the handle of a ladle or saucepan. From 10 feet to 17 feet down were found numerous fragments of Romano-British pottery ; potsherds of decorated *terra sigillata*, form 37 of Dragendorff, of types and fabric of the Lezoux potteries, and undecorated vessels forms 31, 36, 38 and 45 Dragendorff. Three vases with potters' marks were found :—HABILISF from a form 43 Drag. vessel ; MINVSOF from a vessel form 35 Drag. and POPPILVSF. The latter on a form 33 Drag. with the extraordinary spelling of three Ps, is possibly the work of a late Gaulish or German potter whose provenance has not been traced.

The usual fragments of amphorae, mortaria and other coarse wares turned up, the most interesting being an almost perfect example of a so-called " Incense Cup," $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. across the bowl and

3½ ins. high. It has the usual frilled cordons and a hole or socket in the base of the bowl. It is of fine white clay. The suggestion that these bowls were lamps is helped by the socket, which may have held a candle, and by the blackened condition of the inside. Fragments of Castor ware were found and several fragments of flat dishes similar to fragments found at Scalesceugh. Fragments of such vessels were found at the camp at Gellygaer, S. Wales, and are apparently of an early date.

Several objects of leather, soles and parts of Roman sandals or shoes, were found about 14 feet down; one sole having the studs or nails set in a distinct pattern of a diamond on the sole and in a cross on the heel. In one of the deep shafts sunk for concrete foundations was found, at the depth of 17 feet, a fine silver brooch 2 ins. long of the harp-shaped or "Brough" type. At the depth of 14 feet a paved floor of cobbles was found; and about 6 ins. higher an elliptical row of flat stones, 6 ins. thick, possibly the foundations of a building. Above this was another floor of cobbles 18 ins. above the lowest; and 12 ins. above this was a third and similar floor.

It is greatly to be regretted that the exigencies of the builders and the wet substrata prevented the further examination and excavation of these floors. All the finds mentioned (along with others) are given to the Carlisle museum by the Trustees of the Wesleyan Hall, Fisher Street, Carlisle.

Messrs. F. Gerald Simpson and J. H. Martindale also spoke on the interest of this recent discovery.

The President then gave short accounts of the following papers: "Carleton-by-Penrith," "Sebergham" and "Hesket in the Forest," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham; "The passage of the Border by Aeneas Sylvius in the winter of 1435-6," by the Rev. Canon James Wilson, Litt.D.; "An early transcript of John Denton's *Account of Cumberland*, recently discovered," by Mr. Charles Warburton James; and "Genealogical gleanings relating to Cumberland," by Colonel J. P. Steel, F.R.G.S. The papers read at this meeting, for which there is not place in the present volume, we hope to print in our next.

[Since the meeting, Mr. William Lewthwaite of Broadgate, D.L., owner of Swinside Circle, has had the lettering erased from the stones, and has taken steps to have the circle watched. This will be the most efficient way of protecting the monument, and the thanks of the Society are offered to Mr. Lewthwaite for his action in the matter.]