PROCEEDINGS.

Autumn Meeting.

THOUGH, in accordance with usual custom, two excursions during the season had been contemplated, fate in the guise of the general strike—with all its subsequent complications—caused the abandonment of the summer meeting. The programme arranged for this gathering was, therefore, transferred to the Autumn meeting, which was held in the Brough and Eden Valley district on Thursday and Friday, September 16th and 17th.

The local arrangements were in the hands of a committee consisting of Mr. J. F. Curwen, Mr. Daniel Scott, Mr. R. Morton-Rigg, Mr. W. T. McIntire, Mr. Legh Tolson, Major R. E. Porter and Mr. Edward Wilson, Hon. Sec. Owing to the regrettable absence, through illness, of Mr. Wilson, his place as secretary and general organizer of the excursion was filled by Mr. J. F. Curwen.

The total attendance of members and friends, including those who joined the party in private cars, must have approximated to two hundred.

Owing to the difficulty of finding accommodation for so large a throng of visitors, Penrith, though somewhat far removed from the field of operations, was chosen as the headquarters of the expedition.

Thursday, September 16th.

Leaving Penrith station at 10-30, immediately after the arrivals of the trains from the north and south, we proceeded, in motor-coaches and private cars, by way of Brougham Castle, Appleby and Brough, till, after breasting the steep gradient of the desolate road which leads up into the wilds of Stainmore, we halted a little short of the summit. A short scramble up the grassy hill-side brought us to Maiden Castle, a small Roman fort occupying a commanding site some 1,400 feet above sea level.

Maiden Castle.

Here Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., gave a description of the remains of the fort, printed as Article XI of the present volume.

The speaker concluded by emphasising the important, if not spectacular results which might be achieved by the systematic

excavation of such sites as that of Maiden Castle, and pointed out that, provided certain elementary precautions were observed, they provided a suitable field of work for those who wished to acquire an experience of excavation.

The Rey Cross.

Regaining our vehicles, we now mounted the remaining mile to Stainmore Summit, and halted to examine the Rey Cross. This interesting monument, owing probably to the remoteness of its situation, has seldom in previous years been visited by the Society. A notable exception to this neglect was the visit of August, 1880, when the late Canon Simpson of Kirkby Stephen read a paper upon the cross to an assembly of some forty members.

On the present occasion, we were fortunate in having with us our president, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., whose paper (Art. I) besides giving a summary of previous theories held with regard to the origin of the cross, gave much additional information connecting it with historical events and personalities in the district, at the same time essaying to sift probabilities from improbabilities and sheer inventions by ancient writers.

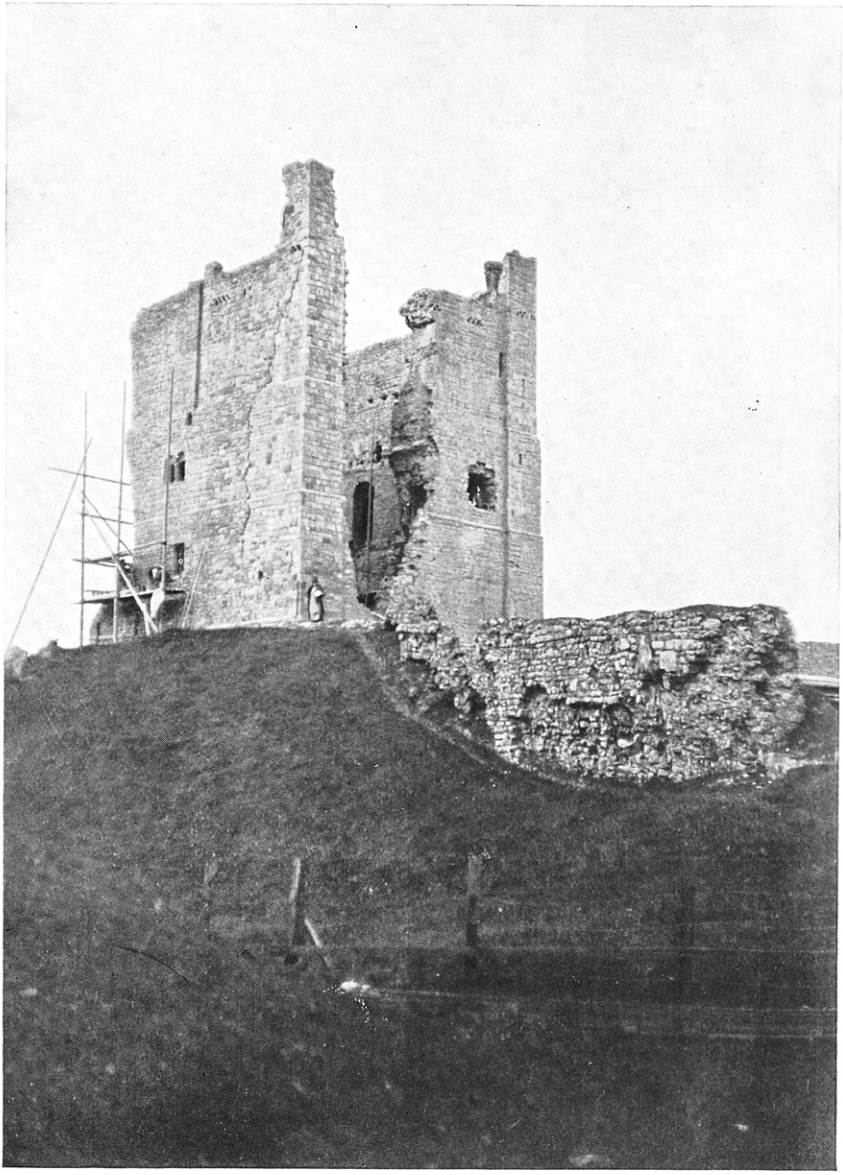
Brough Castle and Verterae.

The return journey was now made to Brough, where, after an interval for luncheon, we paid a visit to Brough Castle and Roman fort.

At the Castle, we were able to appreciate the work which has been carried on for several years by H.M. Office of Works.

Under Mr. T. Leeming, the resident overseer, the work is making steady progress, and in the end will result in bringing this great historical monument to a condition which will keep it free from further destruction for hundreds of years. Mr. R. G. Collingwood first gave a general account of the Roman fort, for the castle at Brough was at least the third stronghold on the site. The Roman work had unfortunately to be covered, after being accurately surveyed, in order to strengthen the tower which was erected by Lady Anne Clifford on the foundation of the Normans, following the Romans. There was documentary evidence of the place as early as A.D. 150, and another about A.D. 400, while pottery and other remains were on exhibition which suggested a first-century foundation.

Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., gave a summary of the history of the Castle, supplementary to the very complete and instructive paper he read eighteen years ago (in his Castles and Towers of Cumberland and Westmorland, p. 82). He paid a warm tribute to the



BROUGH CASTLE.

Photo. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher. TO FACE P. 224.

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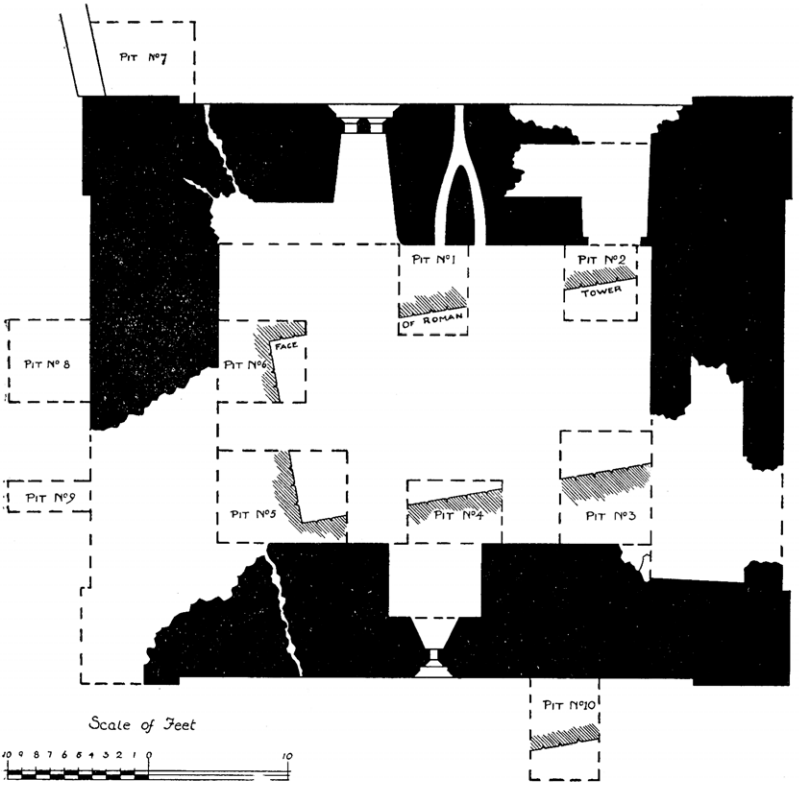
work accomplished by Mr. C. R. Peers, H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Mr. Leeming, and the staff. In due time the latest results will be incorporated in a further paper, and the two will make a complete and authoritative history and description of the Castle.



PLAN OF BROUGH CASTLE KEEP.

By the courtesy of H.M. Office of Works.

By the courtesy of H.M. Office of Works, Mr. Peers kindly lent to the meeting certain plans showing the discoveries that had been made beneath the Keep . . . . . Ten trial pits had been dug around the walls, which revealed the foundations of much earlier Norman herring-bone work. Beneath was a varying thickness of black soil, while below this and placed somewhat diagonally, the excavators came upon the foundations of a

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Roman tower. All the trial pits within the keep revealed the inner face of this tower, and Roman work was also found at the bottom of pits 7 and 10. It was deemed necessary to fill in the pits again and cover the whole surface with concrete, so that the accompanying illustrations will form a valuable record.

Brough Church.

From the Castle a walk of a few yards brought us to Brough church, where we were welcomed by the Vicar, the Rev. E. H. Sugden. His paper upon the Church, which the state of the writer's health unfortunately prevented him from reading, was read by his son Mr. Joseph Sugden.

Mr. Sugden pointed out that the location of the church was of importance, because the great military highway from Carlisle to the Plain of York crossed Market Brough, three furlongs to the north of the church, and the road now running through Brough was the high road from London into Scotland. The church stood on the slope of a hill which in former days might have come within the precincts of Brough Castle.

Recent investigations suggested that the remains of a supposed underground passage between the church and the castle were merely those of a well.

The late Chancellor Ferguson had asserted that an early Norman church stood on the site of the present building. The writer traced the slow growth of this church, its prolongation eastwards, the addition of a north aisle and the probable building of a tower at the west end. The south window nearest the tower was purely Norman, and on the south side also was a Norman doorway.

About the fourteenth century great benefactions fell to the church, and important work was done, including the re-roofing of the fabric, the renewal of the windows in the south wall with the exception of the Norman window, the re-building of the north aisle, and the addition of a chantry. The chancel arch was probably also taken down about that time, and the arcade extended; possibly a screen or loft was erected in place of the chancel arch. In the seventeenth century the chapel at the north end of the church was rebuilt. At the north door were the remains of the parson's pew, erected in 1672. The church then had square box pews; a photograph showing them was still in existence. In the porch was a Roman stone found during the restoration of 1879; and four or five mediæval grave covers with floriated crosses, sword, and shears on them. These stones, more or less mutilated, had been used as foundation stones, and were now

BROUGH CHURCH.

Photo. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher.

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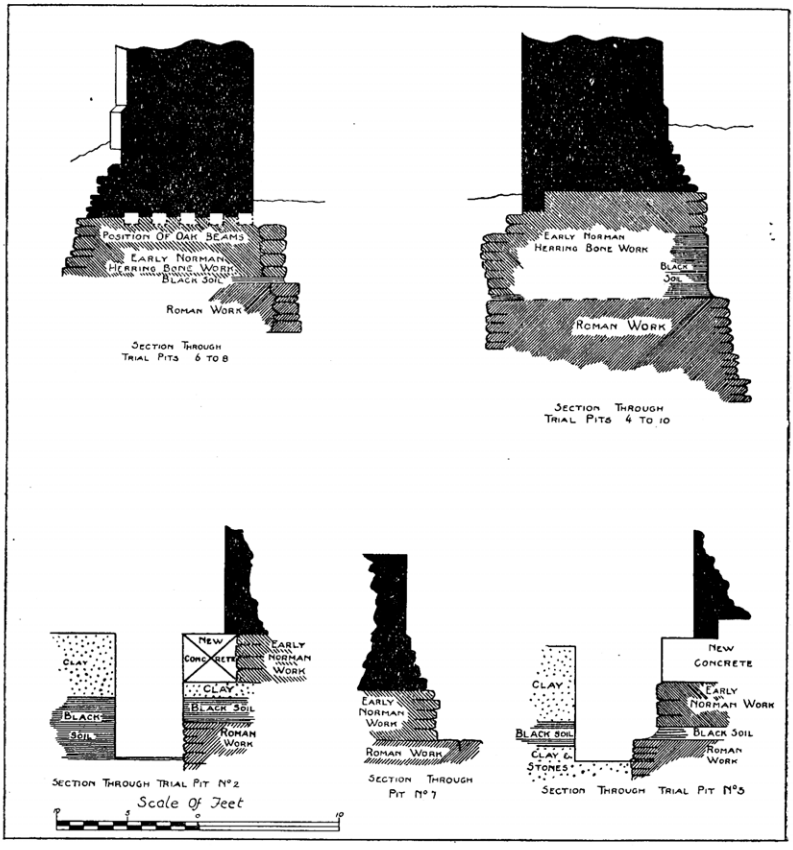
built into the walls of the porch. The Vicar also referred to the Greek inscription (now at Cambridge) discovered in 1879.

Mr. Sugden also drew attention to the slope of the church from east to west, and suggested possible reasons—other than the natural slope of the ground—for this peculiarity.



SECTIONS OF EARLIER FOUNDATIONS.

By the courtesy of H.M. Office of Works.

He described the ancient glass in the church. Six pieces of this glass had found their way into one of the windows at the Vicarage. One piece might be the arms of Dr. R. Eglesfeld, founder of Queen's College, Oxford, who was Vicar of Brough. There is another large piece with three spread eagles, dated 1634, mentioned by Bishop Nicolson in his Visitation record, but it was no longer

in the " quire windows," where Nicolson saw it; so there might be connection between the two. The pulpit is dated 1624, and some believed it was given by Lady Anne Clifford, but so far as the writer knew there is no proof of it. The Vicar called attention to some of the old tombstones. The registers date from 1559; they were printed by the Parish Register section of our Society a few years ago.

The Roman inscriptions were described by Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

A pleasant run back to Penrith concluded the experiences of a delightful day upon which the weather had proved more than usually propitious.

MEETING.

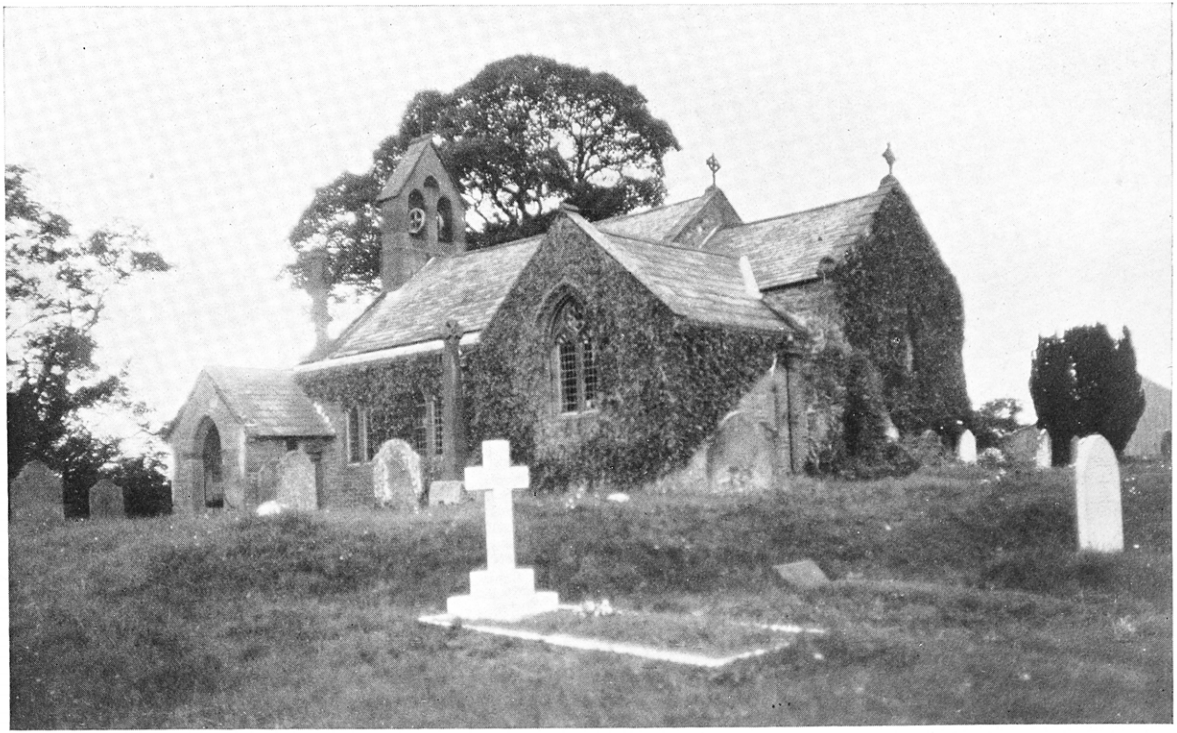
After dinner, the meeting of the society was held at the George Hotel; the President in the chair.

Mr. Curwen acted as secretary in the absence, through the serious illness of his wife, of Mr. E. Wilson, Hon. Secretary. Mr. Curwen said the third volume of the records of South Westmorland, including the Quarter Sessions records, was ready for issue; and the president's index to the last thirteen volumes of the *Transactions*, was in the hands of the printers. Major Porter's transcript from an old manuscript, Memoirs of Sir Daniel Fleming, would be printed by the society in the Tract Series. Mr. Ruston-Harrison said Dr. Haswell had transcribed the Bridekirk registers, which would be the next volume of the Parish Register Series.

In the appointment of officers, Bishop MacInnes and Sir John Weston, Bart., were added to fill vacancies on the vice-presidents list. Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson was elected an honorary member of the Society in recognition of her long and invaluable work for the Society. She had retired from the Council on account of ill-health. Lady Henley, Mr. Joseph Sharp (London), and Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson (Carlisle) were elected to vacancies on the Council. A vote of sympathy with Mr. E. Wilson was adopted. Major Porter, Rydal, was appointed secretary for excursions, that branch of the society's work having outgrown the scope of the hon. secretary's labours. Mr. Norman Wilson, Kendal, was appointed an auditor in place of Mr. F. Crewdson, Kendal, who is removing to the south of England after twenty years' service. Sir Arthur Keith was also elected an honorary member in recognition of his valuable contributions to the Society's *Transactions*.

The following new members were elected:—

Mr. H. S. Walpole, Keswick; Mr. J. E. Wallace, Malay States; Mr. Lionel A. T. Johnson, Keswick; Mrs. Sarah J. Sharp, Kirk-



CLIBURN CHURCH.

Photo. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher.

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bride; Mrs. North, Kirkby Lonsdale; Miss North, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mrs. E. S. Taylor, Carlisle; Dr. John L. Kirk, Pickering; Mr. John Edward Horsley, Penrith; Mrs. Fred. W. Walker, Gilsland; Mr. Stanley B. Bendle, Sedbergh; Mrs. Lingard, Windermere; Lady Bromley Wilson, Windermere; Mrs. Hasell, Dalemain; Rev. Thomas Mercer, M.A., Lancaster; Mr. Harold Mather, Staveley; Mrs. Murray, Murraythwaite; Mr. E. B. Birley, Oxford; Mrs. Breeks, Helbeck; Miss Welch, Hornby Hall.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood read extracts from a paper by Miss Fair, on recent finds in Eskdale. One was a possible new stone circle on Burnmoor, and others were cultivation terraces ascribed to the Middle Ages (Art. XVIII).

Sir Algernon Law, K.C.M.G., had sent two letters, from Dr. William Paley, when Rector of Musgrave, to the Rev. John Law, afterwards Bishop of Elphin, and at the time Prebendary of Carlisle. These contained some amusing passages, and showed a curious picture of clerical life at Mugrave about 1775 (Art. XV).

Friday, September 17th.

Friday's journey, though much shorter than that of Thursday, necessitated an early start, in order to ensure the catching of the afternoon trains. Once again, we were favoured by fine weather with more sunshine than we had enjoyed on the previous day's excursion.

Our first stopping place of the day was at Cliburn, where we were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. G. E. F. Day.

Cliburn Church.

The Rector proceeded to describe the church, pointing out how in past centuries its history and that of the parish were interwoven with the history of the family of Cliburn or Cleyborne (the name was at various times rendered many different ways). He then read a manuscript, written during his occupancy of the living by the late Chancellor Jackson, and describing in detail the state of the building at various periods. The registers have been transcribed by Dr. Haswell and it is intended by the Parish Register Section of the Society to print the Cliburn records, when funds permit. The Rector also described the church plate, which was supplemented by Admiral Cleborne of the United States Navy. The same benefactor gave the beautiful cross of olive and ebony, with ormolu inlay, which was for seven hundred years on the altar of the Abbey of Vallombrosa.

After the President had expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Day, Mr. R. G. Collingwood, in response to an enquiry, said

that the interpretation of a Roman stone in the porch had long been a matter of discussion, but he thought there was no reasonable doubt that it was part of a Roman altar erected in honour of Mars; it had been badly used. Another stone had been part of a bath-building in a Roman fort. Whether they belonged to that site he was more than doubtful. If anything like a camp had existed at Cliburn they would certainly have found considerable quanities of coins, pottery, etc. It was more likely that they were brought at some time as building stones from Kirkby Thore or Brougham.

Cliburn Hall.

Proceeding across the road, we then visited Cliburn Hall, which by the courtesy of the tenants we were permitted to enter and inspect.

Dr. Haswell read a summary of a paper he contributed to these *Transactions* fifteen years ago, and called particular attention to the beautiful state of preservation of the rhyming inscription put up by Richard Cleburn in 1567. He reminded his hearers that there were other stones of a similar character at Newbiggin Hall and Askham Hall. Cliburn Hall was built about 1400.

Bewley Castle.

Our way now led through Bolton, a short way beyond which village a walk over the fields brought us to the picturesque ruins of Bewley Castle. Here we were met by the Rev. J. A. Carmichael, Vicar of Bolton, who read an interesting paper upon the Castle (Art. XIII).

Returning to Bolton, we lunched, and afterwards visited Bolton Church; Mr. Carmichael again acted as guide, and read a paper upon the church (Art. XIV).

In thanking Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Curwen suggested that the Vicar and Wardens would be doing a service to the church by having the ivy cut away from the south wall and porch, as it was doing serious damage to the fabric.

Kirkby Thore Church.

Our next halt was at Kirkby Thore. The Rev. John Berry, Rector, was unavoidably absent, but the interesting paper which he had kindly written for our Society was summarised by Mr. J. F. Curwen. The paper was supplementary to those written by the Rev. John Heelis in 1890 and by the Rev. A. J. G. Curwen in 1908.

Though it was possible a church might have existed at Kirkby Thore as early as the sixth or seventh century, the earliest record

INSCRIBED STONE AT CLIBURN HALL.

Photo. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher.

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was in 1280, when Bishop Irton made complaint that, owing to a Papal edict, no service had been held for eight years. But surely the word Kirkby implied an earlier date. The writer also drew attention to the fact that a little rise beyond the churchyard gate had always been known by the name of "The Cross," and suggested the possibility of there having been a place of worship on this spot for Christians among the Roman soldiers at the neighbouring camp.

After discussing the dedication of the church to St. Michael, Mr. Berry described the tower, and mentioned the fact that when the ivy was removed from it three years ago, the only discovery of moment was a shield bearing the Wharton arms. His view was that the fabric of the church remained much as it was since the days when Henry Wharton, son of Gilbert de Wharton, lord of the manor, was rector of the church between 1461 and 1483. Before that the church was probably much smaller, and the chancel not so far extended; but from the evidence of the masonry it seemed that the west part of the south wall next the porch, and also part of the aisle on the north side, were portions of the original church, and previous to the enlargement or restoration by the Whartons. That family left their mark also on the battlement on the south side of the tower, where the Wharton arms were impaled with those of Lancaster, and with supporters to the shield. There were other indications of the Whartons in different parts of the church, where their arms were impaled with those of Machell.

Calling attention to the carved stones which run along the chancel wall, Mr. Berry remarked that it was not probable they were specially made for their position; he suggested that they might have come from the Roman camp. The tower on its east side had embrasures or bell cote for two bells. They must have been there previous to the present bell coming from Shap Abbey at its dissolution. The last Abbot of Shap, Richard Evenwood, was also Rector of Kirkby Thore. Did the bells disappear when the present bell arrived, and whither did they go? Did the King's Inquisition of Monasteries demand them in exchange for the present bell, or were they sold for old metal at some subsequent time, as being superfluous; or were they given to some other church (possibly Milburn) which did not possess bells so suitable? Within the church the font, altar rails, and possibly the altar table and pulpit, were given by the noted rector, Thomas Machell, the great antiquary.

He believed what was now known as the Warcop Chapel, at the east end of the aisle, was the Wharton Chapel, because in doing so

much in re-building the church it was almost certain that they would have a chapel for the resident lord of the manor, and to this day the occupiers of the Hall always sat in that pew. The Whartons were in residence some time before the Reformation; the two Warcops who were rectors did not come until after that event. At some time the church had stained glass, but only small pieces remained, pieced together in a quatrefoil in the window on the south side of the chancel. Two or three pieces of black went to show that the arms of the Whartons had formed part of a design—the top of the maunch of the Wharton arms. Another shield on the south wall of the chancel showed Clifford impaling Veteripont, and showed the history of the living, which passed from the Veteripont through the Cliffords by inheritance in the female line to the Tuftons. The Communion plate was of date 1633. The registers had been described to the society by the late Canon Bower, once a curate at Kirkby Thore; they began in 1593, but were very incomplete. One of the most interesting entries was "William Hoggard, baptised March 23, 1700," because someone had put a note on the page, "Hogarth, the celebrated painter." The Rector on evidence which he found in a magazine of 1860 felt it his duty to add a further note in the register, contradicting the note about this Hoggard being the painter.

Kirkby Thore Roman Camp.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood spoke briefly on the Roman fort or camp, a short distance from the church. He said it was a Roman site of some interest. It was at the junction of two roads which went north, west and east, and at such a place they expected a site of some importance. Public knowledge to-day depended a good deal on what Thomas Machell wrote; he was an extremely careful and competent antiquary whose records were preserved in the Dean and Chapter Library at Carlisle. It was reported that in 1838 while a new bridge was being built over the Troutbeck a mass of concrete was found, with a number of fibulæ, some large bronze statues, and other things of bronze. It looked as if there was a bronze factory at Kirkby Thore, in the same way as at Brough there was a place where many fibulæ, or brooches, were made. It would be of public interest if it could be ascertained who got those articles.

Mr. J. M. Nicholson said he had recently discovered that the "find" of 1838 was divided into three shares. "Banker" Crosby got one-third; Sir George Musgrave received another, and

KIRKBY THORE CHURCH.

Photo. by Mr. W. L. Fletcher.

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Miss Atkinson, Temple Sowerby the third—each probably as interested in the Turnpike Trust. Miss Atkinson's share went to the Clayton Museum at Chesters; Sir George Musgrave gave his to the British Museum, and " Banker " Crosby's share was now in the possession of Miss Cumpston, Barton Hall.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood said it was a valuable addition to their knowledge of the district, and he hoped he and Mr. Nicholson might be able to collaborate in writing on " Roman Kirkby Thore."

Millrigg.

The last halt of the day was made at Millrigg, the beautifully situated Tudor farmhouse just over the Crowdundle Beck on the boundary between Cumberland and Westmorland.

Mr. Daniel Scott read a paper upon this picturesque and interesting specimen of a northern dower house (Art. XII).

The writer described its associations with the ancient family of Dalston of Acorn Bank and with Bishop Nicholson. By the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Huntingdon, we were allowed to visit the interior of this interesting and well preserved mansion.

A punctual return to Penrith in good time for the various afternoon trains brought a thoroughly enjoyable meeting to a successful conclusion.

Spring Meeting.

A well attended meeting was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on Thursday, April 28th, 1927, when the chair was taken by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., the president of the society.

At the opening of the proceedings, the president made a sympathetic allusion to the death of Mr. Edward Wilson, the society's honorary secretary. He said that they had lost Mr. Wilson under peculiarly tragic circumstances, insomuch as he had practically been the victim of the domestic sorrow he had gone through during the past year owing to the long continued illness and death of his wife. No one had worked so hard and so long as Mr. Wilson for the interests of the society, and he, and his father before him, had been its nerve-centre for the last sixty years. Ever since he could recollect, one or the other of these two had been the mainspring of the business of the society, and they had served it extremely well. He moved that a vote of condolence be sent to Mr. Wilson's family. The motion was agreed to by all the members standing.

The president in explaining the new arrangements in consequence of Mr. Wilson's death, said that fortunately they had not

to make a very great break. Mr. Wilson had a very good confidential clerk in Miss Ainsley, who had been in charge of the work for a long period, and she would, for the time being, carry on as secretary of the society. Mr. J. F. Curwen, Heversham, would kindly continue to act as secretary for antiquarian matters and also as treasurer, and the printing office would, so far as they knew, be kept going, for the present at any rate.

Speaking of the summer arrangements the president said that the Council had decided that the society should hold its summer meeting about July 14th and 15th. On the first day they proposed to visit Rose Castle, Old Carlisle, Wigton and Aikton. For the second day's excursion they hoped to go into Liddesdale to Hermitage Castle and other places of interest. For the second excursion—to be held in September—it was likely that they would pay a visit which was long overdue to West Cumberland, making Whitehaven their headquarters.

The president also reported upon the progress made with the printing of his index of the last 13 volumes of the New Series *Transactions*, and Mr. W. T. McIntire exhibited to the meeting Vol. XXVI, which he said, would be sent out to members as soon as possible.

The following new members were elected:—

Mrs. Jane Iredale, Workington; Mrs. Burnyeat, Workington; Miss H. Cousins, Kendal; Mr. J. Smith-Hill, Keswick; Mr. A. H. Nash-Williams, Whitehaven; Miss J. Ross, Bootle; Miss M. D. Ryder, Wetheral; Mr. Nicholas Size, Ilkley; Rev. Charles Herbert Eckersley.

The Roman Hoard at Mallerstang.

Mr. L. E. Hope exhibited a hoard of 138 Roman coins, covering a period of about forty years, found on Mallerstang Fell by Mr. Kerr. In the course of a walk upon the hill-side behind his house, Mr. Kerr observed a flat stone covering a roughly made stone-kist, in which he discovered this hoard of coins. The coins were claimed by the Treasury as treasure trove. They passed into the hands of the Treasury, and thence to the British Museum, where the authorities made a selection of some of the coins. The finder received six coins, and the remainder, 121 in number were offered by the Treasury to the Carlisle Museum through the instrumentality of Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

Bronze Age Urns.

Mr. Hope also exhibited Bronze Age urns, found recently at Waterloo Hill sandpit, near Aglionby. The sand is a deposit of

the glacial period, and had formed the delta of a large river, probably the early Eden. One of the urns proved to be a rather important find, and belonged to a well-marked type of a rather earlier period of the Bronze Age, known as the " encrusted type " owing to the applied ornament with which it was decorated. There was a considerable stretch of sand still to be removed, and it was possible that they were just reaching the cemetery of the settlement, if settlement it was. There were several instances of a settlement and burial place in close proximity to one another.

Mr. Hope also exhibited a very delicate gold necklace, which had enamel on the larger links—one still remaining—found during excavations in English Street last year. The necklace had been attributed to the second century by Mr. Reginald Smith of the British Museum. Among other exhibits from the same site were a second century fibula and fragments of Roman pottery.

Mr. S. H. le Fleming, Rydal Hall, exhibited a model of Carlisle Cathedral, which he had presented to the Tullie House Museum. This model was made by an uncle of his some eighty years ago.

The president read two papers, the first on " The Skirwith Hall Inventory, 1639 "; the second on " Keswick and Coniston mines 1600 and later."

A paper on " Cornage and Drengage " by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, F.S.A. was read by Mr. W. T. McIntire, and Mr. R. G. Collingwood read papers on " Recent Roman finds at Beckfoot," by Mr. Harold Duff, Wigton, and on " The ancient village of Greendale, Wastwater," by Miss Mary C. Fair. There was also a paper upon " The Baynes Family of Sellet Hall in Whittington," by Colonel W. H. Chippindall. Mr. H. Valentine exhibited drawings and read a paper upon the pre-Norman stones, discovered during the recent opening out of the Curwen vaults at Workington Church. These papers will be printed in our next volume.