

## PROCEEDINGS.

## SUMMER MEETING.

THE first excursion of the season was held in the Carlisle district on Wednesday and Thursday, July 13th and 14th, 1927. The committee for local arrangements consisted of Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., Mr. Harold Duff, Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., Mr. R. C. Reid, Mr. W. T. McIntire, F.S.A.Scot., and Mr. R. E. Porter, Hon. Secretary for the excursion.

Attendance tickets were taken by Mr. W. G. Collingwood (president); The Rev. Canon and Mrs. G. E. P. Reade, Windermere; Mr. Alfred Smith, Appleby; Mr. R. Morton Rigg, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. John Sewell, Gretna; Lt.-Col. J. H. Dudgeon and Mrs. Dudgeon, Workington; Mr. and Mrs. W. Parkin Moore and Mr. A. W. Parkin Moore, Mealsgate; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dent, Grange; The Rev. R. Percival Brown, Kirkby Lonsdale; Miss Sutton, Bridekirk; Mr. J. P. Smith, Barrow; Mrs. Burrow, Penrith; Mrs. C. Thomson, Penrith; Mrs. Lingard, Windermere; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Nelson, Langwathby; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnstone, Mrs. Bakewell and Mrs. O'Leary; Lazonby; Mrs. G. Spring-Rice and Miss E. F. Ballard, Penrith; Mrs. Saunders, Scotby; The Rev. C. H. Eckersley, Mrs. Eckersley and Miss Scott, Brougham; Mr. H. Valentine, Workington; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Graham, Wetheral; the Rev. C. W. and Mrs. Wakefield, Isel; The Rev. E. P. Perth, Newcastle; Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Lancaster; Miss Kirkland and Miss W. V. Dewhurst, Lancaster; Mr. W. T. McIntire, Milnthorpe; Mrs. E. S. Taylor, Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hornel, Kirkcudbright; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hulbert, Rydal; Mr. C. Collison, St. Bees; Mr. H. S. Cowper, Hawkshead; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. R. Binning, Stanwix; Miss Favell and Miss Smith, Milnthorpe; Mrs. Fox, Keswick; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fletcher, Workington; Mr. C. W. Sowby, Keswick; Mr. B. L. Thompson, Windermere; Mr. J. F. Curwen and Mrs. Curwen, Heversham; Mrs. Bruce Rigg, Windermere; Mr. W. N. Ling, Carlisle; The Rev. T. Mercer, Lancaster; Mr. W. N. Donald and Miss Donald, Carlisle; the Rev. H. B. Wilson, Carlisle; Mr. A. M. Beaty, Carlisle; Mr. C. W. Robinson, Gretna; Mrs. Horrocks, Langwathby; Mrs. Gatey, Ambleside; Professor R. C. Bosanquet,

Alnwick; Mrs. Kirkbride, Keswick; Mrs. Carr, Carlisle; Mr. Daniel Scott and Mrs. Scott, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ridley and Mrs. Ratcliffe, Kirkby Thore; Dr. and Mrs. W. Goodchild, Threlkeld; Mr. T. Jackson, Workington; Mrs. and Miss Walton, Penrith; Mrs. Walker and Mrs. G. Tyson, Whitehaven; Mr. and Mrs. A. Hutchinson, Mr. A. L. Hutchinson and Miss Hutchinson, Culgaith; Mr. W. D. Glyn, Dalston; Miss E. MacInnes and Miss D. MacInnes, How Mill; Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Oxford; Lt.-Col. C. E. Hollins, Blackburn; Mr. C. J. M. Gibson, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Rumney, Silloth; Mrs. J. Court Brown, Hartsop; Mr. C. S. Jackson, Yanwath; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ayris, Carlisle; Mr. W. Carson, Abbey Town; Mr. H. H. Llewellyn, Arnside; Mr. Anthony Wilson and Misses A. and P. Wilson, Thornthwaite; Mr. Legh Tolson and Mrs. Tolson, Barton; Miss M. D. Ryder and Miss Oram, Wetheral; Miss B. Halton, Carlisle; Mr. E. Taylor and Mr. J. Kirkbride, Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Redmayne, Dalston; Miss Mounsey Heysham, Castletown; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vince, Broughton; Mrs. Talbot Caddow, Carlisle; Mrs. R. Morton Rigg, Penrith; Mr. S. H. le Fleming, Rydal; Mr. J. Lazonby and Mrs. Messenger, Braithwaite; Mr. and Mrs. T. Gray, Carlisle; Mrs. R. H. Hodgson, Cockermonth; Miss Helena A. M. Thompson, Workington; Mrs. Bewley, Miss Sharpe and Miss Storey, Rosley; Mrs. H. A. Inglis, Sir Alfred and Lady Blenkinsop and Miss Whitehead, Dalston; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Beckton and Miss Beckton, Abbey Town; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lester, Penrith; Mr. J. Noble, Penrith; Mr. J. H. Martindale, Mrs. and Miss Martindale, Wetheral; Mr. R. E. Porter, Rydal; Mrs. Kaye Ridley; Mr. A. N. Bowman; Mr. and Miss Courtenay Hodgson, Stanwix; Mrs. and Miss Hesketh Hodgson, Newby Grange; Chancellor Campbell, Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. Lonsdale; Sir S. H. Scott, Windermere.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13TH, 1927.

Leaving Carlisle immediately after the arrival of the morning trains, the party proceeded direct to Rose Castle. The weather, which at first was dull and threatening improved as the morning wore on, and throughout most of the excursion remained warm and sunny.

At Rose Castle the visitors received a welcome from the Bishop and Mrs. Williams. Included among the guests were the Mayor of Copenhagen (Mr. Peder Hedebo) and other Danish officials, who were on a visit to Carlisle. These visitors were accompanied by Mr. H. K. Campbell and Mr. E. Lund, Carlisle.

A description of the Castle was given by Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., who stated that while accepting the evidence that the site came to the see of Carlisle about 1230, and that there was some earlier fortification in existence at that date, to the north of Kite's tower, he did not consider any of the masonry now visible to date from an epoch earlier than that of Bishop Halton, *c.* 1297.

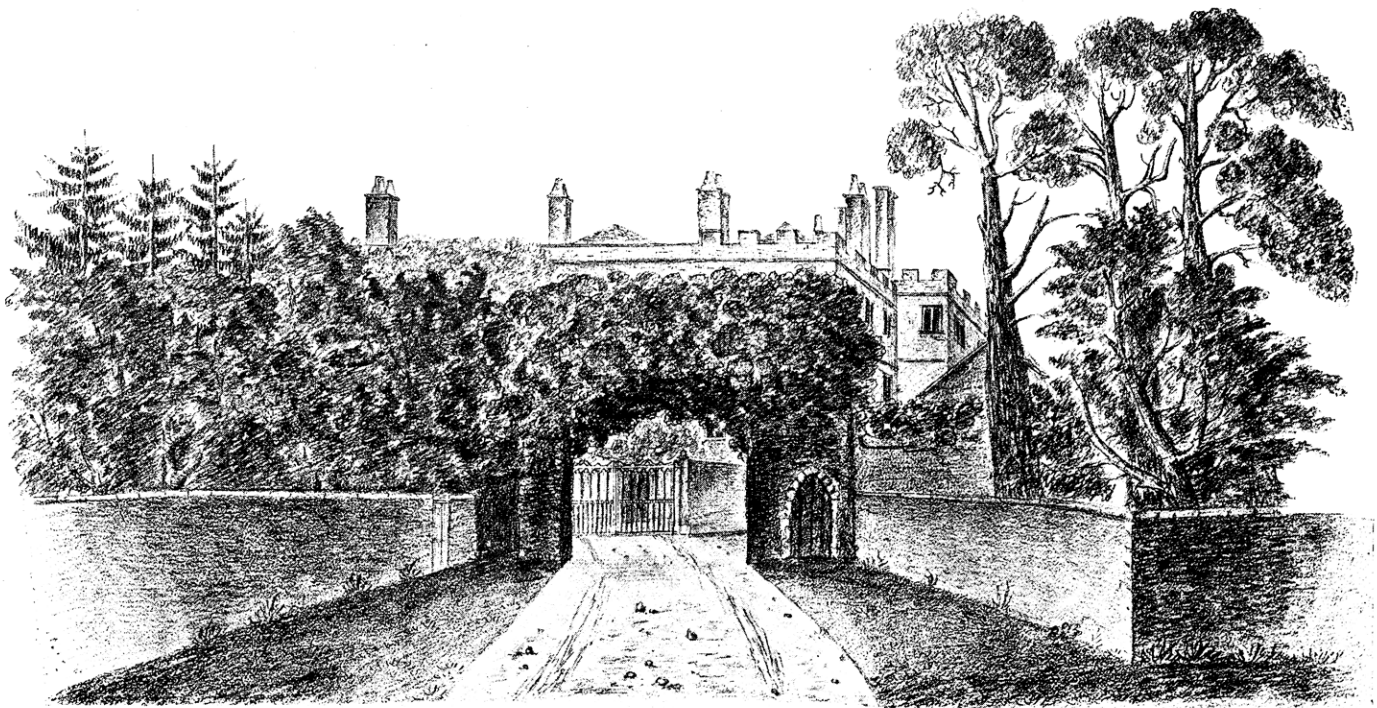
The Castle he planned was of a true Edwardian or concentric type, consisting of thick curtain walls in the outline of a rough parallelogram with towers at the four angles, and intermediate ones on certain sides, the domestic buildings being arranged inside against the curtain wall, and a fine open court, some 85 feet east to west by 75 feet north to south, being left in the centre. This plan was very common in our North Country later castles or fortified manor houses, as at Naworth, Wharton, Brough and Brougham. Mr. Martindale then pointed out portions of this curtain wall still remaining from the Strickland tower in the north-east angle of the castle round by the Constable's tower to the supposed site of Pettinger's tower at the south-west angle. There were no remains of foundation lines above ground on the outline of the east and south sides of the quadrangle, but from a plan in Machell's MSS., the south side seems to have been quite a straight line with a salient in the centre. Outside this inner ward and entirely surrounding it was an outer curtain, with turrets at intervals. The sole visible remnant of the castle building was the "L" shaped block, now used as the residential part of the Castle.

After describing in detail the Strickland tower, the Constable's tower and Kite's tower, Mr. Martindale called attention to the chapel. A chapel no doubt existed from the date when the castle first became an episcopal residence, but it was not till 1486, in Bishop Bell's time, that we have any record of a chapel being erected on the present site. Sir Daniel Fleming says that Bishop Rainbow built a curious little chapel. The old hall, supposed to have been some 50 feet long and 24 feet wide, was on the eastern side of the quadrangle, now entirely removed.

Two licences to crenellate were granted, one to Bishop John Kirkby, 9th April, 1336, and the other to Bishop Gilbert de Wilton, 25th June, 1355.

Mr. Martindale then referred to some very beautiful pencil sketches of the Castle, as it appeared about 100 years ago, and now in the possession of Mrs. Williams.

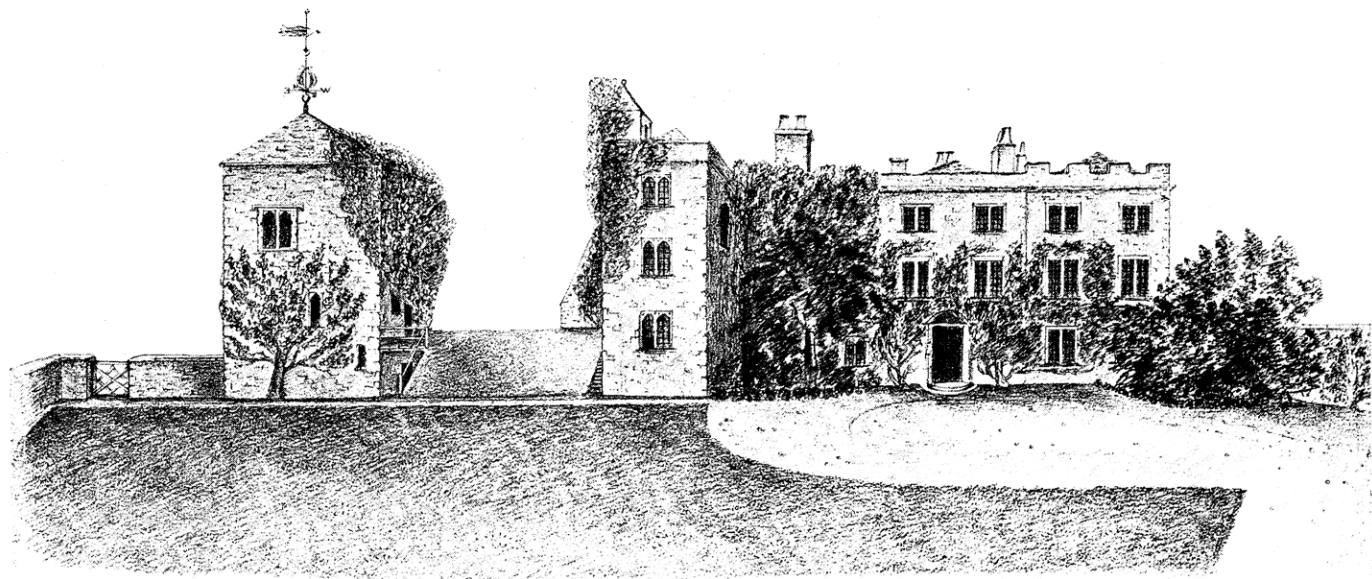
They were drawn by Anna Maria Minshull, wife of C. N. Wybergh and grand-daughter of Bishop Goodenough and grand-mother of Mrs. Williams. (See Plates.)



ROSE CASTLE.—Plate I.

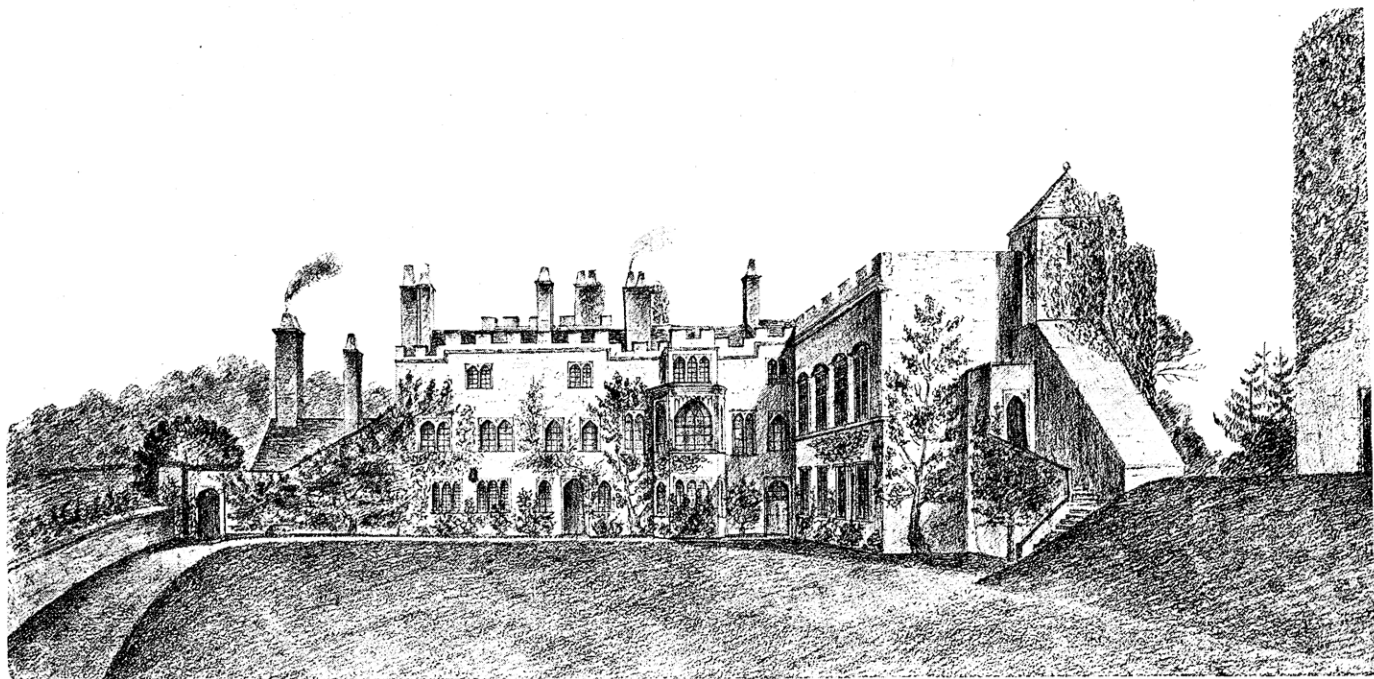
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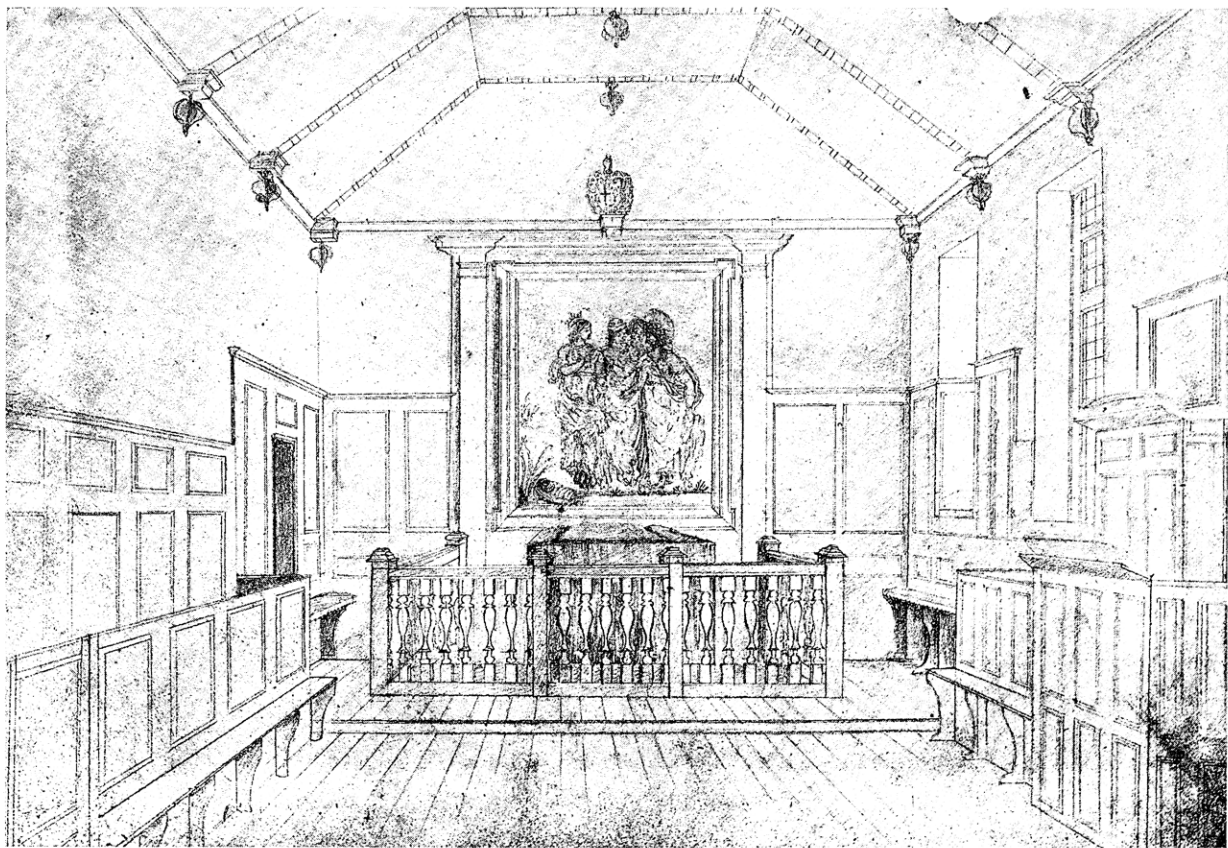
ROSE CASTLE.—Plate II.

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ROSE CASTLE.—Plate III.

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ROSE CASTLE.—Plate IV.

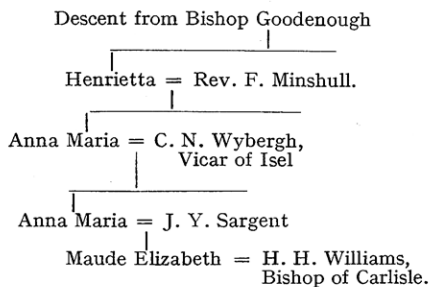
They are four in number.

No. 1. This is a view from the outside of the gate house, and shows the gate and walls then dividing the present open court, in front of the Castle entrance door.

No. 2. This shows the entrance front of the Castle from the courtyard. It is to be noticed that at this time the curtain wall extending from the Strickland Tower to Bell Tower, before described, had a sloping grass bank against the outer face. The sketch also shows the roofing of the Strickland Tower before the last alteration.

No. 3. This is a fine view of the East front to the courtyard. It shows the old bay window to the present dining room and that, at this date, there was an external door of entrance clearly shown on the ground plans from Machell Manuscripts, with two small windows, one on each side to hall and a store room. Also note the square-headed south windows in Chapel and that there is no east window in chapel. It is on record that the structure of the chapel suffered very much from this insertion of an east window in the dispute between Bishop Sterne and his successor, Rainbow. You will also see there was a bank on the inside of the curtain wall near the Strickland Tower.

No. 4. This is a very interesting view of the interior of the Chapel looking East as it then existed. You have the square-headed windows on the south side with the pulpit and desk, also the altar rails and gate. The door leading to the Bell Tower and Curtain wall is shown in its old position, in north wall, not in east wall as now. But the most noteworthy feature is that the drawing shows the old pieces of tapestry representing the finding of Moses, now lost, and no east window. There is also an episcopal Coat of Arms over the tapestry.



Mr. J. F. Curwen tendered the thanks of the society to Mr. Martindale and to the Bishop of Carlisle and Mrs. Williams.

The Bishop in acknowledging the compliment, welcomed the distinguished visitors from Denmark.

The Mayor of Copenhagen (Mr. Peder Hedebol) thanked the Bishop for his welcome, and expressed the pleasure which he and his colleagues felt in being present upon so interesting an occasion.

#### OLD CARLISLE.

Motoring on in the direction of Wigton, the party made its next halt at the important Roman fort of Old Carlisle.

But scanty remains are left to show the site of this station, but the details of which can still be ascertained were explained by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A. (Art. viii).

#### Recent finds at the fort.

Mr. Harold Duff, of the Nelson Grammar School, Wigton, who has been watching the site for some years, described recent finds at the fort. The discoveries indicated that a hypocaust building had stood outside the fort on the east. The pottery found included a great deal of fine red glazed Samian ware, manufactured in Gaul, and thence exported over all the Roman Empire. The site had yielded two potters' stamps, both on fragments of small triangular incense cups. One was of Albinus, who worked during the first century A.D. at Lezoux, near Clermont-Ferrand, in Central France; the other of Severus, also of the first century, who worked at Rheinzabern, in Bavaria. Vast quantities of fragments of the commoner household vessels had also been unearthed. These were of local manufacture. Mr. Duff expressed the opinion that a depression South-West of the fort suggested the site of an amphitheatre.

#### WIGTON CHURCH.

The next place to be visited was Wigton, where after lunch, the party assembled again at the parish church.

Here they were welcomed by the Vicar, The Rev. F. T. Wilcox, who gave a short address upon the history of Wigton, many former inhabitants of which town, deserve mention in county history; among others, Smirke, Thomlinson, Nelson and Richard Sanderson.

The church was to have been described by the president, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, and in his absence his paper (Art. VII) was read by Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

Mr. Harold Duff exhibited photographs of a thirteenth-century boundary cross, which he recently discovered in the district.

Before leaving Wigton, the party visited Wigton Vicarage, where Mr. R. G. Collingwood spoke upon a Roman ornamental

figure, part of a relief, built into the wall (*Transactions*, n.s. xxv, 378).

A brief visit was also paid to Highmoor, by kind permission of the Hon. Gilbert Rollo. The chief object of interest here was a Roman altar, probably from Old Carlisle. This was described by Mr. R. G. Collingwood (Art. xxi).

#### DOWNHALL.

The last stop of the day's excursion was made at Aikton, where Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., gave a description of Downhall earthworks. A description of this late Norman site, illustrated with a plan, will be found in Mr. Curwen's *Castles and Fortified Towers of Cumberland and Westmorland*, pp. 43, 44. See also *Transactions*, o.s. vi, 194.

Tradition says that Downhall is the site of the ancient manor house of Joan, daughter of Hugh de Morville. The site occupies the summit of a narrow kidney-shaped ridge, running east and west, and its area has been divided into two unequal enclosures by a ditch, which forms the eastern side of the larger enclosure.

A short distance to the north there is an outlying trench or moat, about 200 yards long by 24 yards broad from crest to crest. The western or larger portion forms a platform of about 60 yards square, but the whole site covers an area of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

#### AIKTON CHURCH.

At Aikton Church the members were welcomed by the rector, the Rev. W. Jefferson. The architectural features of the church were described by Mr. J. H. Martindale. The site, he said, was an ancient one and had been mentioned as early as 1291. The dedication was to St. Andrew. He thought there were only eight churches so dedicated in the diocese, and this might be traced to the influence of St. Wilfrid of Hexham.

Thanks were tendered to the Rector and Mr. Martindale on the motion of Chancellor Campbell.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING.

In the evening the annual meeting was held at the Crown and Mitre Hotel. Mr. W. G. Collingwood, the president, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

Mr. J. F. Curwen mentioned that the Council had passed a special resolution acknowledging the great services of the president as editor for so many years of the society's *Transactions*. He also referred to a new book written by the president and entitled "Northumbrian Crosses of the Pre-Norman Age," and expressed

the hope that all interested in the archæology of the district would really strive to acquire a knowledge of the meaning of these Anglian crosses.

Lord Leconfield was elected a patron of the society in place of the late Lord Hothfield. The other patrons, the Bishop of Carlisle and Lord Ullswater, were re-elected. Mr. W. G. Collingwood was unanimously re-elected president. The following vice-presidents were elected :—Mr. H. S. Cowper, Dr. Magrath, Col. Haswell, Mr. J. H. Martindale, Mr. J. F. Curwen, Chancellor Campbell, Mr. T. H. B. Graham, Mr. Gerald Simpson, Professor Bosanquet, Bishop MacInnes, Mr. S. H. le Fleming. Mr. Valentine and Miss Fair were elected to the Council. Mr. J. F. Curwen was re-appointed hon. treasurer and hon. secretary for correspondence. Miss Ainsley was re-elected as general secretary, and Mr. Porter as excursion secretary. Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Mr. T. H. B. Graham and Mr. W. T. McIntire were elected editors. Mr. L. E. Hope was re-appointed curator, and Mr. T. Gray as librarian. Mr. Norman Wilson and Mr. S. A. Moor were elected as auditors. Sir George Macdonald and Dr. Rawlinson Ford were elected honorary life members.

The following new members were elected :—

Walter de Lancey Aitchison, Killingworth; John Campbell Boyd, Carlisle; J. R. Danson, Grasmere; W. V. Dewhurst, Lancaster; Wm. Hodson, Acton; John, Lord Hothfield, Appleby Castle; W. H. M. Jameson, Bampton; Michael George H. le Fleming, Rydal; Malcolm Manson, M.D., Whitehaven; Mrs. Kathleen Simpson, Carlisle; Rev. C. W. Sowby, Keswick; Mrs. E. S. Wakefield, Isel; Francis A. Whitwell, Ambleside.

The President announced that the next excursion would be held in West Cumberland on September 14th and 15th. On the first day they would visit Calder Abbey, Gosforth Church, Irton Cross and the British village at Greendale, Wastwater. On the second day they would visit Ravenglass, Eskdale Church and Hardknot Castle. On Saturday, 1st October, there would be a half-day outing to Birdoswald, where Mr. Gerald Simpson would be excavating during September.

A bronze spear-head found at Martindale by a man while lifting potatoes was shown by Mr. Legh Tolson, F.S.A. Mrs. Hesketh Hodgson reported the discovery of numerous stone cairns at Milkingsteads, Eskdale (Art. XII). Several other papers have been received for communication to the members, but these were not read owing to the late hour. These included "Packhorse Bridges," by Mr. W. G. Collingwood (Art. IX); "Cliburn

Hervy and Cliburn Tailbois, part II," by the Rev. F. W. Ragg, M.A. (Art. xvi); "Grasmere Field Names," by Miss Gertrude Simpson (Art. xvii), and "Scaleby Castle Roman Antiquities," by Mr. R. G. Collingwood (Art. x).

THURSDAY, JULY 14TH, 1927.

The programme arranged for the second day's excursion included visits to Stonegarthside Hall, Liddisdale and Hermitage Castle.

Making an early start, in order to enable members to catch the afternoon homeward trains upon their return to Carlisle, the party motored, amid perfect weather conditions, to Longtown and thence to Stonegarthside, where the first halt was made.

#### STONEGARTHSTIDE HALL.

Here, Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., gave a most interesting description of this ancient and picturesque stronghold of the Forsters, explaining the function it fulfilled as one of the units of a line of strongholds along the English border, facing a similar line of Scottish towers on the opposite sides of the Liddel and Sark (Art. xxiv).

#### THE FORT ON CARBY HILL.

Continuing the journey along Liddisdale, the party next made a short halt near the Kershope Burn. Here Mr. R. G. Collingwood gave a description illustrated with plans, of the fort clearly visible on the summit of Carby Hill, a short distance from the road.

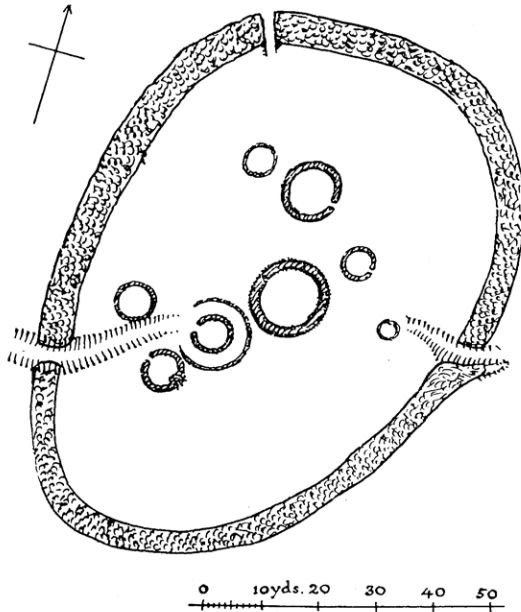
He pointed out that this ancient fort was not the least interesting specimen of a remarkable series of hill forts, which covered the Scottish side of the Border country. They seldom occurred on the lower plains, and hardly ever on the highest hills; but in the middle country, between 500 and 1000 feet above sea level, they were very common. The only record he could find of this hill fort was that of the Cumberland antiquary, the Rev. John Maughan, then rector of Bewcastle, who, 65 years ago, sent an account of it to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and little had been done since.

The site of the fort was one of great natural strength. Defended by the steep sides of its own conical hill, and further protected on the south by the glen of Kershope Burn, it looked up and down the valley for many miles commanding Liddisdale.

The fort belonged to that series in which there was provision for permanent occupants, and not only that, but the presence of a 30 feet hut-circle showed that one of these occupants was socially superior to the rest—a chief or kinglest of the little clan. Such a



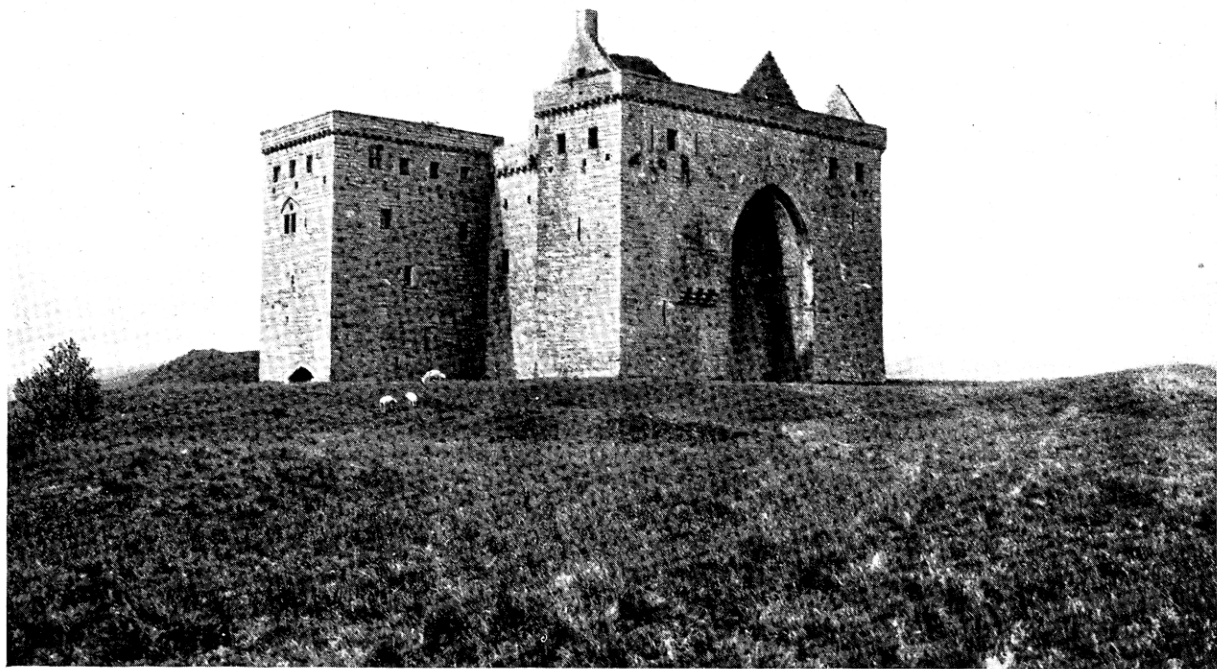
" palace " was explored by the Society, twenty years ago, at Ewe Close, near Crosby Ravensworth. They must, therefore, imagine Carby Hill as the residence of a chief who, to judge by the situation of his fortress, ruled over the whole of Liddisdale.



SKETCH-PLAN OF THE FORT ON CARBY HILL.

At what period of history were they to place him? Using the evidence supplied by the forts at Castle How, on Bassenthwaite Lake, and Castle Crag, the speaker came to the conclusion that Carby Hill fort might have existed in pre-Roman times, but probably survived after the Romans left Britain. Perhaps the cause of its ultimate downfall was the victory of Degsastan or Dawston, won by the Anglian king, Aethelfrith, when Liddisdale became Anglian, and, instead of hill forts must henceforth have known valley farms, the homesteads of the Anglian settlers to whom, owing to the victory of Dawston, Liddisdale had now become (in Bede's phrase) habitable.

The hill forts must then have perished, and thus the battle of Degsastan (A.D. 603) probably marks the latest possible date in the history of Carby Hill as an inhabited stronghold.



HERMITAGE CASTLE.

*Photo. H. R. Hulbert, 1927.*

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TO FACE P. 405.

## HERMITAGE CASTLE.

After an interval for lunch at Newcastleton, the drive was continued to Hermitage Castle, where by the kind permission of the Duke of Buccleuch, the party inspected the whole of this famous border stronghold, except the south-east tower, which is in a dangerous condition.

Mr. R. C. Reid, who has recently published the results of much valuable research work in connection with the castle, here gave the party the benefit of his explanations. In introducing him, the president pointed out that the Society last visited the place on July 13th, 1898. Mr. Reid first conducted the visitors to the site of the chapel, and explained the work which has recently been done in connection with this little known place, which is supposed to date from 1180. Going on to the Castle, he gave a clear and detailed account of its architectural features, making a brief reference to the interesting historical events with which the site has been associated. He mentioned a most interesting drawing of the castle recently found among the documents in possession of the Duke of Buccleuch.

A most successful day's excursion ended with a pleasant drive back to Carlisle. On the way, a short halt was made between Newcastleton and Canonbie, to note the view of the ruins of Mangerton Castle, the old stronghold of a branch of the Armstrong clan.

## AUTUMN MEETING.

The second excursion of the season was held in the Whitehaven and Gosforth district on Wednesday and Thursday, September 14th and 15th, 1927; committee for local arrangements: Miss Fair, Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., the Rev. W. S. Sykes, M.A., the Rev. J. W. Hall, M.A., Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A. and Mr. R. E. Porter, Hon. Secretary for Excursions.

Attendance tickets were taken by Lt.-Col. D. J. Mason and Mrs. Mason, Workington; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dent, the Rev. W. S. Sykes, Birkenhead; Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith Hill, Braithwaite; The Rev. R. Percival Brown, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mrs. Burrow, Penrith; Mr. J. Birch, Gosforth; Miss Fair and Miss Hill, Eskdale; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fletcher, Workington; Miss J. Ross and Miss Mothersill, Bootle; Mr. W. V. Deerhurst, Lancaster; Mr. J. Sharpe, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hudleston and Miss Hudleston, Penrith; Mr. H. Valentine, Workington; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnstone, Lazonby; Mrs. and Miss Hodgson, Miss Marsh

and Miss Wright, Newby Grange; Mr. M. Buchanan, Bayswater; Mr. W. W. R. Binning and Mrs. Binning, Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Graham and Miss Oram, Wetheral; Mrs. Hollins, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. T. Cann Hughes and Miss Kirkland, Lancaster; Mr. T. E. Carson, Newton-le-Willows; Miss Donald, Carlisle; Mr. T. Mercer and Miss Mercer, Lancaster; Mr. H. G. Gandy, Seascale; Mr. J. Chippendale, Grange; Miss Cousins, Kendal; Mr. W. T. McIntire, Milnthorpe; Mr. T. C. Butler Cole and party, Carnforth; Mrs. D. Jones, Mealsgate; The Rev. R. S. G. Green, Broughton; The Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Sherwen, Millom; Mr. M. D. Ryder, Wetheral; Mrs. C. A. Calverley, Holmrook; Mrs. Slack and the Rev. E. Elliot, Keswick; Mr. J. A. Richardson and party, Ambleside; Viscount and Viscountess Cross and party, Broughton; Miss Aspland, Windermere; Mr. P. V. Kelly and Mr. J. Plant, Barrow-in-Furness; Miss Mounsey Heysham, Castle-town; Dr., Mrs. W. and Mrs. C. W. Goodchild and Mrs. Tindall Harris, Threlkeld; Dr. and Miss Mawson, Whitehaven; Dr. and Mrs. E. Parker Haythornthwaite, Rowrah; Mr. J. Noble, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Heversham; Mrs. Clarke, Mr. G. W. and Mr. C. W. Clarke, Broughton-in-Furness; Mrs. Godson, Windermere; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hulbert, Ambleside; Commander and Mrs. Brook and Mr. J. A. Richardson; The Rev. C. J. C. Wright and Mrs. Wright, Dalston; Mr. S. H. and Mr. M. G. le Fleming, Rydal; Sir F. W. and Lady Chance, Grasmere; Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Thompson and Miss Grimshaw, Windermere; Mr. H. W. Walker and family, Seascale; Mr. J. W. Shepherd, Sedbergh; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sewell, Gretna; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Burnett, Scotby; Mr. and Mrs. H. Sharp, Kirkbride; Mr. and Mrs. Parkin Moore and Miss E. P. Moore, Mealsgate; Mr. and Mrs. R. Morton Rigg, Penrith; Mrs. Gibson, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hodgson, Acton; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale, Wetheral; Mr. C. Collison, St. Bees; Miss Joyce Hudleston, Hutton John; Miss Helene A. M. Thompson, Workington; Miss Hasell and Miss Strayan, Dalemmain; Mrs. N. Saunders, St. Bees; Mrs. Iredale, Workington; Lord and Lady Henley, and Rhoda, Countess of Carlisle, Askerton Castle; Lady Elizabeth Howard and Captain and Mrs. Smith; Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Dudgeon, Workington; Mrs. Horrocks, Langwathby; Mr. and Mrs. R. Grice and Mr. E. M. Grice, Bootle; Mr. Oram, Wetheral; Mr. J. E. Dugdale, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Fox, St. Bees; Mr. J. R. Wrigley and party, Gosforth; Dr. and Mrs. Mothersole, Seascale; Mr. T. and Mr. J. Jackson, Workington; Major Eric Crewdson, Kendal; Misses A. G. and J. H. Gilchrist and Mrs. Swainson,

Lancaster; Mr. Legh Tolson, Barton; Mr. J. Randall; Mr. R. E. Porter, Rydal; Messrs. W. G. and R. G. Collingwood.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1927.

Leaving Whitehaven station at 10-20 a.m., the party motored to Egremont where the first halt was made for the purpose of visiting Egremont Castle.

Here Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., read an interesting paper upon the architectural details of the castle, with special reference to the fine examples of herring-bone work in the curtain-wall and in the lower portion of the gate house. Mr. Curwen's paper contained a valuable summary of other cases where herring-bone work occurs in buildings, and develops the theory that its employment was rather for purposes of strength than for ornament (Art. XI).

Mr. Curwen was thanked for his interesting and valuable paper by the President on behalf of the society.

#### CALDER ABBEY.

After a brief survey of the Castle the party journeyed to Calder Abbey, where Mr. J. Birch, of Gosforth, conducted the party over this very beautiful ruin. Commencing at the west door, the only portion left standing of the original 12th century abbey, which had been destroyed by the Scots, Mr. Birch drew attention to the curious doorway high up in the chancel wall, the purpose of which was still a matter of conjecture. He referred to the care with which the work of preservation of the building in its present state was undertaken about 40 years ago under the supervision of the late Dr. C. A. Parker, and with the encouragement and help of the late Mr. Rymer. The tombs, which were then lying scattered about, were placed in an orderly arrangement. It would be noticed that in one case the head of a figure had been placed towards the East instead of the feet as was usual. This was in order that the coat of arms should be well seen. The chapter house (with one bay of the roof still standing) and the small library were each inspected and described. There was stated to have been only one fireplace in the building, that being in the chapter house.

Calder Abbey, being one of the smaller foundations, was one of the first to suffer at the dissolution. The Commissioner, Sir Thomas Leigh, stripped the roof of its lead, and that was the first step in its decay. It was terribly robbed of its building material during the next 100 years. After being for a period in the Senhouse family it was sold to the late Mr. Thomas Rymer.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood, in expressing thanks to Mr. Birch for

his most interesting guidance and talk on the ruin, said: "We still want an expert antiquarian architect of repute to make a thorough examination of this Abbey and to fill up some of the gaps in what we know of its history. What is generally known about it, Mr. Birch has told us, and told us very well—but there is much we do not know." He also expressed thanks on behalf of the public generally to Mrs. Rymer for allowing regular weekly access to the abbey. A visit to the abbey bakery concluded this part of the programme, and the party proceeded to Gosforth for lunch.

#### GOSFORTH CROSS AND MONUMENTS.

At Gosforth church the party was increased, by invitation, with a number of residents and the school-children, whom Mr. W. G. Collingwood addressed. After paying a tribute to the memory of Dr. Charles Arundel Parker, the Rev. W. S. Calverley and Mr. John Watson, the Gosforth builder, whose discovery of the hogback is told in these *Transactions*, n.s. iii, he described the Cross in terms already stated in *The Gosforth District*. He pointed out that the round shaft was characteristic of crosses made under Anglian influence in many places between here and Derby, about the year 1000. He added that the design appeared to be later than the Jellinge style of the 10th century and before the Ringarike style which came into vogue after A.D. 1000; so that everything concurred in fixing the date at the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century. The so-called Warrior's Tomb was of much the same character as to ornament. The figure at the end of that hogback held an axe of tenth century form; in the eleventh it would have had its blade expanded into a fan-shape, according to the dating of such types by Petersen, for which he referred to the excellent booklet by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, "London and the Vikings" (London Museum, St. James's, 1927, one shilling). As to the so-called 'Saint's Tomb,' he mentioned the opinion of Dr. J. Brøndsted in 'Early English Ornament,' who gave it a date after 1050 on the strength of its resemblance in design and carving to work of that period at Eskilstuna in Sweden. Mr. Collingwood agreed that the patterns and craftsmanship were later than the Warrior's hogback, but said that we must bear in mind (a) the resemblance of the technique to that of the great cross, (b) the probability that many 'Scandinavian' styles were developed first in Britain and (c) the fact that this stone was used in the foundations of the early 12th century church; all of which suggested that it could hardly be dated late in the

eleventh century. He concluded: "These monuments show that Gosforth at the close of the tenth century was held by a wealthy and powerful family of Norse origin, but Christians. Then followed a blank. The name of Copeland means that this district was bought from its earlier owners, we know not by whom, but sometime in the eleventh century; and this may account for the disappearance of the original family and the early desecration of some of their relics. Copeland became a Norman barony early in the twelfth century; but what happened there, for the space of a lifetime between the 'Saint's Tomb' and the grotesque Norman carvings of the chancel-arch, is more than we know or at present can infer." Thanks were returned to the Rev. T. O. Sturkey, rector, for permission to meet in the church, and the party crossed the road to inspect the antiquities collected in the School-house.

Before leaving Gosforth Church, Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., exhibited a large stone axe or celt, recently found at Drigg. It is of the thin butted type, with a sharp and fresh cutting edge. It is to be placed in the Whitehaven Museum. He also showed a drawing from a Roman altar in the vestry of Haile Church. (Art. XXI).

#### GREENDALE BRITISH SETTLEMENT.

The last place visited on Wednesday was the little known British settlement near Greendale Farm, Westwater, which was described by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A. (Art. XXII).

The thanks of the Society to Mr. Collingwood for his two very interesting papers were voiced by Mr. le Fleming.

#### MEETING.

At the evening meeting of the Society, held at the Grand Hotel, Whitehaven, the chair was taken by the President and a very satisfactory number of members attended. During the evening a telegram was received from Mr. F. G. Simpson, with news of an important discovery made that very day in the course of digging operations on the Roman Wall at Birdoswald.

The following new members were duly proposed and elected:—

Dr. R. W. Paylor Hall, Windermere; Mrs. Crossley, Windermere; Miss M. Grimshaw, Far Sawrey; Mrs. A. Godson, Windermere; George S. Thompson, Carlisle; Miss J. Aspland, Windermere; Robinson C. Bell, Carlisle; James Jennings, Ambleside; Fred Wm. Buck, Carlisle; Mrs. Clara H. Pearson, Wetheral; Rhoda, Countess of Carlisle, Naworth; John Irton Wylde, Holmrook; Wm. McGowan Gradan, Whitehaven.

The papers submitted included "Notes on Corney" by the Rev. W. S. Sykes, M.A. (Art. XIII); "The de Multons of Gilsland" (Art. XIV) and "Bowness-on-Solway" (Art. XV), by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, M.A., F.S.A.; "The Tunstalls of Thurland Castle," (Art. XVIII) by Colonel Chippindall. The following report upon the "Standing Stones" on Cold Fell, Ennerdale, was received from Miss Fair:

In the Inventory for Cumberland (N.S. XXIII, 263) mention is made with a query of a site at Standing Stones, 2 miles S. of Ennerdale church. Here a stone circle of 13 stones used to stand from which 8 stones were taken to make a gateway. In 1925 these stones were replaced in their original position and the remaining five were re-erected by the care of Dr. Quine of Frizington.

There is a fine rampart and ditch (cut into by road and gravel pit) just below the plateau on which the circle stands, and many tumuli and cairns are dotted on the uplands between here and Gosforth.

The proceedings were concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. R. E. Porter, M.C., for the prompt and careful manner in which all his duties as Hon. Secretary of the excursion had been carried out.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1928.

An early start was necessitated by the large amount of ground which had to be covered during the second day of the excursion and by the fact that many of the members had to catch trains early in the afternoon.

After motoring up Eskdale, the party descended from the coaches at the foot of Hardknot Pass, whence a stiff climb of some twenty minutes brought them to the Roman fort at the summit of the pass. Fortunately the weather throughout the day was clear and sunny, and the walk proved a most enjoyable one.

#### HARDKNOT ROMAN FORT.

A description of the fort, with a history of the work which has been accomplished there by members of the Society and suggestions as to the purpose for which it was employed by its constructors, was given by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A. This important paper will be found in the present volume of *Transactions* (Art. XIX).

Mr. J. Harrison, of Butterilket, exhibited recent "finds" mostly in the neighbourhood of the fort. These included a good deal of pottery (some made at the Muncaster kilns, and some



decorated "Samian" ware made in Gaul), a silver coin of Julius Cæsar, part of a sword-blade and part of a knife.

#### ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH AND HOLY WELL.

After lunch at Boot the party visited St. Catherine's Church, Eskdale, where, prior to the description of the church by the Rev. J. W. Hall, M.A., the present vicar, and the Rev. W. S. Sykes, M.A., a former vicar, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, in the absence of Miss Fair, exhibited an ivory diptych. (Art. xxv).

Mr. Hall traced the connection between the church here and the ancient and extensive parish of St. Bees. He referred to the similarity of the legends associated with the foundation of St. Catherine's Church and those familiar stories about the miraculous midsummer snow-storm related in connection with St. Bega and her nunnery of St. Bees. He also referred to a tradition which connected the foundation of the church with the sinking of the "White Ship."

The Rev. W. S. Sykes read notes on what is known and what is traditional about the Holy Well, commonly called St. Catherine's Well, situated about half a mile to the east of the church, and traced the connection—so far as it is known—between the well and the church.

St. Catherine's Well is situated on a fairly level terrace or shoulder on the fellside about half a mile to the east of the church, and at about 150 feet above the level of the River Esk. It is probably older than the church itself, and there are indications that there were formerly a wall and enclosure. The hill itself has two summits: Cross Howe and Harmot Howe (variously also spelled as "Harmitt" and "Harmoth") associated with the place now known as "Arment" House—all of which words may indicate that a hermit may have once occupied a small cell at this place. Other local eminences are known as Kirk House and Christ Cliff—all indicative of the sacred traditions of the district.

The Well is referred to in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, and is stated to have been cleaned out about 100 years ago. About two years ago a small party comprising Mr. Towers Hartley, The Rev. W. S. Sykes, the Rev. J. W. Hall, Miss Fair and Miss Hill dug the site out in an endeavour to clear up the mystery of its date and purpose. Several rudely hammer-dressed stones were found and evidence discovered of a roughly circular chamber and a number of steps leading down to the basin of the well. At a depth of four feet nine inches a piece of wood was found, apparently once of solid description, but rotten from being for

centuries in the wet soil. Portions were recovered and were found to be of oak, bearing tool marks. The digging had, unfortunately, to be abandoned owing to heavy rain intervening before the work was completed, and very little further is yet known as to its date and history.

Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., in expressing thanks on behalf of the Society to Mr. Hall and Mr. Sykes, referred to the excellent condition in which every part of the church was kept under Mr. Hall's control.

The party then proceeded by the private drive through the woods (permission to use which had been granted by Sir John Ramsden), to Muncaster, passing the site of the Romano-British pottery en route. Muncaster Castle itself was not visited on this occasion, the final place described during the excursion being Walls Castle. Here Mr. R. G. Collingwood was again the speaker. (Art. xx).

Miss M. C. Fair exhibited recent finds of pottery from the Roman fort, and from the Romano-British Pottery at Muncaster. These included fragments of terra sigillata (Samian ware) as well as other types.

The President then voiced the thanks of the Society to Mrs. Rushby for permission to visit the site of the Roman Fort at Ravenglass; to Sir John Ramsden for various facilities, and particularly for permission to use the private drive through the Muncaster estate; and to the members of the committee for local arrangements.

This concluded a most successful excursion to the enjoyment of which the perfect weather of the second day contributed in no small degree.

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#### VISIT TO BIRDOSWALD, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 1ST, 1927.

On Saturday, October 1st, a large number of members availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them of visiting Birdoswald and neighbouring portions of the Roman Wall to view the results of the excavations carried out by Mr. F. G. Simpson on behalf of the Durham University Excavation Committee.

Arrangements in connection with the excursion were kindly made by Mr. J. H. Martindale, and the party, motoring from Carlisle, arrived at Pike Hill, above Banks, shortly after mid-day, and joined forces with a party of members of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who were there awaiting their arrival.

Mr. F. G. Simpson showed the results of his digging during the season just concluded (Art. xxiii), and other points of interest were explained by Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

The party first visited Pike Hill, where Mr. Simpson showed the remains of the Roman building between the Wall and the Vallum, isolated from the mile-castle and turret system—the first example on the line of the Wall.

A visit was then paid to the newly located turrets at Lea Hill, and the striking discovery that these were built before the Wall was duly explained. At High House the party was able to examine, under advantageous conditions, the section of the turf wall recently exposed. Mr. Simpson also pointed out the fine stretch of vallum at High House and gave a clear explanation of its gap-and-causeway system, illustrating his remarks with a model.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood gave an interesting description of the mile-castle at Wallbowers, near the junction of the Turf Wall and the Stone Wall.

#### BIRDOSWALD.

Coming to the Fort at Birdoswald, Mr. Simpson made the important statement that he had proved that the buried ditch discovered in 1897 crossing the fort was undoubtedly the ditch of the Turf Wall, and also that he had discovered an occupation stratum below that of the present fort giving substantial evidence of the existence of an earlier fort. "Those who have worked on the Wall," he said, "have increasingly held to the view that it is at Birdoswald that the greatest problems would be solved, if they worked steadily on."

Mr. R. G. Collingwood gave a report as to the texture of the material in the buried ditch of the Turf Wall. He said the excavation of the ditch had only been completed at noon that day.

Before leaving, Mr. Simpson moved a vote of thanks to the landowners—The Brampton Rural District Council, Lady Cecilia Roberts, Lady Henley and Mr. Irwin A. Wright—and their tenants for permission to excavate, and this was unanimously accorded.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood, in paying a tribute to the work of Mr. Simpson, described him as the greatest living authority on the Roman Wall.

Major Hedley said that nothing as careful or as systematic in the way of excavations and study of the Wall had been done as the work of the late Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. Simpson.

In responding Mr. Simpson said he had now been working on the Wall for 21 years, and this coming of age had been wonderfully productive.

Before leaving for home, the party visited the garden of Gilsland Vicarage by the kind permission of the Vicar.

Here a short section of the foundation of the wall had been exposed for their inspection by Mr. Simpson, who explained the investigations which had been made recently into the varying thickness of the wall in different localities.

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#### SPRING MEETING.

The Spring Meeting of the Society was held in the Committee Room of the Town Hall, Kendal, on Wednesday, April 25th, 1928, when the President, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, presided over a large attendance of members.

After referring in sympathetic terms to the death of Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson, an old member of the Society, and one elected to a seat on the Council, the President stated that the Memoirs of Sir Daniel Fleming, which were to comprise Vol. XI. of the Tract Series of the Society's publications, were now almost ready for issue. As soon as this book was published, the printing of the Holm Cultram Chartulary and Records would be taken in hand.

The President referred to the recent publication of the new Index to the *Transactions*, Vols. xiii-xxv, and mentioned the fact that it was hoped to issue Vol. xxviii of the *Transactions* at an early date.

It was further announced that it had been decided to hold the summer excursion of the Society early in July. Carlisle had been selected for the centre and the first day would be devoted to a visit to the Dumfriesshire district. On the second day a visit would be paid to the section of the Roman Wall between Carlisle and Bowness-on-Solway.

The following new members were proposed and duly elected:—

Dr. W. L. Bell, Carlisle; Miss Bickersteth, Hawkshead; F. J. Campbell, Workington; R. S. T. Chorley, Barrister-at-Law, London; Mrs. Hull-Smith, Gosforth; Robert Hilton, Milnthorpe; Mrs. McCulloch, Bowness-on-Solway; James McIntyre, Bishop Auckland; Mrs. Messenger, Kirkbride; F. B. Pollitt, Kendal; W. D. Sowerby, Gilsland; R. Heywood Thompson, Penrith; David C. Wren, Loweswater; Major Wrigley, Windermere.

The following papers were read for subsequent publication in the *Transactions*:—

"A Forged Rock Inscription," by R. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. "Roman Signal Stations on the Cumberland Coast," by R. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. "The Stations per lineam Valli," by Mr. J. B. Bailey. "Sir Andrew de Harcla," by John Mason, M.D. "Robert Kitchin, Mayor of Bristol, 1588, native and benefactor of Kendal," by H. S. Cowper, M.A. "Ravenglass, Coniston and Penrith in ancient deeds," by W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A. "The Lords of Bewcastle," by T. H. B. Graham, M.A., F.S.A. "Turgis Brundos," by T. H. B. Graham, M.A., F.S.A. "The Vicars of Kirkby Lonsdale," by the Rev. R. Percival Brown, M.A. "Briggs of Westmorland. A pedigree with notes on seven generations," by Mr. Edgar F. Briggs.

Advantage was taken of a short interval during the course of the business of the afternoon to inspect the insignia of the Kendal Corporation and the painting by Romney, hung in the Mayor's Parlour. The Borough Treasurer kindly showed and explained these exhibits.

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