

## PROCEEDINGS.

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THOUGH, owing to an unfavourable conjunction of circumstances it proved impossible to arrange the usual Spring Meeting of the Society, a meeting of the Council, at which Mr. J. F. Curwen presided, was held at Kendal, on February 10th, 1932. At this meeting arrangements were made for the Summer and Autumn excursions of the Society, and the following new members were elected:—Mr. F. Baden Powell, Newick; Mr. W. Brunskill, Storrs; Mrs. Chamley, Warcop; Mr. J. W. Cropper, Kendal; Miss Cummings, Sedbergh; Miss E. F. Edwards, Penrith; Mrs. C. Haswell, Penrith; Mrs. V. M. Keesey, Kendal; National Museum of Ireland; Miss M. E. Meek, Penrith; Mrs. Watts-Jones, Windermere; Mr. John Wood, Ulverston; Mr. E. C. Woods, Bowness.

Col. Oliver H. North, F.S.A. gave an interesting account of his excavations during the last year at the Roman fort of Watercrock, and exhibited some of the objects discovered upon the site.

### SUMMER MEETING, JUNE 22ND AND 23RD, 1932.

On the occasion of our Summer Meeting, which was held with Carlisle as a centre, we had the pleasure of welcoming as our guests some thirty members of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, whose visit recalled very pleasant memories of the excursion of our own Society to the Isle of Man in the previous summer. Our visitors, who arrived by the Silloth boat, on June 21st, proceeded at once to Carlisle, where they were accorded a civic reception by the Mayor of Carlisle, Mr. Alderman Matthew Thompson, at the Crown and Mitre Hotel. Many of the leading inhabitants of Carlisle and members of our own Society were also present to do honour to our guests.

The Mayor, who was accompanied by the Town Clerk, in welcoming the members of the Isle of Man Society, briefly alluded to the programme of the two days' excursion in which they were about to take part and made reference to the keen interest taken by the corporation of Carlisle and the inhabitants of the Border City in the work of excavation which was going on near Eden

Bridge, at Tarraby and on other sites in the neighbourhood of Carlisle.

Mr. Ramsey B. Moore, Attorney General for the Isle of Man, and president of the Isle of Man Society, in returning thanks to the Mayor, made a graceful reference to the many personal links which united Cumberland with the Isle of Man, an indissoluble association being their common memories of such families as those of the Christians and Curwens. Mr. Moore reminded his hearers of that great Cumbrian statesman and agriculturist, John Christian Curwen, the only man who was a member of the House of Keys, and a member of Parliament at the same time, and mentioned the magnificent manner in which he had served the Isle of Man in a time of very great trial and persecution.

Mr. J. F. Curwen, chairman of the Council of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, who also spoke, welcomed the visitors on behalf of our own Society.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1932.

Arrangements for the programme of the two days' excursion had been made by a committee consisting of Mr. E. B. Birley, F.S.A., Mr. A. J. Davidson, A.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. Goodchild, M.B., Mr. T. Gray, F.S.A., Mr. R. B. Moore, President of the I.O.M. Society, Mr. Morton Rigg, L.R.I.B.A., Mr. W. T. McIntire, F.S.A. Scot. and Mr. R. E. Porter, M.C., Hon. Sec. for Excursions. A round of visits had been arranged to sites which, it was considered, would give our guests a good general idea of the wealth of objects of historical and archaeological interest in our district.

Setting out in char-a-bancs and private cars from the Market Place, Carlisle, the party, some three hundred in number, enjoyed a journey amid perfect weather conditions to Naworth Castle, where the first halt was made.

#### NAWORTH CASTLE.

Here the speaker was Mr. W. T. McIntire, who after referring to Lady Dorothy Henley's eloquent description of the castle, given upon the occasion of our Society's visit in 1925, proceeded to give a short account of the history and chief architectural features of this important border stronghold. Good accounts of Naworth Castle are to be found in many articles, notably in that by the late Mr. Charles J. Ferguson in these *Transactions*, o.s., iv, 468-495, and in the late Mr. J. F. Curwen's *Castles and Towers*, 213-218, so it is needless to repeat here information easily available.

After Mr. R. G. Collingwood had expressed in suitable terms

the thanks of the Society to the Earl and Countess of Carlisle for their kind permission to visit Naworth the visitors spent some time in inspecting the great Hall, "Belted Will's" apartments, the Dacre Tower and other details of the Castle, and then proceeded to

#### HOUSESTEADS.

Mr. E. B. Birley, F.S.A., gave an interesting account of what is known of the history of this important station along Hadrian's Wall. He explained its unusual size and the fact of its garrison consisting of 1000 instead of 500 men, as being probably due to the existence of a trade route passing through the gateway in the Knag burn to the North. This trade route was also responsible for the large civil settlement not only of dependents of the garrison but of people engaged in trade across the frontier. Mr. Birley described the work of excavation outside the fort carried out by the Durham University Excavations Committee, whose aim is to discover as much as possible about the history and character of the civil settlement. Reference was made to the different periods into which the history of the occupation of Housesteads might be divided and to the evidences of its having fallen on more than one occasion before onslaughts of northern invaders.

#### HOT BANK.

From Housesteads many of the party went on to Hot Bank, under the guidance of Mr. F. G. Simpson, Hon. F.S.A. Scot., some walking along the Wall itself, others by the Military way. En route, two mile-castles were examined. Attention was drawn to repeated occasions upon which the wall was partially destroyed—first in 196, secondly about 297, thirdly in the great Pict war in 386. The final abandonment of the wall appears to have taken place between the years 383 and 388. The wall, Mr. Simpson explained, was erected on the patrol track in order to give security to the frontier after the original frontier scheme broke down owing to the exploits of the raiders.

#### BIRDOSWALD.

Rejoining their conveyances, the party then motored to Birdoswald where the results of the excavations of the last few years were described by Mr. E. B. Birley. The speaker drew attention to the important light upon the history of the Wall provided by the recent discoveries of inscribed stones. These discoveries are fully described by Mr. I. A. Richmond, Mr. Birley and Mr. F. G. Simpson, in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxx, 169-205.

Leaving Birdoswald, the party proceeded to Wall Bowers, where a short halt was made while Mr. F. G. Simpson showed a newly exposed section of the turf wall and spoke briefly upon the latest theories with regard to the relations between the turf Wall and the stone Wall.

#### LANERCOST PRIORY.

The day's excursion concluded with a visit to Lanercost Priory, which was described by Mr. W. T. McIntire. Many accounts of this interesting group of buildings are readily available, the most recent being that given by the late Mr. J. F. Martindale in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxvi, 255-261. Mr. McIntire directed the attention of the party to one of the coats-of-arms carved upon the western façade of the priory church. These arms have been described in previous accounts of the priory as those of the Dacres, but this attribution is obviously incorrect. The device carved upon the shield seems to bear some resemblance to the three covered cups of the Curwens.

After inspecting the church, the Dacre tombs, and the remains of the old conventual buildings, which after the dissolution of the religious houses became the hall of the Lanercost branch of the Dacre family, the party returned to Carlisle.

#### GENERAL MEETING, JUNE 22ND, 1932.

The general meeting was held in the evening after the return from the first day's excursion at Tullie House, Carlisle, and was well attended both by our own members and by our visitors from the Isle of Man.

Mr. J. F. Curwen, who presided, gave a warm welcome to the members of the Isle of Man Society, and congratulated them upon the ideal conditions which had favoured the success of their first day's excursion.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood, as a member of the Cumberland Excavation Committee, spoke of the revival of this committee, first formed in the early 90's, for the purpose of prosecuting the study of Hadrian's Wall. He paid a warm tribute to the generous help afforded by the Corporation of Carlisle, and said that it was only fitting that the Society should record its appreciation of the encouragement the Corporation and its officials had given to the work of excavation. Mr. R. G. Collingwood also reported upon the health of our president, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, and it was unanimously resolved to send, on behalf of the Society, a message of warm affection and sympathy.

The following new members were duly elected:—Mr. C. H. Bateson, New Zealand; Mrs. P. R. Diggle, Plumpton; Mrs. Campbell, Carlisle; The Viscountess Cross, Broughton-in-Furness; Mr. Sam Grundy, Ulverston; Miss P. M. Hubbersty, Leck; Miss C. Little, Grange; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Little, Windermere; Mr. E. Lund, Carlisle; Mrs. Riley, Penrith; Mrs. Guy Stanton, Penrith; Miss H. Spedding, Keswick; Miss Stevenson, Appleby; Mrs. C. K. Thompson, Windermere; Mr. A. While, Haverthwaite; Mrs. D. N. Watson, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mrs. W. D. Wivell, Keswick.

Mr. C. E. Tebbutt exhibited a stone implement, found by him in April, 1931, while climbing Scawfell Pike from Esk House, close to the main track in the hollow between Broad Crag and the summit of the Pike. Professor J. E. Marr of Cambridge pronounced the celt to be of flinty stone of volcanic origin, similar to that found in outcrops in the neighbourhood of the find. Mr. W. G. Collingwood had informed the exhibitor, that implements made from this material had been found in the district, and it might well be that they were manufactured in the high fells. Professor Marr mentioned as likely spots for finding such implements the plateau round Sprinkling Tarn, the right bank of the stream flowing from Sty Head Tarn and the region of Conistone Old Man.

The following papers were read or submitted:—

"The Tatham Families of Burrow, Tunstall, Cantsfield and Lowfields," by Colonel W. H. Chippindall (Art. VII). "English Park Cattle," by T. H. B. Graham, M.A., F.S.A. (Art. II). "Englewood," by T. H. B. Graham, M.A., F.S.A. (Art. III). "Crackenthorp of Newbiggin," by the Rev. C. Moor D.D., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc. (Art. VI). Mr. R. G. Collingwood also reported upon a paper on Roman pottery in the Keswick Museum, by Major Gordon Hulme, and said that this pottery was supposed to come from Castle Crag in Borrowdale. He added that not nearly enough was known about these early hill parts. If this pottery really came from Castle Crag, then this Borrowdale hill fort was inhabited by really well-to-do people in the second century. Systematic study of these forts was needed.

Dr. Moor, an old member of our Society, spoke of the pleasure it had afforded him to be able once more to be present at one of its meetings, and Mr. Ramsay B. Moore, as president of the Isle of Man Society, moved a vote of thanks on behalf of his fellow visitors. In doing so, he expressed the opinion that the Cumberland and Westmorland Society was at the beginning of a great

work in discovery of what really was the gigantic purpose behind the building of the Roman Wall from Tyne to Solway.

After refreshments had been provided, the visitors proceeded to examine the various exhibits in the Tullie House Museum.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1932.

CARLISLE CASTLE.

The party assembled at 9-15, at Carlisle Castle, which was visited by the kind permission of H. M. Office of Works and the Officer Commanding. Mr. W. T. McIntire was here again the speaker and described the evolution of Carlisle Castle from the early tower of William Rufus to the great fortress of which they were now viewing the remains. He gave an account of the great keep, perhaps in its main features the work of David I in the middle of the 11th century but subsequently much altered about the time of Henry VIII. He drew attention to the admirable manner in which it had been restored by the Board of Works. He mentioned the buildings, which, thanks to the vandalism of the early 19th century were now lost—the great Edwardian hall Queen Mary's Tower, of which only a beautiful fragment remained, and the Elizabethan barracks. He showed the new features revealed by the recent labours of the Board of Works, including the opening up of the trench and half moon battery in front of the Captain's Gate, and several other important discoveries. Among other great governors of Carlisle Castle, in the past, he spoke of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and showed the Tile Tower, that interesting specimen of 15th century brick work attributed to his period of office. The postern gate of the Castle was visited, and a brief summary given of the reasons for supposing that the famous escape of Kinmont Willie, in 1596, took place with the collusion of certain members of the garrison. Before leaving the Castle, Mr. R. G. Collingwood on behalf of the Society thanked H. M. Office of Works and the Officer Commanding for their kind permission to view the fortress.

BROUGHAM CASTLE.

From Carlisle, the party motored to Brougham Castle where Mr. R. Morton Rigg, L.R.I.B.A., gave a detailed description of this great stronghold of the Cliffords, laying special stress upon the manner in which the comprehensive restoration carried out by H. M. Office of Works has supplemented our knowledge of the original plan of the castle, and in many cases corrected statements made by former writers upon the subject. A synopsis of Mr.

Rigg's paper upon Brougham Castle, read on the occasion of the Society's visit in the previous year will be found in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxxii, 179-181.

#### PENRITH CHURCH.

The next halting place was Penrith, where Mr. W. T. McIntire described the church. He showed how the presence of the "Giant's Thumb" and the "Giant's Grave" in the churchyard bore evidence of the fact that after the fall of Carlisle before Halfdene and his Danes in 876, Penrith became virtually the capital of the Cumbrian kingdom, ruled by a dynasty of British princes. He based his remarks upon an article by the late Mr. W. G. Collingwood in these *Transactions*, N.S. xx, 53-65. Attention was drawn to the portraits of Richard, Duke of York, Cicely Neville and Richard III, preserved in the windows, to the inscription recording the visitation of the plague in 1598, and to other interesting features of the church. Mr. R. G. Collingwood conveyed the thanks of the party to Canon Byard for his kind permission to visit the church.

#### "THE TWO LIONS."

After an hour's interval for lunch, the party re-assembled at the "Two Lions." This remarkable Elizabethan building was described by Col. J. F. Haswell, C.I.E., M.D. who explained that both the "Two Lions" and "The Gloucester Arms" were old houses, probably existing before Elizabethan days beside the great open space known as the "Dockray," but reconstructed and enlarged in the 16th century, when the decaying castle provided a convenient quarry. The date, 1585, which occurs in several places about the "Two Lions," probably refers to the time when it was decorated and improved by Gerard Lowther. Showing a plan, made in 1878 by Hyppolyte Blanc of Edinburgh, Colonel Haswell proceeded to explain the original plan of the house, which was a typical Tudor mansion. He pointed out the position of the kitchen, the buttery hatch of which still survives, as does its huge arched fireplace. He showed how the original great hall had been cut up into smaller apartments, and gave a detailed description of the arms of the various families embossed upon the fine plaster ceiling. An interesting account of Gerard Lowther himself and of the family alliances of the Lowthers followed. The present name of the inn "The Two Lions" is said to be derived from the fact that the Dudley lion arms existed on each side of the original doorway, *see* the late Mr. M. W. Taylor's *Old Manorial Halls*, pp. 254-261. and G. Watson in *Transactions* N.S. i, 94.

Colonel Haswell also gave a brief description of Dockray Hall, now known as "The Gloucester Arms," built as the shield over its door with three hounds passant and the initials "J.W." above, with the date 1580 imply, by John Whelpdale.

Thanks to the two proprietors of the inns were expressed on behalf of the party by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, and conveyances were rejoined for the journey via "King Arthur's Round Table," "Maybrough," Ullswater and Matterdale to

#### KESWICK STONE CIRCLE.

Here Dr. J. E. Spence gave a description of this great megalithic monument, and supplemented his remarks with a statement of the various theories held as to the origin and purpose of these great stone circles. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Mr. W. D. Anderson, whose paper upon Elva Stone Circle will be found in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxiii, 28-33, took part.

#### CROSTHWAITE CHURCH.

The journey was continued to Keswick, where after an interval for tea, the party re-assembled at Crosthwaite church, which was briefly described by Mr. W. T. McIntire, who gave a summary of what is known of its history, and pointed out the Derwentwater brass and other interesting monuments. He congratulated the Parish Register Committee upon the recent publication of the fourth and last volume of their transcript of the registers of Crosthwaite, which in many respects are of outstanding interest.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood in proposing a vote of thanks to the vicar for his kind permission for the party to visit the church, aptly referred to the affection which all inhabitants of the Lake District entertain for this ancient building.

A return was then made to Carlisle, where a most enjoyable excursion came to an end, though some of our visitors from the Isle of Man took the opportunity of staying a day or two longer to extend their acquaintance with our district.

#### AUTUMN EXCURSION.

The autumn meeting of the Society was held in the Upper Eden Valley district with Appleby for its centre, on September 7th and 8th 1932. The preliminary arrangements for this excursion were in charge of a committee consisting of Mr. Lionel Cresswell J.P., Dr. W. Goodchild, Mr. Guy H. Heelis, Mr. W. T. McIntire, F.S.A.Scot., Mr. John Richardson and Mr. R. E. Porter, M.C., Hon. Sec. for Excursions.



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1932.

A large party took part in this excursion, which started at 10-15 a.m. from Penrith Station. Thence we proceeded by motor coach and private car to our first halting-place,

LONG MARTON CHURCH.

This ancient building was described by the Rector, Canon R. W. Harris, who said that the present church was in all probability not the first to be built upon the site. Certain indications in the construction of the chancel seemed to point to the fact that this had been built out from an original nave built of timber. The present nave and part of the chancel apparently dated from about 1100, though the long and short work in the quoins of the nave might indicate a still earlier origin, while the two tympana above the doors with their curious carvings of dragons, merman, ox, boat, club and cross might perhaps be assigned to the pre-Norman period. The tower with its three stages was apparently a late Norman addition, and probably about the same period the church was enlarged, an original apse taken down and the length of the chancel increased. The south side of the nave showed 15th century work, though much of the early masonry was concealed by too vigorous restoration in 1881. Canon Harris pointed out the "Knock Porch," built for a chapel by the people of Knock, who now, however, used the main body of the church like the rest of the congregation. He also drew attention to some curious markings upon a lintel above one of the windows of the choir and stated that Sir Charles Holmes, late director of the National Gallery, had expressed the opinion that these markings were akin to those found on certain earlier monuments signifying the fertility of the earth. If this were true, he hazarded the conjecture that the stone in question was carved by some Eastern soldier in a Roman camp in the neighbourhood, before it came to be employed for its present purpose. Canon Harris also drew attention to the fact that the church possessed a vestry, a rare feature in old churches. This room was provided with a fireplace, and might have been used for visiting priests to live in. After Canon Harris had been duly thanked on behalf of the Society by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, the party proceeded to Crackenthorpe Hall, which they visited by the kind invitation of Mr. Lionel Cresswell.

CRACKENTHORPE HALL.

A paper upon Crackenthorpe Hall and the history of the Machell family was read by Mr. Cresswell. This paper forms

Article VIII of the present volume of *Transactions*. The party afterwards inspected the hall and its beautiful garden and grounds, whence, after Mr. W. G. Collingwood had voiced the thanks of the Society to Mr. Cresswell, they proceeded to Appleby, where lunch was taken.

#### ST. LAWRENCE'S CHURCH, APPLEBY.

After lunch an address on St. Lawrence's church was given inside the church by the vicar, the Rev. C. J. Gudgeon. A description of this interesting church will be found in *Transactions*, O.S. v, 117-119, also a more recent account by the Rev. Canon Shepherd, *Ibid.*, N.S. ix, 322-323, but two or three new points of interest were touched upon by Mr. Gudgeon during the course of his interesting paper. The organ, for instance, which after serving in Carlisle Cathedral from as early as 1571, when it is mentioned in an inventory, until 1684, when it was presented by Bishop Smith to St. Lawrence's church, was traditionally attributed to the workmanship of the celebrated Father Smith. All the evidence, however, as Mr. Gudgeon pointed out, seemed to suggest a different conclusion, and Mr. Arthur Harrison of Messrs. Harrison & Harrison, the famous organ builders, found upon examination that the pipes were not like those made by Father Smith, and he considered they belonged to a still earlier period. Mr. Gudgeon gave an interesting account of Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, and her connection with St. Lawrence's church, describing her tomb and that of her mother, Margaret Russell, Countess Dowager of Cumberland. In this connection a letter was read from Mr. Nanson, describing a visit to the vault beneath the tomb, and the appearance of the remains of Anne of Pembroke, whose body he had seen lying in her coffin.

After the thanks of the party had been conveyed to Mr. Gudgeon by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, the party walked over to

#### THE MOOT HALL.

Here Mr. Guy H. Heelis, Town Clerk of Appleby, was the speaker. There was no record, he informed us, of the date when this curious building was first raised, but it was certainly in existence as early as 1614, the date from which the Council Minute books commenced. It was then a smaller building than it is now, the extension at the northern end having been built in 1800. The Moot Hall was then, as now, on the upper floor and was approached from the market place by a flight of stone steps. These steps were replaced about 1886 by an ugly iron staircase, but this

having been recently damaged in a motor accident, the present steps were being built through the generosity of his predecessor in office, Mr. Hewitson. The interior of the building had been altogether changed and a gallery which once existed for the convenience of the public removed. Many attempts had been made to do away with the building, notably in 1769, when the county proposed the building of court houses, the Judges of Assize and the Courts of Session having up to then sat in the Moot Hall. Mr. Heelis afterwards showed those of his audience who entered the hall, the portraits of former mayors and notabilities connected with Appleby, whose portraits hang upon the walls of the Council chamber. In the Mayor's parlour are the old oak town's chest and a very fine bronze bushel measure of 1601. The charters of Appleby are described in an article by Mr. Hewitson in these *Transactions*, o.s. xi, Art. XXIV, and the Regalia of Appleby, *Ibid.*, n.s. ix, 166-167.

#### ST. ANNE'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. Heelis was again the speaker at St. Anne's Hospital, one of the many benefactions of that great lady, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, who on December 31st, 1650, purchased the site from Mr. George Bainbridge of Appleby for £36. The full history of these almshouses, and the very prudent manner in which the Countess provided for the administration of the funds with which she endowed it form the subject of an article by E. Alex. Heelis in *Transactions*, n.s. ix, 192-197.

After Mr. Heelis had been heartily thanked for his two interesting papers, the party spent a short time in examining the picturesque group of almshouses and its chapel, then, mounting the hill, entered the beautiful grounds of Appleby Castle, and proceeded direct to the keep, known as "Caesar's Tower."

#### APPLEBY CASTLE.

Here Mr. W. T. McIntire gave an address upon the history of Appleby Castle, and the barony of Westmorland, basing his description of the existing fortifications and buildings chiefly on articles by Canon Simpson in *Transactions*, o.s. i, 242, R. S. Ferguson, *Ibid.*, o.s. viii, 382 and J. F. Curwen's *Castles*, 75. After the party had examined the magnificent moats of the castle, visited the keep, which owing to repeated alterations in Anne of Pembroke's time and later, offers in its interior a somewhat nondescript appearance, and explored the beautiful grounds of the castle, a vote of thanks to Lord Hothfield for his kind permission to visit

the Castle was proposed by Mr. R. G. Collingwood and carried by acclamation. The day's round of visits then closed at

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, BONGATE.

Mr. W. T. McIntire gave a description of this interesting church, basing his general remarks upon the paper read by the Rev. A. Warren and epitomised in *Transactions*, N.S. ix, 324-325. He drew particular attention to the 10th-11th century hog-back, fully described by our late president in Calverley, *Crosses*, 59, and expressed his regret that the growth of ivy on the outside of the church at its western end, and the covering up of the interior surface of the same wall made it impossible to examine its masonry which was possibly of pre-Norman date. He also referred to many interesting mentions of the church in documents printed in the late Chancellor Prescott's *Register of Wetheral*. He showed the chalice of silver gilt with a steeple cover, presented to the church early in the 18th century by Bishop Nicolson and apparently dating from between 1615 and 1620. An allusion was made to Sir Richard Pearson, commander of the *Serapis* in a desperate naval engagement with the notorious Paul Jones. Though compelled to strike his colours, Pearson enabled the Baltic Fleet, which he was convoying, to escape. He is buried in Bongate churchyard.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the evening at the Tufton Arms Hotel, when the chair was taken by Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

Before the commencement of proceedings the Chairman referred to the loss the Society had sustained by the death of Mr. John Flavel Curwen, Vice-president of the Society and Chairman of its Council. He paid a warm personal tribute to his memory, not only for the sake of his many services to the study of archaeology, but for that of all the estimable qualities which had endeared him to all his fellow members of our Society. At the Chairman's request all present stood silently for a space as a token of respect, and a letter of condolence was directed to be sent to Mrs. Curwen.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A., President of the Society, having expressed his wish to retire, owing to long-continued ill-health, it was resolved to accept his resignation with the utmost regret. As a member of the Society since 1887, as Editor from 1901 to 1925 and, as President since 1929, Mr. Collingwood has laboured continuously to prosecute its interests, to advance its work and to raise it to a high position among the learned societies of the country. It was resolved that the Society should place on

record its deep sense of the debt it owes to Mr. Collingwood and that he be elected a patron of the Society.

Upon the recommendation of the Council, Mr. R. G. Collingwood was unanimously elected President of the Society in the place of his father.

The Financial Statement for the year 1931-32 was presented by the General Secretary, showing the following balances in the various funds of the Society:—Capital Account, £38. 5s. 11d. in bank and £250 invested; General Fund, £328. 19s. 5d.; Records Publication Fund, £57. 14s. 1d.; Research Fund (No. 1 Account), £69. 18s. 2d.; Research Fund (Roman Wall 5 years) Account, £23. 13s. 7d.

The following Officers were elected:—

President: Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. F. Hudleston, Mr. F. Cann Hughes, Mr. W. T. McIntire.

Members of Council: Mr. E. B. Birley, Mr. C. S. Jackson, Dr. Norman Maclaren.

Treasurer: Major Porter.

Hon. Secretary for Antiquarian Correspondence: Mr. W. T. McIntire.

Remaining officers as for previous year.

The following new members were duly proposed and elected:—Lady Henry Bentinck, Underley; Mr. M. J. H. Bunny, London; Mr. C. G. Craven, Carlisle; Mr. E. C. Dunlop, Carlisle; Mr. J. W. Glyn, Sebergham; Major M. Higgin-Birkett, Windermere; Mr. A. Kirkland, Hutton Roof; Mr. A. Long, Kendal; Mrs. A. MacInnes, Dykesfield; Mrs. Metcalfe, Milnthorpe; Miss M. Miles, Milnthorpe; Miss Overton, Carlisle; Commander P. E. W. Townshend, Kirkby Lonsdale; Miss G. J. Wagstaff, Bath.

In accordance with a recommendation from the Council, it was resolved that there shall be a standing committee of the Society called the Committee for Prehistoric Study. It shall consist of persons selected by the Council with power to add to their number. Its terms of reference shall be to study prehistoric remains within the Society's district. "Prehistoric" shall here include other sites of prehistoric character irrespective of date. The following members to be invited to serve on the committee: Dr. Goodchild, Mr. Paul V. Kelly, Lt.-Col. Oliver North, Mr. H. Valentine, Dr. E. P. Frankland, Mr. F. G. Simpson, Mr. E. B. Birley, Miss M. Fair, Mr. R. G. Collingwood and Miss Barker, with Major Porter and Dr. J. E. Spence as Hon. Secretaries.

The following papers were read or submitted, and directed to be published in the *Transactions*:—"Sir Walter Scott and the Antiquities of Cumberland," by Mr. T. E. Casson, B.A., B.Litt. (Art. X); An introduction to the Pre-history of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands, by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A. (Art. XI); "Prehistoric Remains of the Crosby Ravensworth District," by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, F.S.A. (Art. XII); "A Preliminary Report upon a Roman Fort at Petteril Green," by Dr. J. E. Spence (Art. XIII); "A Jacobite Relic," by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. (Art. IX); "A Late Anglian Cross-head and an Anglo Saxon Crucifix at Benthams, Yorkshire," by Miss A. Gilchrist (Art. XVIII); "The Skeltons of Skelton," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, F.S.A. (Art. V); "Annals of the Aglionbys," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, F.S.A. (Art. IV).

Colonel Oliver North showed a flint knife and scraper found by him near Ravenstonedale.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1932.

Starting from Appleby at 9-15 a.m., the party first motored to Great Ormside. Here the church and hall were to have been described by Mr. J. F. Curwen, to whose death reference is made elsewhere in these *Transactions*. Dr. J. E. Spence very kindly took his place at comparatively short notice, and read two interesting papers.

#### ORMSIDE CHURCH.

After deriving the name of Ormside from Orm, the son of Ketel, who appears to have been a considerable landowner in the neighbourhood, Dr. Spence stated that the history of the site of the church went far further back into the mists of antiquity. The mound on which the church stood might have been the stronghold of an Anglian chief, and a chamber found within this mound carried the history of the place back perhaps for another 2000 years to the Bronze Age. Early Christian churches were perhaps barrows pure and simple. The ambition of later ages might level whole or part of the barrow, or a new church might be built beside it. Christians long continued to use pagan barrows as dwelling places. Dr. Spence went on to describe the well-known Ormside Cup, which is one of the finest pieces of Anglian art, and was found upon this site in 1823 (see article by the late Mr. W. G. Collingwood in *Transactions*, O.S. xv, 381). He also described the weapons, found in the churchyard and now in Tullie House Museum, for which see the article by the late

Chancellor Ferguson, *Ibid.*, o.s. xv, 377. Mr. Collingwood suggested that Orm might have been one of Halfdene's invading Danes and that the cup was part of his loot from York.

The Norman church was erected about 1100, but Mr. C. J. Ferguson, reporting before the restoration, stated that there used to be a pavement and traces of an earlier church. There was also a suggestion that a portion of the present western wall was part of an earlier building. In the 12th century the north aisle was added, the chancel was lengthened and a hagioscope constructed. The western tower was built in the 13th century, and probably used as a refuge in times of Border raids. The church was extensively re-constructed in the 17th century, and the double piscina which dates from the same period, was unique at that time. Much damage had since been done by the replacement of the chancel arch. In the walls of the porch and vestry were fragments of 12th and 13th century grave slabs, and in the churchyard could be seen the base of a cross with the date 1643 inscribed upon it.

#### ORMSIDE HALL.

Dr. Spence outlined the history of the families who possessed the Hall, stating that it passed in 1520 to Richard Hilton, and later went to a Francis Dudley, descendant of the Dudleys of Yanwath. The history of the building itself is unknown.

#### WARCOP BRIDGE.

From Ormside a drive along a narrow road brought the party to Warcop Bridge, which was described by Dr. Goodchild.

He said that this bridge was reputed to be the oldest bridge upon the Eden. It is mentioned, for instance, in the will of Thomas de Annandale, rector of Asby, who in 1374 bequeathed one mark to each of eight bridges of which Warcop was one. The present structure, of course, did not go back to anything like so early a date. None of our bridges with stone arches were earlier than the Reformation. In earlier times they were of wood, built upon stone jewels, and Warcop bridge was probably what is called a "stang" bridge. Mr. Collingwood considered Dearham Bridge to be the oldest of our bridges, though it was generally said that Eamont Bridge was the most ancient. In the flood of 1772 practically every bridge upon the Eden, except Warcop was swept away. There was no record of a chapel having existed on Warcop Bridge, as was the case at Appleby, and at many other places.

## WARCOP CHURCH.

A short walk from the bridge brought the party to Warcop Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. Seymour Shaw, gave a description of the building. The church was first mentioned, he stated, in 1291, but he was of the opinion that an earlier church stood upon the same site. The chancel of the existing church was Early English, but was rebuilt in 1855, incorporating some of the old work. Over the western doorway some Norman and thirteenth century sepulchral slabs were built into the wall. The south transept had a piscina of Transitional date, but the windows were of the early 14th century. Pew stalls were built in 1616, and he had always considered that the present ones were these, but one of them bore the date 1716. The stalls were separated into men's and women's pews. Behind the plaster ceiling was some fine old timbering. Mr. Shaw traced the history of the parish. The great family in the earliest times was that of the de Warcops, but their possessions passed subsequently to the Nevilles. After coming back to the Warcops they were acquired by the Braithwaites. Mr. Shaw pointed out what he considered to be the Burton Porch, or Chapel of St. John, for the maintenance of which Edward Hilton in 1525 bequeathed the rent of a cottage. Another bequest was that made by Edward Knipe, Vicar in 1574, who left 20 nobles to be divided annually between his relations and the poor of Warcop and Cliburn. This money was still divided out on St. Thomas' Day.

After the President had thanked Mr. Shaw on behalf of the Society, we motored on through Kirkby Stephen to

## PENDRAGON CASTLE.

This stronghold, now in a woefully ruinous condition, was described by Mr. W. T. McIntire. Alluding to the persistent legends which connected this spot with Uther Pendragon, the father of King Arthur, the speaker suggested that these might perhaps be due to the castle having been built upon the site of a British fort. He went on to describe, as far as is now possible to do so, the plan of the massive keep, the construction of which he attributed to the de Morvills in the middle of the 12th century. Its purpose would probably be to prevent the great line of castles which protected the route over Stainmore to Carlisle, being side-tracked by an enemy who came by the way of the Mallerstang valley. He recorded the few known facts of its history, its falling to the share of Idonea, the younger daughter of Robert de Vetri-pont, its subsequent possession by the Cliffords, its occupation by



Sir Andrew de Harcla who paid 6d. a year rent for its possession, its destruction by the Scots in 1314 and 1341 and its reconstruction in the 17th century by Anne of Pembroke. Mention was also made of the adjoining forest of Mallerstang. The speaker finally expressed his regret that this interesting castle had not come sooner under the charge of the Office of Works, while yet there was time to do something to arrest its decay.

A sharp shower, the only rain experienced during the two excursions of the year, fell while the party was at Pendragon Castle, but the weather cleared up before the party regained Kirkby Stephen where time was allowed for luncheon.

#### KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH.

After lunch, the party re-assembled at Kirkby Stephen church, where a description, written by the Vicar, the Rev. Ferguson Reed, was read in his unavoidable absence by Mr. J. Donald. The paper first referred to the existence of an earlier church upon the present site. This was proved by the discovery of several cross fragments, the earliest of which appeared to date from about 740. The shaft of the cross near the south door—the well-known "Bound Devil" stone, was apparently of the 10th century, and showed Scandinavian influence. The figure represented upon it was probably that of the evil Loki of Norse mythology, whom later Christianity had changed into the devil in bonds.

At the close of the 11th century, Ivo de Taillebois, upon whom the lordship of Kendal had been bestowed, granted the church of Kirkby Stephen to St. Mary's Abbey at York, and it was probably the abbey, with the help of the Taillebois family that built the fine Norman church. The Musgrave or Harcla chapel was pointed out and the story of the connection of these two great families of Hartley Castle told, mention being made of the discovery of what were probably the remains of the ill-fated Sir Andrew de Harcla.

The Wharton tomb was also pointed out and the history of the celebrated Thomas, first Baron Wharton, briefly narrated.

The President suitably thanked the Vicar and Mr. Donald for this interesting account of the church, and the party proceeded to

#### WHARTON HALL.

This old seat of the Wharton family, permission to visit which was kindly accorded by its owner, Mr. W. M. Williamson, was described by Mr. W. T. McIntire, who stated that in 1292 at Appleby Assizes, a Gilbert Querton proved his right to the manor of Querton or Wharton. He traced the growth of the building

along with the increase in importance of the Wharton family and showed that there were two pele towers—an earlier building behind the others of the late 14th century, and a second and larger tower of the 15th century, probably built by Thomas Wharton, the friend of the Duke of Bedford. To the great Border warrior, Thomas Lord Wharton, or his immediate successors was due the extension of the building and the construction of its magnificent hall, the ruins of which were pointed out, as was the block containing the kitchen. Attention was drawn to the fine gatehouse and to the wing running out towards it. A curious room in the gatehouse with an entrance apparently too small for practical purposes, was supposed to be a kennel in which sleuth hounds were kept, for tracking marauders from Scotland. Mr. McIntire then described the later history of the Wharton family and of their mansion, suggesting that the lavish expenditure involved in entertaining James I on the occasion of his visit, was one of the causes which led to their downfall, which was consummated by the attainder and death in exile of the notorious Philip, Duke of Wharton. The president expressed the thanks of the party to Mr. Williamson for his kind permission to visit the hall and the party set out on its return journey, those of its members, who had time to do so before catching their trains at Penrith making a halt at Ravenstonedale, where Dr. E. P. Frankland explained the results of his recent excavations at Ravenstonedale church. Penrith was reached about 5 p.m. by way of Orton and Shap, and an enjoyable excursion brought to a successful conclusion.