PROCEEDINGS, 1946–7.

THE Autumn Excursion for 1946 was held in the Kirkby Stephen district on Sep. 3rd and 4th, with the Kendal Hotel, Kendal as the Headquarters. It opened with a visit to LOW BORROW BRIDGE ROMAN FORT where the speaker was Lt.-Col. Eric Birley, M.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. His paper on this intriguing and lonely site is printed above (Art. I). From thence the party moved to BROUGH CHURCH described by the Rev. J. Whitmore, B.A. and Dr. W. Douglas Simpson, M.A., D.Litt. (see N.S. xlvi, pp. 275ff). Dr. Simpson then conducted the party round Brough Castle basing his remarks on his definitive paper on the castle published in our last volume (N.S. xlvi, Art X). Following this, the ROMAN FORT at BROUGH UNDER STAINMORE was described by Dr. I. A. Richmond. It occupied the same site as the medieval castle, but surface appearances suggested that, whereas the Norman Castle lay east and west, the Roman fort lay north and south, measuring approximately 400 by 250 feet over its ramparts. The north-western end of the internal buildings had been found when the Keep was being reinforced by the Ministry of Works, but nothing was known of the structures of the fort otherwise and our knowledge of the site depended upon literature and chance discoveries. The site is mentioned by name (the Roman name being *Verterae*), in the Antonine Itinerary, the Ravenna Cosmography and the *Notitia Dignitatum*, the last-named source recording as garrison a *numerus Directorum*, otherwise unknown but presumably a late-Roman type of local militia. Chance discoveries attest an occupation beginning under the Flavians (coins and pottery), and continuing until the late fourth century (coins). The Severan restoration of A.D. 197 is marked by an inscription now in the church porch, of which the last line still preserves portions of the names of the consuls for that year, namely, Lateranus and Rufinus. To the third century also belong a quantity of leaden sealings from official consignments from local garrisons which were evidently concentrated at

Brough for registration and re-dispatch. Some of these consignments were certainly connected with the *fiscus*, and the organisation implied would call for a special staff of Treasury officials or clerks. This might, suggested Dr. Richmond, account for the unusual occurrence of a Greek metrical epitaph to the sixteen-year-old Hermes of Commagene, though other explanations were of course possible. The Augill had also washed out a quantity of bronze relics, comprising brooches, strap-ends, studs and the like, many of which were plainly scrap-metal but some were actual wasters implying local bronze founders and indicating that the settlement outside the fort, as at Stanwix, contained workshops. The style of brooches indicated a period of activity in the middle of the second century.

The party then moved under Dr. Richmond's guidance to MAIDEN CASTLE, at the west end of the Stainmore pass. This was a little stone-walled Roman fortlet, about 150 by 120 feet in size, lying 5 miles east of Brough and 8 miles west of Bowes. It might be compared with small convoy posts like Chew Green or the numerous Antonine fortlets of Roman Scotland, whose function was partly to facilitate patrolling and partly to act as local headquarters for signallers. Pottery and coins indicated that the occupation of Maiden Castle had been a long one, lasting from the second century until at least A.D. 383 since it included a coin of Gratian. The signalling system connected with Maiden Castle extended eastwards through the pass by means of a post at Roper Castle, which Dr. Richmond had visited earlier that very day and identified as a Roman oblong work precisely comparable with one examined by himself and Mr. James McIntyre, F.S.A. in 1933 on Bowes Moor, at the next position still further east. The points were chosen with great skill, to bracket the curving line of the pass.

Finally, the well-known Roman MARCHING-CAMP AT REY CROSS was visited, though inspection was cut short under the threat of heavy rain. Dr. Richmond was once more the guide, and pointed out the more remarkable features of the work. Its arrangement of gateways was highly exceptional and enabled the work to be categorised as built for a legion and, as in the same series as Crackenthorpe further west, the camp of an army making its way towards Carlisle. This was an early campaign, since the Agricolan roadway was sighted upon the gateways of the camp and blotted two of them out. The camp was also remarkable as an example of a rampart built in some

places with ditch upcast, in others with earth and stones gathered from a rocky surface in which it was impracticable to dig a ditch. The rampart was very massive, and returns at the gateways provided ascents and formed the *angustiae portarum* often mentioned by Roman writers but not so often seen surviving. At the request of a member of the audience Dr. Richmond also gave an account of Roman methods of signalling, mentioning the different types of fire or smoke signals and the visual signalling by flags or semaphore.

Before dispersing, the party inspected the REY CROSS which stands within the camp. Despite its unprepossessing appearance it was, said Mr. J. C. Dickinson, one of the most interesting crosses in the north of England. Ancient traces of ornament on it are no longer visible, but Professor Collingwood was convinced it belonged to the tenth century. Whether or no it is to be connected with the great battle on Stainmoor in 954 which saw the defeat of the famous Eric Bloodaxe, ruler of the Viking kingdom of Northumbria, will probably never be known. From earliest times the great Roman road over Stainmore remained the chief route between England and Scotland and was used persistently by forces from both sides of the Border. At the time of the Norman Conquest the *Rere Cross* on Stainmoor evidently marked the southern limit of the Scottish kingdom, and as late as the thirteenth century the bishop of Glasgow claimed jurisdiction thus far. But from the time of William Rufus the Eden valley was largely (though until the late twelfth century not completely) in English hands. From this time Stainmoor became the traditional meeting place of local English forces when the king of England was going to war against the Scots. In this connection the speaker suggested the strong possibility that the Roman fort had been utilised by medieval soldiery and Dr. Richmond considered that this was a possibility worthy of exploration. By this time the weather which, though threatening, had hitherto been tolerable had broken down and the party returned to Kendal where a Council meeting was held at 6 p.m. followed after dinner by the General meeting.

On the following morning under better weather conditions members assembled first at RAVENSTONEDALE CHURCH, described by Dr. E. P. Frankland. Some late twelfth century voussoirs now under the tower, carry back the architectural history of the church to that of most of the ancient churches of our district, and bases of large circular piers may belong to the

same or later date. The porch is 13th century work reconstructed and the belfry window belongs to c. 1500. But Ravenstonedale is famous as one of the finest examples of an eighteenth century church in the north; the tower was put up in 1728 the rest of the church being almost completely rebuilt in 1744 though some of the panelling is 17th century. The extensive pews with three-decker pulpit and panelled gallery together with the magnificent painted tablets, are of the very highest interest. On the north side of the church are substantial remains of a medieval monastic house inhabited by the brethren of Watton priory, (Yorks.). These date from about 1400 and were excavated in 1927; a full account of them will be found in our *Transactions*, N.S. xxix. It is said that the manor court sat in the chancel of the old church, and that executions took place at Gallows Hill a green mound in Ravenstonedale Parks.

The party then moved on to SMARDALE HALL which was described by Dr. Spence who added some remarks on the important settlements at Waitby and Crosby Garrett.

The early history of the manor of Smardale is rather fragmentary. There was a family of de Smerdale in the thirteenth century as William de Sandford of Askham who was mesne lord of the manor granted it to Nigel de Smerdale and Eva his wife in 1203. In 1230, a Henry de Smerdale, probably his son, was witness to a charter of Michael de Morville. There is a record of a suit between Alan de Kaber and Wydo de Smerdale in 1256 and the same Wydo witnessed a charter of Edward and Idonea Sandford in 1260. We hear no more of the de Smerdales but in 1291 Thomas de Hellabec and Avice his wife, a descendant of the Sandfords, were in possession of the manor. In the inquisition *post mortem* of Isabella Clifford it is recorded that Peter de Morland and John de Kabergh, chaplains, held the manor of Smardale in 1369. The manor came into the possession of the Warcop family in 1383 by the marriage of Thomas Warcop to Katherine one of the co-heiresses of the Sandfords. It remained in the Warcop family until the male line ended and then passed to the Dalston's of Dalston by the marriage of Sir John Dalston to Frances Warcop. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Dalston family were very prominent in local affairs and it was while the manor was in possession of this family that the present building was erected. Sir John Dalston was Sheriff of Cumberland on four occasions between 1585 and 1606. His son

Sir George was sheriff in 1619 and represented the shire in Parliament for over forty years, dying in 1657. Sir William his son married Anna the daughter of Sir Thomas Bolles by whom he acquired large estates in Nottingham and Yorkshire including Heath Hall which became a more favoured residence and from that time the interest in the Dalston family in Smerdale declined. Sir William sided with the Royalists against Cromwell and as a result had to compound for his estates in the sum of £3,000 the largest sum levied on anyone in the County, while his father also compounded for £700. No doubt the payment of these large sums seriously crippled the family and part ot the estates were disposed of by his grandson, and Smardale was sold to Joshua Wilson in 1764.

When the hall was last visited by the Society in 1887 the President, Chancellor Ferguson stated that a sketch plan of the building in the third volume of the Machel Collections showed that it then occupied three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side being closed by a wall and gate.

The hall which is unusual in plan and elevation was probably built towards the end of the sixteenth century by Sir John Dalston. At each corner of the building are angle towers which have candle-snuffer roofs, quite foreign to the district suggesting Scottish or continental influence. The S.E. turret retains its stone staircase, but that in the N.W. turret was removed during the restoration which took place in the last century. The ground floor is divided into four apartments connected by a passage running the whole length of the building in the east side. The room at the north end has been divided and a modern staircase inserted. The north end retains two of its original four light windows but those in the south end have been altered. The windows in the east and west walls are similar to those in the north but have been renewed. The door in the east wall is original and has a triangular arch in a square head and in the wall above it is a carved boss with foliage, probably of the 14th century. In the kitchen is a fireplace with a large segmental arch which has been partly filled in.

The wing to the east now used as stables with a hay loft was probably of later construction than the main wing. It shows traces of windows on both the north and south walls. On the upper floor there has been a large hall with an open roof and on the upper part of the east wall of this apartment are remains of

a floral scroll design in plaster, probably dating from the early part of the seventeenth century.

THE WAITBY AND CROSBY GARRETT SETTLEMENTS.

In the parish of Waitby and the adjoining parish of Crosby Garrett is an extensive group of early settlements, there being ten in Waitby and three, including the large one at Severals, in Crosby Garrett. Unfortunately these settlements are not sufficiently accessible to be visited during a short excursion, but they are nevertheless very interesting as the homes of the earliest settlers in the district and this appears to be a favourable opportunity for a few remarks concerning them. We shall later pass close by two hill forts associated with the early settlements, one just beyond Waitby village on the road to Kirkby Stephen and the other known as Croglam Castle just near Kirkby Stephen Station, while we will also see some of the long strip lynchets associated with the later occupation of these sites.

During the survey of Westmorland by the Historical Monuments Commission twelve years ago, all the known settlements were surveyed and are recorded in the Westmorland Volume. There are outlying settlements of this group in the lower part of the Mallerstang valley at Wharton and Nateby, while another large group lies round the head of the Lyvennet valley south of Crosby Ravensworth and there are a few scattered settlements in the parish of Asby. There are also similar settlements spread along the east side of the Eden Valley, in the valley of the Lowther, on Skirsgill Hill, Askham and at the head of Patterdale.

These early settlements usually have an enclosing wall with orthostats on both faces, the intervening space being filled with smaller stones, but unfortunately most of the walls have been severely spoiled during the building of modern field walls. Within the enclosures are hut circles singly or in groups either standing free or joined on to the enclosing wall, together with irregular enclosures which may have been cattle folds or small cultivation plots. The settlements in this parish lie between the 700 and 900 feet contour lines. Most of the known examples lie on high ground but there may also have been settlements at a lower level which have been destroyed by cultivation. It is probable that the higher and drier ground, particularly the limestone outcrops would be favoured by the settlers as the valley would be water logged and overgrown by scrub.

Before we can form any definite opinion of the date of these

settlements or of the people who occupied them careful excavation of more of them is necessary. Ewe Close near Crosby Ravensworth was excavated 30 years ago by our late President, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, when evidence of its occupation in the second century A.D. was obtained, but no evidence of earlier or later occupation was forthcoming. The absence of dateable material cannot however exclude the probability of either later or earlier occupation. Excavation at Urswick Stone Walls indicated occupation during the 1st and 2nd centuries B.C. Threlkeld Village settlement has been assigned to the post-Roman period and the settlement near Kirkby Lonsdale to the Roman era. During the excavations at Millrigg in Kentmere the only dateable object found was part of a paste armlet of the second century A.D.

Many of the settlements are associated with Bronze Age burial mounds and their origin can be safely attributed to a Bronze Age people, but evidence of prolonged habitation of the sites is afforded by the few finds of Roman date, by the fact that the Roman Road north from Tebay over the fells between Shap and Crosby Ravensworth is deflected to the east to within 20 yards of Ewe Close, instead of taking a direct line. The small plots associated with these settlements indicate an early (Celtic) type of cultivation but near many of them are strip lynchets formed by long continued cultivation of the hillside by the heavy plough, carrying the occupation down to Anglo-Saxon times. At Ewe Close dykes, some of which cut the Roman road, have been classed as mediaeval, a vague dating which probably carries the occupation further down to the second millennium A.D.

The enclosing walls of the settlements were too weak to serve as a means of defence but would afford the inhabitants and their cattle protection against wild beasts. Associated with this group of settlements are two hill forts at Waitby and Kirkby Stephen. The Waitby fort occupies the summit of a natural knoll 750 ft. O.D. It is an oval enclosure surrounded by a ditch with a rampart outside and on its east side are traces of foundations. Croglam Castle, Kirkby Stephen which is larger also occupies the summit of a hill and is roughly oval. The summit of approximately 1½ acres is surrounded by a ditch within the rampart which has a gap at the N.E. which may have been the entrance. These hill forts have no water supply and could not therefore have been occupied for long but they would serve as a safe refuge and defensible position for the natives and their stock in case of a raid.

Hill forts of the Iron Age are common in the south of England but they are less common in the north, although a number occur in Scotland and Wales. It is doubtful, however, whether the Iron Age culture ever reached the remote settlements of Cumbria and it is very probable that the inhabitants of this hill country still had a Late Bronze Age culture on the arrival of the Romans. The few stray Iron Age objects which have been found in the district have probably crept in from the large Brigantian Iron Age settlement at Stanwick, south of the Tees, near Watling Street. The hill forts of Scotland and Wales are considered to date from Roman times and probably those of this district are also of the same date.

Who were the people who built these settlements and where do they come from?

A number of barrows in this district were excavated by Greenwell and Rolleston, the character of which was predominantly of Bronze Age type, but they also found that cremation and inhumation had been practised simultaneously. At Raiset Pike near Sunbiggin Tarn they excavated a long barrow with a cremation chamber similar to some found on the North Yorkshire Moors. It may therefore be concluded that there was a neolithic population in this district before the second millennium B.C. Sir Cyril Fox has shown that in the Highland Zone lying N.W. of a line from the Tees Mouth to Torquay, new cultures coming in from abroad did not replace but tended to be imposed on the existing culture which gradually absorbed them. The newcomers did not displace the existing inhabitants but were absorbed by them and a fusion of the races and cultures took place, elements of the older culture lingering on for a long time.

In the first half of the second millennium B.C. two waves of settlers arrived in this country from the continent. The builders of the megaliths came from the Iberian peninsula to the south and west coasts, to Ireland and to the coastal areas of Furness and South West Cumberland. They settled in the coastal areas and penetrated inland up the rivers to Keswick and possibly passed over this watershed into the Lowther valley as evidenced by Mayborough and King Arthur's Round Table at Eamont and then up to Shap and Oddendale. They also came up the Eden valley as far as Long Meg. There is no evidence that they penetrated so far as this remote part of Westmorland as although there is a circle at Gamelands near Orton and another on the Rawthey, a tributary of the Lune, on the boundary with

Lancashire, no stone axe, the characteristic implement of this people has been found nearer than Gamelands.

About the same period another invasion from the continent made a landfall on the North East Coast and settled on the Yorkshire wolds and in Northumberland. These belonged to a roundheaded heavily built race who brought with them the beaker and the battle axe. They had originated in Spain and migrated into central Europe where they fused with the fair long headed battle axe people. In the early part of the second millennium B.C. they moved from Thuringia into the coastal plain of the Rhine and Jutland and then crossed the North Sea. From the Northumbrian coast they penetrated up the Tyne valley and down the Irthing to the Eden valley along which beakers have been found, but it is also possible that they also penetrated this district from the Yorkshire wolds by the Tees valley and Stainmore to reach and mingle with the earlier inhabitants of this area and it is to the descendants of these people that we can attribute the construction of the early settlements of the district and the introduction of a primitive agriculture.

The party then moved to KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH which was described by Mr. J. C. Dickinson. The oldest remains consist of eight fragments of Anglian cross-shafts including the picturesque " bound devil," which belong to the 10th and early 11th centuries. The Church itself is an imposing structure, and in many ways the most interesting in Westmorland. The lower portion of the west wall of the south aisle is the oldest part, belonging to the late twelfth century and to this period or a trifle later belong the vigorously carved capitals at present under the tower. The very fine nave belongs to c. 1220 but the structure east of this was almost completely rebuilt in Victorian times. It may originally have belonged to a considerable cruciform church of Transitional design. The north transept is probably much restored 13th century work with a 14th century window and altar recess. East of it lies the Wharton chapel, probably built in by Thomas Lord Wharton (d. 1568); it contains the very remarkable memorial to him and his two wives but has been very much rebuilt. In the presbytery there is little of late interest except the 13th century sedilia and piscina.

The most interesting part of the church is the Hartley chapel which lies on the south side of the chancel. It is said that it was rebuilt by Sir Thomas de Musgrave c. 1372 a view, supported by architectural evidence and by references to the church being

re-roofed in 1362 and 1377. The Hartley chapel, however, seems to have been restored in the late fifteenth century, as was the south aisle—possibly as a preliminary to the erection of the tower.

The 14th century coffin lid is traditionally said to be that of the founder of the chapel. In the south wall of the chapel is the magnificent table tomb of Sir Richard Musgrave (d. 1464) his wife Elizabeth de Beetham and their son Thomas (d. 1457). This Thomas married Joan Stapilton who brought the Edenhall estate to this family. The richly moulded canopy of the tomb with decoration evidently copied from an Anglian design should be noted. To the north is the tomb which is probably that of Sir Thomas Musgrave († c. 1407). The annulets of the Musgrave coat are noteworthy, as is the curious horn slung at his right side. Local tradition tells that he killed the last boar on Wild Boar Fell; when this tomb was opened in 1847 the tusk of a wild boar was found in it. Here also were found a shin and foot bone carefully wrapped in lead which may well be the remains of the famous Sir Andrew de Harcla who was drawn, hung and quartered under Edward II after brilliant exploits in command of the English forces against the Scots. For the full story of this remarkable man and an account of the opening of the tomb readers are referred to *Trans*, N.S. xxvi and xxix. In the west screen of the chapel are remains of some good fifteenth century woodwork.

It unfortunately proved impossible to fulfil the projected visit to WHARTON HALL which was to have been described by Mr. John Charlton, F.S.A.

The site of Wharton Hall may originally have been occupied by a ' British Village,' for there are several groups of cultivation-terraces close at hand, yet no settlements nearer than those at Croglam Castle and Smardale. Another suggestion of early occupation is the discovery last century of a burial, which included objects of iron and glass—perhaps a Dark Age interment.

The mediaeval house, for generations the home of the Wharton family, began as a small manor-house, probably unfortified, about the close of the 14th century. It occupies the north corner of the present courtyard and, though given new windows in the 16th century, retains its original plan: a hall, flanked by two cross-wings—one the lord's " solar," the other containing the domestic offices, except for the kitchen, which stood on the site of the 16th-century Great Hall.

The increased importance of the Wharton family in the 16th century is reflected in the extensive additions made by the first Lord Wharton (died 1568), whose cenotaph is in Kirkby Stephen church and who made of Wharton Hall something like a smaller edition of Naworth. A Great Hall was built against the old manor-house, which was presumably to be entirely devoted to the occupation of the immediate family. This new Hall, now much ruined, was built over a basement, in the later fashion, and had a fireplace, and perhaps also an oriel, in its north wall.

Beyond the Hall was built a new kitchen, also with a basement, and this stands, though now roofless, to its full height. South and west of it lay other domestic buildings and perhaps the stables, but hardly any trace of these remains.

A little after the middle of the century the north-west range was built, perhaps as accommodation for retainers and at the same time the courtyard was completed by the erection of the two-storeyed gatehouse. The latter has no external opening save the large outer doorway over which are carved the Wharton arms and the family motto, ' Pleasur in acts darmys," which testifies to the warlike career of the gateway's builder. The original manor-house and the north-west range are now occupied as a farmhouse.

The excursion concluded with a visit to TARN HOUSE, RAVENSTONEDALE, described by Dr. E. P. Frankland. The present building was erected by George Fothergill (d. 1681) in 1664 and is very little altered, retaining its stone mullioned windows and projecting porch and some original panelled doors and partitions. On the porch are five shields bearing the arms of Fothergill, Scrope, Dent, Brand and Skelton. Two blocked windows in the East wall have mediaeval trefoiled heads. Some other buildings are grouped about the house including the gable end of a building originally of crutch construction.

The committee which planned the excursion consisted of Lt.-Col. O. H. North, Dr. I. A. Richmond, Dr. E. P. Frankland, Mr. J. C. Dickinson and Dr. J. E. Spence.

The Spring Meeting for 1947 was held in Tullie House, Carlisle, on March 29th, the General meeting being preceded by a meeting of Council. The following papers were communicated:— " Letters of Caroline Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire concerning Levens," by Mrs. A. Bagot; " The appointment of Ports in Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire North of the Sands,"

by R. C. Jarvis, F.S.A.; "The Early de Lowthers," by Rev. C. M. L. Bouch, M.A.; "St. Leonard's Hospital, Kendal," by J. C. Dickinson, M.A., F.S.A.; "The diary of Bishop Nicolson, 1703-5, pt. II," by T. Gray, F.L.A.; "Medieval Church bells of West Cumberland," by Miss M. C. Fair; "The Roman Road from Ambleside" (Illustrated), by Dr. I. A. Richmond, V.P.S.A.; The first two of these papers are printed above, the rest it is hoped to include in the next volume of *Transactions*. At the meeting, Dr. Richmond outlined the problems concerning the Roman Wall which the Society hoped to be able to solve in the near future, if adequate financial support was forthcoming; Mr. J. C. Dickinson announced the formation of a Records and Publication Committee and Rev. C. M. L. Bouch announced the new plans of the Parish Register Section. Mr. R. Hogg assistant curator at Tullie House exhibited apparatus which he had invented to construct the replicas from models of broken pottery.

ISLE OF MAN EXCURSION.

On the invitation of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society, fifty-two members and friends of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society visited the Isle of Man on May 13th 14th, and 15th, for a three days excursion. The arrangements for the visit were in the hands of the President and Vice-President of the Isle of Man Society, Mr. Ramsey B. Moore and Mr. N. Mathieson, of that society and the President (Lt.-Col. O. H. North) and the Excursions Secretary of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society.

The members assembled in Douglas on the 12th May and in the evening many of the members attended a meeting in the Crescent Cinema, Douglas, held in connection with the celebration of the 1500th anniversary of the Manx Church. The meeting was presided over by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and was first addressed by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who referred to the long connection of the see with the see of Nidaros (Trondheim). In 1152 the diocese of the Sudreys (which included the Hebrides, then ruled by the Kings of Man) was formally established by Pope Anastasius IV under the Norwegian metropolitan at Nidaros. The right to appoint and consecrate a bishop to the see was for some time in dispute and at one period there were three bishops of the Isles, one consecrated by the Archbishop of Nidaros, one by the Bishop of Argyll and the third by the Archbishop of York. On the intervention of Henry III in 1226

the Abbot of Furness and the Bishop of Argyll agreed on a common choice and Simon of Iona went to Nidaros for consecration with the full approval of the three provinces of York, Argyll and Nidaros. Simon was the founder of St. Germains Cathedral and possibly of Bishopscourt also.

In 1266 Alexander III of Scotland drove the Norse from the mainland, Man and the Isles and appointed the Bishops but sent them to Trondheim to pay their vows of canonical obedience. After the defeat of the Scots in 1290 by Edward I Man was annexed to the English Crown.

The Bishop of Nidaros replied to the Bishop's welcome in a witty speech and presented the Bishop of Sodor and Man with a replica of a stone from the Cathedral of Trondheim and his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island with a bound and illuminated address of greeting from the Lord Mayor of Trondheim.

His Grace the Archbishop of York then addressed the meeting and his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, with whose see the Church in Man was closely linked in the early years, also took part in the proceedings.

On the first day the Society visited the ancient parish church of Braddan where Mr. Ramsey B. Moore spoke on the crosses from various parts of the parish, now preserved in the old church, which include some of the best known in the Island. The crosses, erected about 1,000 A.D. by Thorlief and Odd respectively, are fine examples of the type with tapering shaft and 'free' wheel-head which the late W. G. Collingwood sought to derive from Man but which more probably reflect Northumbrian influence.

The ancient habitation site at the Braaid which was excavated by Prof. H. J. Fleure was then visited. Dr. G. Bersu, Hon.F.S.A. who described the site stated that no datable relics were found during the excavations, but he expressed the opinion that the remains were those of a Celtic round house 45 feet in diameter and two successive long houses of the Viking Age one measuring 60 x 30 feet and the other 60 x 20 feet.

From Braaid the party walked to Ballingan Keeill, a small rectangular Celtic chapel, of which the dry-built stone walls about three feet thick still stand to a height of four feet in places, which was described by Mr. B. R. S. Megaw, F.S.A., President of the Isle of Man Society. The Keeill is 13 feet from east to west and 9½ feet from north to south with a narrow doorway

in the unusual position of the south-east angle. The Keeill lies within the south-eastern part of a well-defined enclosure (*rhullic*) about 90 x 70 feet. Rectangular graves with side slabs and covering slabs were found as usual, in the enclosure and even below the walls of the Keeill and also lumps of baked clay, probably remnants of an earlier wattle and daub structure. The name Ballingan is derived from the dedication of the Keill to St. Fingan, probably Finnian, Abbot of Clonard. In the Island there are the ruins or sites of about 100 keeills and it has been stated that there was formerly a keeill for each "treen" division.

The party then rejoined the coaches and on the way to St. Johns stopped to inspect the earthwork at Ballacraine, which Dr. Bersu thought was essentially similar to others which he had excavated and found to be the sites of round timber-framed homesteads of Celtic times. The earthwork which is situated on a natural rise in low marshy ground was surrounded by a low bank and ditch.

At St. John's Church the party was met by His Honour Deemster R. D. Farrant, F.S.A.Scot., who described the ceremony in the Church on Tynwald day, July 5th (midsummer day, old style). He gave a very interesting comparison of the function and constitution of the Althing, the national assembly of Iceland with that of the Island and then conducted the society to the Tynwald Hill, a terraced mound a hundred yards west of the Church, on which the Governor, the Legislative Council and the Twenty Four Keys assemble every year "in Tynwald" to promulgate the statutes passed during the preceding twelve months. An abstract is read first in English and then in Manx and after being assented to by the people the laws then become valid. The procedure at Tynwald is to this day substantially as recorded in the Acts of Sir John Stanley in 1422. The Hill and the ceremony associated with it are widely celebrated as the only existing survival of a great Norse institution and a remarkable monument to the part played by the Viking colonies in the British Isles.

After lunch in Peel the members visited St. Patrick's Isle where Mr. Megaw, F.S.A. gave an account of the Cathedral of St. Germain and the other ancient remains on the Islet. The islet was evidently the chief stronghold of the Manx kings of the Isles until Castle Rushen was founded about 1200. The earliest buildings on the island are ruins of the Church of St.

Patrick of the Isle and the round tower, a short distance to the west probably built in the XI century. The foundations and much of the long walls, in which there is some herringbone masonry, are part of the original building but the east end of the church has been reconstructed at a later date. The round tower which has an entrance seven feet from the ground in many respects resembles the Irish round towers, but the battlemented top belongs to the later Middle Ages. It is possible that the original earth and timber "Pile," which preceded the Peel Castle of the Derbies, was built by "Magnus Barefoot," King of Norway in 1098. Here in 1187 King Godred died and in 1228 Reginald attacked the island and burnt all King Olaf's ships in the harbour.

The cathedral of St. Germain is probably built on the site of an earlier Celtic church. The chancel with its three lancet windows, the earliest part of the church, is built over a crypt which later became the ecclesiastical prison. It is uncertain when the tower and nave were added but it is recorded that the cathedral was begun by Bishop Simon, c. 1230 A.D. But the seat of the bishopric had been established on Peel islet during the previous century.

The Niarbyl was then visited for tea and a view of the magnificent coast scenery on the south west of the Island, after which a halt on the return journey was made at St. Trinian's church, which was described by Canon Stenning. The roofless remains are probably of the XII or early XIII century, but there are few architectural details remaining to assist in dating the building. The barony of St. Trinians was founded by Olaf I son of Godred Crovan in the XII century and the church of St. Ninian is referred to in a grant of Olaf II in the early part of the XIII century to the Canons of Candida Casa. In 1487 the Prior of Whithorn had to come to the Island "to make faith and fealtie" for the barony lands. In the church there are two lintel graves one in the chancel and one on the nave probably the graves of serving priests. The chancel grave was covered by a slab, incised with a cross, probably of the VI century, suggesting that the church had been built over an ancient keeil. (Surrounding the church is a rectangular grave yard in which many lintel graves were found). In the chancel there is a north door and indications of a rood screen while on the south side of the altar is a paved area with a cross. The church was probably used till 1780 when Old Marown Church was rebuilt.

Very little is known of the site of the Barony Hospital mentioned in the charter of Olaf. It was an Irish custom to have a hospital for travellers attached to a monastery, but the site of the hospital has not so far been discovered.

From St. Trinian's Church the party returned to Douglas and in the evening attended a reception in the Manx Museum, where they were received by His Honour Deemster R. D. Farrant (Chairman) and the trustees of the Museum, and the Officers of the Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society. The reception was attended by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island (Air Vice-Marshall Sir Geoffrey Bromet, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.), Patron of the I.O.M. N. H. & A. Socy., Lady Bromet, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man and the Bishop of Nidaros. His Excellency gave a cordial welcome to the members of the Society to which the President (Lt.-Col. O. H. North, D.S.O.) replied. The Vicar of St. Thomas' Church, Douglas, on behalf of the parishioners presented to the Bishop of Nidaros a painting of St. Germain's Cathedral, Peel, as a souvenir of his visit to the Island. The members also had an opportunity of examining the drawings and casts of the crosses in the islands, the model of the Celtic round house excavated by Dr. Bersu, the reproduction of a Manx farmhouse in the Museum and other objects of interest in connection with the sites visited during the excursion.

On the second day remains in the northern part of the island were visited. The first halt was made at Garwick where a small promontory fort on a rock jutting into the glen was visited. The neck of land had been protected on the north-west side by a ditch and on the other three sides by a loop of the stream. On the highest part of the promontory was a rectangular stone-built enclosure 40 feet long and 19 feet wide with walls three feet thick, standing to a height of four feet in places. In the centre of the north-west wall was a doorway approached by a flight of steps from the ditch and within four rows of post holes were found when the site was excavated in which posts supporting the roof had stood. Although no datable remains were found it was considered that the building had been a fortified house or barn of Viking times.

From Garwick the party went on to Cashtal yn Ard in Maughold Parish, the finest megalithic monument in the Island, which was excavated in 1932-33 by Prof. H. J. Fleure and Mr. G. J. H. Neely. It is a long chambered cairn of the

" horned " type with a maximum length from west to east of 105 feet and 54 feet wide at the west end. At the west the fore court, marked by large standing stones and paved, gave access through a narrow portal to a series of five chambers running eastwards in which human remains had been found, while further east was an area of burnt material which was not explored. The covering mound had been retained by dry-built walling and within were two lines of slabs converging towards the burnt area. The whole had been covered with a cairn, much of which was still *in situ* at the beginning of the last century.

The party then walked down a pleasant lane past Cornaa mill to rejoin the coaches and proceed to Maughold Church where Mr. Ramsey Moore described the excellent collection of crosses found in the parish which are preserved in a cross-house erected in the Church yard. The crosses ranged from simple slabs with incised crosses dating from the VI century to elaborately carved slabs of the XI and XII centuries many of which had been found in walls and houses in the parish. The carvings on some of the later crosses depicted incidents from Norse mythology, Loki and the Otter, and the magic ring described in the story of the Nibelungs, the slaying of Fafnir by Sigurd. Many of the crosses had inscriptions in runic characters and some also in oghams.

The church which is of the normal Manx type without an architectural division between nave and chancel, has a Romanesque west door and in the south wall are two small 13th century windows, now filled with stained glass, which were discovered during the restoration. In the Church yard is a XV century pillar cross with octagonal shaft, which has been removed from near the gate for safety. The head bears a crucifix on one face and a figure of the Virgin on another and one of the four shields has the three legs of Man. The cross is of St. Bees sandstone and may have been erected by one of the Priors of St. Bees who held a small ' Barony ' in the parish, or by an Abbot of Furness, which was associated with the Church. In the Church yard, round which are the remains of earthen embankments, are the rims of ancient keeills. The remains of two are preserved on the north side of the church, one lies to the east and another to the west. One of these keeills may be " the church of St. Michael " named in mediaeval documents as belonging with the parish church, to Furness Abbey. A gold Carolingian coin and at least two Viking swords have been found in the church yard.

After lunch in Ramsey the coaches proceeded to Kirk Andreas where a hoard of silver coins of the Viking Age (X century) was unearthed in digging the foundations of the tower when the church was rebuilt eighty years ago. The cross slabs which are preserved under a shelter on the north side of the church belong to about the X century on one of which is illustrated Sigurd roasting the dragon's heart and Gunnar in the Serpent's den while another shows Odin's mortal combat with the wolf and the Triumph of Christianity. Sandulf's cross preserved here is one of the most complete of all the runic crosses in the Island.

From Andreas the coast road was reached near Knock y Dooney and on the road to Ballaugh Old Church a number of Viking burial mounds along the coast were pointed out. The mound at Knock y Dooney was excavated by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode in 1927 when it was found that the Viking had been interred in a 30 foot clinker-built boat, with weapons, harness and equipment, including his horse. At Cronk Moar and Ballateare, Dr. G. Bersu who has recently excavated the mounds found coffin-graves with many interesting details which throw much light on the character of Viking life in the Island.

The mediaeval parish church of Ballaugh, which was described by Mr. David Craine, M.A., was rebuilt in 1717 by Bishop Wilson. In the church is preserved a Viking cross of Olaf Liotulfson, with an inscription and a very unusual font built into the sill of a window having an inscription in Manx " One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism."

After passing Bishop's Court, Kirkmichael was reached where an interesting collection of early crosses have been gathered together under a lych-gate, among which is Gaut's Cross, with an inscription in runes to Mael Bridge to which the sculptor added " Gaut made this and all in Man."

From Michael the party went on to Ramsey and returned to Douglas by the Mountain road.

On the third day the party went by coach to the Round Table on the shoulder of South Barrule from where they ascended to the summit to see the Iron Age Hill Fort. The summit is surrounded by the remains of a rampart which has been faced with slabs of shale which in a few places still stand to a height of three feet. Towards the north side there has been an entrance which still shows indications of outworks and within and adjacent to the rampart are indications of hut circles.

Within this rampart are traces of an inner rampart enclosing hut circles and also depressions which may have been quarry pits. The fortified site is analagous to some of the Welsh hill forts and may date between the first century B.C. and the third century A.D. The site has not been excavated.

From South Barrule the party then went to the old village of Cregneash where the Trustees of the Manx Museum have established an open-air folk museum. The development was interrupted by the war, but several houses and a good deal of land around the village has been acquired. A crofter-fisherman's cottage has been furnished in characteristic style. In another house a hand loom has been established and in a third a wood turner's lathe and tools have been set up. In addition, the neighbouring thatched farmstead has been acquired.

The hill-top habitation site at Balladoole was then visited. On a slight limestone eminence known as Chapel Hill is the oblong stone rampart of an Iron Age camp, 270 feet by 200 feet. A keeill at the western end of the enclosure was excavated in 1918 and recently Dr. Bersu has here excavated a Viking boat-burial of the IX century and also found remains of earlier periods of occupation.

At Castle Rushen Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, V.-P.S.A., of the Ministry of Works gave an account of his recent study of this the finest historic monument in the Island and one of the most complete castles in the British Isles. He first gave a brief abstract of the history of the Island so far as it concerned the Castle and then proceeded to elucidate the sequence of its structure. The castle was the seat of government of the Island under the later kings of the Norse dynasty. A central keep of the XII century was the original feature of the stronghold. In the XIV century this keep, which had been repaired, was further strengthened by the addition of a tower on the centre of each face. The keep stands in the centre of the main ward which is surrounded by a curtain wall with a rampart walk. The entrance to the keep was by a pivoted bridge which could be raised from within and the entrance was protected by two portcullis. The area of the original keep, as reconstructed in XIV century, is unroofed and forms an inner ward giving access to the various towers. The curtain wall was originally protected by a moat but as cannon became more effective a glacis was constructed surrounding the moat in the XVI century and this remains the best example of a glacis in the British Isles. During the

Governorship of the late Lord Raglan a number of modern buildings within the fortification were cleared away and the fabric was carefully restored.

Quayle's Boat House on the opposite side of the harbour was then visited. This together with the 18th century yacht "Peggy" built by Captain George Quayle, M.H.K. in 1789 was recently acquired by the trustees of the Manx Museum. The boat and the premises remain as it was left over a century ago, the boat still lying on the slipway in the cellar of the contemporary boat house. The slipway is now covered over by a raised cobbled yard and the outer end of the slipway has been walled off from the harbour. The yacht which was 26 feet over all was schooner rigged and armed with six bronze cannon. She sailed across to Cumberland to take part in one of the earliest Windermere regattas organised by a distinguished Cumberland Manxman, John Christian Curwen, M.P., in 1796. An account of the return journey is preserved amongst the Quayle Bridge House manuscripts in the Manx Museum. Except in parts of the keel, the timbers of the boat are still sound and it is a very instructive example of craftsmanship of the later XVIII century.

Tea was taken at the Derbyhaven Golf Links Hotel when the President took the opportunity of welcoming two distinguished archaeologists Mr. B. H. St. John O'Neil, V.-P.S.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and Mr. C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A., Secretary of the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales. He also expressed the thanks of the Society to the Trustees of the Manx Museum, and to the members of the Manx Natural History and Archaeological Society who had spared no effort to make the visit a success—particularly to Mr. B. R. S. Megaw, F.S.A., Curator of the Manx Museum and Mr. N. Mathieson who had been tireless in their efforts in arranging the details of the excursion and to His Honour Deemster R. D. Farrant, Mr. Ramsey B. Moore, Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, V.-P.S.A., Dr. G. Bersu, Hon. F.S.A., Canon E. H. Stenning, M.A., Mr. David Craine, M.A. and Mr. J. Ronald Bruce, M.Sc., who had described the various monuments visited.

After tea the Round Fort on St. Michael's Island was visited where Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil described the fort. Over the doorway is a plaque carved with a coronet and bearing the date 1647 from which it has been assumed that the fort was built by the Earl of Derby to protect the haven against invasion by Cromwell's soldiers. Mr. O'Neil was of the opinion that the fort was built in

the XVI century as a protection against invasion by the Scots or Irish and that it was repaired in the following century when the earthworks in the rear of the fort may have been constructed. On the landward side of the island are ruins of a chapel probably of XII or XIII century date built within an early burial ground in which there was a keeill.

The SUMMER EXCURSION of the Society was held in the Penrith district on July 10th and 11th, and was arranged by a Committee consisting of Lt.-Col. O. H. North, D.S.O., F.S.A., Rev. C. M. L. Bouch, M.A., Mr. C. Roy Hudleston, Major G. W. Titherington, Mr. J. E. Spence, M.B., F.S.A.

Members assembled at PENRITH CASTLE where the history of the site was outlined by the Rev. C. M. L. Bouch.

The first mention of fortifications at Penrith is after the Scots raid of 1345, when the town was burnt. The next year a licence was granted for the erection of a wall round the town, but only a dyke, on its north side was built.

Then in 1386 William Strickland, later bishop of Carlisle, had a licence to crenellate his house. Further licences were given in 1397 and 1399—the last of these included leave to contain the house or pele tower with a wall. It seems probable that these licences were connected with the wasting of Appleby by the Scots in December, 1388 and the probable destruction of Brougham castle at about the same time. These events may well have given Penrith an added importance and made its defence more necessary.

Strickland was a great benefactor to Penrith, giving it, besides the pele tower named above, a good water supply from the Petteril four miles away, and the endowments for a chantry-priest schoolmaster, from which foundation the present grammar school seems to have a good pedigree.

In 1471 Richard, duke of York, later Richard III, became governor of Penrith Castle. During his term of office another tower was added and a family pele enlarged into a royal castle. The reason for this was perhaps that the crown thought it provided a good strategic position from which a watch could be kept on the powerful barons who owned the nearby castles of Brougham and Greystoke.

By 1565 most of the private parts of the buildings were in ruins, though it was reported, in 1572, that the two towers were still in good repair. They seem to have continued in such a

state until 1648, when the Cromwellian general Lambert made the castle his headquarters in his campaign against Sir Philip Musgrave. When, however, the duke of Hamilton joined Musgrave, Lambert had to retreat. Judging by his other activities while at Penrith, there seems little doubt that he demolished much of the castle before his withdrawal. In 1695 it was stated to be in ruins, between 1739-78 Strickland's tower fell, though, judging by Hutchinson's description, part of the walls were then standing. (*Castles and Towers of Cumberland and Westmorland*, J. F. Curwen, 219-23, 474-5, 500, 87).

The architectural development of the site was then outlined by Mr. C. G. Bulman, L.R.I.B.A. The castle is not a large or important one architecturally, but has several features of interest. The plan is the more or less usual one for smaller castles of its period. It consists of a parallelogram about 130 feet square, originally with a tower at each angle, the " Gloucester " or " Red Tower " projecting at the northern corner. The domestic buildings stood within the surrounding wall, facing a small central court. Outside the castle was a terrace and beyond this a dry ditch about 50 feet broad.

The oldest part of the castle is the eastern angle and is probably part of Bishop Strickland's original building. At basement level is a curious little angular chamber which is contemporary with the main fabric and was probably a tiny dungeon or prison cell. Along the south-east range are several fireplaces to be seen and the banquetting hall and kitchen were probably sited here, with the main windows towards the courtyard. On the second floor above were the sleeping apartments, lighted in the same way. At a later period the eastern end of this external wall was reconstructed and a third storey built, overhanging on a row of corbels. The windows of this addition are wide and probably lighted a new chapel. At the northern angle is the ' Red Tower,' a square building 32 feet each way and with a plain barrel-vaulted basement. Adjoining this tower, but on the north-east side was the great hall, a lofty apartment, open to the roof and lighted by large windows pierced through the external wall. Adjoining this again and on the same wall was the main gate-way, with a tower and forebuilding. This was a later addition as can easily be seen by the different colour of the stonework, and it was probably erected when the building became a Royal residence under Richard, Duke of Gloucester, to whom the castle was granted after the battle of Barnet in 1471. Some original

paving remains at the entrance and three courses of stones forming part of the gateway can also be seen.

The party then moved to the TWO LIONS INN, where the Rev. C. M. L. Bouch was again the speaker.

The Two Lions Inn at Penrith probably got its name from the shield of the Dudley family of Yanwith (a lion with two tails which the popular mind confused with two lions) one of whom, Lucy, had married Gerard Lowther, its one time owner, for which reason it is often called Gerard Lowther's house.

Parts of the building were probably put up in Henry VIII's time, but its interior was certainly much embellished by Gerard who bought it from Thomas Bresbie (one of a Penrith family whose pedigree was recorded at Dugdale's Visitation of 1665). It was then called Newhall. In 1597 Gerard left it in his will to his nephew of the same name, who in his turn bequeathed it to yet a third Gerard, probably an illegitimate son of Sir Christopher Lowther of Lowther. Its later history can be found in the authorities given below.

Structurally the house is interesting because of its plan—a kitchen, with large fire-place still remaining, with a buttery hatch connecting with a large hall, with a dais and long window, which again has two doors opening into two parlours, one probably for the lord, the other for his lady. Thus we have in this house the plan of a 16th century gentleman's small town house, few of which have survived.

Within the house there is a great display of Lowther heraldry, with the date 1584, particularly in the lord's chamber. The central motive of this is the marriage of Gerard's father, Hugh Lowther, with Dorothy, daughter, by his 2nd wife, of Henry 10th Lord Clifford, whose shield, impaling his wife's, occupies the principal place. The shield of Sir John Lowther and his wife Lucy Curwen, Hugh's mother and father, are also shewn. The other shields are of Richard Lowther, Gerard's famous brother, Gerard himself, and his four sisters. The series is completed by the coat of Sir Christopher Lowther, Richard's son and heir and his wife Eleanor Musgrave.

(These *Trans.* O.S. iv, 410-19; N.S. i, 94-103 and ii, 1-28).

By the courtesy of the owners the party was able to make a full inspection of this very interesting building.

Next to be visited was THE GIANT'S GRAVE, Penrith which was described by Dr. J. E. Spence.

There has been a great deal of speculation as to the purpose of

this monument but tradition has consistently associated it with Ewan or Owen, a King of Cumberland often designated "Caesarius." Leland states that Lewen or Ewain, King of Cumberland joined the Scots and Welsh against Aethelstan. Bishop Gibson stated that the monument was a memorial to Sir Ewain Caesarius, a famous warrior of great strength and stature, who lies buried here. He was of such prodigious stature as to reach from one pillar to the other. Sandford (1675) stated that Sir Hugh Caesarius had a hermitage at Isis Parlis and was buried on the north side of the church. He further stated that when he was at school the grave was opened by a William Turner who found long shank bones and other bones of a man and a broad sword. Thus, by tradition the monument is firmly associated with Owen or Ewan a King of Cumberland.

Who was this Owen? Our late President Mr. W. G. Collingwood in these *Trans.* N.S. XX has traced the Owen or Eugenius with whom the monument is associated.

The earlier Kings of Cumberland were an ancient dynasty descended from the Romano-British inhabitants of the district who banded together under a successor to the Dux Britanniarum known as the Guletic. Ceretic was the first of the line of Guletics who, as successors to the Roman power were referred to as Caesarian or Caesarius. After the death in 601 of Riderch, King of the Cumbrians, who won the battle of Arthuret, Anglian settlers filtered over the Pennines and before St. Cuthbert's visit to Carlisle in 685, they had occupied that city and in the next century had penetrated as far as Dumbarton. The Anglian kingdom of Cumbria and Strathclyde fell before the Danish invasion of 865 when Halfdan laid waste the district. Arthgal the British King of Cumbria died in 872. His son Run had married a daughter of Kenneth mac Alpin King of the Scots and his grandson Eochard succeeded as King of Alclyde and Alban. Eochard was followed by Dunnegual, the last of the direct Caesarian line, who died in 908. Duvenaldus Son of Aedh was then elected King by the Cumbro-Britons and was succeeded by his son Ewain or Owain about 920 A.D. No doubt this is the Owain who lived on in tradition as Owain Caesarius, later variously known as Eugenius, Hugh, or Sir Owain Caesarius, the giant or champion of Inglewood. He was the father of Dunmail who succeeded him and died in 975 and is commemorated by Dunmail Raise. The influence of the kingdom of Cumbria extended southwards into Lancashire and the scattered British

and Anglian communities north of the Ribble acknowledged the Cumbrian Kings. Danish influence did not penetrate northwards until well in to the 10th century.

Penrith was a central position on the lines of communication from the South, protected by the River Eamont beyond which the roads from Lancashire and Yorkshire joined and it was probably here that Owain held his court. Nearby was Dacre Abbey the natural meeting place for the three kings, Aethelstan, Constantine and Owain in 926. In spite of the treaty made at Dacre with Aethelstan, Owain undoubtedly encouraged the settlement of Norse farmers and warriors in his country and the daughter of Constantine was married to Olaf Cuaran a restless Viking leader. In consequence Aethelstan marched against Owain and Constantine and routed them in 933 and pressed on northwards against the Vikings. He returned again in 937 and defeated the confederacy at Brunanburh. Owain was not slain in the battle but disappeared and Dunmail reigned until he in turn was driven out by Eadmund.

Owain like Olaf Cuaran became a hero of legend and the giant of Inglewood. He was known as " Caesarius " as inheriting the last trace of Roman tradition in Britain and in defeat he became the hermit or robber of Isis Parlis Caves and even became associated with the Arthurian legend. At Eamont we have King Arthur's Round Table.

The Monument. The two pillars belong to a series of round shafted crosses described by Collingwood as " staff-roods." The shafts are round and taper upwards to a fillet in this case ornamented, above which it is worked into four flat tapering faces, rounded below and terminating above in a free arm cross with a central boss but unfortunately in no instance is the head complete. These crosses are found in the north-west of Mercia and Mr. T. D. Kendrick states that it seems plain enough that the late round shaft is a north Mercian monumental type peculiar to the border-land between civilised England and the Viking provinces and therefore is probably of Anglian origin. There is a long series of crosses of this type in north Staffordshire, extending northwards into Cumberland with two outliers at Valle Crucis Abbey and Corwen in North Wales.

In Staffordshire they are found at Alstonfield which may have been the centre of diffusion and Ilam in the east and at Wolverhampton, Stoke, Chebsey and Leek. These are situated in church yards and are probably monumental. In Cheshire

they are found along the western foothills of the Pennines at Swythamley, just over the border in Staffordshire, Clulow, three now in Macclesfield Park from Ridge Hall, three miles away to the south, at Fallibroom, the Bow Stones near Lyme Park and on Lulworth moor. The socket stones of twin crosses exist on Black Hill two miles east of the Bow Stones, in Longford Park and in Haslingden churchyard in Lancashire. In Cumberland there are examples at Gosforth, Beckermet and Penrith.

Some of the Staffordshire crosses have on one face a degenerate vine scroll and may be the earliest examples of this type of cross, but all except the cross at Chebsey have on one or more faces a key pattern which is indicative of late date in this country and cannot be dated before 900-950 A.D. although it occurs much earlier in Ireland. The Staffordshire series of crosses, some of which show the Stafford knot are probably the earliest examples, with those in Cheshire rather later, while, allowing time for the diffusion of the style, the Cumbrian crosses may be dated in the later part of the 10th or early 11th centuries. None of the Cheshire crosses have the vine scroll ornament and are later in date than those in Staffordshire and in addition they are not sited in church yards but on the foot hills 800 to 1200 ft. above O.D. They are undoubtedly wayside crosses to mark the track over the desolate moorlands and the situations are such that in most instances from one cross the next could be picked out. Confusion may possibly have arisen where trees existed and it may have been difficult at a distance to distinguish the cross from a tree stump. For this reason in north Cheshire the twin crosses may have been erected at the Bow Stones, on Black Hill, at Robin Hoods Picking Rods, on Lulworth Moor and in Stretford and also further north in Haslingden.

In Cumberland the staff roods are all situated in church yards and may, therefore be considered as monumental. Of the two at St. Bridget, Beckermet one has an incomplete inscription in miniscules of which varying readings have been given. It is undoubtedly a memorial cross and its companion, although without an inscription, may also have been. The famous cross in Gosforth church yard is one of a group, fragments of the others still exist and they may have been memorial crosses but of a later date.

The Penrith crosses may therefore from their situation in the church yard have been memorial crosses also, set up towards the end of the 10th century to the memory of a person who had

become legendary and their ascription to "Ewain Caesarius" may have some basis in fact. Mr. Collingwood dated the western cross about 950 and the eastern one about 1000 A.D. This difference in dating destroys the hypothesis that the monument is a single entity. It is in fact a collection of monuments, two cross shafts and four hogbacks, probably assembled during some enlargement of the church prior to Dugdale's visit in 1664-5 and rearranged during the rebuilding of the church in 1720-22. Dugdale in his Westmorland Visitation of 1664-5 gives a drawing of the monument showing the pillars and hogbacks very much as they now appear. Bishop Nicolson in describing the monument said "The whole to have been erected on no other design than for an ornament for the porch." Dr. Todd in the early part of the 18th century left a very inaccurate sketch of the monument and stated that it was erected in the form of a cross at the north or deaths door of the church to rest the bodies on and made the hogbacks into four bears and the two pillars into ragged staffs, the badge of the Earl of Warwick who held Penrith Castle.

In 1888 George Watson in preparing foundations for the resetting of the stones excavated the ground and found a few human bones and at a depth of seven feet a bit of blue willow pattern pot, below which was undisturbed clay. He believed that the stones had been removed from their original position. Mr. Watson concluded from his examination of the site that the Western pillar which rests in its original socket stone may be in its original position but the eastern pillar which rests in a more modern and clumsy socket was formerly the western pillar and was moved in 1720 together with the hogbacks. To the south of the town near the road to Eamont Bridge is the "Plague Stone" which most probably has been the socket of a cross of this type. Is it the original socket of this Eastern pillar?

The other cross in the church yard known as the Giant's Thumb in its ornamentation represents a survival of the Anglian tradition and was dated by Mr. Collingwood in the second quarter of the 10th century.

After lunch the party moved to GREYSTOKE CHURCH where they were welcomed by the Vicar, Canon M. H. Bannister, who gave a valuable description of it. The church, one of the finest in the county, was made into a college for a master and six perpetual chaplains by Lord William de Greystoke, the royal license for this being obtained in 1358 and papal confirmation in

1382. The present structure largely replaced a previous cruciform church and belongs almost entirely to the fifteenth century Greystoke suffered comparatively little at the hands of Reformers and its furnishings are worthy of note. The late Perpendicular screen and stalls, together with the ancient glass of the east window (with scenes from the lives of St. Andrew) make the chancel particularly impressive. The three medieval tombs of the Greystoke family and the interesting brasses (the earliest of which is that of William the 14th Baron) are worthy of much more attention than they have hitherto received.

Next to be visited was DACRE CHURCH described by Mr J. C. Dickinson by kind permission of the vicar the Rev. A. G. Underhill. There can be little doubt that it is built on or near the site of the Anglian monastery referred to by Bede, and it was probably here in 927 that the kings of Scotland and Strathclyde and the English lord of Bamburgh did obedience to king Athelstan. Interesting pre-Conquest relics remain in the two cross fragments. The remarkable cross shaft was perhaps part of an early tenth century grave monument, and includes a scene of Adam and Eve with the tree and the serpent. The St. Mark carving is probably some hundred years earlier.

Structurally the earliest part of the church is the tower arch which belongs to the early years of the twelfth century. The chancel was rebuilt about 1200 and is one of the finest examples of late Transitional work surviving in the small parish churches of our area. One or two stones built into the wall of the chancel may possibly have been the heads of pre-Conquest windows

The piers of the south arcade may belong to the mid-thirteenth century but those on the other side date from the 15th century when the tower may have been added, though this was much rebuilt in 1817. The church was extensively restored in Victorian times and was very poor before it, so few of its fittings are of any interest though the late 17th century altar and altar rails are worthy of note. The curious stone figures in the churchyard, probably brought here from a destroyed building in the castle, are considered at length in o.s. xi.

After the church has been inspected, members moved to DACRE CASTLE where Mr. J. C. Dickinson was again the speaker. The family of Dacre came somewhat suddenly into fame when in 1317 Ranulf de Dacre abducted Margaret the heiress of Thomas de Multon of Gilsland. Ranulph was pardoned, licensed to crenellate Naworth (which became the chief family residence) in 1335 and died in 1339. His wife Margaret survived him,

dying in 1361. From this time on to the end of the sixteenth century, the Dacres ranked among the greatest families of our area. Dacre Castle was not of great importance in medieval times. It passed to the Fiennes family and thence to Thomas Lennard, Baron Dacre of the South (d. 1715) and afterwards Earl of Sussex. He married Ann Fitzroy, a natural daughter of Charles II, and restored the Castle after it had been in great disrepair, partly perhaps because of the Civil War. His arms remain over the main door. In 1716 the castle was sold to Sir Christopher Musgrave who re-sold it to the Hasells of Dalemain, to which family it now belongs. By the opening of the nineteenth century it had been very much ruined.

The surviving building dates almost entirely from the mid-fourteenth century, though traces of earlier masonry survive in the west wall. Margaret de Dacre was licensed to have a chapel here in 1354 and it is possible that after her husband's death, she spent some of her not inconsiderable wealth in rebuilding her family dwelling. The general layout is that of the medieval pele tower too familiar to need description, but a striking and unusual feature in a building of this size are the projecting towers at each angle, largely designed for extra comfort. The 17th century restoration removed all the medieval windows but interesting relics of the medieval layout can still be seen, including a fine piscina inside the main door.

The day concluded with a visit to MAYBURGH by permission of Mr. W. Bainbridge, which was described by Miss C. Fell.

Mayburgh is one of the best known and most impressive prehistoric monuments of Westmorland. It lies on a slight rise of ground 300 yds. south of the Eamont and 540 yds. north of the Lowther at Eamont Bridge. A massive bank of waterworn cobbles, now covered with turf and trees, encircles an area covering approximately 1½ acres of ground. It is thought that all the stones for the bank must have been carried from the Eamont nearby. It rises to a maximum of 15 feet above the central area and is about 90 feet thick at the base. The greatest diameter from crest to crest is 383 feet. The outer scarp has been quarried for road metal and other purposes and a cartroad has been made through the bank on the south-west side. There is no trace of an internal, or external ditch, or of an avenue approaching the entrance. There was originally a single entrance on the east side which faces King Arthur's Round Table close by, which appears to be connected with this monument. Recent excavations at the Round Table produced little evidence of date

(N.S. xxxviii, p. 1-31 and N.S. xl. p. 169-206). A single monolith nine feet high remains in the central area. It is not centrally placed, but lies towards the south-west.

Stukeley, writing in 1725, claimed that there had been two circles of huge standing stones, one immediately inside the bank and an inner circle 50 feet in diameter to which the one remaining stone belonged. The other stones had been blasted away. Pennant's description in 1769 states that in addition to four central stones set in a square, there had been four more at the entrance, two flanking each side, forming a rudimentary avenue. A detailed survey was made by C. W. Dymond of this Society in 1890 (O.S. xi, p. 191).

Mayburgh was compared by Pennant to Bryn Gwyn in Anglesea, a work which cannot now be identified. Recently Dr. J. G. D. Clark of Cambridge has classified it as a "henge monument," the main features of which were a bank, internal ditch, avenue and central area with circles of stone or timber uprights, such as Stonehenge, Woodhenge and Avebury. Maumbury Rings, near Dorchester in its original form makes the closest comparison with Mayburgh both in size and in construction and it is interesting that no trace of the internal ditch was visible there until excavations were carried out. The purpose of these monuments is thought to have been religious and not sepulchral, though some have been consecrated by a ceremonial burial and often burial mounds were clustered near to them. Stukeley records a large cairn, surrounded by a circle of stones, on the north side of the Eamont opposite Mayburgh which has since been destroyed. Certainly great importance was attached to the construction of these monuments judging by the amount of labour and time which must have been needed to build them.

No excavations have been carried out here and the only recorded finds are a "brass celt," mentioned by Stukeley, and an unfinished stone axe found near the entrance at the end of last century. Finds from similar works such as Stonehenge, Avebury, Maumbury Rings etc. include pottery of the Early Bronze Age, Beaker and Grooved wares, in positions proving that the Beaker people or the makers of grooved ware were responsible for their erection, though many of the sites retained their sanctity over a considerable period of time. Such monuments are, therefore, clearly not attributable to the Druids who were the Celtic priestly caste at the time of Caesar's invasion. Beaker burials occur at Clifton and Brougham close by, at several places to the east of the Eden and also at Crosby Ravensworth. Early settlements

abound in the limestone area round Askham, Bampton and Shap. It may well be that Mayburgh was originally erected in the Early Bronze Age by the Beaker invaders sometime about 1700-1600 B.C.

At 6.0 p.m. a Council meeting was held in the Town Hall, Penrith, which was followed by the General Meeting at 8.15. The following morning buses took the party to CATTERLEN HALL visited by kind permission of Mr. Pattinson Hodson and described by Mr. C. Roy Hudleston.

Catterlen Hall is fully described in the late Dr. M. W. Taylor's *Old Manorial Halls of Westmorland and Cumberland* (pp. 271-278). The history of the estate was traced from the ownership of the Vaux family to the time when the heiress Mabel married Christopher Richmond. The property was held by the Richmonds from about 1647 until 1774 when the last of the family, Susanna, died. She was succeeded by her niece Isabella, the wife of Henry Curwen of Workington Hall. Their son-in-law John Christian Curwen sold the property to Charles Duke of Norfolk, and for many years it remained in the Howard family.

Quoting from unpublished Richmond papers, Mr. Hudleston spoke of the Brougham family's extraordinary claims to be heirs of the Vaux family. A letter of protest was written in 1830 to Henry Brougham when he was created a peer, and took the title of Brougham and Vaux, pointing out that the heirs of the Vaux family were the Martin family, to which the new peer replied: " I have not the slightest care in the world about my Peerage or Title and . . you could not do me a greater favour than to get me relieved from it."

The story of the house falls into three parts. There is the Border peel tower dating from the middle of the 15th century, characteristic of the towers so common in the district, though smaller than most of them and less altered. As time went on it became necessary to make additions to the somewhat primitive accommodation of the tower, and in the 16th century Rowland Vaux added a long two storied building. Over the doorway he set up an inscription, quite illegible now, announcing " Let mercy and faithfulness never go from thee," and " At this time is Rowland Vaux Lord of this place, and builded this house in the year of our Lord 1577," with the letters R V and A V for himself and his wife. The quartered coat is Vaux and Delamore. The inscription was legible when Dr. Taylor wrote his book in 1892.

A later generation found the pele tower and Rowland Vaux's

addition insufficient and after Mabel Vaux married Christopher Richmond, a new wing at right angles was built. Here is a building in quite another style—the revival of the classical. It dates from just after the Civil War and the initials of the builders —C. and M R.—joined with true lovers' knots, the rose which is the badge of Richmond, and the V shaped heart which was no doubt the badge of the Vaux family, adorn the building.

A move was then made to VOREDA which was described by Mr. E. B. Birley. His paper on this site is printed above (Art. VI). Next to be visited was the famous LONG MEG where Miss C. Fell was the speaker.

The megalithic circle at Little Salkeld, known locally as Long Meg and her Daughters, is the best preserved free-standing stone circle in this district. It lies on a spur of high ground to the east of the Eden. A detailed survey of the site appears in o.s. v, p. 39ff. The monument to-day consists of 66 huge stones set in an oval, some of which are fallen, others partly destroyed. Two more vast stones stand outside the circle to the south-west forming a rudimentary avenue 25 feet wide. The majority of these stones appear to be ice-borne, volcanic erratics gathered from the surface of the ground. A few of the larger stones resemble the local freestone underlying the site. About 70 feet beyond the circle, and almost in line with the avenue, stands Long Meg herself, still rising to a height of 12 feet. This stone is of Penrith red sandstone and must have been quarried and brought across the Eden—a great feat in days when few mechanical devices were known. On its inner face are several concentric circles, picked out of the stone, which are known as cup-and-ring marks. These marks occur most frequently in the north of England and Scotland. They have been found on natural rock faces, on standing stones surrounding cairns and on the cover-stones of cists containing Beaker and Food-Vessel burials. Professor V. Gordon Childe considers that they are connected with the Food-Vessel culture. Spirals, cup-and-ring marks and other figures have been found on stones surrounding cairns at Little Meg, Maughonby and at Glassonby. They are also recorded from the Old Parks tumulus, Kirkoswald, and on cover-slabs of cists from Little Meg and Redhills, Stainton. A similar mark is mentioned from the Giant's Grave, Kirksanton on the Cumberland coast.

Camden, writing in 1599, said that 77 stones, each 10 feet high, then remained and that there were two heaps of stone in the

centre which were not barrows, but stones thrown up by the plough and heaped there. Aubrey, in his account 50 years later, describes these stone heaps as cairns 9, or 10 feet high, lying in the centre and adds that "a giant's bone and body were found in the middle of the orbicular stones." Two stoney plots were still visible when Stukeley visited the site in 1725. It seems extremely unlikely that two heaps of stones would be thrown up in the centre, as this would impede ploughing within the circle. In all probability two burial cairns formerly existed here. C. W. Dymond of this Society who surveyed the monument last century (o.s. v, p. 39) considered that a low bank, 10-14 feet wide and only a few inches high, could be traced forming a setting for the stone peristaleth.

Other well known free-standing stone circles in this district are Castleriggs, Keswick and Swinside, near Millom, but formerly a number of others existed in the Eden valley and along the Cumberland coast. Their distribution is given in N.S. xxxiii, p. 163ff. Outside this district, one of the best known circles is the Rollright stones in Oxfordshire, while the Druid's Circle at Penmaenmaur in North Wales, has a bank in which the stones are set. The character of the stones at Avebury is similar to those at Long Meg, though the former work is far more complex. The origin of stone circles can ultimately be traced to Brittany and Iberia.

The great stone circles are thought to be connected culturally with the "henge type," but more is known about the dating of the latter to which type Mayburgh may be assigned. Excavations at free-standing stone circles have been unproductive, though most date to the Early or Middle Bronze Age. No excavations have been carried out at Long Meg. Many of the great circles are thought to have been erected for ceremonial purposes. Some examples, such as at Burnmoor in Eskdale, encircle a group of cairns and are therefore primarily burial grounds. It is possible that Long Meg was used for this purpose.

The builders of the circles must have reached the district either by sea up the Cumberland coast and thence up the Eden, or across the Pennines from Yorkshire. It is generally thought that the Beaker people, a round-headed, pre-Celtic race to whom most of the "henge" monuments are attributable, came here from Yorkshire and Northumberland, but a recent find at Mecklin Park, Santon Bridge, suggests that some at least spread up the Cumberland coast. The cup-and-ring marks on Long

Meg point to a fairly early date for the foundation of the circle. It may possibly be attributable to the makers of food-vessels who seem to have been the result of a fusion between the Neolithic and Beaker peoples and who adopted the technique of rock-engraving from the Boyne Culture of Ireland. Long Meg may have been originally built about 1400 B.C., but it remains unknown how long the circle was in use.

After a picnic lunch, members re-assembled at ADDINGHAM CHURCH described by the Vicar, the Rev. W. W. Farrer. The building itself has been very heavily restored and is of little architectural interest, but the fittings were described in detail and full reference made to the very interesting series of pre-Conquest carvings notably the standing cross in the churchyard assigned to the 10th century and the fine fragment of c. 800 in the church and the stones recovered from the old chapel at Salkeld in (on which see N.S. xiii Art. XIX). The old altar is used as a vestry table. The earliest recorded vicar is Eustace de Trewick who was fined for poaching in Inglewood Forest in 1272; his post Reformation successors included bishop Nicolson and Archdeacon Paley. The vicarage has signs of medieval work and houses some Romanesque beakheads and capitals brought from the submerged church.

The final move was made to Kirkoswald. In the unavoidable absence of Lt.-Col. T. Fetherstonhaugh, the description of KIRKOSWALD CHURCH was very kindly provided at short notice by the former vicar Rev. M. J. Roberts.

It has been much rebuilt and in medieval and later times and in 1704 bishop Nicolson noted " The body of the Church suffers much by the Quire's lying open and letting in the weather." The choir had evidently been reconstructed early in the sixteenth century, when Thomas Lord Dacre († 1525) had licence to appropriate the revenues of Kirkoswald and Dacre to found a secular college at the former. This consisted of a provost and five chaplains and was suppressed in 1547. The church is largely of the 14th and 15th centuries though remnants of Transitional work and a good 13th century south door remain. The font is worthy of notice, as are the interesting collection of early medieval carved stones now against the north wall of the church. At the west end of the church is a well.

The Excursion concluded with a visit to THE COLLEGE, KIRKOSWALD by kind permission of Lt.-Col. Fetherstonhaugh. Members were welcomed and the house described by

Mrs. Riley. Of the college founded under Henry VIII comparatively little remains, the great hall and present front being part of an extensive rebuilding at the end of the seventeenth century, to which period also belong much of the panelling and the fine oak staircase. The coat of arms over the great fireplace probably came from the castle. By the kindness of the owners, members were allowed to make a full inspection of this fascinating house and to see a number of interesting family heirlooms including the famous letters of Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh written on the eve of his execution for his support of King Charles. After the President had thanked Mrs. Riley on behalf of the Society, members dispersed.