

## PROCEEDINGS

## I. COUNCIL MEETING, APRIL 1952.

THE spring meeting of Council was held in the Town Hall, Kendal, on Saturday, 26 April 1952, with the President (Mr J. E. Spence, F.S.A.) in the chair. Council learned with regret of the deaths of Lord Leconfield, who had been a patron of the Society for many years; Major G. W. Titherington, a member of Council; Mr W. H. B. Leech and Colonel G. J. Pocklington-Senhouse; and resolved to place on record its sense of the loss which the Society had sustained thereby. The President reported that a Kendal Regional Group had just been formed, and that the first meeting of its committee would be held in a few days' time, with himself as chairman and Mrs. O. R. Bagot as secretary; he also reported that a key to the Wetheral Caves, now in the custody of the National Trust, had been deposited at Tullie House, in the care of the Society's Honorary Librarian (Mr Kenneth Smith), at whose discretion it would be available for issue to members wishing to visit the caves. It was noted that Miss K. S. Hodgson had assumed office as Chief Correspondent for Cumberland, and the President as Chief Correspondent for Westmorland and Lancashire-North-of-the-Sands, to the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and that particulars of the Correspondents would appear in *Transactions*, n.s. li, publication of which could be expected in the near future. The Treasurer (Mr R. E. Porter, F.S.A.) drew attention to the fact that the Society's subscription income was almost entirely spent on *Transactions*, and that it might prove necessary to reduce the size of the annual volumes; after discussion, it was agreed that it would be preferable, if economies had to be made, to revert to the war-time practice of issuing the volume in paper covers, thereby effecting a considerable saving, rather than to reduce the amount of the Society's publications, and it was decided to submit a recommendation to that effect to the Spring Meeting of the Society. The Editors reported that in the forthcoming volume of *Transactions*, n.s. li, an alteration in the layout of the volume had been made, *Addenda Antiquaria* being replaced by *Notes*, which would come immediately after the Articles and before *Proceedings*. Among other business, it was resolved that the President should be a member *ex officio* of all committees of the Society; and the following grants were made:

to Lt-Col. O. H. North, for excavations at Burrow in Lonsdale, £25, and to Miss K. S. Hodgson, for excavations at Brampton Old Church, £10, in each case from the Research Fund; and to Mr F. G. Simpson, for excavations in Carlisle, £10 from the Roman Wall Special Account, in the event of there being the need for it. Certain cases of damage to ancient monuments in the Society's area were reported, and steps were taken to prevent further damage; the Editors drew attention to a notice about the need to report any such damage, or threat of damage, which would be printed in *Transactions* immediately after the list of Correspondents. The programme of excursions for the ensuing season was described by the President, in his capacity as Excursion Secretary, and Mr Hogg and Dr Thomson gave reports on the activities of the Carlisle and Penrith Regional Groups respectively; the former had a membership of 160 and the latter, barely a year after its formation, already had 40 members, and both groups had had a successful winter session.

## II. SPRING MEETING, MAY 1952.

The spring meeting of the Society was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on Saturday, 3 May at 11 a.m. Council's recommendation that future volumes of *Transactions*, after n.s. li, should be issued bound in strong paper covers, and not in cloth, was approved *nem. con.* Mr Eric Birley, in explaining the reasons which had led Council to make the recommendation, pointed out that the Society's reputation rested largely on the high quality of its publications, and that a substantial increase in the subscription income would be one way of enabling it to maintain its output of substantial volumes; special donations towards the cost of printing and illustrating individual papers would always be acceptable, and would be gladly acknowledged. For the Parish Register Section, the Rev. C. M. L. Bouch reported that Part III of the Kendal Registers was now with the binders, and that the next volume would be Wigton, Part II, to complete that parish. It was reported that a meeting of the Committee for Prehistoric Studies had been held in Kendal on 26 April, and that Miss Clare Fell had been elected chairman and the Hon. Marjorie Cross vice-chairman of the Committee. 27 new members were elected. The following papers were then read, or reported: "Further excavations at Broomrigg, near Ainstable", by Miss K. S. Hodgson (Art. I above); "Excavations in High House paddock, Cumberland", by Miss Brenda Swinbank (Art. IV); "St Bega and her bracelet", by the Rev. C. E. Last (Art. V); "Lanercost", by Sir Ifor Williams (Art.

VI); "Addingham Churchwardens' Accounts", by the Rev. F. B. Swift (Art. XI); and "Chancellor Waugh's Survey of the Diocese of Carlisle in 1747", by the Rev. C. M. L. Bouch.

After an adjournment for lunch, members proceeded to Corby Castle, by kind invitation of Lt-Col. and Mrs Hugh Levin. The morning had been dull and rainy at times, but the sun came out in time for our visit, so that the promenade through the garden and along the riverside, which many members took the opportunity of making, was thoroughly enjoyable. Corby Castle, as Samuel Jefferson put it in 1838 (*The History and Antiquities of Carlisle &c.*, p. 387), "is principally remarkable for its extremely rich and lovely scenery", and it fully deserved his eulogies on "the hanging woods and towering rocks" in the warmth of the afternoon's spring sunshine. Colonel Levin was our guide to the house, describing the history of its structure and of the successive generations of the Howard family who have lived in it and cared for it; the Editors hope that they will be able to include, in a later volume of *Transactions*, an article on Corby Castle from his pen. At present, Jefferson's account, already referred to, and Whellan's (*Cumberland & Westmorland*, 1860, p. 192 f.) are perhaps the most convenient ones to refer to; our own *Transactions* include a short description of the pigeon house, disguised as a Doric temple, on the hill south of the castle (CW1 ix 431), but no account of the castle itself. The President, in thanking Colonel and Mrs Levin for their kindness in allowing us to examine their beautiful and historic home, expressed particular satisfaction that it should be the residence of people who were so conscious of its history and so devoted to maintaining its traditions.

### III. SUMMER MEETING, JULY 1952.

The summer meeting was held in North Cumberland, with an excursion across the Border, with Carlisle as headquarters, on 9 and 10 July 1952; arrangements had been made by a committee consisting of the President, the Editors, Mr C. G. Bulman, the Hon. Marjorie Cross, Mr C. B. Martindale and Mr R. C. Reid, but at the last moment it proved necessary to make considerable changes in the programme, owing to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in the district; in consequence, Netherby Hall and Roman fort site, Liddel Strength, Brackenhill tower, Gilnockie tower and Roman camp, and Kirkandrews-upon-Esk church and tower had all to be left unvisited on this occasion, and other places substituted for them, but the improvised itinerary worked out without a hitch, and the meeting

was adjudged one of the most enjoyable in recent years. The weather was reasonably good, though slight rain fell at one stage on the second day.

*Wednesday, 9 July.*

We left Carlisle at 10-30 a.m., and drove first to ARTHURET CHURCH, where the Society was welcomed by the rector, the Rev. R. E. Frith. The church was described by Mr. C. B. Martindale who said that in the Elizabethan age and before this church, standing in the Debatable Lands, had a difficult history. It was, however, rebuilt in 1609 with the aid of a Brief, and is a most interesting example of Jacobean church building, in an age when the building of large churches was a comparatively rare event. Architecturally, interesting points are the scale of the building, the formal character of the arcade, the tendency towards a classical feeling in the mouldings, the tapering stone pilasters with their high bases, and the mullioned and transomed windows. The tower, with its broad buttresses, was probably intended to go rather higher but money was not available to finish it at the time of the 1609 rebuilding; it was eventually completed in the time of Dr Todd, about 1700. The church was new roofed, flagged and seated by the Honble Mary Graham in 1750.

There was a restoration in 1866, when work was done in renewing some of the stonework of the windows, following the original patterns, and also work in the roof, including insertion of the present stone corbels near the tops of the pilasters. It is interesting to speculate how these pilasters were originally finished, or intended to be finished. There are some fine monuments of the Graham family dated 1657, 1782 and later, and a brass of 15th or 16th century, which is the only known example in the diocese of a heart supported by two hands. The chalice is dated 1618 and is described in "Old church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle", by R. S. Ferguson, p. 37 (this Society's Extra Series III). The font is unusual, having nine sides externally. The bell is dated 1849 (CW1 viii 222).

Mr Eric Birley read a paper on the Roman fort at NETHERBY, which had been prepared in readiness for the Society's visit to that site; it is hoped to print the paper in full in the next volume of *Transactions*; meanwhile, it will be sufficient to note that the Society has only once visited Netherby, in 1885 (CW1 viii 308), and has never had an account of the Roman fort, though the descriptions of early visitors, and the inscribed and sculptured stones found there, make it plain that it was one of great interest

and importance; at present there is no decisive evidence for pre-Hadrianic occupation, however likely that may be thought, but from Hadrian onwards it was established as a fort for a unit 500 strong, and in the third century it housed a battalion 1,000 strong and, to judge by its name of *castra exploratorum*, became the headquarters of the frontier scouts established by Caracalla. In the Dark Ages, it seems to have continued in occupation, as the headquarters of a sub-Roman monarch, like Old Carlisle; Chadwick suggested that it was the seat of Gwenddoleu, who lost his life in the battle of Arthuret in 573.

The President—basing his account on the papers read on the site by Dr Barnes in 1907 (CW2 viii 236-246) and by W. G. Collingwood in 1925 (CW2 xxvi 381-6)—then spoke on the KNOWES OF ARTHURET. These are part of a long ridge of glacial deposit divided by the road into two hills. That on the south of the church has a flattened top with a low rampart enclosing an area, almost square, about 40 feet in each direction. It is surrounded by a shallow ditch which fades out on the S.W. side but on the other sides there are the remains of a low rampart of earth on both sides of the ditch, that on the inner side going all round the enclosure. There are no remains of masonry nor anything on the site which might give a clue to its date. Mr Collingwood thought that the earthwork should be classed with similar ones at Bromfield, Whitehall and Embleton. The type is a variant of the rectangular enclosures with unramparted ditches, like Snittlegarth which was apparently the manor house of de Tilliol and the rectangular enclosures in Netherhall park.

During Edwardian times a weakly defended site, such as this, would no longer be tenable and on the Borders people began to build stone towers. The earthwork, we must conclude, had nothing to do with military operations but was the garth of a house in the 12th and 13th centuries, perhaps belonging to a de Arthuret, tenants of the de Stutevills and Wakes. The suggestion put forward by Dr Barnes that this was the site of the battle of Ardderyd in 573 was not supported by Mr Collingwood, although he agreed that it might be possible to equate Arthuret with Ardderyd and Carwinley with Caer Wunddoleu, the stronghold of Gwenddoleu who is said to have been killed in the battle. Adamnan's *Life of St Columba* states that there was a Rydderch, king of Strathclyde, who was a successful conquerer but actual notices of the battle rest on very untrustworthy sources. And it is very doubtful whether this was its site.

Mr Spence next spoke about SOLWAY MOSS and the battle fought there in 1542, of which a full account can be found in

CW2 xli 1-13 in an Article by W. T. McIntire. The best description of the Moss is that given by the Rev. W. Gilpin in 1776: "Solway moss is a flat area of seven miles in circumference. The substance is a grass fluid composed of mud and fibres of heath with internal springs. The surface crust is dry, covered with moss and rushes, offering a fair appearance over an unsound bottom, where the rushes grow the bottom is soundest and a traveller may pick his way over the rushy tussocks, but if his foot slip or he departs from this mark of security he may never more be heard of." The battle resulted from an invasion by James V of Scotland, with an army variously estimated at between 10,000-17,000 men. The king did not cross the Border but gave the command to his favourite, Oliver Sinclair. This appointment caused much discontent among the Scottish leaders, which spread to the ranks. Thus the Scots were quite unprepared to resist the attack launched upon them by Sir Thomas Wharton with 2,000 men. Mistaking this small body for the advance guard of the English army, under the duke of Norfolk, the Scots fled. Many were drowned in the river or lost in the moss, and a number of nobles, with much booty, were captured. Many relics of the battle have been unearthed at different times.

After lunch we first visited KIRKLINTON CHURCH, which was described—by permission of the vicar, the Rev. J. Watt—by Mr C. B. Martindale. He said that though this is an ancient parish and there has been a church here since Norman times, in 1845 there was a complete rebuilding. The present fabric is interesting as a complete example of the architecture of its period. Of the old church there is a sketch at the west end of the nave, from which you will see that it contained features which you will recognise in other churches in this neighbourhood, for example Castle Carrock and Cumwhitton. In the second stage of the tower a most interesting glimpse can be seen of two Norman columns, with bases and capitals, built into the east wall of the tower, together with portions of arch mouldings with bowled rolls. Other Norman capitals and columns remain in the Rectory garden. There is also a Norman arch below the tower, presumably reset from the chancel, which has probably not entirely escaped attention and "restoration" during the carrying out of the work in 1845. There are four monuments, remaining from the old church, to the Dacre-Appleby family, of which an account is given in CW1 xii 343. These monuments are of great interest, in fine proportions, with beautiful lettering. They date 1698-1779.

Mr Eric Birley drew attention to the mention by W. G.

Collingwood (CW2 xxiii 233) of Roman stones in Kirklington church, and to the fact that Stukeley, in the course of his journey from Scaleby Castle to Netherby in 1725, mentioned passing by a Roman fort on the Leven (as the Lyne used to be called), "where antiquities have been found"; it seemed probable that Stukeley had in fact crossed the river thereabouts, and it seemed worth while drawing attention to the point, in the hope that the site of this "Roman fort" might be sought for. He added that the course of the Roman road from Carlisle to Netherby, though Roy and Haverfield had been confident that it coincided approximately with the modern road as far as Westlinton, was by no means certain, and suggested that it would be as well to test the possibility that it had followed a rather more direct line to Netherby, crossing the Lyne at Kirklington itself.

The party then travelled on to IRTHINGTON CHURCH, which Mr C. G. Bulman described, with the permission of the vicar, the Rev. J. E. Davies. The original church was erected in the 12th century with materials taken from the Roman Wall nearby. It is probable that this consisted of a chancel and a rectangular aisleless nave, separated by a very fine Norman arch, the latter being now by far the most interesting feature remaining in the church. It has three orders and has fairly defined mouldings and is obviously the product of a professional band of masons and not local labour. There is a similar Norman arch in the same position at Torpenhow church. Later in the 12th century aisles were added north and south, of Transitional type. The columns are single, round, sturdy shafts, supporting cushion capitals from which spring round-headed arches, the whole effect being lighter than the Norman work, and anticipating the Gothic style. Sometime later a narrow western bay was added, north and south, with pointed arches, and the church thus attained its maximum development. Judging by the small water-colour painting of the church as it was in the 1840's, now hanging in the porch, the aisles would appear to have been completely removed at some period; this is borne out by the evidence of capitals of the arcades. These are interesting in themselves and have originally been carved, but they have been mostly cut away on the outer sides and renewed, probably in Victorian times, with plain stones. This supports the supposition that the aisles had been removed and the projecting capitals cut away to allow of a wall being built between the columns. The church was restored in 1848, when the nave and aisles were repaired, the aisles probably being entirely rebuilt, and the capitals, where cut away, renewed in plain stones.

In 1853 there was more work done, this time to the chancel. Another restoration took place in 1896-7, when the handsome new tower was built by the generosity of James Carruthers of London, a native of the village; it contains a clock and peal of five bells. Owing to the successive "restorations", little is left of the original church except the main arcades, the chancel arch, and some of the chancel walling. All the rest is Victorian Gothic, now in itself becoming period work.

A meeting of Council was held at Tullie House at 5-15 p.m., and at 8-15 p.m. there was a General Meeting of the Society, with the President, Mr J. E. Spence, F.S.A., in the chair. The Editors reported that volume li of *Transactions* had been issued in May; it was hoped that volume lii would be ready before the spring meeting of next year. The Rev. C. M. L. Bouch, for the Parish Register Section, stated that Part III of the *Kendal Registers* would soon be issued to subscribers. Mr R. Hogg, for the Carlisle Regional Group, and Dr J. R. K. Thomson, for the Penrith one, reported on their summer programmes. For the recently formed Kendal Group, the President announced that the first excursion had been made. Twenty-four new members were elected. The following papers were then read: "Excavations at Drumburgh and at milecastle 79, 1948-49" by Professor I. A. Richmond and Mr J. P. Gillam (Art. II above); "Two taxation accounts of the diocese of Carlisle, 1379-80" by Mr J. L. Kirby (Art. VII); "Prince Charles Edward's House at Brampton" by Mr C. Roy Hudleston (Art. VIII); "Addingham churchwardens' accounts" by the Rev. F. B. Swift (Art. X); and "The Jacobite Trials, 1746, and the Clarke notebook" by Mr Rupert C. Jarvis.

*Thursday, 10 July.*

The coaches left Carlisle at 9-15 in fine weather. After a delightful run through the Borderland, HERMITAGE CASTLE was reached on time. There we had the great privilege of having our honorary member, Mr R. C. Reid, as our guide. He took us first of all to the site of the chapel where once a hermit dwelt—whence the name of the castle. The earliest chapel was a wooden building; even at the end of the 13th century a country church or chapel of stone was a rarity in Scotland. The remains on the site suggest that this was replaced by a stone building before 1300, though the date may be later. The stones brought to light by excavation in 1900 shew that it was a long narrow building with three steps leading from the nave to the chancel, which was paved, with a three-light window over the altar. The



lecturer told us of the legendary combat between one of the de Soulis lords of the castle and a gigantic Northumbrian called the Kout of Keeldar and shewed us the latter's grave, with a warning of the fate of the hardy excavator who once tried to dig him up. He also told us that as there certainly was, contemporary with Sir William de Soulis, a Richard Knout as sheriff of Northumberland, there may well be historic fact behind the legend. We then visited the castle; Mr Reid first told us of the famous families—de Bolebeck, Comyn, de Soulis, Douglas—who were associated with it and how Mary, Queen of Scots, visited its owner, and her lover, the earl of Bothwell while he lay sick there in 1566. He said that the original castle was a motte and bailey; and not till the very close of the 13th century could we look for a stone castle there. The castle shewed four distinct periods of building. Of the first, the work of one of the de Soulis family, only some of the lower part remained. Next, Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale, who died in 1353, built a rectangular keep surrounding a small courtyard. The work of the third period consisted of the addition of four rectangular towers of substantially the same size. They date from early in the 15th century. Then early in the next century the south-west tower was enlarged. Unfortunately there was a very extensive reconstruction of the castle in about 1810, and externally that is what is seen to-day. Mr Reid enlivened the story with tales of those who dwelt in the castle: of Sir Alexander Ramsay, traditionally imprisoned in a dungeon and sustained by oats slipped through the floor above, but, alas, the dungeon has a vaulted and not a boarded roof; of a de Soulis boiled to death in a mighty cauldron; and of Bothwell who wooed Mary, the fairest of the Stuart race.

After lunch at Hermitage, we drove back into Cumberland. Before we crossed the border, a halt was made by the roadside, and Mr Eric Birley described the native fort on CARBY HILL, basing his observations on the note by R. G. Collingwood on the occasion of the Society's visit in 1927 (CW2 xxviii 403 f., with plan), and on some points kindly brought to his notice by Dr K. A. Steer of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments (Scotland), whose forthcoming volume on Roxburghshire would include a new plan and a careful description of the remains. The site had first been studied by the Rev. John Maughan, long rector of Bewcastle and one of the most interesting characters of his day, in a paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (PSAScot. vi, 1868, 103 f.), which still deserved attention. The fort was

clearly a native one, though certain features of its layout suggested that it belonged to the Roman period; its position, commanding a wide outlook over the hills to west of the Liddel, was such as might have been a convenient one for the *exploratores* based on Netherby in the third and fourth centuries, and he was inclined to put forward the suggestion that it had been constructed as a watch-post for Roman frontier scouts: but until excavation could be carried out, such a supposition could only be advanced with all reserve. Next we drove to WARWICK, where the church was described by Mr C. B. Martindale, with the permission of the Rev. J. E. N. Jackson, the rector of Wetheral. A very interesting account of the church by C. J. Ferguson is in CW<sub>1</sub> xv 327-8, and pictures of it in 1772, 1838, 1868 and 1912 in CW<sub>2</sub> xiii 87-90. Mr Martindale said that "the chapel of Warwick" was certainly in existence in 1131 and had ever since been joined to the church of Wetheral. The early 12th-century apse is of great interest. This type of eastern termination was a feature of the very earliest Christian, Byzantine and Norman architecture, and this in an interesting small example, with a well preserved oversailing course of the period above it. The Norman arch at the west end of the church is of particularly full and vigorous detail. In the 16th century there was some work upon the buttress at the south side of the apse, where the rebus of Prior Thornton (c. 1530) can be seen (a thorn growing out of a tun). The battered or sloping base course on the south side of the church is of considerable interest, and it is only very rarely that this typical feature of military architecture can be seen in churches. The illustration of the church in 1772 shows only two small windows in the nave and one in the chancel. In 1838, there were three windows in the nave and one in the chancel, of typical early 19th-century type, probably inserted about 1818, with projecting stone dressings and semi-circular heads. At this date the priest's door in the south wall of the chancel was still visible. The batter on the walls is clearly shown as being cut through at this doorway, and a further interesting point is the intersection of the unusual recessed buttress moulding with the top course of the batter, near the apse. This is one of the features which is really worthy of careful study, and on the face of it, it seems as though the reconstruction of the buttress in 1530 by Prior Thornton was connected in some way with the desire to provide ordinary stability, rather than to take the direct thrust from an arch. This would be the case if an arch was being removed from the chord of the apse. The 1868 photograph shows little, if any, alteration since the sketch of 1838. The

external effect of the apse is made rather interesting by lime plaster, and probably lime-wash, in the vertical recesses of the apse. In or about 1870 there was a thorough-going Gothic revival restoration by Mr Withers of London, including new windows with pointed heads, hood moulds and widely splayed reveals, a new slated roof and ornamental ridge tiles, and a large and boldly moulded chancel arch. The mouldings of this arch give some difference to the Norman arch at the west end. The priest's door was evidently built up entirely, and is lost without trace. In 1909 a substantial western porch was built, incorporating a baptistry, and a good bell turret also added. Miss K. S. Hodgson then gave a short account of the history of the manor, of which a full description can be found in CW2 xiii 92-194, with a pedigree of the de Warthwic family. They held the lands from the time of Odard, 1130-1, to Francis Warwick who died, without issue, in 1772. It was his wife, the daughter of Thomas Howard of Corby, who entertained Prince Charles in 1745. They also gave shelter to the sister of Major MacDonald—"Fergus McIvor"—during her brother's imprisonment in Carlisle castle. Her ghost is supposed to haunt Warwick Hall. There is an interesting tablet in the church to a later Warwick and his wife, who were murdered in the Indian Mutiny. He was presumably a descendant of a collateral branch.

Thus ended an excursion which, though to some extent spoilt by the foot and mouth outbreak, had been a very pleasant and instructive one.

#### IV. JOINT MEETING WITH THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The last meeting of the year was held jointly with the Cambrian Archæological Association (who had been our guests two years previously), with headquarters at Bangor, where the members of both Societies were comfortably accommodated in the hostels of the University College of North Wales. Some 70 members of this Society attended the meeting, many of them travelling to Bangor in Mr Sowerby's coach on 1 September, and returning in it after the completion of the programme, which had been drawn up by our hosts, in conjunction with our Excursion Secretary (Mr J. E. Spence), with a view to giving us a selection of the most interesting monuments, of all periods from the Stone Age until late medieval times, within a radius of some 50 miles from Bangor. A special printed brochure had been prepared by the General Secretary of the Cambrians, Professor T. Jones Pierce, copies of which were available to our members, and a

report will be printed in due course in *Archæologia Cambrensis*; it will be sufficient here to give a brief account of the meeting, adding asterisks to the names of those monuments for which printed guidebooks are obtainable. The meeting was favoured by excellent weather, except on the morning of the Wednesday, when heavy rain and low clouds deprived us of the fine views of the Snowdon range, which we had hoped to see.

*Monday, 1 September.*

The members of both Societies met in the University Hall, Bangor, at an inaugural dinner at 7 p.m., at the close of which we were welcomed to North Wales by the Bishop of Swansea and Brecon, President of the Cambrians, and by representatives of the University, city and local antiquarian society. After dinner, a meeting of Council was held at University College, at which routine business was attended to.

*Tuesday, 2 September.*

The two Societies, together some 200 strong, set out at 9-15 a.m. for a visit to Anglesey. Our first objective was the chambered tomb at BRYN CELLI DDU\*, described by Dr H. N. Savory; thence we drove to PENMYNYDD CHURCH, where Professor Glyn Roberts spoke of the association with it of the ancestors of the royal house of Tudor. Next came a drive to the north coast of the island, and a visit to the three monuments at DIN LLUGWY—the group of huts within a pentagonal enclosure wall, shown by excavation to have been occupied during the third and fourth centuries, which reminded us of some of the upland settlements in Westmorland explored by W. G. Collingwood and others, described by Mr W. E. Griffiths; the medieval CAPEL LLUGWY, described by Mr O. E. Craster; and the remarkable cromlech, excavated by Mr Neil Baynes in 1908, to which Dr Savory directed our attention. A picnic lunch was eaten among the huts of Din Llugwy. In the afternoon, we drove first to Beaumaris, where BEAUMARIS CASTLE\* was described to us by Professor Jones Pierce and Mr A. J. Taylor, after which we were kindly entertained to tea, at the Bulkeley Arms Hotel, by Miss Sydney Lloyd, a hereditary member of the Cambrians; the last place visited was PENMON PRIORY, where Professor Jones Pierce and Mr Craster were the speakers (here special interest was aroused by the remarkable early 17th-century dovecote, which, like the remains of the monastic buildings and the chapel and well of St Seiriol, is now in the custody of the Ministry of Works). In

the evening, after dinner, there was a meeting of the Cambrians in the Powys Hall of University College, at which the Bishop of Swansea and Brecon installed Mr Robert Richards, M.P., as his successor in the presidency, and Mr Richards then gave his presidential address, on "The vestiges of Celtic Christianity in Gwynedd."

*Wednesday, 3 September.*

We drove first, in driving rain, to COCHWILLAN, one of the finest late medieval houses in Wales, described by Professor Glyn Roberts and Mr D. R. Hague; thence, still through rain and with clouds low on the mountain sides, past Capel Curig and Bettws-y-Coed to GWYDIR, once the home of the Wynn family, which in its present form dates mainly from the middle of the 16th century, where Mr Hague addressed us. By now, the rain had ceased, and we were able to inspect the attractive gardens, and admire the pride of peacocks which gave them special distinction; and some members took the opportunity to visit the near-by GWYDIR UCHAF CHAPEL, built in 1673 by Sir Richard Wynn, with its contemporary Italianate painted ceiling. Lunch was taken at Bettws-y-Coed, after which we drove to Conway, where we were welcomed by the Mayor, and then inspected CONWAY CASTLE\*, of whose history we were given an admirable conspectus by Professor A. H. Dodd; after tea in the town, we re-assembled in CONWAY CHURCH\*, where the speakers were Professor Jones Pierce and Dr Alwyn Lloyd. That evening the Mayor of Bangor entertained the two Societies to a concert of Welsh music, after a civic reception, in the Powys Hall.

*Thursday, 4 September.*

The first visit was to THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST DEINIOL\*, Bangor, described to us by the Dean of Bangor and Dr Alwyn Lloyd; thence we drove to VAYNOL OLD HALL, an exceptionally fine example of an Elizabethan house, with 17th-century additions, and with a garden in perfect keeping, where Dr Alwyn Lloyd was again the speaker. Next we came to Caernarvon, where a sharp shower compelled us to take shelter in one of the towers of CAERNARVON CASTLE\*, to hear Mr A. J. Taylor give a fascinating account of the history of the castle and the town; there was time, before lunch, for some members to examine the town walls, which (like the castle itself) are now safe in the custody of the Ministry of Works. After lunch we drove up the hill to SEGONTIUM, the Roman

fort excavated by Sir Mortimer Wheeler thirty years ago, where Dr V. E. Nash-Williams described the visible remains and gave a brief history of the site in Roman times, and Mr Eric Birley drew attention to certain points of resemblance between its history and that of the Roman occupation of our own district, pointing out that the movement of Roman garrisons northwards into Scotland, and south again, must have been influenced not merely by the activities of the Caledonians, and of the hill folk of the Pennines, or by the changes in Roman frontier policy generally, but to some extent by the possibility of reducing the garrisons in Wales, or by the need to re-occupy such forts as Segontium because of unrest among the Welsh hills or to guard against infiltration by the Irish. Before we returned to Bangor, several of us walked down the hill to the so-called LOWER ROMAN FORT, where Mr A. H. A. Hogg described some recent excavations, which had served to prove its Roman date, but had indicated that it had been erected to serve as a storehouse rather than a fort, probably in the time of Severus.

After tea, in Bangor, the Society held its ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING at University Hall, with the President, Mr J. E. Spence, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were duly read and confirmed, and Mr Eric Birley reported that *Transactions*, N.S., lii, was almost ready to go to press, and that he and his co-editor, the Rev. C. M. L. Bouch, hoped that the volume would be in members' hands before the Spring Meeting, 1953. Mr J. E. Spence was unanimously re-elected President of the Society; the existing Vice-Presidents were re-elected, with the addition to their number of the Rev. J. C. Dickinson, Mr B. L. Thompson and Canon Samuel Taylor; Canon C. E. Last, Mr James B. Macalpine and Mrs O. R. Bagot were elected members of Council, together with Miss Clare Fell, Mr C. Roy Hudleston, Mr C. G. Bulman, Mr John Charlton, Mr C. B. Martindale, Mr J. Melville, the Rev. F. B. Swift, Dr J. R. K. Thomson and Mr J. P. Gillam; and the various other officers of the Society were re-elected *en bloc*. For the Treasurer, Mr R. E. Porter, F.S.A., the General Secretary (Miss G. Ainsley) presented the Society's accounts for the year ending 30 June 1952, pointing out that they included the cost of two volumes of *Transactions*, N.S., l and li, and that the Society's publications had thus been brought up to date; she also reported that there had been an encouraging response to the Treasurer's appeal to members to enter into seven-year covenants, but that it was hoped that more members would undertake to do so, with the object of strengthening the Society's finances. Four new members were elected. Mr Eric Birley then reported the following papers:—

"The repairing of Crummock bridge, Holme Cultram, 1554" by Professor G. P. Jones (Art. VIII); "John Wesley's travels in Westmorland and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands" by the late T. A. Bainbridge (Art. X); "Joseph Robinson, turnpike road surveyor, 1772-92" by Norman Dees (Art. XII); and "North-West Coast Railway Politics in the Eighteen-Sixties" by Sidney Pollard (Art. XIV).

The meeting then terminated; there was still time, before dinner, for members to pay a brief visit to the MUSEUM OF WELSH ANTIQUITIES\*, adjacent to University College, where there was a special display of maps, prints and documents relating to the history of Bangor, and the Curator, Professor R. Alun Roberts, was in attendance to answer any queries which might be put to him about the exhibits. After dinner, there was a public lecture by our Vice-President, Professor I. A. Richmond, who had selected as his subject "The Romans in North Wales: a review"; the chair was taken by our Honorary Member, Sir Ifor Williams, whom we were delighted to meet again, this time in his own territory.

*Friday, 5 September.*

First we drove to DINORWIG, a native hill-fort at first surrounded by a dry-stone wall, and later by two earthen ramparts and ditches, with an annexe protected by a single rampart of earth, which Mr A. H. A. Hogg described to us. Thence we moved to DOLBADARN CASTLE, a Welsh stronghold which was apparently dismantled in 1284, when timber is recorded to have been taken from it to be used in the construction of the English castle at Caernarvon; here the speakers were Professor Jones Pierce and Mr A. J. Taylor. Next we visited the hut-groups at Fotty Wernlas, RHOSTRYFAN, under the guidance of Mr Colin Gresham; reports on their excavation may be consulted in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1922 and 1923. It was found necessary to omit the visit, which had been planned, to another hill-fort, at DINLLE, where there is some evidence for re-occupation in the third century and perhaps later in the Roman period, and we proceeded straight to CLYNNOG CHURCH, dedicated to St Beuno and probably established early in the 7th century, though the existing structure, the finest parish church in Caernarvonshire, dates only from the latter part of the 16th; it was described to us by Dr Alwyn Lloyd. At Clynnog we were entertained to tea by the Caernarvon branch of the County Historical Society; from there we moved to LLANAELHAIARN, where Dr Nash-Williams described the

pillar-stone, bearing a Latin inscription, of the 5th or early 6th century, and the vicar of the parish drew attention to another stone of the same type, at present used as a gatepost at an entrance into the churchyard. We then returned to Bangor where, after dinner, the Cambrians held their General Meeting, to which our members were kindly invited; towards its close, our President expressed this Society's thanks to the Cambrian Archæological Association and to its officers and the members of the local committee, for the excellent arrangements which had been made for the meeting, and for our comfort at University Hall; he assured them that we had all enjoyed the visit immensely, and that we had been delighted to renew the acquaintances we had made in Carlisle in 1950. This concluded the business of the meeting, but some of our members remained in Bangor on the following day, in order to pay a visit to Puffin Island.