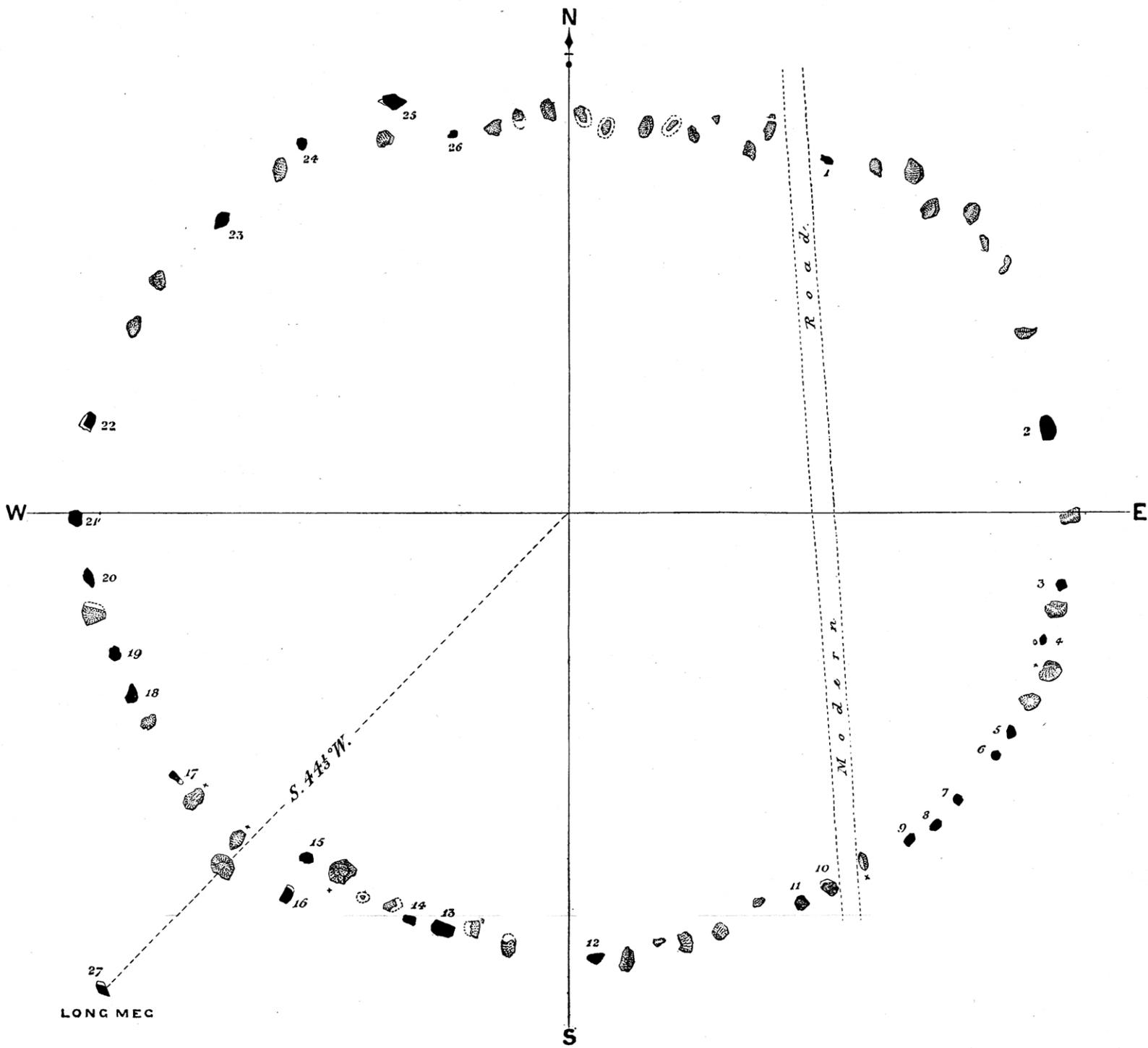


near Lancaster; Mr. J. Stanwell Birkett, Little Ellers, Keswick; the Rev. Bernard G. R. Hale, M.A., Edenhall Rectory.

Dr. Haswell then spoke of the position of the Parish Register Section, and made a strong appeal for the help required to carry on the work efficiently; and exhibited relics from Voreda—a minimus found 1907 outside the camp, pieces of Samian cut into counters, an object in pottery shaped like the head of a fish (which the Rev. F. W. Ragg considered to be a lamp), a millstone recently found, an inscribed stone, and an urn.

Mr. J. F. Curwen, Mr. T. H. B. Graham, and Dr. Haswell joined in a discussion on the moat of Kirkoswald Castle, the results of which we hope to give later. The following papers and exhibits were brought forward:—"Old Eden bridges," by the Rev. C. J. Gordon (Art. XVIII.); "An armorial panel at Penrith," by Mr. R. Morton Rigg (Art. XXVIII.); "The Caves known as Isis Parlis," by the Rev. A. J. Heelis (read by Mr. D. Scott, and to be printed in vol. xiv. after the results of excavation have been ascertained); "The Vicars of Kirkoswald," by Mr. T. Cann Hughes (Art. XXIX., read by the Editor); reports on excavations at Papcastle (Art. XIII.), on the Roman camp at Ambleside, and on the earthwork at Allen Knot (Art. XIV.), by Mr. R. G. Collingwood, read by the Editor, who also exhibited the photograph from Crosscanonby reproduced opposite p. 263 above.

On Friday, September 6th, Mr. W. G. Collingwood described Long Meg and the Maughanby circle, of which plans are given from the surveys by our member Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A.Scot. Addingham Church was described by the Rev. T. W. Stephenson and Mr. Collingwood (Art. XVII.), and after a walk to the Alabaster Works the remains of the old Eden bridge were pointed out by the Rev. C. J. Gordon. On returning to Little Salkeld a very kind invitation was given by Mrs. Horrocks to a cup of tea in the garden of Salkeld Hall; the time-table, however, forbade acceptance of this unexpected hospitality by all except a few of the party. Edenhall church was described by the Rev. Bernard Hale and Dr. Haswell (Art. XXI.), and Dr. Barnes returned the thanks of the Society to the Revs. T. W. Stephenson and Bernard Hale for their services on this occasion, and to the local committee whose programme had been so successfully carried out. There remained only the Giants' Caves or Isis Parlis, described overnight; these were visited by such members as were not obliged to leave early for Penrith Station, and after exploring the caves, the remnant of the party, on the



Diameters,

North and South, 305 feet : East and West, 360 feet.

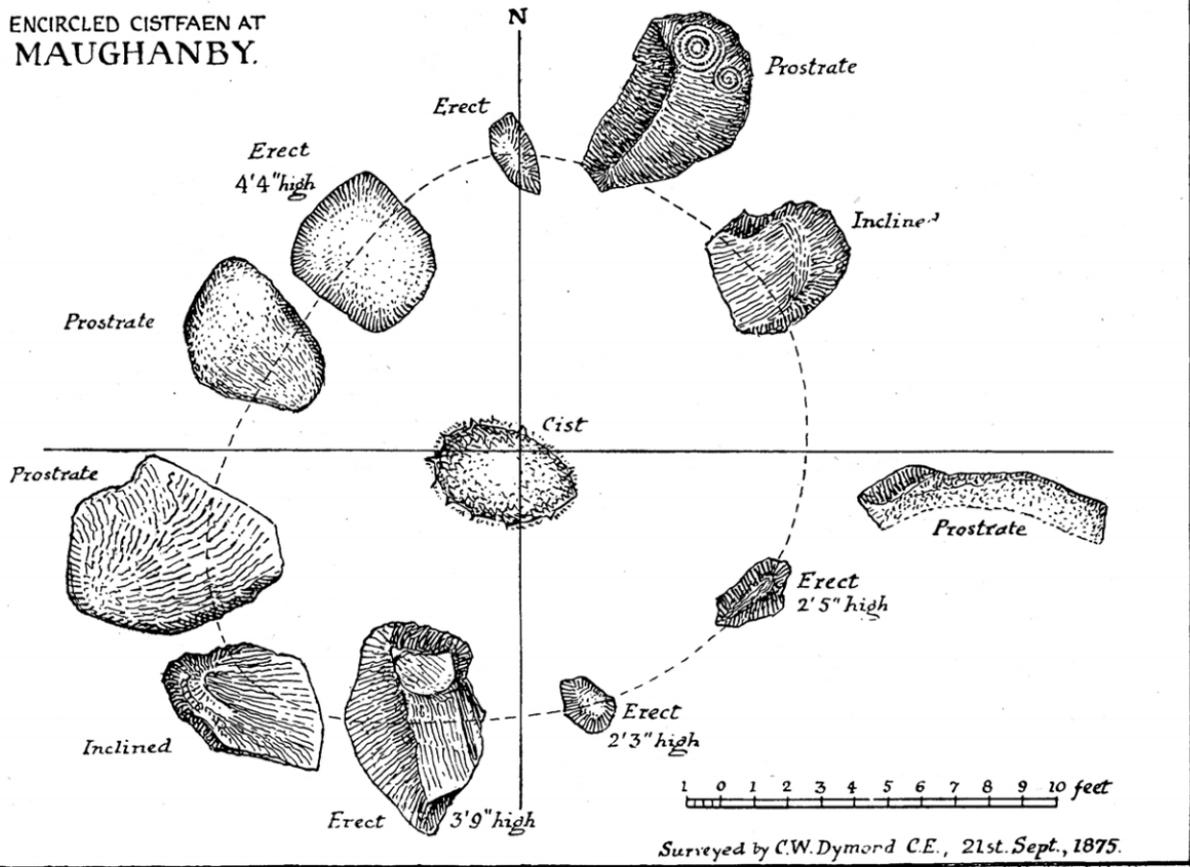
SCALE OF FEET.



SCALE OF ORIGINAL PLAN, 1 INCH = 50 FEET.

TO FACE P. 406.

ENCIRCLED CISTFAEN AT
MAUGHANBY.



kind invitation of Mrs. Siddle, found tea awaiting them at Honeyspots Farm.

SPRING MEETING.

On April 10th, 1913, the spring meeting was held at Tullie House, Carlisle. At a Council meeting in the morning, among other business, the invitation of the National Trust to explore the Roman Camp at Ambleside was accepted, and an Exploration Committee was appointed. A resolution was unanimously passed condemning the erection of a barbed-wire fence round the Keswick Circle. Delegates were named to represent the Society at work proposed to be carried out in relation to Carlisle and Penrith castles and the Bewcastle cross. The congratulations of the Council were offered to the Penrith Urban Council on the success of their efforts toward the preservation of Penrith Castle. It was reported that the freeholders of Bowes, as owners of Rey cross, declined to allow further interference with the monument. Regulations for the keeping and use of the Society's books at Tullie House were adopted, to the effect that an endeavour should be made to complete the sets of volumes, and that the Librarian of Tullie House should be appointed Honorary Librarian to the Society, present an annual report, and be empowered to receive books on the Society's behalf, giving receipts for books sent to him; the books to remain in the Reference Library under the same conditions as others in that collection. It was also agreed unanimously that, in view of the increasing number of members and their friends who join in excursions without taking seats in the Society's carriages, excursion tickets shall be issued at the price of 1/- to all who attend the summer and autumn meetings, and that persons without such tickets are not to be admitted to private houses, etc., visited by the Society.

At the afternoon meeting for reading papers, Chancellor Prescott in the chair, the following new members were elected :— The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc., U.S.A.; Mr. Jonathan Watson, South Moss, Lamplugh, Cocker-mouth; Mr. C. M. Lowther Bouch, 35, Edwardes Square, Kensington, London, W.; Mr. T. Carrick Watson, Plumtree Hall, Milnthorpe; The University Library, Aberdeen (P. C. Anderson); The Barrow Naturalists' Field Club (W. L. Page, Hon. Sec.), Cavendish Street, Barrow-in-Furness; Mrs. M. S. Baddeley, 2, Lake View Villas, Bowness-on-Windermere; The Rev. William Copeland, St. Stephen's Rectory, Carlisle; Miss

Transactions, N.S. xiii., p. 409, line 33; *for* "1150 or later."
read "about 1150."

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TO FACE P. 408.

Gillibrand, Ellerwood, Bowness-on-Windermere; The Rev. George Fowke Maynard, Torpenhow Vicarage; Mr. N. N. Thompson, St. Bees; Miss Rooke, Mealsgate; Mr. William Bosward, Parr's Bank, Penrith.

The following papers were read:—"The old Postern Door at Carlisle Castle," by Mr. J. H. Martindale; "The Notebook of William Thompson of Thornflatt, J.P. for Cumberland during the Commonwealth," by Mr. P. H. Fox; "Recent opinion on the Bewcastle Cross," by Mr. W. G. Collingwood; "Reports on the excavation of a Bloomery at Lindal in Cartmel and a Cave at Haverbrack," by Mr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, read by Mr. J. F. Curwen, who also exhibited a cast of the inscription at Harbybrow which has hitherto puzzled decipherers, but is now explained by Mr. Curwen. The following papers were also submitted:—"Calendar of the original deeds at Tullie House: I. Latin," by the Rev. James Wilson; "Shap and Rosgill, and some of the early owners," by the Rev. F. W. Ragg; "The Debatable Land, part II.," and "The Manor of Crosby," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham; "The Cumberland Yeoman in Past Times," by Mr. Francis Grainger; and "Neolithic Implements in Furness," by Mr. John Dobson. The inclusion in this volume of the lengthy but valuable reports of explorations on the Roman wall makes it necessary to defer the printing of these articles, which we hope to give in vol. xiv., except one which, as it deals with a subject now in debate, is here printed in abstract.

RECENT OPINION ON THE BEWCASTLE CROSS.

It would hardly be right, at a meeting of this Society, to neglect the controversy on the age of the Bewcastle Cross. In the *Burlington Magazine* for April, 1912, Commendatore G. T. Rivoira made it twelfth century; in the same magazine for June, 1912, Prof. Lethaby gave reasons for an early date to Ruthwell cross; in December, Prof. Albert S. Cook published an essay "on the date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses" in which he assigned both to 1150 or later; and in the current (April) *Burlington Magazine* Professors Baldwin Brown and Lethaby criticize Prof. Cook. His views call for our best consideration as coming from a distinguished scholar who has studied the subject for some 20 years; and his careful descriptions, with the fine illustrations by Mr. Tassell and the late Mr. J. P. Gibson are permanently useful and admirable. He starts from a difficulty in reconciling certain forms of speech in the inscriptions with accepted views on early English, but in the archæology he agrees with Rivoira in believing that the "Anglian" style is merely the reflex of eleventh and twelfth century ornament abroad. Into the general question I will not enter here, but only take Prof. Cook's points relating to our Cumberland cross at Bewcastle and discuss them very briefly.

(1) The older runes (p. 242) he regards as survivals or intentional archaisms, like the lettering on some Greek and Roman monuments. I do not know

what evidence we have of a twelfth century "Pre-Rafaelitism" or movement for reviving forms then antiquated. In the Bridekirk font we have twelfth century runes; on the Franks casket and on some coins we have runes several hundred years older; and the Bewcastle runes are of the earlier type, even if they cannot all be matched in the seventh century.

(2) "Gessus" for "Jesus" (p. 249) Prof. Cook thinks late, because in Denmark the name is found with initial G in the thirteenth century. But I am not convinced that G for J is impossible at an early date, because any first attempts at spelling—and this must be one of the first if it dates 670-80—must have been tentative; and we find proper names very variously spelt on the crosses. Is it possible that the unvoiced G (cf. Swegen for Sveinn) was an attempt to represent the consonant I (our modern Y, not our soft G)?

(3) "Æft," like "æfter" at Collingham, Dewsbury, etc., "in memory of," is not found in Anglo-Saxon literature, but "aftir" is so found on Manx crosses (1050-1100). Therefore, Prof. Cook infers (p. 250), the A.-S. *æft* or *æfter* was imitated from the O.N. *aftir*. Is there, however, any instance of "after" (or *eptir* as the word is spelt in book Icelandic) in this sense in the Edda or early sagas? Is it not a purely lapidary use, like the "D.M.S." of "V.S.L.M." of Roman stones, for which we do not expect to find parallels in Virgil and Livy? The inference I am tempted to draw is that the Vikings, whom I believe to have imitated their crosses from English models, took this lapidary form of "after" from them as well.

(4) "Alcfrithu" (p. 254) is feminine, and cannot mean king Alcfrith; Prof. Cook suggests a lady Alcfritha, of Norse origin. But I cannot find such a name in Norse, nor in the very considerable lists of names we know as used in Northumbria and Cumbria in the twelfth century. These names are Norman, Celtic or Danish; very few indeed of the early Anglo-Saxon names survived to 1150, and a lady Alcfritha at Bewcastle in that period is hardly possible. May I risk a suggestion? The *th* and *u* are tied, or written as a monogram; the name may be read "Alcfrithu." May this, on the analogy of the Irish "Sitric" for "Sihtric," be an early spelling, under the Irish influence which up to the time had directed all learning in Northumbria?

(5) "Cynnburug" (p. 255) or rather "cynn" and "burug" separately, Prof. Cook shows to be tenth century. But Vietor read "Cyniburug" and Baldwin Brown reads "Cyniburyg." The runic I becomes N by a slight transverse notch, and no photograph or cast can tell whether that notch is original. If it is "Cyni—" it is an early form. As to "burug" or buryg," Anglian stones constantly insert a vowel between consonants, as in "bereht" for "berht." And Cynnburug also is not a twelfth century name.

(6) The head (p. 334) as described by Dr. James Wilson is discussed. Prof. Cook does not think that the lost fragment belonged to the shaft, and finds me in error in estimating the original height of the whole as about 21 feet. But the lost fragment could never have been the complete head, but only part of an arm; and to restore the monument we must allow for loss to complete the shaft, and a head in proportion, like the heads at Lastingham and Dewsbury, which were of considerable size.

(7) The Christ, he says (p. 268), "can hardly have been created in monumental sculpture before the twelfth century." But the figure on St. Cuthbert's coffin has the same motive, and differs only in the rudeness of drawing which comes from incising an outline on a plank, more difficult than cutting one in relief on a stone. Still earlier figures of Christ in glory are on the Murano gospel-cover (sixth or seventh century) and the sarcophagus of Junius Bassus (A.D. 350).

(8) The Falconer, he thinks (p. 275), cannot be early because hawks are first mentioned in English literature between 732 and 751. "In such a sequestered part of the country" they could not have been known in 670. But Prof. Cook agrees with me in considering the figure as the portrait of a great personage. Now Northumbria was not, as a whole, "sequestered" in the seventh century; if hawks were known in Northern Europe, a Northumbrian prince would be one of the first to attempt falconry. There was no literature at the time, and the absence of literary mention does not carry much weight. *Beowulf*, of which the subject-matter is much earlier, mentions hawking; but this perhaps may be an addition of the eighth century.

(9) Vine-scrolls (p. 283) "may be found in practically any century from the second to the fifteenth"; and so do not prove period. But as one who has copied much twelfth century ornament in France and Italy, I see great differences between these scrolls and the Continental types. I have tried to show elsewhere (the *Antiquary*, May, 1913) that one example of Northumbrian scrollwork is eighth century; and Mr. Thurlow Leeds has shown that the Ormside Cup with its bird and beast scrolls was patched about 900 A.D., and therefore it is earlier (Liverpool *Annals of Archaeology*, etc., 1911). We have, at any rate, some examples of scrolls, closely analogous to the Bewcastle Cross, from the Anglian period.

(10) Chiselling (p. 297), Prof. Cook says, on the authority of Parker's *Introduction*, came into use later than the seventh century. I do not know how this is proved. If the earliest church-builders brought masons from abroad, they must have known the use of the chisel in the traditional Roman way; and the fragments at Monkwearmouth and Jarrow seem to support this.

(11) Chequers, he says (p. 296), began in the eleventh century; and he will not allow the parallel of the Irton Cross, which I proposed; or if so, then the Irton Cross is twelfth century. The *ambo* at Grado is, however, dated by Cattaneo (fig. 48) to the eighth century, and if that be true, then the motive was possible in the Anglian period.

(12) Interlacing (p. 298) he regards as impossible until knotwork was developed in Irish MSS. I cannot accept this view in the face of the evolution of the pre-Christian fibula (*Archæologia*, 63), the early coins with plaits upon them, and the Ormside Cup.

(13) The sundial (p. 301) Prof. Cook cannot date before the eleventh century, to range with the Kirkdale dial, etc. But see Forrer, *Reallexikon*, under "Sonnenuhr" for Roman *solaria* in the third century and in Gaul; and in the Chesters Museum, No. 131 (Catalogue, p. 198), is a sundial from Housesteads, certainly Roman, and so like this one at Bewcastle that it might have been the model from which the Anglian dial was copied.

(14) This concludes the direct criticism of the Bewcastle Cross; with the Ruthwell Cross I am not dealing. The rest of the essay is occupied with Prof. Cook's theory that both monuments were set up about 1150 by monkish artists under King David I. Much might be said of the historical difficulties of this theory, but one point especially needs explanation. If the monks made such crosses at outlying churches, why did they not leave any trace of the style at their homes—the abbeys of Northumbria? At Carlisle, where they built the crosses of the Anglian priory into the Norman cathedral, we find such relics; there is, however, no trace of such carvings at Holme Cultram, Furness, Lanercost, Rievaulx, and all the twelfth century foundations, while at the country churches of Northern England they can be counted in hundreds.