

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Summer Meeting was held on Thursday and Friday, June 29th and 30th, 1922, with headquarters at Penrith. On the Committee for local arrangements were Colonel F. Haswell, C.I.E., M.D., the Rev. G. H. J. Baily, M.A., Messrs. Henry G. Gandy, C.B.E., M.A., D. Scott, Legh Tolson, F.S.A., and Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary. Attendance tickets to the number of 114 were taken by the following:—Mrs. Dwyer, Kendal; the President; Mrs. and Miss Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. R. Richmond and party; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Nelson, Langwathby; Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Shepherd, Penrith; Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Graham, Wetheral; Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert, Rydal; Dr. R. C. and Mrs. Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnstone; Mr. J. W. Braithwaite, Kirkby Stephen; Mr. A. Smith, Appleby; Dr., Mrs. and Miss Hopwood, Carlisle; the Rev. A. M. McFarlan, Cumwhitton; Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Arnside; Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Workington; Mr. H. Valentine, Workington; the Rev. B. G. R. Hale, Edenhall; Mr. W. N. Ling; Mrs. Calverley, Miss Allan and Miss C. E. Widows; Miss Garston and Miss Batty, Burneside; Mr. and Mrs. Legh Tolson and the Rev. W. J. Bacon; Mrs. Spring Rice and Mrs. J. Bush; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson; the Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Savage; Miss Highmoor; the Rev. N. and Mrs. Stick; Mrs. Johnston, Windermere; Mrs. Kirkbride, Keswick; Mr. C. W. Ruston Harrison; Mr. C. S. Jackson, Yanwath; Mrs. Gordon, Whitehaven; Mrs. Donald, Mealsgate; Mr. F. Nicholson, Windermere; Mr. F. W. and Miss Wright, Etterby Scour; Mr. W. Gill, Stainton; Miss Halton and Mrs. Bourne, Carlisle; the Rev. C. and Miss Moor, London; Mrs. Goodchild, Milburn; Mr. H. L. Bridger, Barrow; Mrs. Leyborne Popham, Johnby Hall; Miss Creighton, Carlisle; Mrs. Bewley, Rosley; Mr. and Mrs. D. Scott, Penrith; the Rev. R. S. G. Green, Wetheral; the Rev. G. H. J. and Mrs. Baily, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Yeates, Penrith; Mrs. Roe, Windermere; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lester, Penrith; Mr. B. L. Thompson and Mrs.

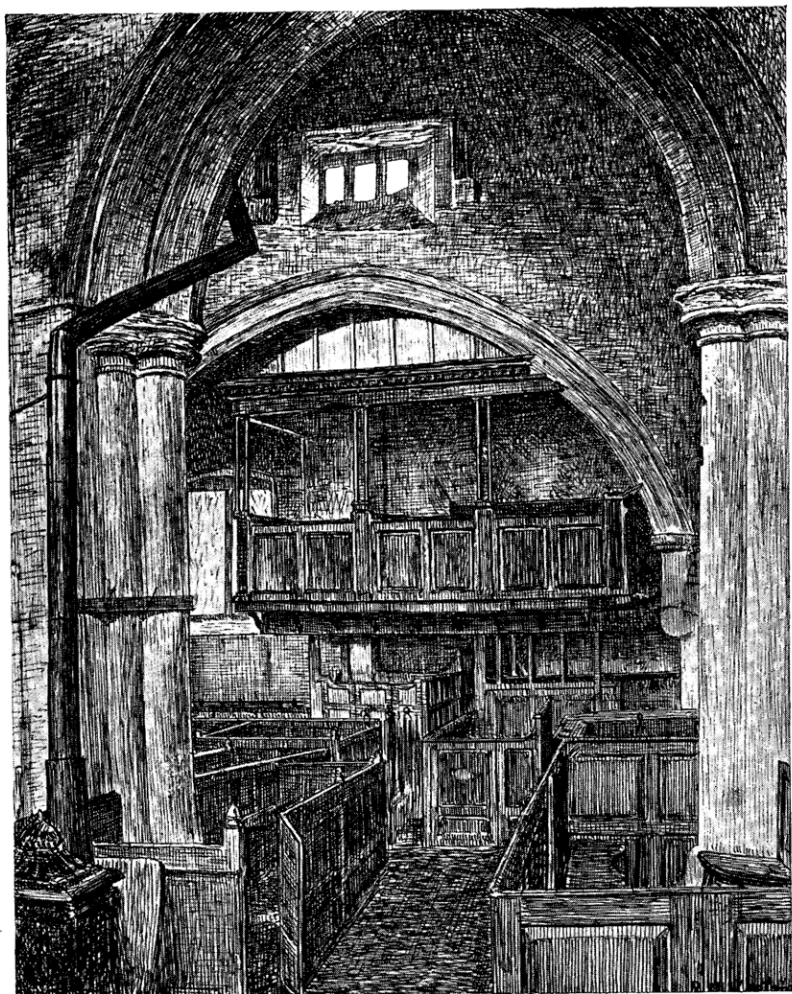
C. H. Thompson, Windermere; Miss A. Bates, Penrith; Mr. Joseph Sharpe, Ireleth; Miss Donald, Stanwix; Mr. J. Sewell, Stanwix; Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson; Miss Hodgson, Stanwix; Miss Frost and Miss Hodgson, Windermere; Colonel Parker, Browsholme; the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks, Great Orton; Messrs. Arnold Beaty and C. W. Robinson, Carlisle; the Hon. Mrs. Cropper, Mrs. Garston and the Rev. J. H. Hopkinson, Burneside; Mr. J. F. Curwen; Mr. T. Sarginson, Penrith, and Mr. Briggs, Lancaster.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29TH.

Leaving Penrith station at 10-30 by motor-cars the party halted first at Ormside Church, where they were received by the Rev. W. Mather, rector, and the church was described by Mr. D. Scott. As we have an article on the subject in these *Transactions*, n.s. i, we need only give a few points in connection with this interesting site.

Like many ancient churches, St. James', Ormside, stands beside a river, in no relation to a village, but on a hill which is partly artificial. The hill has been called an "Anglo-Saxon or Danish *burh*," but the idea that such *mottes* are pre-Norman is now abandoned; and the fact that a *cistvaen* with doubled-up skeletons was unearthed on the spot (it is now placed outside the 14th century window near the porch) suggests that the hill was a prehistoric barrow. On the site there was a later pagan interment; for a grave-hoard of Viking Age weapons—sword, knife and parts of a shield, now in Carlisle Museum—was found in the churchyard in 1898 (these *Transactions*, o.s., xv, 377). These weapons show the burial of a heathen invader; if Danish, probably late in the 9th century; if Norse, in the tenth. The highly ornamented piece of metalwork known as the Ormside Cup, found here and presented in 1823 to the museum of the York Philosophical Society by Mr. John Bland, of Ormside Lodge, must have been deposited about the same period. It was described and illustrated by Mr. W. G. Collingwood in these *Transactions*, o.s. xv; and was discussed later in the *Liverpool Annals of Archæology*, by Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds, M.A., F.S.A., who showed that the original article, of the best period of Anglo-Saxon art, had been broken and mended with patches which, from the ornament, can be dated about A.D., 900.

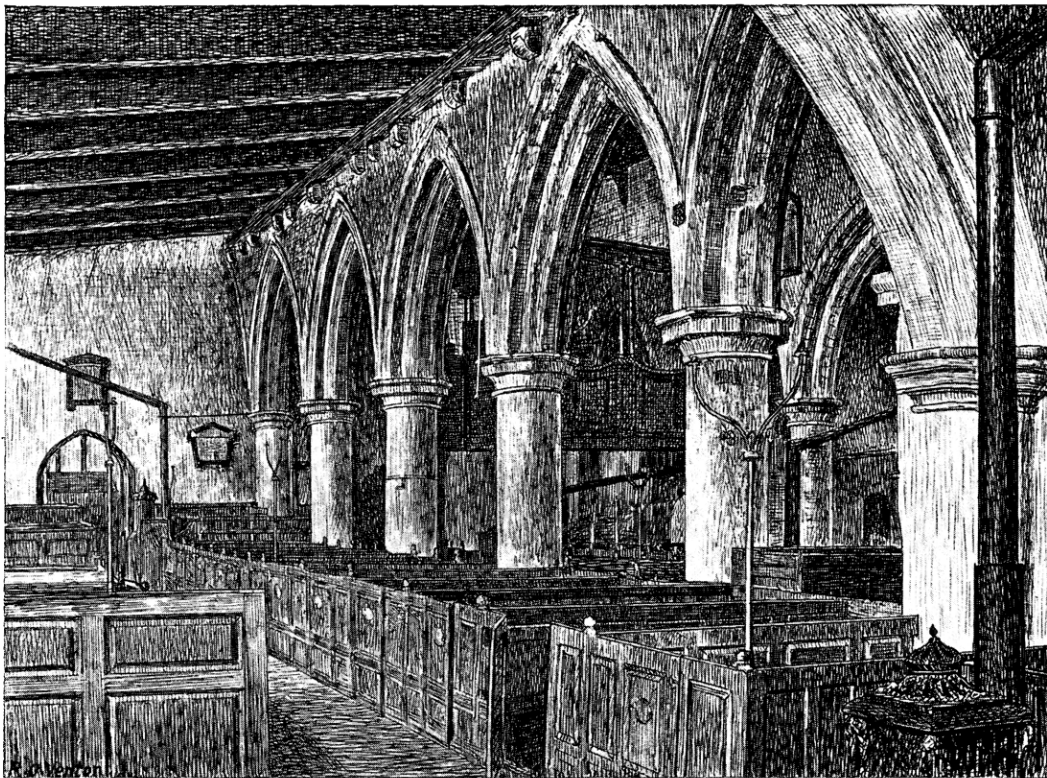
The west wall and tower have been supposed to show traces of very early masonry; but there are no monuments to prove that the church was a pre-Norman foundation. The late Charles J. Ferguson, F.S.A., architect at the restoration of 1885-6, reported: "Of the present fabric there are remains of a church built about



THE SMARDALE CHAPEL, KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH, BEFORE 1870.

From a drawing by R. O. Venton.

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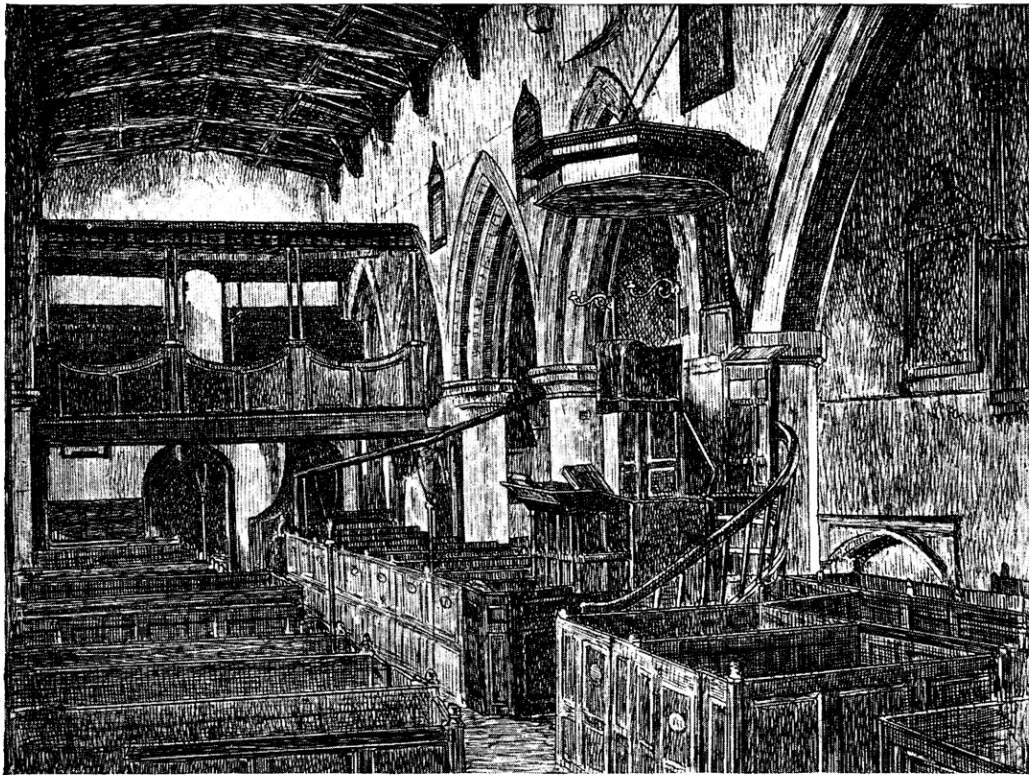


SOUTH AISLE, KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH, LOOKING WEST, BEFORE 1870.

From a drawing by R. O. Venton.

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THE NAVE, KIRKBY STEPHEN CHURCH, LOOKING WEST, BEFORE 1870.
From a drawing by R. O. Venton.

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50 years after the Norman Conquest . . . visible in the massive portion of the north wall of the chancel, and the round-headed archway therein In later Norman times the nave was nearly doubled by a north aisle parallel to it, and connected with the nave by two massive arches . . . The chancel was also lengthened . . . and in the north wall of the lengthened portion a hagioscope was constructed " (these *Transactions* N.S., i, 162). The squint is now glazed, and only goes through into the vestry; perhaps its original form was as at Crosby Garrett, where the larger end is about 2 feet across. Above the east window an earlier arch is traceable; and on the south side of the nave are a 14th century window and one, square-headed, of the 15th century. In the 17th century the chancel was practically rebuilt. Later, the chancel arch, the original aisle and transept, and the roofs of the tower and nave were removed or altered, the church was ceiled and pewed, and so continued until the restoration. The tower was still unroofed and out of repair in 1893.

A graveslab, outside the north wall of the nave, and the fragment of another, were described and figured by Canon Bower in these *Transactions*, N.S. vii, 171, 173. In 1689, the denudation of the soil on the eastern side of the churchyard, exposed to the river, brought to light a hoard of pewter and copper vessels. Letters on one of them suggested that they had belonged to the widow of John Dudley, and that they had been buried there for safety during the Civil Wars.

The advowson was granted in 1248 by St. Mary's, York, to the Bishop of Carlisle. The statement that the Black Prince made his will here, witnessed by John, rector of (this) "Ormesheved," appears to be without historical justification. Three volumes of registers, very imperfect, and in parts almost illegible, run from 1562 to 1812.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. D. Scott for his address, and to the Rev. W. Mather for his reception of the party. Leaving Ormside they travelled by Helm and Soulby to Kirkby Stephen, where, after an interval for luncheon, the church was described by Colonel F. Haswell, C.I.E., M.D. For details, see the full and well illustrated article in these *Transactions*, O.S. iv, 178-249; on the bells, O.S. vi, 83; on the 10th century figure called the "Bound Devil," O.S. vii, 300, and Calverley, *Crosses*, 217; other early monuments, *ibid.*, 218-223 and these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, 29, 159; on the Wharton monument (beside O.S. iv, 206-213) N.S. vii, 151. By the kindness of Colonel H. P. Mason of Eden Place, we are able to add reproductions of three drawings in his possession,

showing the interior before the restorations which have brought the church into its present condition.

At Wharton Hall, Mrs. Hastwell and her daughter, the wife of the tenant, kindly allowed a thorough inspection of the premises; and the building and its history were interestingly described by Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A., whose article in these *Transactions*, N.S. ii, 257-263, gives the particulars. [In which, the editor confesses a misprint on p. 258, line 19; for "hospital" read "hospitable."]

Ravenstonedale Church was described by Mr. D. Scott; for details see these *Transactions*, N.S. ii, 401-404, to which Mr. Scott added two interesting points. One was in regard to the "hollow vault" on the north side of the church, which Bishop Nicolson in 1703 (*Miscellany Accounts*, 42) said was used as a prison; this was uncovered some years ago when improvements were being made in the chancel and it was found to contain skulls and other human remains, which were afterwards replaced and the vault cemented in. Also the original agreement of 1744 between Robert Mounsey and others with John Martin, builder, for the pulling down of the old church and the erection of the present one, the "steeple" having been built six years earlier; this document was given recently by Mr. Rupert Metcalfe-Gibson, of Elm Lodge.

The thanks of the Society were offered by Mr. J. H. Martindale to the Rev. J. C. Turner, vicar, and the cars were taken for Orton. Petty Hall, or Orton Old Hall, was described by Dr. R. W. Gibson, who pointed out the three shields over the main door, inscribed "G.B.—M.B.—1604" as commemorating the rebuilding by George Birkbeck; the ironwork of the door, believed to be original; the oaken draw-bar and curious "sneck"; the "mell doors" between the front and back entrances; the "rat boards" on the thresholds of the bedrooms, and the open ingle-nook with its "rannel-balk." Dr. Gibson said that the Birkbecks were an ancient family at Orton; in 1455 one of them was vicar and trustee to the marriage-settlement of Thomas Blenkinsop of Helbeck. Though the freeholders purchased their holdings as far back as about 1775, the owner of Petty Hall paid a 2s. fine, for "Cock Croft," a garth near the Hall, to the Musgraves until recently. In the 17th century the Hall was bought by the Petty family; Sir Christopher Petty is said to have been also tenant of Skipton Castle, and the panel over the fireplace in a part of the building let off as a cottage represents the arms used by him or his father, though disallowed by Dugdale—three castles with a pair of

compasses and "C. M. P. 1689."* Among old documents going back to 1691 is a "Deffeozaunce" of Mortgage in favour of Christopher Petyt of Orton town or Overton; and a release of Nov. 3rd, 1721, by Mary Petyt to dower and thirds in "Orton Hall" (this old Hall) in favour of her son Christopher. Other old halls, but of later date, within the manor of Orton, where manorial courts were held, are Raisgill Hall and Coatflatt Hall (now rebuilt) where the Assize judges used to rest for refreshment on their way from Appleby to Lancaster.

Petty Hall afterwards passed to the Garnetts; of whom William devised the property to the right heirs of Mary Holme and John Garnett Holme, who sold it to Dr. Thomas Gibson of Orton, then practising at Kirkby Stephen, author of "Legends and Historical Notes" and father of the present owner, Dr. T. H. Gibson of Kirkby Stephen.

Among the documents exhibited, one group consists of notes on the history of Orton in an 18th century hand, and substantially the same as those given in Nicolson and Burn, i, 486-489, but adding this paragraph:—"George Birkbeck was succeeded by Ed. Birkbeck, who died unmarried, leaving two sisters. The older married one Metcalf who sold their half to John Milner, grandfather to the present owner. The younger married Leo[nar]d Thornborrow, grandfather to the present owner, who held the same jointly. N.B. This is the Moiety Mr. Burn proposeth to purchase."

The signatures of Leonard Thornborrow and Holmes Milner are appended to a notice of a Court Baron "to be holden at the house of John Bulman's Innholder" on June 30th, 1769, with a postscript inviting tenants to purchase their tenements and adding "What remains so unsold will be sold all together to any person having a mind to purchase the same."

The tenants of George Birkbeck on April 2nd, 1646, are given in an original list, which is interesting as showing that "Mr. Pettie" was already connected with Orton.† The list runs:—"Edwardus Hodgshon—comp'. Thomas Birkbeck—com. Thomas ffaraye—d. Anthonius Bland, p[ro] ter[ra] nup[er] Edwardi Birkbeck—com. Idem Anthonius p. terr. nup. Lancellotus [*sic*] Birkbeck—com. Idem Anthonius p. terr. nup. Jacobi Threlkeld—com. Georgius Birkbeck—excusat[us]. Willmus Birkbeck de Kirkstile—excus. Edwardus Birkbeck—com. Thomas Birkbeck—com. Robertus

* Figured in these *Transactions*, o.s. xi, 302.

† In these *Transactions*, o.s. iv., pedigree facing p. 392, Christopher Pettie, gentleman, appears as guardian of George Birkbeck in 1637.

Birkbeck—d. Xpoferus Potter—com. Thomas Birkbeck p[ro]
 Ed. Birkbeck—co. Thomas Sharpe—com. Edvus. Birkbeck
 Cler[icus]—com. Lancelotus Bland—d. Johes. Thwaits p[ro]
 Ed. Birkbeck—com. Milo Thomson—com. Thomas Hewetson
 —com. Robertus Whiteheade—com. Johes. Hanson—com.
 Willms. Powleye—d. Johes. Gybson—com. Willms. Powleye
 p. terr. nup. Robinson's—d. Jacobus Sarginson [?]-d. Johes.
 Powleye p. Ed. Bland—com. Robertus Powleye—com. Lan-
 cellotus Wharton—com. Edvus Birkbeck p. Ed. Bland—com.
 Jacobus Birkbeck—d. Edvus Thornburrowe—com. Thomas
 Warde—com. Thomas Thornburrowe de Gaisegill—com. Jacobus
 Warde—excus. Willms. Thomson—com. Thomas Bland—
 com. Willms. Bindles—d. Xpoferus Gare—de. Jacobus Davye
 —d. John Davye [balius?]-com. Thomas Birkbeck—com.
 Thomas Bland—com. Milo Townson iunior p. Anne Wharton
 gardian'—com. Milo Towenson sen' p. Mr. Pettie—com.
 Anthonius Bland—d. Thomas Hollmes—d. Willms. Dennyson—
 excusatus."

Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford expressed the thanks of the Society for permission to view Petty Hall, and the journey was continued by way of Shap to Penrith. In the evening the Annual General Meeting was held at the George Hotel, the President in the chair. The officers of the Society were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A., as a vice-president. Fifteen new members were elected, namely:—Mr. Henry Stephenson, senior, Egremont; Dr. Eleanor Bourne, Carlisle; Major-General Wilfred Spedding, C.M.G., Keswick; the Rev. C. J. Gudgeon, Appleby; Mr. C. W. James, Brooks's Club, London; Mr. W. W. Gibson, Hexham; Mr. Arnold M. Beaty, Carlisle; Mrs. Graham, Carlisle; Mrs. Alan Edwards, Armathwaite Castle; Miss P. M. Edwards, Armathwaite Castle; Mr. William Scott, Penrith; Mr. John Noble, Penrith; Mrs. Ratcliffe, Heswall, Cheshire; Mr. George Heath, Arnside; Mr. George Taylor, Penrith; and on the following day, Mr. C. W. Robinson, Carlisle.

The Rev. G. H. J. Baily then exhibited the Ravenstonedale cup, and papers were read by the President on the Giant's Grave, Penrith (Art. XV), by Dr. W. D. Anderson on Plough-markings on Stones (Art. XIII) and by the Rev. Cæsar Caine on recent finds at Egremont (Art. XVII)—all three with lantern slides kindly shown by Mr. Herbert Lester. The President then gave a summary of a paper by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. on Captain Thomas Holme (Art. X) and Mr. D. Scott read extracts from

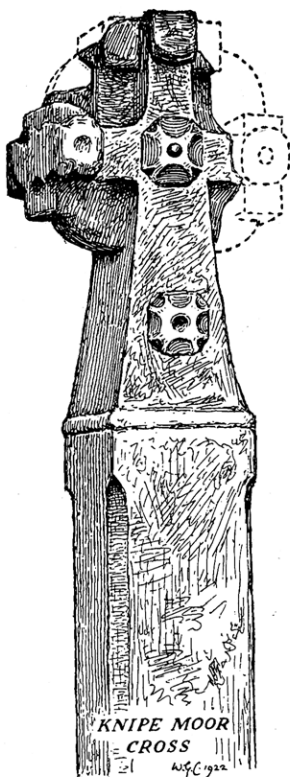
Dr. Williamson's "Lady Anne Clifford's Account Book for 1665 and 1667-8" (Art. XI).

FRIDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1922.

For the earlier part of the day the party divided; some going to Shap Abbey, under the leadership of Colonel Haswell, and the rest to Setterah Park and Bampton, reuniting at Measand. The earthworks at Setterah Park, often miscalled Roman, were described by the Rev. G. H. J. Baily, who referred to frequent notices of the place in mediæval times, given by the Rev. F. W. Ragg in these *Transactions*, N.S. xxi, 180-222; a still earlier mention, in 1290, names "Saterhou" park as a possession of Robert and Idonea Lengleys (N.S. xx, 78). The ramparts enclose a space like that in which Askham Hall was built, and the surrounding moat, 10 to 15 feet wide, was no doubt once filled with water from surface-drainage. That there were buildings on the site is shown by an indenture of 1459 quoted by Mr. Ragg (N.S. xxi, 186) mentioning "the mansion and places builded" at the park of "Setterhowe," and some remains of these houses would no doubt be recovered if exploration were undertaken.

At Bampton Church the party was received by the Rev. G. E. F. Day, vicar, and Mr. W. G. Collingwood spoke on the place and its associations. He expressed his personal admiration for the church of 1726, built before the Gothic revival, and restored in 1884 under the present vicar, with excellent taste. He pointed out the ancient font, on which the vicar in 1662, Matthew Wilkinson, cut his initials, with its inlaid oaken cover;* the brass tablets to vicars Wearing (1742) and Stephenson (1763); the old chest in the porch, and the quaint tablet of 1716 to William Birkett. Above the last is a more recent monument of the Bowsteads; the Rev. John Bowstead, B.D., master of the school for 56 years is commemorated on the west wall inside the church. The Grammar School founded 1623 by Thomas Sutton, D.D., of Butterwick, maintained a great reputation for 200 years; the buildings, now cleared away, stood opposite the church door—a long, narrow room, opening from the master's house, with dormitories above for the boarders. Among many famous men educated here one who interests us most, as a great antiquary, was Bishop Gibson, born at High Knipe in 1669, and educated here, and then at Queen's College, Oxford, under John Mill, the famous editor of the New Testament, himself a Bampton schoolboy up to 1661. In 1743

* After the visit, this font-cover, which needed skilful repair, was put into the hands of our member, the late Arthur W. Simpson, and restored at the cost of Mr. John F. Curwen.



the Bishop put up the tablet in this church in memory of his parents. From about 1800 to 1907, the old Knipe Moor cross stood at the school; earlier it was at the junction of the road from Knipe Hall to the road from Low Knipe to the Grange. Being made of limestone, the worst material for lasting, it has weathered almost out of shape; but the design is not earlier than the 13th century. Boundary crosses in this neighbourhood and of that period are mentioned in these *Transactions*, N.S. xiv, 15; at Measand beck there was also Annette's or Annas cross; about a mile from Bampton towards Haweswater is Crosshow brow. Up the road to Scrogs Hall is "Christ cross gate," and Miss Noble, in her *History of Bampton*, mentions apparent traces of a cross-base there; but as in 1361 there was a place called "Cristecroft" (N.S. xxii, 305, 316), some confusion may be suspected. The Knipe Moor cross is now in the new cemetery.

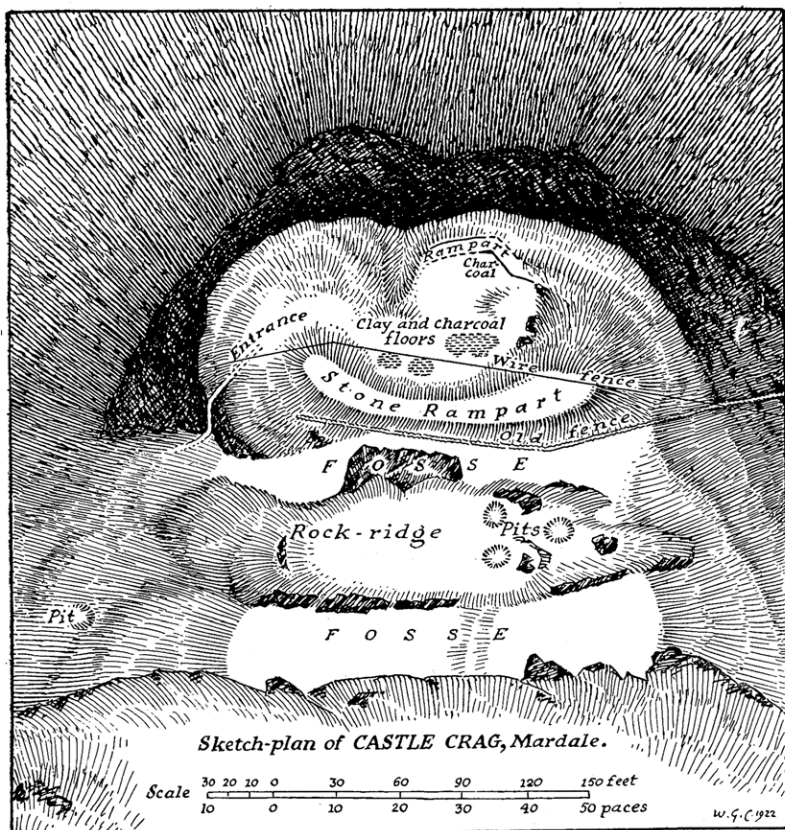
At Measand a halt was made to look at remains marked in the map as a fort, but still awaiting explanation.

A little further is the picturesque cottage, which was the old Measand Grammar School, founded 1711 (Miss Noble's *Bampton*, 127-132). The tablet on the building records the names of Richard Wright, the founder, and Richard Law (of Cawdale), who gave the ground; the date "1713" Sir Algernon Law thinks (N.S. xxi, 152) ought to be 1723, and that this Richard Law was cousin to Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle.

The next stop was at Whelter, where members of the Society—the Rev. G. H. J. Baily, Miss Hodgson of Newby Grange, Miss Garston and the President—had been digging sites marked on the map as "Tumuli" and the fort above them. Mr. W. G. Collingwood said that the "tumuli" turned out to be two interesting buildings of a type he had seen in Argyllshire, where they are known to be summer shielings of various dates going back to

very early times. The larger one here is 31 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 6 in. externally, rudely built of stone, with a dwarf wall across each end to make bed-places, and a door to the north, away from the prevailing summer winds, and looking out over a fine cove of natural pasturage. The smaller hut is about 9 by 8 ft. internally, with the door to the east; it was probably used as a store-house; this is according to rule in ancient Norse and Icelandic farm-buildings, where each room is a separate structure. In the district such remains are fairly frequent, as on Armboth fell; but this is the first instance in which both remains and name have been found together. The ending *-er* is short for *-ergh*, as in many cases, meaning a "shieling" in the Norse of the Viking Age. *Whelt* is perhaps the O.N. *hvilft*, a grassy cove. If so, the name dates from the early period of Norse settlement, *i.e.* the later 10th or the 11th century. As there are no Norse place-names further up the valley this shieling was probably the outpost of the Norse settlement at Measand, which seems to be Old Norse *mjosund*, the "narrow strait" of Haweswater on which it stands.

The Castle Crag, 400 feet above the shielings, is a bold headland, precipitous on three sides. The neck which joins it to the fell has been cut with two deep fosses, and the summit, 1250 ft. above sea, has been further defended by a great rampart of stone. The entrance is on the N.W., up a ledge of rock, easily defensible. Inside the rampart were found floors of level clay and charcoal trodden in. These, it may be noted, are quite distinct from the fire-spot made by workmen who put up the iron fence which crosses the site. No pottery or other relics were seen. Later in the summer, exploration was continued by the Rev. G. H. J. Baily and Mr. F. J. Campbell of the University of Liverpool, who found a parapet rampart on the north side, built up to a perpendicular height of 10 ft. from the under edge of the brow of the precipice, using the natural outcrops. Inside the angle near the upper "Charcoal" in the plan on p. 286, at 3 ft. 6 in. depth, no plain sign of a floor was found, but pieces of charcoal. The rampart there was of tightly laid, flat stones, without distinct facing. From this point eastward the rampart seems to have continued, and probably could be traced round the summit, with a gap on the west for entrance. No masonry buildings were found in the enclosure, which was probably only a place of refuge. The site is popularly miscalled Roman, but it is evidently of the well known type of British promontory forts.



The thanks of the Society for permission to dig these sites were returned to T. H. Little, Esq., of Lynwood, Penrith, the owner, and Mr. Edmondson of Flake How, the occupier of the land. After an interval for luncheon, Mardale church was described by the Rev. G. H. J. Baily, who based his address on the paper by the Rev. J. Whiteside in these *Transactions*, N.S. II, 141-150. Thanks were given to the Rev. F. H. J. Barham, vicar, for permission to visit the church. The weather throughout the two days was fine, until slight showers caught the party at Mardale.

AUTUMN MEETING.

A meeting was held at Lancaster with excursions in the district on Thursday and Friday, August 31st and September 1st, 1922. Mr. William Briggs, D.L., Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., Mr. T. Cann

Hughes, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. J. R. Nuttall, F.R.Hist. Soc., Mayor of Lancaster and Mr. Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary, formed the Committee for local arrangements. The following members took part in the meeting:—

Mr. W. G. Collingwood and Miss Collingwood; Mr. James P. Smith; Miss Margaret Gibson; Rev. C. E. Golland; Rev. Canon Reade; Mr. Edward Cardwell; Dr. J. Rawlinson Ford; Mrs. Calverley and party; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fletcher; Messrs. Robert G. Airey and Cecil R. Airey; Mr. Joseph Sharpe and friend; Miss Alice Johnson; Messrs A. W. M. Auden, Francis Nicholson; the Misses A. Heald, Favell and Smith; Mr. T. Cann Hughes; Miss Makant; Mrs. Jepson and Miss Deane; Mr. C. B. Graham and Miss Mary Graham; Mrs. C. W. Goodchild; Mr. Charles S. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Graham; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Collingwood; Dr. Brierley; Mrs. Gordon, Dr. and Mrs. Goodchild; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale; Messrs. A. Pattinson, J. Swarbrick; Dr. A. Hopwood and Miss M. Hopwood; Mr. W. G. Welch and Miss Welch; Mr. William Briggs; Rev. W. D. Auden, Mrs. Probyn-Williams; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Hulbert; Mrs. Barrow; Mr. Charles Collinson; Mr. J. R. Nuttall; Mrs. Bewley; Col. J. F. and Mrs. Haswell; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Captain Spedding Curwen, O.B.E.; Messrs. E. Geoffrey Wilson, John B. Nelson.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1922.

At Halton Church the early monuments were described by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who inferred from them that about A.D. 850 there was a church here, and the "Sheep Cross" was set up as a tombstone to some important person. The invasion of Yorkshire by the Danes did not seriously disturb this district; other crosses were erected, in the gradually declining Anglian style, up to about 930. Then there is a break in the sequence, until about 1000, when the great cross of which the Sigurd stone (the lowest part of the present churchyard cross) was set up. After the coming of the Normans the old church, presumably wooden, was replaced by a stone fabric, of which fragments are preserved in the porch.

Thanks were offered to the Rev. J. H. Hastings, rector, for leave to view the church, and the party moved to the Castle Hill, where Mr. T. Cann Hughes, M.A., F.S.A., spoke. In 1070 Halton became the Caput of a barony of which Lancaster was a dependency. This mound, 100 ft. above sea, and 90 ft. in breadth, has evidently been a motte, the earliest form of a Norman castle. Mr. J. F. Curwen remarked that it was small, to be the seat of a great

lordship; it might be one of the outposts of the important and much larger motte at Gressingham, near Hornby (described by him in these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, 412).

In the afternoon, at Heysham, Mr. W. G. Collingwood spoke on the earlier history as it could be inferred from the monuments. He thought that St. Peter's was originally an Anglian church, at which the 9th century shaft was erected; part of a cross-head and a base-stone are of the same period. After the Norse settlement in the 10th century this church, no doubt of wood, was probably decayed, and deserted for the stone chapel of St. Patrick, built apparently by Anglian masons for a Norseman, converted (like many others) in Ireland and acquainted with the churches there. Norse settlers carried Irish dedications to distant parts; and it is more likely that St. Patrick's name was brought here in this manner than that it is a survival from so far back as the 5th century. The hogback, dating about A.D. 1000, perhaps was brought down to the lower church for a building stone, but it must have been set up in connection with the upper church. The rock-graves and a slab which seems to have been the cover of one of them are probably 11th century, forming part of the graveyard of St. Patrick's. But before 1094, when Heysham church is first mentioned, St. Patrick's was probably deserted in its turn for a new stone church of St. Peter, which was built in early style with a narthex, of which traces have been found. A century later this church was restored, with the old materials re-used, and subsequent remodelling has brought the fabric to its present state.

At Overton Church, Mr. Cann Hughes said that the building was undoubtedly very ancient; the dedication was unknown. It had been claimed as pre-Norman and even as of the 6th or 7th century; but this claim was disallowed by competent authorities. The Norman features of the building are, however, of great interest.

The thanks of the Society were given to the Rev. T. H. M. Parker for his kind reception and the exhibition of various relics connected with the church.

At a meeting of the Council the handsome offer of Dr. William Farrer, to give his materials for a History of Kendal (of which part was already in type) as a volume in the Record series, was accepted and the work of seeing the book through the press was undertaken by Mr. J. F. Curwen. Messrs. R. G. Collingwood and T. H. B. Graham were nominated delegates to the congress of Archaeological Societies. Dr. J. Rawlinson Ford was congratulated on receiving the degree of Hon. LL.D. from the University of Leeds.

In the evening an address was given at the Storey Institute to

our members and to others invited by the Local Committee, on Roman Lancaster, by Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

The site, he said, was not to be called that of a Roman town. No true towns, with the exception of Aldborough in Yorkshire, existed in Roman Britain north of Wroxeter and Lincoln; the only other apparent exceptions, Carlisle and Corbridge, ought rather to be called military depôts than towns, for they enjoyed no kind of civic life but were controlled (Corbridge certainly and Carlisle perhaps) by military officers and inhabited primarily by military units. All other Roman sites in northern England were strongholds pure and simple, not garrison towns, but mere forts, and of these Lancaster was one. The Romans had seized upon the commanding hill of Lancaster—then as now a necessary “station” on a “north-western main line” marked out by nature herself—and fortified it at a very early stage in their conquest. The evidence of coins, pottery and inscriptions combined to prove the early date of the occupation. Coins of the Flavian dynasty were too common to have been survivals dropped in the second century. Samian ware of the first century, collected by Miss Johnson, whose services to the cause of archæology were known to every student of Roman Britain, existed in large quantities. And Lancaster was unique among the smaller forts of the north in possessing an inscription naming an emperor before Hadrian. There were only two such inscriptions in the north of England, both dating from the time of Trajan. One was at York, the great legionary fortress founded by Agricola, if not before; the other, a mere fragment but enough to bear unmistakably the name of Trajan, was at Lancaster. This accumulation of early relics proved not only an occupation, but a large and probably long-continued occupation at the end of the first and beginning of the second centuries. It might therefore be regarded as a safe presumption that Lancaster was among the many forts built by Agricola in his first great northern campaign of A.D. 79. Being situated on an important road and guarding an important point of it, the fort was probably held not only throughout the governorship of Agricola but after it, like many others (Hardknot, Corbridge, Newstead, Camelon, Ardoch and Inchtuthil, and doubtless many in whose case proof has not yet come to light), and may only have fallen in the great disaster of about 117, to retrieve which Hadrian built his Wall. He may have rebuilt Lancaster; at any rate it continued to be a Roman fort after his day. Of the arrangements of the fort we know little. The mounds in the Vicarage field and the “Wery wall” have been interpreted,

probably correctly, as marking its northern limit, and there can be no doubt that it occupied the site of the castle and church. There is some evidence that it was irregular, five-sided or six-sided, in shape, which might be accounted for by supposing the existence of a fortified annexe. Valuable discoveries could certainly be made by digging in the Vicarage field; for considerable remains of walls and an oven were at present visible in the Vicarage garden, where they had recently been unearthed, and much more in equally good preservation probably remained to be discovered. Outside the fort there was doubtless a village to accommodate the wives and families of the men—wives not legally recognised, for the men were till the edict of Caracalla in 212 not Roman citizens, and had not the right of *conubium*; but recognised none the less in practice—and to house a population of traders and camp-followers; and down by the river there must have been dockyards for the fitting and repair of the ships which certainly used the estuary as a harbour and brought wine, oil and other commodities to the garrison. Corn was no doubt grown locally, and a brick and tile factory was worked at Quernmore close by. The garrison was a cavalry regiment, the Ala Sebosiana or Sebussiana, raised originally in Gaul and nominally 500 strong. Of its occupations in time of peace we know one interesting fact. At Stanhope in Weardale is an altar dedicated to Silvanus, the god of the wild, by a commanding officer of this regiment, in gratitude for the successful capture of “a wild boar of extraordinary beauty, which many predecessors had hunted in vain.” It seems that successive colonels of the regiment regularly “took the shooting” of the Weardale moors. The speaker also described and exhibited the tombstone from Birdoswald (Art. II in the present volume).

Other papers promised for the evening, unread for want of time, were Dr. Anderson's on a tumulus on Great Mell fell (Art. XIV), Mr. J. B. Bailey's on Roman Maryport (Art. XIX), “Tillesburc,” by the Editors (Art. XVIII) and an account by the Rev. Cæsar Caine of Dr. William Stratford. The last was left incomplete at the lamented death of the author; the Editor, however, hopes to finish and submit to the Society this record of the great benefactor to the poorer churches of our district in the 18th century.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1922.

Cockersand Abbey was visited in the morning. The site covers about an acre, filled with traces of walling, in the midst of which stands the Chapter House, restored as a burial-place for the Daltons, owners of the estate since the Reformation. Here Mr. John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A., president of the Lancashire and

Cheshire Antiquarian Society, described plans of the abbey, and explained his opinion that the chapel was larger than our late vice-president, Mr. W. O. Roper, allowed in the plan he prepared. Cockersand was by no means poor; its income at the Dissolution was £282, as against £900, the income of Furness Abbey; and it was therefore likely to have a finer chapel than the narrow building supposed to represent it. The facts could be ascertained by excavation, and Mr. Swarbrick suggested forming a fund for the purpose.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood said that exploration was very desirable and the members of the Society would no doubt contribute, if arrangements were made locally; but our Society could not undertake researches outside its district.

Mr. Cann Hughes said he believed there would be no difficulty in getting permission to excavate.*

The Mayor of Lancaster, Mr. Nuttall, doubted that a large chapel was needed, where there were only twenty to twenty-four monks. The possessions of the Abbey were extensive, but in the middle ages the land near Cockersand was not fertile, and the abbey not so rich as it might seem from the list of its estates.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Swarbrick, and took the opportunity of proposing the election of the following new members:—Mr. David J. Beattie, Scotsknowe, Murrell Hill, Carlisle; Miss Dawson, Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster; Dr. James Gillies, 84, Blencathra Street, Keswick; Mr. Charles R. Graham, M.D., Shoreside, Bolton-le-Sands; Miss Mary Graham, Shoreside, Bolton-le-Sands; Colonel Charles E. Hollins, The Lodge, Cressage, Salop; Miss M. Eva MacInnes, Whin Croft, How Mill, Carlisle; Mr. John B. Nelson, B.A., 2 Kendal Road, Windermere; Rev. Edward Pelham Pestle, University College, Durham; Mrs. Norah Saunders, Joripokri, Wetheral; Lieut.-Colonel George Redesdale Brooker Spain, C.M.G.

Thurnham Hall was described by Mr. William Briggs, J.P., D.L., who traced the descent of the manor of "Tiernun," as it is spelt in Domesday Book, from the family of Michael le Fleming of Furness through the Cancefields, Harringtons and Bonvilles to the Greys, who sold it in the 16th century to one Thomas Lonne of London. From Lonne it was bought by Robert Dalton of Bisham. His descendants were Royalists and Roman Catholics. A stone from Aldcliffe Hall, inserted into a window here, is said to

* Since the meeting, a Committee has been formed for the exploration of Cockersand Abbey; subscriptions for the purpose are invited, and may be sent to W. G. Collingwood, Lanehead, Coniston, one of the Hon. Treasurers.

read:—"Catholicæ virgines nos sumus: mutare vel tempore spernimus. Anō dmi 1674," referring to the unmarried sisters of Thomas Dalton who was fatally wounded at the battle of Newbury, 1644. The present front was built 1823; over the door are the arms of Dalton impaling Gage, a marriage of the 18th century, and in the hall are shields of Dalton and Fleming, from which it appears that the panelling was erected by the Thomas Dalton who died in 1644. A remarkable oak chest, said to have belonged to Cockersand Abbey, a stone font from Cockersand, the plaguestone from Bulk, and the "priest's hole," were on view.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood returned thanks to Mr. Briggs for his address, and to Mr. John Henry Dalton, the owner of Thurnham, and a descendant of Robert Dalton, the 16th century owner, and to Mr. J. Rigbye, his agent, for leave to see this interesting place; and the party returned to Lancaster for luncheon. In the afternoon Lancaster Castle and Parish Church were visited.

In the Shire Hall of the Castle, the Mayor, Mr. J. R. Nuttall, F.R.Hist.S., described the aggregate forming Lancaster Castle as consisting of three parts—the mediæval buildings, the part used until lately as a prison, and the courts of justice. Although built on the site of the Roman fort, there are no buildings of Roman construction in the Castle. Of the first part the Lungess Tower or Keep is Norman, with walls 10 ft. thick, flat buttresses and round arches to the windows. The upper storey was repaired in 1585; the turret known as "John of Gaunt's chair" was built later. Before alterations in 1796 the entrance was by steps on the outside. In the "Quaker's Room" George Fox and others were imprisoned. The round tower called "Hadrian's" is not earlier than the 13th century. Outside, it has been entirely refaced. Of the interior, the upper floor is now represented by a railed gallery, and the great chamber called "John of Gaunt's oven," formerly a kitchen or buttery to the adjoining hall, is used as a museum. The Well Tower, sometimes called "Constantine's," is also not Roman. Below the vault on the ground floor are the dungeons; their wattled roof may be early 13th century. The upper part of the tower, with an ogee doorway, is of the 14th century. Traces of the 13th century remain in the Gateway Tower, of which the main part can be dated 1405-13, from two shields outside. The arms they bear are France modern, not used before 1405, and England, quarterly; and one shield bears a plain label indicating an eldest son during his father's lifetime, *i.e.* Prince Henry, who became Henry V in 1413. On the upper floor the three rooms (the chapel in the centre,

the constable's to the south) have their original roofs. The statue of John of Gaunt was placed there in 1822; he never resided here, but visited Lancaster, September, 21-23, 1385, and for a few days in 1393. The portcullis is still in working order, and the new portcullis gate was given by the late constable, Mr. E. B. Dawson. The Shire Hall dates from 1796, built on the site of the ancient moat. The Crown Court occupies the place of the old hall, the scene of many historic trials.

Lancaster Church was described by the vicar, the Rev. J. U. N. Bardsley; details are given in these *Transactions*, N.S. xii, 418-21. Mr. W. G. Collingwood, called upon to speak of the early sculptured stones, now collected at the east end, said that their dates suggested—though we have no other information—that an Anglian abbey stood here before the Danish invasion, followed by a church which continued its existence into the 11th century. In 1094, at last, there is historical mention of St. Mary's, Lancaster.

Remains of the old priory church in the vicarage garden were shown by the vicar, to whom the president gave the thanks of the Society. A thunderstorm broke up the party before the proceedings could be ended with the vote of thanks due to the Local Committee for their labour in arranging excursions so rich in interest.

SPRING MEETING.

On Thursday, April 19th, 1923, the meeting for reading papers was held at the Fraternity, Carlisle, by kind invitation of the Dean. There was a large attendance; the president took the chair and the following new members were elected:—

Mr. John Barnes, Prof. Robert Carr Bosanquet, F.S.A., Dr. Frederic E. Daniel, Miss Anne G. Gilchrist, Mr. Wm. Ferguson Irvine, M.A., F.S.A., Mrs. Owen Keeling, Major G. C. B. Musgrave, Miss A. Ostle, Sir William Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., C.B.E., Mr. W. G. Walker, M.A.

Mr. J. F. Curwen reported progress with the first volume of Dr. William Farrer's *History of Kendal* as vol. iv of the Record Series; and exhibited a great stone axe found at Garnett Bridge, Kendal.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood communicated "An Inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Cumberland" (Art. xxi).

Dr. W. D. Anderson exhibited a nail found by himself in the ruins of Old Sarum.

Mr. Legh Tolson, F.S.A., proposed, Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston of Hutton John seconded, and it was carried *nem. con.*, "that the

attention of H.M. Board of Works be drawn to the condition of Shap Abbey."

Mr. R. G. Collingwood exhibited a first brass of Trajan (A.D. 104-110) and a ring of the Roman period, found by Mr. Mortram Moorhouse at Pendragon Castle. He pointed out that no Roman site or Roman road was known at Pendragon, and that the early date and fresh condition of the coin made it improbable that the objects had reached a native settlement in the way of trade. It was more likely that at some time between 110 and 130 they had been dropped by a Roman force using the Mallerstang valley as a short cut between Wensleydale and Brough-under-Stainmoor.

Mr. R. G. Collingwood also described the work recently done by Miss Mary C. Fair in tracing the Roman road in Eskdale and studying the remains of the fort at Ravenglass and the tilery at Park House. Miss Fair had collected much valuable material as to the line of the road, which she believed to cross the Esk near Eskdale Green and to proceed up its left bank past Dalegarth Hall and Spot How. At the Park House Tilery she had carried out excavations showing that coarse pottery, as well as tiles, was made here, the potsherds recovered being apparently of the third century. Numerous plans and photographs were shown.

The president mentioned work recently done by Messrs. J. R. Mason and H. Valentine in collecting notes on sites near Dean.

Mr. L. E. Hope described a recent find in Carlisle as follows:—

"In March, 1923, whilst cutting a drain at the rear of the New Wesleyan Hall in Fisher Street, Carlisle, workmen came on the foundations and lower courses of a massive well-built stone wall. The foundation stones are large, squared and tooled blocks of local red sandstone laid eight feet below the surface level on a ridge of boulder clay, which here rises rapidly above the ground to the immediate west to a height of 10 to 12 feet. The lowest course of foundations is 10 feet across and two other courses, each 7 in. thick, stepped back about 7 inches each, carry the wall which is 6 feet thick. The direction in which the wall runs is roughly N.N.W. to S.S.E.; the south line if continued will pass under the N.W. corner of the Fish Market at the corner of Market St. and Fisher St., whilst the north line continued would strike the old city wall in West Tower Street. The massiveness of the wall and its situation suggest a defensive position, but nothing in relation to it has hitherto been disclosed in the city."

Mr. L. E. Hope then exhibited some further examples of potsherds from the vicinity of the Roman fort at Beckfoot, found by Mr. Harold Duff and given by him to the Carlisle Museum

and said:—"The continued erosion by the tide of the sand dunes opposite the site of the fort discloses fragments of pottery and other debris, probably the remains of burials. The examples shown include parts of roof-tiles, rims of mortaria and cooking-pots, fragments of several small vases of Castor ware, and part of a white clay flagon coated with black slip. A large quantity of charcoal was mixed with the debris, which helps the theory of burials and cremations on the sandhills. Some iron nails were also found, now simply a concretion of iron oxide and sand, and half of a silver finger ring which has clearly been subjected to fire; also one or two pieces of carved bone, perhaps from a knife-handle. Mr. Duff also exhibits two pieces of *terra sigillata* found in a field just outside the fort at Old Carlisle. They are fragments of the form 33 Dragendorff, with late first century potters' marks, namely "SIIVIRIM" (Severus) and "ALBINIM" (Albinus)."

Mr. W. G. Atkinson, Hon. Curator to the North Lonsdale Field Club, Ulverston, exhibited stone implements, worked metal etc., from Low Lightburn Park, Ulverston, attributed to the Late Celtic period.

Papers on "Vills of the Forest; part i," "The Sons of Truite," "The Manor of Cargo" and "Rockcliff," by Mr. T. H. B. Graham, were communicated.

Colonel Haswell, C.I.E., M.D., gave a summary of his paper on the Irtons of Threlkeld.

The introduction to a paper by Mr. Norman F. Wilson, on "Ejected Ministers in Westmorland and Cumberland," was read by Mr. R. G. Collingwood.

In the absence of the Dean of Carlisle, through illness, Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., described the discoveries lately made at the Fraternity. With a visit to the crypt and inspection of the drain and other features now laid bare the proceedings terminated. A full account of this with other papers submitted at the meeting, will be given in our next volume.

CASTLE DAIRY, KENDAL.

In a circular dated 30th April, 1923, Mr. Edward Wilson, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee, informs subscribers that in accordance with a resolution of the Committee this property, clear of all debt, has now been handed over to the Corporation of Kendal, for them to hold in trust for the town, under the Ancient Monuments Consolidation Act, 1913. A strong recommendation is made that the management be under a Committee of the Corporation with at least three outside co-opted members of

antiquarian knowledge. It is hoped that the 14th century doorway on the frontage may be opened out, the great hall restored to its original form, and the building used as an adjunct to the Municipal Museum.
