

PROCEEDINGS.

SPRING MEETING.

THE Meeting for reading papers was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on Thursday, April 5th, 1906, preceded by a Council Meeting, at which were present Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A. (chairman), Mr. John Fell and Colonel Sewell (vice-presidents), the Revs. Canon Bower and F. L. H. Millard, Drs. Barnes and Haswell, Messrs. J. Rawlinson Ford, W. N. Thompson, W. G. Collingwood (editor), J. F. Curwen (hon. secretary), and E. Wilson (assistant secretary). It was resolved to accept the help of the Lancashire Parish Register Society (Mr. H. Brierley, hon. secretary) in printing Registers of Parishes in that part of the Society's district which lies within Lancashire, and to adopt the scheme of Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore for printing the Cumberland and Westmorland Registers. Major Ferguson subsequently accepted the position of editor to the Parish Register work of the Society. On the motion of the chairman it was resolved to exchange the new series of *Transactions* with the *Transactions* of the British School at Rome (through Mr. Haverfield). A report on the extension of the Society's district into Lonsdale was referred back to the sub-committee for further discussion of conditions imposed by the Liverpool and Manchester Societies.

At the General Meeting, held at half-past two, Mr. T. H. Hodgson took the chair, and about thirty members were present. The following new members were elected:—The Rev. Sidney Swann, Crosby Ravensworth; Mrs. W. B. Maxwell, The Laurels, Norfolk Road, Carlisle; Mr. Joseph Parkinson, 36 Regent Street, Lancaster; Mrs. Edw. J. Pape, Moor Hall, Ninfield, Battle, Sussex; Mr. T. F. Butler, Infield, Barrow-in-Furness; Miss Patricia Curwen, Workington Rectory; Mr. C. Courtenay Hodgson, The Courts, Carlisle; The Very Rev. The Dean of Carlisle.

Mr. J. H. Martindale, F.R.I.B.A., read a paper on "The Deanery, Carlisle" (Art. XX.).

Dr. Barnes exhibited the St. Nicholas coffin-chalice (see these *Transactions*, N.S., vi., art. xviii.) and described "Coffin-chalices and patens from Kirkoswald, Melmerby, and Bank Street, Carlisle" (Art. II.).

Mr. Curwen read a note from Mr. W. Farrer on "The Tenure of Westmorland, temp. Henry II." (Art. X.), and a letter from Mr. E. Towry Whyte, F.S.A., on "The Jewels on Lord Wharton's Tomb at Kirkby Stephen" (Art. XVII.). He also exhibited a document lent by Mr. S. H. le Fleming describing the holding of the bridge at Carlisle by Lord Dacre (see the Report on the Rydal Hall MSS., Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts).

Mr. T. H. Hodgson then described "Recent Excavations at Holm Cultram," with drawings and photographs by Mrs. Hodgson (Art. XXIV.).

Mr. W. G. Collingwood read Mr. F. H. M. Parker's paper on "The Deer-stealers of Inglewood" (Art. I.), and showed drawings and photographs from Mr. H. Gaythorpe, F.S.A.Scot., illustrating Romney's House near Barrow-in-Furness.

Dr. Haswell read a paper on "Penrith Castle" (Art. XXVII.).

Mr. L. E. Hope exhibited "Recent Additions to the Carlisle Museum" (Art. XXVI.).

Mr. J. R. Johnston showed a gold noble of James I. found near Ireby.

The meeting broke up about six o'clock.

PILGRIMAGE OF THE ROMAN WALL.

The third decennial Pilgrimage along the line of the Roman Wall took place from Saturday, June 23rd, to Saturday, June 30th, 1906, in conjunction with the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The General Committee consisted of :—Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A., The Rev. Canon Bower, Mr. Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., Major Spencer Ferguson, Mr. J. P. Gibson, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., F.S.A., Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., Mr. George Irving, and Mr. Joseph Oswald.

Dr. Hodgkin guided the pilgrims in Northumberland, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson in Cumberland. The badge of the pilgrimage was a Roman Eagle with outspread wings, standing on a base, bearing the letters "S.P.Q.R." Members of the two Societies with resident members of their families and a limited number of their friends, introduced in writing, were alone admitted to the party. Of the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society and their friends, the following joined the excursion :—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Miss Gough and Miss Macray, His Honour Judge Steavenson and Mrs. Steavenson, Miss Farrer and Captain Farrer, Miss Gibson, Miss Marston, Mr. J. F. Buyers, Dr. Magrath,

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson and Miss Hodgson, Mrs. Fowkes, Mr. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ritson, the Rev. Canon Bower, the Rev. C. J. Gordon, Mr. J. H. Martindale, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. Todd and Miss Todd, Mr. W. G. Welch, Mr. T. F. Butler and Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Procter Watson, Miss Beevor, Miss Creighton, Mr. Charles Street, and Dr. Barnes.

On Saturday, June 23rd, shortly after two o'clock, about forty pilgrims and their friends assembled at Wallsend Station, and Mr. Walter S. Corder, who had kindly prepared a printed and illustrated paper on the site for distribution to the visitors, guided them to the points of interest. Mr. Corder's booklet contained a photograph of the fragment of Wall discovered in Wallsend shipyard in 1903 and since destroyed, though some of the stones are preserved, with an inscription, in the railway embankment. From Camp House, which stands just within the area of Roman Segedunum, the party walked as nearly as possible on the line of the Wall, now built over, to Byker, and then took tram to Newcastle (Pons Aelii), visiting the Blackgate Museum, where Mr. R. O. Heslop pointed out the more important Roman relics. At eight, Mr. Heslop gave an address on "Northumbrian Music," with illustrations of part-songs by the Northumbrian Select Choir, under Mr. W. McConnell Wood, and by the Newcastle Quartette and a four-part special choir under Mr. E. J. Gibbon. The small pipes were played by Mr. R. M. Mowat and Mr. James Hall, piper to the Duke of Northumberland. His Honour Judge Steavenson thanked the Newcastle Society on behalf of the visitors from Cumberland for the reception and concert.

On Monday, June 25th, the party proceeded to Benwell (Condercum) where the antiquities were shown by Mrs. Lloyd (Condercum House) and Mrs. Mulcaster (Benwell Park), and the traces of the south rampart were pointed out. At Denton Burn was seen the first bit of Wall, and at Walbottle-dene House a stop was made to inspect the north gateway of the first remaining mile castle. At Heddon-on-the-Wall a halt was made for the fine stretch of Wall south of the road and the circular chamber in it, and at Rudchester (Vindobala) Mr. C. H. James, after kindly showing the inscriptions in the house, guided the party to the camp and to the large trough hollowed in the rock to the south of it, known as the Giant's Grave. Passing the Iron Sign, with three Roman inscriptions built into its walls, and Halton Chesters (Hunnum), where the traces of ramparts are slight, the pilgrims halted a little west of Portgate to examine the small camp on the south side of the vallum. Beyond St. Oswald's Church (supposed site of the battle of Heavenfield) one section of the party walked to the remains of the Wall and turret near Brunton

House, and thence to the Roman Bridge, where Dr. Hodgkin remarked that the change of plan shown in the abutment proved the length of the Roman occupation, for during that period the river had changed its course. Mr. Gibson spoke on various structural features, and in the discussion which followed, opinion favoured the new view that what Dr. Bruce called a covered way had more probably been a sluice. The night was spent at the Hydropathic Institution, Hexham.

On Tuesday, June 26th, the rain, which had threatened on the previous morning, prevented many of the pilgrims from carrying out the full programme. Chesters Museum, recently re-arranged and thoroughly labelled by Dr. Wallis Budge and assistants from the British Museum, was visited, and the principal objects described by Mr. J. P. Gibson. Some of the party, guided by Mr. Gibson, inspected the station of Chesters (Cilurnum), where since the last pilgrimage the "forum" had been cleared, the well discovered, and the stone with a phallic device found. In 1900 a ditch in a line with the ditch of the stone wall was proved to have formed an earlier front to the fort, and in 1903 the south ditch of the fort was ascertained to be in line with the vallum. After leaving Chesters the first halt was made at the top of Limestone Bank to see the fosses of the vallum and murus cut through the rock; distant views were hidden by the rain. Carrawburgh (Procolitia) and Coventina's Well were passed, and from Beggars Bog some of the party walked up to Housesteads (Borcovicus), where Dr. Hodgkin described the camp, and set forth the view of the late Mr. C. J. Bates that the praetorian gate faced to the east; a view which Mr. Gibson supported, and also contended that the kiln which Dr. Bruce attributed to the moss-troopers was of Roman construction.* The greater part of the pilgrims drove on to Bardon Mill, while a few walked by Hot-Bank, catching the train to Gilsland, where the night was spent at Orchard House.

On Wednesday, June 27th, the weather had cleared. Taking train to Haltwhistle and carriage to Twice-brewed, the greater part of the pilgrims reached the Wall at the Castle-nick. This change in the programme, rendered necessary by the condition of the roads originally chosen, left a small party of pedestrians at Hot-bank, but they ultimately rejoined the rest at Whinshields, the highest point on the Wall (1230 feet above sea). Here suggestions were made, and some donations promised, for excavation. Halts were

* Mr. R. Blair, from whose report of the pilgrimage some of the details in this notice have been derived, notes that there was a mediæval and later tower or pele at Housesteads, mentioned in reports made by Lord William Howard, 1618.

called at Cawfields mile castle and east of the Burnhead or Quarry Crag at the turret discovered in 1905 by Mr. Percival Ross of Bradford, whose opinion that two signalling turrets were built for each mile castle was discussed, and strong comments were made on the destruction of the Wall by quarrying. The whole party was reunited at Great Chesters (Aesica), and Mr. Gibson described the camp and his excavations in 1897. Thence some in carriages by the road and others on foot along the Wall proceeded to Walltown, where grow the wild chives supposed to have been planted by the Romans, and to Gilsland Vicarage, where the Rev. W. G. Bird showed the Wall crossing his garden. After dinner at Orchard House both Societies held business meetings. At the meeting of our Society the following new members were elected:—Mr. R. O'Neill Pearson, 20 Cavendish Street, Ulverston; Mr. G. W. Buckwell, Board of Trade Offices, Barrow; Miss R. A. Riley, Oakdene, Grange-over-Sands; Mr. J. P. Gibson, Hexham; Miss Edith A. Slingsby, Oakdene, Sedbergh; Miss Beatrice Mabel Halton, 4 Norfolk Road, Carlisle; Mrs. Kirkbride, Fern Cottage, Wetheral; The Rev. F. H. Taylor, the Vicarage, Maryport; Captain W. J. Farrer, Chapel House, Bassenthwaite; Mr. Charles J. Street, Edencroft, Crosby-on-Eden.

To prepare for the next day's work, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson distributed the following paper which they had written and printed for the occasion:—

NOTES OF EXCAVATIONS ALONG THE ROMAN WALL IN CUMBERLAND, 1894 TO 1906.

At the **POLTROSS BURN** a few courses of masonry, which line the sides of the vallum ditch, where it descends to the burn, were re-exposed. A section was cut across the ditch, at the top of the slope, showing the usual sloping sides, and made soil filling the ditch.

Just beyond the railway, the cutting of a drain showed the mounds of the Vallum and the mural road between it and the Wall.

At **GILSLAND VICARAGE** several sections were cut. The foundations of the Wall were exposed, the mural road was found, and the north mound of the vallum was cut through, showing a core of large stones, such as are found in the subsoil, apparently gathered together to prevent the earth from slipping on the sloping ground. A stone platform was uncovered.

In the **IRTHING**, where the Wall crossed it, stones were noted with clamp-holes like those of the earlier Chollerford Bridge.

At HARROW'S SCAR, immediately west of the point where the Wall crossed the Irthing, the walls of the mile castle were traced, and their rectangular junction with the Wall noted. The vallum was traced coming up from the west to within two or three feet of the south-west angle of the mile castle, and then turning sharply south-eastward down the cliff.

About fifty yards west of this, the junction of the turf wall ditch with the stone wall ditch was found, and also the point where the stone wall had been built over the earlier ditch of the turf wall. The ditch had been most carefully filled up to receive the foundations of the stone wall, here exceptionally massive.

HARROW'S SCAR TO BIRDOSWALD.—The turf wall ditch was traced for the whole distance, till it passed under the northern pier of the northernmost of the two gateways in the east wall of the fort of Amboglanna (Birdoswald). The vallum ditch was also traced, following a straight line nearly parallel with the turf wall ditch till the field immediately east of Birdoswald is reached, when it curves irregularly southward and passes south of the fort.

BIRDOSWALD.—A ditch in the line of the turf wall ditch was traced in two trenches inside the fort, showing that it had formed an earlier front than the present north wall of the fort, which is in the line of the stone wall.

BIRDOSWALD TO WALL BOWERS.—The turf wall ditch was traced from a point opposite the site of the north gateway in the western wall of the fort to a point in the next field westward, when the ditch becomes visible on the surface. The turf wall itself was cut through at several points where its remains are visible on the south of the ditch, showing lines of black and white soil which represent the turfs, laid brickwise, used in building the wall. A very deep section of the ditch was cut, showing its shape and dimensions to be the same as those of the ditch of the stone wall—V-shaped, with a rather blunt point, and about thirty feet wide at the top. The remains of later buildings and quarryings prevented the western point of junction with the stone wall from being studied.

The mural road was noted in a section near the fort, apparently coming from the mile castle to the west, crossing the turf wall ditch, towards the northern gate in the west wall of the fort.

The vallum was traced curving northwards from the south-west of the fort till it reached a point in the prolongation of the straight line where the vallum ditch is visible on the surface a little further west. Its course westward is parallel to that of the turf wall ditch, and a long section was cut near APPLETREE from the modern road, which is on the site of the stone wall, through the turf wall and the vallum. This is one of the only two clear sections in

Cumberland where the small inner mound was cut through. The soil in it was mixed, and seemed to have been thrown out at a later date than the soil in the larger north and south mounds, which, in the Cumberland sections, exactly corresponds to the strata cut through in the ditch, in reverse order.

HARE HILL AND CRAGGLE HILL.—Some sections were cut through the vallum on the high ground above Lanercost, one of these being cut through the small inner mound, with the same result as at Appletree.

WALL DUB.—Sections were cut to ascertain the meaning of some mounds close to the Wall, just east of the road from Lanercost to Garthside and Walton. They proved to be modern, on the site of the ditch of the stone wall.

WALL DUB AND HOW GILL TO WALTON.—A little to the west of Wall Dub the vallum disappears on the surface. It was traced by trenches at frequent intervals for the whole distance, and was found to continue in a straight line till nearly due south of Walton Church, when it bends sharply to the south.

The Wall was traced between the King Water and Walton. Search was made for a supposed mile castle in the corner of the field near the Black Bull public house, but no trace was found of it, nor could any confirmation be found of the curious angle suggested for the Wall in the Ordnance Map, which seems wrong. The site of a mile castle east of DOVECOTE was verified.

WALTON TO NEWTOWN OF IRTHINGTON.—The Wall was traced in a field west of Walton, and the line given on the Ordnance Map slightly corrected.

The vallum ditch was traced from Walton continuing in the direction of the fort at Castlesteads till within 300 or 400 yards of it, when it turns still more to the south. It then curves slightly more westward, coming round the south of the fort, which is thus included between the vallum and the Wall. It was traced nearly down to the Cambeck, and again at the top of the slope on the west of the Cambeck to Newtown. It has disappeared in the alluvial flats west of the stream. Earlier excavations were made in search of it where marked on the old edition of the Ordnance Maps, between Castlesteads fort and the Wall, but nothing was found beyond a natural depression.

Excavations were made at HAWKHURST at the site marked as "Aballaba" * by Horsley, and two roughly square enclosures with rounded corners and a ditch were found, but no trace of stone buildings nor of Roman remains of any definite kind was discovered,

* It is now supposed that Aballaba was at Papcastle in West Cumberland.

nor were the rectangles nearly so regular as is usual in Roman earthen forts.

NEWTOWN OF IRTINGTON TO BLEATARN.—The vallum was traced by trenches wherever the line is not apparent on the surface.

East of OLD WALL the site of a supposed mile castle was excavated, but the results were uncertain, as later buildings occupied much of the ground. Some fragments of Romano-British pottery were found.

Sections were cut across an old road, formerly supposed to be Roman, at BUCKJUMPING and elsewhere, but nothing pointing to Roman construction was found, and it had certainly been metalled at a later date.

BLEATARN.—The foundations of the Wall were traced on the ridge to the north of the so-called tarn, really an old quarry. The Wall was also found under the modern road, and its ditch was cut through north of the road. The whole field shows traces of extensive quarrying, probably Roman. The mound appears to be partly quarry rubbish, but has been added to in recent times, as modern pottery, &c., was found three feet below the surface. The remains of a quarry, with ancient pick-marks visible, were found at the west end of the field, slightly impinging on the north mound of the vallum. Sections were cut through the vallum, showing two mounds on each side of the ditch, the inner mounds the larger. The mural road was sought in vain.

BLEATARN TO BRUNSTOCK.—West of Bleatarn Park the Wall was traced under the modern road. The mural road, visible on the surface as a mound running along WHITE MOSS, was cut through, and an excellent example of its construction was clearly shown with stone kerbs and ditches each side. A good four-mound section of the vallum was cut on White Moss. Both Wall and vallum were traced near WALBY.

BRUNSTOCK PARK.—A long trench was cut from north of the ditch of the Wall to south of the vallum. The foundations of the Wall were found, and the mural road. The vallum showed two mounds on the south of its ditch, but the small inner one is not, as usual, on the edge of the ditch. The soil is clay, and the strata could be well studied.

No excavations have been made since the appointment of the Committee in 1894 between Brunstock and Burgh-by-Sands.

BURGH-BY-SANDS.—A deep cutting along the high road near the church was made in September, 1903, for drainage purposes, and advantage was taken of this to look for traces of the walls of the fort. According to the site laid down by Maclauchlan, the cutting should have crossed both the east and west walls of the fort, but no trace

whatever of them could be found, nor of anything which could indicate that a fort had existed there.

DRUMBURGH.—This is on the west side of Burgh Marsh. Excavations showed that the Wall, descending the slope from the westward towards the marsh, made a turn at a small angle northwards. It is therefore extremely improbable that it went round the south of the marsh, especially as its line when approaching the marsh is directed exactly at the point where the Wall on the opposite side of the marsh comes down from the eastward. Trenches were cut in the marsh itself near Drumburgh, but the influx of water interfered with excavation, and nothing was found.

The site of the fort at Drumburgh was excavated as far as possible. The Wall was found forming the northern face, with the ditch beyond it. The lines do not correspond with those of the present ditch, which appears to have been the moat of a much later building. The west wall of the fort was found, and the indications were that it was more like a large mile castle (such as the "King's Stables" at the Poltross Burn) than like one of the great *Stationes per Lineam Valli*.

On Thursday, June 28th, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson, with Canon Bower, acted as guides to Birdoswald (Amboglanna), where admission to the camp having been gained on payment of 6d. each person, Mr. Hodgson gave at the east gateway an account of it, and of the excavations that had been made (see these *Transactions*, o.s., xiii.-xvi., and n.s., i.-v., for details relating to this subject and the sites described in the above Notes). The fine statue formerly in the farmhouse is now in Tullie House, with its head, which was for many years in the Blackgate Museum, Newcastle. The next halt was at Appletree to examine the Turf Wall, of which a fresh section had been made for the inspection of the pilgrims, some of whom had been sceptical as to the conclusions drawn from the discovery by Mr. Haverfield and the Cumberland Excavation Committee. Of these Dr. Neilson, the authority on the similar turf wall in Scotland, was chief; but after examination of the section at Appletree, being called upon for his opinion, he expressed himself as fully convinced of the resemblance between the two turf walls. At Hare Hill the restored wall, ten feet high, was viewed, and at Lanercost Priory the Roman stones and the church were described by the Rev. T. W. Willis. Crossing the river Irthing by the stepping-stones the party visited Naworth Castle, which was described by Lady Dorothy Howard, who was thanked for her kindness to the visitors on the motion of Dr. Hodgkin, seconded by Judge Steavenson. At Tower Tye, Mr. R. C. Hedley of Corbridge gave an interesting account of British earthworks; and then the train was taken to Gilsland by those of the party who spent the night at Orchard House.

On Friday, June 29th, from Brampton Station carriages were taken to Walton, where Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson guided most of the party on foot along the trail of the Wall to Sandysike, where they turned southwards towards the vallum as it enters the woods above Castlesteads. Here the guidance of the pilgrims was taken over by Mr. F. P. Johnson, who pointed out the excavation sites along the vallum, and exhibited the collections at Castlesteads. After a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, the pilgrims divided into two parties; one walking along the line of the Wall to Newtown of Irthington and Old Wall under the guidance of Mr. Hodgson, and the other party driving by Irthington Church and Motehill to Bleatarn, where, the pedestrians having come up, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson described the mound and covered-in quarry. The Bishop's or Baron's Dyke was pointed out, Drawdykes Castle was inspected by permission of Mr. Wood, and Carlisle was reached about half-past five. Many of the visitors spent the rest of the afternoon at Tullie House Museum, and in the evening the pilgrims dined together at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, with the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness in the chair.

On Saturday, June 30th, train was taken for Kirkbride Station whence the party drove to Bowness, visiting the site of the western end of the Wall and Bowness Church; Drumburgh Castle and Roman fort, and the line of the Wall descending to the marsh (excavated in 1899); Burgh-on-Sands Church, and so to Carlisle, where the Pilgrimage terminated.

SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The second excursion of the year was taken on Thursday and Friday, September 13th and 14th, 1906, in the Penrith district. Miss Noble, Dr. Haswell, and the hon. secretaries formed the committee for local arrangements, and there was a very large attendance of members and their friends, including (for the whole or part of the excursions) Lord Muncaster, Mr. Harvey Goodwin, Mr. Joseph Parkinson (Lancaster), Mr. J. F. Curwen (hon. sec.) and Mrs. Curwen, the Rev. John W. Locker, the Rev. F. H. Taylor, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Mr. T. Cann Hughes, Mr. John Robinson (Kendal), the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, Mr. A. Satterthwaite (mayor of Lancaster) and Mrs. Satterthwaite, Mr. C. E. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson (Dalston), Mrs. Metcalfe-Gibson, Mr. J. P. Hinds, Mr. McIntire, Miss Gough, Mr. Edward G. Hobley, Mrs. and Mrs. T. H. Hodgson and Miss Hodgson, Miss Noble and Miss Elizabeth Noble, Capt. W. J. Farrer, Miss Quirk, Miss C. E. Wilson, Miss R. A.

Ridley, Major and Mrs. Spencer Ferguson, Mr. J. C. Hodgson (Alnwick), Mr. R. T. Richardson (Barnard Castle), Mr. C. W. Ruston Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Ritson, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rawnsley, Mr. W. N. Thompson, the Rev. F. W. Fair, Mrs. Fair, Mrs. Calverley, Mrs. and Miss Sewell, Miss Slingsby, Mr. H. S. Cowper, Mr. E. H. Banks, Mrs., Miss, and Mr. J. W. Fothergill, Mr. Edward W. Wilson (assistant hon. secretary), Canon Bower, Colonel and Mrs. Irwin, Miss S. Armitt, the Rev. J. Ewbank, Mr. J. Procter Watson, Dr. R. Baillie Macbean, Dr. Haswell, Mr. N. E. Hawks, Mr. Edwin Jackson, Mr. W. E. C. Robinson, Mr. J. Simpson Yeates, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Sessions and Mr. Sessions, jun., Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale, Mrs. C. W. Benson, Mr. H. Penfold, Mr. W. I. R. Crowder, jun., Miss Pearson, Mr. J. L. Strachan-Davidson (Oxford), Canon Rawnsley, Mrs. Simpson (Grasmere), the Rev. Sidney Swann and Mrs. Swann, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Miss K. G. Marston, Miss Thompson (Penrith), and Mr. John Gott (Brighton).

On Thursday, September 13th, the party assembled at Shap Station at 11 o'clock, and drove to Shap Abbey, not without loss of time caused by a stranger taking the hon. secretary's place on the box of the front coach, and declining to vacate it.* Deprived of its guide, the first coach lost its way and led the rest into a maze of narrow lanes. By the time Shap Abbey was reached rain had come on, and the only shelter attainable was that of a big tree, under which the Rev. J. Whiteside gave a bright and interesting description of the buildings and their history (see his volume on *Shappe in Bygone Days*; Titus Wilson, 1904.) A vote of thanks having been accorded on the motion of the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, president of the Society, it was decided to omit the visit to Knipe Scar circle (see Art. XXII. in this volume) and to drive on to Bampton Church, where a paper on the church by Miss Noble (see her volume on *The History of the Parish of Bampton*; Titus Wilson, 1901) was read by the Rev. S. Swann; and Mr. W. G. Collingwood added the following account of

BAMPTON CROSSES.

At Bampton there is an ancient cross, now at the school; there is also a cross-base *in situ*, and there are several places where crosses probably existed. Knipe Moor Cross stood until about a hundred years ago on Knipe Moor, where the site is still to be found, to the north-west of the junction of the road from Knipe Hall with the

* It was subsequently explained that the gentleman did not know the hon. secretary nor the custom of the Society. In order to prevent misdirection and delay, the first coach is taken by the officers of the Society in charge of the expedition, and those who are to describe the places visited.

road joining Low Knipe and Grange. The cross was removed and used as a gatepost at the schoolhouse; one of the arms was broken off, to make it fit closer against a wall. After Miss Noble bought and rebuilt the school, she had the cross placed where it now stands, against the schoolhouse wall. It is of white freestone, about a foot square in section, and six feet high. Each side shows, or formerly showed, a raised cross cut in the thickness of the stone, which is narrowed towards the top to admit of the relief. The central boss is ragged, and suggests a mask, but is too broken to define. The lower boss on the front has a hole in the middle, making it a sort of ring. There are no inscriptions. It is not pre-Norman, but one of a series of mediæval boundary crosses, of which not many good examples are known in our district, though elsewhere many exist; for instance, the Nun's Cross on Dartmoor—a plain Latin cross with a Greek cross incised on it, and the word "Boclund" on one side and the name "Siward" on the other. The Ainhove Cross at Lavingham (Yorks.) is a plain, unornamented boundary cross, from a site to the north of the village, on the moors above Rosedale, and there is another old cross south of Lavingham, near Appleton, locally called the Market Cross. In Lancashire many such remain, and have been described by Mr. Henry Taylor. In our district there were crosses of this kind at Castle Sowerby, called the Corpse Crosses, now lost; the stone cross between Ulverston and Dalston, and the headless cross at Cartmel were probably boundary marks. Cross Lacon at Rheda and the Resting Cross now at St. Bees are existent remains of this type; at Almbank (Shap) was the socket of a boundary cross (Whiteside's *Shappe*, pp. 136 and 138), and the Rev. J. Whiteside and Dr. Parker have lately found stones which I hope they will publish as examples in the series from the Shap and Gosforth neighbourhoods. This Knipe cross may have marked a boundary, and Miss Noble suggests the boundary was between Shap Abbey lands and the Culwen lands (*History of Bampton*, p. 150).

Christ's Cross Gate, on the opposite side of the valley, is a name which suggests another relic of this type; and at the place where the fence of Hows Moor runs into the road below Scroggs there is the base of a cross yet remaining.

Cross How Brow is on the south-west of Bampton; it is the hill on the road to Haweswater between Walmgate (formerly Clattercallock How) and Thornthwaite. A cross here might indicate the boundary of the Thornthwaite demesne.

Stephen's Cross was on the top of High Street (*Perambulation of Thornthwaite*, 1809), and Annas or Annette Cross is the name of a hill on the road below Measand; Annette Yat and Brow are at Bampton. There is Anne's Well at Shap, Annetwell Street in

Carlisle, and the name is also found in Lancashire (*Ancient Crosses and Holy Wells of Lancashire*, by Henry Taylor, F.S.A., 1906). These names may perhaps be connected with the Thanet wells dedicated to the mother of St. Kentigern.

At Thornthwaite Hall Mr. J. F. Curwen read an interesting paper (Art. XV.), and by the kindness of the occupiers, to whom the thanks of the Society were accorded, the hall was thoroughly explored. The drive was continued to Beckfoot, where the hospitality of the Misses Noble provided tea for a large party. In the absence of the President, Mr. Collingwood proposed the visitors' thanks, which were very heartily tendered. The sun came out and gave point to the inscription on the sundial:—

At Beckfoot here amid the flowers
I reckon none but sunny hours.

At Lowther Churchyard Mr. Collingwood described the hogbacks which had been unearthed for the occasion through the kindness of the Countess of Lonsdale (Art. XVIII.), and the Rev. T. B. Tylecote, rector, led the way to the church, which was inspected with interest. Driving through the park by the private road, and past King Arthur's Round Table, the party reached the George Hotel at Penrith somewhat later than the advertised time, but not without enjoyment of the excursion.

After dinner, at which the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, who had been driven away from Shap Abbey by the rain, rejoined the party and took the chair, the annual General Meeting of the Society was held. The minutes of the last Council Meeting having been read, a proposal for increasing the subscription was shortly discussed and negatived, the suggestion being made that the increasing work and responsibilities of the Society would be better met by the establishment of a Research Fund formed by voluntary subscriptions.

The officers of the Society were re-elected, with the addition of the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons as a vice-president, and the election of Mr. Frank W. Crewdson of Kendal as joint-auditor with Mr. James G. Gandy and Mr. R. H. Greenwood.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. Richard T. Marsh, High Peak, Kenyon, Manchester; the Rev. J. A. Kitchen, Askham Vicarage, Penrith; Mr. Plaskett Gillbanks, Clifton, Penrith; Mr. R. H. Edmondson, Brierswood, Sawrey, Windermere; Mr. Robert T. Richardson, Barnard Castle; Mr. Richard Coulthard, Branksome, Workington; Mr. J. Broatch, Keswick; Dr. Henderson, 161 Warwick Road, Carlisle; Mrs. Bateson, Lancaster; Mr. James Heald, Castle Park, Lancaster; the Rev. J. Hodgkin, Whittington Rectory, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. S. W. B. Jack, Greystone Road,

Carlisle; Mr. H. Bellamy Braithwaite, Cliff Terrace, Kendal; Mr. John William Fothergill, Brownber, Newbiggin; and Mr. John Gott, Lorna Road, Hove, Brighton.

The Editor then read Mr. John Dobson's report on "The Exploration of Urswick Stone Walls" (Art. VIII.) and the notes on "The Bronze Fragment," by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A. (Art. IX.).

Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., read his paper on "Bronze Age Relics from Furness" (Art. III.), and communicated his notes on "The Ambleside Curates' Bible" (Art. XVI.).

Major Ferguson read Mr. T. H. B. Graham's paper on "The Grey Yauds" (Art. VII.).

Mr. E. Wilson read Mr. Moorhouse's notes on "Stone Implements from Kirkby Lonsdale" (Art. VI.).

The Editor read Mr. Penfold's account of "East Cumberland Superstitions" (Art. V.) and Mr. T. H. B. Graham's notes on "The Old Map of Hayton Manor" (Art. IV.), which was exhibited. Miss Noble's notes on "The Parentage of Bishop Law" (Art. XI.) were also communicated.

On Friday, September 14th, the party visited Catterlen, Blencow, and Greenthwaite Halls, which were described by Mr. J. F. Curwen (Art. XII., XIII., and XIV.). Returning to Greystoke, after luncheon at the Reading Room, the visitors proceeded to the church. The weather, which had been wet at the start from Penrith, now became brilliant, and remained so for the rest of the day.

Greystock Church was described by Dr. Haswell, who regretted that he was unable to give the audience any new facts, and stated that what he was about to say was mainly culled from papers in the Society's *Transactions* by the late Mr. Lees and Mr. Whitehead; also from the excellent little book on the church written by Mrs. Hudleston. He referred to the early church, of which only the chancel arch and one or two other features remain; to the foundation of the college in the year 1358, when the revenues were found sufficient to maintain "two chaplains, the parish priest, and six other priests besides," and to the fact that this was one of the few religious houses whose revenues were not confiscated at the Reformation. He stated that the present church must have been built after 1382, and is of Perpendicular age; that the east end of the south aisle is evidently of later date than the rest of the church, and the window here of late and poor design. The east window, with its ancient glass, giving legendary account of the doings of St. Andrew, the choir stalls, and other features were described in detail. The vestry, possibly a "domus reclusorium," the effigies, and the bells received attention. In connection with the latter, he drew attention to a

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note at the end of the late Rev. H. Whitehead's paper on "Church Bells in the Leath Ward" (these *Transactions*, O.S., xi., p. 151), which states:—"In 1876 Mr. G. Ferguson of Middleton-in-Teesdale reported that in 1854 there was a bell at Greystock which had been brought from Patterdale. It was not to be found in 1860. It was inscribed with Lombardics of the fifteenth century:— + (two V's interlaced like an old W) A B C (mark of one V) D E F G H I K. The D and Lombardic H were upside down. I have not been able to obtain any further information about this bell." It is now in Dr. Haswell's possession, having been rescued from destruction by his father in a foundry in Newcastle. Being cracked, it had been sent there to be re-found, and was about to be broken up in 1862; and all that he could glean about it was that it came from a Cumberland village. Enquiry gives no clue as to why the bell was at Greystock, but probably it was only a resting place on its journey to Newcastle from Patterdale; it certainly would not fit the peal at Greystock, as it is only 13 inches in diameter. Moreover the "Terrier" at Patterdale, dated June 9th, 1749, says "Two little bells with their frames, the lesser thought to weigh about one Hundred, the bigger about two Hundred." Also, Patterdale has a new church, built in 1853, and the present bell (there is only one) has the date of that year on it. It seems probable that the note of Mr. Ferguson's saying the bell was at Greystock in 1854 is probably an error for 1853. Mr. Morris, the rector of Patterdale, says that the other bell was removed to Greenside Mines for use as a time-bell, and, becoming cracked, was replaced by another, but he cannot find out what became of it.

The last, but by no means the least interesting, of the places on the programme was Hutton John, the residence of the Speaker. The pleasant drive afforded beautiful views of Saddleback, the Mell Fells, and the hills about Ullswater, and when Hutton John was reached, the Speaker himself, Mrs. Lowther, and Mr. Ferdinand Hudleston, whose ancestors lived here, were awaiting the arrival of the excursionists. Mr. Hudleston described the building. He pointed out the tower, which, he said, like all pele towers, is not earlier than the fourteenth century. In 1335 that district was raided by the Scotch, and at that time the squires of that part had their houses set in order. The tower originally stood alone. In the corner can still be seen the slit lights of the spiral staircase. The next part of the house to be built was probably a wing on the garden side, but all that wing has disappeared, and at the present time the oldest part, next to the tower, is what forms now the centre block of the structure. The four lower windows facing the drive were probably all sixteenth century work. It was originally only a two-

storyed building, but in 1835 one side of this part of the house was pulled down and rebuilt, and the original windows were taken to the side near the drive and an additional storey added to the house. The present block on the site of the first addition to the tower was built in 1662, there being a definite date in two places. It consists of a block of rooms centred round one huge chimney stack, the reason being, as in the case of many other houses of that period, to get as much benefit from the warmth of the chimney as possible. The wing has been altered several times, but most of the original windows, with rather a pretty pattern in the glass shapes, remain. Afterwards the buildings on the other side of the central block were added. They are now used as stables, but what the original use was Mr. Hudleston could not say. Mr. Hudleston afterwards conducted the visitors round the house, pointing out and explaining the heraldry over an old doorway in the garden and leading them to the Dutch gardens, which are so charming a feature of the Speaker's residence. The visitors, on the call of Mr. H. S. Cowper, cordially thanked the Speaker and Mr. Hudleston for the manner in which they had been welcomed. They afterwards entered the house, where they inspected a number of old documents and other interesting objects, and were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Lowther.

NOVEMBER COUNCIL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Council was held at Tullie House, Carlisle, on November 1st, 1906. The following members were present:—The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (in the chair), Canon Bower, Colonel Sewell, V.P., Mr. W. N. Thompson, Mr. John F. Curwen, F.S.A., Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., Dr. Barnes, Major Ferguson, Rev. J. Whiteside, M.A., Mr. Edward Wilson, and Mr. Speddy, Lord Lonsdale's surveyor of works, by invitation. Letters of regret for absence were read from Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., Dr. Haswell, Mr. John Fell, V.P., Mr. John Rawlinson Ford, Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, and Mr. F. H. M. Parker, M.A.

SHAP ABBEY TOWER.—The Secretary read extracts from the Society's *Transactions*, dated September 9th, 1886, in which the late Mr. Charles Ferguson suggested that the tower of the abbey might be preserved from threatened decay and collapse by a small expenditure in pointing and repairing. The late Chancellor Ferguson promised to forward the suggestion to the agent of the noble lord. The second extract, dated April 19th, 1887, in which the late Chancellor reported that he had written to Mr. James Lowther, and that he had promised to attend to the matter.

The Secretary then read several recent letters between the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, the Right Hon. the Speaker, and Lord

Lonsdale. His lordship said:—"I do not wish to risk the lives of the men, as I am assured that very considerable danger would attend any interference with the falling building. The only way would be to let it fall and then rebuild it, and this would cost £500 or more. I do not think that it is advisable to allow others to pay for any reconstruction, for it might lead to its being looked upon as the property of the nation," &c. The Right Hon. the Speaker concluded the correspondence by saying:—"I think you must look upon this as a final reply."

The Secretary then reported that he had since been in communication with Mr. Little, his lordship's agent, with the result that Mr. Speddy was present at the meeting to hear what the Council said upon the subject. The Secretary further reported that he had personally inspected the tower with a contractor of considerable experience, and was of an opinion that it was quite possible to erect a strong scaffold without danger, and to grout the whole thoroughly with hot liquid cement. Mr. Speddy then said that personally he concurred with this view, adding, however, that it would be also necessary to strap around the tower with strong iron bands and stays.

Finally it was resolved:—

- 1.—To ask Mr. Speddy to report our views to Mr. Little, and that the President, Dr. Haswell, and the Secretary act as a sub-committee to confer with Mr. Little if necessary.
- 2.—That Mr. Jack be authorised to go to Shap and take (with permission) photographs of each face of the tower for the Society as it appears now, Canon Bower and the Secretary to act as a sub-committee for the purpose.
- 3.—That a sum of £1 be voted to defray the expenses of the contractor for his services.

ST. BEES CHURCH.—With regard to the proposed work at St. Bees Church, the following resolution was passed:—"That this Society records its strong conviction that the insertion of any carved stone tympanum above the west door of St. Bees Church whatever the design and however well executed would destroy the architectural character of this beautiful Norman doorway; further, that the Secretary be requested to convey this expression of their opinion to His Worship the Chancellor."

THE OLD CHURCH PLATE OF THE DIOCESE.—The President reported that since Mrs. Ware had offered to re-edit the late Chancellor's book on *Old Church Plate*, with additional matter and illustrations, Messrs. Thurnam & Sons had discovered some 250 copies of the original work put away in their warehouse in sheets.

It was unanimously resolved :—

- 1.—That the thanks of the Society be conveyed to Mrs. Ware, with the hope that she will still be willing to publish her additional notes in the form of an appendix to the original work, and illustrate the whole with as many half-tone process blocks as she may think fit.
- 2.—That 250 copies of this appendix be bound up with the discovered sheets of the original volume, and published as a second edition of Vol. III. of the Extra Series.
- 3.—That some 50 copies extra be printed, bound in paper covers, and published to those who already possess a copy of the original work.
- 4.—That Messrs. Thurnam & Sons be asked to co-operate with Mr. Wilson in publishing the work by subscription.

At this meeting the following new member was elected:—The Rev. Robert R. N. Baron, Armley Vicarage, Leeds.
