

## PROCEEDINGS.

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### FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting of the Society in 1900 was held at Carlisle on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st of June, the committee for local arrangements being Dr. Barnes, the Rev. G. E. Gilbanks, and Mr. T. H. Hodgson.

Amongst those present were:—The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness; Dr. Barnes, Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hesketh Hodgson, Newby Grange; Canon Bower and Mrs. Bower, Carlisle; Canon Sherwen, Dean; Canon Thornley, Kirkoswald; the Rev. J. J. Burrow, Ireby; the Rev. J. Brunskill, Ormside; the Rev. A. G. Loftie, Great Salkeld; the Rev. W. R. Hopper, Kirkbride; the Rev. J. Baker, Burgh-by-Sands; the Rev. J. Whiteside, Helsington; Mr. T. Horrocks, Eden Brows; Mr. E. H. Banks, Highmoor; Mr. R. D. Marshall, Castlerigg Manor, Keswick; Mr. D. McB. Watson, Hawick; Mr. T. C. Hughes, Lancaster; Mr. J. Duckworth, Petteril Street, Carlisle; Miss Beever, Carlisle; Miss Creighton, Carlisle; the Misses Cartmell, Carlisle; Mr. Hunt, Abbey Street, Carlisle; Mrs. Carrick, Scotby; Mr. Hendy, Carlisle Grammar School; Mr. J. P. Watson, Garth Marr, Castlecarrock; Miss Donald, Stanwix; Mr. Crowder, jun., Carlisle; Mr. J. H. Martindale, Wetheral; Mr. Joseph Cartmell, Brigham; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lonsdale, Kirkandrews; Miss Noble, Beckfoot, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hair, Carlisle; Mr. A. Sparke, Carlisle; Miss Hind, Fisher Street, Carlisle; Miss Thompson, Workington; Mr. D. Burns, Stanwix; Mr. G. Watson, Penrith; Mr. A. B. Clark, Aspatria; Mr. E. L. Nanson, Whitehaven; Mr. A. Satterthwaite, Lancaster; Mr. W. Scott, Carlisle; Mr. John Robinson, Middlesborough; Mr. and Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington; Mrs. Brootch and Miss Quirk, Carlisle; Mrs. J. Todd, Harraby; Mr. T. Wilson, Kendal; Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Kendal, &c., &c.

About two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the members assembled at Tullie House, where they were met by Mr. B. Scott, Mr. Wheatley, and other members of the Public Library Committee. The building and its contents were described by Mr. Sparke, the Librarian, of whose carefully-prepared paper, Article IV. in this

volume formed part; the remainder will appear, we understand, with illustrations, in a popular magazine. In the mediæval room, Mr. Collingwood called attention to the fragment of a cross-shaft from Glassonby, and the urn and glass bead from the tumulus at Grayson-lands, three objects which had just been presented to the Museum by Mr. W. E. Rowley, of Glassonby. (Articles XXIV. and XXVI.) The party then visited the Cathedral under the guidance of the Bishop of Barrow, who entertained them afterwards to tea in the Fraternity, where the annual meeting was held.

Mr. T. Wilson took the chair at the opening of the meeting, and referred to the great loss which the Society had sustained through the death of Chancellor Ferguson. The first business now was to elect a president in his place.—Mr. T. H. Hodgson also spoke of the loss sustained by the death of the President, under whose guidance the Society had attained its flourishing condition. There were not two opinions as to the fittest man in the Society to succeed him, and he now moved that the Bishop of Barrow be elected president. The Bishop was an original member, he had regularly attended the meetings of the Society, and had contributed papers to its *Transactions*.—Canon Bower seconded the motion. He believed they would all be much pleased to have Bishop Ware as their president. (Applause.)—The motion was carried unanimously; and Bishop Ware took the chair amid renewed applause. He was, he said, very grateful for the honour conferred upon him, and he valued it very highly. This was to them a sad meeting, because of the great loss the Society had sustained in the death of their late President, Chancellor Ferguson. He felt the loss as a personal one, because to him and his he had been a dear old friend. He had been for many years the life and soul of the Society. His knowledge of the history and archæology of the district was quite unequalled. He was always ready to help and encourage beginners, and to put his knowledge at their service in the most generous manner, (applause) sometimes with very useful results. Of this he might take one instance. The work on the Church Plate in the diocese was the first of the kind undertaken, but after its publication the example was followed in other dioceses. Their late President was a true archæologist; but he himself could only call himself a person with a taste for archæology. He would do his best to discharge the duties of the post to which they had just elected him, and to see that the interests of the Society did not suffer in his hands. (Cheers.)

The patrons, vice-presidents, members of the Council, auditors, secretaries, and treasurer were re-elected as follows:—

*Patrons*:—The Right Hon. The Lord Muncaster, F.S.A., Lord

Lieutenant of Cumberland; The Right Hon. The Lord Hothfield, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland.

*Vice-Presidents* :—The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle; The Very Rev. The Dean of Carlisle; The Earl of Carlisle; James Cropper, Esq.; H. F. Curwen, Esq.; John Fell, Esq., Flan How; C. F. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.; F. Haverfield, Esq., F.S.A.; Hon. W. Lowther; H. F. Pelham, Esq., F.S.A., President Trinity College, Oxford; Ven. Archdeacon Prescott, D.D.; W. O. Roper, Esq., F.S.A.; H. P. Senhouse, Esq.; His Honour Judge Steavenson.

*Elected Members of Council* :—H. Barnes, Esq., M.D., LL.D., Carlisle; Rev. Canon Bower, M.A., Carlisle; W. G. Collingwood, Esq., M.A., Coniston; H. S. Cowper, Esq., F.S.A., Hawkshead; J. F. Haswell, Esq., M.D., Penrith; T. H. Hodgson, Esq., Newby Grange; Rev. F. L. H. Millard, M.A., Aspatria; Colonel Sewell, Brandlingill; Joseph Swainson, Esq., Stonecross; E. T. Tyson, Esq., Cockermouth; George Watson, Esq., Penrith; Rev. James Wilson, M.A., Dalston.

*Auditors* :—James G. Gandy, Esq., Heaves; R. H. Greenwood, Esq., Bankfield.

*Treasurer* :—W. D. Crewdson, Helm Lodge, Kendal.

*Secretaries* :—T. Wilson, Esq., Aynam Lodge, Kendal; J. F. Curwen, Esq., Horncop Hall, Kendal.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood was elected editor of the *Transactions*, on the motion of the President, seconded by Dr. Barnes.—It was reported that at the last meeting Mr. T. H. Hodgson had been elected chairman of the Council.—Mr. Titus Wilson submitted the report of the treasurer, Mr. Crewdson, who had not been able to attend. It showed that the Society was in a very good position, the balance in hand being £240. Special accounts showed balances to the good, including the Furness Abbey Exploration Account, out of which over £200 had been spent.

Thirty-four new members had been elected since the last annual meeting, and twenty-two had resigned or died.—Mr. Curwen read the report of the Sub-Committee appointed in connection with the excavations at Furness Abbey, which had recommended that the excavations in the north transept be allowed to remain open, and that those of the chancel should be filled in. The Furness Railway Company had been communicated with, and so far as they were concerned they had no objection to the proposals of the Sub-Committee.—On the motion of Mr. Collingwood it was agreed that the next meeting of the Society be held at Windermere about Thursday, September 6th, and a local sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements. The appointment of delegates to the Congress of Archæological Societies was left to the Council.

Papers were then read by the Bishop of Barrow on "Bishop Nicolson's Diaries" (Article I)—by Dr. Barnes on "Roman Medicine and Roman Medical Practitioners" (Article II)—by Canon Bower "On a Brass found at Arthuret Church" (Article VII)—and by Canon Thornley on "Children's Games as Played at Kirkoswald" (Article XXI.) Papers were also communicated and taken as read by the Rev. J. Brunskill on "Ormshed and its Church" (Article XIII), and by the Rev. J. Whiteside on "A Letter of 1745" (Article XIV), "Little Strickland Chapel" (Article XV), "Matterdale Church and School" (Article XIX), and "Swindale Chapel" (Article XX.)

In the evening a large party dined at the Central Hotel, the Bishop of Barrow in the chair, and after dinner a paper by Mrs. Hodgson, of Newby Grange, "On Some Surviving Fairies" (Article VIII) was read; and Mr. George Watson gave an account of "The Two Lions Inn, or Gerard Lowther's House at Penrith" (Article V.)

The second day was occupied with an excursion to Holme Cultram, leaving by the 9-15 train in the morning for Abbey Town, and returning in two chars-à-bancs and a waggonette by way of Newton Arlosh, Kirkbride, Drumburgh, and Burgh.

On arrival at Abbey Town the party was met by the Rev. A. F. Sheppard, the rector, and his curate, the Rev. G. E. Gilbanks, and proceeded at once to the Abbey, where Mr. Sheppard described the more interesting features of the old building; whilst Mr. Gilbanks, who has given the public the benefit of his researches in a recently-published volume, took a party round the exterior of the edifice, and pointed out where the cloisters and other parts of the old Abbey were likely to have been situated. At the Abbey an hour was pleasantly spent, as the octogenarian rector discoursed *con amore* on the archæological features of the old building, with which his 25 years' association as parish clergyman have familiarised him. At eleven o'clock the conveyances were ready for the drive through the Holme. Fortunately for the success of the outing the weather was delightfully fine, and members of the Society who were making a first acquaintance with the district were charmed with the beautiful country through which they passed, and especially with the view of the Scotch hills across the Solway, which were seen to much advantage.

On arrival at Raby Cote (now a farmhouse about a couple of miles from the Abbey), one of the four Granges established by the monastery, the party was addressed by Mr. Francis Grainger, of Southerfield, who gave an interesting history of the Chambers family (Article XVIII.) At the close Mr. Grainger was thanked for

his able address, on the motion of the President (the Bishop of Barrow).

From Raby Cote the party was driven to Newton Arlosh, where the church was visited. Mr. T. H. Hodgson read the late Mr. J. A. Cory's description of the building from the second volume of the *Transactions*, and the vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. Mitchell, gave further information regarding the structure. It would appear that what is now called the new church, and goes back to 1845, was added to the north side of the old one, with the result that the so-called east window is really in the north wall, so that the vicar of the parish, as one authority expressed it, is the most rubrically correct clergyman in the diocese. The original east window, in the old portion of the church, is only 11 inches wide, and when the church was restored and enlarged the seats were turned round to face the chancel, which is now the northern part of the building.

The next stage of the journey was to Kirkbride, where the restored church was described by the Rev. W. R. Hopper. A few more miles of pleasant driving brought the Society to the Roman Fort at Drumburgh, where Mr. T. H. Hodgson described the excavations which were carried out last August. (See Article V. in volume XVI.)

During the stay at Drumburgh some members of the party inspected an ancient carved stone built into an outhouse of a farm, and the suggestion was made that it should be removed into the safe-keeping of the Museum. This, by the kindness of the owner, has since been done, and a paper upon it, with illustrations, has been prepared by Mr. Sparke for the next volume of our *Transactions*.

After time had been allowed for refreshments the Society assembled at Drumburgh Castle, which was probably built with stones taken from the Fort. The party were shown over the rooms, and subsequently Mr. T. H. Hodgson read the description of the building which is given in the Lysons' History of Cumberland. According to this authority, the Castle, as it now appears, seems to have been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII. by Thomas Lord Dacre. The Castle is now the property of Lord Lonsdale, having come into the possession of the Lowther family towards the close of the seventeenth century, when Mr. John Aglionby conveyed it to Sir John Lowther in exchange for Nunnery.

An enjoyable drive of between four and five miles more brought the Society to the last place in the day's programme—the fortified church at Burgh, where Mr. D. Burns read a paper. He said he had come to the conclusion that the building was really a fortified church, and not a fortress and a church built close together. He

was further of opinion that the tower and the nave were the oldest part, going back to the eleventh century, that the chancel and east tower were added later, and the north aisle in the thirteenth century, If these conclusions were correct Burgh Church was the oldest fortified church in the country, and from certain features of it which had never been explained, he hazarded the theory that it was originally a heathen temple. He added that other churches, notably Kirkbride, possessed similar features, from which he was inclined to draw the same conclusion. Mr. Burns was thanked for his interesting, if not entirely convincing, paper, and after tea at the Lowther Arms the last stage of the journey was undertaken, and Carlisle reached about six o'clock, when the members took leave of each other after having enjoyed a pleasant outing. After the church had been visited at Burgh, a slight shower fell, and this was all the rain of which the party had any experience after leaving Carlisle in the morning.

The new members elected at this meeting was:—Rev. A. H. Watson, Rectory, Ovingham-on-Tyne; Mr. W. Scott, Woodbine, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle; Mr. R. W. Moore, Fernacre, Whitehaven; Miss Lucas, Stanegarth, Bampton; Mr. T. Wigham, Spencer Street, Carlisle; Mr. J. Wilkinson, 9, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle; Mr. Howard Pease, Arcot Hall, Dudley, Northumberland; Mrs. W. E. Rowley, Glassonby, Kirkoswald, Cumberland.

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#### SECOND MEETING.

The second meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th September, 1900; the headquarters of the members being the Belsfield Hotel, Bowness-on-Windermere. On the afternoon of the first day the district visited was the Kentmere valley; the second day's excursion was from Bowness through Winster, Crosthwaite, and Witherslack, to Grange. The committee for local arrangements consisted of Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., Mr. W. G. Collingwood, and Mr. J. Swainson, with the honorary secretaries.

Amongst the members present were :—The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle; Mr. and Miss Cropper, Ellergreen; the Hon. Mrs. C. J. Cropper, Canon Rawnsley and party, Messrs. W. Little, J. O. Little, and W. O. Little, Chapel Ridding, Windermere; Mr. and Mrs. J. Procter Watson, Castle Carrick; Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, Miss Poynting; Mr. Wilson

Shaw; Mrs. Simpson, Romanway; Mrs. and Miss Todd, Harbray; Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Highet, Miss Thompson, Miss C. Thompson, Workington; Miss Nanson, Penrith; the Rev. A. F. Still Hill, Dufton; Miss M. E. Macray, Miss Gough, Whitfield; the Rev. R. V. Nanson, Matterdale; Mr. W. D. Macray, Oxford; Mr. John Gunson, Ulpha; the Rev. E. H. Curwen, Aspatria; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. M. Parker, Fremington; the Rev. W. Lowthian, Troutbeck; the Misses Noble and the Misses Beck, Beckfoot; the Rev. W. and Mrs. Hopper, Kirkbride; Mr. George Watson, Penrith; Miss Ada M. Richardson, Penrith; Dr. Barnes, Miss Creighton, Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Dr. Mason, Windermere; Mr. H. S. Cowper, Hawkshead; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Petty, Ulverston; Mr. Swainson, Kendal; Miss Gibson, Whelprigg; Miss Quirk, Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Workington; the Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Loftie, Great Salkeld; Mr. J. A. Martindale, Staveley; Dr. Mason, Windermere; and Mr. J. Wiper, Kendal, and others.

Those of the members and their friends who had travelled to Bowness by the Furness Railway left the Belsfield Hotel for Staveley *en route* for Kentmere in conveyances about noon. The weather at the time was misty and unfavourable, and the outlook was decidedly unpromising. Staveley was reached a little before one o'clock, and here the arrival of the 12-49 train from the south was awaited. A good number of members came by this train, and were found places on spare vehicles which were in readiness. As Staveley was left umbrellas were in demand, and the mountains at the head of the valley were wreathed in mist.

The first feature to be inspected was the British village at Mill Rigg, about three miles drive up the valley. The party alighted at the farm on the roadside, and went up the hill through three or four fields to the remains of the camp, under the guidance of Mr. Jonathan Addison, the farmer, and his son. The camp and its surroundings were described by Mr. J. A. Martindale, of Staveley. (Article XVI.)

After a stay of about half an hour the conveyances were re-mounted, and a drive of about a mile and a half brought the party to Low Bridge, where those who desired took tea at Hutchinson's refreshment house. Just across the road from Hutchinson's is the "disestablished" Low Bridge Inn, which some years ago was the subject of that epoch-making license-law case, "*Sharp v. Wakefield*." The church, two minutes' walk away, was next visited. The interior of the edifice possesses more architectural interest and charm than the plain whitewashed exterior gives promise of. Looking down the vale from the porch of the church the view was exceedingly fine. Shut in by lofty hills, the valley is watered by the

river Kent, which rises a little to the north. Formerly, a mile or so south of the church, there was a lake or mere, but this was drained off in the early part of the present century, and its site is now pasture land. The church was in past times a chapel-of-ease served from Kendal. The burial ground was consecrated in 1701. The salary of the curate was formerly only £6 yearly. The Rev. R. J. Pigott, the vicar, was present, and explained the features of the church to the visitors, pointing out that the windows were all originally in triplets of lancet lights, and that the chancel was once separated from the nave by a wooden screen. The roof dated about 1550. At the church a paper was read by Mr. James Cropper on the Gilpins of Kentmere. (Article XXII.)

The hall, notable as the birthplace of Bernard Gilpin, was described by Mr. Curwen, the junior hon. secretary. (Article XXIII.) The party went round to the rear of the building in order the better to view the massive square tower, the front face of it being thickly covered with ivy. A good many of the party ascended to the top of the tower, which is reached by a staircase not easy to climb. Before the party left the hall to rejoin the carriages, which had been left at Low Bridge, Canon Rawnsley expressed their thanks to Mr. Cropper and Mr. Curwen for the interesting information they had given. He added that not only was Gilpin the Apostle of the North, but he was one of the few men who through a stormy and perilous time revered his conscience and took the line that truth dictated to him. He (Canon Rawnsley) was grieved to notice that there was no sort of memento to the fame of Gilpin on the walls of the church, and he thought that the Society would be doing honour to itself if, when the members met at Belsfield Hotel that night, they would discuss the desirability of putting up some tablet. The weather being now fine and clear, about fifteen of the party elected to walk over the Garburn Pass (1,690 feet), a course which had been suggested in the day's programme, subject to the weather being favourable. The remainder of the party was driven back down the valley, *via* Staveley and Windermere to Bowness, leaving Low Bridge a little before five. Bowness was reached at six o'clock, after a pleasant drive.

The members dined together at the Belsfield Hotel, numbering about 60. Later in the evening a meeting was held, the President being in the chair. The minutes of the Society's previous gathering, held at Carlisle in June, were approved. The President, referring to Canon Rawnsley's proposal made in the afternoon as to providing a memorial to Gilpin in Kentmere Church, said that this was not an object upon which the funds of the Society could properly be spent, but if any of the members would like to subscribe towards the cost



(about £3) the secretaries would be glad to receive their subscriptions, and the amount then estimated as required was collected before the close of the meeting. Mr. D. Gibson (Windermere) submitted a photograph of a remarkably fine oak chest. Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A., read a paper on the newly-discovered Roman road near the camp at the Waterhead of Windermere. This paper is, by the author's desire, held over until the work is completed, when it will be printed with illustrations and plans. Dr. Barnes read his report on "The Bones from Grayson-lands Tumulus, Glassonby," with remarks by Professor Sir William Turner (Article XXVII.) Mr. George Watson read a paper on "The Nelsons of Penrith" (Article VI.), and Mr. F. H. M. Parker one on "The Pedigree of Wastell of Wastell Head, with a memoir of General Honywood of Howgill Castle" (Article XII.), and laid before the Society another on "The Forgotten Dedication of Great Orton Church" (Article XI.) Mr. Collingwood explained the reasons of the delay in completing the current number of the *Transactions*, and gave an account of some "Fragments of an Early Cross at the Abbey, Carlisle" (Article XXV.)

The party, with very few exceptions, gathered on the morning of Wednesday at Belsfield, and started for a journey by way of Winster and Witherslack to Grange. The weather was exceedingly fine, and kept bright all day. The drive was most magnificent, and the places visited of great interest. The old post-office came first and the residence of Jonas Barber, the famous clockmaker. Standing up in one of the carriages, Mr. H. S. Cowper gave a short account of this Westmorland worthy, who, he said, was in 1682 made a member of the Clockmakers Company, being then described as of Ratcliffe Cross. By that time his reputation was made, so that his clocks may be generally dated as of the latter half of the seventeenth century. His earlier clocks had brass dials, but they were little engraved, and possessed only one hand. Subsequently he turned out more artistic dials, and added the other hand. Some of his clocks, probably later, have white enamelled dials; one has been noted, with the date of 1657. Most of them are twenty-four hour clocks, winding by the chain; some are eight-day time-pieces, and wind with a key; and a few of them chime and repeat. Philipson, of Winster, may have been the successor to Jonas Barber.

The photographs which we are able to give, by the courtesy of Mr. W. Holmes, publisher of the *North Lonsdale Magazine*, will be pleasant reminders of this trip through the Winster dale on a sunny morning; for though there are many places of greater archæological importance, there are few where the aspects of ancient rural life can be so well seen and felt.



THE OLD POST OFFICE, WINSTER.



BRIME HOUSES; THE HOME OF JONAS BARBER.

(TO FACE P. 314.)



WOOD FARM FORD, WINSTER.

(TO FACE P. 315.)

From the old post-office a drive of two and a-half miles along narrow and winding lanes brought the members to Borderside, associated with the name of William Pearson. Here Canon Rawnsley, who had reached the place from another direction in company with Mr. James Cropper, Mr. C. J. Cropper and party, read a paper which was full of literary interest, and given as it was with the author's well-known eloquence, and at the right "psychological moment" for its full effect, proved one of the most successful addresses which the Society has enjoyed for many a season. The paper will, we understand, be published in full in *The Northern Counties Magazine*.

Borderside was left a little before noon, and the next halt was made at Comer Hall, described by Mr. H. S. Cowper. (Article IX.)

Half a mile further down the valley was the quaint cottage at Pool Bank, of which a short inspection was made. The principal features of interest here are an old fireplace, ornamented with a coat of arms, in an upper room, and, in the rear of the house, an old-world wooden gallery. The "coat of arms" is an interesting though rude work in plaster, representing a crowned lion and

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unicorn supporting a panel with I C and two harts, for Hartley.

1695

After a drive of three miles and a half through the damson country, Witherslack Church was reached. It is charmingly situated, nestling under the shoulder of the scar, and the burial ground is remarkable for the number and beauty of the yew trees surrounding it. The arms of the two Barwicks and of the Earl of Derby—the close association of the Derby family with the parish being well known—are found on the walls in the church. A description of the church and parish was read by the vicar, the Rev. F. R. C. Hutton (Article XVII.), who had been desired by the Earl of Derby to convey to the party his regret at not being able to be with them, owing to a prior engagement. Mr. Hutton drew special attention to the ancient stone font and the church plate. The flagon, weighing 77 ounces, was, he believed, the heaviest to be found in the diocese. There was also a piscina mentioned which, Mr. Hutton thought, had undoubtedly belonged to a former chapel behind the hall, and which afterwards formed part of the fireplace of the old hall. Among the ancient books belonging to the church is a black letter "Breeches" Bible of 1616.

At the Derby Arms five or ten minutes were allowed for refreshments; thence a stage of 2½ miles brought the party to Castle Head, or Atterpile Castle. The stronghold is situated on an eminence which forms part of the ground of Mr. Mucklow's resi-

dence, and which, rising from an extensive plain, is a prominent object to travellers by rail between Grange and Carnforth. The carriages were left near to the house, and the hill was ascended on foot by a winding shady path. The visitors ranged themselves along the southern rampart of the fortress, whence a delightful view of Morecambe Bay and the Arnside neighbourhood was obtained. The site and its history were described by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, who based his remarks upon the description to be found in Stockdale's *Annals of Cartmel*. He said that the "find" which established Castle Head as being an ancient fortress, took place in the year 1765, when John Wilkinson, the noted ironmaster, in preparing the site for his house and gardens, found among his diggings a large deposit of human, buffalo, deer, and other bones, together with Roman and Northumbrian coins, implements of flint, &c. This collection was sold by the executors of Wilkinson to a Liverpool Jew at a low price, and but for the description left of it by the famous Dr. Priestley all knowledge of it would have passed into oblivion. Mr. Collingwood doubted whether the fortress really had any Roman associations. It was probably a British and Romano-British place of retreat, up to the time when "Cartmel with all the Britons in it" was given to St. Cuthbert by the Anglian conqueror Ecgfrith (677). Two hundred years later it was still occupied, for one of the coins found was a styca of Halfdan, if the inscription was rightly read by Stockdale. After that period there was no evidence of its occupation, and in the early part of the eighteenth century it was quite waste and overgrown, until John Wilkinson bought it. The Wilkinson family were first engaged in the making of flat-irons at Backbarrow in the Leven valley. Prospering in that, they bought iron mines at Lindale, and removed thither, and while there young John Wilkinson hit upon the idea of making an iron boat—the first of its kind. Prospering more and more, he went into Worcestershire, and established an extensive iron industry. Making a fortune, he bought Castle Head estate and built a residence. In addition to his other achievements, Wilkinson invented the blast-furnace, laid out the Paris waterworks, and established the well-known French ironworks at Creusot, now the largest of their kind in the world. Dying in 1808, he left directions that he was to be buried on his own estate in an iron tomb, and this was done. Subsequently, on the estate passing out of the hands of the Wilkinson family, the body was disinterred and deposited in its present resting-place, Lindale Churchyard.

Mr. Titus Wilson said that as that was the last place where they would be assembled together, he would like to move a vote of thanks to Bishop Ware for the able way in which he had presided

over the gathering during the two days.—The Bishop, in responding, remarked that he felt the obligation to be more on his side, for he had derived great pleasure and profit from the two excursions. The party then descended the hill, and a short drive brought them to the Grange Hotel, where they arrived a little before four o'clock, and where lunch was served. Most of the party took the next available train north or south to their distant homes; a few were conveyed back to Bowness *via* Newton and Staveley-in-Carmel. Thus ended a pleasant gathering, the last of the century.

At this meeting the following new members were elected:—Rev. A. F. Still Hill, Dufton Rectory; Mr. William Thompson, Vale View, St. Bees; Miss Wilson, Wigton; Mr. N. F. Wilson, Greenside, Kendal; Mr. Anthony Wilson, Thornthwaite, Keswick; Miss T. W. Wilson, Low Slack, Kendal; Rev. J. R. C. Forrest, Keswick; Mrs. Walker, Warwick, Carlisle; The Public Library, Workington; Sir Edmund F. Bewley, 40, Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin; Rev. A. Scott, Oak Bank, Wetheral; Mr. Robert Cunliffe, Croft House, Ambleside; Mr. J. Wrigley, Ibbotsholme; Rev. C. L. Hulbert, Brathay; Rev. Dr. Curwen, Aspatria.

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#### EDITOR'S NOTE.

We are asked to state that the block of "Bishop Nicolson" from the portrait at Stafffield Hall is lent by the Rev. A. G. Loftie.

On page 81 of this volume a slight alteration in figure I. is desired by Mr. Haverfield. The black lines to the right and left of the word GREAT should run quite through the shading, to indicate separations between stones in the wall, and not mere cracks.

To page 233 Mr. T. H. Hodgson wishes to add:—"Mr. Grainger has pointed out to me that William Lord Dacre was appointed 'Steward of the Lands of Holm Cultram' in 1535. If the steward had an official residence, Lord Dacre may have placed his arms on it, which would account for the stone."