

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

JULY 6th and 7th, 1876.

THE Society met on Thursday, July 6th, at Hexham, for a two days' foreign excursion, in conjunction with the Durham and Northumberland Archæological and Architectural Society. The members of the two Societies, and their friends, to the number of nearly two hundred, met shortly after noon in the chancel of Hexham Abbey, where Mr. W. H. D. Longstaffe delivered a long and interesting history of Hexham and its famous Abbey, and a detailed description of the latter. In the course of his lecture he said that the church was much more interesting before the work of restoring it began, and remarked that the pitman's cottage style of seating it was much against the fine effect of the architecture. The south transept, in which there is the Sanctuary Chamber, reached by a broad flight of steps, he described as one of the finest works of the kind to be found anywhere. The north transept, although very good, had about its decorations a certain coarseness. The Architecture at that portion was beginning to run into a very florid decorative style, and that of the north transept was of a tentative kind. With reference to the nave, the tradition was that it was destroyed during an incursion of the Scots in 1296. That an incursion of the Scots took place, and that the church was burned, admitted of no doubt. The transepts showed considerable signs of fire, and it was probable that the marauders began their work of destruction with the nave. It might be concluded that the nave, which was the Parish Church, was very considerably injured in 1296, but he did not think that it was altogether destroyed then, because in 1310 we still hear of the Parish Church of Hexham and its chapels. Among numerous other interesting events in the history of the Abbey, Mr. Longstaffe described the visit

visit of Sir William Wallace and a sacrilegious band in 1297, when the rude soldiers, taking advantage of the temporary absence of their chief, stole the valuable moveables of the church. He also gave a graphic account of the defence of the monastery by the Master of Ovingham and his followers against the Commissioners, who in 1536 were charged with the suppression of the monastic places. The last notice we had of the magnificent monastery of Hexham was in relation to the "tying up" of some of the brethren, with whom it was believed the master of Ovingham, who had made so valiant a defence, was hung.

Mr. Longstaffe having finished the reading of his interesting paper, conducted the company through the Abbey, indicating its chief points of architectural beauty, and the various relics of antiquity which abound. He called particular attention to some very beautiful wood work of a character only found at Hexham, Carlisle, and Jarrow, all evidently the work of the same artist. The specimens at Carlisle are in St. Catherine's Chapel, in the Cathedral.

Canon Greenwell read a paper descriptive of the various kinds of Saxon sculpture extant, a few specimens of which were to be found in the Abbey. He traced the origin of what was called Anglo-Saxon carving to Ireland, and proved it to be a Celtic art: from Ireland it spread to Scotland and Northumbria with the settlement of the early Celtic missionaries. It also found its way thereafter to Westmorland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire, being influenced somewhat by Roman art. Its characteristics are interlacing work; spirals that double on themselves; and birds and beasts with curiously prolonged tails.

Hearty votes of thanks having been accorded to Mr. Longstaffe and Canon Greenwell for their papers, most of the company paid a visit to the ancient Crypt of the Abbey, and to the remains of the Conventual buildings.

About five o'clock upwards of fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner at the White Hart Hotel. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, the President of the Durham and Northumberland Society. After dinner, the Rev. Chairman proposed "Success and Prosperity to our Sister Society." Mr. R. S. Ferguson responded, and gave "The Durham and Northumberland Society," and afterwards read a short paper, (printed in these Transactions) on certain plumbago coin moulds, found at Wastdale in Cumberland.

The following new members were elected: Joseph Simpson, Esq., Romanway, Penrith; Crosby Hetherington, Esq., Carlisle; and Mrs. Arnison, Penrith.

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The first day was brought to a close by a ramble through the more interesting parts of Hexham, the Conventual ruins, the Seal, the Manor House, and the Moot Hall.

Several members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society paid a visit to Prudhoe on the following morning, Friday, July 7, but by twelve o'clock some thirty assembled at Bardon Mill, and drove thence to Housesteads, on the Roman Wall. *En route* the Roman camp at Chesterholme (Vindolana) was passed, and a halt made to inspect the only Roman milestone now standing *in situ* in Britain.* At Housesteads (Borcovicus) the party were met by Dr. Bruce, who at once took command, and conducted them over the extensive ruins of the camp, and pointed out the Mithraic cave, the amphitheatre, the market cross, &c., illustrating his able and interesting account by many numerous anecdotes. Under the same guidance, the party visited the neighbouring mile castle, enjoyed the lovely view of the Northumberland lakes, and proceeded along the Wall to Hotbank farm, to which place Mr. Clayton of Chesters had kindly sent some refreshment. The carriages were regained at "Twice Brewed," and the party drove to Haltwhistle, passing Æsica, the Cawfield Mile Castle, and the Standing Stones, known as the Mare and Foal.

AUGUST 30th, 1876.

The Society met on Wednesday, August 30th, at Aspatria, and drove thence to Plumbland Church, which was visited, after which Mr. Jackson read a paper on the family of the Orfeurs, of High Close or, as it is commonly called, Plumbland Hall. A paper on old Plumbland Church by Mr. Cory was read, and also a very interesting paper by the Rev. S. W. Watson, late curate of Plumbland, entitled, "A short account of the Re-building of the Church of St. Cuthbert, Plumbland." This paper, most beautifully illustrated with numerous photographs and water colours of the Old Church, is transcribed into a handsome book, and preserved with the parish archives, by the forethought of Mr. Watson. We regret that the wide scope of the paper, and the many illustrations (photographs and water colours) hinder it from being reproduced here. From Plumbland Church the party drove to Cockbridge by Threapland, and by Bothel, which is universally pronounced "Bo-all," and is spelt on old deeds "Bo-ald." On the road a halt was made to inspect an Erratic Block

* Roman milestones are not rare, but are rarely found *in situ*. A perfect one is in the Museum at Leicester; another at Caton near Lancaster; a third at Middleton in Westmorland; another at Aldcliffe, and a fifth at Kirkby Thore.

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at Bothel, in a field belonging to Mr. Thorburn. This block which is about 20 feet long, 9 feet high, and 8 feet broad, Professor Harkness described as a mass of Silurian conglomerate which has been transported by ice from the north-west part of Dumfriesshire, having travelled about forty miles from north-north-west to south-south-east. It occurs immediately east of the village, and at a level a little below the 500 feet contour line. It is locally known as "Sampson" and has, on its western side, well marked *Striæ* the result of glacial action.

The party had luncheon at the comfortable inn at Cockbridge. Mr. Moore and Sir W. Lawson had both kindly invited the Society to partake of their hospitality; but, as the precedent might occasion difficulty in other cases, it was resolved not to break through the standing rule of the Society which prohibits the acceptance of invitations to lunch.

The drive was then resumed to Torpenhow and Bolton Churches, where papers by the Rev. C. H. Gem and by Mr. C. J. Ferguson were read; these papers are printed in the Transactions.

About half-past six the party reached Brayton Hall, where they were the recipients of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's most welcome hospitality. After tea and coffee and light refreshment had been dispensed—Sir Wilfrid himself attending to the comfort of his guests—the honorable baronet showed them through the gardens and grounds.

AUGUST 31st, 1876.

The Society met this morning at Wigton, under most disheartening circumstances, the rain falling heavily. The annual meeting was held at the King's Arms Hotel,—The Rev. Dr. Simpson presiding.

The Chairman said the first business was the election of officers. By the death of the Lord Lieutenant the Society lost its President, and they, in common with the rest of the two counties, deeply regretted that loss. It was agreed to defer electing a successor at present.

The Vice-Presidents were re-elected, with the addition of the name of the Lord Bishop. The Council were re-elected, Mr. Rigge taking the place of the late Dr. Lonsdale. Dr. Simpson was re-elected Chairman of the Council; and Mr. R. S. Ferguson, was also re-elected the Editor of the *Transactions*. The following is a list of the officers of the Society, for the year 1876-7.

PRESIDENT :

PRESIDENT : (Vacant).

VICE PRESIDENTS ;

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

F. A. Argles, Esq., E. B. W. Balme, Esq., The Earl of Bective, M.P., Robert Ferguson, Esq., M.P., Hon. C. W. G. Howard, M.P.,	P. H. Howard, Esq., Hon. W. Lowther, M.P., Lord Muncaster, M.P., Hon. Percy S. Wyndham, M.P., John Whitwell, Esq., M.P.
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COUNCIL :

The Rev. Canon Simpson, LL.D., Kirkby Stephen, Chairman ;

W. Browne, Esq., Tallentire, J. A. Cory, Esq., Carlisle, R. S. Ferguson, Esq., Carlisle, C. J. Ferguson, Esq., Carlisle, Professor Harkness, Penrith, Wm. Jackson, Esq., St. Bees,	Rev. Thomas Lees, Wreay, James Mawson, Esq., Lowther, Wm. Nanson, Esq., Carlisle, H. F. Rigge, Esq., Cartmel, Dr. Taylor, Penrith, C. Wilkinson, Esq., Kendal.
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EDITOR : R. S. Ferguson, Esq., M.A., LL.M., Carlisle.

AUDITORS : John Hudson, Esq., and G. F. Braithwaite, Esq., Kendal.

TREASURER : W. H. Wakefield, Esq., Sedgwick.

SECRETARY : Mr. T. Wilson, Kendal.

The following new members were elected : Rev. C. Boutflower, Kendal, Wm. Garnett, Esq., Quernmore Park, Lancaster, Rev. John Lowther, Bolton Rectory, Carlisle.

The following resolutions were passed :—

1. That a Publication Committee be appointed to assist the Editor in his duties :—to consist of the Rev. Dr. Simpson, Rev. Thos. Lees, John Whitwell, Esq., M.P., and William Jackson, Esq.
2. That Professor Harkness be requested to write a description of the boulder " Sampson " at Aspatria.
3. That Tenders be invited for re-printing 36 copies of Part I. and II. of the Transactions.
4. That a Winter Meeting be held at Kendal, in December, and that Dr. Simpson, Mr. Whitwell, and Mr. Hudson, be a local committee for arranging the same.
5. That it is desirable to take steps to publish the Nicholson MSS., and that permission for so doing be asked from the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The Editor to take the necessary steps.

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On the motion of Mr. Whitwell, cordial votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman, the Editor, and the Secretary. Mr. Jackson seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. The gentlemen concerned acknowledged the vote.—Mr. R. S. Ferguson said in the course of his work he had great difficulty in keeping down some current errors; but he hoped by this time contributors had become aware that William the Conqueror was never in Cumberland, and Thomas de Morville of Burgh did not kill Thomas a'Becket. He further pointed out that for the year ending June 30th, 1875, the balance to the credit of the Association was £117; but for the year ending June 30th, last, the balance was £126. The Society at present numbered 200 members, 60 of whom were elected last year.

On the motion of the Chairman, the Publication Committee were requested to consider the subject of publishing the interesting MS. notes made by Bishop Nicholson on his Visitation of the diocese; and it was decided to request permission of the Dean and Chapter, in whose library the volume is.—Mr. Jackson: it may be the commencement of a series of similar character.—The Chairman: that is exactly what I have in view.

This concluded the formal business of the meeting.

Professor Harkness exhibited a portion of a celt, which had been found by Mr. Williams, at the entrance into the Mayborough near Eamont Bridge. It was obtained on the surface of the soil, from which a thin covering of turf had recently been cut. The faces of the fragment exhibit the regular and uniform outline of polished celts—one of the angles has been rubbed flat, while the other has its original outline. The celt appears to have been broken in the finishing, and the fragment thrown away. The rock out of which it is formed is one of the ash breccia of the volcanic series of the Lake Country, which being of unequal cohesion caused its fracture before the implement was perfected. The occurrence of this broken unfinished celt in connection with the Mayborough leads towards the inference that this circular enclosure perhaps protected a settlement of Neolithic men, and in this respect, it has its analogue in Cissbury camp, Sussex, as described by Col. Lane Fox, F.R.S.*

Mr. Whitwell exhibited three silver coins recently found near Kendal. The largest has an inscription in Hebrew on one side and in Syriac on the other.

* *Archæologia*, XLII.

Mr. Jackson read a paper upon the line of march taken by Agricola through Cumberland, and also two papers on some Roman remains, all of which are printed in this year of the Transactions. Mr. R. S. Ferguson indicated the outlines of a paper of his, also on Agricola's line of march, and the discussion thereon was adjourned to Kendal, at the winter meeting.

Subsequently a few of the members drove in a heavy storm of rain to view the site of Old Carlisle.

This visit concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

On the first day of the Aspatria Meeting, *apropos* of Threapland Hall, which was passed en route, Mr. Jackson read the following little Archæological *jeu d'esprit*, a filling in of some passages in Ralph Thoresby's Journal.

Mr. Jackson said perhaps they had never visited an old hall with less architectural beauty or even peculiarity than Threapland Hall; but the interest of the reminiscences connected with an ancient dwelling may sometimes be in an inverse ratio to its attractiveness; and, when he informed them, that what he was about to say in connection with this hall closely concerned an individual who is one of the principal saints in our archæological calendar, Ralph Thoresby, they would, he was sure, bear with him for a few moments, while he related certain preliminary details, and then endeavoured to describe a scene which occurred there 182 years ago. On the 24th of March, 1694, died Richard Sykes, joint lord of the manor of Leeds, and a scion of a Cumberland stock, which, migrating from Sykes Dyke, near Carlisle, and settling in Leeds, had there prospered exceedingly; and whose members have so gone on increasing since then, that we might almost apply to them the words of scripture, and say that the bearers of that name had become, in the land of their adoption, "like the sand on the sea-shore for multitude." Richard left four daughters—Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Wilson; Mary, married to Thomas Rayner; Anna, to Ralph Thoresby; and Deborah, still unmarried. The portions of these co-heiresses were very considerable; and within three months of the father's death, Mr. Salkeld, jun., of Threapland Hall, was a suitor for the hand of this very eligible young lady. There were, however, circumstances in connection with this young gentlemen which led her widowed mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sykes, to hesitate before giving her consent. He (Mr. Jackson) thought that the young heir was a Roman Catholic, whilst the Sykes were, he believed, Presbyterians; and he feared that there were some pecuniary embarrassments on the Salkeld side. After many family consultations, it was decided that Thoresby should visit the paternal mansion in Cumberland, and make the needful inquiries on the spot. On Monday, September 17th, 1694, Thoresby left home on horseback, reaching Long Preston that night; his next day's journey brought him to Kendal, and in the following evening, after traversing the mountain pass of Wrynose and Hardnott, he arrived at Calderbridge. His journey on Thursday was a short one, for he stayed at Whitehaven, accepting the hospitalities of William Gilpin, one of his most valued correspondents, a co-religionist, just in the same transition stage as himself, and a collaborateur in the new edition of Camden. On Friday evening he reached Threapland, but found Mr. Salkeld absent at
Bothe^l

Bothel securing his harvest. Thoresby had not been idle with regard to the main object of his journey, but he had been making enquiries relating to the Salkelds whenever opportunity offered as he came along, and the results had not been very encouraging. He spent Saturday in business conversations with the father, and in courting with the son. In the evening Mr. Charles Orfeur, of High Close, who, in the following year, married Jane, daughter of Richard Lamplugh, of Ribton, and widow of John Senhouse, of Nether Hall, dropped in. Next day, being Sunday, he walked to Plumbland Church, where Parson Robinson, "prayed and preached very affectionately." After service, there was a considerable muster of the gentry and clergy, whom Mr. and Mrs. Salkeld, the daughter of Squire Irton, had invited to meet their honoured guest. One of the most important was the son-in-law, Squire Dykes, of Warthole, the owner of the handsome new house Thoresby had passed on his way from Tallentire, and who, in reply to Thoresby's admiring comments, would state that it had been erected by himself, from a design by Inigo Jones. Thereupon would naturally rise the story respecting the old mulberry tree so conspicuous in front of the mansion, of which a feeble remnant was still existing a few years ago, and in which his father had secreted himself when sought for by hostile Roundheads. Thoresby, whose connections were all on that side, although his Presbyterian convictions were at that time undergoing a change, would scarcely like to listen to unfavourable comments on the party his father had fought for, and Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, of Brayton, a younger branch of the Isel stem, might change a conversation touching too closely upon wounds still smarting, by an inquiry respecting his cousin, the Worshipful Mr. Godfrey Lawson, quondam Mayor of Leeds. The two parsons of Plumbland and Aspatria, by a jocular allusion to the business which brought Thoresby amongst them, would evoke a reply from their guest, who could scarcely receive a well-meant remark in a churlish spirit; and, so it happened, that treated with wine, Thoresby retired to bed, feeling as many a one has, under similar circumstances, that he had said some very foolish things, and committed himself further than he had intended. That this is no imaginary sketch, but the mere filling in from the outline of what actually occurred in the best parlour of the house, on Sunday, September 23rd, 1694, they would acknowledge when he read to them the entry which Thoresby made with his very unsteady hand the next morning:— "Die Dom. It should be, though, alas, some part little like it; no prayers of any sort in the family. Many gentlemen invited to dinner; the modest parson, Esquire Dykes, &c., the day and evening spent very unsuitably to the duties of the day. Sat too late, or early, rather, was foolishly cheerful and vain in my expressions, too compliant, &c." Next morning Thoresby quitted Threapland, and consultation with his mother-in-law, resulted in a cessation of any further negotiations as to the projected marriage. Deborah Sykes married John Hough, and died April 12, 1705, leaving three children.

DECEMBER 11 AND 12, 1876.

The winter meeting of this Society opened in the hall of the Kendal Literary and Scientific Institution on Monday afternoon, the 11th of December. The chair was taken by Mr. R. Ferguson, M.P.

Mr. T. Wilson, the honorary secretary, having read the minutes of the summer meeting, the following new members were elected:— Mr. Charles Smith, Barrow; Mr. William Harrison, Grange; Mr. A. B. Dixon, Ulverston; Mr. F. Wilson, Underfell, Kendal; The Earl of Lonsdale; Mr. John F. Wilson, Middlesborough; Mrs. T. H. Parker, Warwick Hall; Mrs. C. Ll. Braithwaite, jun., Greenside, Kendal; Mrs. Wilson, Castle Lodge, Kendal; Mrs. Hudson, Larch How, Kendal; and Mrs. Colville, Sale.

The following papers were read, all of which appear in the Society's Transactions:—

A paper on local Roman Roads and Agricola's Line of March, by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, illustrated by several maps; a paper on Fragments in and near St. Bees, by the Rev. Canon Knowles; and a paper on a Roman Camp on Caermote. After the reading of these papers, several objects of interest were exhibited. Mr. H. F. Rigge contributed a horn, found under fifteen feet of peat-moss at Cartmel, which he attributed to some period immediately after the glacial epoch, describing it as the horn of the *bos longifrons*, the progenitor of our present breed of cattle. Mr. Rigge also exhibited a leaden seal attached to a Bull of Pope Boniface VIII., which was found in Cartmel Priory Church about eighteen inches below the present floor. Miss Powley sent what is believed to be the bell attached to the collar of the leader of the gang of packhorses between Penrith and Alston. The bell is a small hollow sphere, about the size of a cricket ball, with a slit on the lower side, from which escapes the clanking sound from the tongue within. Mr. Ferguson, M.P. exhibited a bronze statuette found near Brough, and some bronze articles found in the river Eden; also some *posie* rings.

The proceedings of the afternoon were brought to a close about four o'clock, and the company separated, the visitors afterwards repairing to the King's Arms Hotel, where, at half-past five, an excellent dinner was served. In the evening the Society was entertained at a *conversazione* given by the members of the Literary and Scientific Institution, who assembled in great numbers. At the meeting in the lecture theatre Mr. W. Wakefield, in the name of the council and the members of the Literary and Scientific Institute, cordially welcomed the Antiquarian Society. The first paper read was by Mr. G. E. Moser, on the Kendal Parish Registers, which will be found in the Transactions. Mr. Bellasis (Bluemantle-Pursuivant at Arms)

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then read a paper on Reminiscences of Kendal during the last century; and the Ven. Archdeacon Cooper, by request, read a paper on Kendal Church, written by Mr. Crowther, and printed in the first volume of this Society's Transactions.

On the conclusion of the papers, the Rev. Dr. Simpson asked the members of the Archæological Society to join him in a hearty vote of thanks to the Kendal Literary and Scientific Institution for their Invitation to Kendal, for the use of the room they occupied, and for the kind reception they had given. He and his fellow members wished the Institute God speed in the work in which it was engaged.

Mr. E. B. W. Balme seconded the motion, and a vote of thanks to the readers of papers, moved by Mr. Cropper, seconded by the Mayor, brought the meeting to an end.

On Tuesday morning a meeting of the Society was held for the transaction of business, the Rev. Dr. Simpson presiding. Mr. G. F. Braithwaite moved a vote of thanks to the readers of papers. In doing so he said that they had missed Mr. Whitwell, who had hurried home from London to attend this meeting, but, unfortunately, had been seized with a violent cold. He was sorry to hear that he was rather worse than better. Considering that Mr. Whitwell had always taken great interest in the Society, he might single him out as one whose absence they all deplored. He should like to move a special vote of thanks to Mr. Whitwell, to which should be added an expression of the great regret that they all felt at his absence.

Mr. R. S. Ferguson seconded the proposal. He had had a deal of correspondence with Mr. Whitwell about this meeting, and Mr. Whitwell had taken a deal of trouble in getting it up.

The resolution was carried, and it was determined also to place on the minutes an expression of thanks to the Literary and Scientific Institution for the use of their rooms, and for their liberal entertainment on Monday night.

Mr. R. S. Ferguson reported that permission had been granted to the Society to print the Nicolson Visitation MSS., and handed in the following letters.

(COPY.)

Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.

Very Reverend Sirs,—The Council of the above Society have long had in contemplation the publication of some of the manuscripts in existence in various places, which relate to the antiquities, to the history, to the topography, &c. of Cumberland and Westmorland.

At

At an annual meeting, held in August last, it was considered that the manuscript, known as "Bishop Nicolson's Visitation of his Diocese," would be the most suitable to commence with. I was, as Editor of the Society's Transaction, directed to apply to your Chapter for the necessary permission, and the Rev. Canon Simpson, LL.D., Colonel Whitwell, M.P., W. Jackson, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas Lees were appointed a Committee to assist me in arranging for the publication of the manuscript, should your permission be accorded.

I have now the honour to respectfully ask you for that permission. In the event of its being granted, I beg further to ask that some one or more of your Chapter be appointed to confer with our Publication Committee.

I remain,

Very Reverend Sirs,

Your obedient Servant,

R. S. FERGUSON,

Editor of the Society's Transactions.

(COPY.)

The Abbey, Carlisle, Dec. 11, 1876.

Dear Mr. Ferguson:—I find the following resolution in our Minutes: you ought to have received it.

"That Mr. Ferguson be informed that the Dean and Chapter assent to his application on behalf of this Society (headed Archæological Society), for permission to print Bishop Nicolson's MS. Visitation of the Diocese of Carlisle, the MS. of which is now in the Library, on the express understanding that the *text* alone be published.

"That Canons Prescott and Hodgson be nominated to confer, as requested, with the Committee on behalf of the Dean and Chapter."

This will sufficiently answer your purpose,

Yours very truly,

J. E. PRESCOTT.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1.—That 100 copies of Part I. be reprinted, the editor to carefully revise before going to press.

The editor reported that permission had been granted to the Society to print the "Nicolson Visitation," and that Messrs. Thurnam, of Carlisle, had offered to undertake the work at their own risk and expense; it was, therefore, resolved:—

2.—That Mr. R. S. Ferguson be empowered to negotiate with Messrs. Thurnam.

- 3.—That the Autotype Co's account be left for settlement in the hands of Mr. Whitwell, M.P.
- 4.—That the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to Mr. Whitwell, M.P. for the paper he had prepared, and for the trouble he had taken in arranging the meeting; and that the Secretary express the Committee's regret that indisposition has prevented his attendance.
- 5.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the members and council of the Kendal Literary and Scientific Institution for their kind invitation, and for the use of their rooms which have so generously been placed at their disposal.
- 6.—That the thanks of the meeting be given to those gentlemen who have provided papers.

DEC. 12, 1876.

The members proceeded to the Parish Church, a peal rung by the amateur bell-ringers welcoming them on their arrival. The Ven. Archdeacon Cooper conducted the party round the church, and with Mr. Crowther's paper in his hands, pointed out the chief features in the building. Proceeding down the aisle, near the Bellingham Chapel, and standing under one of the arches supported on the northern row of columns, the Archdeacon pointed out the northern line of the foundation of the earlier erection, which was immediately beneath the column just mentioned. The church on that side had thus been widened by the addition of the Bellingham Chapel and aisle, and on the southern side, by the Parr Chapel and aisle, where also a row of columns marked the site of the old foundation. The first subject which awakened discussion was the addition of the Parr and Bellingham aisles. They seem to have been added at about the same period, and the question therefore arose why this sudden and enormous increase to the accommodation provided? Mr. R. S. Ferguson suggested that family emulation would prompt the Parrs and the Bellinghams to an extravagant rivalry in church enlargement. The Archdeacon and others put forward the conjecture that there might have been a sudden increase in the population of the town through the development of the woollen manufacture. The company then crossed the chancel to the Parr aisle, the chapel which now forms the vestry of the church. Attention was called to several details worthy of notice, among which was a maiden's head carved in the capital of one of the columns, and the same was to be seen over two of the windows in the eastern portion of the aisle. This maiden's head has been the subject of much discussion, and by some has been said to be a portrait of Queen Catherine Parr. It is the ancient badge

badge of the Parr family, borne by Sir William Parr in the reign of Edward VI., as shown by a contemporary MS. in the College of Arms, marked 2nd M. 19, (see Planche's Pursuivant-at-Arms, pp. 222, 224). The Archdeacon also referred to the painting on the walls of and near the vestry, which he said had been carried out by Earl Bective, who, as the owner of Kendal Castle, they looked upon as in some measure the representative of the Parrs of former times. Conversations arising upon various points were joined in by the Archdeacon, Dr. Simpson, Rev. G. F. Weston, Rev. Thomas Lees, Mr. G. F. Braithwaite, Mr. I. W. Wilson, Mr. G. E. Moser, Mr. F. Wilson, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, Mr. Bellasis, and other gentlemen, the visitors manifesting deep interest in all that came under notice. The general survey of the interior comprised an examination of the vestry, the private chapels, many of the memorial tablets, the stained windows, especially the principal eastern window, &c., and the results apparently in the case of all present repaid the inconvenience of a visit on a dirty December morning.

The bells in the tower again rang some lively peals as the party left the church, and this brought to a close a session that will doubtless be remembered with some satisfaction by the members of the Archæological Society of the two counties.

JUNE 21 AND 22, 1877.

The Society met on Thursday, June 21st, at Gilsland Railway Station, for a two days' excursion.

The Rev. A. Wright, Vicar of Gilsland, was placed in charge of the expedition, and several ladies, who did not choose to walk, having been placed in a carriage provided for them and sent on a-head, the members crossed the railway and descending a meadow came on the Mile Camp on the Roman Wall, known traditionally as "The King's Stables." It is situated on the western edge of a pretty ghyll, through which the Poltross flows, its banks high on either side and well covered with verdure. From excavations made recently it appears that the camp has had an outer wall of ten feet in thickness, and, after a space of two feet, an inner wall two feet thick, the latter in all probability, as Dr. Simpson suggested, being the wall of a building inside the camp. While examining this, Mr. R. S. Ferguson pointed out the gap in the Roman Wall at this place, caused in consequence

sequence of the range of hills from Carlisle failing here. It had been a post of considerable importance, for five camps had been erected in the neighbourhood, all round the gap in order to defend and strengthen it, viz:—at Willonford, Throp, Crocks, Banktop, and——, where the ridge of hills known as the “Nine Nicks” commences. It was also pointed out that close to the “mile castle” there had been a bridge thrown over the ghyll, as was evidenced by the existence of ashlar work, which was carefully uncovered during the Society’s visit by two stout labourers with picks; but it was not suggested that the mile castle had been anything more than a mile castle on account of the bridge, or that there was any connection between them. A Roman road had been traced to the eastern edge of the ghyll, and it could not have stopped there.* After a due inspection of the sites, the party went to see a piece of the Roman Wall behind the vicarage, where it had been bared by Mr. Wright; and they then went to the school-room to hear papers read by Mr. Wm. Nanson and Mr. R. S. Ferguson, which will be found in the Society’s Transactions. Over Denton church was next visited—the papers read by Mr. C. J. Ferguson and Mr. Wright will also be found in the Transactions. Most of the party went their way to the Shaws Hotel, by the Roman station of Birdoswald (Amboglanna). After dinner, the Annual Meeting of the Society was held, when the following officers were elected:—

PRESIDENT: The Earl of Lonsdale.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: The Lord Bishop of Carlisle; F. A. Argles, Esq.; E. B. W. Balme, Esq.; The Earl of Bective, M.P.; Robert Ferguson, Esq., M.P.; Hon. C. Howard, M.P.; P. H. Howard, Esq., F.S.A.; Hon. W. Lowther, M.P.; Lord Muncaster, M.P.; Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P.; John Whitwell, Esq., M.P.

COUNCIL: Rev. Canon Simpson, LL.D., Kirkby Stephen, Chairman; W. Browne, Esq., Tallentire; J. A. Cory, Esq., Carlisle; R. S. Ferguson, Esq., Carlisle; C. J. Ferguson, Esq., Carlisle; Professor Harkness, Penrith; W. Jackson, Esq., St. Bees; Rev. Thomas Lees, Wreay; James Mawson, Esq., Lowther; William Nanson, Esq., Carlisle; H. F. Rigge, Esq., Cartmel; Dr. Taylor, Penrith; Charles Wilkinson, Esq., Kendal.

EDITOR: R. S. Ferguson, Esq., M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Carlisle.

AUDITORS: John Hudson, Esq., and G. F. Braithwaite, Esq., Kendal.

TREASURER: W. H. Wakefield, Esq., Sedgwick.

SECRETARY: Mr. T. Wilson, Kendal.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. and Mrs. Varty,

* See a map in “Gillesland,” by the late G. G. Mounsey.

Stagstones, Penrith; Mr. John Orfeur, Norwich; Rev. J. Irving, M.A., Millom; Rev. F. Scamell, B.A., Newton Reigney; and Rev. George Ornsby, M.A., F.S.A., Fishlake Vicarage, Doncaster.

Letters of thanks from the Society of Antiquaries of London, acknowledging receipt of the Society's Transactions, were read and ordered to be entered on the minutes. Mr. Horrocks, of Eden Brows, exhibited, through the editor, a button mould, found recently on Alston Moor, during the making of a drain in land which could not have been disturbed for at least sixty years. It consists of three pieces of hone stone; the principal piece is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ broad, and 1 inch thick. It has cut upon it the dies of the faces of half-a-dozen buttons; two other pieces of about the same length, but somewhat thinner and narrower, fit on it, and on one another, by metallic pins, having the button shanks cut in their inner faces, and also apertures for pouring in the molten metal. The outside of the mould is neatly ornamented with a series of small circles. The button patterns are modern, and the articles would seem to be of the last century.

Mr. Hudson exhibited a tripod vessel of yellow metal, found at Docker, near Kendal. It stands about 8 inches in height, on three legs or feet about $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. in length, and has a handle and spout, the whole having been cast at once. It weighs about 3lbs. 1 oz. A precisely similar one is described in West's Furness, pp. 9-10 and 425, and is figured on Plate V. in that work. Another is figured in Dr. Bruce's work on the Roman Wall, edition of 1851, Plate XVI., fig. 2. Another is figured in the catalogue of the Antiquities of Animal Materials and Bronze in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 535. Two were exhibited at Carlisle in 1859, and several are in the British Museum: the better opinion is that they are not Roman.

Mr. Cartmell exhibited a small vase of red coarse clay found in the Bush site, Carlisle.

Mr. Cory exhibited certain metal objects, described in a paper which is printed in these Transactions.

AUGUST 16 AND 17, 1877.

The Society met at Dalton-in-Furness on the 16th of August for a two days' excursion. They proceeded without delay to visit Dalton Castle and Church. The castle, which consists of a handsomely proportioned tower of red sandstone, has not much history extant as to its origin. It is supposed to have been built by one of the Abbots of Furness for the purpose of holding his manorial courts. After the restoration,

restoration, it became, together with the manor of Dalton, the property of the Duke of Albemarle, from whom it has descended to the present owner, the Duke of Buccleuch. When it was restored in 1856, there were two floors above the ground-floor. The upper floor was at that time, however, removed, and there is now only one room on the floor above the ground-floor. In this the manorial courts of the Duke of Buccleuch are still held. The apartment, which is now used by the local volunteers as an armoury, is said to have been anciently the dungeon. In the castle, there are a few objects of interest, especially an ancient cannon, which local tradition alleges to have been fished up in the channel of Piel harbour. Although tradition further says that vessels of the Spanish Armada were wrecked off this harbour, this cannon appears of much more ancient date, and may possibly at some time have been on the battlements of Piel Castle.* The curious stone figures which guard the top of the castle and the gurgoyles, (similiar to the stone figures,) would repay a patient study by anyone versed in the details of ancient armour. The castle contains a few pieces of armoury which were brought from Scotland some time ago. Dalton Church possesses no special objects of interest; in the Baptistery window there are a few pieces of old stained glass, which are said to have come from Furness Abbey. West, in his *Antiquities of Furness*, states that there were the small remains of a Roman ditch and rampart on the eastern side of the churchyard, although all the rest have been defaced, removed, and smoothed down to make place for the present town and castle of Dalton. He also states that other Roman remains found near Dalton warrant a supposition that Agricola visited and reduced Furness in the summer of his second campaign, A.D. 79, and that he or some successor had erected a castellum at Dalton. Among other interesting matters connected with this ancient town, it is recorded in the parish registers that, in the year 1631, the plague broke out in it, and that "there died in Dalton of this sickness, three hundred and three score, and in Walney, one hundred and twenty."

Leaving Dalton Castle, the party proceeded in several carriages, by way of Crookland, to Urswick, but before they reached the latter place they alighted, and, guided by Dr. Simpson, Mr. Fell, and Mr. Rigge, the local managing committee, left the highway by a passage on the right, and ultimately reached an uneven field where are to be seen the remains of what is considered to be an ancient British encampment, known as Stones Walls. Mr. Fell introduced the subject by remarking that there was every indication from the stones and the

* This relic is the chamber, or breech-piece, of a cannon of very early construction, say about 1340. So the Rev. T. Lees writes me, and I agree with him. R.S.F.
foundations

foundations which were to be found in that field, this had been the site of an ancient British encampment. He read an extract from Close's edition of West's *Antiquities of Furness*, p. 395, from which it appeared

"That these were the remains of foundations of the walls of an angular enclosure, three of its sides measuring sixty-seven yards each, and the fourth fifty-two. The walls appear to have been composed of loose stones, and have been ten feet in thickness. There appear to have been two openings or gates on the side opposite the village. About twenty yards to the north-west of this enclosure are the remains of a wall encompassing a circular plot of ground ninety-four or ninety-five yards in diameter, and which appears to have been divided into several compartments by interior walls of somewhat less strength than that on the outside, which has been about nine or ten feet in thickness, and formed without mortar. * * * * The circumference of the circle measures three hundred and twenty yards, but the enclosed plot is not accurately round. * * * These enclosures are known by the names of *STONE WALLS*, but no tradition remained concerning their intention, nor had anything been discovered which would throw any light on their origin. The size of the circle was nearly the same as that at Mayburgh, in Cumberland."

Mr. Fell, after reading the above quotation, proceeded:

"The following particulars, given by an old inhabitant of Urswick, who himself worked upwards of thirty years ago at the process of destruction, may not be an uninteresting record of the condition of the "*Stone Walls*." The country around them at this time was a mixture of open pasture and unfenced coppice. The latter was fenced about thirty years ago to improve it, and the ancient "*Stone Walls*" supplied material, so far as it was handy, and could be got without trouble. In all the fences round this ancient enclosure the stones which formed it were indiscriminately placed, so that all trace of them was lost. Thirty years ago the wall of the enclosure was well and clearly defined, standing up above the ground on the average two feet high; it was rough walled without mortar, with various sized stones. The inner circle of that time had a surrounding of upright stones, almost perfect, with apparently space for two entrances, which can now be traced. The stones composing the circles were not large, none of them exceeding four feet above the ground. They were thin upright slabs of limestone, which showed no trace of having been quarried. All these stones were removed for the adjacent wall fences. About one hundred and fifty yards distant, men engaged in stone getting discovered under a flat slab of limestone, as if it had been concealed there, a spear, which they thought was made of brass. The shaft had been about four feet long, but, although quite distinguishable, it had crumbled away to powder. On making this discovery, one of the men, not knowing what they had found, gave the socket of the spear a blow with the iron tool he was working with, and cut out of the metal, which the persons present considered very brittle, a three-cornered piece. Subsequently, and in close proximity to the spear, four or five "*celts*," or "*axes*" of brass were found. They were sharp at one end and like a hammer at the other, with a hole through the thicker end for a shaft. The hole might be an inch and a quarter in diameter, and was a round hole. Near the place where these "*axes of brass*" were found, four or five rings of brass were dug up. They were large enough to go over the hand, and had an external eye to them, as if for the purpose of being strung. The discoverers of these curiosities handed them to

a person named Adam Lambster, who took them away for the nominal purpose of ascertaining whose they were, but failed to return them, and the inventor of this account informed me that he always understood they had got into 'Preston,' museum, but it is possible he confounded the word, and that it should have been 'British' museum."

Mr. Fell also referred to the remarks upon these stone walls made by Dr. Barber, in a paper written by him, under the title of "Pre-historic Remains of Furness and Cartmel," and in which the author, after describing the position, measurement, and general plan of the place, gave the idea that, had not the greater bulk of the stones in this enclosure been removed, they would probably have been able to identify the work as that of an ancient British camp or hut circle. The circular plan of the defences, the traces of foundations of semi-circular walls inside the outer barrier, the walled way leading to the inner circles, the *Prætorium* of the chief, and the elevated situation of the whole warranted them in assuming that this record of antiquity was essentially British.

Dr. Simpson agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Fell, and compared the circle with those at Barton Fell and at Mayburgh, the inside of both of which were perfectly level, but that at Urswick was not; at the two circles he had named, large stones had been found inside, which was not the case with the one they were inspecting that day. He was strongly of opinion that this had been a place of British residence, and pointed out the different parts of the enclosure which were occupied by the household of the chief, the residence of his vassals, the place for cattle, &c., as far as the indications now to be seen led him to believe. He also alluded to the fact that the circle was placed in a position in which it was sheltered from the prevailing west winds.

Mr. Fell said that in a neighbouring field there were indications of the existence at one time of another encampment, and much the same was to be seen as in the field they were then assembled in.

Proceeding along the road, a little nearer to the village, the carriages again made a halt, while several of the party proceeded across two fields on the left to view a large piece of rough, weather-beaten limestone, which was standing on the top of two other pieces of the same stone, and which was locally considered to be a rude monument erected over the grave of some distinguished man. From the fact, however, that the two lower stones were not placed in the reverse way to the stones they supported, and from other indications it was unanimously determined that they had no significance, and that they came there by natural causes.

The chief object of interest at Urswick Church, where a halt was next
made

made, was a figure cut in red sandstone, which occupies a prominent position in the outer walls of the tower, and which represents the Mater-Dolorosa, or the Virgin supporting the dead body of Christ.

After a four miles' drive, by way of Little Urswick and Scales, Aldingham was reached, and the little church here was inspected.

THE MOAT AT ALDINGHAM.

Arriving at Moat Farm, the residence of Mr. R. Coward, the party alighted for a two-fold purpose—first, that of partaking of lunch, on the summit of the Moat; and, secondly, to consider the object or purpose for which this high mound of earth had been raised. Mr. Fell read a description of the moat from West's *Antiquities of Furness*, as follows:—

“At a little distance from the present farm-house, anciently called Aldingham Hall, but now known by the name of Moat, is a small square plot surrounded by a ditch, upon which Aldingham Hall, the residence of the Fleming's family, is supposed to have stood. It lies at the foot of a gentle slope, which, rising to the south-east, terminates in a precipice formed by the waste of the sea. On the crest of the precipice, are the remains of an artificial mount of a considerable height, having apparently been somewhat oval at its base, and surrounded by a deep trench, between which and the insulated square plot at the foot of the hill, is a long straight ditch, erroneously called a fish-pond. The intention and antiquity of these works are uncertain. No traces of foundations are perceptible upon the insulated square: but at some little distance from the south-east corner, the foundations of some kind of buildings were not long ago demolished. The ditch has been cut through a spring, and consequently could never want water. Mr. John Simpson, the farmer of the estate anciently called Aldingham Hall, showed us much civility; and, upon our enquiring whether any antiquities had recently been discovered about the place, he informed us, that when the road which passes by the house, was first made in its present situation, two very thick earthenware vessels, containing bones of infants, or of very small human subjects, were discovered, a little to the west of the adjoining house called Colt-park; and that, in a field contiguous to the same place, a third pot was found in planting potatoes. As these pots were never shown to any antiquarian, it is impossible to ascertain whether they were ancient urns or only vessels of modern pottery, in which, as was supposed by those who found them, the bodies of murdered infants had been concealed by two women of abandoned characters, who, many years before lived at a house, now totally demolished. It is much to be regretted, however, that the nature of these remains were not more clearly ascertained; if they were ancient, they might probably have thrown some light upon the origin of the works which we have mentioned. The pots are said to have been extremely thick, and formed of very friable materials; they were short cylindrical vessels about one foot in diameter. The writer is inclined to believe they were more ancient than was supposed. Mr. Simpson also informed us of a medicinal spring near the same place, and which he supposed had once been of some repute, but we had not time to search for the place. As the sea, after a short interval of repose, has resumed its destructive ravages upon this shore, and has already swept away a part of the
mount,

mount, and may at some future period annihilate the whole, we thought proper to subjoin a sketch of the work to perpetuate their form. The view from the top of the mount, or moat, is pleasant, and extends across the spacious bay of Morecambe, on the opposite side of which, the town of Lancaster is one principal object. On a fine day, the refraction of the atmosphere, makes the promontories of the distant shores to the west of Lancaster, appear like tufts of trees or groves suspended in the air."

Dr. Barber, writing on this subject, in his Pre-historic remains of Furness and Cartmel, says:—

"The Moat Hill, or more properly the Folk-mote Hill (from the Saxon, signifying a place of public assembly), is an artificial hill of considerable height, being ninety-six feet above the sea-level, and has been considered by different writers to be of Druidical origin; an exploratory mound from which to view the coast and bay of Morecambe; a beacon hill, whence alarm could be given or received of any shipping on its first appearance in the bay; a moat hill for the Saxon lord of Aldingham. The mound is a plain earth-work, covered with grass, originally resembling the frustrum of a cone, but now an irregular shape from the action of the tide on the side facing the sea. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, twenty feet wide, from which most of the material for its construction is derived. About one hundred feet distant from this is a long and deep ditch, erroneously called a fish-pond, which some think has been intended to surround the mount but never completed. Further below, behind the farm buildings and the hedge which separates the field from the road in the front of the house is another enclosed plot, nearly square in form, also surrounded by a ditch, on which, according to West, it is supposed that the early residence of the Flemings, lords of Aldingham, stood. This cannot have been the case, for more reasons than one. That the great mound just mentioned is nothing more than a barrow or burial mound there cannot be the least doubt, because by the directions of the late Colonel Braddyll, of Conishead Priory, a small shaft was sunk down the centre of the hill from the top, and portions of human bones were brought to light, after which they were replaced and the opening filled up. The question of the original purpose of the hill being settled, there yet remains the difficult task of assigning to it the proper owner."

In answer to a question put by one of the members, Mr. Fell said that Aldingham was the ancient seat of the Flemings. Dr. Simpson said he should be glad to hear any theory advanced as to the purpose for which the moat was raised. It was a very curious mound, and was no doubt artificial. It might be called a moat, because it had a ditch round it or because it was a meeting place for certain purposes. The raised square on the other side of the field might have been a Romish encampment, for it was certainly of the usual shape. The moat might have been erected by a people older than the Romans, for there could be no doubt they would be most anxious to ascertain when a fleet approached the shore, as England at that time was subject to many invasions. His own opinion was that it was raised especially for a look-out, and that the earth was carried in baskets from a ditch
below.

below. The moat would be much higher than it was now, and, consequently, narrower at the top. Beacons could here be seen across the bay and the alarm could thus be given of the approach of danger from either one side or the other. He had no doubt many theories could be supported as to the use of this moat.

The Rev. Mr. Lees asked if it might not be sepulchral and used as a moat afterwards.

Dr. Simpson did not see anything which led to the idea that it was sepulchral.

The Rev. J. M. Morgan explained that there was a place at Rampside, owned by Mr. Toulmin and Mr. Clarke, in which the dead were buried after some great engagement, but the mound was not raised as high as that at Aldingham. The dead were covered with boulder stones and some time ago the hinge of an ancient coffin, together with the remains of human bones, were found there.

Mr. Fell said there was no record of any investigation of the moat, but it was traditionally stated that Colonel Braddyll, of Conishead Priory, had discovered human bones in the moat. He agreed with Dr. Simpson as to the purpose for which it was used, and pointed out that at the time when it was raised there was a better look out to the sea than at present, owing to the extraordinary growth of beach which had since taken place. At the time when the lighthouse at Walney was built, it was at the edge of the water, but was now at a considerable distance from it, so that a person standing on the moat could not only command a fine look out to the sea, but could see the whole of the Morecambe Bay and a great many prominences on land. On the approach of vessels this would be an admirable place to create an alarm.

Mr. R. S. Ferguson thought there might have been a garrison quartered on the square plot of land at the other side of the field, and a certain number of men could be marched on the moat for watch during prescribed hours. The moat had, undoubtedly, been much higher and more pointed at the top, and, consequently, much smaller than the square plot referred to.

Mr. Ferguson added that West seemed to think this moat was Roman. How far was it from the nearest Roman road?

Mr. Rigge: Bardsea, three or four miles.

The Rev. J. M. Morgan said this moat was the most prominent position round the shore. There was no other head like it. They could see twenty miles out to sea.

Dr. Simpson agreed that this was the main headland, but questioned the accuracy of the tradition of Col. Braddyll.

The party left the moat, rejoined their carriages, and proceeded by way of Colt Park to Gleaston Castle.

On

On arriving at this ancient seat of the Flemings, the equanimity of some of the ladies and gentlemen was a little disturbed by the presence of an unfriendly bull in the ruins, but when the animal was removed the exploration of the Castle commenced.

Dr. Simpson said that as far as he could judge, the castle was of comparatively late date, for it had not grown like most other castles from a peel tower as a nucleus, but had evidently been built at one time, and a further evidence that it was of later origin than most places was to be seen in the fact that more arrangements had been made for the comfort of the inmates of the house than were generally to be found. The living apartments were at the south-east corner, the buttery, fireplaces, and windows, &c., leading to this idea.

Mr. Jackson mentioned that there was a romantic association about this castle, as it belonged to Lady Jane Grey, as the representative of the Harrington family at the time of her retainer, and was forfeited to the crown.

The day's excursion terminated by a drive to Furness Abbey, through Leece and Roose, the destination being reached about half-past five o'clock. Here the members gathered in the ruins, and Dr. Simpson explained that it had been considered useless on the part of anybody to write a paper on the Abbey, inasmuch as it had been treated in so able and so exhaustive a manner by the late Mr. Sharpe, of Lancaster.

Mr. Ferguson, however, read several extracts from Mr. Sharpe's papers on Cistercian architecture, and accompanied the party through the ruins, pointing out the nave, transepts, choir, private chapels, cloisters, chapter house, and other places of interest. He said this was one of the finest Cistercian abbeys which they had left. It had been ascertained that Cistercian abbeys were built, generally speaking, on the same plan. The church ran east and west, while the fraternity, the refectory, and the *domus conversorum* ran parallel with each other, north and south. The chapter house was perhaps the finest specimen extant in the country. The fraternity immediately to the south of the chapter-house was originally opened at one end. In this place the monks spent their spare time. Over it were their dormitories. The *domus conversorum* was on the opposite side of the cloisters, and in this place the *conversi*, or servants and workmen lived and performed their daily work. Over this was their dormitory, and their superintendent, the *magister conversorum*, had a special room. These *conversi* generally consisted of the scum of society, for when they could not get work anywhere they could get into these abbeys, but strict watch was kept over them, and they were made to work. The refectory, or dining hall, of which the foundations were still left, ran parallel with the fraternity at the south side of the cloisters.

The

The Rev. T. Lees, of Wreay, read an interesting paper on "The probable use of certain stones found in the ruins of Calder and Furness."

In the evening the following new members were elected:—Rev. Adam Wright, Gilsland; Capt. Sewell, Brandling Ghyll, Cocker-mouth; Mr. R. A. Brooke, Ulverston; Mr. Amos Beardsley, F.S.C., F.G.S., Grange-over-Sands; Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Picadilly, London; Mr. William Fletcher, Brigham Hall, Workington; Mr. W. S. Calverly, Dearham, Carlisle; Mr. Charles Litt, Workington; and Mr. Hippolyte K. Blanc, Edinburgh.

The following gentlemen were appointed the local committee to manage the ensuing Whitehaven meeting:—Dr. Ianson, Canon Knowles, and Mr. Jackson.

During the evening a series of excellent plans of the detail of the architecture of Furness Abbey, by Mr. John Harrison, were exhibited; they were much and deservedly admired.

A document was submitted by the Rev. Mr. Ellwood, of Torver, containing the signature of Cromwell, giving sanction for the burial of dead at Torver.

Papers were read by Mr. Ellwood on "Sheep Scoring Marks;" by Mr. Lees, on "A Monk of Furness;" and by Mr. Ferguson, in reply to Mr. Nicholson's paper, read at Gilsland meeting on the Roman station Concangium. This closed the first day's business.

The members assembled at Furness Abbey at nine o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and proceeded to Barrow, under the guidance of Mr. J. Fell, who conducted them along the docks, through the Iron and Steel Works, Flax and Jute Mills, and other places of industrial interest in the town. At half-past eleven o'clock the members took train to Roa Island, and then crossed the channel in boats to Piel Island. Arrived here, the party walked to the Castle, and after a brief examination of the buildings, assembled in the outer court, where Major Harrison read the interesting paper on the ruins, which he had previously read before the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club.

Hearty votes of thanks were given to the local committee for their very efficient arrangements, and also to the Barrow Field Club. Mr. Fell replied that what he had done as a member of the local committee had afforded him great satisfaction, and if at any time the Society again visit Furness he should be glad to afford the committee any assistance in the examination of the valuable monuments which existed here.

Mr. Charles Smith, as president of the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club, said he should have been pleased to do even much more for the Society, and hoped there would be an opportunity of the Societies meeting together—as had been spoken of by Dr. Simpson—at some future date.

DECEMBER 10 AND 11, 1877.

The winter meeting of the Society was held at Whitehaven, on Monday and Tuesday, December 10 and 11, 1877, on the first of which days the members assembled at the Black Lion Hotel about six o'clock, for dinner. In the evening the members of the Society attended a *Conversazione* given by the Whitehaven Scientific Society in their rooms, Howgill Street, where the following papers were read:—“The Archæology of the West Cumberland Coal Trade,” by Isaac Fletcher, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., “Observation on Ancient British Numerals (the Cymric score),” by the Rev. T. Ellwood. A very agreeable evening’s entertainment was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Whitehaven Scientific Society.

Previous to the business of the second day, several members met at the Granary Yard to examine a plan of Whitehaven. The plan gave the visitors a good idea of the underground workings below Whitehaven. Subsequently, the company adjourned to the Castle, and a number of objects of interest were there pointed out.

Business was resumed at 10 30, in the Scientific Society’s rooms. Dr. Simpson, Kirkby Stephen, occupied the chair, and the following papers were communicated to the Society:—“On and off the Roman Road from Papcastle to Lamplugh,” by W. Dickinson, Esq.; “A Contribution to the Map of Roman Cumberland,” by John Dixon, Esq.; “Notes on Archæological Remains in the Lake District,” by J. Clifton Ward, Esq., F.G.S.; “Notes on the Registers of Millom and Waberthwaite,” by the Rev. Canon Knowles; “Observations on the Parentage of Gundreda,” by Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.S.A.; “Whitehaven: its streets, its principal houses and their inhabitants,” by William Jackson, Esq.; “The Romans in Westmorland and Cumberland,” by Cornelius Nicholson, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Whitehaven Scientific Society for the use of their rooms; the motion being proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Alderman G. F. Braithwaite, of Kendal, and supported by Mr. Jackson. The vote of thanks was acknowledged by Mr. Russell, the President of the Scientific Society.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. George Henry Parke, F.G.S., F.L.S., Barrow; Mr. Thomas Massicks; The Oaks, Millom; Miss Wilson, 76, Lowther Street, Whitehaven; Sir James Ramsden, Barrow; Mr. Robert Russell, F.G.S., H.M. Geographical Survey, St. Bees; Captain Kennedy, Summerfield, Kirkby Lonsdale; Captain Thomas M. Hutchinson M. Martin, Tryermayne, Bitterne, Southampton; Mr. R. H. Greenwood, Bankfield, Kendal; Rev. Canon Troutbeck, Dean’s Yard, Westminster; Dr. Douglas, Workington; Mr. A. Helder, Whitehaven; Mrs. Fletcher, Croft Hill, Whitehaven; Mrs. Hodgetts, Saint Bees.