

## EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

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JUNE 27th AND 28th, 1883.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the members of this Society was held on Wednesday and Thursday, June the 27th and 28th Kirkby Lonsdale being the place selected for head-quarters. On the first-named day the general *rendezvous* was arranged for Middleton Station at 3-44 p.m., but a small party of gentlemen met at Tebay at about 10-30 p.m., and proceeded to the Roman Station at Low Borrow Bridge. Mr. Day, the courteous and genial host of the pleasant-looking hostelry, first exhibited to the party some querns and other remains found at Roundthwaite Abbey, and then conducted the party to the Roman Camp, which forms part of his farm. Passing through a field, they came first upon a couple of blocks of stone, which at one time had formed part of the setting of a gate to the camp, and, after scaling a wall, the visitors were at once upon ground where traces of the early occupation by the Romans were abundant in the crumbling and partly earth-covered walls of stone and mortar, the latter material clearly showing the usual admixture of red tile with which the Romans were accustomed to improve its consistency, but the mortar is now in many places on the surface softened by long exposure to the weather. The position of the station must have been excellently adapted for the purpose, commanding the valley running north and south, and also that to the west. The stone used had been quarried in the neighbourhood, and not many years ago the southern side of the field was covered with fallen masonry, but this has all been cleared away, and no small proportion of the material of the old erection does service at this day in peaceful agricultural buildings. The next portion of the premises visited was the garden, which the late Mr. Mawson suggested to have been the burial-ground of the camp. From thence the party returned to the inn; several stones in the outbuildings were pointed out by Mr. Day, on which the well-known Roman broaching is still visible.

Within the house Mr. Ferguson read the following paper, which is printed here, not as an original paper, but as a descriptive one, containing information (Mr. Just's account of the camp) not generally accessible:—

BORROW

## BORROW BRIDGE.

In the early day of its existence, this Society applied to Lord Lonsdale for leave to excavate in the Roman camp where we are now assembled; for some reason or other, nothing was done in the matter, or, by now, there might have been ascertained for certain the name of the camp, and a great advance made towards the solution of that *crux vexata*, the line of the 10th Iter of the British portion of the Itinerary of Antoninus. As we have, for a wonder, some time to spare, I may be pardoned for setting the 10th Iter before you. I am not going now to discuss that Iter; I have long ago, in our Transactions, made a suggestion that it went to Old Carlisle. That idea does not quite satisfy me; nor does anybody's idea. The stations of the 10th Iter are given thus by MM. Parthey and Pinder, in their edition of the Itinera, as printed by my friend, Mr. Thompson Watkin, in his recent and most valuable publication, "Roman Lancashire." "Item a Clanoventa Mediolano," from Clanoventa to Mediolanum, and the names of the stations are—

CLANOVENTA,  
 GALAVA,  
 ALONE,  
 CALACUM,  
 BREMATONACUM,  
 COCCIUM,  
 MANCUNIUM,  
 CONDATE,  
 MEDIOLANUM.

I omit the mileage, because I do not intend to go into the question more than is necessary to give you an idea of it. The one certain point we have to start from is that MANCUNIUM is Manchester; but the allocation of the other stations has found occupation for many archæologists. Now the late Mr. John Just introduced a very important element into the controversy by the discovery of the station at which we are to-day assembled. I say the discovery, for though it is mentioned in "Burn and Nicolson's Westmorland," it entirely escaped the attention of the older antiquaries. Mr. Just drew attention to it in a paper laid before the British Archæological Association in 1853,\* and he identified it as the ALONE of the 10th Iter, which he made to start from Whitley Castle in Northumberland, two miles north of Alston in Cumberland. Mr. Thompson Watkin, in a well-known paper on the 10th Iter, which he laid before the Archæ-

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\* British Archæological Journal, vol. viii., page 35.

ological Institute in 1870,\* also made the 10th Iter start from Whitley Castle. Both these gentlemen make the starting point CLANOVENTA to be Whitley Castle, GALAVA to be Kirkby Thore, ALONE to be Borrow Bridge, where we are, CALACUM to be Overborough, where we go to-morrow. After this point they disagree. Mr. Just makes BREMATONACUM to be Lancaster, and Mr. Watkin (agreeing with Mr. Hodgson Hinde) to be Ribchester. Mr. Just places COCCIUM at Ribchester while Mr. Watkin places it at Wigan. MANCUNIUM is Manchester, and south of Manchester we need not concern ourselves. Now I confess that what puzzles me is, why should so important an Iter start from Whitley Castle, and though learned antiquaries may make the mileage tally to a yard, yet, in the absence of proof from inscriptions, I will be bold enough to doubt. I have ventured to suggest Old Carlisle as the starting place of the 10th Iter. Old Carlisle was a place of great military importance, as I have shown elsewhere. But I am not bound to Old Carlisle. In some papers of the late General Sir John Woodford I found that he was inclined to take Ravenglass as the starting point of the 10th Iter. That idea pleases me much: the harbour is now silted up, but in the Romano-British era it must have been well nigh the finest on the western coast of Britain, and for long was the port of Irish traffic. How, if the 10th Iter should ultimately turn out to be the road to Ireland? But I think I am somewhat poaching on Mr. Jackson's preserves and ideas, for he has long entertained some such notion about Ravenglass.

Mr. Just's account of this station is as follows:—

“The site of the station at Borrow Bridge is well chosen, according to the Roman theory of castrametation. It stands at the junction of the rivulet Borrow (whence it takes its modern name), and the fine stream of the river Lune, having a sufficient extent of low alluvial ground connected with it to supply forage for the use of the station. Its form is an exact parallelogram of 130 Roman paces by 100; it hence occupies an area of nearly four acres.† The northern side is strongly protected by the stream of the Borrow, which flows past at a distance of about eighty or one hundred yards. The foss is still distinguishable, though partly filled up with the rubble that has fallen from the rampart; the walls of which have been reduced to the level of the ground in the interior of the station; though a ridge along the site indicates the line of their direction, and which is fifteen or twenty feet above the ground surface of the exterior. In the middle of this line is yet evident the situation of the gateway. The western side of the station faces the high mountains, and has been protected by a double foss. The inner is still well marked and defined, being the usual width of twelve feet. The Lancaster

\* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxviii., p. 109. Dr. Hoopel makes the Tenth Iter begin at South Shields. *British Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvi., p. 47, and Mr. Gordon Hills at Penrith. *Id.* vol. xxxvii., p. 397.

† Mr. Cornelius Nicholson in his *Annals of Kendal* gives the dimensions as 420 feet by 320 feet.

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and Carlisle Railway has cut off an angle of the outer foss. The vallum along this side is still eight or nine feet high. The ashlar work, or facing stones, have all been removed, leaving the grouted interior exposed to the eye. The site of the Prætorian gate in the middle is very evident. Thirty years ago (prior to 1853), courses of the ashlar work were to be seen; but the wall has been frequently quarried for various purposes since. In the inside the *debris* of the wall still stands, from ten to twelve feet high, forming even in ruins an immense rampart, and showing how strongly this portion of the station had been fortified."

"The stones of the grouted mass are the common or silurian slate of the district. The foss is still faintly visible, the embankment yet high, and the gateway slightly indicated in the middle. The inn at the station and the entire stonework of the outbuildings have been removed from this side; and the chequered stones, though now whitewashed over, show how the Romans ornamented their walls, where the locality prevented them from using tiles. The high precipitous bank of the river here forms a strong protecting barrier on the eastern side. There has therefore been no foss here, as the distance between the rampart and the bank is not more than from twenty to thirty yards. The site of the Decuman gateway is very evident, corresponding exactly with the opening of the Prætorian gate on the opposite side. Here is the only visible section of the wall, which has been from six to seven feet in thickness—the course of the gateway on the northern side being exposed. The only Roman curiosity now above ground is to be seen here. Mr. Noble the present (*i.e.* 1853) occupier of the comfortable inn uncovered the basement stone on one side of the gateway into which the bolt of the hinge of the gate had been inserted."

"The opposite side of the gateway was not disturbed, and doubtlessly a similar stone lies buried beneath the ruins. During the dry summer of 1826, one part of the field within the area of the station, to the north of the *via principalis* which crossed the station, was observed to be burnt up in curious zigzag lines. Mr. Noble had the curiosity to dig down in one place to see the reason. He uncovered a flue, as he called it, a part of the hypocausts situated beneath the floor of the houses, to supply such warmth as might enable the delicate-bred natives of southern Europe, Asiatics or Africans, to pass comfortably the severe winter of the British climate."

"To the north of the station are the remains of the abutment of a bridge across the Borrow, supposed to be Roman, a part of the grouting of the bridge still adhering to the rock of the foundation, spite of the floods of fourteen centuries.\* The Roman road is visible just beyond this bridge; and though lost for a considerable distance beyond this point, directs itself towards Kirkby Thore, as we hope soon to determine."

But Mr. Just never did determine the question, for he died without having any opportunity of carrying out his design. The road has been traced to Kirkby Thore, and particulars are given by Mr. Cornelius Nicholson, in his *Annals of Kendal*. This Society in 1875, under the guidance of Canon Weston, inspected a portion of it on Crosby Ravensworth Fell.

In size this camp closely resembles that of Segedunum on the Wall, and as that camp held a cohort, or 480 men, I suppose this would do so also.

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\* This is still (1883) there, and in abundance, but is now covered with moss.

Mr. Just places the Prætorian gate in the western side, and not, as one would at first expect, in the northern. But he is right; the stream of the Borrow covers the north face of the camp, the Lune covers the east, so that the west was the one most exposed to danger.

In conclusion I would strongly urge upon this Society the necessity of excavating this station, and of voting some money towards the expenses.\* There is a probability of the camp at Whitley Castle being excavated, and if this was also done, the 10th Iter riddle could hardly fail to be solved.

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A paper on milliary stones was next read here, instead of at the milestone to be visited later on in the day.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT MILLIARY STONES.

By W. JACKSON F.S.A.

If that be true that "a word in season how good is it," I may be permitted through absence in the body, yet present in the spirit, at that meeting of our Society in which of all others I would have most desired to take a part, to say a few words apropos of the milliary stone you are about to inspect. Bearing in mind the enormous number of these stones with which the Roman world was at one time studded, it seems on first thought surprising that so few comparatively remain. I have had the opportunity of inspecting not less than eight within the last few months, and a general description of all, with a copy of the inscription on one, may not, under the circumstances, be uninteresting. Three of these stones are safely housed in the public Library at Nice; five others are to be found in the very ancient Priory Church of Saint Michael at Ventimiglia. Three of them have been utilised as columns in the curious crypt, in which a fourth stands disengaged; the fifth has been placed inside the entrance of the church, and in its top a basin has been excavated as a stoup for holy water. Ventimiglia is about twenty-seven miles from Nice, and those existing at the former are less perfect than those preserved at the latter place. All have been nearly the same size and form, about six feet high, cylindrical in shape, but very slightly conical, and two feet in diameter, and are of the beautiful crystalline limestone which occurs so plentifully, and is and has been worked so extensively near Turbia, and on which Monaco stands.

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\* This has since been done: the results will be reported in a subsequent part of these Transactions.

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The name of Antoninus may yet be read on two of the Ventimiglia stones, and the distance from Rome DXC on one. The Via Aurelia, uniting Rome and Arles, passed through Ventimiglia, and at Turbia the Via Julia Augusta became an independent line of communication through the country to the North West. It was on this line that the three stones preserved at Nice were found, in the valley of the Laguet, and it is pleasant to know that one of them was discovered by an Englishman, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., and by him presented to the public library at Nice, January 26th, 1841. The inscription is as follows:—

CCXVI  
 IMP CAESAR DIVI  
 TRAIANI PARTHICI F  
 DIVI NERVAE N TRAIANVS  
 NVS HADRIANVS AVG  
 PONT MAX TRIB POT IX  
 COS III VIAM IVLIAM  
 AVG A FLVMINE TREB  
 BIA QVAE VETVSTATE  
 INTERCIDERAT SVA  
 PECVNIA RESTITVIT  
 DCV

The translation is to the following effect:—

“The two hundred and sixteenth milestone. The Emperor Trajan Hadrian Augustus, son of the Divine Hadrian, called the Parthian, nephew of the Divine Nerva, Chief Priest, in possession of the Tribunician power for the ninth time, Consul for the third time, has repaired at his own expense the Julian Augustan way from the river Trebbia, which had fallen to decay from age—Six Hundred and five.”

I have said that it seems remarkable that so few of these military stones should have been preserved, but when we consider that they were not so large as to render their removal difficult, and that they were available for so many purposes, especially for the low columns used in early Saxon and Norman architecture, one ceases to feel surprised at their disappearance.

Having spoken of the Via Aurelia I cannot omit mentioning one very remarkable fact which appears to be of considerable importance in connection with a subject which has attracted much attention, not not only within but outside of our Society, and to which further allusion may very likely be made by Mr. Ferguson at the present meeting, I mean the march of Agricola northwards, on which both he

he and I have expressed ourselves very confidently. I have especially insisted on the importance of Ravenglass as a depôt for the supply of the troops marching northwards and subsequently penetrating eastwards through the Hardknott Pass. Now it is very curious that the Via Aurelia was mainly a coast line for the invasion in the first instance of Gaul and Spain, that it touched at such places as could be made sources of supply by shipping, that Agricola himself was born at Forum Julii (the modern Fréjus), called after Julius Cæsar, who made it a great naval arsenal, and that the very next station, Ad Horrea (now La Napoule), was so called, because it was there that corn was imported and stored for the use of the legions.

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The Secretary (Mr. Wilson) next communicated an account of a Roman road between Low Borrow Bridge and Kendal, [printed in this volume], and an interesting discussion arose, in which Mr. Thos. Long, of Gouldmire, Kendal, gave a very valuable information, as indeed he did throughout the day, he having an accurate knowledge of the bye-ways of Westmorland.

After lunch the route was resumed along the eastern side of the Lune, by a road high up on the fell. During the walk Mr. Long and Mr. Wilson pointed out the various old fell roads, some Roman, others packhorse tracks.

The weather at the start was most brilliant, but after a pleasant walk of something over a mile, rain began to fall, and on a bleak unsheltered fellside, on which could be seen some of the marks of a now historical storm, the travellers were exposed to a pitiless rain, which continued for half an hour or so. It had been intended to deviate to Castle Howe, where it was thought some additional evidence might be gained that would assist in the solution of some of the questions connected with Borrow Bridge and the Roman roads, but owing to the storm it was resolved to defer the visit for the present, Mr. T. Long, and Mr. T. Wilson (Secretary) undertaking voluntarily to prosecute the research at some early date. At Lowgill station the party was largely reinforced, and the rail was taken to Middleton station, which had been appointed for the general *rendezvous*.

A few drops of rain fell as the party got into the carriages in waiting at Middleton, from whence a short drive brought them to Middleton Hall, of which Mr. Moore of Grimes Hill is the proprietor, and Mr. R. Bownass, the occupier. It was described by Dr. Taylor, whose account is printed in these Transactions. Before leaving the hall, the party, on the motion of Dr. Simpson, thanked Dr. Taylor for his description of the hall and Mr. Bownass for his kindness in  
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throwing it open to them. As the party left Middleton Hall rain began to fall very heavily and it continued during the afternoon. Pausing at Grimes Hill, the party walked to the Roman milestone about one hundred yards from the road. It is situated in a plantation, and, at the request of the Editor of the Society's Transactions, Dr. Parker scrambled over and dictated the inscription letter by letter to the expectant multitude. It is

M.P. LIII  
 SOLO ERVTVM  
 RESTITVIT  
 GVL MOORE  
 AN MDCCCXXXVI

The anti-climax of the GVL MOORE after the first three lines was greeted with much laughter. The milestone, and the M.P. LIII are Roman. It was found buried within a couple of hundred yards of where it now stands, and the last four lines, commemorative of its re-erection were the composition of Dr. Lingard. The Editor is indebted to the Rev. W. B. Grenside for this information. The journey was shortly resumed, but, owing to the rain, was becoming anything but pleasant. Reaching Whelprigg gate (where a halt was made for the purpose of viewing Barbon Cross), the very welcome intelligence of an invitation to kettledrum with the High Sheriff of Westmorland (Mr. Gibson) was communicated to the half drowned travellers, who gladly accepted the invitation. Nothing could exceed the kindness of the High Sheriff and the family at the hospitable mansion, and the gratitude of every one of the party was great. Some of the ladies of the Sheriff's family have frequently roughed it on the Society's excursions, and well knew how welcome, between four and five p.m. a cup of tea is to the most ardent archæologist. Some fine portraits, and a valuable collection of prehistoric implements were inspected with great interest. After leaving Whelprigg the journey was continued to the Royal Hotel, Kirkby Lonsdale, which was reached about seven o'clock in the evening. The number seeking shelter and lodgings for the night was about seventy. Arrangements had been made by the Secretary for the accommodation of most of the party for the night at the Royal Hotel and the various inns in the town.

Owing to the storm, only some of the most enthusiastic antiquarians of the party visited Barbon Cross; the opinion was expressed it was originally *Phallic*, but that the Christians had afterwards carved upon its face the emblem of their faith—the Cross. An account will appear in these Transactions.

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## THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the evening in the Royal Hotel. The Rev. Canon Simpson, Chairman of the Council, presided.

On the motion of Mr. Fell, seconded by Canon Ware, the office bearers and Council of the Society were re-elected for the ensuing year. The Chairman in returning thanks for his re-election, said he was sometimes under the necessity of being severe and sharp in getting the members along; for, as they knew, it was difficult to keep moving when they had a large number. If he had been rude he hoped they would forgive him, and he would endeavour to do better next time.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. T. Hesketh-Hodgson, Newby Grange, Carlisle; Mr. Horace B. Lonsdale, Moorhouse, Carlisle; Mr. R. J. Whitwell, Highgate, Kendal; Mrs. Hart, School House, Sedbergh; Mr. Edward Conder, jun., Terry Bank, Kirkby Lonsdale; the Rev. Charles E. Boulbee, Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., Dean's Yard, Westminster; Mr. George Deakin, Stott Park, Newby Bridge; the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, vicar of Crosthwaite; Mr. North North, of Thurland Castle; Mr. Alfred Harris, of Lunefield; and the Rev. W. Walsh, of Whitehaven.

On the motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by the Chairman, it was agreed that this Society exchange publications with the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was also suggested by Mr. Ferguson to spend a sum of about £20 in making, with the leave of Lord Lonsdale, some excavations at Low Borrow Bridge.

Mr. W. H. Wakefield, in submitting a statement of accounts as treasurer, said they were in a position to spend at least £25 on the excavations mentioned by Mr. Ferguson. The total receipts for the year came to £200, and the expenditure amounted to £150, including £42 for engravings, illustrations, &c., and £79 for printing, binding, &c. The year was started with a balance of £200 in favour of the Society; so that there was now £250.

On the motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. John Fell, it was resolved—"That it is desirable to make excavations at the Roman Camp at Borrow Bridge, provided permission could be got, and that this Society grant a sum not exceeding £20 for the purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Council."

On the motion of Dr. Parker, seconded by Mr. W. Nanson, it was resolved—that a paper by Professor Stephens of Copenhagen, on "The bound devil at Kirkby Stephen," be reprinted in the Transactions.

It having come to the knowledge of the chairman that the fine old tower at Arnside was fast falling to decay, and that a large portion of the old structure had recently fallen, he suggested that it was a suitable matter to bring before the Society, with a view of seeing if anything could be done to prevent its total destruction. After some discussion, the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Beardsley, seconded by Mr. J. H. Nicholson, and carried unanimously—"That this Society has heard with great regret that a portion of Arnside Tower has fallen in, in such a way as to endanger the rest of the structure, and ventures to express a hope that this interesting relic of antiquity may not be permitted to fall into utter decay and ruin. That Mr. W. H. Wakefield be requested to communicate this resolution to Mr. E. H. Wilson, of Dallam Tower, the owner."

The following exhibits were laid before the Society:—

By the PRESIDENT: a cast in lead of the crest of the Musgraves; found at Musgrave. It is rude work, and the hands are bare, though the crest is "two arms in armour proper, gauntleted, grasping an annulet or.

By the Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY: drawings of stones from Dearham Church.

By Dr. PARKER: drawings from Hale Church.

By the EDITOR: Electros of the Carlisle Siege Pieces in the British Museum.

By Mr. W. NANSON: Documents illustrative of his paper read during the evening.

By Mr. BROWNRIFF of Matterdale, through the Rev. T. Lees of Wreay.

1. A chipped or rough hewn celt, showing no signs of grinding, of flint (?) with a very white and chalky patina. Measures eight and three-quarters inches long.
2. A stone sinker, ordinary type.
3. Winged celt of bronze with low stop ridges, five-and-a-quarter inches long.

All these articles were found in Matterdale in Westmorland.

The following papers were laid before the Society:

The Guides over Lancaster and Ulverston Sands by Mr. JOHN FELL. Carlisle during the Siege of 1644-5. Mr. W. NANSON.

An irregular "touch" of Silver at Carlisle. Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.

A Labyrinth on Rockcliffe Marsh. Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.

Recent discoveries at Dearham. Rev. W. S. CALVELLEY.

Recent discoveries at Hale Church. Dr. PARKER.

The Paine Book of Watermillock. Mr. W. HODGSON.

On the shears combined with clerical symbols on incised grave slabs at Dearham and Melmerby. The Rev. THOMAS LEES.

Recent

Recent archæological finds at Carlisle and in Cumberland. Miss GOODWIN, and the EDITOR.

Sundry Bells. The Rev. H. WHITEHEAD, and the EDITOR.

On Thursday morning, the 28th, the company assembled at the Royal Hotel at half-past eight o'clock and had breakfast together. The weather was promising at the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings. The first place visited was the Parish Church, where was a large attendance, where Canon Ware read a descriptive and historical paper on the church, being a second and corrected edition of the one read by him at Kirkby Lonsdale on the 10th August, 1870, and published in Vol. I. of these Transactions, p. 189. After the main features of the church had been described by the vicar, several of the company proceeded to the vicarage grounds to inspect certain earthworks, while others remained to make a better acquaintance with the interior of the sacred edifice.

Punctually at half-past ten o'clock, the company, numbering a few in addition to those present on the former day, set off on the round which had been arranged. A halt was soon made, when the well-known bridge was reached, which local tradition alleges was built by the Evil One, and true it is that there is no document to show who it was that built the bridge, or when it was really erected. Some time was spent in admiring the beautiful masonry of the structure, and Dr. Simpson observed that the bridge was doubtless an Edwardian one, built about the reign of Edward III. He further stated that there were formerly similar bridges at Lowther and Eamont, but the masonry at neither of these places showed to such advantage as was the case at Kirkby Lonsdale, where the charming view of the river and valley materially aided in its general effect. After referring to the legendary history of the bridge, the learned guide said that it required great looking after by the county bridge committee, as it was often in danger during rapid floods. The stone at the south-east corner of the bridge—dated 1673—was also inspected, and opinions differed as to whether it was a boundary mark or a disused dial, the weight of evidence favouring both conjectures. The bugle-call warned the company that too much time was being spent at this point, thereupon the conveyances with their freight were soon bowling along in the direction of the next stage of the excursion, viz., the Roman camp at Overborough. Here the visitors were kindly received by the owner of the beautiful and historical grounds, Mr. T. F. Fenwick, who expressed his pleasure in welcoming the Society to Overborough. Mr. Ferguson having briefly stated the reason of calling at that place, an account of the station was read by Mr Nanson from  
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Mr. Thompson-Watkin's valuable work on "Roman Lancashire." While this was going on an unpleasant sleet commenced to fall, and the day continued to be more or less wet. The members were afterwards shown over the charming grounds by Canon Ware, who pointed out the scanty traces yet remaining of the Roman camp. The next move was to Tunstall Church. Here the Rev. W. B. Grenside read an admirable paper on the church. It is to be regretted that as Tunstall Church is neither in Cumberland, Westmorland, nor Lancashire-over-Sands, so admirable a paper cannot find a place in the Transactions of this Society, but it is hoped that it may be laid before the Lancashire and Cheshire Society. The party on returning to the vehicles were carried on to Thurland Castle, the beautiful seat of Mr. North North, and after an inspection of this building—aided again by the explanations of the Rev. W. B. Grenside—the members continued their excursion to the earthworks at Burton-in-Lonsdale and Ingleton Church. Luncheon was provided at the Ingleborough Hotel and here the Society's excursion came to an end.

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