

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

 JULY 7TH AND 8TH, 1887.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society was held on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th of July, 1887, the quaint old town of Kirkby Stephen being selected as head quarters. The members and their friends, to the number of between fifty and sixty, left the King's Arms Hotel, Kirkby Stephen, at one o'clock on the first day, and drove in waggonettes to Smardale Hall and Ravenstonedale, returning to the King's Arms by Wharton Hall. The weather was beautifully fine, and though the roads were dusty and in places somewhat rough, the journey through the beautiful district of Ravenstonedale, within sight of Mallerstang Fell, Wild Boar Fell, and Green Bell, proved most enjoyable. Among those present were the President; Major and Mrs. Arnison, Penrith; Mr. and Mrs. Swainson, Kendal; Miss Gibson and Miss M. Gibson, Whelprigg; the Rev. J. Brunskill, Threlkeld; Canon Weston; the Rev. C. H. Parez; the Rev. W. Lowthian, Soulby; the Rev. J. Wharton, Stainmore; Mr. and Miss Horrocks, Eden Brows; Miss Kuper, Miss Julia Curwen, Roewath; Mr. H. Swainson Cowper; Mr. W. D. Crewdson; Miss Preston and Miss Stackhouse, Settle; Mr. Nevin, Mirfield; the Rev. J. Greenwood, Uldale; Mr. E. T. Tyson, Maryport; Mr. J. H. Nicholson; The Rev. W. Lyde, Brough; the Rev. H. A. Fielden, Kirkby Stephen; Mr. Waller, F.S.A.; Mr. T. Wilson, (secretary); Mr. J. W. Braithwaite; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence, North Shields; the Rev. H. Whitehead, Newton Reigny; Mr. George Peile and Miss Peile, Shotley Bridge; the Rev. W. B. Grenside, Melling; Dr. Beardsley, son, and friend; Miss Nicholson and friend, Penrith; Mr. G. F. Braithwaite, Kendal; Mr. Thos. Lester, Firkbank, Penrith; Mr. W. Wiper, and Mr. J. Wiper, Kendal; Mr. R. Nelson, Kendal; Mr. and Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh; Mr. G. B. Elliot, Penrith; Mrs. and Miss Tomlinson, Englethwaite; Mr. J. Simpson Yates, Penrith; Mr. J. O. Atkinson and Mr. C. Pollitt, Kendal; and Rev. R. Duncan, St. James, Whitehaven.

Smardale Hall, about three miles distant from Kirkby Stephen, was reached about two o'clock. A sketch plan of this building is in the 3rd volume of the Machel Collections, which shows it to have then

then occupied three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being closed by a wall and gate. It was much altered by Sir George Dalston M.P., who, in 1761, sold his estates at Dalston, near Carlisle, and settled at Smardale. The President and the Rev. J. Wharton offered some observations upon the building, explaining what little is known of antiquarian interest in regard to it.

Rejoining the carriages, the party proceeded to Ravenstonedale which was reached about half-past three o'clock, and where they were joined by Mr. Anthony Metcalfe Gibson, Mr. Atkinson Metcalfe-Gibson, and Mr. Fothergill. On alighting they entered the churchyard and spent a short time in examining the tombstones, one or two with a turn for photography, improving the opportunity by taking a few "shots" at the old church of St. Oswald, which was built in 1747, and, as was remarked, evidently succeeded an earlier building. Its square tower is the most interesting feature of the outside of the building; the walls are extremely thick, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet between it and the nave. The interior of the church is fitted up with pews of oak, which is believed to have come from Lowther Park. The pews run parallel with the north and south walls, with an open space up the middle to the chancel; so that, when seated, one half of the congregation faces the other. The pulpit is a magnificent and lofty specimen of the ancient "three decker," but the top "deck," though offering a splendid opportunity for a "pulpit thumper" to try his skill in rousing a country congregation, is now discarded.

Standing near the lower "deck" the PRESIDENT gave to the assembled company a number of interesting particulars about the church and parish of Ravenstonedale.

It might be shocking to say it, but he did hope that Ravenstonedale Church would not be "restored;" he admired the old three-decker and the old fashioned pews. The church was characteristic of its time; and the people who built it must have been very public spirited, for it was very large for the size of the parish. Outside there was a cross, from which, after the service, the clerk used to cry all the sales and meetings to take place during the week; and he was informed that when the custom was discontinued the attendance at the church diminished. (Laughter). The sanctus bell used to be rung at one time at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed to call the dissenters into the church, the dissenters not objecting to come in a friendly way and hear the sermon. (Laughter). That was a curious little circumstance as showing how the people got on together in those old days. The chancellor of the diocese, when he had jurisdiction over wills, had no power in regard to wills at Ravenstonedale; and the place, owing perhaps to its secluded position, kept up for a long time its old manorial customs, and manorial grand juries, but they were now obliterated, as in more populous places, by county courts and other modern inventions. It appeared that a right of sanctuary in the church existed,

existed, and murderers taking refuge in the building and ringing the bell claimed that right. He did not see why the people of Ravenstonedale were proud of having such a privilege. There was a tradition that a man claimed it once, and that he spent the rest his life in the place, and two generations of his descendants remained after him. (Laughter). Some of the memorial slabs, &c., were interesting. There was a brass plate on which Carlisle people especially would look with interest; it was to the Rev. Robert Mounsey. Mr. Mounsey's son settled in Carlisle, and there had been four or five generations of the family settled there since. Several of the monuments were to the Fothergills, a great clan in Ravenstonedale, some of whom became men of distinction at Oxford and Cambridge. They were always benefactors to their native place, and the handsome church plate was the gift of members of the family.

The church plate was examined and the inscriptions and dates were explained by the Rev. H. Whitehead.—The present parish clerk, who has been thirty years in the office, gave an account of the carrying away, on one occasion, of the iron safe containing the registers. He was constable of the parish at the time. The thieves expected that the plate was in the safe, but at that time it was kept at the vicar's. He now kept it, and always had a loaded revolver beside him; and (he added significantly) should any thieves attempt to surprise him they would get the contents of the weapon. (Laughter.)

Various other details were given, the so called British graves were visited, Mr. Metcalfe-Gibson's collection of paintings, china, and old books inspected, and after tea the return journey was made to Kirkby Stephen *via* Wharton Hall, which was visited. After dinner, at the King's Arms hotel, the annual business of the Society was held, and the following resolutions were passed:

On the motion of the Rev. Canon Weston, seconded by the Rev. J. Brunskill, it was unanimously resolved, That the present officers of the Society be re-elected, with the addition of the Rev. Henry Whitehead, of Newton Reigny, in place of the late Mr. J. A. Cory.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Major Arnison, it was unanimously resolved that the life-subscription be increased from £5 5s. to £10 10s. per annum, and that such increase take effect immediately.

It was further resolved, that a sum not exceeding fifteen pounds be placed at the President's disposal, towards defraying the expense of copying the episcopal registers of Carlisle.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to explore the track of the Roman Road across Burgh Marsh mentioned that they had not completed their task, and deferred sending in their report.

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The following new members were elected, viz:—Mr. T. Lester, Firbank, Penrith; Rev. J. Mitchell, Corney House, Penrith; Rev. E. W. Chapman, the Vicarage, Penrith; Rev. J. W. Marsh, Penrith; Mr. Joseph Simpson Yeates, Devonshire street, Penrith; Mr. John F. Curwen, Horncop Hall, Kendal; Mr. Christopher Mounsey Wilson, jun., Bampton; Rev. H. A. Fielden, the Vicarage, Kirkby Stephen; Rev. R. Duncan, Whitehaven.

The following papers were laid before the Society, viz:—
The Threlkelds of Threlkeld, Yanwath, and Crosby Ravensworth.

By W. Jackson, F.S.A.

The Dudleys of Yanwath. By W. Jackson, F.S.A.

The Registers of Crosby near Carlisle. T. Hesketh Hodgson.

The Fight at Clifton in 1745. The President.

Re-Cross. The Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A.

Extracts from the parish chest of Holme Cultram. Rev. W. F. Gilbanks.

Stone with Dacre Arms at Lorton. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A.

Pigeon houses in Cumberland. The President.

On the second day Kirkby Stephen Church was visited, and was much admired by the members. Brough Church was then reached by carriages, and here the following notes, by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, were read by the President:

BROUGH CHURCH.

The fine church of Brough presents many points of interest, and one of the most striking is the interior, with its sloping floor, which to a certain extent follows the slope of the ground outside, giving an appearance of great dignity to the edifice. A slight examination of the building shows that the south wall is nearly four feet thick, whereas the other walls do not exceed three feet. We find that the south doorway is an early Norman doorway, with elaborate carved arch stones, and, further south, traces of early masonry may be seen. We know, therefore, that an early Norman stone church stood here; the church is therefore the oldest building the parish possesses (for I believe the keep of the castle is late Norman), and more fortunate than the castle shows no signs of decay. Following the course of many ancient churches, the church of St. Michael grew by slow degrees from a Norman church to the building as we see it now. In Norman times it probably consisted only of a nave and chancel, of which nave the south wall of the present church formed a part. I think the first alteration that took place was the lengthening of the church eastward, and then the addition of a small north aisle, all in late Norman or early transitional times. And it is not improbable that a tower was built at the west end, and a bay added between it and the church to connect the two together. It is to be borne in mind that ancient churches were seldom or never taken down, but underwent a constant process of restoration and improvement and addition, and all additions were if possible, so contrived that the church could be made use of during the execution. In or about the middle of the 14th century great benefactions had evidently fallen into the church, and great works were

were taken in hand. I suspect that the building was re-roofed, and new windows inserted in the south wall of the nave, except that on the west side of the doorway: later on the small north aisle, if one existed, was taken down, or rather before it was taken down a much longer and wider aisle was built outside it as far as the length of the nave, to which it opened by two or three arches. At the east end of the aisle the local historians say that a chantry founded by the Musgraves existed. They seem at this time to have taken down the chancel arch, and to have extended the arcade so as to form this chantry into a chancel aisle. It seems probable, from the two tiers of windows at the east end of the south wall of the nave, that they erected a screen and loft in place of the chancel arch. At the commencement of the 17th century they seem to have taken the east end in hand, to have rebuilt the chapel at the east end of the north aisle, and to have almost entirely rebuilt the chancel. We can trace their additions still further, for in the screen to the tower we find the remains of the parson's pew erected in 1682. In the altar rails we reach the 18th century. The church, as we now see it, is the growth of six centuries; it has gradually grown with the parish, and now forms an authentic part of its history.

The castle and vicarage grounds were visited, whence the party proceeded by the once crowded coach road to Maiden Castle and Re-Cross. At the latter place the famous cross has, at the joint expense of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association, and the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, been set up firmly on its base, and protected by a strong iron railing. The two Societies are indebted to the Rev. J. Wharton, vicar of South Stainmore, for kindly superintending the work: he had also, on the occasion of the Society's visit, had the limits of the camp marked out by flags. A paper by the Rev. T. Lees on Re-Cross was read, in his absence, by Mr. Whitehead, after which the meeting broke up.

SEPT. 13TH AND 14TH.

The second meeting of the year was held at Ulverston, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 13th and 14th.

At half-past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the party drove from the County Hotel. The arrangements were carried out by a local sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. James Hodgson, James Atkinson, J. Coward, E. G. Tosh, and the Rev. Canon Bardsley, all of whom were present with the exception of the last-named gentleman, who was unavoidably absent. The President of the Society, Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., was also unable to attend the first day's meeting. The rest of the company included the Rev. L. R. Ayre, Messrs. John Atkinson, J. Rawlinson, E. Walker, Mrs. Tosh and

and Miss Webster, Ulverston; Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, Yewfield Castle; Mr. Isaac Cartmell and Miss Cartmell, Carlisle; Mr. F. B. Garnett, C.B., and Mrs. Garnett, London; the Rev. H. Whitehead, Newton Reigny; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Romanway; Mr. C. and Miss Vaughan, Millom; Mr. W. L. Fletcher and Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington; the Rev. J. Greenwood, Uldale; Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Coniston; Mr. J. R. Ford, Leeds; Mr. G. F. Braithwaite, Hawes Mead, Kendal; Mr. J. Spencer Price; Mr. James Harrison and party, Newby Bridge; the Rev. J. Mitchell, Penrith; Miss Preston and Miss Stackhouse, Settle; the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; Mr. J. H. Nicholson, Manchester; Mr. T. Wilson, Aynam Lodge, Kendal, the hon. sec. of the society; Mr. W. Holmes, Barrow, &c.

A halt was first made at Swarthmoor hall, where the Rev. L. R. Ayre read a very interesting and carefully prepared paper,

SWARTHMOOR HALL.

Swarthmoor Hall stands upon the edge of an extensive tract of land known as Swarthmoor. Writers on Furness history have asserted one after another that this moor derived its name from Martin Swartz, the Flemish general, who in 1487 was the leader of about 2,000 German troops, enrolled at the expense of Margaret, the Duchess Dowager of Burgundy, to support the cause of Lambert Simnel, the pretender to the English throne. This German contingent sailed from the Low Countries to Ireland, and from thence, in conjunction with the Irish troops, set sail for the English coast. They landed at the pile of Fouldrey, and thence marched forward, 8,000 strong, and encamped for a time upon this moor. The statement, however, that the moor was called after this Flemish commander appears to be erroneous, and the similarity of names to be only a coincidence. In Domesday Book the place is called Warte, and is mentioned as forming part of the manor of *Hougun* which in Edward the Confessor's reign belonged to Earl Tosti. It is much more probable that the name is derived from the Teutonic word *Schwart*, and that it means simply "Black Moor." Swarthmoor Hall was probably built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is a plain specimen of an Elizabethan country house. It is interesting as such. But the interest it arouses is greatly increased when we remember that it was the house of Thos. Fell, known commonly as Chancellor or Judge Fell, and that it is inseparably bound up with the history of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. The father of Thomas Fell was an attorney at law, named George Fell. He was descended from an old Furness family, and had his paternal estate at Hawkswell, on the borders of the township of Osmotherly. Thomas was born in 1598, and was brought up to the study of the law. He was admitted a student of Gray's Inn in 1623, was called to the bar in 1631, called "ancient" in 1648, and to the bench in 1650-1. Siding, as he did, with the Parliament on the outbreak of the Civil War, and being evidently a man of marked ability, he was promoted by the party in power to several important offices. In 1641 he was placed upon the commission of the peace for Lancashire. In 1642 he was appointed, along with twenty other gentlemen a Parliamentary sequestrator for the forfeited estates of Royalists

Royalists in Lancashire. In 1646 he was elected M.P., for Lancaster, and later he was appointed one of the Judges of Assize for the Chester and North Wales circuit, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and Chancellor of the Duchy Court at Westminster. Writing many years after his death, his wife describes him as having been "much esteemed in his country, and valued and honoured in his day by all sorts of people for his justice, wisdom, moderation, and mercy." He died on October 8th, 1658, at the age of 59, and was buried by torchlight on the following Sunday night under the family pew in Ulverston Church. He left eight children—a son named George (who was educated at Hawkshead Grammar School, brought up to the profession of the law, and admitted student of Gray's Inn in 1652-3, but not called to the bar by that Society, if at all), and seven daughters. The property which Judge Fell possessed at the time of his death was very extensive. It comprised the ancestral estate of Hawkswell, the lordship of the manor of Ulverston, and various lands and tenements of which the greater part had belonged to Conishead Priory and Furness Abbey, and having come into the market after the dissolution of the religious houses, had been purchased probably by his father or grandfather, and been added to by himself. Marsh Grange, the birth-place of his wife, he bought of the Askew family long subsequently to his marriage. Swarthmoor Hall appears to have been built in order that there might be a suitable residence for the proprietor of the newly formed Swarthmoor estate. But how Thomas Fell became possessed of it; whether by his own purchase or by inheritance from his father, is not certainly known, nor are there any documents accessible to make it clear how he obtained the lordship of the manor of Ulverston. It seems, however, certain that it was only over one moiety of the manor that his jurisdiction extended, for the manor of Ulverston had from early times been divided into two moieties. Of these one moiety was possessed by the Abbot of Furness at the time of the dissolution, and was then surrendered to the Crown, and the other had belonged to Henry Duke of Suffolk, who was attainted of high treason, and executed in 1552, in consequence of which it was forfeited to the Crown. The Crown retained both moieties until 1609; in that year one moiety was sold (as West states) to Salter and Williams, and it was probably purchased from them by Thos. Fell's father, or by Thos. Fell himself. The other moiety was sold in 1612 to Whitmor and Vernon; and this appears to have been purchased by one of the Kirkbys of Kirkby Hall, in which family it remained for many years. Judge Fell's moiety of the manor was inherited by his son George, and was purchased with the rest of the Swarthmoor estate by the Judge's son-in-law, Daniel Abraham, in 1691; and therefore we find Daniel Abraham and Roger Kirkby, described as joint lords of the manor in a document referred to by Canon Bardsley in his "Chronicles of Ulverston," p. 68. In 1718 the trustees of Kirkby are said (West's Antiquities, page 45), to have conveyed the second moiety to Mr. Abraham on trust, thus giving him the sole lordship, the whole of which was sold in 1736 by John Abraham (Daniel Abraham's son) to the Duke of Montague. The lady whom Thos. Fell married was Margaret Askew, of Marsh Grange. Her marriage took place in 1632, when she was in the 18th year of her age. Thos. Fell and his wife found their pleasure at Swarthmoor Hall in practising hospitality on an extensive scale. . . . Margaret Fell, in her own narrative, says that when "lecturing ministers," as they were called, visited the district they were frequently entertained at this house, when they would have prayers and religious exercises in the family. "In this," she says, "I hoped I did well, but often feared I was short of
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the right way. After this manner I was seeking and enquiring about 20 years." It was 20 years after her marriage, in the winter of 1652, that George Fox paid his first visit to Ulverston, and great indeed was the sensation which he made in the place. The Judge was absent at that time on circuit, but according to usual custom the strange visitor was hospitably received at Swarthmoor Hall by Mrs. Fell. I cannot stay to relate at length the events which followed—how Fox went the next day, being a fast day, to Ulverston Church, and delivered an address to the people, which made so powerful an impression on the mind of Mrs. Fell that she soon became one of his most devoted adherents; the violent treatment which he met with from the populace, how Judge Fell, as he was returning home was informed by some friends of what had occurred; and how, though he was greatly incensed against the man who had (as he supposed) so strangely bewitched his wife and family, he afterwards became his friend and protector, and permitted him to hold weekly meetings in the dining hall at Swarthmoor—though these and many others are circumstances of great interest and closely associated with Swarthmoor Hall. After Judge Fell's death his widow endured much cruel persecution in consequence of her steadfast attachment to the principles of the society which Fox had founded, but the weekly and other meetings of the society continued to be held in her house until the year 1688, when the present meeting-house was built near to it. After remaining a widow eleven years she was married at Bristol to Geo. Fox. She survived him several years, and, dying in 1702 at Swarthmoor Hall, she was buried at the Friend's Burial Ground at Sunbrick, on Birkkrigg Common, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. On Judge Fell's death the Hawkswell estate, with other lands and tenements, came to his only son George. To his widow he left, by his will, Swarthmoor Hall and "50 acres of ground lying most conveniently unto the said house" for so long as she remained unmarried. On her marriage with George Fox it passed to her son, and on his death, which took place in October, 1670, it passed with other property, under the provisions of his will, to his only son Charles. Charles, who was but an infant when his father died, sold the whole of his estate to Daniel Abraham, who had married Rachael, the Judge's youngest daughter. The deed of conveyance, which is dated July 8, 1691, states the purchase money to have been £4,500, and describes the estate as lying more or less in Ulverston, Swarthmoor, Dragley Beck, Hawkswell, Blawith, Lowick, Pennington, Urswick, Dalton, Colton, Hawkshead, Nibthwaite, and a manor or township the name of which is illegible. It was not long, however, before this extensive property began to suffer material diminution. In 1697 Daniel Abraham sold the ancestral estate of Hawkswell, and in the years which followed, owing to the distrains and fines which he incurred in defence of the rights of conscience, and the expensive litigation in which he was engaged in resisting what he deemed unjust claims, his losses were considerable. He died in 1731, and left his estate to his son John Abraham. In his time the causes already mentioned, together with the expenses of a large family, some unsuccessful mining operations and other unfavourable circumstances so encumbered the estate as to necessitate its sale. It has been already mentioned that he sold the lordship of the manor of Ulverston in 1736. Outlying portions of the estate were from time to time disposed of, until in 1759 Swarthmoor Hall itself, and also the land belonging to it, was in the market. In the absence of any single purchaser of sufficient means, it was sold to three parties, by whom it was parcelled out in lots, and a large portion of it resold to great advantage. The Hall and a portion of the land were purchased

purchased by Wm. Lindow, Esq., a merchant of Lancaster. He left it to his sister Eleanor, the wife of Mr. James Jackson of Ulverston for life, with an entail upon her daughter Ann, the wife of Mr. Wm. Dickinson surgeon of Workington, and her eldest son, from whom it has descended to its present possessors. Swarthmoor Hall is now a farmhouse, and all its surroundings are in keeping with the purposes to which it is devoted. Though much dilapidated, and though it has been altered to suit the requirements of successive occupants, it still presents in its essential features much the same aspect as it did two centuries ago.

The Friend's Meeting House was next visited, over the entrance door of which is the inscription, "Ex dono, G F., 1688," showing that the building was the gift of George Fox, by whom it was built on land purchased from the daughter of Judge Fell.—The Rev. L. R. Ayre read a brief statement respecting the building, directing special attention to two posts of ebony which once belonged to Fox's bedstead, and now serve as jambs in a doorway leading to the gallery; to Fox's sea-chest, and to Fox's black letter Bible, a folio volume printed in 1541, but unfortunately not quite perfect.

The party were then driven to Birkrigg Common, which lies at an elevation of from 300 to 400 feet above the sea, and commands a most extensive prospect on all sides—over Morecambe Bay to Lancaster in one direction, and as far as the Isle of Man in another, while to the north and north-west the mountainous district of Westmorland and Cumberland bounds the scene. The Rev. L. R. Ayre pointed out a small enclosure on the eastern side of the common near Sunbrick, which was formerly used by the Quakers as a burial ground. An inscription cut in the rock mentions the number of persons interred there, and states that amongst them was Margaret Fox, the widow of George Fox. At a distance of a few hundred yards from this spot there stands, as there has stood for ages, a circle of weather-beaten stones, commonly called the "Druid's Temple." There are in fact two concentric circles—the inner one being about 24 feet in diameter, consisting of 12 stones, some of them three feet in height, while the outer one is evidently not complete, some of the stones probably having been taken away. An engraving is given of these circles in the 31st volume of *Archæologia*, plate XVIII. Mr. Ayre stated that on other parts of Birkrigg, especially near Urswick, and in other parts of the mountainous district of Furness, similar circles and other pre-historic remains exist. See *Archæologia* vol. 31, Article xxxiv.

A visit was next paid to the Parish Church of Aldingham, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The foundation of the present building is assigned to the first Michael le Fleming, who received extensive grants

grants from the Conqueror; and the first mention of it is made about the year 1180, in a deed of Furness Abbey. The architecture generally exhibits transitions from the Norman through the early English and perpendicular styles to recent times. The church is built of the district limestone, the dressings being partly of red permian sandstone and partly of millstone grit. On arriving at the church the company were met by the rector, the Rev. Canon Hayman, who briefly described the most striking features of the structure. Dr. Hayman pointed to the massive Norman, cylindrical, and octagonal columns as the most ancient feature of the church. These were even older than those at Furness Abbey, but there might be some older than them at Carlisle. They dated back further than Henry I., and possibly might extend as far back as William the Red. He pointed particularly to the sepulchral stone bearing the inscription, "Hic Jacit Goditha de Scales," referring, no doubt, to the daughter of one of the early le Flemings, and dating probably from the latter part of the twelfth century. The whole of the northern aisle was new, and was erected within the memory of some of the present inhabitants. The reverend canon drew attention to the low, flat ceilings, and also to the fact that the chancel arch and the other arches were not in a straight line, but ran zigzag fashion. He also described a monumental brass on the floor referring to a former vicar, Thomas Shawe, who died in 1667, and referred to a local writer's notes respecting some monumental slabs under the chancel wall.

Aldingham Moat was next visited, where some notes by the President were read: these will be printed in this volume. At Gleaston Castle Dr. Hayman read an account of it by himself, which is printed in the *Antiquary*, vol. v., p. 102, under the title of "Muchland: or Gleaston Castle."

The company next made an inspection of the peculiarly interesting church of Urswick, which was briefly described by the vicar, the Rev. R. B. Billinge. He stated that the advowson of the church was exchanged by Sir Michael le Fleming with the Abbot of Furness in 1137, and that that exchange was confirmed by his son under a deed dated 1220. The next presentation to Urswick Michael le Fleming reserved for his son Daniel, a former vicar of Urswick, afterwards rector of Aldingham.

The company arrived back at Ulverston about eight o'clock, and partook of dinner at the County Hotel. Mr. Isaac Cartmell presided, and after the health of the Queen had been drunk, the members adjourned to the drawing-room, where a meeting for the transaction of the society's business was held under the presidency of the Rev. L. R. Ayre, and the following papers read:

Sir

Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven. W. Jackson, F.S.A.

Ἀλεκτρούωνων Ἀγών. The President.

Some Prehistoric Remains. H. Swainson Cowper.

Cup-marked Stone, Maryport. J. B. Bailey.

Calder Abbey, Part III. Rev. A. G. Loftie.

Saxon (Hog-back) Tombstone at Lowther. Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A.

On Wednesday the President joined the party. A start was made from the County Hotel at 9 a.m., the carriages proceeding by Marsh Grange, Kirkby Ireleth Church and Hall, to Foxfield. Thence the company went by rail to Coniston, a saloon carriage being set apart for their accommodation; and, lunch having been partaken of at the Crown Hotel, a visit was then paid to Coniston Old Hall, when a paper on the Hall was read by Mr. Swainson Cowper, and another by Mr. Ellwood of Torver, "On the resemblance between some of the older customs in Lakeland and Iceland," after which the party was conveyed by the gondola to Lake Bank, where the carriages were in waiting to make the return journey. On the way home a stoppage was made for an inspection of Lowick Hall.

The following new members were elected during the meeting:

Mr. T. Sturdy, English Street, Carlisle; Major General Brougham, Bishop's Yard, Penrith; John Marshall, Esq., The Island, Keswick; Miss Julia Curwen, Roewath, Dalston; Mr. Arthur Hogarth, Kendal; Mr. W. Holme, 161, Chatsworth Terrace, Abbey Road, Barrow; Mr. Percy L. Addison C.E., Cleator; Mr. Joseph Shaw Witham, National School, Ulverston; Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A., Gill Head, Windermere; Mr. John Atkinson, Croftlands, Ulverston; Mr. Edward Walker, Oubas, Ulverston; Rev. L. R. Ayre, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Ulverston; Mr. Joseph Rawlinson, Cavendish Street, Ulverston; Rev. W. G. C. Hodgson, Distington Rectory, Whitehaven; Mr. Edward Garthwaite Farish, Pall Mall Club, London; Mr. Hume Kitchin, Ulverston; Mr. John Bell, Heathwaite, Coniston; Mr. John Spencer Price, F.R.G.S., 41, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, London; Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington; Mr. Wilfrid Howard Crewdson, Abbott Hall, Kendal; Mr. George H. Nelson, Kent Terrace, Kendal; Mr. William Ecroyd, Lomeshaye, Burnley.