

PROCEEDINGS.

APRIL MEETING.

THE Meeting for reading papers was held at Carlisle on Thursday, April 18th, 1907, preceded by a Council Meeting at the house of Major Ferguson, at which the following points were discussed:—

Exchange of *Transactions* with other Societies: five Societies from which, during some years past, no publications had been received, were ordered to be struck off the list.

Reprinting these *Transactions*, o.s., vol. i., part i., vol. ii., and vol. v., now out of print; the proposal to reprint was negative.

Episcopal Registers of Carlisle: a grant was voted in aid of the second part.

Parish Registers: Major Ferguson, hon. editor of the series, reported that four registers had been transcribed and twelve were in progress towards the series to be printed in conjunction with Mr. Phillimore's scheme. Besides these, four registers had been transcribed for separate publication.

The suggestion to extend the sphere of the Society's action into Lonsdale South-of-the-Sands was abandoned.

The place and date of the next meeting were arranged.

At the General Meeting held at Tullie House in the afternoon, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., chairman of Council, took the chair, and the following were present:—Dr. Barnes, Mr. H. Brierley, Canon Bower, Mr. W. G. Collingwood, Mr. J. F. Curwen, the Rev. J. Ewbank, Major Ferguson, the Rev. C. J. Gordon and Miss Gordon, Dr. Haswell, Mr. J. P. Hinds, Miss Hodgson, Mr. L. E. Hope, Mr. J. H. Martindale, Mr. W. T. McIntire, the Rev. F. L. H. Millard, Mr. R. O'Neill Pearson, Mrs. and Miss Todd, Mr. W. N. Thompson, Mr. E. Wilson, and others.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and signed, the following new members were elected:—Mr. Isaac Teasdale, J.P., Carlisle; the Library of Congress, Washington, U.S.A.; Mr. H. Studholme Cartmell; Dr. John Abercrombie, Augill Castle; the Rev. T. N. Postlethwaite, Urswick Vicarage.

Mr. J. H. Martindale then reported progress with the recent explorations at Holm Cultram.

Mr. R. O'Neill Pearson read his paper on "The Dispute between the Abbots of Furness and Savigny" (Art. I.).

Mr. J. F. Curwen read part of the paper by Mr. Graham on "The Old Village of Edmond Castle" (Art. II.).

Dr. Barnes read the paper by Mr. J. R. Ford on "The Manufacture of Iron at Leighton Furnace" (Art. III.).

Mr. Collingwood read an abstract of the paper by the Rev. J. H. Colligan on "The Great Salkeld Presbyterian Meeting House" (Art. IV.), and papers by the Rev. J. Whiteside on "A Stone on Crosby Fell" (which will be printed later) and on "The Chapelry of Helsington" (Art. XI.).

JULY MEETING.

The first Excursion and the Annual General Meeting for 1907 were held in the Crosby Ravensworth and Kendal districts on Thursday and Friday, July 11th and 12th. The committee for local arrangements consisted of Mr. Harvey Goodwin, the Revs. S. Swann and J. Whiteside, Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A. (hon. sec.), and the Editor. Among those present at the meeting were the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness (president) and Mrs. Ware; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Goodwin; Mr. and Mrs. Dent, Flass; the Rev. S. and Mrs. Swann, Crosby Ravensworth; the Rev. J. Ewbank, Bolton Gate; the Rev. J. Whiteside, Helsington; the Rev. A. G. Heelis, Brougham; the Rev. C. J. Gordon, Great Salkeld; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen; Mrs. and Miss Metcalfe-Gibson, Coldbeck; Miss Noble, Beckfoot; Dr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Augill Castle; Miss Fothergill, Brownber; Mr. W. G. Collingwood; the Rev. J. K. Floyer, Warton; Dr. Haswell and Mr. E. Jackson, Penrith; Mr. Ruston Harrison, Stanwix; Mr. N. H. Arnison and Miss Arnison, Penrith: Mr. E. Wilson, Kendal; Mr. T. Kirkbride, Burton; Mr. R. Pearson, Ulverston; Mr. A. W. Simpson, Kendal; Miss E. L. Harrison, Kendal; Miss M. E. Harrison and party, Windermere; Mr. A. Moorhouse, Kirkby Lonsdale; Miss Riley, Grange; Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson, Kendal; Mr. A. Fothergill, Kendal; Mrs. Greenwood, Bankfield, Kendal; Colonel Rigg, Milnthorpe; Miss T. W. Wilson, Kendal; Mr. J. R. Ford, Yealand; Miss Geddes, Windermere, and others.

The coaches left Shap Railway Station at a few minutes past eleven, and the first halt was made at the small megalithic circle opposite Scar farmhouse on the Crosby Ravensworth road. The so-called "British camp" on Wickerslack Moor was then visited, and the party, under the guidance of the Editor, walked up to Iron Hill tumulus and circle. Two fine days, after the rain and cold of

a late summer, had brought the moors into good condition for walking, and the weather on this occasion was all that could be desired.

Driving on through Crosby Ravensworth the coaches stopped at the gate of Maulds Meaburn Hall, in front of which Mr. J. F. Curwen read his description of the house and its history (Art. VII.). Miss Noble added a few words describing the condition of the place when her grandparents came to live there as the first tenants after James, Earl of Lonsdale, died. The earl had ordered some alterations to be made, but the workmen, in error, had begun by pulling the roof from the hall in the centre of the building, so that when the tenants arrived there was no roof over their heads.

After examining all parts of the interior, by kind permission of the occupiers, for which thanks were returned to Mr. and Mrs. Winter, the journey was resumed to Flass House, the residence of R. W. Dent, Esq., who had provided an excellent luncheon. The rule of the Society being that free luncheons are not accepted by the party on excursions, a charge of 1s. 6d. a head was made; but, as the programme added, "a member generously offered to provide, free of charge, all beverages." The President returned thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Dent for their hospitable reception; and Mr. Dent, in his reply, mentioned that the money paid by the guests, amounting to £5 2s. 6d., would be sent to the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Harvey Goodwin followed with a humorous criticism of the drinks provided which, as by this time was an open secret, were his own gift to the visitors.

Reassembling in Crosby Ravensworth Church, the members and others from the neighbourhood heard with interest the Rev. C. J. Gordon's account of the fabric (Art. XIV.). In returning thanks for the address, the President paid a tribute to the memory of Canon Weston, whose varied talents and generous devotion had accomplished the restoration of the church to its present completion and beauty. The Rev. Sidney Swann, vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, pointed out the bases of the Norman piers of the chancel arch, now visible to about eighteen inches below the floor level, from which the Early English nave pillars spring, showing that after the destruction of the earlier fabric the new church was built upon the ruins of the old.

Driving thence past Woodfoot the party dismounted for a sight of the "British settlement" known as Howarcles, and then proceeded over Orton Scar to Tebay Station, where there was time for a cup of tea before taking train to Kendal. The programme had stated that "if very wet, the L. & N.W. Railway Co. had courteously consented to have the 5.3 p.m. train from Penrith stopped at Shap,

by signal," of which there was no need, for the day continued brilliant and the drive proved most enjoyable. The thanks of the party are nevertheless due to the Railway Company. Another tribute was given on passing Orton Hall; the coaches were stopped, and three cheers acknowledged Mr. Harvey Goodwin's welcome contribution to a day of pleasant surprises.

On arriving at Kendal a Council Meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel, after which twenty-five members dined together, the President in the chair. At the Annual General Meeting, the minutes of the last meeting having been read and signed, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness was re-elected president, and the existing officers were re-elected, there being no vacancies on the Council.

The following new members were then elected:—Mr. William Briggs, Brackenber, Lancaster; Mr. J. E. Singleton, 25 Howard Place, Carlisle; Mr. R. W. Dent, Flass House, Crosby Ravensworth; Mr. Arthur Lowry, Waratah, Broughton, Preston; Mr. Sidney Story Carr, Percy Gardens, Tynemouth, Northumberland; Miss Marion Geddes, Langrigg Howe, Windermere; Mr. Walter Ingram Chapman, Fruitless Head, Appleby; Mr. William Atkinson, The Rookery, Ulverston; Mr. Charles Forster, Wreay, Watermillock; Miss Georgina Spring Rice, Old Church, Ullswater; Miss Agnes Spring Rice, Old Church, Ullswater; and Miss Sibella F. H. Keenlyside, Gally Law, Weybridge.

The Editor stated that the Research Fund, mentioned at the previous excursion of the Society (these *Transactions*, n.s., vii., p. 304), had now reached nearly £20; and that a grant from the fund had been made by the Council for explorations in the "British settlements" near Crosby Ravensworth.

It was also mentioned that the British Archæological Association had intimated a desire to meet at Carlisle in the summer of 1908, and that the Council had suggested the formation of a local committee of members of the Society and others to co-operate with the Association in making arrangements for the meeting.

The Editor, in the absence of the author, read part of Mr. Whitewell's paper on "Chantryes in Kendal Ward, A.D. 1546" (Art. XII.).

Colonel Edwin Jackson exhibited and described a mediæval skillet found near Alston (Art. VI.).

A paper with plans of earthworks in the neighbourhood of Crosby Ravensworth by Mr. R. G. Collingwood was submitted by the Editor, who explained that it formed a preliminary report on the sites visited that afternoon as well as on others, of which a more complete description would be given after the explorations made possible by the grant above mentioned (see Art. XXII.).

The President then read a note by Mr. E. Towry Whyte, M.A., F.S.A., on a destroyed fresco in Carlisle Cathedral, and exhibited Mr. Whyte's drawing, with additional remarks (Art. XV.).

The Editor read Mr. T. H. B. Graham's description of three stone circles at Ainstable, which will be printed when plans have been drawn; and laid on the table Mr. Graham's paper on "The Parish of Hayton" (Art. V.).

Mr. John Watson exhibited an amphora handle, stamped **M M G S A**; and Mr. A. Moorhouse showed a piece of terra sigillata stamped **ALBINI M.**, both from Watercrook.

Captain Farrer exhibited a horse-trapping found in the moat of the city walls at York; and Miss Alice Johnson a leaden medal found at Lancaster near a Roman coin.

On Friday morning, July 12th, a large party assembled at the Castle How Hill, Kendal, which was described by the Editor (Art. X.), who also acted as guide to the site of the Roman station at Watercrook. The hay grass having been cleared, access to the camp was given by Mr. Mason, the tenant, who showed the remains of arches in the floor of the shippion—perhaps the hypocaust and baths—and stones built into the walls of the farm (Art. X.).

At Kendal Castle, Mr. J. F. Curwen read his paper (Art. IX), for which thanks were proposed by the President, and accorded with applause.

Driving back to the Commercial Hotel, Kendal, the party took luncheon, and some members visited the Museum to see the relics from Watercrook.

The afternoon was spent in an excursion to the British fort known as Castlesteads on the Helm. The climb was accomplished by about thirty-six of the party, whose exertions were rewarded by a particularly fine view of the great panorama for which this site is famous, and by the inspection of this little discussed but interesting stronghold (Art. X.). Oxenholme Station was reached about half-past three, and the party dispersed after two days of fine weather and the successful carrying-out of the programme, which was none the less satisfactory for not being too elaborate.

SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The second Meeting and Excursion of the season was held in the Scaleby and Corbridge districts on Thursday and Friday, September 12th and 13th, 1907; the arrangements being made by Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., the Rev. Canon Bower, Dr. Barnes, Major Ferguson, the Rev. F. L. H. Millard, and Mr. R. A. Allison. Among the members present were:—The Bishop of Barrow (president of

the Society); the Mayor of Carlisle (Mr. Robert Crowder); Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Curwen, Heversham; Miss K. G. Marston and Miss Foster, Windermere; Prof. and Mr. R. G. Collingwood, Coniston; the Misses Ullock, Windermere; Mr. W. T. McIntire, Tullie House, Carlisle; Canon Bower, The Abbey; Mr. W. L. Fletcher, Workington; Mr. T. S. Ritson, Maryport; Mrs. Bateson, Lancaster; Mr. F. Nicholson, Windermere; Mr. T. H., Mrs., and Miss Hodgson, Newby Grange; Mr. W. N. Thompson, St. Bees; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martindale, Wetheral; Mr. J. Parkinson, Lancaster; the Misses Noble, Beckfoot; Mrs. Metcalfe-Gibson, Ravenstonedale; Captain and Miss Farrer, Bassenthwaite; the Rev. J. Ewbank, Bolton Rectory, Mealsgate; Dr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Augill Castle; Mrs. and Miss Todd, Otter Furrows; Mr. A. Moorhouse, Kirkby Lonsdale; Miss Creighton; Miss E. G. Quirk, Workington; Dr. Barnes, Carlisle; Miss Walker, Watermillock; Mr. H. B. Greenop, Workington; Dr. and Mrs. Haswell, Penrith; Miss Dixon, Stanwix; Dr. C. A. Parker, Gosforth, and Mr. Edwardes; Mr. W. G. Welch, Lancaster; Mr. E. W. Wilson, Kendal; Mr. R. G. Graham, Beanlands Park; the Rev. A. G. Loftie, Wetheral. On the second day the party was increased by a number of members of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who joined us to visit excavations at Corstopitum.

At 12-15 on Thursday, September 12th, the carriages left the Victoria Mews, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle, with a party of about fifty members, and drove along the North Road in bright sunshine skirting Longtown to Arthuret, where they were received by the rector, the Rev. Ivor C. Graham, and after walking round the church assembled within to hear Canon Bower's description of the building and its history. He stated that the parish of Arthuret contained part of what was once known as the Debateable Land. The churches in such a neighbourhood were naturally likely to be scarce and mean. The church of Arthuret itself was in such poor condition in 1609 that it had to be rebuilt by the help of a charity brief granted by James I. In 1868 a faculty was granted to make certain alterations and amendments, including the repair of the windows. The east window, which was dilapidated, was replaced by a new window, and the old one was now standing in the garden at Whooff House, and could be seen from the Warwick Road; it had been given to the late Mr. Hope. The bowl of the font in the church was peculiar, being a lop-sided nonagon, with a quadrangular basin. Canon Bower, in conclusion, described the church plate and the monuments, including those of the Grahams of Netherby. The font is described by the Rev. James Wilson in these *Transactions*, o.s., x., p. 242; the bells by the Rev. H. Whitehead,



BRACKENHILL TOWER.

Photo. by Mrs. T. H. Hodgson.

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o.s., vii., p. 221; and the brass, representing two hands holding up a heart, is figured and described by Canon Bower in n.s., i., p. 114. This brass was handed round for exhibition, also the chalice inscribed "Cuthbertus Curwen rector et vicarius procurator hujus Calicis Arthuret in Cumberland: 1618."

Dr. Barnes then read his paper on "The Battle of Ardderyd" (Art. XVI.). Replying to a question on the subject of the old cross in the churchyard (see Calverley's *Early Sculptured Monuments*, &c., p. 8), the Editor said that nothing was definitely known of its age and history except that it was not pre-Norman, and that it could hardly have been carved for Archy Armstrong, though his remains are said to lie near it. Mr. R. G. Graham of Beanlands Park suggested that it might be the old market cross of the village, moved here to stand as a monument.

At two o'clock the drive was resumed to Brackenhill Tower, where Mr. and Mrs. Makant kindly received the company. Mr. J. H. Martindale read a paper describing the tower, which, he said, dated from 1584. It was in the possession of the Grahams until 1752. Then it was sold to Rowland Stephenson, who was probably a nephew of Governor Stephenson, who purchased Scaleby Castle in 1741. At the present day it was still the property of the Stephensons, the family now bearing the name of Standish. Proceeding, he said:—"We are here on an ancient site. In 1890 a double stone cist was discovered in the field near the entrance gate. It contained the remains of two skeletons and fragments of pottery, which Lord Northesk declared to be Early British. There is a short description of the find in our *Transactions*, o.s., xii., p. 177. The late Chancellor Ferguson says:—'The remains are left in the exact state as found,' but I am not sure if we can see them to-day. The tower before us is one of the later types of pele towers. It was built by a Richard Graham. There is a date on the wall (1586) which agrees with the architectural details, and I think we may be satisfied the building is of sixteenth century work. The tower was originally isolated and detached. It is an unusual type for Cumberland, and has a good deal of Scottish feeling in its details. The circular gargoyle of the parapet are common in Scotland, but I think the only similar example in a building of this kind which we have is Newbiggin Hall, Westmorland. The whole treatment of the parapet, with corbels and moulded string in place of the simple over-sailing course, is late and Scotch in character. The roof is slated, with gables inside the parapet, leaving a walk or alure entirely round the top. This is not common in Cumberland, although we find it frequently in Northumberland and Scotland. The dressings of the windows are late in date, showing the flat type of rounds and

hollows, with square heads to the openings, as in Scottish baronial work. One or two of the old wrought-iron grills or window-guards remain in the openings. There is a curious shoot pipe or spout from a sink near the present entrance. The external dimensions of the tower on the first floor are some 30 feet by 35 feet, and about 39 feet high. The original entrance is on the south side, and access to the upper floors is by means of a circular stone stair." The remains found in the cist mentioned have been removed to the south of England, but the field is said to be haunted.

The Bishop of Barrow and Mr. T. H. Hodgson offered the thanks of the Society to Mr. and Mrs. Makant for their kind reception.

After a long drive by way of Cliff Bridge, Scaleby was reached at 4.15, Mr. Claude Lowther and Miss Aimee Lowther being present to receive the guests. Mr. T. H. Hodgson read a paper on the history of the place, and Mr. Martindale gave a detailed description of the castle.

"This castle," he said, "is of quite a different type from Brecon-hill, more extensive, and interesting. Mr. Hodgson has just told us the site was granted by Henry the First to the influential family of the De Tilliols. This family held the important fortresses of Flint and Rhuddlan in North Wales. Mr. G. T. Clark, the great authority on castles, says it is not of the eleventh century, though an early castle, and that it is trebled moated. The county historians give it only two moats. The site is in a level plain with no natural fortification to take advantage of. One moat is perfect, some 500 feet in diameter, and the buildings are placed in the centre of the contained area. I don't think we have any masonry of the earliest De Tilliols remaining. The licence to crenellate, dated the very beginning of the fourteenth century, nearly 30 years earlier than Naworth, does not necessarily imply that the buildings are of the same date. It may only mean a completion of the work or even a legal sanction for confirmation of work done long before. The buildings form a rough square about 100 feet by 85 feet, the south-west angle being slightly depressed, and consist of a lofty and strong curtain enclosing an area some 70 feet by 80 feet with a tower or keep at the north-west angle. The east curtain had three mural turrets or rectangular bastions projecting beyond the face, and there is one at the south-west angle. The entrance was by a rather narrow gateway in the depressed portion of the west curtain, defended by a portcullis. The passage is some 12 feet long. To the north, entered from the passage, is a guard chamber with loop in external wall. On the south side is another chamber, with entrance from courtyard. The western curtain probably continued in a straight line to the south end of the keep and formed a 'fore

building' or entrance to the keep. There remains the jamb and part of the arch of a door from the courtyard which has had a portcullis giving access to this forebuilding. In the upper part of the western curtain are several mural chambers, the first tier consisting chiefly of garderobes. The second is a fine portcullis room 21 feet by 6 feet 7 ins., with arched and ribbed roof, and opening off are two smaller chambers, the doors to which have the shoulder or Carnarvon arch. This feature may be derived from the Tilliols' Welsh connection, and gives some clue to the date, say the end of the thirteenth century. This portion of the curtain and a return to the south remains probably its full height and has a broad parapet walk. Turning now to the tower, it quite deserves the designation of keep in preference to pele. It has always been associated with a curtain wall, and is higher and stronger than most pele towers. It has been four storeys in height, and this detail alone indicates early date; the later peles have usually only three storeys. The lowest floor (now divided into two) was a single room lighted by narrow loops, high up, one in the west and one in the north wall. It has a fine barrel vault in stone, and the walls are about 8 feet thick. The present door and window to the north are modern. The ancient entrance has been entirely obliterated, but was probably at the south end from the fore buildings I have mentioned. At this end you will see one or two steps *in situ* of the original circular stair which was the means of access to the upper part of the tower. The north and west walls are the only remains of the upper part, and show corbels to support the wood floors. The windows remain in the north wall and have had stone seats. The south end of the tower has been almost entirely destroyed, and any part remaining is covered by modern erections, which if cleared away, might reveal the plan. The so-called bastion addition of the late fifteenth century is an octagonal projection in the angle formed by the west curtain and keep. It seems to have been two storeys in height, the lower one being vaulted. The single-light windows have arched heads, and the remains of a fireplace exist in the west wall. The second door with portcullis before mentioned opens into this building, and the upper part seems to have given the only access to the room over gateway, etc. A building at right angles on the east wall of the keep and inside curtain is a very fine vaulted room 35 feet by 22 feet, now sub-divided and ceiled below vault. I think this building is later than the keep, although the vault is very similar in character, but the external walls are much thinner. The upper part was either raised or entirely rebuilt in the sixteenth century by the Gilpins. Large and spacious dungeons were said in the eighteenth century to exist under this hall, and the line of the screens is indicated by

corbels at west end. The east curtain exists in the outline of the present family apartments, and probably the wall is covered by the nineteenth century casing. It had three mural towers, now altered in various ways, and with windows inserted. This block of buildings was originally built in the fifteenth century by the Musgraves, inside the curtain, with windows facing the courtyard. They consisted of three storeys; the old windows now blocked up faced into the courtyard. The height has clearly been settled by the curtain wall, so that they did not appear above the parapet. So much for the plan. The external masonry is very fine ashlar, but there are very few heraldic features to assist in fixing dates. To the north of the gateway is a panel containing the De Tilliols' arms. This is an insertion. Over the gateway is a small inserted panel of arms, Gilpins impaling a chevron coat. I notice our late president in his papers on "Statesmen's Heraldry," describes several local coats with a chevron. In passing through this interesting building I hope you will examine the beautiful and artistic articles collected by Mr. Lowther, notably the fine pair of wrought iron gates in the drawing room. There is a picturesque description of this castle in the second volume of our *Extra Series*, by a Gilpin 140 years ago, in which he mentions 'dark and capacious dungeons under the Hall.' I think there is a door in the present dining room leading into one of the turrets of the east curtain."

The Bishop of Barrow expressed the Society's thanks to Mr. and Miss Lowther for their kindness in receiving the party, and took that opportunity of thanking the Rev. Canon Bower, Dr. Barnes, Mr. Martindale, Mr. T. H. Hodgson, and the Rev. G. Thompson, rector of Scaleby, for their contributions to the day's proceedings.

Mr. Claude Lowther having spoken in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks, the members availed themselves of his invitation to inspect the castle, with much interest in the old pictures, tapestries, ironwork, and furniture, with which Mr. Lowther has filled the apartments; afterwards the party walked to Scaleby Hall, where they were entertained to tea on the lawn by Mr. R. A. Allison.

Scaleby Church was then visited—with its curious round-arched doorway, and massive tower, eighteen feet square. The rector exhibited the engraved and silver-gilt chalice and the parchment Register book, given to the parish in 1724 by William Gilpin, whose burial shortly afterwards was the first burial recorded. The red sandstone font inscribed—

"M^r H | Parson | W B | C G | Churchwardens 1707"

is described by the Rev. James Wilson in these *Transactions*, o.s.,



SCALEBY CASTLE.

Photo, by Mrs. T. H. Hodgson.

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x., p. 237. He says that Mr. Hetherington of the Kirklington family was probably the donor. Nathaniel Bowey, here indicated by his initials, was also vicar of Crosby-on-Eden. The two ancient bells are described by the Rev. H. Whitehead (these *Transactions*, o.s., vii., p. 230), together with many interesting particulars of the church.

In the porch is a bit of a mediæval grave slab, built in, and in the church is a Roman altar of which one side has been carved later to form the effigy or relief statue of a priest in benediction. The other side, not yet cleared of a thick coat of whitewash, reads:—

D A C O
[A] E-E S T
T V N I S V I
V S V E I - I O
A N V S Γ
[D I] I S E

After dinner at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, the evening meeting was held, the President in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and signed, it was proposed by the Editor, seconded by Canon Bower, and carried unanimously, to add to the list of Vice-presidents Mr. James G. Gandy of Heaves, an original member, and Auditor of the Society since 1888.

Nine new members were elected :—

Miss Sewell and Miss B. W. Sewell, Brandlingill.
 Mrs. Eleanor Walker, The Old Hall, Gowbarrow, Penrith, and
 Dun Mallard, Cricklewood, London, N.W.
 Mr. W. N. Ling, Wetheral.
 Mr. Claude Lowther, Scaleby Castle.
 The Rev. George Thompson, Scaleby Rectory.
 Mr. Herbert B. Greenop, 8, William Street, Workington.
 Mr. R. H. Forster, Hon. Sec. British Archaeological Associa-
 tion, Brooklyn Lodge, Mill Hill, Barnes, Surrey.
 Mrs. Irwin, Lyne How.

The following exhibits were then made :—

- (1) By the Rev. Canon Rawnsley—Two stones found in Dunnerbeck, Rydal : one believed to be a spearhead or the sharpener of a bronze tool ; and the other to be a neolithic axe or chisel.
- (2) By the Bishop of Barrow—A gold armlet found in the crevice of a rock near Kirkby Stephen : and the ring and pinhead of a great penannular fibula from the neighbourhood of Kirkby Lonsdale. Of these a description is promised for the next volume of these *Transactions*.

- (3) By Mr. Clements—A wooden bowl or mazer.
- (4) By Mr. McIntire, from the Carlisle Museum—A Romano-British vase found in 1907 at Messrs. Cowan & Sheldon's works, St. Nicholas, Carlisle, with ornamentation imitating the honeycomb pattern characteristic of similar urns from the neighbourhood of York. The workmen who found it threw away the bones which it contained and roughly glued the fragments of the vase together.
- (5) By the Rev. J. Ewbank—A stone celt (or hone?) found in the river Ellen near Bolton.
- (6) By Dr. Parker—A glass bead of Late-Celtic or Early Saxon age, found on Black Combe, Cumberland.

The following papers were read :—

- By Mr. T. H. Hodgson. "Hallsteads." (Art. XVII.).
- By Dr. Parker. "Wayside Crosses in West Cumberland." (To be printed in next volume of these *Transactions*).
- By the Editor. "Report upon an exploration of the British Settlement at Ewe Close." (Art. XXII.).

The following papers were submitted :—

- By the Editor. "An award concerning sheep-gates, Seathwaite in Dunnerdale, 1681." (Art. XXI.).
- By the Rev. Frederick W. Ragg, M.A. "The Feoffees of the Cliffords, to the time of Richard III." (Art. XVIII.).
- By Mr. T. H. B. Graham. "The Common Fields of Hayton." (Art. XX.).
- By Mr. T. H. B. Graham. "Stone Circles near Greystoke ; Carrock Fell, &c." (Publication deferred).
- By the Rev. J. Whiteside, M.A. "Some Letters from John Nicolson to Chancellor Burn." (Art. XIX.).
- By Miss M. L. Armitt. "Fullers and Freeholders of the Parish of Grasmere." (Art. XIII.).

On Friday, September 13th, the 10-8 train from Carlisle was taken to Corbridge. On the journey the sky cleared and settled into sunny warmth—so that all the excursions in this year of a cold summer were favoured with exceptionally brilliant weather. At Corbridge the Rev. Canon Lonsdale, vicar of Corbridge, and Mr. J. P. Gibson of Hexham, pointed out the features and contents of the extremely interesting church, with its Saxon tower, and neighbouring pele, formerly the vicarage. Canon Lonsdale read extracts from the Registers—noting that in 1724 a pew was enlarged for "Lord Darwentwater"—who cannot be the last peer of that name

executed after the rising of 1715. Mr. Gibson described the collection of carved and inscribed stones at the end of the north aisle, including Roman altars, a Saxon gable-cross, a Norman tegulated shrine-tomb, twelfth and thirteenth century grave-covers and other fragments.

After luncheon at the Angel Hotel the party walked to the excavations at Corstopitum, which were explained by Mr. C. L. Woolley of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. He described the site as not military but residential, and consisting of a group of dwelling-houses, shops and public buildings, extending along and below a street parallel to the river. The lowest house, flanked by a tower on a solid base, was of considerable size, and contained a bath and hypocaust, and a tank by the side of which stood a sculptured lion and bull to serve as a fountain. From this the town rose in terraces to the summit of the river-bank and the broad and well paved street. In this street one of the buildings was a pottery shop, where about a hundredweight of pottery had been found, lying in groups of various kinds just as it had fallen from the shelves; and the lock and key lay in the doorway. A few coins with the pottery gave a new date for ware of which the age had been undetermined. In a house further along the street was found a draught-board and checkers, and further still to the east was a curious apse-like structure above an older foundation with curved outline and connected with a long and thick wall. The remodelling and rebuilding of the houses was a striking feature of the site, and showed long-continued occupation, the close of which was dated by a find of coins apparently left in a bag in the open street at a time when the town was deserted.

Canon Bower expressed the thanks of the Society to Canon Lonsdale, Mr. J. P. Gibson and Mr. Woolley for their addresses, and also to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for their courteous reception of the visitors.

By the kind invitation of the Rev. Canon Lonsdale, a number of the party were entertained to tea at the Vicarage; others who had to travel beyond Carlisle were obliged to catch the three o'clock train at Corbridge station, and left with regret a historic and picturesque neighbourhood in which they would have been glad to linger.
