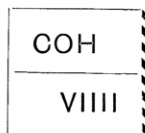


ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

[Under this heading are mentioned the minor finds of the year, and contributions to the antiquarian study of our district, other than those read or printed elsewhere in connection with our Society. Information for these *Addenda* will be thankfully received by the Editor.]

The Rev. CANON BOWER notes the following Roman finds during the year :—

An inscribed stone was found at Westward Vicarage in the spring of 1901. It is of red sandstone, 9 by 6 inches. Mr. Haverfield says it is one of the usual building records, in this case set up by the 9th cohort of some legion. There was also found at the same place the base of a pilaster, moulded, and 6in. square by 6in. high. Both these must have come from the camp at Old Carlisle.



A Roman coin was found in Rickergate during alterations to the "Light Horseman Inn." It is a "first brass" or larger bronze coin of Annia Lucilla, daughter of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and of Faustina the Younger, and wife of the Emperor Lucius Aurelius Verus. She was born in 147, and banished to Capreæ in 183 A.D. Her coins are not uncommon. One of them was found at Richborough, Kent, out of a total of 1144 Roman coins; two were found at Caerleon out of a total of 268 Roman coins (Wright, *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, 3rd ed., p. 439). Mr. C. W. Dymond, in *Worlebury* (new ed., p. 82), mentions the find of another coin of Lucilla at that site. The Carlisle example has a portrait of a lady in profile to right, with the legend LVCILLAF AVG ANTON. On the reverse, a female figure, standing robed, and holding up her veil in her right hand; the coins of Faustina, the mother of Lucilla, sometimes bear on their reverse a figure of Pudicitia.

From the Rev. JAMES WILSON, M.A., we have the following notes :—

THE CARGO TOMBSTONE.

Last August the workmen of Mr. Thomas Robinson dug up a curious piece of slate near the hedge in a field at some distance to the west of the road as it diverges towards the Eden between Cargo and Rocliffe. Its dimensions are $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 4 inches wide, and $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick. It contains an inscription in Chinese characters cut in the form of a cross. At first it was thought to be a clever hoax, as nobody could



account for its existence at such a place. But as the substance of the slate is very hard, and as the lettering is deeply incised and well executed, betokening an experienced workman, further inquiry was instituted in order to learn, if possible, the meaning of the inscription. Mr. F. W. Bailey, of Cummersdale, sent rubbings to Oxford and Owen's College, Manchester, and obtained from the Professor of Chinese at the latter place the following reading:—"The dutiful sons Wên-shou and Wên-mao weep blood; the grandsons Wu-t'an, Wu-hwang, Wu-ch'êng, and Wu-tsêng offer sacrifice." From the tenour of the inscription it is evident that the monument was designed as a tombstone to commemorate some dead Chinaman. But how came it to Cargo? In the olden days, it is said, ships used to come up the Eden as far as Rocliffe, to which place the river is tidal. In that case it is not improbable that some Chinese officer of one of these ships died at Rocliffe, and that his sons and grandsons sent out this memorial stone from the Celestial Empire to mark his grave. Perhaps a more reasonable theory is that some one connected with Cargo or Rocliffe, who had relations with China either as a

traveller or resident, sent or brought home the monumental stone as a curiosity. It may be mentioned that the stone is in the possession of Mr. Robinson, and that the drawing of the inscription here reproduced is by Mr. Collingwood.

THE SITE OF ROCLIFFE CASTLE.

In September, when the workmen of the Carlisle Rural District Council were clearing away the fence on the scaur at Rocliffe for

the purpose of widening the road between that village and Castle-town, they laid bare portions of the foundation of one of the walls and the pavement of the courtyard of the old castle which used to crown the cliff at that place. The foundation was $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and consisted of solid blocks of red stone. When the clay was cleared away, a limb of 20 feet of foundation was observed projecting into the new roadway. The pavement, which was 2 feet 9 inches below the surface of the adjoining field, was of cobble and of the poorest description, though in a good state of preservation. Heaps of rubbish and building débris lay about the foundation and over the pavement. The paving was traced from the disclosed foundation almost to the end of the garden wall belonging to Rocliffe Hall. It was entire as far as the gateway leading into Mr. Mounsey-Heysham's field. As the river Eden impinges on the cliff beneath the site of the castle, where it makes a bend towards the west, the ravages of water and weather have undermined the road which runs alongside, and rendered the present improvements an urgent necessity. The road which passes over the ruins is said to have been made about the year 1730, when Rocliffe Hall (or the Old Hall as it is called in ancient maps) was built after the dismantling of the castle. Since that date the river has eaten its way beneath the cliff, and brought down the portion of the castle wall which faced "up waters" towards Carlisle, and the portion of the road which passed over the site. The foundation, which still protrudes from the face of the cliff, is the continuation, and marks the position of the disclosed wall. It is understood that the Rural District Council will place some mark on the fence on the other side of the road to indicate the spot where the foundation was discovered. It is fortunate that the exact site was disclosed, as there was a local tradition that the castle was situated rather to the east than to the west of Rocliffe Hall. It was believed that the old road skirted, but did not cross the site; and the road fence, built, no doubt, out of the materials of the ruined castle, was pointed to as one of the outside walls. The surface of the field to the west of the Hall, from which the land was taken for the widening of the road, gives indications of further traces of the castle.

EXCAVATIONS AT FOLDSTEDS, NEAR KIRKBAMPTON.

On the uplands overlooking the village of Kirkbampton, and commanding extensive views of the Solway and lower reaches of the Eden valley, the crown of the hill is covered by a wood, which is marked on the Ordnance sheet with the name of Foldsteads, in a lettering which denotes a pre-historic earthwork or British camp.

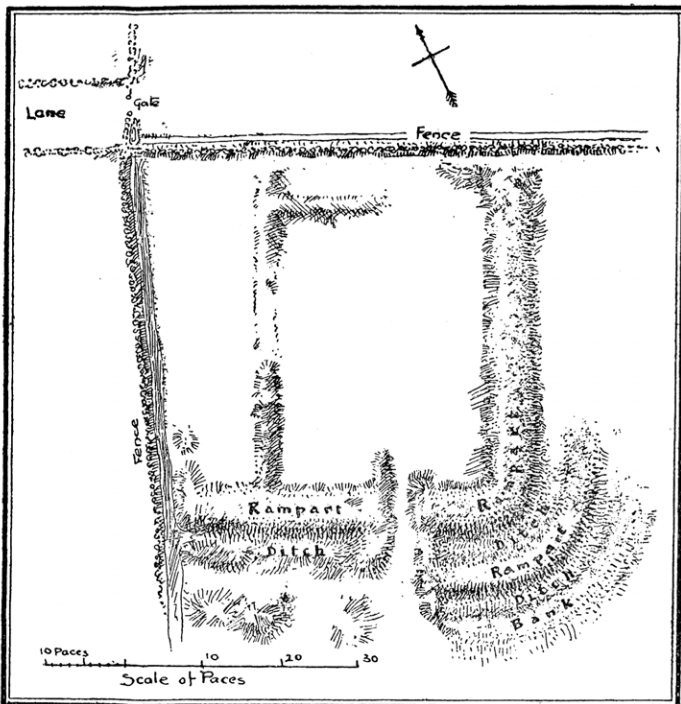
It is easy for a stranger to find the place if he follows a bee line from the parish church to the wood on the rising ground above it. On the very outskirts of this wood the camp is situated, the boundary fence of the cultivated land forming one of the rectilinear sides. In point of age the wood is not old, no sprouting stools or decaying stumps being found in the vicinity of the camp. The surrounding part is a moss, covered here and there with clumps of scrub, the patches of heather and rough grass indicating that no ploughshare ever disturbed its virgin surface. It would appear that the Rev. W. Pattinson, who was rector of that parish from 1845 to 1879, was the first to call attention to the existence of an earthwork or camp within this wood. When the *Directory of Cumberland*, compiled by Mannix and Whellan, was in course of preparation in 1846, he communicated to the editors an account of the enclosure, the extent of which he estimated at one acre and one rood of ground, at the same time furnishing a plan of the camp, which, most unfortunately, was not published. Mr. Pattinson said that the greatest portion of the fortified enclosure was defended by a double rampart of earth and a double ditch; the other portion, which was probably appended to the principal work, was surrounded by a single rampart and ditch. Tradition associates the camp with the old days of mosstrooping, and states that the enclosure was constructed in order to provide a place of safety for the cattle of the neighbourhood on the appearance of Scotch marauders. This view, in the opinion of the rector, was rudely shattered by the discovery of the fragment of an inscribed Roman stone, 6 by 4 inches, in a field also called Foldsteads, adjoining the camp. The inscription, mentioned by Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, as far as it can be deciphered, is as follows:—

DEAE
LATI
LVCIVS
VES.

This stone, after having remained for many years walled in a house at Oughterby, is said to be in possession of a lady in Kirkbampton. The finding of a Roman inscription at Foldsteads has been taken to establish the identity of the earthworks there as the veritable remains of a Roman camp. Another Roman stone is built into the interior of Kirkbampton Church.

The name given to the place by the country people, and adopted by the Ordnance Survey, is a curious mixture of the ancient and modern—the “fold” denoting the modern enclosure for cattle and the “steads” being the common name given to various ancient

earthworks, and recalling the "casters" and "chesters" in other counties. Some earthworks in that neighbourhood furnish us with cognate etymons. Boustead Hill, or Burstead, as it was anciently called, is situated on Solway shore, and is reputed a Roman station, which the etymologists explain as "the city on the station." There is also Kirksteads, near to Kirkandrews-on-Eden, which is without doubt a Roman site. Both of these places are situated "per lineam valli," but Foldsteads is at some little distance, though the line of the Wall is in full view of it for several miles.



FOLDSTEADS.

The real character of the earthworks at Foldsteads having been the subject of doubt for a considerable time, we determined to dig it. The property belongs to Mrs. Robert Blamire, of Cundivock, who readily granted permission for experimental excavations, with the only condition that all "finds" should be reserved to the lady of the estate. An expedition was accordingly arranged, and a

careful scrutiny of the so-called camp was made, with the help of a measuring tape and a couple of spades. The camp, in our view, has never been larger than that which can be traced by the ramparts within the wood, so that Pattinson's theory that it once extended far into the adjoining field must be a mistake. The hedge now forming the boundary fence of the wood is, without doubt, one of the sides of the inner ramparts of the enclosure, though very much reduced in dimensions in recent years. The extent of the enclosed area is not much more than a quarter of an acre. It is possible that Pattinson surveyed from the outside of the earthworks, and included the portion of the field which he fancied belonged to the camp, when he estimated the area at five times that extent. Otherwise, his general description of the camp is accurate, though one is left in doubt whether he included the sod dyke, which is only a continuation of the hedge in the adjoining field, and runs right through the wood, as the remains of the western mound of the enclosure. If so, he was misled by a spur of the southern rampart projecting some ten yards beyond the south-western corner, and forming one of the difficulties of the situation. There appears to be no doubt about the dimensions of the enclosure within the inner ramparts; it is a rectangular area of forty yards by thirty-two.

Almost in the centre of the western side, both ramparts have been pierced by a gateway wide enough to admit a waggon. From the evidence of the place it is surmised that this entrance was made in comparatively modern times, as the displaced earth was thrown into the ditch between the ramparts where it still remains. On examination with the spade this roadway was found full of cobbles, rough and irregular, much resembling the arrangement of the stones in the lonning by which the wood is approached from the Kirkbampton side. Within a few yards from this entrance a section was cut through the ditch to the centre of the inner rampart without discovering any evidence of value. The section of the ditch was sunk to the depth of three and a half feet, which included one foot of decayed vegetation, six inches of a black deposit usually found at the bottom of stagnant pools, and nether layers which were of greyish sand. In the excavations of the mound two negative results were achieved—first, that the structure was not cespititious; and, second, that it contained neither stones nor masonry. The soil formed by decaying leaves reached about six inches, and the body of the mound was composed of red sand. In fact, everything that the spade revealed went counter to a Roman origin.

The presumption formed from the name of the place, coupled with the evidence of the Roman inscription found in the adjoining field, is seriously discounted when it is known that a homestead

called the Folds or Faulds once stood on the fringe of the wood in which the enclosure is situated, and within a few yards of its northern limb. The name of the homestead often occurs in the Parish Registers, and several people now living remember the house very well. The well which belonged to the farmyard can still be seen in the field. In a place so near to the Roman Wall, and in a field in which a farmhouse and farm buildings so recently stood, the finding of a Roman inscription means nothing. Roman stones with characteristic reticulation are found in almost every considerable building in that neighbourhood. So many of them are found in the walls of the church of Great Orton, a couple of miles further south, that some persons have invented a Roman camp in that village to account for the phenomenon. The builders of farmsteads in bygone times were not likely to take the trouble of dressing stones when ready-made materials could be got in the Wall, which was the great quarry of the district, for the expense of cartage. The only direct evidence to suggest that Foldsteads is the site of a Roman camp is its rectilinear shape—a very slender foundation surely for such an elaborate superstructure. The persistent local tradition cannot be disregarded when it connects the enclosure with the days of mosstrooping, about which many circumstantial stories are still current. Whether the earthworks were originally thrown up for the purpose of providing a safe retreat for the cattle of the parish in times of stress and danger, or whether it was an older enclosure utilised for that purpose, no dogmatic opinion is now offered. Foldsteads furnishes an interesting problem which, perhaps, deserves a more careful and extended examination. In the recent exploration the spade revealed no token of civilisation whereby its origin or intention could be divined.

It may be mentioned that Mr. E. W. Stead, who took part in the digging, generally concurs in these views.

A PRE-HISTORIC axe-hammer, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad at the cutting edge, of a drab-coloured grit-stone with purplish veins and patches, was found on September 7th, 1901, on Walney Island, at the junction of Juno and Hogue Streets, by Mr. E. Montague Shepherd. Our member, Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A., Scot., who communicates the information, will, it is hoped, describe the find, together with a series of unpublished stone implements from Furness, in a future paper.

VISITING Old Parks, near Kirkoswald, on October 29th, 1901, with Canon Thornley, we were shown a bead of cannel found a day or

two before by Mr. Allan Potter on the site of the tumulus described by Chancellor Ferguson in *Transactions* XII., p. 275, and XIII., p. 389. It is very much larger than the beads previously found at the site, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; the hole is $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter. The flat sides are left in the rough; the bevelled circumference is neatly turned and polished.

In Mr. Councillor Potter's collection of antiquities at Old Parks there is also an iron axe not previously described. It is 7 in. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at the cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick across the hole for the shaft, and appears to be a good specimen of the Anglo-Saxon or Danish battle-axe.

FINDS AT PORTINSCALE.

During the excavation of a pond for Mr. T. Harris at Mossgarth, Portinscale, in November, 1901, four stone celts were found. They are of hard greenstone (volcanic ash of the Borrowdale series), and measure respectively:—

A.	$7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long;	2 in. broad;	$1\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick.
B.	8 in. ,,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. ,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ in. ,,
C.	$9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ,,	$2\frac{3}{4}$ in. ,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$ in. ,,
D.	11 in. ,,	$3\frac{1}{4}$ in. ,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$ in. ,,

All are unpolished, but of the well-known Lake district type of large greenstone celts of Neolithic age; other specimens, both polished and unpolished, from the neighbourhood are in the Keswick Museum. The site is between the house at Mossgarth and Finkle Street, about 80 yards from the road. The celts were lying on the boulder clay under about 18 in. of peat and mixed soil, together with cobbles and chippings of similar stone, as if the implement-maker had been at work there. Boughs and trunks of oak were lying in the peat, and one log, 44 in. long and 8 in. thick, was found in an upright position, with the top rudely chipped as if by some clumsy instrument. There was nothing, however, to show the existence of a lake-dwelling.

On January 27th, 1902, Canon Rawnsley tells us that another stone celt was found, 8 inches long, and half polished. It was dug out of the blue clay, 2 feet 6 inches below the surface of the ground.

Canon Rawnsley writes:—"The photograph which I send is the right size of the moulder's stone which, I believe, was used by some seller of crucifixes and crosses hard by the main way of pilgrims to St. Herbert's Island shrine from the west. The shrine in question was set up in 1374. There are moulders' stones not unlike it in the British Museum, though none of them are moulds for crucifixes. You will notice how emaciated the Christ is. The

stone in question was found three or four months ago by Mr. Birkett, who was cutting out a new road on the Mossgarth estate. We have to thank him for his sharp eye and sense of archæologic lore. The stone is now in the Fitz Park Museum, Keswick." (December 26th, 1901.)

This most interesting find deserves more complete illustration in connection with other stones of a similar character. The photograph kindly sent by Canon Rawsley will be shown at the next meeting, and published in due course.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF BAMPTON, by Mary E. Noble, Editress of the *Bampton Registers*, 8vo, cloth lettered, 248 pages, with map and many illustrations. (T. Wilson, Kendal, 1901; 6s. 6d.) A collection of our member, Miss Noble of Beckfoot, of many documents relating to the manor of Thornthwaite, Bampton Church, the three schools and two libraries; with descriptions of antiquities and ancient houses in the parish, accounts of the old families, lives of the local worthies (an archbishop, two bishops, an admiral, several men eminent in divinity, scholarship, and science), and gossip about the pastoral life and folk-lore of the country side.

THE STORY OF THE NORTH COUNTRY: a reading-book for children in prose and verse, giving a sketch of the history of Cumberland and Westmorland, Northumberland and Durham; 255 pages, with map and illustrations, including Long Meg, Borcovicus, a page from the Lindisfarne Gospels, the Durham knocker, &c. (Edward Arnold, London, 1901; 1s. 6d.)

WORLEBURY: an ancient stronghold in Somerset. Second edition, revised and enlarged by the author, C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., Hon. F.S.A., Scot. Royal 4to., about 130 pages, with 12 plates. (W. Crofton Hemmons, Bristol; 21s.) This reprint of a work by our member, Mr. Dymond, deals generally with the problems involved in ancient camps, their planning, construction, and positions; pits and their contents, historical references to early local events, pre-historic races and their modes of life, and stages of civilisation as bearing on such remains.

THE GOSFORTH CROSS, by W. G. Collingwood, illustrated article in the *Northern Counties Magazine*, August, 1901.

ROMAN NORTHUMBRIA (I.—The Wall in Cumberland), illustrated article by Thomas Hodgkin, D.C.L., in the *Northern Counties Magazine* for April, 1901.

THE STATESMEN OF WEST CUMBERLAND, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Durham, Vice-President; illustrated articles in the *Northern Counties Magazine* for April and May, 1901.

BERNARD GILPIN: sonnet and illustration of the memorial in Kentmere Church (see these *Transactions*, N.S., I., p. 313), by the Rev. Canon Rawnsley, in the *Northern Counties Magazine* for April, 1901.

WILLIAM PEARSON OF BORDERSIDE (see these *Transactions*, N.S., II., p. 315), by the Rev. Canon Rawnsley, in the *Northern Counties Magazine* for September, 1901.

MYTHOLOGIE FIGURÉE DE L'EDDA, by M. Louis Duvau, in the *Journal des Savants* for September, 1901, pages 575 to 590; being a review of Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses, &c.*, with much added matter on Scandinavian art.

A supplement to the new edition of DICKINSON'S GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT OF CUMBERLAND is in preparation by the Editor, E. W. Prevost, Ph. D., F.R.S.E., of Newnham, Gloucester.

THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND, Vol. I., edited by the Rev. James Wilson, M.A. (Archibald Constable & Co.), contains, beside chapters on natural history, a review of pre-historic remains, by the late Chancellor Ferguson; chapters on pre-Norman sculpture, metalwork, and earthworks, by W. G. Collingwood; and a study of the Norman settlement in Cumberland, by the Rev. James Wilson; with copious illustrations.

THE ABBEY OF ST. MARY IN FURNESS, LANCASHIRE, by W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. (printed by permission of the Council of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society: Kendal, T. Wilson, 1902; 200 copies only, royal quarto, 30s.), is a reprint of the report in *Transactions* XVI., Art. 15, as a large and handsomely bound volume, in which thick paper and ample margins do justice to the many steel plates, collotypes, and plans, including Mr. Hope's great historical plan of the Abbey buildings.