

## NOTES

1. *Another polished stone axe-head from Yealand.* By Lt-Col. O. H. NORTH.

The axe-head here described was shown at our meeting in Barrow-in-Furness on 10 July 1951, a short time after its discovery at Yealand Conyers in the following circumstances: the survivor of two old ladies, who had lived in Yealand most of their lives, died a short time ago, and the axe-head was found among her effects when their cottage was turned out. It resembles very closely three other polished axe-heads from Yealand, which I have described in earlier volumes of *Transactions* (CW2 xxxiv 114 and fig. 4; xxxvi 129 and fig. 2). Its dimensions are as follows: length  $5 \frac{1}{10}$  in., breadth 2 in. at broad end and  $\frac{9}{10}$  in. at narrow end, and it weighs  $8 \frac{1}{4}$  ounces. There is a slight flattening on both sides, a feature found on several of the stone axes from Cumberland and Westmorland mentioned by Evans in his *Ancient British Stone Implements* (1872), p. 112; a good local example, illustrated in a paper by Harper Gaythorpe, CW2 iv facing p. 325, was found on Walney Island in 1901. Mr Pinfold tells me that the Yealand axe-head is made of the same kind of stone as is found on the Langdale site which Miss Clare Fell has described in CW2 1 1 f.

2. *A flint arrow-head from Lazonby Fell.* By Miss GRACE SIMPSON.

At the Society's Spring Meeting in April 1949, the late Major G. W. Titherington exhibited an arrow-head which had been found recently on the surface, near the quarries on Lazonby



FIG. 1 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

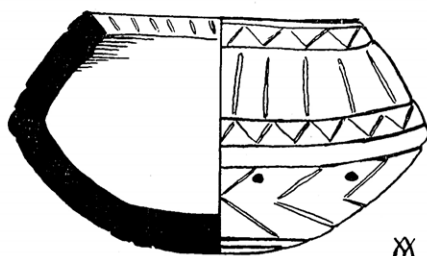
Fell, about two miles north-east of Old Penrith; the exact find-spot is not recorded, but the Normal National Grid reference will be approximately 35/515545. The arrow-head, here illustrated as fig. 1 (from a drawing kindly furnished by Lt-Col. O. H. North), is of the normal Bronze Age type, barbed and tanged, though it is rather longer in relation to its width than most examples of the type; one of the barbs has been slightly damaged in ancient times. Its total length is  $1 \frac{5}{12}$  in., width  $\frac{2}{3}$  in. and maximum thickness  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; the material is a light grey flint. The arrow-head remains in private hands.

3. *A "pygmy cup" from Old Penrith.* By Miss GRACE SIMPSON and Mrs. A. YOUNG.

Miss K. S. Hodgson has recently published an undecorated pygmy cup from her excavations at Broomrigg (CW2 1 39 and fig. 5); it may be of interest to record another pygmy cup, found in Cumberland nearly 200 years ago, which for the past century has been preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh, and has been published more than once, but has not previously been brought to the notice of this Society. It was figured by Joseph Anderson in his *Scotland in Pagan Times* ii (1886), p. 47, together with examples from South Ronaldshay and Dunbar, and the same woodcut was reproduced twice in PSAScot., iii 485 and ix 189, on the first occasion accompanied by a note, which seems to have come to the museum with the cup:—

"Found at the burial-ground belonging to Old Pendrith (Fort Patrianus, of Camden's Brit.), about six miles from Penrith, about seventy years ago. It belonged to Mr Bell, Woodbank, near Gremont (whose family came from the neighbourhood of Penrith), and who presented it to me through Mr John Roan, Customs, Whitehaven — 26th April 1848."

Mr Eric Birley provides the following note on the provenance of the cup: "The writer of the foregoing account, whose name is not recorded, was clearly not a native of Cumberland (witness "Gremont" in place of Egremont) nor, perhaps, a man of much education ("Fort Patrianus" is a garbled version of Camden's identification of the fort at Old Penrith with the *Petrianæ* of the Notitia); but the account which he gives is intrinsically probable. It was a Joseph Bell of Plumpton who in 1828 sent to an unknown correspondent the note printed in CW1 xv 46 f., describing discoveries made at Old Penrith *circa* 1778 and again *c.* 1811; the present cup appears to have been found on the earlier occasion, when the north and west walls of the fort were being cleared away for building purposes: its discovery must indicate that the Romans had built their fort, no doubt unwittingly, on the site of a Bronze Age cemetery."

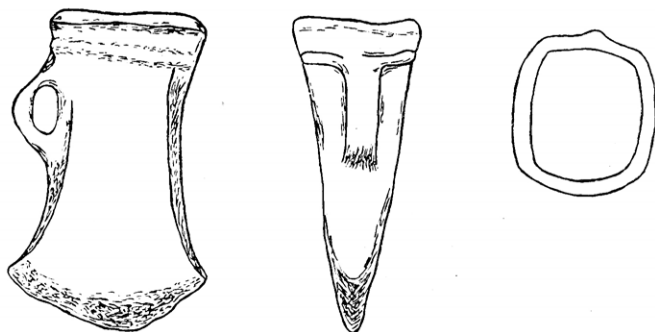
FIG. 2 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

The dimensions of the cup are, height  $2 \frac{5}{12}$  in., girth  $4 \frac{1}{3}$  in. and diameter at rim  $2 \frac{5}{6}$  in. The rim has an inner bevel, neatly decorated with a row of vertical strokes; the decoration of the upper half of the side, above the carination, consists of two rows of zig-zag pattern, well spaced between horizontal lines, separated from one another by a broader row of unevenly placed vertical lines; the decoration of the lower half, less carefully executed, consists of a chevron pattern, repeated 14 times between rather unevenly drawn horizontal lines; a crudely incised circle encloses the undecorated base, which is slightly curved. There are two string-holes pierced through the lower half, as shown in the drawing reproduced here as fig. 2.

It may be noted that Lord Abercromby published a photograph of this cup in his *Bronze Age Pottery* (1912) vol. ii, pl. 82, cf. p. 287 (where he compares it with a pygmy cup from Kirkoswald, first published by Chancellor Ferguson, CWI xiii 389 f. and pl. iii).

4. *A bronze axe from Ainstable.* By Miss K. S. HODGSON.

A socketed bronze axe was turned up by the plough, in 1949, near Woodgill House, Ainstable; the Normal National Grid

FIG. 3 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

reference to the find-spot is 35/551479. It is  $3 \frac{1}{4}$  in. long and a fraction over 2 in. broad at the cutting edge; it has the usual faceted edge, but no ornament: the seams of the casting have been imperfectly smoothed. Fig. 3 gives side and top views and a cross-section of the socket. The axe has been presented to the Carlisle Museum by the finder.

5. *Two bronze axes from Cumberland.* By Miss GRACE SIMPSON.

Two bronze axes, found in Cumberland, were included in Sir Herbert Maxwell's collection of antiquities, which was presented to the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh in 1888; their accession numbers in that museum are DF 125 and 126. The "character" of the two axes is admirably portrayed in Miss B. M. Blance's very fine drawings, figs. 4 and

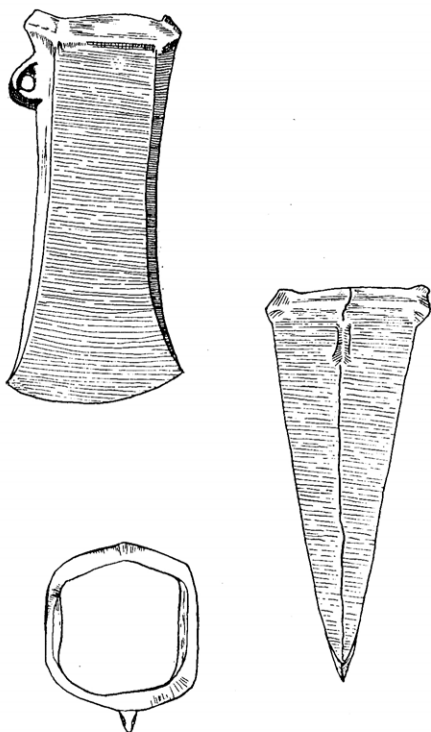
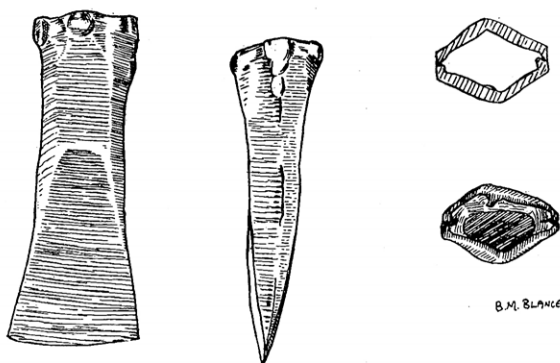


FIG. 4 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).



DF 126

FIG. 5 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

5: the neat and simple form of DF 125 contrasts markedly with the rough form and finish of DF 126. I have to thank Miss Blance for making the drawings, and for her notes on the unusual design of the latter axe. Descriptions follow:—

DF 125 (fig. 4). A square socketted bronze axe, without any decoration on the sides. Found in Carlisle.

DF 126 (fig. 5). A small socketted axe; the loop at its side has been broken off at some time, probably at the casting stage, and the fractured surface has been hammered flat. Within the mouth of its socket there is a tiny ridge, about  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. long, running lengthwise, with a small hollow on either side of it; this curious feature is shown in the drawing of the mouth (below the cross-section, fig. 5). Found at Greystoke.

6. *The North Lonsdale Field Club's collection of antiquities.*  
By WILLIAM K. CALVERT.

The collections and books belonging to the North Lonsdale Field Club were stored in the cellars of the Catholic Club, Prince's Street, Ulverston, from the time that the club lost its premises more than twenty years ago, until 1950, when they were acquired by the Ulverston Urban District Council and were removed to the Coronation Hall. No catalogue of the collection had been made but it included, besides stuffed birds and geological specimens from various parts of the country, a certain number of local antiquities, most of them in poor condition and some unlabelled. In the summer of 1950 Miss Clare Fell,

F.S.A., sorted out the antiquities which were worth keeping, and in February 1951 Mr F. Barnes, Librarian and Curator of the Barrow-in-Furness Public Library and Museum, obtained the agreement of the Ulverston U.D.C. to place those objects on loan in the Barrow Museum, where they are now exhibited. From existing records, it seems clear that the original collection contained many more items of interest than those now preserved. Mr Barnes has kindly supplied the following schedule of the objects now on exhibition in his museum; several of them, it will be noted, have already been described and illustrated in our *Transactions*:—

U. 1. Bronze cinerary urn, excavated at the "Druids' Circle", Birkrigg, 1911 (CW2 xii 262).

U. 2 and 3. Two Bronze Age cinerary urns, excavated at Appleby Slack, Birkrigg, 1913 (CW2 xiv 466).

U. 4. Bronze tattooing-awl, of Early Bronze Age type, from a barrow on Appleby Hill, Birkrigg, 1913 (CW2 xiv 466).

U. 5 and 6. Bronze palstave and socketed bronze celt found at Stainton quarries, 1894 (*North Lonsdale Magazine*, i 91).

U. 7. Flaked stone celt found near Bolton chapel, Urswick, 1909 (CW2 x 509).

U. 8 and 9. Two flaked stone celts, formerly owned by Canon Ayre, of unknown but presumably local provenance (CW2 x 509).

U. 10 and 11. Two polished stone celts, both broken, from Urswick.

U. 12. Polished stone celt, provenance unknown, of local type.

U. 13. Palaeolithic flint implement, provenance unknown.

U. 14. Large flint nodule (utilised?), from Urswick.

U. 15. Bronze tripodal vessel, medieval, found at Urswick in 1774 (cf. Close's 1805 edition of Thomas West's *Antiquities of Furness*, p. 9).

U. 16. Human skull, apparently from a local interment.

U. 17-19. Three boxes containing bones from interments excavated at Sunbrick disc barrow, Birkrigg, in 1925 (CW2 xxvii 100).

U. 21-30. Fragments of samian ware from Northumberland.

U. 31-46. Fragments of Roman pottery from Corbridge, Northumberland.

U. 47. Portions of lead piping, of Roman date, from Corbridge.

U. 48. Holy water stoup, provenance unknown.

U. 49. Piscina, provenance unknown.

U. 50. Upper stone of a quern of the bee-hive type, presumably local.

7. *A trial excavation at Moresby.* By Miss BRENDA SWINBANK.

In May 1951 a week's excavation took place at Moresby, on behalf of the Ancient Monuments Department of the Ministry of Works and with the co-operation of this Society, the present writer being in charge; its purpose was to discover whether there were any important Roman structures underlying part of a field immediately north of the N.W. quarter of the existing churchyard, which was about to be taken over as an extension to the latter. The Ministry provided paid labour, and useful voluntary assistance was rendered by some of Mr J. B. Jackson's pupils and by members of the archaeological section of the Whitehaven Scientific Association; special thanks are due to Mr Jackson for much help and encouragement, and to the Rector of Moresby for useful material aid. Visitors to the excavation included Miss M. C. Fair, Miss K. S. Hodgson, Mr Eric Birley, Mr Robert Hogg and Professor Erich Swoboda, of the University of Graz.

For a summary of the evidence for the history and character of the Roman fort at Moresby, it will be sufficient to refer to Mr Birley's paper in CW2 xlviii 42 f. and the additional note in xlix 218 f. The area to be examined lies immediately outside the north wall of the fort, approximately opposite the central block of buildings—granaries, headquarters and commandant's house—; the existing west wall of the churchyard is to be extended northwards towards the Lowca Beck, and the portion of the field east of the extension needed to be investigated (cf. CW2 xlviii 66, fig. 6). In the first instance, attention was directed to the defences. *Trench I* was cut at right-angles to the churchyard wall, starting as close to the wall as was judged safe and extending to a total length of 28 feet. After more than 2 ft. of topsoil came a mass of very rough stones, mixed with loose, blackish soil and extending for almost 11 ft. from the south end of the trench; this proved to be ditch-filling, and we presently located the north lip of the ditch, at 4 ft. 4 in. below the modern surface; the south lip underlay the churchyard wall at this point, so that it was not possible to obtain a complete section, or to touch ditch bottom. Beyond the north lip the trench showed undisturbed subsoil, in this case a darkish brown gravel, with no trace of a second ditch. *Trench II* was cut further west and parallel to Trench I; it yielded similar results except that the rough fallen masonry only extended for 4 ft. 6 in.; in this trench both slopes of the ditch were found, but once more the close proximity of the churchyard wall prevented us from reaching the south lip: the north lip was located, however, and judging by the profile of the sides, the ditch

cannot have been more than 11 ft. wide at the top. This trench was excavated to a depth of 5 ft. 9 in. from the present surface, but only 2 ft. 6 in. lower than the north lip; the undisturbed subsoil of sandy gravel was beginning to change to plain sand at trench bottom. *Trench III* was cut diagonally across the centre of the area with which we were concerned, for a length of 20 ft. and to a depth of just over 3 ft.; it revealed no structures whatever, merely a mass of light orange-coloured gravel and shale, which we took to represent subsoil. *Trench IV* was cut further to the N.E. and roughly parallel to *Trench III*, to a total length of 26 ft. Once more, nothing was found below top-soil but darkish brown gravel, mixed here and there with large cobbles and a few pieces of freestone, below which came clean undisturbed sand.

It seems clear that on this side of the fort there were no external buildings, and a single ditch was judged sufficient protection for the Roman fort; and the purpose of the excavation had been fulfilled, in showing that there was no reason why the area should not be used for burials.

*Finds* were few and unimportant. Unstratified items included an illegible broken coin (probably late 3rd century); two fragments from a jar in soft orange-coloured ware with a double groove below the rim; a wall fragment from a grey unfumed pot, with a slight hint of a cutaway base; and two fragments of tiles, one of them grooved. The ditch-filling in *Trench II* included a small rim fragment from a soft, buff-coloured vessel, and a scrap from a grooved tile. There was also, unstratified in *Trench III*, a base fragment from a coarse orange-coloured pot of post-Roman date.

It should be added that inside the fort and north of its long axis, opposite the area of our excavations and immediately inside the west wall of the churchyard, the grave-digger has recently been finding a number of small stone pillars, which look like the supports of a hypocaust, such as one could only expect to find, inside a fort, in the commandant's house (*praetorium*). It is already known that the fort faced west: the commandant's house will thus have been between the *principia* and the *porta principalis dextra*, as in the case of the Hadrianic forts at Benwell, Chesters, Housesteads, Great Chesters and Birdoswald; it is useful to have that arrangement confirmed at Moresby by casual finds, and it is hoped that the considerable local interest in the site, evinced by so many volunteers, will lead to many more such finds being regularly noted and placed on record.



8. *Roman pottery from Burrow in Lonsdale.* By Lt-Col. O. H. NORTH.

The two pieces of Roman pottery with which this note is concerned were found at Burrow in 1951; I have to thank the Hon. Marjorie Cross, F.S.A., for the drawings of them reproduced as fig. 6. The first is a fragment, showing the characteristic lion's-head spout, from a samian ware mortarium, the

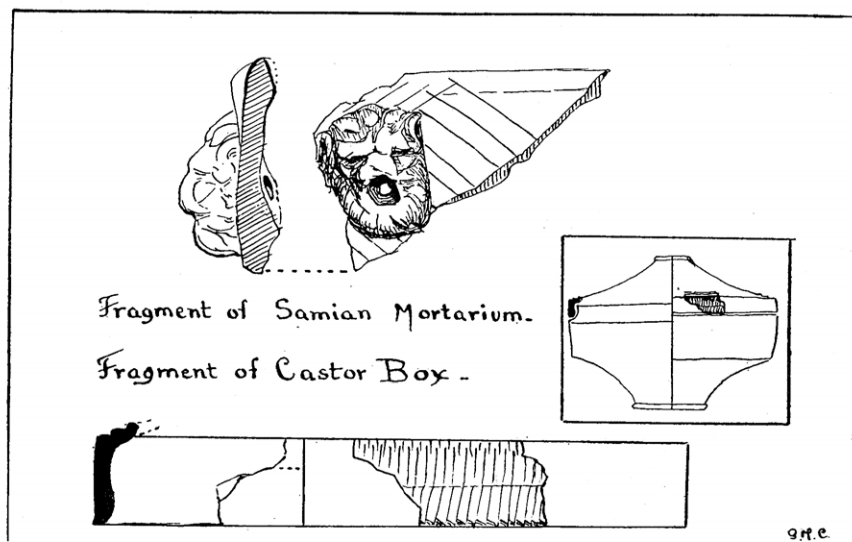


FIG. 6 (1/2).

of Dragendorff's form 45; the type seems to have originated late in the second century, and to have continued in use well into the third: two vessels of the same form were found in the third-century Mithraeum at Carrawburgh on Hadrian's Wall, excavated in 1950 (AA4 xxix 70, no. 26). The fragment was picked up by the farmer in the field west of the modern road, that is to say in the area of the civil settlement outside the fort. The other piece comes from close to the farm and hence to the north wall of the fort; it is a fragment from the lid of a Castor box, as described by Mr J. P. Gillam in the report on our excavations at Burrow in 1947 (CW2 xlvi 40-41).

9. *A centurial inscription from Carlisle.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

At the beginning of September 1951 a number of dressed sandstone blocks, clearly part of the Roman bridge which once carried the Wall across the Eden from Stanwix to Carlisle, were dredged out of the river by a mechanical excavator, and one of the blocks proved to have a centurial inscription on it. An account of the structure of the bridge must await further investigations, for which provision has already been made; but it seems best that the inscription (fig. 7) should be published



FIG. 7 (½).

without delay. It is a rather slipshod piece of cutting, by a man who was obviously not a skilled worker; the letters vary in size between rather over 2 in. high in the first line to under 1½ in. in the second, and those in the first line, in particular, have not been incised at all deeply. The reading is plain: 7 *Vesn(i) / Viator(is)*—"Century of Vesnius Viator". The inscription is one of those cut in order to enable an inspecting officer to check the quality of work done, either on a building (such as the legionary amphitheatre at Caerleon, or the Wall itself—cf. AA4 xvi 225), or at the builders' yard where large blocks were dressed: in the present instance, the latter appears to have been the case—there was obviously no need to put a specialist in lettering to cut a text the purpose of which was so transient: once the block had been approved for use in the structure of the bridge, the inscription had served its purpose, and it seems probable that this one was not in fact visible when the block was in position.

The main interest of the new discovery lies in the *nomen* of the centurion, *Vesnius*. Wilhelm Schulze, in his study of

Roman personal names,<sup>1</sup> only cites three examples of it, and as far as I can trace no others have been recorded elsewhere; the three are C. Vesnius Heuretus (by his *cognomen*, pretty certainly of freedman stock) at Rome, CIL VI 28620; C. Vesnius Vindex, a senator in the time of Commodus, attested by two inscriptions from Urvinum Mataurense in Umbria (CIL XI 6053); and an *eques Romanus* from the same place, C. Clodienus Serenus Vesnius Dexter (CIL XI 6060 and 6061 = ILS 6648). These last two men belonged to the tribe Stellatina, in which that town was enrolled, and held local offices as well as being patrons of Urvinum; there can be no doubt, therefore, that it was their native place: and in view of the extreme rarity of the name, we shall be justified in inferring that our centurion belonged to the same family—he may, in all probability, have been the father of the Roman knight and the grandfather of the senator. The freedman in Rome was no doubt a retainer of the family. (For the principles on which the study of Roman personal names and origins is based, some readers may like to refer to my paper in the *Durham University Journal*, June 1951, 86 f.: “The origins of equestrian officers, I: prosopographical method.”)

10. *Thomas Machell and Hadrian's Wall*. By ERIC BIRLEY.

Reginald Bainbrigg, the schoolmaster of Appleby, seems to have been the first antiquary from our district to visit the Wall and describe what he had seen; for him, reference may be made to Haverfield's paper in CW2 xi 343 f. Nearly a century later, Westmorland was to produce an even more important antiquary in Thomas Machell of Kirkby Thore (ob. 1698), whose MSS. collections, in the Dean and Chapter library in Carlisle, have been the delight and the despair of a long succession of scholars, from Bishop Nicolson to Chancellor Ferguson (to say nothing of people still living). It was Ferguson who first disinterred from the Machell papers the texts of a number of inscriptions, not recorded elsewhere, which Machell had copied on his travels in the south of Westmorland, and who made it generally known that for Roman sites in that county it would always be a wise precaution to see if Machell had something of interest to say about them: thus, W. G. and R. G. Collingwood were able to obtain useful light on the Roman fort at Watercrook from his papers (cf. CW2 viii 105 f. and xxx 98 f.); but it does not seem to have been noted that Machell extended his travels as far as the Wall. The evidence is contained in a note in vol. vi of the

<sup>1</sup> *Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen*, p. 255.

Machell papers, which seems of sufficient interest to deserve reproduction in full; it comes at p. 191 of Nicolson's numbering, immediately after some correspondence, dated 1691, between Machell and Dr Mill, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; the latter had written to our antiquary, requesting his assistance in obtaining readings of unpublished Roman inscriptions, and at p. 187 Machell gives a copy of his ultimate reply, forwarding "an Extract of Some Antient Inscriptions out of my Antiquities of Westmerland (*sic*) and Cumberland"—the extract itself does not seem to have been preserved, but on internal evidence it seems clear that the note with which we are concerned was written to discuss the find-spot of an inscription first recorded by Bainbrigg, at "Chesters or busiegapp" (CIL VII 769, cf. Haverfield in CW2 xi 357 f.): the note reads as follows:—

"Chesters. There are 3 places of this Name in Northumberland As I have observed in my Pervestigation of y<sup>e</sup> Picts-wall - Whereof 2 of them are upon y<sup>e</sup> said wall; One being 2 miles distant from Hexam near Wallic Grange w<sup>ch</sup> therefore I call Chesters by Wallic. The other near Woa-Town (not far from Caervorran & Thirleway Castle w<sup>ch</sup> therefore I call Chester by Woa-town). The 3<sup>d</sup> (not far S.<sup>1</sup>) from where I suppose this stone was found, is call'd Chesters-Iverton or Chesters on Caudley, so I thought fit to distinguish . . ."

The three Roman forts are those now known as Chesters *par excellence* (*Cilurnum*), Greatchesters (*Aesica*) and Chesterholm (*Vindolanda*) respectively. As far as the find-spot of the inscription is concerned, Bainbrigg's account (as Haverfield saw) makes it clear that it comes from Housesteads, only half a mile west of Busy Gap, and that that site, too, was known as Chesters in his day. Camden and Sir Robert Cotton turned aside from the Wall after Carvoran, and Housesteads is the only fort between Carvoran and North Tyne that Bainbrigg can be shown to have visited: Machell therefore becomes the earliest writer to make unambiguous references to both Greatchesters and Chesterholm (to use their modern names). As far as the names he gives are concerned, "Woa-town" is readily recognisable as the modern Walltown (just as "Wallic" renders the modern Walwick); but "Chesters-Iverton, or Chesters on Caudley" deserves a special gloss. The modern farm, a stone's throw below the north-east angle of *Vindolanda*, is known as Codley Gate, and thus serves to clinch the identification; but Iverton is a name that has not hitherto been located accurately. It is

<sup>1</sup> At first he wrote "distant", but then crossed it out and substituted "S."

mentioned by Camden, in a passage first printed in the 1600 edition of the *Britannia*<sup>2</sup>: "Hence the Wall proceeds at an angle through Iverton, Forsten and Chester in the Wall, where we learnt that there had been forts—but, because of the Border bandits, we could not safely follow it." Speed's map of Northumberland, published in 1610, shows Iverton in a position which would make it about a mile or more west of Chesterholm, and Forsten due north and almost on the Wall (perhaps where Hotbank farm now stands); but a comparison with Saxton's map (1576) suggests that Speed has merely inserted the two names at random, taking them from Camden's published account. Hitherto, it has been thought that the first antiquary to visit *Vindolanda* was Dr Christopher Hunter of Durham, who went there in 1702 and published an account of his visit in the *Philosophical Transactions*<sup>3</sup>; but we may now affirm that Thomas Machell had been there at least a dozen years earlier—and that Camden had heard of a fort there, though he did not risk visiting it, while Bainbrigg must have passed within a mile of the site.

I have not had an opportunity of enquiring whether Dr Mill's papers are still identifiable somewhere in Oxford; it would be an exciting event if Machell's "Pervestigation of y<sup>e</sup> Picts-wall" should turn up among them: though I am not certain whether his note means that he had written out an account of his tour, and sent it to Dr Mill, or merely that he had noted the three places called Chesters in the course of the tour.

II. *An altar at Tullie House.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

One of the inscribed altars in the Carlisle Museum, C. 960 = ILS 4732, came there with the Graham collection from Netherby, to which Huebner assigned it without question; Bruce, more cautiously, wrote (under *Lap. Sep.* 766): "In the absence of any record as to the place where this altar was found, it may be assumed that it belongs to the station at Netherby." That, at all events, is where it was seen in 1772 by Thomas Pennant, who first published it, though with an incomplete reading, in his *Tour in Scotland &c.* (2nd ed., 1776, vol. i, p. 81, no. v); hence we need not be surprised that Haverfield, in his catalogue of the Tullie House stones (CW1 xv 492, no. 73), describes the

<sup>2</sup> P. 718: "Hinc obliquior progreditur murus per Iverton, Forsten & Chester in the Wall, ubi castella fuisse accepimus, (per praedones vero limitaneos perlustrare tuto non licuit.)"

<sup>3</sup> Vol. xxiii, p. 1131; thence Hodgson, *Hist. Northumb.* II iii 195, cf. AA4 viii 182f.

altar as "found probably at Netherby", and Collingwood follows him in the second edition of the catalogue (1922, 17, no. 44). But it really comes from Carvoran in Northumberland. The evidence was published as long ago as 1887, in the third volume of the Stukeley correspondence (Surtees Society, vol. 80); Haverfield took note of it indeed, but did not accept it (*Eph. Epigr.* VII p. 328), apparently because he had not thought of questioning Huebner's and Bruce's attribution. At pp. 136 f. of that volume are given a letter from the Rev. B. Peile of Hexham to James Jurin, Esq., at the Hermitage (a gentleman's residence, a mile or two from Hexham), and an annexed document. The letter, dated 12 November 1757, refers to the document as provided by a "correspondent in the west" who was "no antiquarian, but I believe very exact in copying", and continues, "as I desired him to send me none but those that are lately discovered, I presume these are all of such." The document is headed "Found at Carvaron" (*sic*), and gives the texts of nine inscriptions, some of them mere fragments. The last two are described as found in one case "near a Turris per Vallum, north, or rather north-west from Wall-town", in the other "at Causey, west from Codly gate" (i.e., a quarter of a mile west of Chesterholm fort); it seems to follow that the first seven texts, to which no special note of provenance is attached, are covered by the general attribution to Carvoran. Our altar is the sixth in the series; Peile's correspondent has read its text correctly, except that he has not reproduced its somewhat awkward division into lines. On the evidence thus set forth, we are bound to conclude that the altar was in fact found at Carvoran, in or shortly before November 1757, and that it found its way to Netherby between then and 1772. There is no direct record of the transfer; but it may be noted that Peile also corresponded with the Rev. J. Walton, vicar of Corbridge, and that the latter's not inconsiderable collection of antiquities (including the Corbridge altar with a dedication in Greek to Astarte) was purchased after his death by Dr Robert Graham of Netherby. It seems a fair inference that Walton acquired this Carvoran altar, and that it travelled to Netherby via Corbridge.

Its text deserves a brief note; it reads as follows: *deo Ve/teri san/cto An/diatis/v(oto) s(olutus) l(ibens) m(erito) f(ecit)*—"Andiatis, his vow discharged, gladly and deservedly made (this altar) to the holy god Vetus" (if that is the correct nominative). The deity, on whom Haverfield's paper in AA3 xv 22 f. is the standard work of reference, was worshipped widely in the north of Britain, but by far the largest number of dedications to him

comes from Carvoran itself; see Collingwood's convenient distribution map in *Roman Britain and the English Settlements* (2nd ed., 1937), facing p. 265—where one more must be credited to Carvoran, and one less to Netherby: the latter site still retains two, however, in C. 958 and *Eph. Epigr.* VII 1087, both securely assignable to it. The great majority of the dedicators have the single name that characterizes the *peregrinus*, and no doubt most of them were native Britons; it may be noted that the name Andiatris does not seem to occur elsewhere (Holder's *Altceltischer Sprachschatz* quotes no other instance of it), but there are one or two other masculine names in *-is* from our district (for example, Annamoris and Vidaris at Brougham, *Eph. Epigr.* III 89 and 90), and no female votaries of this deity are attested, so that we are probably justified in regarding Andiatris as a man rather than a woman.

12. *Two Langwathby documents.* By Canon W. W. FARRER.

It is well known that some of the Plantagenet queens of England received an income from Inglewood Forest dues, for example from the Queen's Hames in Carlston parish; from 1547 onwards the whole of the forest dues became the queens' dowry. The last recipient was the queen of Charles II, Catherine of Braganza; in 1696 William III gave the dues to his Dutch friend, William Bentinck, earl of Portland, whose successor sold the manorial rights to an ancestor of the present duke of Devonshire in 1787. While I was helping Miss Elsas, the Cumberland county archivist, to compile a record of the contents of the Parish Council safe at Langwathby, I discovered two documents of special interest, one referring to Queen Catherine's rights in the forest, the other to the earl of Portland's; I am grateful to Miss Elsas for a translation of the former, and an abstract of the latter document.

(a)	Honour of Penreth Forest of Inglewood in County	}	Cumb.
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Inquisition taken at Penreth in the said County 18 day of October in the 17th year of the reign of our Lord Charles II by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc. in the presence of William Chislett, Robert Tomkins, Thomas Denton, William Musgrave, John Senhouse and Robert Towlson Esquires by virtue of the command and in the Treasury Court of our Lord the King at Westminster by these and others directed herewith annexed

The names of the Jurors who inquired into certain articles on behalf of our Lord the King Charles the Second now (reigning) etc.

Christopher Richmond, Esquire, William Hutton, Esquire, Thomas Fetherstonhaugh, Esquire, Lancelot Threlkeld, Esquire, Henry Browham, Esquire,

Christopher Lough, Gent., Joseph Hudleston, Gent., William Willson, Gent., Robert Fisher, Gent., Joseph Dalston, Gent., William Chambers, Gent., Richard Tomlinson, Gent., John Bewley, Gent., Percival Beck, Gent., Thomas Bewley, Gent.

#### Langwathby

The said Jurors find and present that the tenants theire hould theire messuages and tenements as copiehold estates as appeares aswell by their ancient copies produced in the three and twenty yeare of the late King Henry the sixt and in the raignes of Henry the eight and Edward sixt as also by examination of some of the tenants vive voce before the commissioners upon theire oathes upon the execution of this comishon and that they pay accordinge to their copies a years rent to the Queene for every allinacion and death of tenant. The next heire also payes a smaile peece of money for the releife.

(b) 11 Dec. 1765

Conveyance (Feoffment) in consideration of Trust and 5s. each, and copyhold rent of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to Lord of Manor, Wm. Hen. Cavendish Duke and Earl of Portland.

Timothy Fetherstonhaugh of Kirkoswald, esq., Sam. Carleton of Doughonby [Dolphenby] and Jn. Hoggart of Langwathby, gents., to Jos. Williamson of Langwathby, yeoman

A parcel of ground (cont. 1a.), adj. N. to Geo. Dalton and S. to lands belonging to the poor, lying on Langwathby Common.

Recites: Conveyance (Feoffment), 7 Feb. 1765, in trust, for themselves and the rest of the copyhold tenants and for the vicar of Langwathby and his successors in proportion to a cottage of the ancient rent of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., for copyhold annual rent to Lord of Manor of £11. 5s.

i) Said Duke and Earl of Portland; to ii) Said Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, Sam. Carleton and Jn. Hoggarth, being three of the copyhold tenants of said Manor; and iii) Tho. Simpson of Penrith, gent.

A tract of common or waste ground (cont. 450a.) on Langwathby Moor and part of Manor of Langwathby.

[Signatures and seals of said Timothy F., Sam. C. and Jn. H.]

[Endorsed: Livery of seisin; witn. Jn. Williamson, Wm. Matthews]

#### 13. *Excavations at Kendal Castle.* By J. E. SPENCE.

In July 1951 a party of boys from Heversham Grammar School began an excavation at Kendal Castle, under the writer's direction. The primary object was to determine the site and form of the original entrance to the castle; but it was found that there had been such extensive robbing of the walls, that it was not possible, within the limited time available in this first season of excavation, to obtain a complete answer.

The earliest known drawing of the castle is that which the Rev. C. M. L. Bouch has reproduced, from the Machell MSS., in his *Prelates and People*, facing p. 137; it shows two round



towers flanking an entrance gateway, on the east side of which is the hall, with a rectangular tower at its east end, while on the west side of the gateway, between it and a round tower, there is another building, of which the only surviving trace now is the foundation of a broad wall running from the curtain wall to the west wall of a later building, described below.

Excavation was begun on the west side of the entrance, where a tapering wall runs northwards from the curtain wall; on its east side is an area approximately 10 ft. by 13 ft., paved with cobbles and bounded on the west and south sides by walls of rubble masonry, standing to a height of 4 ft. 6 in. except at the S.W. angle, where the masonry has slipped, probably when the upper part of the building collapsed. On the east side of this area are the remains of a wall which probably divided it from the entrance passage; at its south end we found a threshold of red sandstone, with a moulded block of similar stone resting on its north end, the remains of a doorway to the chamber.

From the curtain wall on the east side of the entrance a similar wall ran northwards, enclosing a paved area similar to that on the west side; on its floor was a mass of masonry which appeared to be part of the vaulting of the chamber. The west side of the chamber was indistinct, but we found two blocks of red sandstone in what seemed to be the remains of a badly robbed wall; the distance between the inner face of this wall and the inner face of the corresponding wall on the other side of the entrance was 14 ft.; allowing for walls about 2 ft. 6 in. thick, the width of the entrance could not have been more than 9 ft. No indications of the two round towers shown by Machell were seen, but these may have been robbed down to the foundations.

Within the curtain wall, to the west of the entrance, foundations of a rectangular building showed up through the turf, owing to the dry spring and early summer; the walls of this building were uncovered, proving to be 1 ft. 5 in. thick: it was 37 ft. 10 in. long and 16 ft. 9 in. wide, with no trace of an entrance. Inside and outside its walls we found a number of stone slates, hand-made nails and some late pottery; inside it was a small brass bell, probably a pack-horse bell, as well as some brass harness fittings and a brass buckle.

Before the season's excavations closed, an attempt was made to trace the south wall of the hall buildings towards the entrance; under the mound of rubble we found the walls of a rectangular building, abutting on the undercroft of the hall. The only object found hereabouts was an old iron key, of indeterminate date.

It is hoped to resume excavations in 1952.

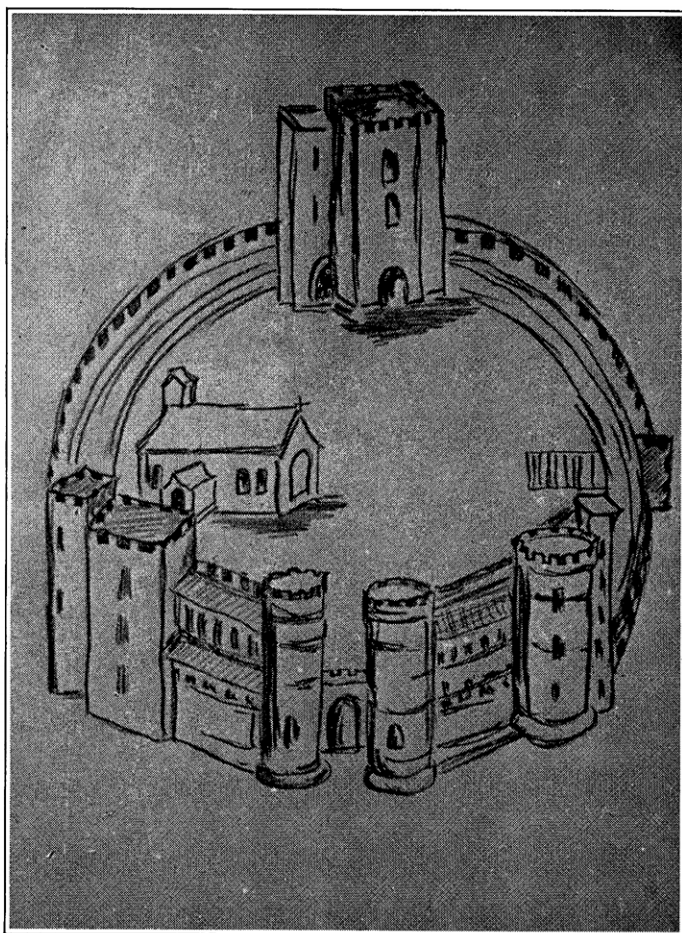


FIG. 8—Machell's drawing of Kendal Castle

(Reproduced, by permission, from "Prelates and People of the Lake Counties")

facing p. 186

14. *An early Mosser charter.* By Rev. C. M. L. BOUCH.

It should be noted that a copy of this charter was printed in *The Register of the Priory of St. Bees*, Canon J. Wilson, pp. 544-6 (this Society's Record Series, III). It is headed "from an early copy in the muniment room of Cockermouth castle." This copy differs in detail, especially as regards place-names, from the original, now recovered, and transcribed in Canon Farrer's article in this volume of *Transactions*, pp. 89-90.

15. *Hutton of Penrith.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Mr F. J. Field, in his *Armorial for Cumberland* (this Society's Extra Series, XVIII), pp. 168-9, says that Dr Addison Hutton was the last heir male of the Huttons of Penrith and Gale, dying in 1746. But Addison Hutton's will, dated 7 February 1740/1, was proved (P.C.C. Trenley 156) on 5 May 1742 by his widow Lydia Hutton, heretofore Pearson. Walker (*History of Penrith*, p. 95) too falls into error concerning Dr Hutton, saying that he entertained the Duke of Cumberland at Hutton Hall in 1745. In any case, Dr Hutton had parted with the manor of Penrith and Hutton Hall in June 1734 (deeds of the Friarage, Penrith).