

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

THE URSWICK BRONZE CELTS.

Mr. HARPER GAYTHORPE, F.S.A., Scot., reports:—

In June, 1902, six bronze celts were found by a workman named James Newby while quarrying limestone in a field called Little Cow Close on Skelmore Heads, near Uрсwіck, Furness. The celts were lying together in a fissure, about three inches wide, between two large blocks of limestone; the root of an ash tree growing in the fissure bears an impression of one of the celts. The largest is 5 ins. long, and weighs 14 ozs.; the smallest is 4 ins. long, and weighs 10½ ozs. Two are quite plain; the other four are ornamented with ribs and pellets, one having a ring ornament not unlike Fig. 166 in *Ancient Bronze Implements*. All have the sockets wider at the bottom than in the middle, showing that a fоxtail wedge was used to fix the handle. One of the ornamented specimens is not quite perfect; one of the others has been cracked across one face and has a hole near the loop, evidently a defect in casting; another (at the top left-hand corner of plate opposite) has never been used since it came from the mould, the edge being one quarter of an inch thick.

The site of the find is in view of the pre-historic "camps" at Foula, Appleby Slack, and Uрсwіck Stone Walls. Bronze Age implements have also been discovered in Furness at Gleaston Castle (1776), Wraysholme Tower (1831), Longrigg Field, near the Stone Walls (1847), and Dalton (1874), and are described in these *Transactions*, vols. xiv., xv., and xvi.

Five of the new find, in the possession of Mr. Robert Grisdale, Haverthwaite, have been photographed by Mr. Robert Dobson of Uрсwіck; and the sixth is in the possession of Mr. Thompson, General Burgoyne Inn, Uрсwіck.

BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD FROM PIEL CASTLE.

Mr. GAYTHORPE also gives particulars of a leaf-shaped bronze spear-head found at Piel Castle in 1871 by Mr. Thomas Clayton of Barrow. The spear-head was originally embedded in that portion of the inner boundary wall of the Castle which now lies on the shore at the south-west corner of the Keep near Bass Pool. The spear-head is 7¼ inches long. It was originally about 8 inches long, but a portion of the socket, visible outside the wall when found, was broken off when being extracted. It is 1¼ inches wide, the socketed end being 1⅞ inches in diameter. Close to and parallel to the edges of the spear-head is a hollow fluting. In form it is similar to that figured on Plate II., vol. xv. of these *Transactions*, p. 164-5. It was probably built into the wall when the Castle was founded about 1324. It is now in the possession of the Barrow Naturalists' Field Club.



SOCKETED BRONZE CELTS

FOUND AT MUCH URSWICK, JUNE 13th, 1902.

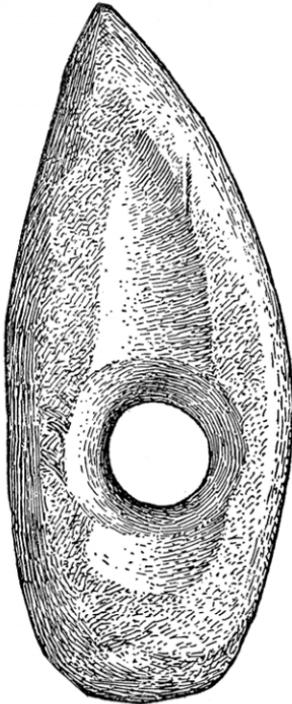
Photo. by Mr. R. Dobson.

TO FACE P. 410.

STONE IMPLEMENTS.

[The following notes are given here to place on record some antiquities which are in private hands and undescribed, without prejudice to fuller accounts in future Papers.]

Mr. J. A. BARNES, of Earnseat School, Arnside, informs us of a fine stone celt, ploughed up in a field between Overthwaite, near Milnthorpe, and Holme some fifteen years ago, and now at the house of Mr. William Atkinson, Overthwaite. It is of blue-stone, polished; $10\frac{1}{8}$ ins. long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ broad and $1\frac{3}{8}$ thick, of the ordinary Lake-district type, tapering or tooth-shaped, much like those found recently at Portinscale. Also of a flint arrow-head found in the Bridge Inn field (the Bridge Inn does not now exist) just to west of Gilpin Bridge, about 1877, now in the possession of Mrs. Powley, Greengate Farm, Levens. It is $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long, with tang and barbs. Also of a hone found in the Stakes Moss, High Foulshaw, 5 ft. deep in peat, by John Mason; this is of hone-stone, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long, $\frac{5}{8}$ broad and $\frac{7}{16}$ thick, with a perforation near one end.



Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE of Chapel Ridding, Windermere, has in his possession a fine perforated stone axe, found at the north-west corner of the terrace walk in front of his house in 1875, while laying out the grounds. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ in thickness; and seems to be of greenstone, but is uniformly weathered grey. It has been made of a pebble by careful chipping, and though not polished is finely worked with the surface evenly pitted all over. It is remarkable for its similarity in shape to a modern American axe, and for the longitudinal grooves, one on each side, at right angles to the perforation.

THERE are also two smaller stone celts in the possession of Mr. E. Warriner at Lattrigg, found at Ibbotsholme, near Windermere, in or about 1899.

ROMAN DISCOVERIES AT CARLISLE.

The Rev. Canon BOWER, under date December 8th, 1902, supplies the following notes:—

Excavations on a large scale have recently been made in English Street, Carlisle. Two large blocks of buildings have been demolished to make way for new structures. The old Crown and Mitre or Coffee House Hotel, with other tenements extending backwards to St. Cuthbert's Churchyard, has been removed. Foundations for a new hotel and assembly room have been laid at a depth of ten feet on the street front to twenty feet at the back, where the ground rises. About six feet from the surface a cobble pavement extended over all the back part of the site.

A stockade of nine posts in a square was discovered about five feet deep, and several large oak beams, about ten or twelve inches square, also were found driven into the ground perpendicularly. Two wells are on the site. The one at the back, 56ft. deep with 40ft. of water in it, is clearly fairly modern; the other, however, was sealed down with flags at a depth of five feet from the surface. It is stone lined, built without mortar; for five feet at the top it is circular, and from thence square to the bottom, which is neither flagged or paved. About four feet from the street level were found four posts, boarded all round and puddled outside with clay—the whole being about four feet square. The articles found were as follows:—A stone chemist's mortar, with single lip and two knobs on opposite sides for resting in sockets; a fragment of beautiful black pottery, with a very artistic ornament (a strong face with wings); some skulls, several red deer horns, some yellow pottery, and much Samian ware—evidently fragments of a large and beautiful bowl or vase. A ribbon pattern is found on most of the pieces, and a representation of a hunting scene—horsemen, dogs, stags, and leopards being depicted in abundance. The oak blade of a paddle, 18 ins. long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide, has come to light again; and a knife, with handle 4 ins. long of brass, tortoiseshell, and bone; blade, 3 ins. long, tapering to a point. The maker's mark is a tuning fork, and name B E A U V O I S (?).

Messrs Oliver & Dodshun are the architects for Mr. Walter Scott of Newcastle, and their clerk of the works, Mr. Harriman, has been most careful to note all discoveries and courteous in supplying information.

Writing later, Canon Bower adds:—"I send you the marks on the Samian ware. None seem to be in Chancellor Ferguson's paper (these *Transactions*, xi., p. 102).

- * CERIAL. M(anu)
 TVLLI M
 * NALLIACI (the N and A joined)

The above are enclosed in oblong *cartouches*, with a ring superimposed. The following have no ring :—

* PATERCLINI
 ISAD VS
 ECV DARIS.
 .PAIT
 DAR... CIVS F(ecit)
 I... CIVSF
 ...NILIM

The top of a large black vase turned up on December 9th, with two handles. Captain Ferguson also took a quantity of pottery to Tullie House, which he got from the workmen ; these fragments are very similar to those described above."

Mr. H. E. AYRIS, from the office of Messrs. Oliver & Dodgshun, has forwarded the following notes on the excavations upon building site at the corner of English Street and St. Cuthbert's Lane, Carlisle :—

The excavations were made principally during October, 1902. A large part of the site had already been excavated to the virgin ground. New excavations about 12ft. deep over the area of the site. Parts of the digging showed a clearly defined section like this :—

STREET LEVEL.
MADE GROUND. SAY 5FT.
FIRE DÉBRIS. SAY 1FT. 3IN.
MADE GROUND. SAY 2 TO 3FT.
VIRGIN SOIL.

* These, Mr. Robert Blair tells me, are often seen.

The top layer of made ground was foul, and contained fragments of pottery, bones, &c. The pottery comprised fragments of Samian ware and unglazed Roman pottery. So far as I have been able to learn, none of the pottery bore any maker's marks. A veterinary surgeon said that the bones were those of oxen. A copper vessel was found in this débris, much corroded, and apparently never having had either a top or a bottom. It is symmetrical, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 2 ins. each across the top and bottom—these parts being square, the intermediate parts being circular.

Underlying this first layer of débris was a clearly defined stratum of what looked to me like fire ash. This contained no remains. Underlying this again was clean made ground, which (so far as I could learn) contained no remains. Under this again a thin bed of clean gravel was found lying upon soft clayey and stoney ground, which became much harder as the depth increased.

In the course of the digging near St. Cuthbert's Lane, a stone channel was found running across the site in an easterly and westerly line. The stone was white, of a porous nature, but no one has been able to tell me whence it comes; it is very much lighter in weight than any known white stone of this neighbourhood. A similar channel was found during the Crown and Mitre excavations—also running in an easterly and westerly direction; but the two channels were not lineable. I did not notice in either of them which way the water ran.

Under the wall between us and the "Shakespeare" two coffins were found, but the dangerous state of the wall over prevented any examination being made.

Three wells have been found; one, presumed to be ancient, 22ft. back from the English Street front, and partly under the St. Cuthbert's Lane wall. This has not been excavated below our digging line, but it is intended that this should be done when the progress of the other works will allow it. The depth is unknown, but it is known to be four feet deeper. Up to now, the only find in it has been a knife or dagger. The second well, lined with brick and filled in with rubbish consisting largely of broken clay pipes, was said to have been the well belonging to a public-house which occupied part of the site within the memory of some of the workmen. The third, lined with roughly-squared stones, has also been excavated, but nothing was found. It was said to have belonged to the mill which (until recently) occupied the "Shakespeare" end of the site.

ROMAN COINS.

Mr. ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A., of South Shields, writes from Chesters on December 7th, 1902, enclosing a copy of the following letter :—

Newbiggin Hall: Wed.

MY DEAR MR. CLAYTON,

I am quite sorry not to have been able to send you yesterday the list of coins which my drainers accidentally met with in a field near Kirkbythore about a week ago. I had sent them to my neighbour Sir G. Musgrave, who has been a great collector, and had them not in my possession, when my sister put into my hands the letter from Miss Clayton requesting me to furnish you with some description of them. They are all denarii in very good préservation, 157 in number, of which

2 are of NERO,
 1 GALBA,
 1 OTHO,
 2 VITELLIUS,
 11 VESPASIAN,
 4 TITUS,
 4 DOMITIAN,
 1 NERVA,
 27 TRAJAN,
 35 HADRIAN,
 6 SABINA,
 29 ANTONINUS PIUS,
 3 ANTONINUS & M. AURELIUS,
 13 FAUSTINA SENR.,
 13 M. AURELIUS,
 5 FAUSTINA JUN.,
 6 LUCIUS VERUS,
 3 LUCILLA,
 1 CRISPINA.

They are all in excellent préservation, and only stained by the earth (peat) in which they were found. I believe none of them are valuable from their scarcity, but of course are interesting to those who know the locality of the deposit, which was in close proximity, if not almost upon the Maiden Way. I shall be most happy to show them to you at Newbiggin, if you will favour me with a visit when you next come into the county.

I am,

Yours very faithfully,

WM. CRACKENTHORPE.

Mr. Blair adds:—"I think, if there be no record of this find in your *Transactions*, it would be well to print this letter. Mr. John Clayton died now many years ago, and his sister predeceased him by several years. There is no other clue to the date of the letter, as the envelope is gone.

The fine inscribed gold brooch of clasped hands, found in Cumberland (figured in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*), and an inscribed silver ring from Brampton Churchyard, are preserved here (at Chesters)."

The Rev. JOHN WHARTON, M.A., writes from Stainmore Vicarage, June 13th, 1902:—"A very old coin of the Emperor Commodus (Lucius Aurelius Antoninus, 183-193 A.D.) has just been found at Brough, Westmorland, in removing the steps of an ancient cross, not far from the church gates, in order to set up a maypole in honour of our King's Coronation. The coin is now in the possession of Mr. John Hutchinson, Church Brough."

"DURETOL."

The Rev. JAMES WILSON of Dalston writes (May 20th, 1902) on the subject of "Duretoll" (see these *Transactions*, N.S., II., p. 332):—

Dure is the ordinary vernacular for "door," as you will see in line 973 of *King Horn* of the Early English Text Society—a poem almost contemporaneous with the charter of Richard de Lucy given by Mr. Farrer—"Rymenhild undude the dure pin." Besides, the "door toll" continued to be a baronial obligation in Coupland till a recent period. For instance, in a verdict of 1577, the manor jury returned that "the tenants of Eskdale do pay yearly for dore tol, viz^t for every tenement or householder door 2^d for which they are free in all the fairs and markets within the seigniorie of Copland which amounteth to per annum 5^s 2^d."

The plea, on "thorough tole" through Richmondshire, quoted by Mr. Farrer, has to do with tenants *outside* the liberty of John, Earl of Richmond—a way leave, or rather toll for way leave. Grants of freedom from this toll were often made to religious houses in their passage and repassage to distant estates. But Lucy in "duretoll" is dealing with his own tenants.

After reading the above note in print, Mr. Wilson further writes (February 13th, 1903) that the subject of "Duretoll" is worthy of a formal paper in these *Transactions*, and as a small contribution thereto he offers a few additional references:—

In 1278 Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, was indicted that he had taken *de novo* "Thourtol" or "Thorutol" within his liberty

from the King's men—"Et de hoc, quod deberet cepisse thorutol infra libertatem suam de hominibus domini Regis." In answer to the charge the Earl pleaded that all his ancestors from time immemorial had taken such toll at their markets of Hirdbotel and Illesdone, and so did he, and nowhere else, saving that he took "transversum" from Scotsmen at Illeshawe, but not from Englishmen—"Et quoad teoloneum captum dicit quod omnes antecessores a tempore a quo non exstat memoria semper capere consueverunt ad mercata sua de Hirbotel et Illesden, et ita facit ipse et non alibi nisi tantum quod capit transversum de hominibus Scotiae apud Illeshawe et non de hominibus Angliæ" (*Assize Rolls of Northumberland*, p. 373, Surtees Society).

In 1351 (25 Edw. III.) it was found by verdict of jurors that the yearly ferm of the town of Oxford consisted of certain profits, one of which arose from toll on things brought to the town to be sold, from the custom called Thoruhtol, and from perquisites of courts—"Et in theolonio pro omnimodis rebus venalibus ad dictam villam venientibus, et de una custuma quae vocatur Thoruhtol, et perquisitionibus curiarum" (Madox, *Firma Burgi*, pp. 259-262).

Camden has noticed "a certaine custome called Thorough-toll" which the Earls of Richmond exacted in their Yorkshire liberties "in the ages aforegoing" (*Britannia*, p. 731, ed. Holland). Mr. Farrer has given an instance of this from the Plea Roll of 1283 (*Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 205, Record Commission).

My friend, Mr. W. N. Thompson, of St. Bees, has obligingly sent me two cuttings from newspapers which may be considered of interest upon this subject. One is a letter to the *Liverpool Daily Post* of October 27th, 1902, by Mr. T. H. Baylis, K.C., the presiding judge of the Court of Passage, Liverpool. The learned judge argues that the Court of Passage obtained its name from having been originally a court for collecting, amongst other tolls, "passage tolls on all merchandises brought to or sold in the borough, or thither brought to be uttered and sold, by foreign men not resident or abiding in the borough nor being burgesses of the town of Liverpool." He also maintains that the privilege of *passagium* in royal grants of liberties, manorial and municipal, should be interpreted in this sense. The other extract, taken from the *West Cumberland Times* of October 11th, 1902, states that among the fines paid to the lord of the manor of Netherwasdale "there is a door-toll of twopence for each tenement, the reason for which, as in the case of so many fines, is not apparent. For this payment the tenants of Wasdale purchased their freedom from tolls in all the markets and fairs in the district known as Coupland. This redemption is of no use now, but the payment is trifling."

On the evidence as yet available, it seems to me that Mr. Farrer's interpretation holds the field, though I am bound to say that door-toll, as a tenemental service, has something to be said in its favour.

A GREAT FIRE IN KENDAL IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. R. J. WHITWELL, C.C.C., Oxford, sends the following note:—

Among the thousands of petitions to the King in the Public Record Office, which form the class known as "Ancient Petitions," there are only two indexed as relating to Kendal.

One of these—a petition of the tenants of Kirkby-in-Kendal (No. 8494)—I will leave to the industry of some student who has a fair amount of time at his disposal, as it is much worn and defaced.

The other ("Ancient Petitions," E. 506) is copied below. Not one in a hundred of the petitions bears a date, and unless a fair number of names or facts are referred to, it is practically impossible to ascertain the year to which such a document belongs. In this case, we have only the handwriting to guide us, and this leads one to ascribe the petition to about the year 1360; it may very well be twenty years earlier, or twenty years later.

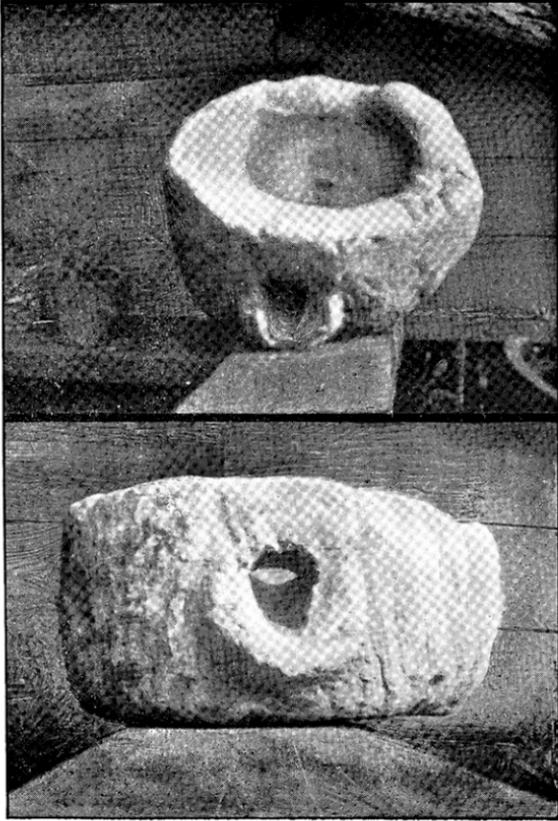
About the end of October then, near the middle of the fourteenth century, the town of Kirkby-in-Kendal, with the goods and chattels of the inhabitants, was burned, so that they were reduced to poverty and beggary. Spite of this, the tax-gatherer—then, as now, an unreasonable person, in the opinion of his victims—insisted on assessing the inhabitants on the old valuation of their personal property, "in nowise regarding the casualty that befell them a month after Michaelmas. Wherefore they pray, for God's sake, that they may be taxed on the goods and chattels which they have now in their possession."

But the King and his Council "saw no reason to interfere with the course of the law," as the phrase now runs; and the petition was endorsed "Let no action be taken," and put away on the appropriate file.

[COPY.]

"A nostre seigneur le Rey, e a sun conseil monstrent le pouers gentz de Kyrkeby in Kendale, come la dite ville, ensemblement oue lour biens et chateux fust ars, de quei il sont pouers et mendy-nauntz, venent les taxours et taxer les voillent solom les biens et chateux qil vrent a laseint Michel, nyent eyaunz regard de la cheance qe lour aueint vn moys apres lasent Michel. Dount il prient pur dieu, qe il pouissent estre taxes solom les biens et chateux qe il ount ore entermeynes.

[Indorsed.] "Nichil fiat."



PISCINA AT KESWICK.

(TWO VIEWS.)

TO FACE P. 419.

SHAP CHURCH.

Communicated by Mr. R. J. WHITWELL, May 30th, 1902 :— Whatever may have become of the other estates of the abbey, we have proof positive that General Plantagenet Harrison was correct in his statement that Richard Washington was “ seized of the rectory of Shapp.” (See these *Transactions*, n.s., ii., pp. 128, 129).

In the eighteenth volume of the *Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII.* is the entry (pt. i., p. 531, col. 2, No. 26) of the grant to “ Ric. Wasshyngton, of Grarig, Westmorland, in fee, for £738 . 5 . 4½, of Shappe rectory, Westmorland, which belonged to the monastery of Shappe, with the advowson of the vicarage, etc. Dated, Westminster, 2 July, 35 Henry VIII [1543]. Delivered, Westminster, 7 July. By Privy Seal.” (*Patent Roll*, pt. iv., m. 6.)

On the ninth of the same month, Washington had licence to alienate part of the property comprised in the grant, but not including the rectory or advowson. (*Calendar*, p. 532, No. 34.)

It may be well to complete the information on this point by noting the small fact that, in the account of the Treasurer of Augmentations presented 29 Sep., 1543 (*Ibid.*, pt. ii., p. 120), the purchaser's name is mis-spelt “Wrashington.”

Mr. R. D. MARSHALL of Castlerigg Manor, Keswick, sends (November 20th, 1902) photographs by Miss Marshall of an old piscina in a cottage garden at Keswick. It is possible that it may have come from Crosthwaite Church, but this is by no means certain, because such basins appear to have been in use for domestic purposes. Of the piscinas at Dacre Castle, the late Dr. M. W. Taylor says :—“ Though similar in design to the piscina found in churches of that period, it is very problematical whether it was used for sacred purposes, as there is no chapel here; more likely it was a lavatory, for the convenience of guests in the hall.” (These *Transactions*, i., p. 144.)

At Meadow-brow, Grasmere, is a quern, 13½ ins. in diameter and 7½ ins. high, in the shape of a rounded cone with a hollow in the top. It was dug up close to the door, on the east side of the house. Such querns were used at Grasmere within the nineteenth century. With it was found a stone disc, flat on one side and rounded on the other (the nether millstone?), now in the possession of Miss Mary Kerchever Arnold, the owner of the premises.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

THE LANCASHIRE PIPE ROLLS of 31 Henry I., A.D. 1130, and of the Reigns of Henry II., A.D. 1155-1189; Richard I., A.D. 1189-1199; and King John, A.D. 1199-1216. The Latin text extended and notes added. Also early Lancashire charters of the period from the reign of William Rufus to that of King John. Transcribed and annotated by W. Farrer. With a map indicating the various tenures of the county in A.D. 1212. (Liverpool: Henry Young & Sons, 1902.) Pp. xviii. and 500.

A most important work, and indispensable for the study of the southern part of our district.

THE BEWLEYS OF CUMBERLAND and their Irish and other descendants, with full pedigrees of the Family from 1332 to the Present Day. By Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley, M.A., LL.D. (Dublin: W. Magee.)

A full and scholarly account of a famous Cumberland family, by a distinguished descendant.

SOME EXTINCT CUMBERLAND FAMILIES and THE ARMS OF THE SANDYS OF CUMBERLAND, articles in *The Ancestor* (third quarterly number, 1902; London: A. Constable & Co.), by the Rev. James Wilson, M.A., the first dealing with the Wigtons of Wigton and the Levingtons of the Border. Another instalment on the Tilliols of Scaleby in the fourth quarterly number, January, 1903.

GILLESLAND, an article on Gille, son of Boet, and Wescubric, the last Scottish owners of Gillesland and Corby, by the Rev. James Wilson, M.A., appeared in *The Scottish Antiquary* for January, 1903.

A RAMBLER'S NOTEBOOK AT THE ENGLISH LAKES, by the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, Hon. Canon of Carlisle. (Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons, 1902.) Pp. 258, with illustrations.

The chapter on "Pre-historic Man at Portinscale" gives an account of the find of stone celts and the crucifix-mould described in this volume of our *Transactions*.

THE LAKE COUNTIES (in the series of "County Guides," J. M. Dent & Co., 1902), together with articles on Natural History and Sport by various writers, contains eight chapters (198 pp.) and Gazetteer, by W. G. Collingwood, briefly noting the chief antiquities of our district. Maps and illustrations.