

## ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

## STONE AXE FROM BRAMPTON.

MR. T. H. HODGSON, F.S.A., writes:—

A stone axe-hammer was found in September, 1903, while excavating a drain at the back of the Half Moon Inn, Brampton, Cumberland, in red sand, about a foot from the surface. It is made from a water-rolled pebble of a bluish grey stone, probably volcanic ash, apparently selected for its suitable shape, as it has not been flaked, and very little ground except at the edge. The shaft hole is well made, and somewhat polished inside. It shews little trace of wear, except that the cutting edge is slightly broken. Length, 10·7 ins.; greatest breadth, 4·9 ins.; weight, 7½ lbs. [The find was reported to the local papers by Mr. H. Penfold, in whose possession the stone is.]

## THE OLD PARKS TUMULUS, KIRKOSWALD.

The REV. CANON THORNLEY reports the finding, by Mr. W. Potter's son, of more beads at this site (see these *Transactions*, xii., p. 275, xiii., p. 389, and N.S., ii., pp. 417, 418). The new finds are:—

(a) A thin flat bead of jet or coal, diameter  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, similar to that found in 1901.

(b) A flat bead of slate-stone,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick, with smooth sides, possibly meant for a spinning-whorl or sinker.

(c) A hard pebbly stone, roughly cylindrical and a little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch each way, drilled through with a large hole.

Mr. W. POTTER also found (Nov. 1903) near an outlying part of the buildings called High Barn, where the battle-axe (these *Transactions*, N.S., ii., p. 418) was found, a flat stone disc, nearly circular,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ins. in diameter and  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick. He suggests that it is an ancient "pitching stone," used as a quoit.

## SMUGGLER'S HOLD ON GREAT GABLE.

As a possible explanation of the site mentioned on page 83 of this volume, as well as for its own sake, the following note by Mr. J. W.

ROBINSON of Keswick and Brigham, is of interest to Lake-district antiquaries. He writes, October 27th, 1903 :—

“ It was on the first of June, 1889, in company with Mr. W. P. Haskett-Smith and Mr. Geoffrey Hastings, we explored the great precipice on the north or Ennerdale face of Great Gable. In climbing up the gully in the centre of the crags we emerged upon a little plateau of of grass and broken ground. Here we saw a small pile of stones, moss-grown, evidently placed as a landmark, upon a rock. At the foot of the rock, and just below the cairn, was a wall in semicircular form, making a little enclosure, which we called an ancient dwelling-place. Its floor was roughly paved with stone. This enclosure was apparently inaccessible, were it not for a small gully filled with scree which gave access from the top of the mountain, there being a vertical wall of rock at the foot of the gully which served to guard the approach. In conversation with the late Edward Nelson of Gatesgarth, he told me that his grandfather used often to speak of a smuggler named Moses, who had a private still about Honister Crag and was known to have a secret hiding-place for whiskey—and no doubt for himself also—near the top of Gable, but no one knew where it was. Mr. Nelson first told me of Moses' sled-gate, an ancient track leading from Honister to Wastdale Head. This track is very definite now, as it crosses Brandreth and winds over the northern side of Great Gable ; it crosses between Great Gable and Kirkfell, being almost lost in the scree on the west or Kirkfell side of Gable ; then down the grass-angle of Great Gable, in very definite zigzag to the valley below. It would be an easy matter for Moses to drop down into any of the valleys which radiated from Great Gable, with a keg of spirit.”

Looking at the north face of Great Gable, with the Green Gable on your left, you see three tall upright gullies ; and beyond these, to the spectator's right, is the short and slanting scree-gully mentioned, with the platform beneath it. There is much resemblance in general situation between this and the platform on Rough Crags, Thirlmere ; but I have not been able to find any story of smugglers attaching to the latter. Much curious information about Lanty Slee, the whiskey-smuggler, is given in Mr. H. S. Cowper's volume on Hawkshead. At Red Tarn (Wrynose) on the Pike of Blisco side, I noticed recently some old iron which looked like a relic of Lanty Slee's still.—(ED.)

#### STONE IMPLEMENTS AT STAINTON-IN-FURNESS.

The upper stone of a quern was found in December, 1903, by Joseph Braithwaite in a crevice of the limestone at Stone Close,

Stainton quarry, three feet below the surface. It is of grey granite,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ins. diameter,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins. in height, with a circular hole  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. wide and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. deep, and a hole at the side  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. deep. Near this was found a hammer stone (?)—oval, about 4 in. long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter; one end slightly and the other distinctly worn. At Stainton quarries there have been already found the bronze palstaves in possession of Canon Ayre, and the stone celt belonging to Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A., Scot., who supplies the present information; also a supposed nether stone of a quern, in possession of Mr. J. Gaudie of Barrow. This last, found about 1897, was apparently made of the millstone grit of Quernbarrow in Urswick, of which, as Mr. J. Dobson of Urswick points out, most of the querns hitherto found in Furness seem to have been fashioned.

## AUREUS FROM BRAMPTON.

MR. R. BLAIR, F.S.A., editor of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, writing September 18th, 1903, says:—A fine Roman aureus of Trajan was exhibited by one of our members at our Chollerford meeting. It is said to have been found near Brampton.

*Obv.* IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM GER DAC PARTHICO: head laureated and bust draped to r.

*Rev.* P M TR P COS VI PP SPQR: a trophy between two captive Parthians, male and female, seated on ground; in exergue PARTHIA CAPTA.

## ENSIGN SIMON BOWNESS.

MR. WILLIAM BROWN, F.S.A., of Northallerton, kindly communicates the following, copied by himself from the original in the possession of Mr. J. S. Earle, F.S.A., of 6, Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W. For Colonel Briggs, see these *Transactions*, N.S., i., p. 127. The members of the committee who signed the commission were Yorkshiremen; General Poynts is well-known in the history of the Civil Wars.

By the Committee for Ordering the Warre  
within the Northern Assosiacion.  
To Ensigne Simon Bowness.

By authoritie given vnto vs by Ordinance of Parliament wee doe hereby constitute and appoint you Ensigne of that Company of foot souldiers, whereof Colonell Edward Briggs is Colonell and

Captaine, raised and to be raised in the Countie of Westmerland for defence of the Parliament and Kingdome according to the said Ordinance. You being recommended vnto vs by the Committees of the saide Countie; Which said Company of foot you shall by vertue of this Comission given you receeve into your charge as Ensigne. Theis are therefore to require you to make your present repaire vnto the said Company, and takeing the same into your charge as Ensigne, diligently to exercise your inferior Officers and Souldiers of the said Company in Armes, Comaunding them to obey you as their Ensigne for the service above mencioned. And you likewise to obey and follow such Orders and directions as you shall receive from both Houses of Parliament, the Committees of both Kingdoms, this Committee, Colonell Generall Poynts, your Collonell, and the superior Officers of the Army, according to the discipline of Warre. Given at Yorke the sixth day of August, Anno Domini 1649.

Sednham Poynts  
Willm. Lister  
J. Alured

ffran. Pierrepont  
George Trotter

Dorso :—Bownis' Comission to be ensign of N. Army.  
Elvington.

#### THE LOST CIRCLE NEAR "SUNKEN-KIRK": A CORRECTION.

MR. C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A., Hon., F.S.A., Scot., writes:—

The paper on "An Exploration of Sunken-kirk," in these *Transactions*, (N.S. ii.), was written under an impression that the paragraphs quoted therein (pp. 63, 65), comprehended all that had been said on the subject by Housman and Hutchinson. The correspondents who, at different times, furnished me with those extracts had, however, overlooked some foot-notes in the *History of Cumberland*, (vol. i., pp. 554, 555), apparently establishing the authority of what had been assumed to be but a hearsay report referring to the site and condition of the second circle. "The Editors" of that work ("W. Hutchinson and F. Jollie") state that "Mr. Housman viewed these remains [presumably, the two stone-circles] very lately, and describes the monument at Sunken-kirk," [in terms substantially the same as those of the quotation from his *Topog. Descr.*, on p. 63 of my paper; except that he gives a different width for the gateway]. They continue:—"Our correspondent, Mr. Parkin of Ulverston, . . . says, 'This monument [Sunken-kirk] is in the estate of the late William Lewthwaite, Esq. of Whitehaven, and is esteemed one of the most entire druidical temples in the north': . . . At Crag-hall, not a mile from the other, he says, 'are the remains of another

circle of stones, but not so perfect as the former.' . . . Mr. Housman adds,—'The second circle of stones is situated' " [&c., nearly as expressed in the quotation from his *Topog. Descr.*, on p. 65 of my paper].

This positive testimony, from personal knowledge, of course outweighs the otherwise rather strong negative evidence adduced on pp. 64-67 of the paper to which this is an *addendum*: but, whatever the site, it is certain that the Duddon-sands bore south-east, not "south-west" of the second circle. It may be added that, after the somewhat exhaustive, but fruitless, investigations which have been made, there now seems to be little room for hope that the spot will ever be discovered.

## TAXATION IN WESTMORLAND, 1332-3.

The following extracts from "Lay Subsidy Roll 1<sup>95</sup>" in the Public Record Office are interesting as showing how unimportant a place Kendal was in days before the woollen trade was established there.\* The taxable value of Shap was nearly three times that of Kendal.

It is much to be wished that the whole roll from which these extracts are made could be printed.

Though imperfect in many places, as the Kendal entries show, it is on the whole easy to read.

ROBERT JOWITT WHITWELL.

PARTICULE Compoti Radulphi de Bethom et Johannis de Derwentwatre Taxatorum et Collectorum xv<sup>e</sup> et x<sup>e</sup> Regi Edwardo tercio in Comitatu Westmerlandie concessarum Anno regni sui sexto videlicet . . . .

HEPP' [Memb. 8.]

Johannes de Kemgil† habet in bonis	xxv. s.	vnde Regi xx. d.
Thomas de Wynton	xxxj. s. iij. d.	ij. s. j. d.
Robertus filius Bowe	xxxj. s. iij. d.	ij. s. j. d.
Willelmus Moruill'	xj. s. iij. d.	ix. d.
Willelmus de Bampton	xxij. s. vj. d.	xvij. d.
Johannes filius Johannis	xxxij. s. ix. d.	ij. s. iij. d.
Willelmus Brumm Junior	xx. s.	xvj. d.
Thomas filius Bowe	lx. s.	iiij. s.
Thomas del Rig	lj. s. iij. d.	ij. s. vj. d.
Johannes filius Thome	xxxvij. s. vj. d.	ij. s. vj. d.

\* As to which see *Westmorland Note Book* (1888-9) 241-250.

† Possibly a seribal error for "Reingill."

Johannes de Almebank'	xxij. s. vj. d.	xviii. d.
Johannes filius Willelmi	xxx. s.	ij. s.
Willelmus de Almebank'	xxxvij. s. vj. d.	ij. s. vj. d.
Willelmus de Almebank, Junior	xviiij. s. ix. d.	xv. d.
Willelmus de Chudesdale	xxv. s.	xx. d.
Willelmus de Edenhall	xviiij. s. ix. d.	xv. d.
Vnfridus de Thyrneby	xx. s.	xvj. d.
Johannes Brid	lx. s.	iiiij. s.
	[four lines illegible]	
Johannes Ouenald	lx. s.	
Willelmus filius Henrici	xliij. s. iiij. d.	
Henricus le Beste	xxxvij. s. vj. d.	
Willelmus del Mylne	xv. s.	xij. d.
Robertus del Mere	xxv. s.	xx. d.
Willelmus filius Eudonis	xxij. s. vj. d.	xviiij. d.
Wicarus de Kyrkeby	vj. li.	viiij. s.
Summa bonorum	[lxx] xx.	Inde Regi vj. li.

## KIRKEBY IN KENDALE. [Memb. 14].

Alexander Daunay habet in bonis	lx. s.	[inde Regi]
Petrus filius Marie	lx. s.	
Johannes de Halleheued	lx. s.	iiiij. s.
Thomas Aber	xxx. s.	ij. s.
Rogerus de Waiedale	xxx. s.	ij. s.
Thomas Fatinges	xxx. s.	
Willelmus Cnobelockes	xlvi. s.	
Rogerus Fatinges	xxx. s.	
Adam C . . . ay	xlvi. s.	
Rogerus Cissor		
Nicholaus de Pa . . .		
Johannes Warde		
Johannes Bew . . .		
Robertus de Asb . . .		
Hugo de Vi . . .		
Johannes filius Ricardi		
Henricus filius Johannis	xv. s.	
Elyas filius Gylioc (?)	xv. s.	
Summa bonorum xxxv. li. xvij. s. vj. d.		Inde R . . . . *

\* This amount would be £2 7s. 10d., the same as that which was paid in respect of the town of Kendal by John de Stirkeland and Roger de Brunnolfesheued, collectors of the lay fifteenth and tenth granted on Monday after the feast of St. Matthew the apostle in the tenth year at Nottingham, (*Ibid.* 135), out of a total for the County of £186 8s. 5d. The tenth of the borough of Appleby was then 60s. 5½d. Each of the taxors paid 1m. Total was therefore £190 15s. 6½.

## THE CORDUROY ROAD.

Mr. T. H. HODGSON, F.S.A., writes:—

With reference to the Corduroy Road at Gilpin Bridge, in a little book recently published by the S.P.C.K. (5s.) called *Roman Roads in Britain*, by T. Codrington, I find he mentions, apparently near Downham Market, Norfolk, that "the causeway was carried over a very considerable thickness of peat on boughs and branches of trees," (p. 237).

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

DIE LIMESANLAGEN IM NÖRDLICHEN ENGLAND, by Dr. Emil Krüger of Treves (reprinted from the *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 1903. 38 pages with maps and illustrations). Dr. Krüger has studied carefully most of the recent literature on the subject of the Roman Wall and Vallum, and refers frequently to Mr Haverfield's Reports of the Excavation Committee which have been printed yearly since 1894 in these *Transactions*. He visited the line of the Wall in the autumn of 1902, but unfortunately not at the time when excavations were being made. His article contains a detailed account of the present condition of the Stone Wall, the Turf Wall and the Vallum, with comments on the results obtained by recent excavations. He then enters into a short discussion of passages from Latin authors bearing on the subject, and finally he sums up his conclusions, to which he considers that both the ascertained facts and the literary references point. These may be shortly given as follows:—

1.—That the Earthen Wall, the so-called Vallum, is Hadrian's, as indicated by its straightness of line. That it was given up as a boundary when the Antonine Wall was built in Scotland.

2.—That Septimius Severus, giving up the line of the Antonine Wall, built a Turf Wall just north of the Vallum, with quadrangular stone forts.

3.—That still later the Turf Wall was replaced by a Stone Wall (built on the same line except at Birdoswald); the forts and the bridge over the North Tyne being enlarged at this time. This he thinks probably took place between 296 and 306, or possibly even later.

Unfortunately Dr. Krüger seems to be completely dominated by this theory, which leads to his neglecting or minimizing some of the evidence. In cases where the Vallum ditch bends to avoid a fort,

he finds it impossible to persuade himself that the excavators were not mistaken in supposing that they had found undisturbed subsoil when searching in or near the forts (at Birdoswald and Carrawburgh) for the Vallum ditch in the straight line which it would naturally have followed. The trenches cut, especially at Carrawburgh, were watched by a number of trained excavators, some of whom had been very incredulous on the subject, but we believe that *all* of them came to the conclusion that it was quite impossible that the Vallum ditch had ever gone under the fort, and that it had certainly stopped short within a few yards of the fort, being continued at a right angle towards the south by a narrower ditch.

Dr. Krüger regrets that he has not seen Mr. Haverfield's report for 1894, and it is certainly a pity, as it throws much light on the construction and material of the Vallum. The article is interesting, and suggests points for further study, though it does not suffice to convince the reader that Dr. Krüger is likely to be right in attributing the Turf Wall to Severus rather than to Hadrian, or in assigning so late a date as 296 to the Stone Wall instead of attributing it to Severus.

THE ROMAN WALL, a discussion of Mr. Gibson's views, by T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A. (*The Antiquary*, October, 1903).

AN ENGLISH LETTER OF EARL GOSPATRIC, by the Rev. James Wilson, M.A. (*Scottish Historical Review*, No. I.) See p. 346 of this volume. Also an article on the same subject by the Rev. Frederick W. Ragg in *The Ancestor*, No. VII. (Constable & Co.) The subject is further discussed in the Berlin *Archiv für neuere Sprachen*.

EXTINCT FAMILIES OF CUMBERLAND: THE GREYSTOKES OF GREYSTOKE, by the Rev. James Wilson, M.A. (*The Ancestor*, No. VI., Constable & Co.)

AN ANGLIAN CROSS-FRAGMENT AT KENDAL, by W. G. Collingwood. (*The Reliquary*, July, 1903; with an illustration).

SOME PRE-NORMAN FINDS AT LANCASTER, by W. G. Collingwood (*The Reliquary*, October, 1903; with nine illustrations).

SOME CROSSES AT HORNBY AND MELLING IN LONSDALE, by W. G. Collingwood. (*The Reliquary*, Jan. 1904, with five illustrations).

A SHORT GUIDE TO LANCASTER AND DISTRICT, by W. O. Roper, F.S.A. (Lancaster. J. M. Wigley). The history and topography, with 34 illustrations.

HOW PENRITH OLD PARISH CHURCH WAS BUILT; THE WAY A CHURCH RATE WAS LEVIED IN 1721, by Daniel Scott. (Printed for private circulation, July, 1903). A booklet of 28 pages describing documents at Penrith Vicarage with accounts, letters from Bishop Nicolson to "Brother Todd," and many curious details of Penrith in the eighteenth century.

BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE IN CUMBERLAND, by (the late) J. A. Wheatley, author of "*Dramatic Sketches*," etc., with illustrations from photographs by the author (and others). Carlisle; Thurnam, 1903; pp. 52.

ALL ROUND ARNSIDE, by J. A. Barnes. With map of the District, pp. 158, 1s. T. Wilson, Kendal.

REDMAN EVIDENCES (in *The Northern Genealogist*, vol. vi., part 2; Birmingham, C. Cooper & Co., Ltd.), contains a document of 42 Ed. III., relating to the alienations of Matthew de Redeman of Allerdale, and mentioning details about Carlisle, Kirkoswald, &c.

THE OLD FOREST LAWS, abstract of a paper by H. Garancières Pearson; and NEOLITHIC MAN IN LOW FURNESS, by H. Gaythorpe, F.S.A. Scot., in the Barrow Nats. Field Club Annual Report, XVI., 1902.

THE STATUTES OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CARLISLE, translated, with introduction and notes, by J. E. Prescott, D.D., Canon of the Cathedral, Archdeacon of Carlisle and Chancellor of the Diocese, formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Second edition, enlarged. London, Elliot Stock. Kendal, T. Wilson.

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