

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

ROMAN SHOE FROM CILURNUM.

We print opposite the reproduction of a drawing kindly sent by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., representing the Roman shoe described in the report of the Cumberland Excavation Committee for 1903 in these *Transactions*, n.s., iv.

A GOLD COIN OF EDWARD III. FROM FURNESS.

Mr. Harper Gaythorpe, F.S.A. Scot., reports that Mr. William Walker found at Croslands Park in the early part of December, 1904, a gold quarter-noble of Edward III. The coin was found about three or four inches below the turf, which apparently had not been ploughed. A similar coin was found near Furness Abbey in 1880. It is hoped that the new find will be added to the museum now being established at Barrow by the Library and Museum Committee of the Corporation.

STONE IMPLEMENT FROM STANWIX.

Major Spencer C. Ferguson, in September, 1904, bought (and has since presented to Tullie House) a stone implement found at Stanwix, about two years previously, in making the new road. The implement is a water-worn pebble of igneous ash, $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. broad, and remarkably oval in plan. In section it is pear-shaped, with a greatest breadth of 2 ins., and pierced with a circular hole, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, to form a stone hammer or club-head.

STONE CELT FROM THE GILPIN VALLEY.

Mr. J. A. Barnes of Levens reported in June, 1904, that, not long before, Mr. E. Powley (jun.) had ploughed up a stone celt in a sandy field near the Gilpin, about half a mile or less below Gilpin Bridge. The butt end is broken off, but the cutting edge is perfect, and very sharp. The fragment is 5 ins. long (incomplete length); it is $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins. broad near the edge, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. thick at the thickest part. It is in the possession of Mr. Barnes.

THE OLD FONT AT BURTON-IN-KENDAL.

At our visit on June 30th, 1904, the Rev. F. W. Carpenter showed me an old basin used in the vicarage garden as a flower pot. On removing the earth we found that it had a drain hole, and there seems every reason to believe that it is the old font from the church. It is circular, 1 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. external diameter, 1 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. internal diameter, 1 ft. 2 ins. in height, and the basin is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. deep. The vicar assured me that being now found it would be placed with other monuments in the church.—ED.

SHAP ABBEY (ANTE, pp. 64-65).

Mr. R. J. Whitwell sends the following addition to the subject of Art. III.

The date of the petition numbered II. can be more closely ascertained, and the further history of the rent granted by Richard de Aquila, as well as of other endowments, may be traced in "Chancery Inquisitions ad quod damnum," File 11, No. 18, from which the following notes are extracted:—

1288. Sep. 20. Westminster.

Writ to the sheriff of Westmorland to inquire before John de Lithegreins and Adam de Crodedeyk' [sic] as to 60s. of rent, with the appurtenances in Stirkland', which Richard de Aquila deceased granted to the abbot.

Teste Edmund, earl of Cornwall, the King's kinsman.

Same date.

Like writ [Crodedeyk' altered to Crokekeyk'] as to Isabella, late wife of Roger de Clifford' junior, granting to the abbot the advowson of the church of Wardecop,

As to Nicholas de Arturet granting to the abbot a messuage and twenty acres of land with the appurtenances in Renegil,

As to Roland de Patton' granting two messuages and fifteen acres of land with the appurtenances in the same vill,

As to Robert de Winton' granting one messuage and twelve acres of land with the appurtenances in the same vill.

1289. Mar. 9.

Inquisition made before the sheriff of Westmorland in the presence of John de Lithegrays and Master Adam de Crokedayke, by Richard de Prestun', knight, and Richard de Musgraue, Richard de Warthecopp', Robert de Lancaster, William de Crakanthorpe, John de Broye, Thomas le Long, Benedict Gerneth, William Pinkeney of Renegyle, Gilbert de Quertun, Alan le Boteler, and Robert de Langdale.

The jury's finding was adverse to Isabella's gift,* and in favour of those of Nicholas, Roland, and Robert. As to Richard de Aquila, they find at length the history of the rent, and the vesting of the property charged therewith; and state that a plea by writ of novel disseisin is now pending between the abbot and Margaret de Ros, before the King's justices in the same county.

The return is endorsed:—"Rex non concedit quia ad dampnum suum.

"Coram Cancellarium domini Regis vel locum suum tenentem apud Westmonasterium per vicecomitem Westmerlandie."

THE VIKING-AGE HOARD FROM HESKET, NOW IN
TULLIE HOUSE MUSEUM.

The sword, with interlaced patterns on the guard, and other weapons and objects of the Viking Age now in Tullie House have long been labelled "Hesket Newmarket." Following this they were so named in Calverley's *Early Sculptured Crosses* (p. 296), though the error was corrected in the *Victoria History of Cumberland* (vol. i., chapter on "Remains of the pre-Norman Period," section on metal work), for they must have come from the tumulus near the Court Thorn at Hesket-in-the-Forest, which was opened in 1822, as there stated.

Beside the evidence to that effect in Chancellor Ferguson's references in the *Archæological Survey of Cumberland* (1893), where he gives Mr. Gomme's *Gentleman's Magazine Library*, ii., 174-175; *Archæologia Æliana*, o.s., ii., 106; and the catalogue of the Archæological Museum in Carlisle (1859), 13, there are two papers at Tullie House endorsed by Chancellor Ferguson *Relate to the Hesket Find, the Viking's Grave*, apparently being a contemporary description of the hoard. They are not signed, but read as follows:—

(a) "The Antiquities in my possession were found in a cairn or barrow in Hesket Lane about 70 yards south of the Court Thorn on the opposite side of the Road in taking away an old hedge to widen the said Road—the Barrow was about 22 feet diameter and there had been a fire of about 12 to 15 feet diameter within it the bottom of the stones were about 3 feet from the surface and many of them

* "Esse possit per casum ad dampnum domini Regis." Isabella had made fine with the King for £20 for permission to make the grant in mortmain. The transfer was not completed in her lifetime, and the King respite the fine until her heir should come of age.—*Memoranda Roll* (K.R.), 20 and 21 Edward I., m. 28 [=Close Roll, 21 Edward I., m. 6] (15th June, 1293). The fine was finally released by the King at Rose Castle, 27th September, 1300.—*Close Roll*, 28 Edward I., m. 3.

were so large that they took two and three men each to roll them out. They consisted of such cobbles as the land in the neighbourhood produced viz. whinstone Granit and red freestone. An elderly man of the name of Atkinson who lives the neares(t) neighbour to the place says he can remember a very large heap of stones there which gradually decreased by the farmers taking them away to mend hedges and many of them were taken to the Turnpike Road when it was first formed. From the bend in the road where the barrow was one might suppose that the road had been set out so as not to interfear with it."

(b) "Articles found on Friday 15th Feb. 1822 in a Field situated between high and low Hesket 67 yards south of the Court Thorn on the east side of the road in cutting through the end of a Field, M^{rs} Stagg's, to widen the Turnpike Road. They were found about three or four feet below the surface beneath a quantity of large cobble stones such as the land in this neighbourhood produces. The stones appeared many of them set in form or very close together and the articles were found nearer one side of the heap than the centre(.) underneath the stones was a quantity of charcoal and burnt bones were amongst the articles(.) the stones appeared to be laid in a round heap(:) it is evident that all the articles of iron had been exposed to considerable heat(:) the ashes would cover at least 9 feet diameter.

(Sketch of bent sword

A—The grip.

B—Guard.

C—Pommel.)

Two edged Sword when found was bended as roughly sketched(.) the handle part marked A is 3 in long and 1½ in broad(:) part B near 5 in long $\frac{5}{8}$ in by 1 in(:) C is about the same strength 3 in long(.) both of

this has been plated with silver a quantity of which is sticking upon them in small round pieces and has been formed so by the heat(.) the blade at the head is 2½ in broad and near the end about 1¾ in(.) to all appearance some has been broken off the point but at present the blade is 2 ft 10 in long

(Sketch.) A spear every appearance of very good workmanship length of the socket 6 in. diam. of the wide end $\frac{3}{4}$ in(.) has 7 holes

for rivets in it which are of copper a part is broken of(f) the point of the blade which at present is 12 in long

2nd spear which at present is rather bended between the socket and the blade the socket is 5 in long $\frac{5}{8}$ diameter copper rivets neat work the blade 6½ in long

Axe very neat
and near the shape of
appear to be broken of(f)

(Sketch.)

work to all appearance
the sketch the two points

Bridle Bits which has some appearance of having been plated the reigns have been attached to them by plates of iron and rivets part of a buckle &c.

A sharpening stone 7 in long and $\frac{3}{4}$ in square and a very good one rather resembling the water of Air stone—or Turkish (*This paragraph crossed out.*)

Four pieces of boan very neatly wrought or carved resembling the handles of razors(.) when found a part of a comb of boan was sticking to one of them(.) the comb is very good work rather carved (curved?) $1\frac{1}{2}$ in deep the teeth cut near 1 in deep.

A piece of Iron rather resembling a part of a sickle only the tang appears to be bent square up(;) this probably might belong the hind part of a saddle

An Iron bason or probably somthing belonging to an helmet 2 in deep $5\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter including the Flanges on the Flanges are holes as if something as been atatched to it (Sketch.) it is crushed rather out of form and much (rusted?)

[The last two paragraphs are crossed out. The "bason" is, of course, the boss of a shield.]

Human bones to all appearance been burned
about three part of one spur and half of another
[This line has been crossed out.]

Half of a stone drawn very regularly hollow upon the top (Sketch of a semicircle.) rather of the shape rounded and a little one of D^o abt 15 in diameter with several small holes upon the top or flat part of it .

A pa(r)t of a mil stone abt 3 in thick the side it is of a blue cast rather of a light nature some little appearance of pummy stone only harder.

(Sketch.)

M^r Atkinson of Cross gaps the nearest neighbour an elderly man says between 50 and 60 years ago he remembers a very large heap of stones there at that time a number of the present fields were laying in one common field divided by land marks he think(s) when the incloseing the common field toke place a quantity of those stones were taken to assist in making the hedges(:) he also says that he can remember the Turnpike road being firs(t) made or stoned along there and believes stones were taken from the same heap to assist in forming it. The diameter of the place (as it appears to be round) is about 22 feet and the ashes appears to be from 12 to 15 ft diameter below the ston's(.) one farmer after another he says kept taking away the stones till they could get soil enough to plow over what were left."

So far the old paper which, beside much interesting detail, makes it plain that "Hesket Newmarket" on the label was an error, and "Hesket-in-the-Forest" should have been written. But there was a tumulus opened at Gillfoot near Hesket Newmarket in 1794, when, says Whellan (*History of Cumberland*, p. 225), "beneath the barrow, several places where human bones had been burnt and deposited, were discovered, as also numerous pieces of flint and stone beads, and a stone battle-axe." Hence the mistake.—ED.

The British Museum has recently (February, 1905) acquired the Aspatria gold armlet (Bronze age); the famous Dacre fibula, a silver brooch with pin over 20 ins. long, found in 1785; and the still more magnificent fibula also found near Penrith and exhibited at Carlisle in 1859 by Mr. Teather.—ED.

A COCK-FIGHTERS' CUSTOM.

Mr. Francis Nicholson writes, under date July 19th, 1904:—In an article by Mr. H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. (vol. xiii., p. 98), there appeared some remarks about cock-fighting in the past in the parish of Hawkshead as follows:—

"At some of the meetings there was in the habit of attending a 'gentleman sort of chap,' with whom, as long as he lost money, the local patrons of the sod were contented not to meddle. When, however, he had a run of luck, it was their habit (to prevent him, I presume, escaping with a balance) to string him up to the beams immured in a large basket, from which position he was permitted to back his fancy until he was in debt, when he was lowered and released to settle accounts." To this there is a footnote:—"This basket trick was evidently universal. It is suggested by a shadow in Hogarth's picture of a cockpit. The editor of *The Works of Mr. Hogarth Moralized* (London, 1768) alludes to it as 'a punishment inflicted on such as bet more money than they have to pay.'"

What I wish to point out is that the above local patrons of the sod were simply playing a trick on the "gentleman sort of chap," and behaving in an unusual way when they strung him up to the beams. When a man was put into a basket and hung up over the cockpit it was because he had been contravening the laws of cock-fighting. This was universal at one period. In Cheny's *Racing Calendar* for 1743, a copy of the rules and orders of cocking is appended, from which I extract article xiii.:—"Item, if any man lay more money than he hath to pay, or cannot satisfy the party with whom he laid, either by his credit or some friend's word; the which if he cannot do, then he is to be put in a basket, to be provided for

that purpose, and to be hanged up in that basket in some convenient place in the cock-pit, that all may know him during the time of play that day; and also, the party so offending never to be admitted to come into the pit, until he hath made satisfaction."

BURTON-IN-LONSDALE AND ARK HOLME MOTE-HILLS.

Mr. H. M. White sends (February, 1905) some additional notes on the Burton site (see pages 283-285 above) and the similar remains at Arkholme:—Later excavations in the Burton-in-Lonsdale mote-hill at a depth of four feet beneath the foundations of the circular wall showed a deeper pavement extending under and beyond the wall. The pavement would appear to have belonged to an older earth-work which likely enough has formed a pre-existing nucleus to the more recent mote-hill.

Excavations have also been prosecuted upon the mote-hill at Arkholme, which presents identical features with Castle Hill, Burton-in-Lonsdale. At Arkholme, however, traces of the base court were obliterated by the church and the roads, except in a neighbouring field, where the rampart is still clearly discernible. Digging proved the summit of the hill to be paved at the depth of nearly a foot below the surface of the sod. A shaft, sunk nine feet in the centre, disclosed an older pavement covered with black ash, burnt stones, fragments of iron, a few pieces of coarse pottery, and a splinter or two of bone. Evidently an older mound has acted as a core for the present mote-hill.

[Specimens of the pottery found in the Burton mote-hill prove to be sixteenth and seventeenth century, including a very unusual form of strainer of red clay with black glaze. Information as to the *provenance* of these wares will be thankfully received by the Editor.]

THE OLD FONT OF ARLECDON.

Mr. J. H. Martindale writes (February 1st, 1905):—The ancient font has been restored to Arlecdon Church after a lapse of nearly a century. It was discovered by Mr. Thomas Dixon in a farmyard, being used as a drinking trough for cattle, some years ago, and was then removed to Rheda and placed in the garden. When the baptistry is ready it will be placed in it, and again used for baptisms. The base is about 2 ft. by 2 ft. and 1 ft. thick, with a square plinth, hollow above, and bead mould at top. It has been originally in one stone, but is now broken in two vertically. The bowl is octagonal, about 2 ft. 2 ins. diameter; the sides about 11 ins. It is a single stone, 1 ft. 6 in. deep, and has a bold roll moulding at the neck, with splay above, and finishes square, without a cornice mould.

There is no carving, but on one side is incised the date 1578. The inside basin is circular, large and deep, with (I think) a drain.

It is very possible there has been a shaft or drain between the two stones, which would bring it to about the usual height.

THE KIRKBY LONSDALE PARISH REGISTERS.

Referring to pages 226-227 *ante*, "The Manserghs migrated to Ireland" and "Bryan Mansergh," Mr. Conder desires to add the fact that the original Army Commission is in existence, appointing Brian Mansergh as lieutenant in Cromwell's army in Ireland, 1652; which fixes the date of the migration.

ERRATA.

P. 183.—This Urswick bronze celt, though not illustrated in Mr. Gaythorpe's account of the find, was mentioned and described by him (these *Transactions*, N.S., iii., p. 410).

P. 277.—Mr. Roper's absence abroad and the consequent delay of a proof of the report of his address at Borwick Hall, have unfortunately left several statements uncorrected. Sir Robert Bindloss was Mayor of Lancaster in 1665-6 and in 1672-3. The Rev. Richard Sherlock ought not to have been represented as remonstrating on behalf of the Dissenters, nor his book as leaning to the Quakers' side. The panelling of the main hall on the ground floor at Borwick has not been removed, but is still there.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE YEAR.

THE REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ASKHAM IN THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND FROM 1566 TO 1812, copied by Mary E. Noble, editor of the *Bampton Parish Registers* and author of a *History of Bampton*. (London: Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., 1904; 21s. nett.) Our member, Miss Noble, has done good work in former publications, and those who have read her "Sketch of the Church of Askham, and some account of the early Parish Registers," in our *Transactions*, N.S., iv., will be prepared to find much interesting matter in the present volume. There is a well printed view of the church as frontispiece, a business-like introduction on the history of the parish, 246 pages of registers, and a good index, making a distinct contribution to the history of Westmorland.

SHAPPE IN BYGONE DAYS, by the Rev. Joseph Whiteside, M.A. (Kendal: Titus Wilson, 1904; xvi. and 395 pp. with twenty-one illustrations.) The author, member of our Council, has reprinted several of his papers from these *Transactions*, and added much interesting matter, with store of anecdotes elucidating the life and thought of the old-world countryside. There is an article on the geology by Prof. Marr, F.R.S., and an index.

HAWKSHEAD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD, by H. S. Cowper, F.S.A. (Kendal: Titus Wilson; 74 pp., with map; sixpence.) Mr. Cowper has condensed his unequalled knowledge of the old market town and its parish into a readable booklet. It is not only a capital guide for the visitor, but a trustworthy record for the antiquary and historian.

THE FLEMINGS IN OXFORD: being Documents selected from the Rydal Papers in illustration of the Lives and Ways of Oxford Men, 1650-1700. Edited by John Richard Magrath, D.D., Provost of Queen's College. Vol. i., 1650-1680. (Oxford: Printed for the Oxford Historical Society at the Clarendon Press, 1904.) The documents and Dr. Magrath's copious notes illustrate not only Oxford but our district, especially the life and times of Sir Daniel Fleming and his neighbours.

THE GOSFORTH DISTRICT: ITS ANTIQUITIES AND PLACES OF INTEREST, by C. A. Parker, M.D., F.S.A.Scot., &c. (Kendal: Titus Wilson, 1904; 7s. 6d.) A volume of 251 pages with many maps and illustrations, dealing in a popular but adequate manner with south-western Cumberland from Egremont to Bootle. We understand that the edition is already nearly exhausted.

ANDERSON'S CUMBERLAND BALLADS AND SONGS, centenary edition, edited with life of Anderson and notes by the Rev. T. Ellwood, M.A., rector of Torver; also with glossarial concordance by George Crowther. (Ulverston: W. Holmes, Ltd., 1904; xxiv. and 350 pages, with portrait of Robert Anderson, facsimiles of his writing, and seven illustrations.) This volume contains a number of poems by Anderson not previously published.

MEMOIRS OF ANTHONY METCALFE-GIBSON OF RAVENSTONEDALE, by John Butt. (Kendal: Titus Wilson, 1903; 118 pages, with portraits and sixteen illustrations.) The biography of a member recently deceased.

A WESTMORLAND VILLAGE: THE STORY OF THE OLD HOMESTEADS AND "STATESMAN" FAMILIES OF TROUTBECK BY WINDER-MERE, by S. H. Scott, with illustrations by the author. (Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd., 1904; 3s. 6d. nett.) The author has rummaged the papers of Mr. George Browne, as well as various published works, and produced a readable little volume of 269 pages. We hope the next edition will be provided with an index.

THE CURWEN PEDIGREE, by John F. Curwen, F.S.A. (Kendal: Titus Wilson.) This handsome work by our Secretary, finely printed in folio in black letter on hand-made paper, is a record of an ancient family which was for a long period intimately connected with the local history of Cumberland. The main line is traced down from the year 1092 through a series of charters, grants, and military and parliamentary records. The latter part of the book deals with the principal collateral branches. We understand that the whole of this edition is already taken up.

THE REDMANS OF LEVENS AND HAREWOOD: a History of the Redmans of Levens, Harewood Castle, Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Ireby, Twistleton, Fulford, Ireland, &c., by W. Greenwood, F.S.A. Scot., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, &c. (Kendal: Titus Wilson, 1905; demy 8vo, cloth, with thirteen illustrations, 10s. 6d; large paper, 15s. 6d.) Our member, Mr. Greenwood, who is already well known by his valuable article on Levens in these *Transactions*, has spent much time and money in collecting all possible information on a family which, with its many ramifications, has played a great part in the history of the north of England. Much of the matter included is new, and based on the original records, and the illustrations add greatly to the interest of the work. Like *The Curwen Pedigree* and other volumes recently issued by our Society's printer and publisher, this book does infinite credit to Mr. Wilson's taste and enterprise.

OLD BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSES IN FURNESS, by F. N. Richardson. (50 copies reprinted from *The Ulverston Advertiser*; W. Holmes, 1904.)

Notes on GOSPATRIC'S WRIT, on CLOBEST, a unique thirteenth-century Cumberland sporting term, and on ACONEUZ, a territorial burden in the Isle of Man, by the Rev. James Wilson. (*Scottish Historical Review*, April, 1904.)

CORNAGE AND DRENGAGE, by Gaillard T. Lapsley. (*American Historical Review*, July, 1904.) An important article, maintaining that cornage was a seignorial due and not a mode of tenure.

GOSPATRIC'S CHARTER (Cumberland before the Conquest), by H. W. C. Davis. (*English Historical Review*, January, 1905.)
