

## ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

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"*Quintus Cicero*" on Stonehenge : A Literary Fabrication. By  
C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A.

Recently, there passed through the hands of the writer and some of his antiquarian friends a book entitled "The Religions of Britain," written by Charles Hulbert and published by him at Shrewsbury in 1826. An examination of its contents made it evident that the larger portion of the volume, describing the characteristics of existing, or recent, religious systems, had been carefully drawn up, with a desire to secure accuracy which testifies to the good faith of the author. The first and longest chapter, however,—on the druidical religion—betrayed a liability to be led captive by the glamour of a romantic tradition which was almost universal in those days, and is not, even yet, outgrown. The only definite reference is to one "Williams," who, possibly, may have been identified, in the mind of the author, with the Rev. Jonathan Williams, to whom he attributed an apparently unknown and untraceable work, *Druopædia*, which is twice mentioned in the text.

But the point is that our attention was particularly drawn to a conspicuous item in the contents of this chapter—a long letter purporting to be a translation of one written by Quintus Cicero to his brother, Marcus Tullius, describing the method by which the monoliths of Stonehenge were set up. It was at once clear to us (as it would be to every well-informed student of the subject) that this letter could be nothing but a deliberate fabrication which had been too readily accepted by the unsuspecting compiler. As it had thus found its way into print, it became a matter of curiosity to discover, if possible, the source from whence he took it. Much time has been spent in this quest ; but without any positive result. As a last resort, application was made to authorities specially versed in the local lore of Shrewsbury, asking them if they knew anything about Mr. Hulbert's methods of authorship and means of information. The replies were to the effect that he was a compiler only ; not a scholar working from trustworthy original authorities.

So it is plain that, as respects the "Cicero" letter (the only portion of the chapter with which we are here concerned) Mr. Hulbert had not been careful to test the firmness of his foundations. Any further attempt to run to earth the culprit who, directly or indirectly, misled him seems hopeless: nor is the matter worth pursuing to that end. Sufficient that those who may read "The Religions of Britain" be cautioned not to pay any attention to the letter in question.

## AIKTON CHURCH.

Dr. Barnes writes:—Since my paper on the above was published in vol. xiii., N.S., of these *Transactions*, I have received from Chancellor Prescottt some notes with reference to the list of rectors printed therein at p. 271. I have numbered these notes as No. 1 and No. 2. In No. 1 will be found the names of eight rectors which are not in my list, and one of them, Fabian by name, takes back the history of the parish 100 years earlier than any recorded by me. In No. 2 dates are given against the names of several rectors which were blank in my list. The value of these notes is greatly enhanced by the references given for each rector and I am much indebted to Dr. Prescottt for sending them to me. I think they are worthy of a place in the *Addenda Antiquaria*.

## No. 1.

Fabian, parson of Aiketon, 1204-10 (*temp.* Bishop Bernard), Register of Lanercost, viii., 4.

Richard de Moleton, parson 1291, Patent Rolls, Calendar, page 426, see under Richard de Ayketon in 1303.

Robert de Kirketon, rector of mediety of Ayketon 1356 has license of non-residence, Reg. Bp. Welton, fol. 26.

William del Schamb', rector of Ayketon, makes his will in 1380, Reg. Bp. Appleby, fol. 329.

Robert de Ellergill, parson of Ayketon 1405, Feet of Fines 6 Henry IV.

John Marshall died 1465, Patent Rolls, Calendar, page 468.

Richard Morland to Parish Church of Ayketon, 1465, void by death of the above, l.c.

John Mellenby, rector of mediety of Ayketon, February 1486, Inquis. p.m., 1 Henry VII., No. 10.

## No. 2.

William de Aldewerk, died in 1303, Reg. Halton, fol. 81.

Richard de Ayketon (or Multon) claims to be rector of the two medietyes in 1304, but after an Inquisition William de Somerset

is instituted to a mediety in 1304, Reg. Halton, fol. 82 ; resigned 1306, fol. 98.

Richard de Askeby instituted into the mediety, May, 1306, fol. 98.

Robert de Halghton, died 1339, Reg. Bp. Kirkby, fol. 395.

William de Salkeld inducted by Thomas le Spenser, the rector of the other mediety, in 1339, l.c.

Robert de Kirkeby makes his will in 1371, being rector of a mediety, Reg. Bp. Appleby, fol. 249 ; he is named in a will of Thomas de Sourby, rector of Beaumont, in 1365.

Thomas Huton resigned in 1373, l.c. fol. 257.

John de Mydylton died in 1378, l.c. fol. 301, rector of mediety.

John de Kerby, instituted in 1378 to mediety, has license for non-residence in 1383, l.c. fol. 342.

Christopher Caunefeld occurs in 1490, 1491, witness to two indentures cited by Bp. Nicolson, MSS., ii., 7.

#### STONE IMPLEMENTS IN FURNESS.

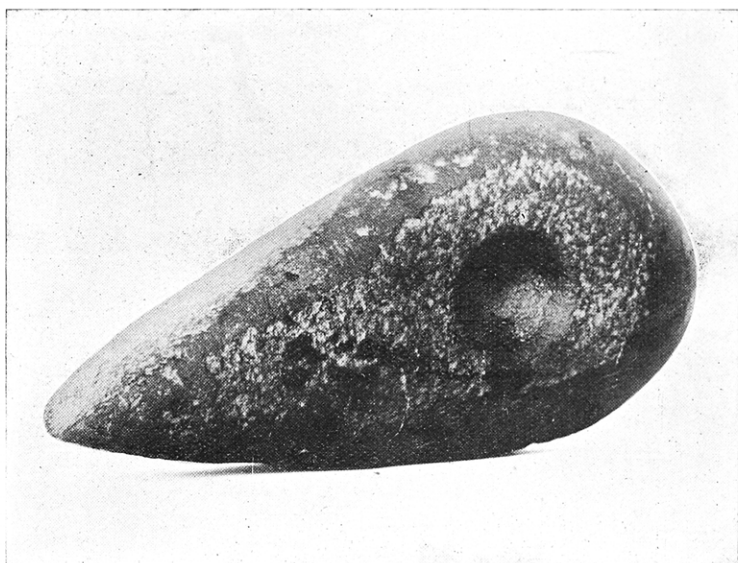
Mr. H. Garencières Pearson sends particulars of a stone hammer-head found on the 10th September, 1913, by Joshua Wharton of 26, Hindpool Road, Barrow-in-Furness, in making the new part of the road on Walney Island at a place between 8 and 15 yards west of the Promenade between Vickerstown North and North Scale, and from 5 to 8 yards south of Mill Lane, which runs west from Cobblers Corner on the Promenade.

It was, when found, 4 feet below the surface, but it was in soft ground, caused by a shot having been fired there, and must have been recently on the surface, as it is smeared with pitch or tar. Probably it formed part of the adjoining " Cop " or hedge which had tarred rails on it. It was found lying with the convex side uppermost.

It is not bored through in the usual way, but there are on each side cup-like cavities about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep. The length is about 10 inches ; extreme width 5 inches ; depth 3 inches, and it weighs 7 lbs. 1 oz. It has been made out of a water worn stone of hard grit and has been carefully but roughly worked at the point and on parts of the surface.

It is now in the Museum of the Free Library, Barrow-in-Furness.

A stone celt, found on the shore of the Duddon estuary near Roanhead, has also been given to the Museum by Mr. James Hamer. It is of green slate (of the type illustrated opposite



STONE HAMMER FOUND AT WALNEY,  
September 10th, 1913.

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p. 272, but broader in proportion to its length) measuring 5 inches long by  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches across the broadest part near the cutting edge and tapering to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches by 1 inch thick, and weighs  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ounces.

#### A NEW BLOOMERY-SITE IN TILBERTHWAITE.

In September, 1913, Mr. William Shaw, of Coniston, observed iron ore by the side of the road from Yewdale to Tilberthwaite, a little way above the stepping-stones, on the left-hand, beyond Goat Crag. A few yards up the stream he found samples of heavy (i.e. ancient) bloomery-slag, together with two kinds of ore—what is known as “puddling” as well as kidney-ore. He remembers further that the iron mine at Red Dell (the valley running up from Coniston mines to Weatherlam) was reopened about 40 years ago by Mr. James Hunter of Barrow, under James Shaw as foreman, and promised well but was given up. Iron mines in the Coniston fells are mentioned by T. Robinson, in the *Nat. Hist. Cumb.*, 1709, as supplying ore smelted at Langdale (i.e. Hacket). Red Dell produces both sorts of ore found at this site under Goat Crag, which perhaps was supplied from it; but as the slag is of the older type it seems that the bloomery must have been of much earlier date than Hacket forge. (W. G. C.)

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