

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

FLINT IMPLEMENT FOUND AT ASH FELL, RAVENSTONEDALE.

During the removal of peat and sand from Ash Fell to the garden of Mr. R. Metcalfe-Gibson, Elm Lodge, Ravenstonedale, two pieces of flint were noticed, one of which has been handed to the writer. In the opinion of the British Museum Authorities the implement dates from about B.C. 2000.

The site from which the flint was taken is a low ridge on the common showing a slight outcrop of red sandstone, probably laid bare by early quarrying. A parallel line of deserted but recently worked quarries can be seen on the higher ground across a hollow to the north. A low rampart skirts the hollow until it unites with another marshy depression curving from the south side of the ridge, which is thus a triangular area, based on higher ground to the west. On this high ground, which forms the crest of a spur running southwards from the main ridge of Ash Fell, is a group of small rectangular areas enclosed by low banks. One corner has been cut through by a road emerging on the common from the neighbouring farm of Ashfield. These enclosures seem to be connected with the rampart in the northern hollow and also with a less conspicuous rampart descending to the southern marsh, which now contains a dammed-up pool ("Ash Fell Tarn").

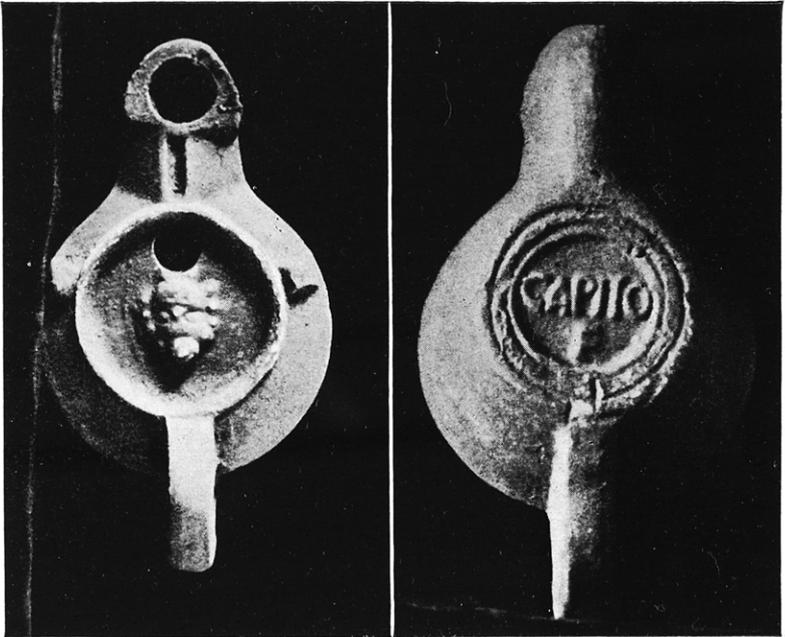
A cutting made in one of the banks showed no masonry foundation, only soil and stones. The site has somewhat the appearance of a group of folds associated with a dyked-in enclosure on the moor. The flint was found about the centre of this enclosure.

The road cutting through the earthwork joins the disused road from Ravenstonedale to Kirkby Stephen, and, like the farm from which it leads, is probably of considerable age. The folds, if folds they were, must of course have been abandoned before the road was made, and this is at present the only clue to their antiquity.

E. P. FRANKLAND.

AN ANCIENT SITE AT MECKLIN PARK, WASTDALE.

Miss Fair calls attention to a group of remains situated 700 feet above sea level between Irton Pike and the Screes (O.S. 6-inch Cumb. lxxviii, S.E.). There are a number of cairns and hut-circles



ROMAN LAMP FROM RAVENGLASS.

Photograph by Miss M. C. Fair.

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the latter from 18 to 30 feet internally. There is a standing stone, known as "Gally's Bedstock" and mentioned in Dr. Parker's *Gosforth District*, and an oval mound of stones and turf resembling a tumulus. The whole site somewhat resembles the well-known "British Settlement" at Barnscar.

A ROMAN LAMP FROM RAVENGLASS.

Miss Fair reports that in the autumn of 1927 falls of soil on the face of the cliff at Ravenglass revealed Roman occupation levels, in which, among other things, she found a lamp of the standard second-century type ornamented with a human mask on the upper side and bearing the maker's name CAPITO F underneath.

SCORIA FROM GILDERDALE FELL.

The Rev. Norman Walton contributes the following analysis of a sample of scoria from old lead-workings at Gilderdale Fell:—

Si O ₂	42.20%	(Silica).
Al ₂ O ₂	21.50	(Alumina).
Fe O	1.40	(Ferrous Oxide).
Fe ₂ O ₃	9.00	(Ferric Oxide).
Ca O	10.40	(Lime).
Ma O	2.16	(Magnesia).
Pb	trace	(Lead).
Mn	trace	(Manganese).
S O ₃	.68	(Sulphur Trioxide).
P ₂ O ₅	.55	(Phospher Pentoxide).
Zn O	10.54	(Zinc Oxide).

A SAMIAN BOWL BY AGUNISSA, FROM KIRKBY THORE.

Among the Plaskett Gillbanks collection of pottery from Kirkby Thore, now in Tullie House, there is the piece of form 37 here figured; can be no doubt that it is by the potter Agunissa (for whom see p. 184 above and an article by Dr. Oswald in the forthcoming *Journal of Roman Studies*). The small rosettes are characteristic of the potter; the large rosettes occur, together with the Minerva (D77), the Amazon (D155), and the hatched festoon, on the signed piece at Cologne, to which this fragment bears a very close resemblance.

The execution is poor, as in the case of the other examples of this potter's work; fabric and glaze are similar to those of the Birdoswald bowl. It is unfortunate that this piece was not noticed in time to be included in Dr. Oswald's article.

E. B. BIRLEY.

THE GRAHAMS OF ESK.

Some years ago Colonel Henry Graham, whose then address I cannot call to mind, lent me an elaborate MS. history of the Grahams of Esk, compiled by himself and illuminated with coats of arms in colour. He asked me to make such use of its contents as I pleased. I have never had an opportunity of availing myself of that kind offer, but I now quote the few short extracts which I made at the time, because they fill gaps in our knowledge of local history, and I venture to add some explanatory footnotes.

After the stirring events of 1528, related in these *Transactions*, N.S., xii, p. 40, Lang Will Graham and his eight sons thought it prudent to fly the country and Colonel Graham supplies the sequel:—

Lang Will's family remained in hiding in Scotland until 1535, when Dacre was succeeded by Wharton. They then ventured to return and were allowed to occupy their old holdings. Stubble having been destroyed, William removed to Netherby, where he built a tower.* The king, Henry VIII, seems to have been desirous to obtain the support of the Grahams against the Scotch, for by indenture dated April 13, in the 29th year (1538) under seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, he granted to William Graham of Arthuret all waste lands, tenements, houses, waters, fishings and buildings with the appurtenances in Arthuret, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, beginning at the head of Rayburn river running in the water called Leven; then to the water of Birlegh (Bailey water) on the south part; from the head of Haywayth burn on the east part; then to Ledall and Eske on the north part; from the water of Eske to the foot of Leven, abutting upon a parcel of land called "Story marshes" on the west.

This piece of land was, roughly speaking, a parallelogram, 8 miles long by 5 wide, or some 40 square miles of territory, and its possession at once elevated William Graham to the position of one of the most important landholders on the Border. He at once proceeded to settle his eight sons on his land. Richard, the eldest, seems to have occupied both Plump and Netherby, to which last he finally removed after the death of his father, which took place about 1540. Arthur, the second son, returned to the Scottish side of the Border, and settled at Canobie, where his father held lands. Fergus, the third son, established himself at Liddel's strength, otherwise called Mote. John, the fourth son, took Medehope. Thomas, the fifth son, settled at Batingbush, in Kirkandrews. George, the sixth son, took the Fauld. William, the seventh son, settled at Rosetrees. Hutchin, the eighth son, a bastard, took Guards, on the Sark.

Scarcely were the family settled down on their new possessions, when an attempt to oust them was made by one Thomas Blennerhasset. This gentleman asserted that the whole of these lands belonged to him, as heir male to Clement Blennerhasset, who had held them *in capite* from the Duchy in the time of King Edward IV. In 1543-4, Blennerhasset complained to the king†

* "Netherby citadel" is mentioned in 1557 (these *Transactions*, N.S., xiii, p. 53).

† *Cal. Pleadings, Duchy of Lancaster*, vol. ii, p. 77.

that, owing to his having neglected to sue out livery on the death of Clement, the lands (being then worthless on account of the wars) had escheated to the Duchy and been regranted to the Grahams. He now prayed for a special livery, or another piece of land in lieu thereof. Lang Will appears to have died before this date, as the lands are described as being in the occupation of Richard, Thomas, William, Fergus and George, brothers. The king on this complaint issued a commission to Sir Thomas Wharton and Thomas Curwen, to enquire into the claim and report as to the truth thereof. The documents concerning the suit are now in the Record Office, and from them it appears that Wharton so contrived that the Grahams retained the lands (MS. p. 43).

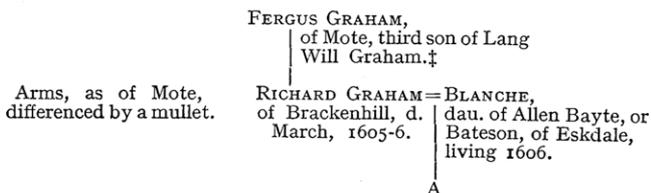
Again, when all Lang Will's descendants were transported to Ireland by James I in 1606-7, Graham of Brackenhill (see Official "Catalogue," these *Transactions*, n.s., xi, p. 73) was the only branch of the old clan which contrived to retain any land within the ancient barony of Liddel, for Colonel Graham states that:—

Brackenhill was purchased from Sir Thomas Dacre by Fergus Graham of Mote, and was by him settled on his third son, Richard. Richard Graham, the first of Brackenhill, died 1605-6. His widow and his eldest son were at first dispossessed by the Commissioners, and the latter was transported to Ireland, but Mrs. Graham having challenged their right to do this, on the ground that the estate was a freehold,* regained possession. Richard, her son, returned in course of time from Ireland, and continued to reside at Brackenhill till his death in 1644. The property was handed down from father to son, for five generations following. It was sold by Richard Graham, the then proprietor, towards the end of the 18th century, and is now the property of the Stephenson family. The proprietor has built a modern addition to it, comprising a dining room, drawing room and kitchen. Adjoining the tower,† but detached from it, is a house, built probably about the early part of the 18th century, which is now used as a farm house (MS. p. 124).

That statement is supported by the following extract from Colonel Graham's carefully dated pedigree:—

PEDIGREE OF GRAHAM OF BRACKENHILL.

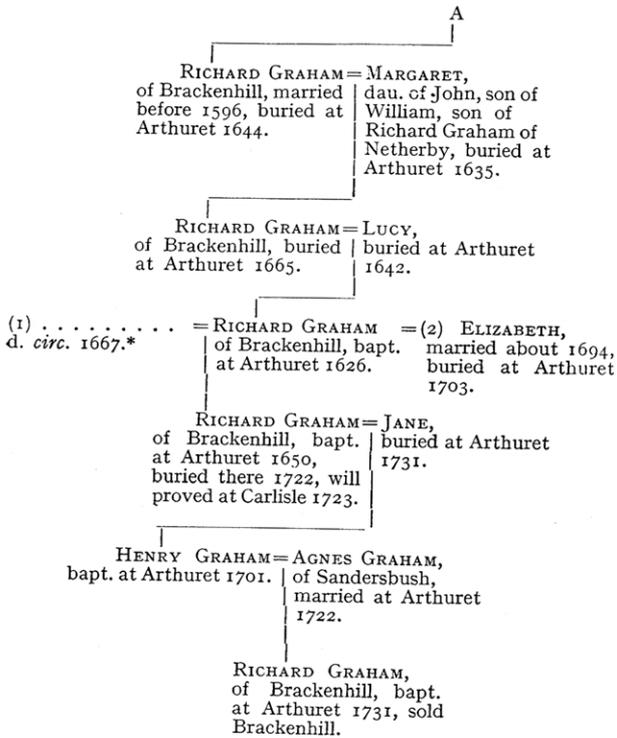
(Extracted from MS. Ped. no. XXV).



* An inquisition of 1276 distinguishes freehold tenements at Brackenhill and Little Brackenhill respectively (these *Transactions*, n.s., xiii, p. 50).

† See photograph, these *Transactions*, n.s., viii, p. 375.

‡ Lang Will Graham married a daughter of Fergus Donaldson of Arthuret.



T.H.B.G.

* Probably "*Maria Sponsa Richardi Grahame*, the loving spouse of Breakenhill, 1670" (Nicolson, *Miscellany Accounts*, p. 138).