

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

BROUGH-UNDER-STAINMORE—VERTERÆ.

In September, 1931 the writer visited Brough Castle, and examined the small collection of Roman pottery, discovered by the Office of Works in 1926, and preserved on the site (*cf. Transactions*, vol. xxvii, p. 224). The total amount is not very large, but some of the pieces are of sufficient interest to be recorded here.

1. A mortarium rim; softish, yellow-buff ware. Similar to WROXETER 18.

2. The rim and part of the side of a brown carinated bowl, with two horizontal scored lines above the carination; the rim is upturned and reeded.

These two pieces, both datable to the first century, indicate that the site was first occupied in the Flavian period, as Mr. R. G. Collingwood pointed out in 1926. There is a little material attributable to the second, and perhaps the third century also; but the only other pottery of any moment is the following group.

3. Mortarium rim, as MALTON, Fig. 21, 4.

4. Mortarium rim, as MALTON, fig. 21, 16.

5. Blue-grey flanged bowl, as CRAMBECK 4.

6. Cooking-pot, similar in section to the most developed Huntcliff type, but in a rather unusual fabric: pinkish brown, with white grit in the body.

7. Cooking-pot of similar fabric, with a convolving line on the top of the rim, and a row of circles impressed below the rim, outside.

8. A number of ordinary Knapton ware rims.

The whole group clearly belongs to the last thirty years of the fourth century, and proves that the site was occupied after the "Picts' War"; it is a reasonable assumption that that occupation was a military one, but Brough has produced no corroborative evidence, such as has been noted at Brougham.

ERIC BIRLEY.

OLD PENRITH—VOREDA.

Through the kindness of our member, Col. Oliver North, the writer has been able to examine a small group of pottery found in

the course of draining work to the west of the Roman fort of Voreda. Samian comprises the rim of a Dr. 37, of Rheinzabern fabric; a Dr. 33 rim, which appears to date before rather than after A.D. 150; and Dr. 18/31, of mid-second century type. Among the coarse pottery, two platters in hard grey-black fumed ware are represented, one with a slight chamfer. The group is clearly mid-second century in date, and is welcome as showing some occupation at Voreda during the period when Scotland was held. But, coming as it does from the settlement outside the fort, this pottery cannot be taken to show that the fort itself was held by a garrison.

This appears to be the first occasion when pottery found at the site has been recovered; it is to be hoped that in the future further accessions may be recorded.

ERIC BIRLEY.



NOTE ON FLINT ARROWHEAD EXHIBITED AT LANCASTER,
JULY 6TH, 1933.

This beautifully made arrowhead was found by Miss C. Gordon, of Lane Head, Kendal, near Underbarrow Scar, at Barrowfield. It had been thrown up by the workings of a rabbit. It is complete except for the point of one barb and shows very fine ripple flamed working.

LT.-COLONEL O. H. NORTH.

RATINRAW.

In a rental, relating to Cliburn, Westmorland, and dated 1366, a toft is described as situate "at the end of the ratinraw" (*Trans.*, N.S. xxviii, pp. 242 and 247).

In medieval English, *rat* signified a scratch, and hence the track or rut of a wheel upon the road (*N.E.D.*); and *raw*, the northern

pronunciation of row, signified a lane giving access to a detached row of buildings.

Such detached hamlets occurred at Upper Row and Hutton Row in the parish of Hutton-in-the-Forest (*Trans.*, n.s. x, p. 116); at Sowerby Row in Sowerby parish; at Law Row and Middle Row near Naworth Castle; and at Nether Row, a mile south of Caldbeck village (*Trans.*, n.s. xiii, p. 23).

Rat-raw would therefore seem to mean a wheel-track (not necessarily a high road) passing a detached row of farmsteads.

But at an early period the obsolete expression *rat* was evidently confused with and supplanted by the more familiar word ratten or ratton (see *Piers Plowman*, late fourteenth century, edit. Skeat, vol. i, p. 14) which denoted the animal now called a rat. Hence arose the nonsensical compound word *ratten-raw*.

It still survives as a place-name in the parish of Dalston and in the village of Caldbeck.

Our Society is not concerned with localities which lie beyond its region of investigation, but it is interesting to note that a modified form of this old place-name, namely Rotten Row, occurs in the South of England, e.g. the hamlet lying half a mile south-west of Bradfield in Berkshire, and continues to be applied to the site of an old track across Hyde Park.

T.H.B.G.

FORTHGATE.

Nicolson and Burn observe (ii, 138) "The parish of Westward lies north from (the river) Caldbeck and is made up of a number of houses lying scattered up and down, every one of which hath a ready *forthgate* to the common."

The dictionaries do not notice this unusual compound word.

The *N.E.D.* defines *gate* (8) as a right to a run, or pasturage for a cow, horse, or other animal on a common field; representing a share of the joint ownership in the field.

When Hayton Low Common was enclosed and divided in 1704, there was assigned to the inhabitants of Edmond Castle an allotment which lay contiguous to their village street.

It is described as "Edmond Castle Forthgate," and is numbered 26 on the map exhibited in *Trans.* n.s. vii, p. 42. They thus retained their ancient and ready right of common pasture.

T.H.B.G.