

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA

I. PREHISTORIC SITES AND DISCOVERIES.

1. *A rough stone axe from the Millom area* (fig. 1). By the Hon. MARJORIE CROSS.

This roughed-out stone axe was found on the surface of a field near Waterbleam, Millom (6 in. O.S. map, Cumberland 88 SE; National Grid 34/176825), by the late Mr C. C. Coade and was exhibited by him at a meeting of our Society in 1923,¹ but it has not yet been published. It measures 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; it is asymmetrical, having a pronounced hump on

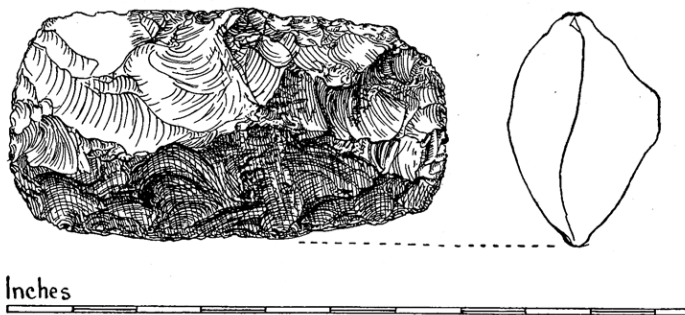


FIG. 1.

the reverse side and a twist in the angle of its butt. The material has not been microscopically examined, but it looks exactly the same as most of the Great Langdale rock, blue with a thick grey patina; and in shape, with broad butt and squarish corners, the axe closely resembles one from the South Scree, Pike of Stickle.² The two ends of the block have obviously been easy to flake, but there is a band of greenish, intractable material in the centre of the implement. The findspot lies near the estuary of the Duddon, just within the 100 ft. contour. (Card index reference: 10/2/30.)

¹ CW2 xxiv 360.

² Cf. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1949, 1-20 and pl. iv no. 1 (lower), and, for the Great Langdale stone axe factory in general, Art. I above.

2. *The excavation of two cairns in the Duddon valley.* By the Hon. MARJORIE CROSS.

With the help of Mr F. G. Bellamy (of the Ordnance Survey) and of Mr and Mrs H. M. Whitcut, Mr John Bromwich, T.D., M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, excavated two cairns in the Duddon valley during August 1950. The first, at Long Mire, on the southern slope of Caw, was excavated by permission of Messrs. Boow and Greenhow; it was one (no. C 4, National Grid reference 34/224941) of a group of 73 in this area, and it is hoped to publish a plan of the whole group later. This cairn was roughly circular, measuring 10 ft. north to south by 11 ft. east to west; its E.-W. axis was on a slight slope, being 1 ft. higher at the east than at the west, and its N.-S. axis was level. The stones lay 1 ft. 6 in. deep at the deepest point, in the centre, and they lay directly on the pinnel. There were no signs of cremation, no hearth-place and no post-holes. Mr C. W. Phillips, F.S.A., when informed of this negative result, kindly quoted the parallel case of the Danby Rigg group overlooking the Esk valley in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Greenwell and Canon Atkinson opened many of those cairns and found nothing; Mr Philips suggests that in both these areas acid conditions of the soil may have removed all traces of organic matter. The stones from this excavation were piled to make a sheep-shelter round the N.-W. quadrant, but the centre of the cairn was left marked and numbered.

The second cairn, near what is called the Cross, on the road from Kiln Bank to Hoses, was excavated by permission of Mr Nicholas Tyson; it was one (no. D 11, National Grid reference 34/216933) of a group of 21 in this area, marked on the 1/2500 Ordnance Survey plan, Lancashire III 16. This cairn was roughly oval, measuring 22 ft. north to south by 14 ft. east to west; its N.-S. axis was on a slope, being 2 ft. 6 in. higher at the north than at the south; its E.-W. axis was on a slight slope, being 1 ft. 3 in. higher at the west than at the east. Results here also were negative, but round the northern, uphill, end large stones had been placed on end to form a deliberate kerb. At its deepest, in the centre, the cairn was 2 ft. 9 in. deep, and the stones lay directly on the pinnel. The stones from the excavation were not replaced, but the centre of the cairn was left marked.

Without positive evidence from further excavation in these two groups, it would be rash to suggest any explanation for these cairns.

3. *Some excavations in the Carrock area.* By MABEL M. BARKER.

In order to keep a record of work done, I feel that a short report should be made of some exploration, around the base of Carrock Fell, in the years immediately before the war, even though the results were not very positive. The digging was done with the help of students of a Workers Educational Association local history class, and to all who took part in it my sincere thanks are due.

(a) On 3 April 1937 a tumulus was opened south of the west corner of Linewath wall, about 200 yards distant from it (6 in. O.S. map, Cumberland 48 S.W.); it was slightly elliptical, 13 ft. from north to south and slightly less from east to west, standing about 1 ft. 6 in. above the surrounding surface and covered by short turf, slightly darker than the grass around it. About 4 ft. from the S.E. edge and 1 ft. down, charcoal appeared; and 2 ft. down, in the centre, was black, flaky stone. The measurements were as follows: turf and earth, 3 in.; stones (not worked, and of various kinds), 1 ft.; reddish earth with charcoal, 6 in.; under this was undisturbed yellow clay. If this was the site of a hut, the only conclusion we could draw was that it had been made of wood, and later burnt.

(b) Another similar site near by was dug. This was on the Black Beck, and partly cut into by it. More stone was found here, suggesting a fallen-in wall, but there were no building-stones in place, as on the site previously excavated (CW2 xxxiv 110-112); charcoal appeared up to 4 in. in depth, and widely disseminated in yellow earth.

(c) On 19 February 1938 an attempt was made to explore and plot tracks and other signs of settlement near the Howthwaite stone and cairn (6 in. O.S. map, Cumberland 48 N.W.); a slag bed near the stone might repay more investigation (I have taken measurements, but there is nothing definite enough to map). The cairn itself was excavated in 1934, by the late Dr J. B. Mears and myself, and a brief report was given in CW2 xxxv 174; I have a plan and section of the cairn, by Dr Mears, and also the worked flints from it.

(d) In May 1938 one of two saucer-shaped depressions was dug, near the fork of the old and new roads in the same area, where there is also a large and conspicuous tumulus, not yet excavated. The depression examined lies 30 yards north of the new road, and the other one is 10 yards away. It was 18 ft. wide, and was trenched across. Under surface turf and earth, 4 in. thick, it showed a loosely piled circle of stones, which on the west was 3 ft. 2 in. deep; this overlaid a yellow clay soil, with

charcoal disseminated freely throughout. On the east side was thin turf, and black earth; stones only for about 6 in., and the yellow clay with charcoal was 1 ft. 6 in. thick. There was a continuous thin layer of charcoal. This "floor" of clay sloped steeply to the north; it was very hard, with black specks. On the east side it was cleared down to reddish clay. Our trench was left open for a period, and visited again after washing by heavy rain: the clay area was then seen to be reddened as if by fire, with charcoal specks, and was about 1 ft. thick under the boulders and earth. The charcoal layer was cleared down to undisturbed subsoil, but nothing further was found. In these, and other smaller cuts made, it was disappointing to find no traces of pottery, bone or definite building-stones, but in every case the presence of charcoal suggested the destruction of a wooden structure by fire. This is similar to the conclusion reached when a circle near Haltcliffe View gate had been excavated in 1934: charcoal was found in a thin layer at about 1 ft. 6 in. in depth, and there were no boulders, but darkened earth in the centre; and it agrees with the results of the excavation reported in CW2 xxxv 174.

4. *A perforated stone axe-hammer from Annfield, Cockermouth.*
By ROBERT HOGG.

This implement was found in January 1949, lying on the surface of a ploughed field at Annfield, about two miles south-east of Cockermouth; it remains in the possession of the finder, Mr D. Cook of Annfield. It is 10 in. long, 4 1/8 in. broad and 2 3/4 in. deep; one end is square-buttcd and the other tapers to an axe-edge. The perforation is centrally placed and is like an hour-glass in section, tapering from 2 in. at the surface to 1 1/4 in. at its greatest constriction. The upper and lower surfaces are slightly dished. The rock type appears to be a coarse-grained basic igneous one, but the fresh material is completely hidden beneath an outer pale green weathered zone.

II. ROMAN PERIOD.

5. *Discoveries at Old Penrith in 1812* (fig. 2). By ERIC BIRLEY.

Haverfield's paper on the Roman fort at Old Penrith (CW2 xiii 177-198), read at that site in September 1912, makes passing reference to the depredations which it had suffered a hundred years before, when buildings were being put up on Castlesteads farm hard by, and in a footnote on p. 178 quotes AA1 i, Donations, p. 2 for drawings of east gate, etc. I had no occasion

to refer to the point in my own paper on Old Penrith (CW2 xlvii 166-182), but on consideration I think it desirable that the evidence mentioned by Haverfield should be placed on record in these *Transactions*. Volume i of the first series of *Archæologia Aeliana* was issued in parts, its title-page carrying the date 1822; among the material issued with the title-page was a list, paginated separately, of "Donations to the Society, since its establishment in 1813", the earliest item being dated 3 March 1813 and the latest, 6 March 1822. At the meeting of 7 April 1813 Mr G. A. Dickson presented "a small votive Altar, uninscribed, found at Voreda, or Old Penrith, in Cumberland", together with an inscribed altar from Brougham and two specimens of Roman cement from Carlisle (p. 1); and on 7 July 1813 James Losh, Esq. V.P. (for whom cf. AA3 x 133-134—he was one of the four sons of John Losh of Woodside, Cumberland) presented "A Drawing of the Entrance of Voreda, as it appeared when cleared from Rubbish in 1812—fig. A; a Drawing of one of the Corners of the same place, with an Arch in the Foundations of its Wall—fig. B; and Drawings of two brazen Articles found in that station—figs. C and D." The drawings were reproduced on plate ix, which is usually bound up facing p. 2 of the Donations list, and of which a reduced copy is given in illustration of the present note (fig. 2). James Losh's Fig. A shows the main east gate of the fort, from the east, before the excavators had worked far into it (cf. CW1 xv 47 for a brief account of what was found there), and does not add substantially to our knowledge of the structure, much of which remains exposed today. His Fig. B, by contrast, shows some masonry which is no longer exposed, if indeed it has not been removed completely; to judge by Joseph Bell's account, quoted in CW1 xv 46-47, the angle of the fort which was uncovered in 1812 was either the south-east one or, less probably, the south-west. The drawing shows the fort wall still standing twelve courses high at its highest point, and pierced by the outlet of a drain in masonry larger than that of the wall itself and arched over right through the thickness of the wall. The wall shows a chamfered plinth on either side of the archway, the chamfer being the fifth course to right and the sixth to left of it, where the courses seem to have been a little shallower, but the masonry as drawn seems to be all of one period. Arched drains issuing from the angles of Roman forts are not uncommon; one was found in Hoopell's excavations at Binchester in County Durham, leading to a settling-tank which Dr Kenneth Steer was able to examine in his excavations there in 1937, and in that case there was no doubt that the drain was the main outfall sewer of the

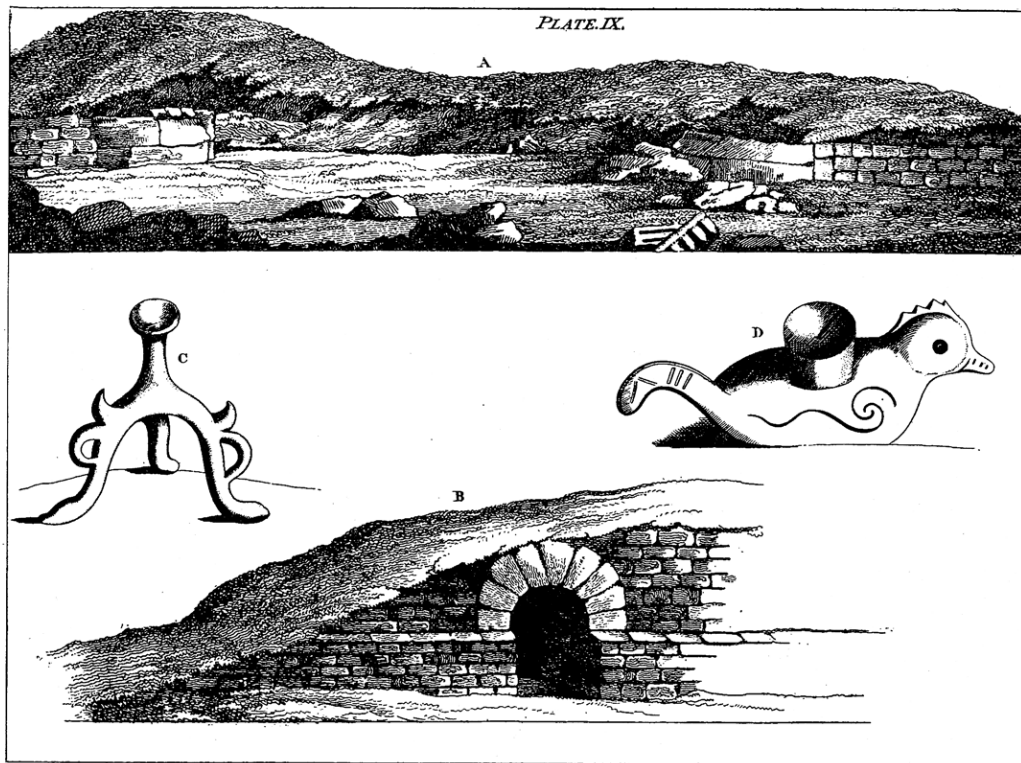


FIG. 2—Old Penrith: James Losh's drawings.

fort. At Housesteads there is a similar outfall, except that it has a flat cover, at the south-east angle, within which the fort's main latrines were situated, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the latrines at Old Penrith are to be sought immediately inside the angle uncovered in 1812; from the contours, one would have expected it to have been the south-west angle, from which the ground slopes fairly rapidly towards the east bank of the Petteril, but Bell's account seems to imply that the length of wall cleared was from the south gate to the east one—and it may be noted that the sewage was not necessarily allowed to run to waste, down the hillside: it may well have been gathered in a settling-tank, as at Binchester, and periodically removed thence for use as manure on the cultivated lands of the unit in garrison at *Voreda*. Of the two bronze objects, Losh's Figs. C and D, there is not much that I can say, but their re-publication here may lead to further study of what are undoubtedly very remarkable antiquities; Fig. D, apparently representing a dove, is less naturalistic than the bronze cock from Wroxeter (1913 *Report*, fig. 5, 18), but has a pleasing suggestion of late Celtic decoration where its wing should come; it would be interesting to know what has become of it and of the elaborate bronze tripod.

6. *Two inscriptions from Maryport*. By ERIC BIRLEY.

On 3 May 1704 Bishop Nicolson received from the curate of Flimby copies of two Roman inscriptions recently found in the demesne at Netherhall — that is to say, in the neighbourhood of the Roman fort now known as Maryport (cf. ART. XIII above). In a footnote to Nicolson's diary I have pointed out that both inscriptions were hitherto not traceable earlier than 1726, when Alexander Gordon published them in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, p. 99; it so happens that neither text has been published quite accurately, and I therefore take this opportunity of putting forward revised readings.

(a) CIL vii 385 = *Lap. Sep.* 851 (Gordon, p. 99; Horsley, p. 279 and *Cumberland* lxi; Hutchinson's *Cumberland* ii 271 and pl. ii 8; Gough's *Camden*, 1806 edition, iii 438 and pl. xxii 3): given by the Senhouse of the day to "Mr Kirby of Ashlach" (so Gordon), and by the latter's son to Gough—whose illustration, therefore, was no doubt made from the original; in *Lap. Sep.* it is described as missing, and it does not seem to have come to light since 1875 (when that work was published). Huebner's reading in CIL is inaccurate in detail; I suggest the following:—

I O M / L Ø CAMMI / VS MAXI / PREFE C[o]H / I·HIS·EQ / V·S·L·M—I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) L(ucius) Cammius Maxi(mus) pr(a)efe(ctus) c[o]h(ortis) I His(panorum) eq(uitatae) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito), that is to say: "To Jupiter Best and Greatest, Lucius Cammius Maximus, prefect of the first cohort, part mounted, of Spaniards, willingly and deservedly fulfils his vow." It is to be supposed that a small o has been missed by Gough between the C and the H in line 4; apart from that, his reading carries complete conviction. The curate of Flimby gives the same reading as Gough, except that he has missed the H in line 4; Horsley's reading was identical.

(b) CIL vii 390 = *Lap. Sep.* 869, CW2 xv 141 no. 17; still preserved at Netherhall. All published readings, including that by the curate of Flimby, are in substantial agreement as to the surviving letters, including the ligatures of RT and RI in line 1 and VM in line 3, but the precise amount to be restored at the ends of lines 3-5 (where the surface of the stone has perished) has not hitherto been recognised; I offer the following reading:—

MARTI MILITARI / COH I BAETASI / ORVM C R [CVI] / PRAEES[T ATTI] / VS TVTOR [PRE] / FECTVS / V·S·L·L·M—*Marti Militari coh(ors) I Baetasiarum c(ivium) R(omanorum)*, [cui]praees [t Atti]us Tutor [pr(a)e]fectus, v(otum) s(olvit) l(aeta) l(ibens) m(erito), that is to say: "To Military Mars, the first cohort of Baetasians, Roman citizens, which Attius Tutor, prefect, commands, gladly willingly and deservedly fulfils a vow." CIL and *Lap. Sep.* restore the prefect's *praenomen* T(itus), known from CIL vii 394, in line 4, but there is insufficient room for it, and similarly line 5 must have ended with PRE and not PRAE.

7. *Recent discoveries at Brougham and Kirkby Thore.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

Some recent chance finds at Brougham and Kirkby Thore deserve to be placed on record here; Mr A. Priestman has been kind enough to send me the Brougham material for study, and Mrs Boazman has sent me a photograph of the Kirkby Thore inscription, with a note of its dimensions and a description of the find-spot.

(a) *Brougham.* A fragment of a black cooking-pot, from a rabbit-hole on the site of the fort itself, shows the characteristic horizontal scored line above oblique cross-hatching, which marks the early fourth-century type; this is a useful addition to the pottery series from Brougham, which has already produced a good deal of material attributable to the closing years of the fourth

century (CW2 xxxii 134-135), but none of this particular type. From the south bank of the Eamont, just downstream from Brougham Castle, come (1) base-fragment of a samian dish, form 31, with the stamp of the Central Gaulish potter LVPINVS, already represented in our district by an example from Watercrock (CW2 xxxiv 36), which may be attributed to the middle of the second century, (2) a *sestertius* of Hadrian, (3) a circular lead disc, with a central hole through it—plainly Roman, but of uncertain purpose; this material no doubt comes from a rubbish-tip and it is uncertain whether it is to be taken as evidence for the presence of a garrison in the fort, or merely as the *débris* of civilian occupation, in the Antonine period.

(b) *Kirkby Thore*. In September 1949 the upper part of a Roman tombstone was turned up by the plough in a field about a quarter of a mile south of Kirkby Thore, close to the line of the Roman road leading to Brough under Stainmore and a short distance from the place where several tombstones were found when the railway was being constructed in 1860. Mr R. P. Wright has published a brief note on the stone in the *Journal of Roman Studies*, xl 116. The surviving portion is 27 in. high at the highest point, 26 in. wide and 5 in. thick; the gable is decorated with an elaborate design of foliage, with three rosettes in high relief; below came an inset panel containing an inscription; only the first two lines of the text survive, the second lacking the lower parts of its letters, but the proportions of the surviving fragment suggest that there must originally have been at least six or seven lines of lettering. The letters themselves are carefully done, and seem best assignable to the latter part of the second century:—

D M / C Ø ATTO/—*d(is) m(anibus) C. Atto[ni . . . , "To the shades of Gaius Attonius"* No doubt the missing part of the stone gave particulars of the man's status and age, as well as his *cognomen*. Mr Wright has suggested that the name here restored as Attonius might have been Atto or, in the dative, Attus (JRS xl 116); but the presence of the *praenomen* Gaius shows that we have to do with a *nomen*, and Attonius is the only serious candidate (cf. Schulze, *Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen*, p. 68, footnote, and the indexes to CIL): it is one of those *nomina* formed, by the addition of a Latin terminal, from native single names, which are particularly characteristic of the Rhineland, Gaul and Britain, and its bearer may be identified without hesitation as of Celtic stock; we must await the discovery of the lower part of his tombstone to find out whether he was a soldier or a civilian, but the tombstones found a little further along the road in 1860

were certainly military, and that is what we should expect this one, too, to be.

III. MEDIEVAL AND LATER.

8. *A stone coffin at Kirkby Stephen church* (fig. 3). By the Rev. C. M. LOWTHER BOUCH.

During the course of excavations at Kirkby Stephen, necessitated by the installation of a new heating-apparatus, a stone coffin was unearthed. The vicar, the Rev. H. W. Mycroft, was kind enough to tell me of the find and to give me an opportunity of seeing it. The discovery is interesting, as only three coffins of this kind were known in Westmorland, namely at Kirkby Lonsdale, Orton and Shap Abbey (*RCHM Westmorland* 135b, 189a and 208a). Stone coffin-lids are comparatively common, over thirty having survived in the county; the reason probably is that the lids, often with inscriptions or emblems on them, have been thought worth preserving while the coffins—large cumbrous things and not easy to move—have been left in the ground or broken up.

The coffin, of which a photograph (fig. 3) is given by courtesy of the *Cumberland and Westmorland Herald*, was found in the south transept of the church at a depth of 3 ft. and about 9 ft. from the south wall, just in front of the entrance to the Musgrave chapel. Its inside measurements were 78 in. long, 22 in. wide at the widest and 9 in. at the narrowest, and 12 in. deep; the bottom was of stone at the head and feet, the rest being hard clay. As can be seen from the photograph, it was shaped like an ordinary wooden coffin, except that the part where the head lay was more closely indented. It has been called a coffin, but it was in fact only a collection of long, narrow stones placed upright in the ground and enclosing the body in the way described. But the workmen were of opinion that at one time the stones had been cemented together. Those forming the cover were large, flat ones, with no sign that much attempt had been made to shape them. The whole structure was very simple and primitive.

The skeleton was at least six feet in height and very broad at the hips; medical opinion is that it was that of a man. The larger bones and the teeth were in a good state of preservation, but many of the smaller bones and the skull were very fragile. Though a careful search was made, nothing else was found in the coffin. A considerable number of other bones were also discovered on the site, but there was no other coffin; this man was probably, therefore, a person of some importance.



FIG. 3— The Kirkby Stephen coffin.

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Photo. by courtesy of the "Cumberland & Westmorland Herald"

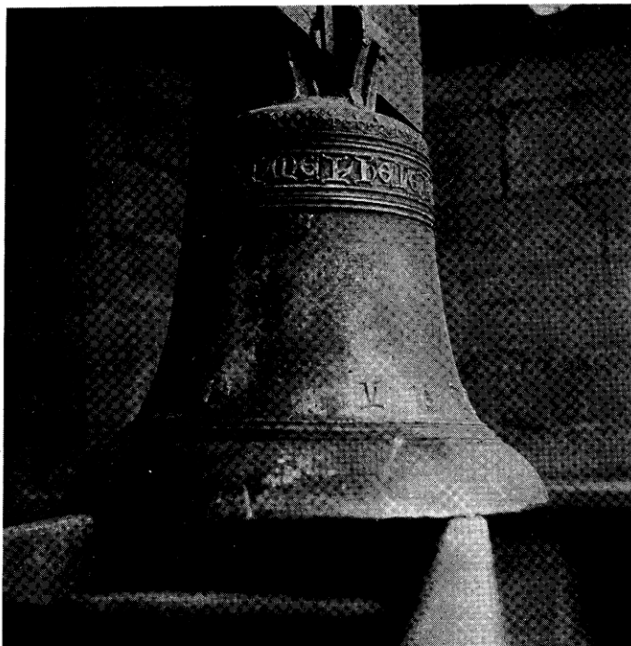


FIG. 4—The Lamplugh bell.

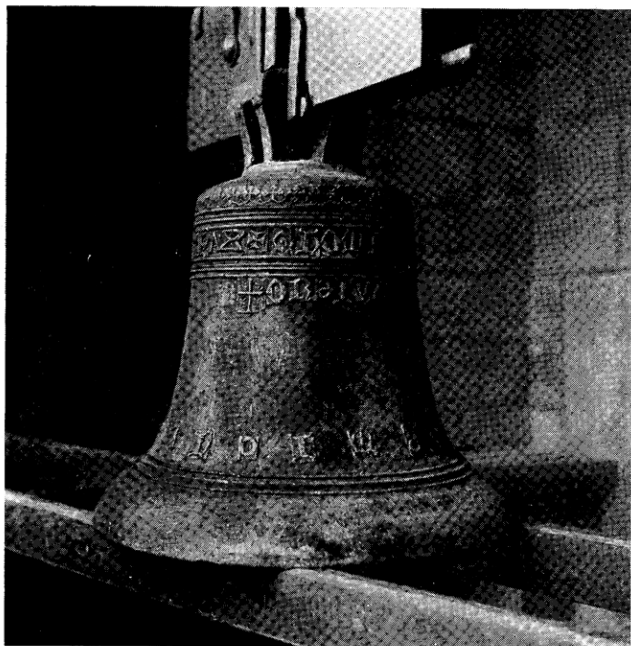


FIG. 5—The Lamplugh bell.

Photos. by B. L. Thompson.

facing p. 209.

The primitive form of the coffin and the absence of carving suggest an early date. Support for this view can be found in the fact that it was 3 ft. below the level of the present floor; for the elaborate carved coffins mentioned above normally formed part of the church's pavement. If the present floor is on the same level as that of the Norman church—as is suggested by the statement that the soil was excavated in 1871 (CW1 iv 239), it seems probable that these burials took place in an earlier church. That a number of bones were found on the site is also suggestive. The privilege of burial inside a church was generally granted only to the clergy and the gentry; such interments were normally in the chancel, unless the gentle family had a private chantry. Why, then did all these burials take place in the south transept? The reason may perhaps be that the Musgraves had a burial place here before their private chapel was built, *circa* 1470; but if that was so, it is curious that only one of them was put in a coffin. An alternative possibility is that these bones are the remains of burials in a pre-Norman church. Stones dating from the eighth to the eleventh centuries, preserved in the present church, are evidence that such a building existed (*RCHM Westmorland* 143); in that case it may be that the Norman church was built not on the same site as its Saxon predecessor, but slightly to the north of it. Of the two alternatives, the latter seems the more probable, because of the depth of the burials; the bottom of the coffin was 4 ft. below the floor, and it seems improbable that our medieval forebears, who do not seem to have minded smells in church—they used incense—would have dug down to such a depth. If I am right, this discovery gives us the site of the earliest church in Kirkby Stephen.

For details of the history of the present church, reference may be made to the very full account in CW1 iv 178-249, with illustrations.

9. *A fifteenth-century bell at Lamplugh* (figs. 4 and 5). By MARY C. FAIR.

A good example of a fifteenth-century church bell, hitherto unknown and unrecorded, came to light recently at Lamplugh church, when the bells were taken down from the bell-cote in the course of restoration. One of the two bells is modern, but the other was seen to be ancient by the rector, the Rev. A. W. Binns, who kindly invited me to report upon it; I owe warm thanks to him and to Mrs Binns, both for assistance in studying the bell and for their kindly hospitality. Mr Bruce Thompson took the excellent photographs, here reproduced,

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which have been submitted to Mr Frederick Sharpe, whose expert opinion and advice have been of great assistance in assessing the character and date of the bell. It is obviously the work of an expert bell-founder, possibly one of the long sequence of bell-founders for whom York was famous. It is in very good condition, retaining its tone, and giving the octave notes and hum note distinctly and true. It retains its six canons, but they are cracked and have had to be replaced by an iron rod, welding being found impossible; they are of the same shape as the canons of the Egremont and Loweswater bells (CW2 xlviii 109 f.); the headstock, greatly decayed, had to be replaced by a new one of wood, swinging on gudgeons as before, with lever and chain. Unfortunately the bells had to be returned to their lofty cote before I was able to pay another visit, but with what could be seen at my first visit and with Mr Thompson's photographs and Mr Sharpe's aid, the dating and inscription are certain. The bell measures 21 1/2 in. in diameter at mouth and is 16 1/2 in. high; the inscription, running round its shoulder within quadruple bands, has a small initial cross, followed by THOMAS LAMPLO MILES ANIMA MEA BEATA, and closes with an upright arrow and X barred above and below (fig. 5 shows these last details clearly); there are no interval stops. Below the lower bands is an armorial shield, surmounted by a royal crown; the armorial is that of the kings of England as used from c. 1320 to the middle of the 15th century: fleurs de lys 2 and 1, one and four; lions regardant 1, 2, 3, two and three. Following this, not in an inscription band, on separate paterae, are the letters OBEIVS (fig. 5). Finally, scattered low down on the body of the bell, come several damaged and mainly illegible Lombardic letters; one of them is a T, possibly a founder's mark, for it occurs on the sound-bow of the two bells at St. Bridget's, Beckermest (CW2 xlviii 108). The letters are Lombardic of late character, with A given upside down and S reversed.

Sir Thomas Lamplugh is recorded from 1460 to 1471; he was High Sheriff of Cumberland. The bell may thus be securely dated to the third quarter of the 15th century, and it raises to fourteen the number of pre-Reformation bells on record for West Cumberland, between Derwent and Duddon (cf. CW2 xlviii 108-113).

10. "*Runic inscription*" at Skelwith, Westmorland. By ERIC BIRLEY.

During November 1950 some stir was caused in Westmorland by the publication in a local newspaper of a letter, from a

Huddersfield man, claiming the discovery and purporting to give the text of a Runic inscription on a beam in a cottage at Bull Close, Skelwith; a later issue of the same newspaper gave the same writer's "rough translation" of the alleged inscription—which should have been sufficient to show that it was not an authentic document. Our honorary member Miss Mary C. Fair wrote to point out that the alleged Runes are in fact adze scorings and not an inscription of any kind—"the adze-dressed heart of oak beams so common in the older homesteads of the Lake District often retain scorings and gashes from the tools"—and Mr Bruce Thompson confirms that the scorings are such as were made to allow plaster to adhere more readily. The whole affair does little credit to the newspaper concerned and less to the wisdom of its Yorkshire correspondent; it is referred to here as a warning against taking such reports seriously.

II. *Bishop Nicolson's diary, March 1703 — April 1704: corrigenda.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

There are a good many mistakes in the transcription of Bishop Nicolson's diary printed in CW2 xlvii 192-222. Nicolson's spelling, punctuation and use of capitals are often departed from, and not all of his contractions have been expanded correctly. I have made an exact transcription, which will be available for consultation in the Jackson Library at Tullie House; meanwhile it seems advisable to place on record all the cases in which names of people or places have been mis-spelt, or Nicolson's meaning has been obscured. I give the corrections under the dates of the entries in the diary:—

- | | |
|------------|--|
| March 1703 | 25. Mr Robinson of Ousby (<i>not Oasby: the same mistake occurs under June 17</i>). |
| | 26. Br Spooner (<i>not Dr.: the same mistake occurs under July 19</i>). |
| May 1703 | 12. S. Beghe's (<i>not S. Beghas</i>). |
| | 18. 6 ¹¹ (<i>i.e., £6, not 6th</i>). |
| | 22. <i>read</i> : an Acc ^t (at Rome) Of y ^{1r} being set up in Remembrance of Severus's two sons reconciled by y ^{1r} Mother. |
| | 26. 5 ¹¹ (<i>not 5th</i>) wages. |
| | 28. Jefferson (<i>not Jefferson</i>). |
| May 1703 | 30. M. Symson (<i>not Mr. Symson</i>). |
| June 1703 | 2. Musgrave (<i>not Mosgrave</i>). |
| | 5. Warcup (<i>not Warcop</i>). |
| | 22. Mr Fleming (<i>not Mrs.</i>). |

- July 1703
5. M^r Orfeur (*not* Orfens: *the same correction is to be made under July 6 and 23, September 26, January 5 and February 9*).
 7. Bromfield (*not* Bronfield).
 10. Whence (*not* where).
 13. Dufton (*not* Duston).
 19. *read*: not yet resolv'd w^t (*i.e.*, what) to stick to.
 26. M^r Story (*not* Storey).
 27. M^r (*not* Mrs.) Christopherson.
 28. Langstaff (*not* Longstaff: *the same correction is to be made under January 25 and March 17 and 18*).
- August 1703
4. Severityes (*not* Seventyes).
 7. *read*: complains of the Dissenters (*not* complained of the Dissensions).
 18. 10^{li} (*not* 10th); *later*, I met wth L^d Downs (*not* I met W. L. Downs).
 20. Clibburn (*not* Cliburn).
- September 1703
2. de Mountague (*not* Mountagne).
 7. *read*: whither I gave them Credentials.
 8. Crossby (*not* Crosby).
 14. Lindsey (*not* Lindsay).
 17. *read*: w^{ch} could ð (*i.e.*, not) be granted. —
W. Rook, wth y^e like petition frō his master Agt (*i.e.*, Aglionby).
 21. *read*: all y^e Clergy will adhere to y^{ir} Bp.
 26. Langton (*not* Longton).
- October 1703
18. Naughley (*not* Haughley).
- November 1703
4. M^{rs} (*not* Mr.) Tullie.
 17. ð (*not* o'); B^r (*not* B.) Nevinson.
 22. *read*: and y^e Third sorry for his Mimickry of Religion &c.
- December 1703
14. from (*not* with) Carlile.
 16. *read*: guesses y^t Gilles and Vaux (or de Vallibus) &c.
 22. 17th (*not* 18th).
 30. M^r Banks (*not* Bank).
- January 1704
20. M^r Lorrain (*not* Lorraine).
 21. *read*: Thus p^d by M^r Lorrain; *below*, R. Skelton (*not* Shelton).
 25. *read*: M^r Forster's notice of y^e Clans in y^e Highlands being up, contradicted.

- February 1704 14. M^r (not Mrs.) Watson.
 16. M^{rs} (not Mr.) Carlton.
 25. Melmerby (not Malmerby).
 28. M^r H. (not W.) Bird.
- March 1704 2. Westmerland (not Westmorland).
 10. Titles (not Tithes).
 20. Lhwyd (not Llwyd: *the same correction to be made under April 1.*)
 31. *read: who petition'd y^t her Husband, not able &c.; and below, y^{1r} parish-clerk (not the parish Clerk).*

12. *Carlisle cathedral: tracery of the east window.*

Owing to a misunderstanding, for which the Editor must take responsibility, the diagram to illustrate Mr C. G. Bulman's discussion of the tracery of the east window of Carlisle cathedral was not reproduced in CW2 xlix, Art. VIII (cf. p. 105 in particular); it is therefore illustrated here, from a tracing kindly provided by Mr Bulman and taken from Billings, *History of Carlisle Cathedral*, 1840.

