

NOTES

1. *Implements from Plain Furness.* By F. BARNES and J. L. HOBBS.

In December 1951, true artefacts were found at Thorny Nook (34/185664), as had been anticipated. The best six specimens were three scrapers (fig. 1, 7-1, 2 and 3); one "utilised flake", bearing slight working; a small worked blade; and a core (fig. 1, 7-4). All are typical examples of the Walney industry, and have been added to the Barrow Museum collection.

Artefacts continue to appear on sites already recorded (CW2 1, Art. III, and CW2 li, Art. I).

Yet another polished stone celt from Furness can now be recorded (fig. 1, Acc. No. 5249). It was originally found by Mr Walter Knowles, in August 1934, on the mainland side of Walney Channel, on a scar directly opposite the North End site; it has now been presented to the Barrow Museum by Mr Knowles. It weighs 10 3/4 oz. and is 4 3/4 in. long, 2 1/2 in. wide at the cutting edge and 1 3/4 in. at the butt; the material is similar to that from the Great Langdale axe factory. The celt resembles those found at North End, and differs from the majority of those from Furness in that its edges are not ground flat, the section being a perfect oval.

2. *A Bronze Age burial on Little Mell Fell.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

On 26 July 1952 Ordnance Survey men working on the summit of Little Mell Fell, in Watermillock parish, found a large Bronze Age burial urn containing calcined bones. They were moving the old bench-mark to a new position a short distance away when, after removing the turf, their spades struck the deep overhanging rim of the urn, about 18 in. below the modern surface, damaging it slightly. The urn is 18 in. high and has a diameter of 14 in. at the top, tapering to 4 1/2 in. at base. The discovery was notified to the writer and he, together with Miss M. A. Wright and Dr J. R. K. Thomson, the secretary and chairman respectively of the Penrith Regional Group, went to the site and brought the urn back to Penrith, together with sand, charcoal and two small pieces of bronze found with it. The bones, sand and charcoal have been submitted to experts for examination; the urn has been presented to Tullie House museum by Mr J. G. Hird, the owner of Little Mell Fell.

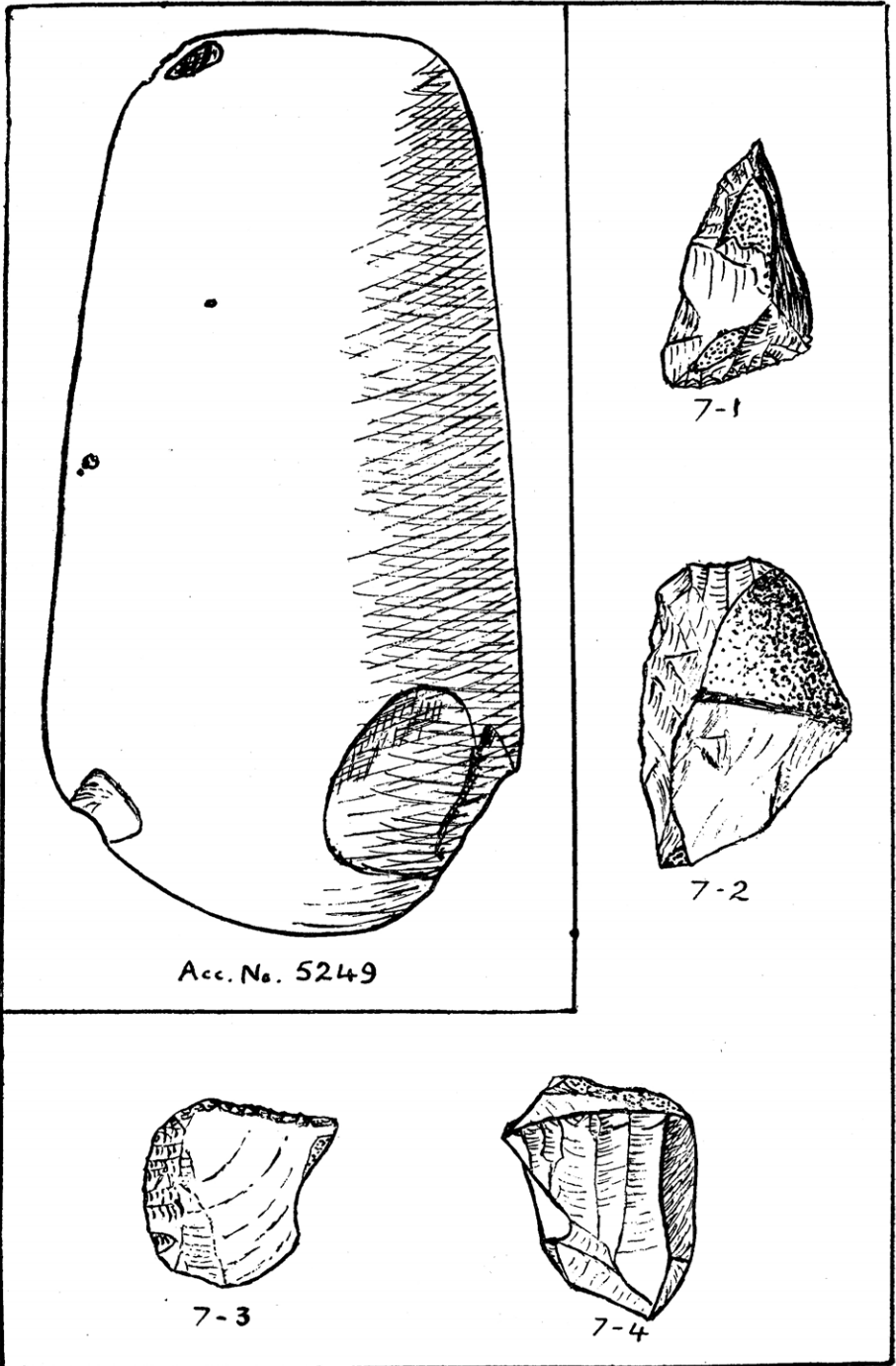


FIG. 1.—Implements from Plain Furness ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Miss K. S. Hodgson kindly provides the following note on the urn: "It is a typical cinerary urn with overhanging rim, of Middle Bronze Age date. The decoration, which consists of fine incised lines, is the usual alteration of triangles (or chevrons) on the rim, and cross-hatchings below, on the body of the urn, as far as the carination."

3. *A perforated pebble from Millom rural area.* By the Hon. MARJORIE CROSS.

The perforated pebble here figured was found in 1950 by John Holme, a schoolboy, near Crag Hall, on the way up to the

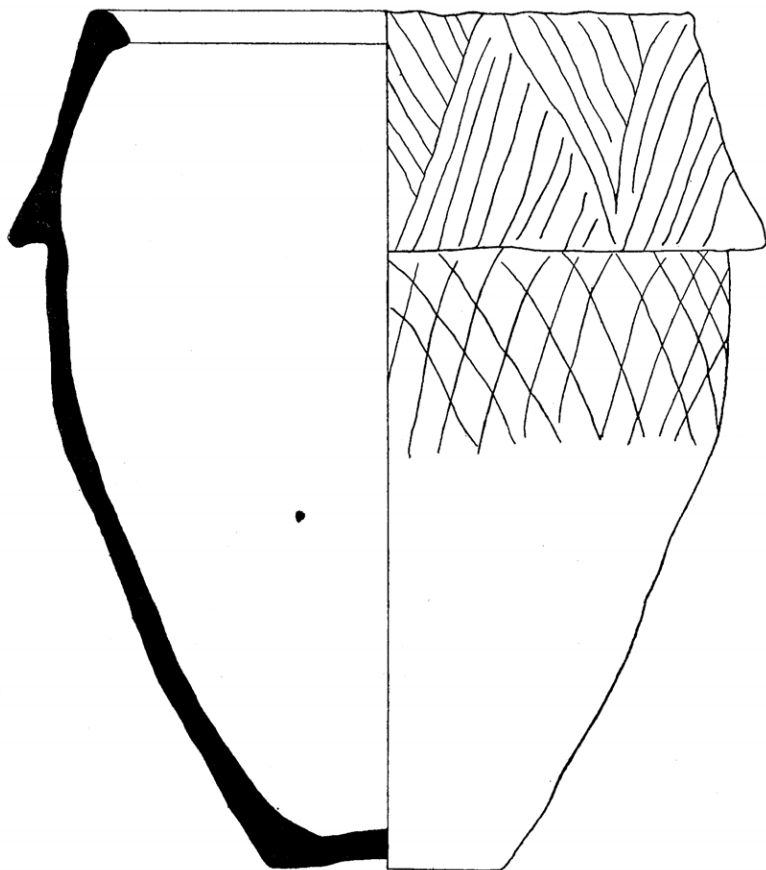


FIG. 2.—The urn from Little Mell Fell (‡).

Swinside stone circle; the National Grid reference to the findspot is 34/180874, and its card index number is 10/2/32. It is of a mottled brown volcanic rock, measures 1 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. x 9/16 in., and has an hour-glass perforation; it is now in the possession of Mr Herbert Swann of the Haverthwaite Leven Valley County School, Backbarrow, who has submitted it for inspection to Mr T. G. E. Powell, F.S.A., of Liverpool University and to Miss Clare Fell, F.S.A., at Cambridge. Mr Powell writes that it is almost certainly prehistoric, and is more probably a net-sinker than a loom-weight, and notes that the type of perforation goes back to mesolithic times. Miss Fell provides the following note: "It is not possible to date the small pebble closely. The hour-glass type of hole is considered to be an early feature; but I do not know of any small, irregular, perforated stones found in any prehistoric context, and the stone may well be of later date. I think it is too irregular to be a spindle-whorl, but it might well be a weight, either for a loom or for a net-sinker. It is also known in folklore that holed stones were sometimes hung in byres or round the necks of cattle, to protect them from witches. Which of all these things this particular stone was used for, or at what period, I cannot say." If it was used in prehistoric times as a net-sinker, the Duddon estuary would provide the suitable water, about two miles below Crag Hall by the old Gornal Ground road; this is a medieval pack-horse track, but it would probably follow the line of a prehistoric track.

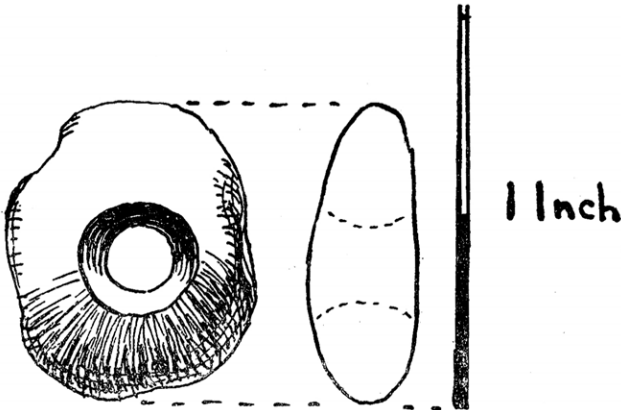


FIG. 3.—(1).

4. *A mark on a stone in Swinside Circle.* By the Hon. MARJORIE CROSS.

In Swinside stone circle (National Grid reference 34/170882), in Thwaites parish, the sixth stone clockwise from the entrance (not counting the entrance itself) carries the mark here illustrated (fig. 4): it is the Egyptian *Ankh*, the symbol of Life. When the circle was excavated in 1901, "a thorough and repeated scrutiny failed to detect any archaic marks upon the stones" (CW2 ii 60), but that was possibly accounted for by the fact that this particular stone is prostrate, and the mark might easily have been covered by the turf at that time. The mark has never been used by the Ordnance Survey, to the authorities of which I am grateful for their help in investigating the matter, though they have failed to trace any other modern use of it. Miss Clare Fell and other Cambridge archaeologists have suggested that it may be the handiwork of some antiquarian enthusiast of the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

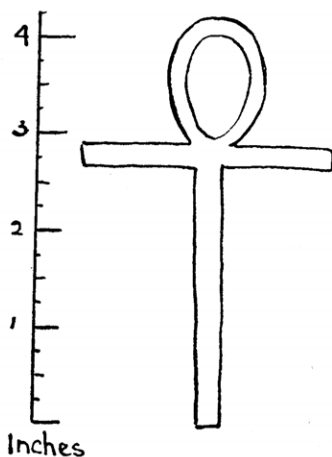


FIG. 4—(from a rubbing by Mr. Humphrey Rabbridge).

5. *The "pygmy cup" from Old Penrith.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

A chance re-reading of Hutchinson's *Cumberland* enables me to add a postscript to the note by Miss Grace Simpson and Mrs A. Young, printed in CW2 li 171 f., on a pygmy cup from Old Penrith now preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh. In the plate of antiquities from Old Penrith, Hutchinson i, facing p. 481, no. 11, there is a drawing which,

for all the differences in the conventions employed, might almost be illustrating a twin cup: the decoration on the inner bevel of the rim, and on the upper half of the side, above the carination, is identical, and there are two similar string-holes pierced through the lower half; but it looks as if there was no chevron pattern on the lower half and as if the base of Hutchinson's cup was missing. Reference to his text (i 490) yields an account of the cup's discovery:—

“In 1792, a large cairn was opened in Mr. Edmund Blair's grounds, called Mill Hill, south of the station [of Old Penrith]; a large urn was discovered, two feet and a half in diameter, of coarse pottery, which fell to pieces as soon as exposed to the air; in the inside of the urn were found two small vessels, as represented, No. 11 in the plate, full of black earth. They were preserved, and remain in the possession of Mr. Sanderson of Plumpton. By clearing away this cairn, 940 square yards of ground were recovered in the middle of a fine field.”

Mill Hill, as Mr John Peel informs me (through the good offices of Mr C. Roy Hudleston), is a small field which lies rather behind and between Plumpton Hall and Plumpton mill, and between the mill and the river Petteril; the map reference to the location of the cairn will have been approximately 35/495358. It must be for consideration whether the cup acquired by the Bell family, now in Edinburgh, was not really one of the two from Mill Hill, rather than that it represents, as I suggested in CW2 li 171, a discovery made on the site of Old Penrith fort itself; judging by Hutchinson's account, Mill Hill might well have been regarded as the site of “the burial ground belonging to Old Penrith”.

6. *A Roman cremation-burial at Old Penrith.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

At the Society's meeting at Tullie House on 9 July 1952, Miss M. E. Hunter of Deep Ghyll, Plumpton, exhibited a Roman jar which had been found in a field east of the Roman fort at Old Penrith (*Voreda*) in 1863 or 1864. The jar, which is 9 in. high, contained calcined bones, which were also exhibited; it was accompanied by the following note, made in November 1886 by Miss Hunter's father, the late W. A. Hunter: “Bones from urn found in a field of John Gray's east of the Roman station, Plumpton, by some drainers. Their pick, I think, struck the urn and broke it. It was surrounded by rough flagstones. It was found about the year 1863 or 1864 and given to my father by Tom Stamper. For some time the urn stood in a slit hole of the Lough barn and possibly was broken by lads throwing stones at it, but that is rather uncertain.” Mr

J. P. Gillam provides the accompanying drawing (fig. 5) and description of the vessel: "It is complete and, except for one apparently modern break, undamaged. It is a narrow-mouthed wheel-made jar, in a light grey self-coloured fabric, lightly burnished above and below the zone of decoration, which consists of two bands, each $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, of obliquely scored lines separated by a band, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, lightly burnished with horizontal strokes. In form and fabric it is typical of the products of the Romanized potters of the Celtic world, and there can be no question of its Roman date. It is less easy to assign a close dating to it within the Roman period, since no precisely similar vessel has been found in a dated context in the north of Britain; but it is clearly neither one of the very earliest nor one of the latest products, and a date in the region of A.D. 200 may be assigned to it provisionally."

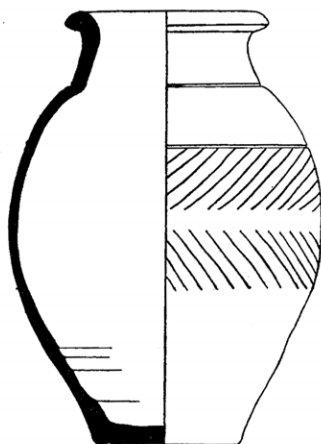


FIG. 5—(4).

7. *A Hadrianic inscription from Castlesteads.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

C. 895a = *Lap. Sep.* 451 is an inscribed fragment, recorded by George Smith in a sketch submitted to the *Gentleman's Magazine* xi, 1741, where it was reproduced, without accompanying letterpress, at p. 650, with a number of other items all from the fort now generally known as Castlesteads. R. G. Collingwood, in his paper on Castlesteads (CW2 xxii 219), made no attempt to deduce a reading, but there seems little doubt that it comes from a Hadrianic building-inscription; Smith's drawing gives two lines of text, the first]ANO[, the second (in somewhat

smaller lettering)]OS III SVB[, from which there is little difficulty in restoring *imp. Caes. Trai]ano [Hadriano | Aug. p. p. c]os III, sub*[, followed by the name of the governor and, no doubt, of the legion concerned. If C. 895b, similarly recorded, came from the same inscription (which is possible but not certain), it might give us part of the governor's name and the number of the legion; Smith's drawing gives]DIO for the first line, and]II for the second, which would allow us to identify *II Aug.* as the legion but would not, as yet, enable us to say who the governor was; *-dio* presumably gives the end of his *nomen*, but there is at present no suitable Hadrianic consular whose name will fit. If the restoration *p. p.* is correct (as the spacing seems to require), we get A.D. 128 as a *terminus ante quem non*, for it was in that year that Hadrian finally accepted the title *pater patriae*; the reference to his third consulship merely tells us that the inscription was set up in the period 119-138. Sex. Julius Severus, governor *circa* 130-133, and P. Mummius Sisenna, attested in 135, will not do; and we are therefore left with a choice between 128-130 and 136-138. The latter period is perhaps the likelier of the two; the excavations at Castlesteads in April 1934 (CW2 xxxiv 159-165) showed that an original turf and timber fort, no doubt approximately contemporary with the Turf Wall and Vallum, had been rebuilt in stone, apparently before the end of Hadrian's reign, and we may think of the comparable rebuilding at Carvoran, now securely assignable to the closing years of the reign, as part of the same programme, carried out under the last Hadrianic governor of Britain, whoever he may have been.

8. *An inscription from Old Penrith.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

Among the stones from the Graham collection which were transferred from Netherby to Tullie House in 1892 is one, the text of which was first deciphered and published by Haverfield (*Catalogue* = CW1 xv p. 494 f., no. 80 = EE IX 1226 = *Catalogue*², 1922, no. 47); his description of the stone was as follows:—

"Red sandstone altar shaped monument, found at Netherby; 43 ins. high, 15 ins. broad, 12 ins. deep; on the left side is a jug and snake, on the right a *patena* and knife. The inscription is almost illegible, but lines 3-8 seem to be

... ANCIAM
VETVSTATE
CONLAPSAM (The AM in ligature. E.B.)
RESTITVIT
EX VOTOC//
//MAXIMVS

The stone commemorates a restoration of a ruined building, according to a vow, by a man called Maximus. Apparently unpublished."

The attribution to Netherby itself can hardly have been more than an inference, based on the immediate provenance of the stone; and it can in fact be shown that it was really found at Old Penrith, shortly before 1778. The evidence comes in West's *Guide to the Lakes*, 1st ed. (1778), p. 148 f.:—

"Also on the banks of the *Petteral*, a few roods from the south corner of the station, a curious altar was lately found. It was three feet four inches in height, and near sixteen inches square. It had been thrown down from the upper ground, and the corners broken off in the fall. The front has been filled with an inscription; the letters short and square, but not one word remains legible. On the right hand side is the *patera*, with a handle, and underneath the *secespita*. On the opposite side is the *ampula*, and from its lip a serpent or viper descends in waves. The back part is rude, as if intended to stand against a wall. The emblems are in excellent preservation."

Despite the slight difference in the recorded measurements, there can be little doubt that the same stone is in question, with *patera* and knife, jug and snake, clearly identifiable in West's description; and all doubt is removed by a footnote appended by the editor of the third edition of West's *Guide* (1784), p. 142:—

"This curious altar, after being some time in the possession of Dr. *James of Arthuret*, was lately removed into the valuable collection of antiques at *Netherby*."

Thus this inscription, like that from the Carvoran district to which I devoted a note in CW2 li 182 f., attests the growth of the Graham collection, rather than the epigraphy of the Roman fort at Netherby. For John James, D.D., cf. the note by T. Cann Hughes, CW2 xiii 293, and the Article on Jonathan Boucher by C. M. L. Bouch, CW2 xxvii 125, 129-34, and pedigree opposite p. 144; many of his letters are printed in *Letters of Radcliffe and James, 1755-83*, edited by M. Evans, which also gives a short biography, p. vi-ix; he was born in 1729, son of Thomas James of Thornbarrow, Cumberland, and was rector of Arthuret and Kirkandrews-upon-Esk from February 1782 until his death on 31 January 1785; it may be noted that he had been vicar of Kirkoswald from 1771 to 1774, and it was perhaps during that period that he acquired the stone from Old Penrith, not very far away from his parish; he does not seem to have been a member of the James family of Barrock, still closer to the findspot (Whellan, p. 561).

The text of the inscription, in the first surviving line of Haverfield's reading, offers a riddle which I have been unable to solve, for I have not managed to find any Latin word, ending in *-ancia*, to indicate just what the structure was which Maximus wished to commemorate his restoration of. It is hoped that the publication of this note may lead to a solution being submitted.

9. *Roman candlesticks.* By W. V. WADE.

In a recent volume of *Transactions* Mr Eric Birley has reproduced a drawing by James Losh, illustrating two bronze objects found at Old Penrith in 1812 (CW2 1 202 f. and fig. 4, C and D). One of them, Losh's fig. C, bears a general resemblance to an iron candlestick found in the Roman fort at Bainbridge in Wensleydale, in August 1951, in disturbed soil over the south wall of the northern administrative room in the headquarters building—that is to say, the room normally occupied by the *cornicularius* or battalion adjutant (as he may best be described). The Bainbridge candlestick, when found, was very heavily covered with rust, two of its four legs were missing, a third was broken and the fourth badly bent; but mechanical cleansing and careful study have made it possible to produce a drawing of its original form (fig. 6), in which the only doubtful points are the exact diameter of the drip plate and its shape (which may have been either flat or slightly bowl-shaped—in the drawing it is given the latter form). It was a little under 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, consisting of a square central shaft with its upper half shaped

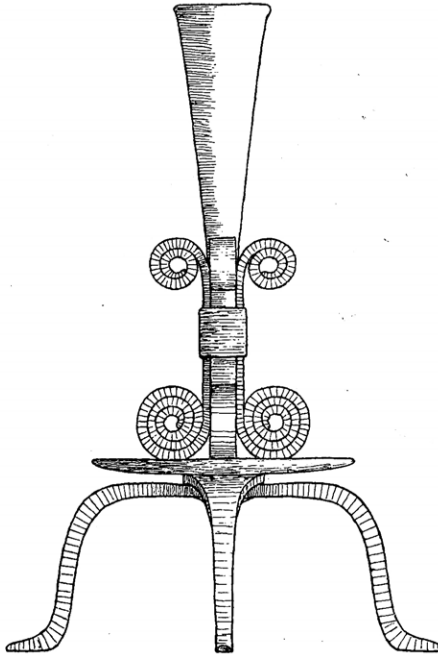


FIG. 6.—The Bainbridge candlestick, restored ($\frac{1}{2}$).

into a round socket 1 in. wide externally at the mouth; each pair of legs was made from a single piece of iron strip, beaten out in the centre and pierced, the narrow part on each side of the centre being bent twice through an obtuse angle, to form the knees and feet of the legs. Drip plate and legs were slipped over the narrow lower end of the central shaft, which was beaten over them, thus rivetting them to it. Decoration was added in the form of four thin strips of iron, each coiled at both ends, the lower coil being larger than the upper; these coiled strips are fastened to the central shaft, one on each side, by means of a collar of thin iron strip. The workmanship is neat, and the candlestick must have been an elegant example of the blacksmith's art.

John Ward's *Roman Era in Britain* describes and illustrates several candlesticks of pottery and of iron (p. 214 and fig. 61); his examples A (from Caerwent) and B (from Silchester), though with three legs and not four, are fundamentally similar to that from Bainbridge, but of simpler design and cruder workmanship. Another small wrought-iron candlestick was found in the Mithraeum at Carrawburgh (AA4 xxix 84 f. and pl. XV B); its main structural features are similar to those of the Bainbridge specimen, though its decoration is quite different and it stands on three legs.

Consideration of Losh's drawings of the bronze objects from Old Penrith, in the light of the objects from Caerwent, Silchester, Bainbridge and Carrawburgh cited above, makes it virtually certain that his fig. C is a candlestick; his fig. D, in the form of a bird, has a socket on its back and may well be yet another candlestick, of unique form. It would indeed be interesting, as Mr Birley has said, if these objects could be traced and secured for Tullie House museum.

10. *An amphora stamp from Cumberland.* By J. R. K. THOMSON.

The amphora stamp, on which Dr M. H. Callender has been good enough to provide the accompanying note, was given to me by the daughter of the man who found it, Mr J. M. Kitchen, who used for many years to live at Allonby; besides being a keen bird-watcher, he made a collection of local antiquities, including flint arrowheads and stone axes, as well as the stamp now under reference. Though its findspot is not certain, I have reason to believe that it was found on or close to the site of the Roman fort at Beckfoot (for which, cf. CW2 xxxvi 76-84, and Dr St. Joseph's air photograph in J.R.S. xli, pl. iv, fig. 2). Dr Callender's note is as follows:—

"The stamp is almost certainly M.F.F., a South Spanish one, probably of early second-century date. Several examples of this stamp were found on the Monte Testaccio in Rome (CIL XV 2845a-c), and one each at Vienne and St. Colombe in Gallia Narbonensis (CIL XII 5683, 98 and 99) — though it is possible that both the latter were really M.F.E., for their last letter was not clear. A further variation of the present firm's stamp is MFFB, also found on the Monte Testaccio (CIL XV 2845d, e). I have suggested, as an expansion, *M(arci) F(lamini) F(ructini)* in the first case, and *M(arci) F(lamini) F(ructini)*, *B(—) (servus)* or *(vilicus)* in the second, but it should be emphasized that this is only a suggestion based upon the occurrence of a man called M. Flaminius Fructinus on an inscription from Barcelona (CIL II 4561)."

II. *A collection of Romneyana.* By F. BARNES.

Through the good offices of a benefactor of long standing, Mr S. B. Gaythorpe, the Barrow-in-Furness Library has recently acquired an important collection of Romneyana. This includes three of the painter's sketch-books, one of them used about 1770 and the other two during his Italian tour, 1773-75; 12 autograph letters from Hayley, William Combe, Joseph Farrington and others, to Romney himself or to his son, the Rev. John Romney; drafts for a letter to Hayley, and a bill for paintings done for Sir George Elliot, in Romney's hand; and 20 items, including receipts for such things as the painter's Hampstead poor rate, income tax, bills of exchange and similar business accounts, mainly from the last years of his life, 1799-1801. The entire collection was originally kept at Whitestock Hall, near Ulverston, and was included in the sale of Miss Romney's effects in 1894. It is hoped to publish an article on this collection in due course; meanwhile, it may be of interest to reproduce here the bill, already referred to (MS. Z 253):—

Mr Romney most respectfully takes the liberty to inclose a Bill of the Pictures he has had the honour to paint for Sir Gilbert Elliot, and begs to know if Sir Gilbert now chooses to have Lady Elliot and Mr Douglass's Portraits sent to his house.

Pictures painted for Sir Gilbert Elliot
by —

	Geo. Romney	
Lady Elliots Portrait 3 qrs. —		18 : 18
Lady Harris's half length a copy		31 : 10
Sir Gilberts 3 qrs. —		18 : 18
Do for Sir James Harris —		18 : 18
Do for Mr Douglass —		18 : 18

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12. *Holy Wells of West Cumberland.* A correction of a paper published in CW₂ xliv 1-15. By M. C. FAIR.

Many of the sites listed as Holy Wells in the above paper are in error classed with the Holy Wells and are not such, but reputed "Spaw" or Medicinal Springs.

The Holy Wells listed for West Cumberland are in the above Article taken from inaccurate sources, and in view of the confusion caused it is thought advisable to correct the notes as below.

Beckermet St Bridget's—Friar's Well. Is not in the Calder Valley but is near the ancient Drove Road leading down to the ford of the river Calder and over the moor to Wasdale and Gosforth. It is near a mound listed as an example of a "Bowl and Saucer" Tumulus, but now proved by excavation to be merely a natural formation.

St Bridget's Well. No tradition or trace of this is to be found. A far-fetched suggestion is made that the water of the Kirk Beck which joins the river Ehen below the church was used for baptism, but there is no authority for this suggestion. It may be noted that the place-name, Beckermet, means Hermit's Beck.

Calder Abbey—Patrick Keld. Is doubtfully a Holy Well; no mention is made of it in any of the Abbey records, but it is within the Abbey precincts. It is now dry, but formerly issued from a slab of rock jutting out from the river-bank of the Calder, and is closed in by a box-like erection of stone slabs with a lid. No tradition concerning it exists and its name may have originated with the Patrickson family, former owners of the Calder Abbey estate.

Devoke Water. There is no Holy Well here, nor was a horse-fair held here; both are inventions of a writer of fiction.

Drigg. The spring in the sand dunes alluded to is not a Holy Well, but a formerly very popular medicinal "Spaw" Well.

Embleton—Stanger Well. Not a Holy Well, but saline spa well, of which the water was sold at 6d. per gallon.

Eskdale—St Catherine's Well. Is not north of the church, nor near to it. It is on a plateau of the hillside about 1/4 mile due east of the church, overlooking the river Esk. It was excavated and cleared out in 1928 and found to consist of a rude basin of large boulders set upon a massive dowelled frame of "adze-trimmed" oak logs, with rude steps leading down to the water level. There had been a dry-walled enclosure at some distant time round the site. The well quickly refilled with clear water after clearing out, and this water was used by several vicars of Eskdale for baptism. It is now again quite overgrown.

"*Catty Fair*" was held yearly on St Catherine's Day at the church, yarn, etc., being hung on the churchyard wall.

Frizington—Cringleshall Well. Not a Holy Well, but a medicinal "spaw" well.

Gosforth. Well with Well-chapel north of the church; excavated by Mr W. G. Collingwood 1901 (CW2 ii 77-83).

St. Helen's Well. "Near a Great Grey Stone" (Reg. St Bees, pp. 152-3). The Great Grey Stone was formerly a land-mark, but was blown up by the farmer during the last war in the interest of cultivation. No site of the well is known or recorded.

Irton—The Virgin Mary Well. An invented name during the 18th century; it is not a genuine Holy Well, just a spring of good drinking water.

Lamplugh—Houndy Well. Not a Holy Well, but a medicinal spring.

Loweswater—St Ringan's Well. This would appear to be a corruption of St Ninian's Well. It is now a trough for watering cattle. (W. Dickinson, CW2 vi 188; Churches of Cumberland & Westmorland, Cox).

Millom—Fons Sancta Trinitatis. (Furness Coucher Book, ii, p. 554). Located and described by the late Rev. W. S. Sykes (CW2 xxxix 208).

The Holy Well, Hodbarrow. Site and all tradition of it lost.

Deer Leap Well, Helly Well, Jenny Ha' Well, Greay Mare's Well, and *Bulfel Well* are none of them Holy Wells.

St Bees—St Bega's Well. Near the reputed site of St Michael's Chapel, Chapel How. (CW2 ix 113).

Cold Keld—below Coneyside Cop. A medicinal spring, with no authority for being a Holy Well.

Whitbeck—Gutterby Spa. A medicinal spring, not a Holy Well.

13. *Medieval masons' marks.* By MARY C. FAIR.

Mr W. K. Calvert and Mr Peck, of Barrow-in-Furness, are at present making an exhaustive survey of the masons' marks of Furness abbey; Canon C. E. Last and the writer, in an endeavour to extend this research, are working on the masons' marks of St Bees priory, Calder abbey and Carlisle cathedral, with a view to comparing the marks and linking up the work of the various masons. The work which we have done so far indicates that the groups of guild-craft masons who worked on the monastic buildings of our district came from York, but considerable further work on the correlation of medieval masons' marks is necessary, and it seems clear to us that a complete survey of the marks from all the surviving monastic buildings in the Society's territory is desirable, so that the series available for study may be as complete as possible. We should be particularly glad to have lists of such marks from the priories of Lanercost and Wetheral and, if any can be found at those sites, from Holm Cultram abbey and Cartmel priory; if any of our members chance to know of any recorded masons' marks from any of the sites in question, or could assist in the search for unrecorded examples, we should be most grateful for their help.

14. *Excavation Work at St Bees.* By Canon C. E. LAST.

During 1951 and 1952 digging has been done at St Bees to discover if any of the foundations of the old Priory buildings still exist. The 1951 work was alongside the piece of ruined wall which extends eastwards from the south wall of the South Transept. This yielded some information, but generally of rather a negative kind. A corbel stone, however, carved with a monk's face, dated c. 1200, was discovered. The face has an oak leaf on each side of the mouth. Much trial digging thereafter proved disappointing until, thanks to the persevering efforts of a boy from St Bees School, a wall was discovered which must be either the west wall of the Chapter House or of its vestibule. In the course of uncovering the wall we came upon the entrance with the bases of two columns on each side. Unfortunately one of the bases on the north side was broken in excavation. The doorway was a comparatively narrow one, 3 ft. 9 in., which suggests a date in the early Norman period. Also this doorway was built up to cover the bases which are now uncovered, so that it is likely that a wider and more imposing doorway was superimposed, perhaps c. 1200 when the present church was built and improvements made in the Priory buildings. A strange feature of the wall is that it is not at a right-angle to the church as we would have expected the cloister to be.

15. *Possessions of the Knights Hospitallers.* By Capt. J. C. MAPLES.

I have recently made a map, of which a copy has been given to the Jackson Library at Tullie House, of the former Knights Hospitallers' possessions in the Counties of Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmorland. This has been compiled from information contained in *Placita De Quo Warranto* (1292), *The Calendar of Close Rolls* (1296-1327), *The Rental of 1540*, *The Hospitallers in England* (Larking and Kemble, 1857), *Victoria County History* (Lancashire) and (Cumberland), *Early Charters of the Knights Hospitallers* (Robert Gladstone, 1902), *The Lancashire Possessions of the Knights of Jerusalem* (Henry Fishwick, 1910) and *The Library of the Venerable Order of The Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, St John's Gate, Clerkenwell*. The possessions south of the Ribble were administered from a Camera at Woolton near Liverpool, and those north of the Ribble from a Camera at Stidd near Ribchester, where their chapel—built in 1136—is still in existence.

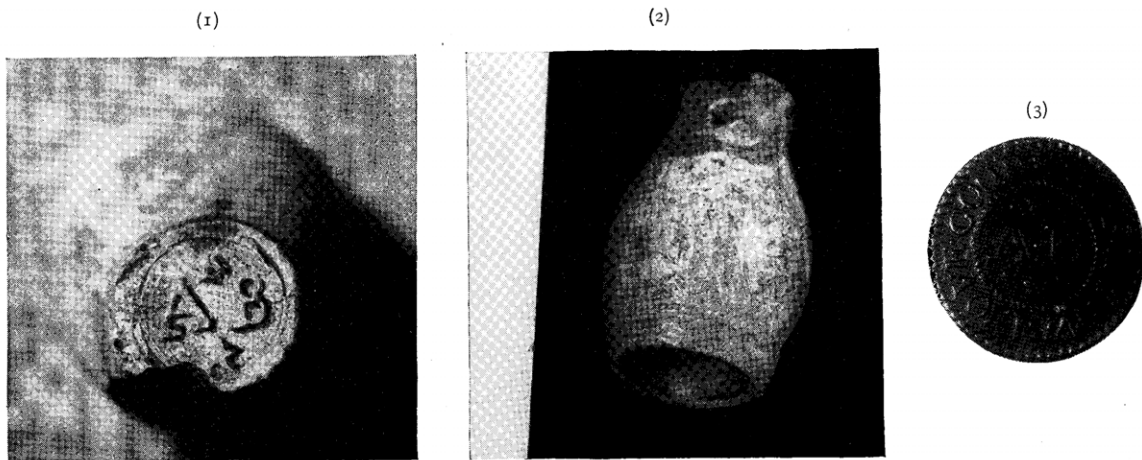


FIG. 7.—Brougham clay pipe, and token of Anthony Bouch.

facing p. 193.

1 and 3, x 2; 2, slightly enlarged.

16. *Medieval pottery at Ninekirks, Brougham.* By Rev. C. M. L. BOUCH.

When the medieval altar slab was moved from just outside the church porch to within the building, two pieces of pottery were found. Our member, Mr John Charlton, comments on them as follows:—

“(1) Part of base and wall of grey ware, handled, bulbous pitcher about 10 in.-12 in. high, with external brownish green glaze; date about 1400-1450. Similar sherds were found during the clearing of the ditches of Brougham castle.

“(2) Part of closely similar, possibly slightly larger, vessel.”

There is, therefore, nothing to guide us as to whether they are evidence of human habitation near the site of the church or whether they were used for bringing water to it for ecclesiastical purposes.

17. *A clay pipe found at Brougham castle.* By A. PRIESTMAN.

During the summer of 1952 a bowl of a clay pipe was found in the moat of Brougham castle. On the lower part of the bowl there is a round stamp bearing the initials A.B. I was at once struck by the resemblance of the lettering to the same initials which appear on the farthing token issued by Anthony Bouch in Cockermouth in 1664. (A list of local tokens can be found in “Tokens issued in the 17th century” by William Boyne, 1858, with additions in the 1889 edition). I sent the pipe up to the British Museum and was told that, judged from the size and shape of the bowl, the date cannot be very far from 1664. The photographs of the token and the pipe will, I hope, make the resemblance clear.

Anthony Bouch, who was a person of substance and High Sheriff in 1670, was a mercer by trade. The British Museum authorities say that it is quite possible that he was also a pipe maker — mercer in 17th-century trade documents is a very general term. But, as the subject of pipe makers' marks still awaits investigation—there is no special work on them—it is impossible to be certain.