

NOTES.

1. *Four querns from the Brampton area* (figs. 1-4). By Miss K. S. HODGSON, F.S.A.

The four querns, here recorded for the first time, have all been found in the Brampton area; all four are upper stones. Two of them (figs. 1 and 2) are now in the garden of Ridge House, having been brought there by the late Mr Richardson from the old farmhouse at Cumcatch; his niece, Miss Hilda Milburn, tells me that she cannot say where they were originally found, but they are presumably local finds. One (fig. 3) is in St Martin's church, Brampton, and one (fig. 4) is in Old St Martin's, within the Roman fort near the Irthing (for which, cf. CW2 xxxvi 172 f.) which belongs to the Stanegate series. All four stones, except the first, have somewhat unusual features and are difficult to match with any of Dr Curwen's types.¹

All that need be said of no. 1 is that it is well shaped, with a flat and worn grinding-surface ($12\frac{1}{2}$ in. across) and a lateral groove for the handle; it is 6 in. high, the hopper is 5 in. across, and the bottom hole 1 in. The groove for the handle is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Both this and the next stone are made of pinkish granite, containing large crystals.

No. 2 is really elegant, well shaped and proportioned, with a slight but effective decorative moulding round the top; it, too, has the flat, worn bottom and lateral groove for a handle, but the striking feature is an iron lining or tube in the lower part of the perforation (fig. 2): if this is the remains of a "rynd", the essential bridge across the hole is missing. The measurements of this quern are as follows: base $12\frac{1}{2}$ in., with hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; height 5 in., hopper 5 in. across; groove $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep. In type it seems near to Dr Curwen's "Roman legionary" quern and especially to his fig. 29² from Milecastle 54 (Randylands), which is only about three miles from Cumcatch.

No. 3 has a definitely Roman look, being very like Dr Curwen's fig. 30, from Newstead, but it has a very peculiar double hole (fig. 3), which looks like a stone "rynd"; it also has two

¹ *Antiquity* xi 133-151 and xv 15-32.

² *Antiquity* xi 147.

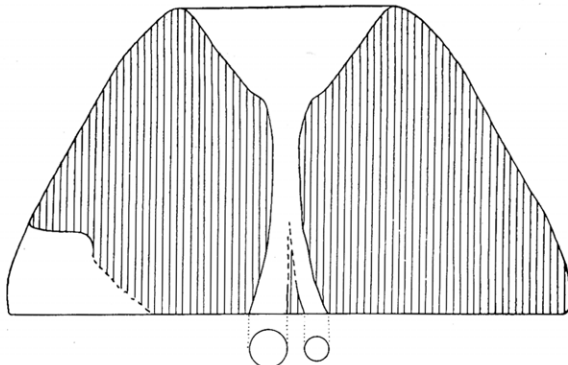


FIG. 3.

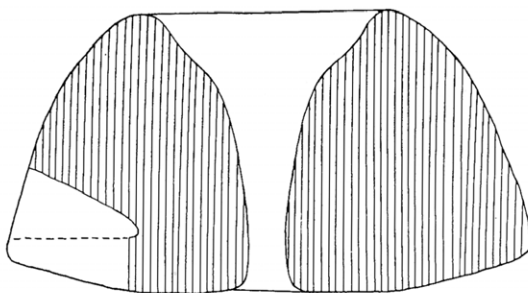


FIG. 4.

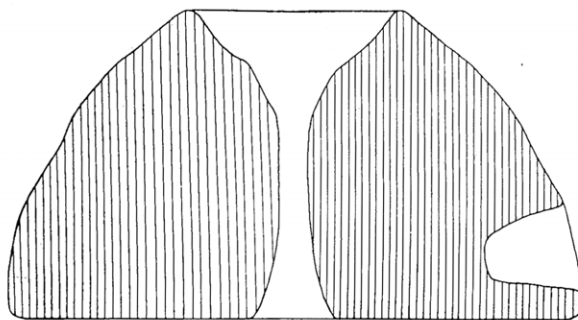


FIG. 1.

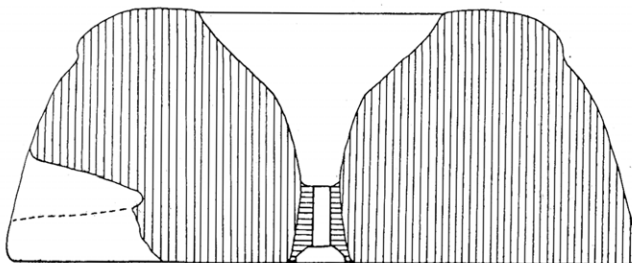


FIG. 2.

handle-grooves, at right-angles to one another. It is 12 in. wide at the base, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; the hopper is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, and the handle-grooves are $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. It has been much broken. It is of yellow sandstone and is lighter in weight than any of the others.

No. 4 is much the same shape as the last, but has a convex lower surface, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. across. It is $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, the hopper $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. across and the hole 1 in. across. The handle-groove slopes steeply downwards; it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and its sides and end are straight, whereas those of the other three are rounded. The stone is hard red sandstone, of the Lazonby type.

Unfortunately, all these querns, except no. 1, are broken below the handle-groove, so that its lower side is missing in each case.

2. *Excavations at Burrow in Lonsdale, 1952 and 1953.* By Lt-Col. O. H. NORTH.

In 1952 Mr E. J. W. Hildyard, F.S.A., and I began further excavations at Burrow in Lonsdale, in the hope of determining the exact position and dimensions of the Roman fort there (for which, cf. Mr Eric Birley's paper in CW2 xlvi 126-156, and our report on the excavations of 1947, CW2 xlviii 23-41). Full details of our two seasons' work will be given in the report on which we are at present engaged, but it seems desirable to provide a preliminary note without delay.

In the summer of 1952, we found the south gateway of the fort, in the field south of Burrow Hall; it had been a double gateway, reduced in Roman times to a single portal, and a later structure had been built on the site of the western guard-chamber: the eastern guard-chamber was the best-preserved part of it. We were able to trace the fort-wall to the south-west angle and for about half-way along the west side of the fort; the position of the south-east angle was established approximately, but the east wall is evidently covered by the existing terrace on that side of the modern house. The fort-wall had been drastically robbed, but in places its outer footing-course, of very massive stones and with a chamfer on the outer face, remained in position. Near the south-west corner we found, inside the stone wall, the remains of a rampart of earth and turf, which we took to be evidence of an earlier, Flavian fort. Only one coin was found, of Faustina II, in the body of the rampart. There was very little pottery, what there was being mainly of the fourth century.

In 1953 we looked for the north wall, and for further traces of the earlier fort. The fort-wall was found in two or three sections, but it had been more extensively robbed than the

south wall, and none of its outer footing-course survived; in some places it had been completely removed, foundations and all. The north gateway had been thoroughly robbed, but we were able to trace the roadway which ran up to it and through it. To the north of the wall there were two ditches, the inner one W-shaped (it seemed to have been filled in in Roman times) and the outer one V-shaped and somewhat deeper. Near the north-west corner, our search was to some extent hindered by the trenches dug by the late Anthony Moorhouse, nearly fifty years ago; we came across indications of the corner itself, in a silage-pit dug by the farmer in a small field below the "Crow Wood" in 1952. A certain amount of early pottery was found, some of it below the foundations of the stone walls, the latter group including two flagons (of late 1st or early 2nd century type) which I have been able to restore, from the large number of fragments. On the last day of the excavation, we dug through the later Roman road running through the north gateway; well below it we found part of a massive oak post, about 12 in. square and in excellent preservation; it was level with the front of the inner (and presumably earlier) ditch, the lip of which we found below the foundation of the western guard-chamber; it was therefore too far forward to have been the centre-post of the Flavian gateway, but it must have been connected in some way with the fort of that period.

It is clear that there were at least two Roman forts on the site. The later one, with stone walls, was square in shape, with sides about 150 yards long, giving it an area of just over $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres; like the nearest Roman fort to Burrow, Watercreek, it seems to have lacked angle-towers.

I have been fortunate enough to recover some of the notes which Anthony Moorhouse made of his researches at Burrow, and we hope to print them in our full report on the work which we have done there during the past two seasons.

3. *Excavation at Milecastle 49 (Harrows Scar)*. By I. A. RICHMOND.

In April 1953 I examined this milecastle for the Ministry of Works, pending preservative action at the Scar. It was found that all Roman stratification in the west half of the milecastle had been removed by the insertion of a 17th century farmstead and its garth, but that the east half (across which the lane to Underheugh Farm runs obliquely) still retained a little stratification. This included four courses of the east rampart of the Turf-Wall milecastle, and a trace of its north rampart. Below the

east side of the north gate and the west side of the south gate, post-holes and the gateways of the Turf-Wall milecastle were found, establishing its axis and showing that the Stone-Wall milecastle lay almost exactly on top of it, with a slight westward inclination. The Vallum ditch, traced from the west in 1898 (CW1 xv 351 f.), did not turn southwards to avoid the site, but ended 15 ft. short of the west rampart of the Turf-Wall milecastle; it is a fair inference that no attempt was made to carry the ditch eastwards down the cliff. The south gate of the Stone-Wall milecastle was in better order than had been expected. It had been drastically reconstructed under Severus, with narrowed portal and entirely new jambs in re-used stone-work, embodying (upside down) a crude relief of Mars and Victory and (below the threshold) half an inscribed tombstone of a young girl. The work has thus not only located the Turf-Wall milecastle and enriched our knowledge of its stone-built successor, but has shown that the Vallum was constructed after the former had been erected.

4. *The Roman road from Egremont to Papcastle.* By Miss MARY C. FAIR.

In January 1953 Mr R. F. Dickinson of the Red How, Lampugh, reported to me that Mr Watson of Havercroft had found the remains of what appeared to be the "Ancient Road" marked on the O.S. sheet Cumberland LXII S.W., running directly from Gatwra southwards, pointing for Cockermouth. At Mr Dickinson's invitation, I went to see this discovery on 25 January, and in a field between Red How and Havercroft I was shown a portion of the foundation of a road which had every appearance of Roman construction. It was formed of cobbles, with one large flat slab of free-stone, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness, and Mr Watson said that he had noticed other such slabs on the same line, during cultivation of the field. Cultivation over a long period of years had much disturbed the land, and only one side of the road remained with its well-formed kerb; the other kerb had been destroyed, leaving only about 6 ft. width of foundation. Mr Dickinson informed me that, north of this sector of the road and aligning with it, where it would cross Todhole Beck, a *sestertius* of Faustina had been found in the bed of the stream: this coin he showed to me.

Early in February, Mr Dickinson informed me that Mr Watson had found a further portion of the road, about 150 yards south of the former sector and aligning with it; it was of the same construction and complete with both kerbs, giving a width of 12 ft.

The sector which I was shown at Gatwra before the war is in alignment with the two here recorded, being about 700 yards south of Mr Watson's most recent discovery; it was of the same construction, 12 ft. wide and with both kerbs preserved, and (like the two new sectors) is on the line shown on the Ordnance Survey sheet. There seems no doubt that we have here the surviving foundation of a Roman road, the upper surface of which has been removed by long-continued ploughing. About 1869 or 1870, sectors of this road were recorded pointing towards Egremont: one at Frizington Parks, continued at Cleator Moor, and passing behind Trumpet Terrace and Cleator Main Street towards Cleator Hall and Croft End, between which and Egremont its foundations had been dug up some years previously. It passed west of the present town of Egremont, and may have continued towards the coast; it may be suggested that it began at the lost fort of *Tunnocelum*, which careful search on the ground, and Dr St Joseph's splendid air-photographs of St Bees North and South Heads, have entirely failed to locate. Professor Richmond suggested to me, a few years ago, that this lost fort might have been in the neighbourhood of Egremont; the line taken by the road, heading as it does past Egremont towards some point a little to the west, makes it plausible to suggest that we have here the road which connected *Tunnocelum* with *Derventio*, the Roman fort at Papcastle on the Derwent.

I have to thank Mr Dickinson and Mr Watson for their report on the discovery of the two new sectors between Red How and Havercroft, and Mr Dickinson for his information about the coin of Faustina, hitherto unrecorded. Mr and Mrs Dickinson gave me great and much appreciated hospitality when I went to inspect what had been found. The field is to be sown with corn, and watch will be kept to see if further fragments of the road show up in the corn by a difference in its colour.

5. *Recent discoveries at Kirkby Thore.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

In the course of digging in front of his garage, on the south side of the main road at Kirkby Thore, during the summer of 1953, Mr J. G. Ellwood found a fair quantity of pottery; this he submitted to me for examination, and I forwarded it to Mr Eric Birley, who reports upon it as follows:—

"The pottery submitted to me includes a certain amount of obviously mediaeval material, but its main interest lies in the presence of a number of Roman sherds. Three or four vessels, represented by fragments, may be assigned with confidence to the closing years of the first century, and might even be as early as *circa* A.D. 80; they include two jars with rusticated decoration, and a carinated bowl with reeded rim. In addition, there is a piece of figured samian (now in the possession of Miss Dorothy Lightburn, who kindly

allowed me to examine it), of mid-second century date, which shows the striking *vine-scroll with birds pecking at clusters of grapes*, which was used by a number of Lezoux potters (cf., for example, CW2 xxx 179, fig. 3, for a version of it); I have nowhere seen the suggestion made, but it may be worth noting that such a piece might well have been the immediate inspiration of the sculptor who carved the vine-scrolls on the Bewcastle Cross."

Mr Birley points out, in addition, that the occurrence of first-century material close to the line of the Roman main road, and two or three hundred yards from the fort-site, serves to strengthen the possibility that the original Roman fort here was not on the same site as its Antonine or later successor.

Thanks are due to Mr Ellwood for the interest he has taken in this matter and for his kindness in allowing the pottery to be submitted for examination; I am grateful to Miss Dorothy Lightburn, also, for submitting the piece of figured samian (referred to by Mr Birley) and other pieces of Roman pottery from Kirkby Thore, which have been in her mother's possession for many years.

6. *A centurial stone from Carlisle.* By R. P. WRIGHT.

A water-worn centurial stone of whitish sandstone, 17 in. wide by 11 in. high, was dredged from the south side of the Eden opposite Stainton, one mile west of Carlisle castle, in 1949. It must have come from the sector of Hadrian's Wall between milecastles 67 and 68. The inscription reads: COH:I 7 P P—*coh(ortis primae, centuriae) p(rimi) p(ili)*, that is to say, "(Work of) the first cohort, century of the chief centurion." The loop of the penultimate letter has weathered away, but there is no doubt about the reading. The stone was found by the Dowsett Engineering Company, and it has been presented to Carlisle Museum by the Cumberland River Board; Mr Robert Hogg kindly supplied full details of its discovery, which I have recorded briefly in J.R.S. xlii (1952), 104.

7. *Notes on Drumburgh* (figs. 5 and 6). By ROBERT HOGG.

At the invitation of our member Mrs Bury, of Drumburgh House, an investigation was made, on 12 March 1953, into the nature of some loose masonry found near the surface of her garden, on the west side of the house. A trench was cut, parallel to Haverfield's trench no. 9 (CW1 xvi 84 and pl. I), for a length of 10 ft.; a boulder-clay subsoil was reached at a depth of 5 ft. 1 in., the following stratification being observed, from the modern surface downwards: (1) 10 in. garden humus; (2) 1 ft. 6 in. débris, containing many fragments of red sandstone and one or two Roman facing-stones; (3) a 4 in. layer of burnt wood resting on a spread of gravel, and containing the

mediaeval pottery described below; (4) 1 ft. 4 in. fairly clean, buff-coloured loam; (5) 2 ft. 0 in. occupation-earth, containing bands of light grey humus, resting on the undisturbed boulder-clay. This stratification-sequence is similar to that obtained by Haverfield in his trench no. 8 (CW1 xvi 91); in the light of the investigations of 1947 (CW2 lii 9 f.), it may be interpreted as follows: The lowest occupation-layers are of Roman date, though in this particular trench they produced no datable material. The loamy spread which covers the Roman levels represents a raising of the level of the ground, such as has been noted elsewhere on this site, using material from two sources: (a) grey-coloured estuarine clays, from the razing of the Roman "turf phase", and (b) boulder-clay upcast from the mediaeval ditches. A 14th century pele probably stood in the vicinity of the fort-site (Curwen, *Castles &c.*, 202), and it may be suggested that the gravel, burnt wood and sandstone débris came from it, as the associated pottery fits such a dating.

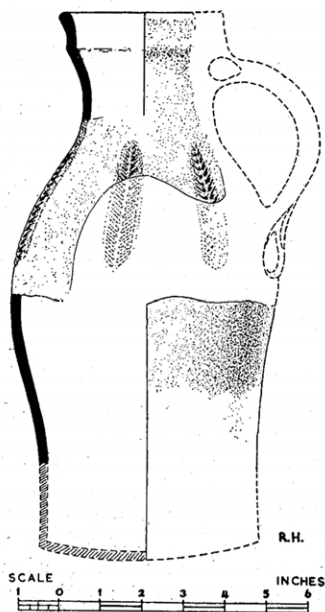


FIG. 5. Medieval jug from Drumburgh. (4).

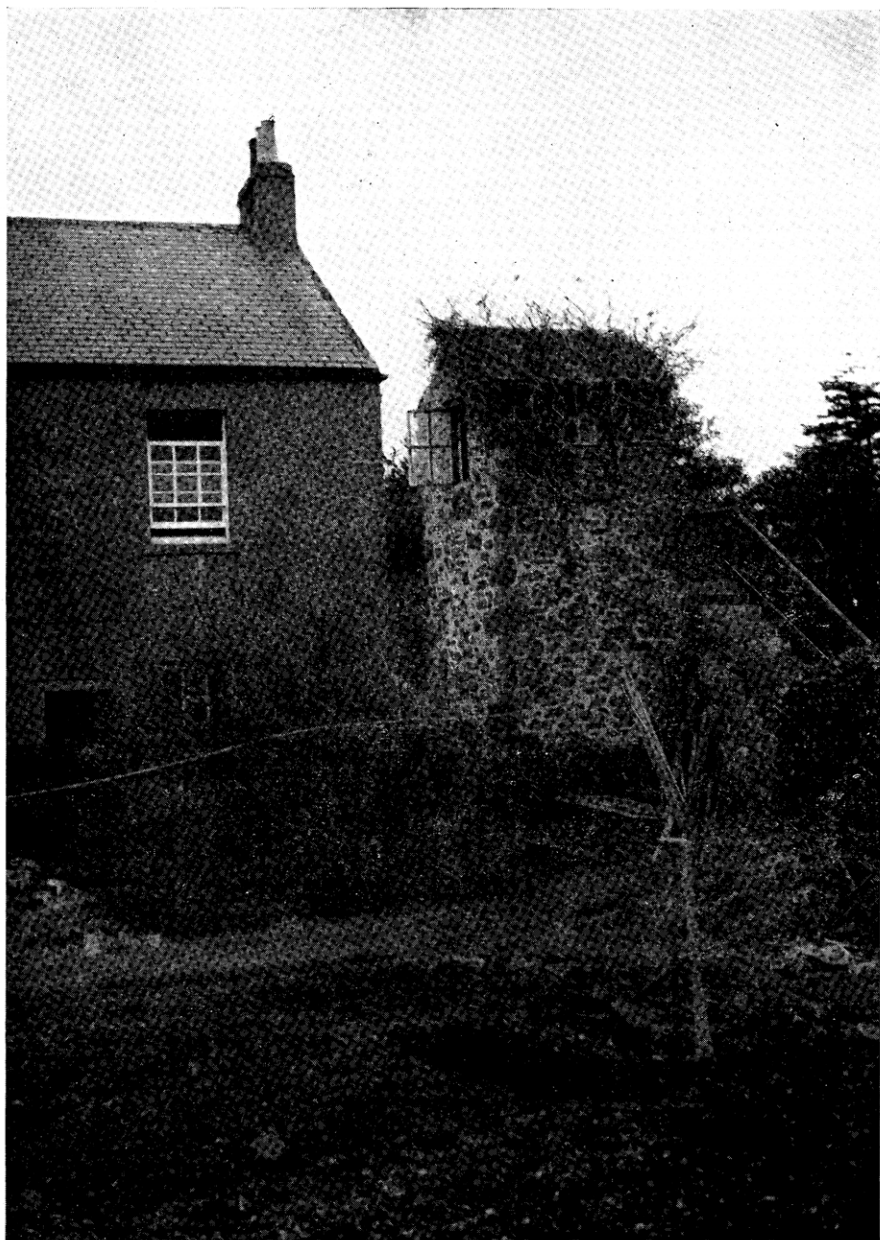


Photo: R. Hogg.

FIG. 6.—Drumburgh: The site of the excavation (the watch-tower in the background).

facing p. 216.

The pottery included parts of the sides, spout and rim of a green-glazed jug (fig. 5), the height of which is estimated to have been $13\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the glaze is dark green, patchy and burnt, and the lower part of the vessel is unglazed. The spout is a simple compression of the lip; there is a broad groove beneath the rim, and the sides are decorated with five narrow bands of herringbone pattern, each 3 in. in length and disposed equidistantly round the vessel.

The photograph of the site (fig. 6) shows, in the foreground, the trench described above; but the reason for reproducing it here is to draw attention to the interesting tower which stands in the grounds of Drumburgh House. There is a similar tower on the north side of Burgh-by-Sands village, in the grounds of Fulwood House (formerly known as Burgh House). The tradition survives that these towers were links in an 18th century system of coastal watch on smugglers, but precise information on this point has not been obtained. Reference to watch-towers is made in J. Maxwell Wood's *Smuggling in Solway*, p. 199, where they are described as signalling-towers used as a means of relaying, by flag-signals, information on the movements of smuggling parties to customs officials. It remains to be seen whether the towers at Drumburgh and Burgh were in fact part of that system; and it would, in any case, be well worth while to investigate the whole history of smuggling, and the measures taken to prevent it, in the Cardurnock peninsula.

8. *The date of John Hodgson's "Westmorland"*. By ERIC BIRLEY.

Earlier in this volume, Mr Brunskill gives 1814 as the date of publication of John Hodgson's *Westmorland* in the Beauties of England and Wales series; the subject deserves discussion here, as it has been somewhat obscured by previous writers. Strictly speaking, there is a simple and straightforward answer: Westmorland was included with Warwickshire and Worcestershire in vol. xv of the series, and it carries the date 1814 on its title-page. But J. F. Curwen gave 1811 as the date of Hodgson's volume, in his survey of the printed maps of Cumberland and Westmorland (CW2 xvii 1-92 and 261-264); he was presumably accepting the evidence of James Raine, in his *Memoir* of John Hodgson (1857). Raine refers to the matter in two places: (a) i 6, Hodgson spoke of his old schoolmaster, Mr Bowstead, "in the year 1811 in terms of respect" (cf. Hodgson, p. 132); and (b) i 79, in May 1811 Hodgson proceeded to complete his engagement with the editors of the "Beauties of England and

Wales" (to write the Westmorland volume), and set out on foot to make a personal survey of the county for that purpose . . . His note-book for that year contains a minute account of his gatherings for the subject." At p. 83, Raine gives a brief description of the book (still in the chapter devoted to 1811), adding on the next page that "in process of time Messrs. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, who had become possessed of the work, wisely published a few copies of the history of each county in a separate volume." We must return to the question of the separate issue presently, dealing first with the original publication.

I was able to show, some years ago (CW2 xlvii 3), that Hodgson's description of the Roman fort at Low Borrow Bridge takes into account a contribution to the *Westmorland Advertiser and Kendal Chronicle* of 19 December 1812; I can now add a still later item, which proves that the text was not completed until several months subsequently. At p. 100, Hodgson refers to a Roman inscription, "formerly built up in the stable at Brougham Castle; but presented lately to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Mr G. A. Dickson." The inscription is C. 295 = EE VII 953, a dedication to Belatucadrus; reference to the Donation-List issued with the title-page for AA1 i, in 1822, shows that the presentation occurred on 7 April 1813, two months after the inaugural meeting of the Newcastle Society, and that this was in fact the first inscription to be acquired by the society for its collection. The use of "lately" in Hodgson's account may be taken to imply that he was writing a few months, rather than weeks or days, after the meeting—in the summer or autumn of 1813. But it must be noted that no item datable later than 1812 occurs in the bibliography at the end of the volume (p. 239 f.), so that it will probably be best to suppose that the reference to the inscription's transfer to Newcastle was inserted at the proof stage. Printing had evidently been completed well before the autumn of 1814 when, according to Raine (*op. cit.*, i 152), Hodgson "paid a visit to his old master, Mr Bowstead, and gave him a copy of his Westmerland." So far so good; we may take it that Hodgson's gift was either the complete vol. xv, or else the Westmorland section as an overprint from that volume, and 1814 is securely established as the year of publication.

The separate issue, to which Raine referred, by Sherwood, Neely & Jones, has the title *Topographical & Historical Description of the County of Westmoreland*, and the title-page is dated Jan. 1 1820; but that was not in fact the earliest issue of Westmorland as a separate volume. Through the kindness of Mr Robert D. Steedman, of Newcastle upon Tyne, I have

recently acquired a copy of the book, with the title *Westmoreland; or, original delineations, topographical, historical, and descriptive, of that county, the result of personal survey. By Rev. Mr Hodgson. Illustrated with six engravings and a map. London: printed for J. Harris, corner of St Paul's churchyard. 1818.* The original publishers were Vernor & Hood—later, Vernor, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry; we may now, therefore, note that J. Harris acquired at least the Westmorland volume, and issued it in 1818, before the unsold stock was taken over by Sherwood, Neely & Jones, whose own issue followed in 1820.

There is a further point which deserves a brief notice here. The 1818 issue retains the map of the county which had been issued in 1807: *Drawn and Engrav'd under the direction of E. W. Brayley* (within the framework of the map itself), *Engraved by J. Roper from a Drawing by G. Cole—to accompany the Beauties of England & Wales. London: Published for the Proprietors, by Vernor, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry, March 1st 1807.*—hence the references in Curwen's list, pp. 90 and 91, under Brayley, Cole and Roper. But the 1820 issue is provided with an entirely different map, which seems to have been unknown to Curwen; it carries no name, either of author or of engraver, but is endorsed *Published by J. Robins & Co. Albion Press London January 1st 1818.*

The plates in both issues are those prepared from time to time and issued "scattered throughout the Work" (to quote the *Advertisement* prefixed to the issue of 1820); in each case they have been inserted as follows:—

- (a) Facing p. 100: *Brougham Castle* (Oct. 1, 1804).
- (b) " p. 102: *Interior of the Chapel in the upper Story of Brougham Castle* (May 1, 1807).
- (c) " p. 137: *Remains of Shap Abbey* (July 1, 1813).
- (d) " p. 210: *Gellforth Spout in Long-sle-dale* (Dec. 1, 1803).
- (e) " p. 221: *View in Scandale, near Ambleside* (Nov^r 18^t 1807).
- (f) " p. 238: *View in the Valley of Langdale, (Looking Westwards towards Langdale Pikes)* (Aug^t 1, 1807).

On the time-table of Hodgson's own work, as set forth above, it becomes clear that all the plates except that of Shap Abbey had already been prepared before he came into the project—but that view may well have been added at his suggestion. It may be recorded that it was *Engraved by Matthews, from a Drawing by W. Pearson*—and it, like the issue of 1818, is endorsed as *Published by John Harris, St Paul's Church Yard.* It is clear that the history of the *Beauties of England and Wales* series, including its illustrations and maps, was a somewhat complicated one, involving more than one change of publishers; but to follow it further than this would take us outside the range of this Society's activities.

9. *The Middleton milestone: a postscript.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

I have recently come across a garbled and inaccurate reference to the Middleton milestone, in *The Wall of Hadrian: with especial reference to recent discoveries* (Two lectures delivered before the Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday and Wednesday, Nov. 3rd & 5th, 1873), by J. Collingwood Bruce, 1874, p. 31; it seems worth while for me to reproduce his account verbatim, if only as a warning that Bruce is not always to be relied on:—

There is another stone in Westmorland which ought to have been of even higher interest than the Chesterholm or the Temple Sowerby stone. It bears on it the name of Hadrian, and is marked "VIII miles;" but the name of the place from which the distance was reckoned has been obliterated. It stood on the road leading from Kirkby Lonsdale to Sedbergh, near to a place called Hawking Hall. It is still near the spot where Roman soldiers put it, but not in the place. It has been removed to a field hard by in order to be used as a rubbing post for cattle. You all know the exclamation which escaped from the lips of Sir Walter Scott, when told by the Rev. Anthony Hedley that the owner of the soil had blasted the rock on which was carved the figure of Rob of Risingham—"I wish the stane were in his guts." It is best, perhaps, to be silent on such occasions; but really it is very provoking to have the charm which it has taken seventeen centuries to gather round an object dissipated in a moment by the passion and caprice of some unlettered individual.

For Hawking Hall, cf. *RCHM Westmorland*, p. 172: it is 600 yards SSW. of the church, and some 250 yards SW. of the present position of the milestone. I have no idea what the source of Bruce's account may have been.

10. *The medieval bridges at Carlisle.* By R. L. STOREY.

The following petitions both relate to bridges at Carlisle. It is unfortunate that their discovery came too late to permit reference to them in Mr R. Hogg's recent paper (*The historic crossings of the river Eden at Stanwix*, in CW2 lii).

The first petition was made to the privy council by Sir Richard Neville and was granted on 24 November 1441: it has been translated. The second bill received the assent of Henry VI on 7 November 1441: only the endorsement made by the clerk of the king's council has been translated. The same request was made in each case: oaks were needed for repairs. This shows the kind of material used in the construction of these bridges. The petitioners asked that their wishes might be performed by means of writs of privy seal directed to the royal officer in charge of the forest of Inglewood: this seal was then the instrument under which the king usually communicated with his ministers.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: Treasury of Receipt: Council and Privy Seal, file 35.

(*French*) To the most wise council of our lord the King.

Richard Neville, Warden of the West March towards Scotland, humbly beseeches: the bridges over the rivers Eden, Caldewe and Petterill (*les pountz des eaves de Edden Caldowe et Petrell*), which are in the outskirts of the city of Carlisle (*Cardoill*), have been broken and destroyed by great floods (*par grandes cretynes de eaues*), so that if it should happen that our enemies of Scotland laid siege to the city, no reinforcements, relief or supplies of food could reach it from the neighbourhood, unless these bridges are rebuilt and repaired; which would clearly cause the destruction and loss, not only of the city, but also of the March. May it please your most honourable and most wise lordships (*discrecions*) to grant the said Richard a warrant directed to the Justice of the King's forest of Inglewood (*Ingelwode*) charging him to deliver forty oaks taken from that forest for the construction and repair of the said bridges.

(*Latin*) Letters were made in the form sought.

(*Dorse—Latin*) On the 24th day of November, in the ninth year (of the reign of Henry V), this petition was granted and an order given that a warrant be made for forty oaks, as is sought overleaf.

IBIDEM: file 69.

(*original*) To the kyng oure soverain Lord.

Besebeth mekely youre trewe lige men the Mair and the Citizeins of youre Cite of Karlill set ayenste the Westmarche of Scotlond, graciously forto considre howe the brygges of the said Cite ben so defectif and the weye is so perilous upon them that ther may no cariage wyth oute grete perill come unto youre said Cite, yn gret hynderyng and grete noysaunce of youre said lige men, and lyke to turne yn more hurt hereafter but yf it be more hastily remedied by youre good grace. Please it therefore to youre highnesse graciously to considre these premisses and also howe youre said lige men bere unto yewe yerly a notable somme for the free ferme of the said Cite, whiche is to them importable yf the reparacion of the said brygges be not hadde, forto graunte to the said Mair and Citezeins youre letters of prive seal direct to youre Justice of youre Forest beyond Trent, or to his Lieftenant wythynne youre forest of Inglewode, xl okes forto be taken wythynne yowre said forest of Ingelwode by oversyght of the verdours of the same forest, and forto be caried unto youre said Cite of Karlill, there to be applied about

the reparacions of the said brigges where most nede is, by the oversyght and after the discrecions of youre said suppliantes; for the love of God and yn wey of charite.

(*Dorse—Latin*) The King (Henry VI) at Westminster, on the 7th day of November, in the twentieth year (of his reign), by the advice of his council, granted this bill as it is sought, and commanded the keeper of his privy seal to make a sufficient warrant as is requested overleaf. Present the lord Cardinal of York, the chancellor, the treasurer and the keeper of the privy seal [and I, Adam Molyens].

II. *An oak cruck at Penrith.* By J. JACKSON.

As the ancient method of building houses and barns by crucks or "sile-trees", as they were called in the dialect (*Glossary of the Dialect of Cumberland*, W. Dickinson, 1899, p. 290), is referred to in Art. XIII above (especially p. 157), members may be interested in the photograph, on the opposite page, of an oak cruck discovered in 1949 in the course of the demolition of an old cottage to make space for Hartness' 'bus garage at Penrith.

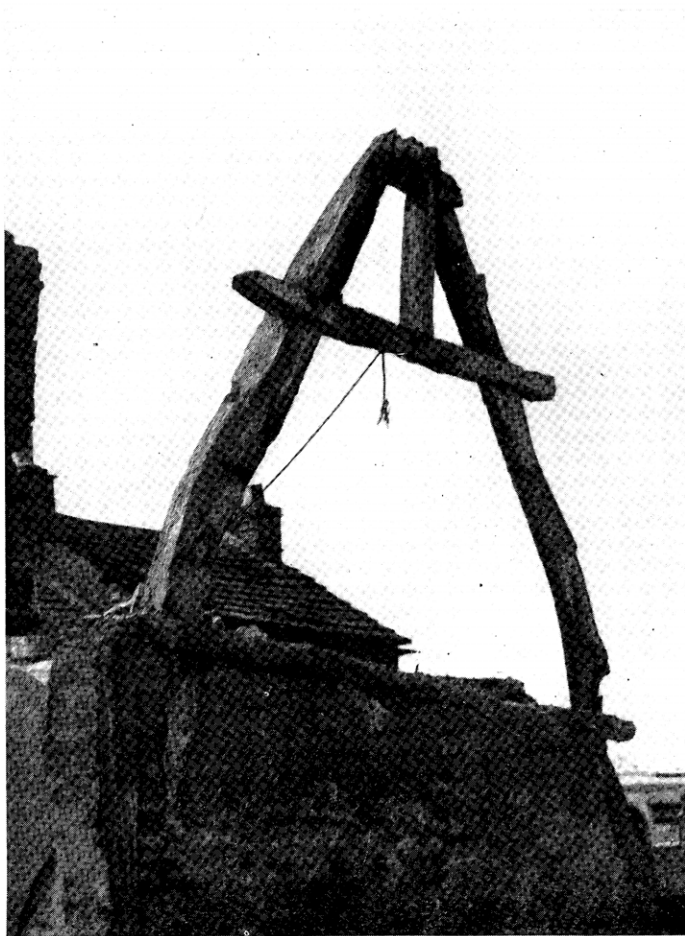


FIG. 7.—An oak “cruck” discovered in an old cottage gable demolished in 1949 for Hartness’ bus garage.
The timbers had been in some earlier structure.

facing p. 222.