

NOTES.

I. *Three deserted Medieval Farmsteads in Little Langdale.*

By MARY E. BURKETT.

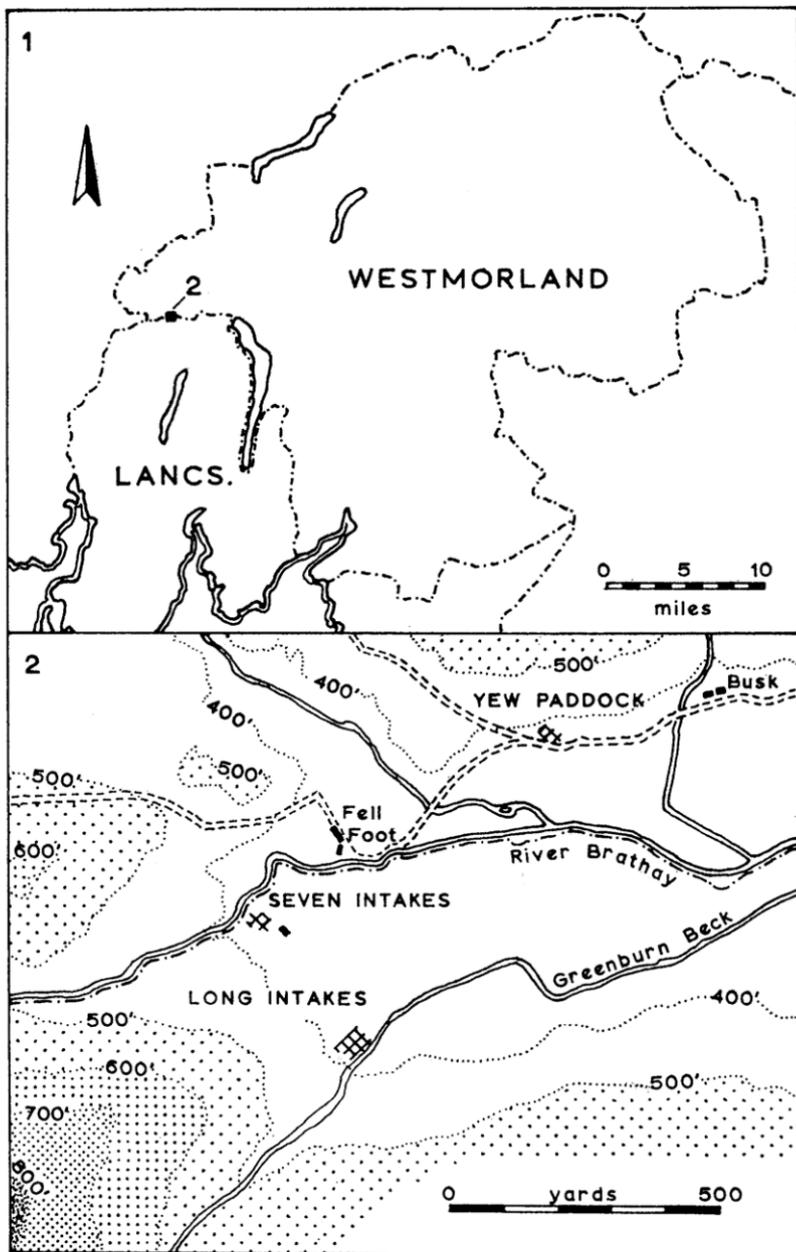
It was probably the late Mr H. Swainson Cowper who first pointed out the existence of stone-built dwellings in the Little Langdale Valley, one of which he excavated at Blea Moss (CW2 i 129). Not far from these, to the south, are three other sites of early buildings which do not appear to have been recorded before.

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| (a) Yew Paddock, National Grid Reference 302034 | } Sheet NY |
| (b) Seven Intakes, ,, ,, 298031 | |
| (c) Long Intakes, ,, ,, 299029 | |

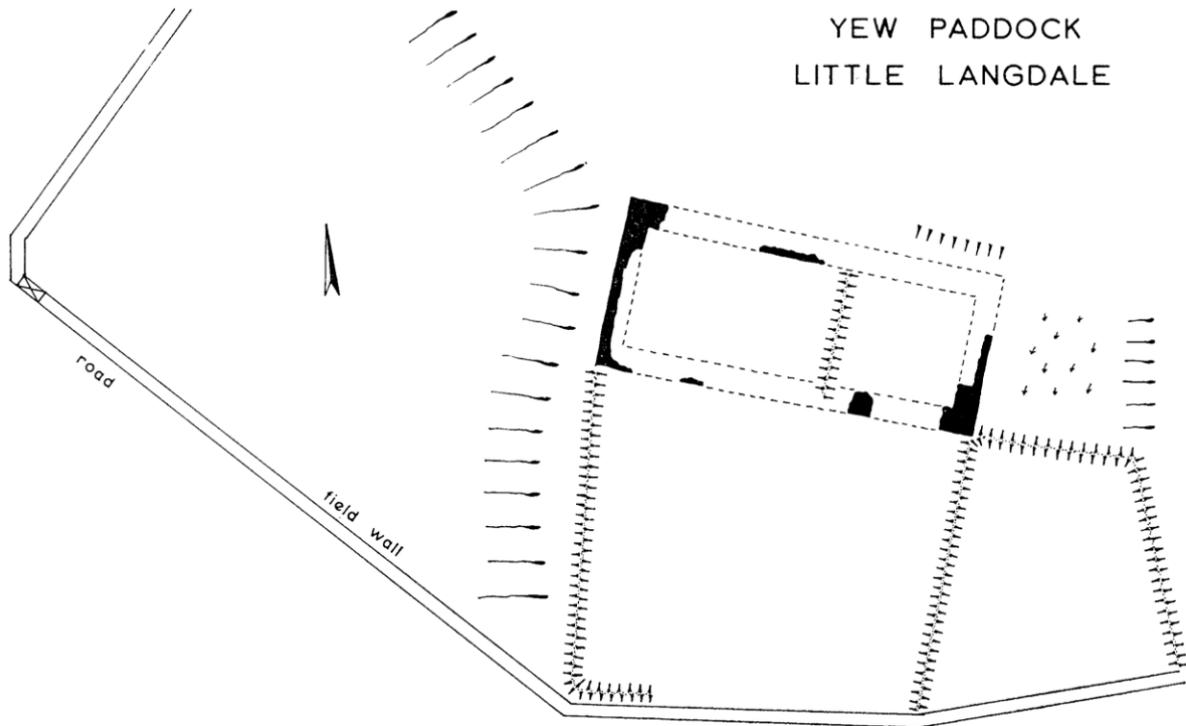
The site of (a) is on a gradually sloping shelf, backed by a steep fellside on the north. The house is 54 ft. long by 24 ft. wide. The long axis of the house is east to west. The walls vary from 3 ft. 4in. to 3 ft. 6 in. in width and are made chiefly of large boulders of Lakeland slate and green stone. In places there are no foundations showing. Across the middle of the house is a turf-covered bank suggesting a dividing wall. There are enclosure banks running to the south and east on the south of the house. There is a level patch of ground on the north-east side of the house which is free of marsh and reeds. The areas north and east of the house are not well drained and are marshy.

(b) Seven Intakes or Vicars (under which it appears on the map) covers a larger area and lies on level ground on the right bank of the Brathay. The fellside rises steeply to the west. Fragmentary remains of a stone building, 78 ft. x 24 ft., and of the same boulder construction exist. It appears to have originally been 64 ft. wide and to have consisted of two rooms, and the eastern one is a later addition. There are some traces of stone cobbling in the western room and the remains of a possible second building may be discerned to the north. There appear to be two main enclosures but this assumes that the standing walls are contemporary with the buildings and it is impossible to be certain of this.

(c) Long Intakes has the most substantial remains of the three. It lies on the left bank of the Greenburn Beck, at the foot of Hollin Crag. There is again one main house constructed of very large boulders 64 ft. x 24 ft. There are two gaps in the



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LITTLE LANGDALE



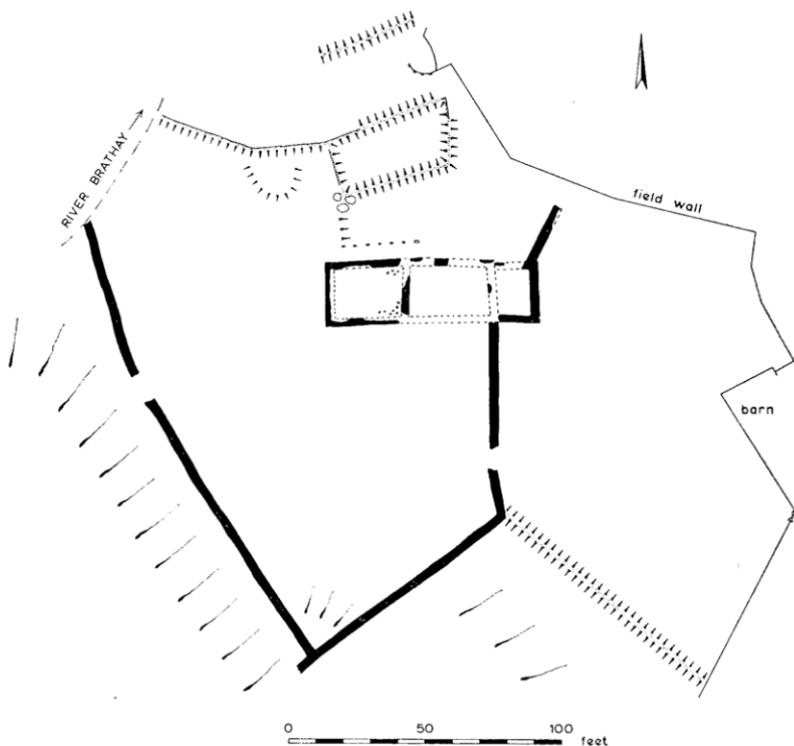
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outside walls but without excavation it is not clear whether these are doorways. There appear to be the remains of three internal crossing walls. But with this amount of evidence it is impossible to say that there were four rooms. Leading from the east of the house is a boulder-lined roadway going as far as a modern field wall. There are other enclosures to the north and west of the house, but here again it is not possible to say which of the standing walls are contemporary with the house. A marshy gully lies between the house and the foot of the hill into which is set a round stone-built kiln with a door with stone posts and lintel. Some yards upstream and south-west of the site there are traces of a shallow channel running for a short distance

SEVEN INTAKES OR VICARS
LITTLE LANGDALE

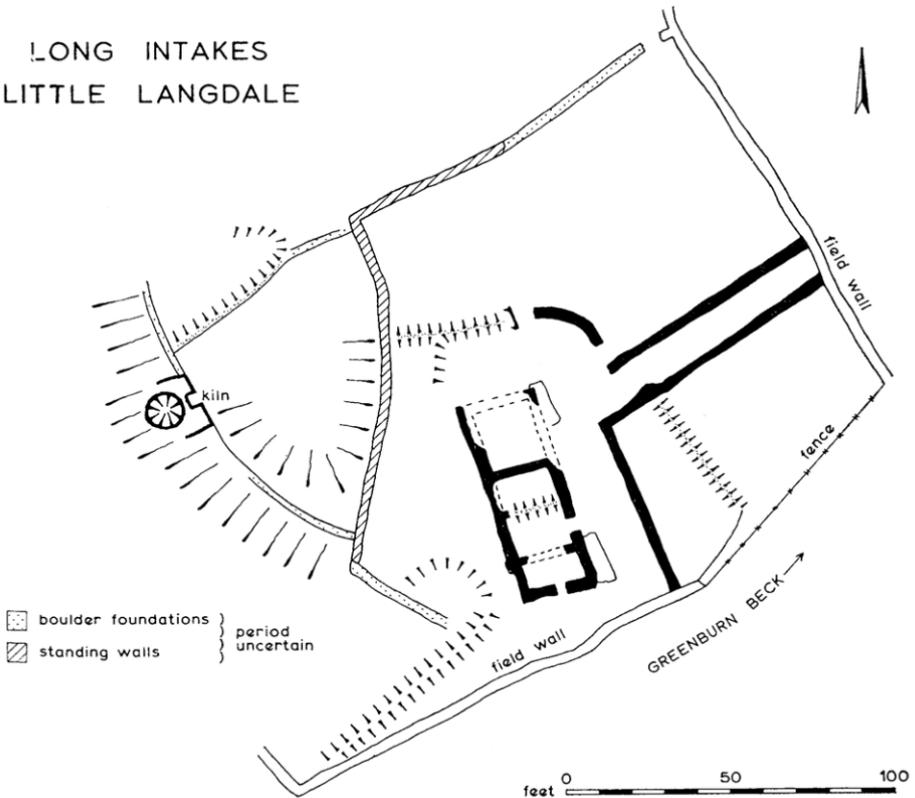


north-easterly from the beck. This channel, if such it is, fades out before it reaches the field wall, and the marshy ground along the foot of the south side of this wall as far as the south-west corner of the site cannot be regarded as a convincing continuation of the channel.

It is difficult to judge the dates of these buildings. Little Langdale would have been fairly heavily populated if all the building of which there is evidence had been occupied at the same time. They seem to be dwellings of a permanent nature, and in the absence of any signs of tillage must have been concerned with husbandry.

Little documentary evidence concerning these sites has been found, but allowances must be made for possible industrial links with the enterprises working at the well-known Hacket

LONG INTAKES
LITTLE LANGDALE



Forge lower down the valley and flourishing in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Some connection is suggested in John Robinson's *Guide to the Lakes in Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire* (published in London by Lackington, Hughes, etc. 1819). The writer had not seen the site of Hacket Forge but "understood that it is nothing more than a sheep-stay in the mountains".

Firmer evidence for an industrial use seems to be provided in the will of George Dixon of Heaning, Windermere, made in 1704. Among references to the lands, tenement and stock "at Fellfoot in the parish of Grasmere" is one referring to "a pair of large Bellows at the Smelthouse and some wood at the Forge and How — 14/-".

2. "*An estate called Huntley . . .*" By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

"An estate called Huntley in the parish of Calbeck in the county of Cumberland" is mentioned in the will of Lettice Temple, widow, of Newcastle upon Tyne, dated 21 March 1738/9 and proved at Durham by George Lyddell and John Strickett on 29 June 1739. The testatrix leaves a stone ring to her loving niece Mary Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown, late of Berwick upon Tweed, deceased. Mary's sister, Sarah Brown, is bequeathed "all my right title interest . . . in the will and effects of George Brown being £20" out of the estate called Huntley, mentioned above, "to be paid me by my brother Samuel Brown or his heirs". Sarah is also bequeathed a plain ring. To her executors George Liddell [*sic*] of Gateshead schoolmaster and John Strickett of Newcastle yeoman she leaves all household goods, beds, plate, linen and wearing apparel, except a box of linen to be divided between Mary and Sarah. Liddell and Strickett are to sell the goods, plate, and furniture, and after paying debts, any surplus is to be put out at interest for Sarah Brown until she is 21.

As an afterthought Mary is to have a large silver spoon and a silver whistle and Sarah the smaller silver spoon.

3. *William Stalker, excise officer.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

In his will of 31 May 1738 (proved at Durham by his brother Thomas Stalker of the City of Carlisle gentleman on 18 July 1739) William Stalker of the Borough of Berwick upon Tweed gentleman, asks to be buried in Tweedmouth churchyard, should he die in Berwick, his funeral to cost no more than £5. He leaves the funeral arrangements to his friend Cuthbert Potts of Tweed-

mouth gentleman, and in recompense for the trouble bequeaths him a "wearing watch". He also leaves £5 for a tombstone "on which I would have wrote some short advice to the living on the subject of mortality, the uncertainty of life or on some such subject". Tweedmouth parish registers contain the entry of his burial on 9 June 1738: "Mr Wm Stalker excize officer in Barwick". The same registers record the baptism in the same year, on 9 April, of Frances daughter of Stalker's friend, Mr Cuthbert Potts, "excize officer in Tweedmouth".

Miss J. Thackray of the Library, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, has been kind enough to furnish me with details of Stalker's career. On 10 August 1716 he was one of eight additional officers sent to Hereford to take care of the duties on hops. On 30 September 1719, when he was stationed at Kettering O'Ride, he was appointed officer of Willingborough, but he was still at Kettering on 23 March 1719/20 when, at his request, he was appointed to Woburn, Bucks. On 22 April 1723 he exchanged with John Gardner, of Stony Stratford, and on 28 September 1725 he was appointed officer of Morpeth hide division. From there he went in 1727 to Berwick, and on 7 July 1730 exchanged places with Richard Crossfield and went to Alnwick. From thence, because "he has contracted too much acquaintance", he was moved to Berwick, exchanging places with Jasper Charlton. On 28 February 1734/5 he was appointed Surveyor for Excisable liquors at the Port of Berwick. The details of his career are taken from the Excise Board minutes.

Thomas Stalker, who proved his brother's will, was, perhaps, the man of those names, of Carlisle, who made his will 20 December 1741. He mentions his niece Philadelphia Stalker, youngest daughter of his deceased brother, John Stalker, his sister Barbary Wood and her daughters Martha and Mary Wood, his sister Jane Rook and her son and daughter, John and Magdalen Rook, and his dear brother George Stalker. A legacy is also given to Mrs Christian Rhoden. The will was proved at Carlisle on 27 March 1742.

4. *A coach service between Edinburgh and Carlisle in 1846.*
By W. A. J. PREVOST.

In 1845 the Caledonian Railway Company began the construction of the railway line from Carlisle to Glasgow by way of Lockerbie and Beattock, and by April 1846 the contractors were starting on the 30-mile section from Ecclefechan to Beattock Summit. The railways had not as yet put all the mail-coach

services out of business and the mail-coach service from Glasgow to Carlisle by way of Elvanfoot and Beattock was still running. In connection with this route, in about 1822, an inn or posting-house had been built at Beattock, the funds for this purpose having been found by the Treasury. Beattock Inn had extensive stabling for the use of the mail-coach contractors and it became noted for the good food and entertainment provided by the English hotel-keeper. After the railway was opened for traffic as far north as Beattock in September 1847 the Glasgow-Beattock service was still maintained, and passengers transferred from the mail-coaches to passenger trains at Beattock Station, and *vice versa*. Finally, on 15 February 1848, the Caledonian was opened throughout and the mail-coach abandoned the field.

There was, however, in that part of the country, one coach service which continued to serve districts which were not near the railway. This was a part survival of the old Dumfries-Moffat-Edinburgh mail which, in the 1860's, connected Edinburgh with the main line station at Beattock, and when John Croall of Edinburgh was the contractor who stabled his horses in Moffat. He had been in the coaching business for many years and this is confirmed by a letter in the British Transport Commission's archives from John Croall, Edinburgh, 16 October 1846, to J. J. Hope-Johnstone of Annandale, M.P., relative to running a coach between Carlisle and Edinburgh by way of Moffat and Lockerbie.

Sir,

In talking over our Coaching business the other day with Mr Head at Carlisle, it struck me that to help the Caledonian Railway Company to oppose the Carlisle and Hawick line that it would be of the greatest importance to get as much of the trade to go up the Moffat and Lockerbie Road to Carlisle as possible. I intend putting on an extra coach from here in the afternoon and to leave Carlisle at one o'clock of the day, this Coach will do well and will be a great convenience during the winter. I intended this Coach to go along the Hawick line of road, but if the Caledonian Railway Company will pay the Tolls from Moffat to Carlisle being 6 Bars @ 4/- per Bar I will endeavour to send the Coach upon the Moffat line, and if another Coach should be wanted it will also be put on this line. This will be best support you can have in Parliament as it will greatly increase the Traffic. I will be glad to hear from you on this subject as soon as possible so that I may complete my arrangements, & am

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,
John Croall.

The following endorsements are noted on the letter:

"Agreed that the Caledonian Company shall pay 24/- per day until the opening to Beattock. 26 October 1846."

"Approved for Minute of Finance Committee. 3 November 1846."

The Caledonian Railway, which had received its Act on 31 July 1845, duly paid the tolls.

It may be noted that the business of John Croall & Sons (Funeral Directors) Ltd. was established in 1820, is still in being and has its head office in Coates Crescent, Edinburgh. John Croall & Sons (Motors) Ltd. is now no longer part of the concern.

5. *Microlithic sites on Walney Island.* By F. BARNES.

The find of a microlithic point at Trough Head, Walney Island, was reported in CW2 1 22 and since then a few more microlithic flakes, blades and cores have been recovered. Then in 1957 at Sandy Gap on Central Drive, Walney (SD 178685), during the building of the West Shore County Secondary School, Mr J. H. Macdonald found microliths in the thin layer of top-soil above the boulder-clay. Mr Macdonald has generously presented the finds to the Barrow Museum and given me permission to report on them. Construction of the school was well advanced when the first microliths were recovered from the disturbed top-soil so that it was not possible to ascertain the extent of the site. Nevertheless, Mr Macdonald recovered a surprising number of true microliths, blades, cores and scrapers (Figs. 1 and 2). He immediately saw the similarity of this Sandy Gap material to the microliths from Drigg he and Mr Nickson had reported on in CW2 lv 17. Mr Macdonald also picked up on the site the butt end of a polished axe made from a coarse-grained, grey volcanic rock (6-5315); this axe is of thick, heavy construction with side facets, but I have not traced any other implement made from this rock — in fact it is not really suitable for axe making and the cutting end is badly shattered, while the body of the axe is unmarked and the patination of the shattered end is identical to that of the rest of the axe, that is, its appearance is consistent with the axe having broken when first used. After a macroscopic examination it has been suggested that the rock is from the Borrowdale Volcanic series, and that it might be expected to occur in the vicinity of the porphyritic basalt from which a few Furness implements have been made (two axes from Walney North End, CW2 xlii 116 and CW2 xlvii 69, a maul from Sandscale Haws, CW2 xlvi 70, and an

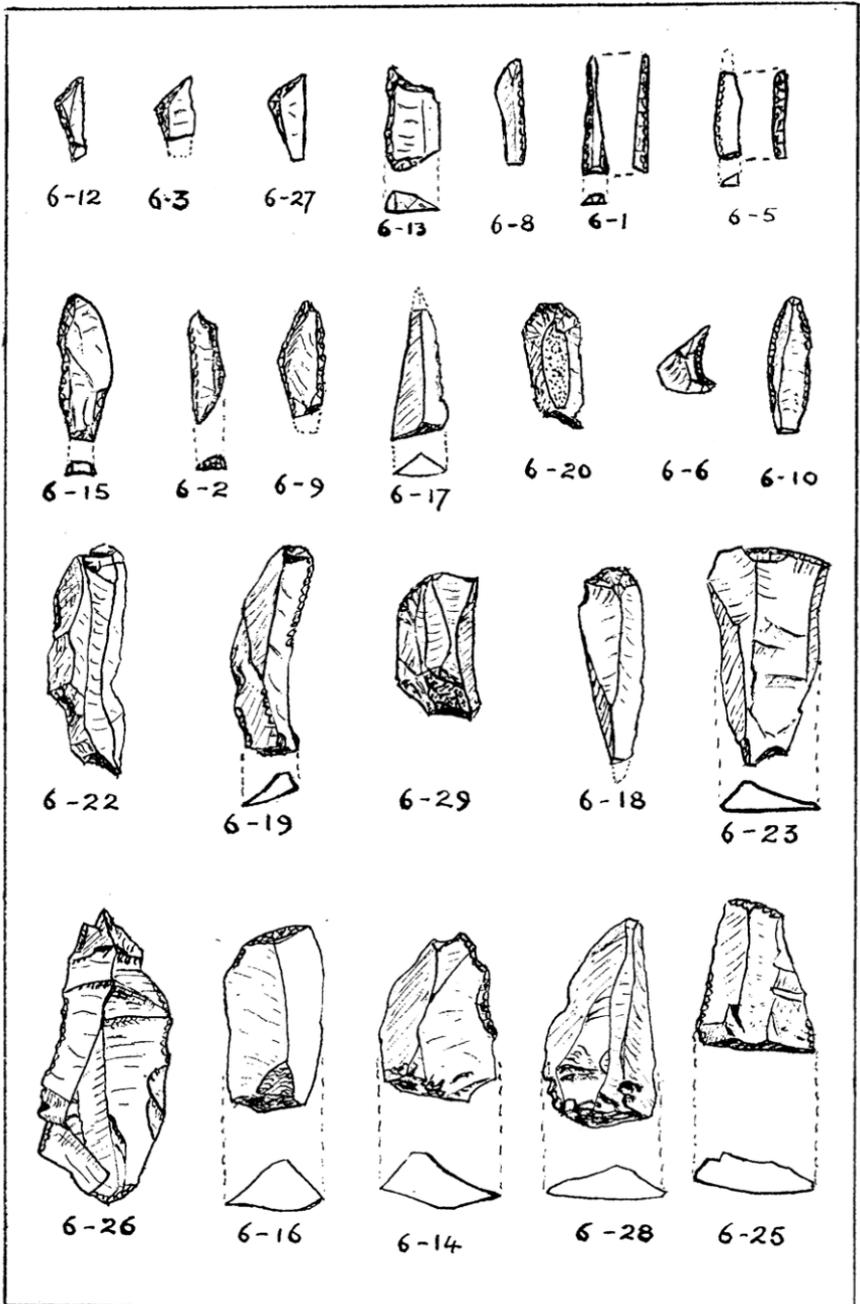


FIG. 1.—Sandy Gap site (1/1).

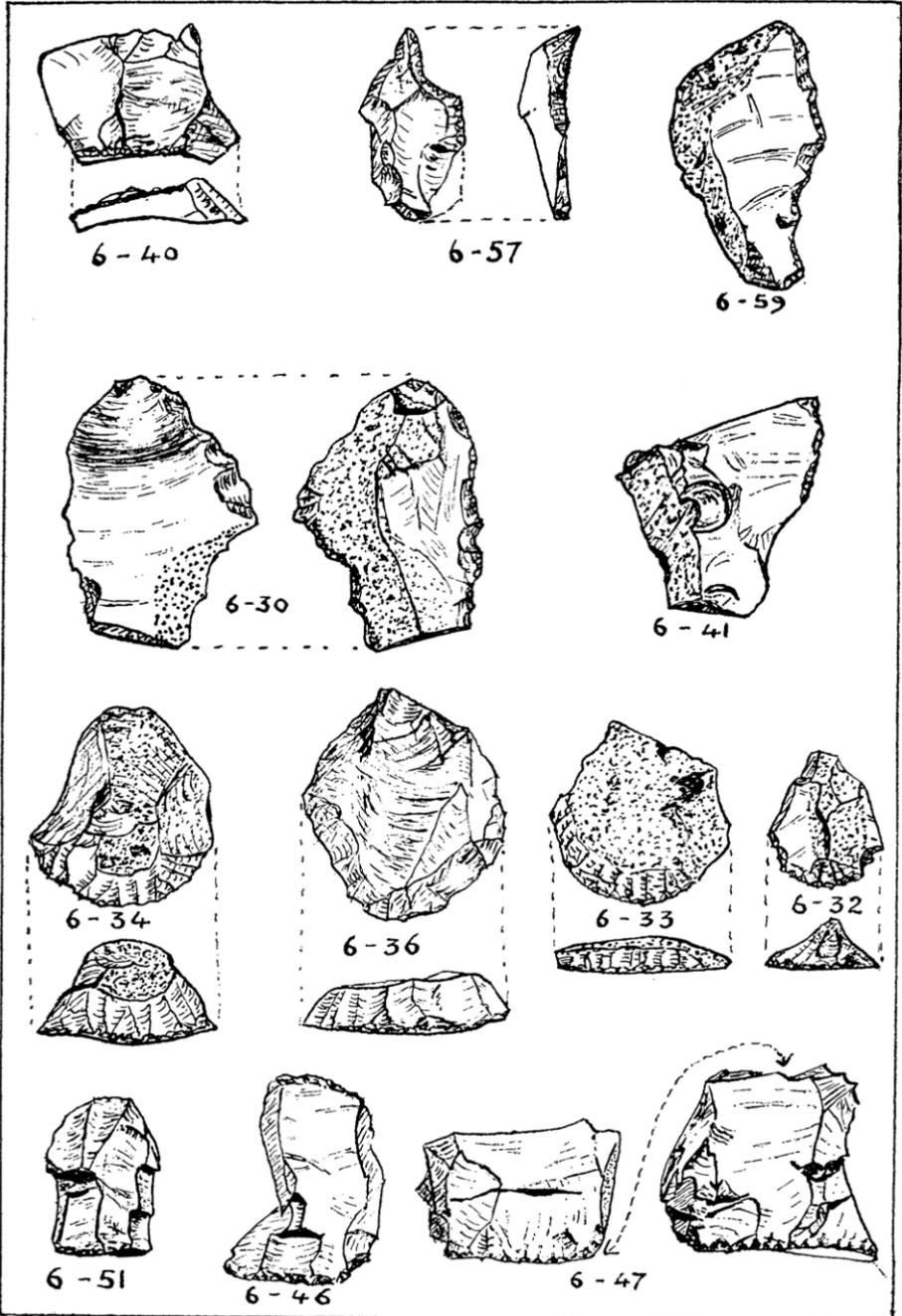


FIG. 2.—Sandy Gap site (1/1).

axe from Stainton, CW2 xii 282. It was suggested that these artifacts were made from beach cobbles ice-borne from Eskdale, CW2 xlvii 71-72).

Not illustrated here, no. 5-52 from Trough Head is reminiscent of one of Clark's Class D *petit tranchet* derivatives but is more probably a side scraper. Nos. 5-43 and 5-46 from the same site are interesting in that they are flakes of a green tuff, similar to the material from the Langdale axe factory. Fig. 2, 6-41 is in black chert. The microlithic cores tend to be small, being made from the small beach pebbles to which Walney flint knappers were limited; however, they include 3-platform cores such as 5-48 from Trough Head and 2-platform cores, like Fig. 2, 6-47.

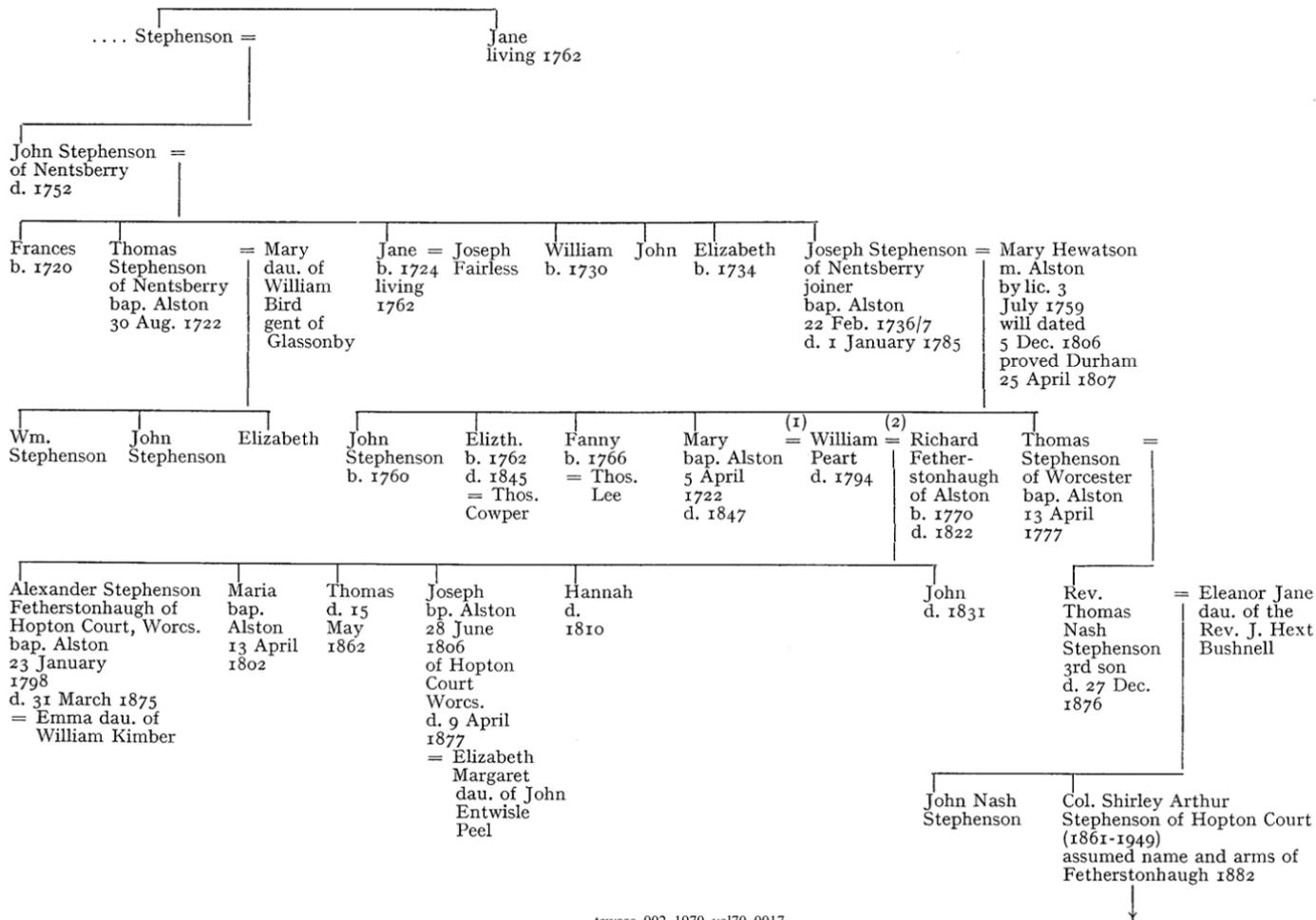
At Trough Head the finds are made in the debris falling from 40-ft. cliffs of boulder-clay, and at Sandy Gap building operations had already covered most of the site and disturbed the rest. Nothing is to be gained therefore by speculating about the relative chronology of the microliths and the pottery at Trough Head, or of the microliths and the axe at Sandy Gap.

Our member Mr J. G. Jackson has collected numerous flint artifacts from the Cross Dike Scar-Hillock Whins area of Walney (see CW2 1 22); these include several 2 and 3-platform cores and five microliths of triangular section with vertical working along the thick edge similar to 5-46 from Trough Head.

6. *The Stephensons of Nentsberry, Alston.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Field in his *An Armorial for Cumberland* does not mention the coat of arms — gules on a bend nebulée erminois between six ears of wheat, three and three, one in pale and two in saltire, banded or, three leopards' faces of the first — granted on 6 May 1882 to Col. Shirley Arthur Stephenson, a descendant of the Stephensons of Nentsberry in Alston parish, when he assumed the additional surname and arms of Fetherstonhaugh. He inherited Hopton Court, Worcestershire, from his kinsman, Mr Joseph Fetherstonhaugh, and assumed the surname and arms of Fetherstonhaugh when he came of age. The crest granted to him was In front of a garb or, a cornucopia fessewise proper.

Col. Stephenson's great-great-grandfather, John Stephenson, made his will on 26 November 1752, mentioning his eldest son Thomas, his second son William, his sons John and Joseph, his daughters Elizabeth Stephenson, and Jane, wife of Joseph Fairless, his aunt Jane Stephenson, and his son-in-law John



Peart. The will was proved at Durham by his son Thomas Stephenson gent. of Alston on 11 December 1752. This Thomas Stephenson made his will on 10 October 1762, mentioning his wife Mary, his aunt Jane Stephenson, his sister Jane Fairless and his three children, all minors — William Stephenson, John Stephenson and Elizabeth Stephenson. The will was proved at Durham by his brother-in-law Thomas Bird gent. of Glassonby on 17 June 1764.

Thomas's younger brother Joseph had a daughter Mary (1772-1847) who married first William Peart and secondly Richard Fetherstonhaugh of Alston. By him she had a son, Alexander Stephenson Fetherstonhaugh (1798-1875) of Hopton Court, Worcs., who was succeeded in that property by his younger brother, Joseph Stephenson (1806-1877). On his death he was succeeded by his cousin Shirley Arthur Stephenson (1861-1949), who in 1882, as stated above, assumed the name and arms of Featherstonhaugh. He was son of the Rev. Thomas Nash Stephenson, whose father Thomas Stephenson, born in 1777, was brother of Mary, the wife of Richard Fetherstonhaugh mentioned above. The descent is shown in the chart pedigree.

7. *Stone axes from Bampton, Bothel and Blencow.* By CLARE I. FELL.

Mr Robert Hogg has asked me to describe two stone axes, owned and found by Mr Clement Scott of Walnut Cottage, Blencow, near Penrith, which were brought to Tullie House for inspection and drawn by Miss G. Plowright (Fig. 1, A-B). Fig. 1 (A), from Bampton, near Haweswater, was found many years ago in a wall and is presumably a local find. It is 19.3 cms. long, maximum width 7.1 cms. with pointed butt, rounded oval section and convex cutting edge; weight 1 lb. 12 oz. It is dark grey in colour and the surface texture has weathered rough, suggesting that it is made of a coarse-grained igneous rock of presumed basic composition, but there are no recent chips to show the nature of the fresh rock.

Axes of this form and material are less common in the Lake Counties than the products of the axe factories of the central hills, where fine-grained tuffs of the Borrowdale Volcanic series were selected. Very similar in shape, but larger in size, is an axe probably found at Lindale-in-Cartmel (CW2 xxxv 70-72) which was examined macroscopically by Dr H. Thomas of the Geological Survey and Museum and considered by him to be of a moderately fine-grained dolerite, not of Lake District origin. The form is similar to those described by T. Sheppard of Hull

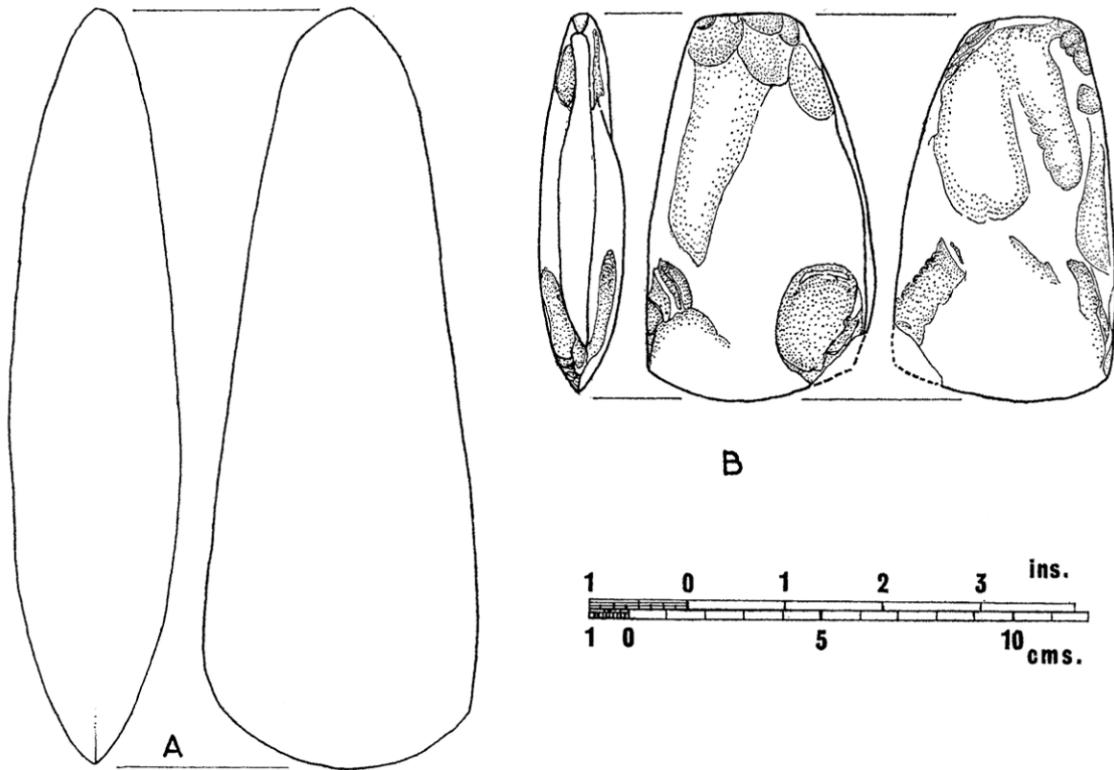


FIG. 1.—Stone axes from (A) Bampton, (B) Blencow.

Museum as "the Bridlington Type" on account of the large number found in that district (Trans. E. Riding Ant. Soc. xxiii (1920) 34-54). Petrological work on some of these Yorkshire axes has since shown them to be imported and belonging to Groups I, III, IVa and XVI of the classification used by the South-western Group of Museums and Art Galleries — all greenstones of Cornish origin (Proc. Prehistoric Soc. xxviii (1962) 209-266).

Mr. Hogg also drew my attention to another axe of this general character, but of finer grained, greenish grey rock, not illustrated here, found near Lowfield, Bothel (approx. Map Ref. NY/169396) during drainage work. It was 2 ft. 6 in. below the surface and was presented to Carlisle Museum in 1962, Registration No. 124-1962. It is 22.7 cms. long, greatest width 9.3 cms., weight 4 lbs. 2 oz. One side retains a fine polish, while the other has weathered rough and has marks where it was struck by the mechanical excavator. As yet petrological examination of stone implements in this district has been largely confined to the products of the stone axe factories, but examination of axes like these from Bampton and Bothel would make an important addition to our knowledge of the movement and contacts of people living here in Neolithic times.

Fig. 1 (B) was ploughed up at Blencow in 1966. It is of a fine-grained, greenish grey tuff of the Borrowdale Volcanic series, similar to the products of the Great Langdale stone-axe factory and of other working sites in the central hills (CW2 lxii 1-26). It is 9.8 cms. in length, greatest width 5.7 cms. and with butt 2.5 cms. wide; weight 6½ oz. At first sight this small, thin-butted implement, with secondary flake scars showing on both polished surfaces, resembles in shape the early forms of flat bronze axe, which suggests a late date. However, a closer look at the side facets shows that this is all that is left of a larger axe-head, re-trimmed and re-ground into a smaller, serviceable tool. The striations at the cutting edge indicate that it was used as an axe, rather than an adze, while its light weight points to use for lopping branches and similar work, rather than tree felling (S. A. Semenov: *Prehistoric Technology* (trans. M. W. Thompson) (1964) 129).

(The axes from Bampton and Blencow have now been presented to Carlisle Museum, registration numbers 18. 1970. 1-2.)

8. *The Rev. Edward Wilson, vicar of Rye.* By RONALD F. NEWMAN and C. ROY HUDLESTON.

The monumental inscriptions in Rye, Sussex, church and

churchyard were copied by Mr G. Slade Butler in 1861 and printed in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* XIII (1861) at pp. 270-301. The inscription on a floor slab within the communion rails is given at p. 281a as follows:

M S REVERENDI EDVARDI WILSON, Clerici, hujus ecclesiae annos triginta et octo Vicarii; Ortu Westmorienses; Institutione Cantabrigiensis; Nati XV. Maii. MDCLXII.; Denati V. Ianuarii, MDCCXXXVIII. Occubuit plenus annorum; fidei spei et charitatis vixit. Qualis, opera loquentur in illo die.

Venn: *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, I iv 428, says that Edward Wilson, who became vicar of Rye, was admitted sizar at Queens' College, Cambridge, on 10 May 1671, and was ordained in 1680. In view of the fact that the vicar of Rye was not born until 1662 this identification is clearly impossible and Venn has completely confused the careers of two men of this name.

The Westmorland Edward Wilson was admitted sizar at St John's College, Cambridge, on 23 May 1684, when he was said to be 20, the son of Edward Wilson, husbandman, deceased. He was a native of Kirkby Stephen and was educated at the Grammar School there during the headmastership of Mr Proctor. His baptism is not to be found in Kirkby Stephen register. He matriculated in 1684, but did not graduate until 1690/1. Venn says he was ordained priest by the Archbishop of York on 22 December 1695 but the Archbishop did not ordain on that day, and the Edward Wilson who was priested at Carlisle on that day was an Oxonian, the son of the Rev. William Wilson of Windermere. His Cambridge namesake was ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle on 31 October 1686 and on the following day given letters dimissory for his priesting. He was ordained priest by the Bishop of Lincoln on 27 December 1686, and on 31 December was instituted vicar of Framfield, Sussex, on the presentation of Thomas, Earl of Thanet.

These facts are given by Mr Walter C. Renshaw in a paper entitled *Some Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lewes and South Malling Deanery*, published in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* LV (1912).

He ceded Framfield on his institution to the vicarage of Rye on the presentation of Thomas Bromfield gent. on 8 October 1700. He was inducted on 5 November, and held the living until his death in 1738/9. He was buried at Rye on 9 January.

In August 1694 he married at Hellingly Anne Purchin, who is described in the marriage licence as of Wartling, maiden. Mrs J. A. Brent, assistant archivist East Sussex Record

Office, informs me that on 30 December 1695 Edward Wilson clerk and Anne his wife daughter of Elizabeth Osborne of Brightling, widow of Thomas Osborne late of Heathfield, tanner deceased, lately called Elizabeth Purchin, were parties to a deed relating to lands in Heathfield (E. Sussex R.O., RF 3/190).

Mrs Anne Wilson was buried at Westmeston on 15 October 1741. The rector of Westmeston from 1735 until 1781 was the Rev. Edward Wilson, clearly a son of the vicar of Rye, though Venn gives him as son of the Edward Wilson who was admitted a pensioner at Queens' in 1671. The younger Edward matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, on 15 January 1711/12 at the age of 16.

We are grateful for help in compiling the foregoing account to Miss Sheila MacPherson, of the Record Office Kendal; Mrs Gurney, of the Borthwick Institute, York; Mrs Patricia Gill, archivist to the Diocese of Chichester; Mr S. C. Newton, archivist, and Mrs J. A. Brent, assistant archivist, East Sussex Record Office, Lewes.

9. *A Durham schoolmaster's Cumberland land.* By C. ROY HUDESTON.

Walter Powell, schoolmaster and reader, was buried at Hartlepool, co. Durham, on 20 November 1611. His will, made the day before, reveals that he had leased lands in Cumberland from "Thomas Middleton of Skellinge in the countie of Cumberland gentleman". He also had ground called "a Warren", presumably in the parish of Heskett-in-the-Forest. The terms of the will are as follows:

"Consyderinge my estate to be small and weynige the good will and favourable kindnes I have received & hadd & still hathe of John Kirk of Hartlepole . . . mariner in releivinge & helpinge mee in this my nessyitie . . . I give . . . unto the sayde John Kirk one lease which I have frome one Thomas Middleton of Skellinge in the countie of Cumberland gentleman of a parcell of grounde callyd the Lowe Chace, conteininge by estimation fourteene acres of grounde or thereabouts nowe beinge walled aboute or inclosed lyinge . . . nie unto Woosbie in Cumberlande . . . for all the terme of yeres therein named & yet to come . . . in as large and ample a maner & forme . . . as graunted and demised by the sayde Thomas Middleton unto me." The testator also bequeathed to John Kirk £4 which John Scott of Upper Heskett owed him, to be paid at Michaelmas 1612. Kirk was residuary legatee and executor and, as an afterthought, was also bequeathed "my estate right & tytle which I have frome

one Mr Daniell Fleeminge of a parcell of grounde calld a Warren or some other name the writinge whereof is in the hands or custodie of John Scott of Heskett''.

The inventory, taken on 27 November 1611, shows that Powell had a cloak (16s.) a new jerkin (5s.), a doublet, pair of breeches, pair of stocks, four bands, a shirt, hat, shoes, valued at 8s., a Latin bible, a "terens", a "dixonary" and other books (5s.).

The lease of the Lower Chase, "nye unto Heskett", had 19 years to run and was worth £3. 6s. 8d.

Apart from John Scott's debt (£4. 7s.), Lancelot Wiseman owed him 5s., Rowland Morton 13s. 4d., and James Munckhouse owed 9s. 8d. for bigg. The testator owed Mr Henry Dethick 10s., and his funeral and other charges cost 40s.

The will was proved on 25 January 1611-12.

10. *Slaggieburn, Alston.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

The earliest form of this name noted in part i of *The Place-Names of Cumberland* (English Place-Name Society XX) is Slaggyburne which occurs in Garrigill parish register in 1710. There is, however, a much earlier reference in a will among Durham probate records in the Department of Palaeography, Durham. The will of Thomas Richardson of Slaggiburne in Garrigill, dated 14 January 1613, tells us that Slaggiburne had been leased to him by his master, Thomas Hilton esq., deceased.

11. *A settlement at Brantrake Moss, north of Devoke Water.*
By CLARE I. FELL.

In May 1963 Mr J. Cherry took me to see a site he had noticed on the north side of Brantrake Moss in the parish of Birker and Austhwaite, Map Ref. NY/154982. No previous record existed, though W. G. Collingwood had made an entry "? cairns" at this spot on his 1-inch O.S. working maps, now held by his grand-daughter, Miss Janet Gnosspellius. Traces of early settlement lie around the 650-foot contour in this hollow in the hills, bounded to the north-east by Garner Bank, to the south by Water Crag and Rough Crag and with the outflow from the moss draining westward into Linbeck Gill.

The main features now visible are two oval stone enclosures of uncertain date, but probably of no great age, both with a smaller stone structure to the north. These appear to have been sheep folds, each with a pen nearby. The westerly enclosure is of irregular shape, measuring about twenty-three yards from east to west and averaging sixteen yards in overall width, with

a single entrance to the west. The smaller structure to its north is about nine yards in diameter, with an entrance to the south and an extension near this on the east side. The second main enclosure lies about thirty yards to the east and measures about eighteen to fifteen yards, with an entrance to the north-east; the pen on its north side measures ten by seven yards and has an entrance to the south. In addition, there are about twenty small cairns to the west of these folds and slight traces of old field walls on that side and to the south-east. The position of the site was reported to the Archaeology Officer, Ordnance Survey in June 1963 and a survey was subsequently carried out by Mr H. B. Stout, Mr Cherry and other members of the South-West Regional Group of the Society.

The following year at the request of Dr Winifred Pennington (Mrs T. G. Tutin) and with permission of the Muncaster Estate Office, Mr and Mrs Cherry with their family, Miss Garnett, Dr Pennington and myself, cut sections across one of the field walls and across the wall of the small pen north of the western, more ancient looking enclosure between 27 and 31 August 1964. The object was to obtain samples from the old turflines underlying these structures, which might yield pollen data that could be correlated with dated horizons in the Devoke Water pollen diagrams already obtained by Dr Pennington from earlier research in the area. (*Phil. Trans. Royal Soc.*, Series B, no. 746, vol. 248, 205-244 (1964), "Pollen analyses from the deposits of six upland tarns in the Lake District"; *Proc. Royal Soc.*, B, vol. 161, 310-323 (1965), "The interpretation of some post-Glacial vegetation diversities at different Lake District sites.") I am grateful to her for helping me prepare this note.

Section A, thirteen and a half feet long and three feet wide, was cut north to south across a field wall at a point nearest the open water which had formed in the moss after peat cutting in the past. This revealed a rough wall of glacial erratics, chiefly of Eskdale granite, three and a half to four feet wide, with the large foundation stones embedded in a layer of black organic soil. This soil represents the old land surface at the time the wall was built and occurred twelve to fourteen inches below the present surface. The layer was thickest on the north side of the wall where the heather-covered ground slopes down towards the moss. Beneath the black soil was a narrow layer of leached mineral soil and beneath that a reddish brown, undisturbed mineral soil. Dr Pennington's analysis of the basal sample has shown that mixed deciduous woodland was here cleared for pasture and possibly for some cereal cultivation at the time

the wall was built. (*Studies in the Vegetational History of the British Isles*, ed. Walker & West (Cambridge, 1970), 41-79 fig. 9.) Subsequently there was some tree regeneration and accumulation of dark, acid soil, which will have made cultivation at this point impractical. The pollen data has been matched with a horizon in a core from Devoke Water, the upper and lower limits of which have given radiocarbon dates of A.D. 580 and A.D. 200. (*Radio Carbon*, vol. 11, no. 1 (1969) 131-132.) It therefore appears that settlement at this site began during the Roman occupation.

Section B, eleven feet long and three feet wide, was cut from north-west to south-east across the southern side of the small structure north of the westerly enclosure. Here the vegetation included much bracken and the ground was better drained and could have been used for cultivation of crops. The present turf overlay a deep layer of humus mixed with stones, together averaging fifteen inches deep and beneath this was the undisturbed red-brown subsoil. The wall here was roughly constructed of undressed stones and averaged four feet wide. No finds were made, but sheep dung was found thirteen inches below the present turf, sealed by fallen stone from the wall, which suggests that the structure had long been connected with shepherding. No pollen was preserved in the soil samples taken here and consequently no information about former vegetation could be obtained.

12. *Further discoveries at St Oswald's Church, Dean.* By J. HUGHES.

In CW2 lxviii a paper described the several finds which had been revealed during replastering operations to the chancel of Dean church. In 1969 the work was extended into the nave and the following features have now come to light:

1. The internal lintel of the most easterly window to the south aisle shows it to be a re-used graveslab cover. It is of 6 in. thick sandstone and the visible portion measures approximately 3 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 11 in. A floriated cross and sword are incised in the stone, giving every indication as dating from the 14th century.
2. The upper portion of a second graveslab has been incorporated in the internal sill of the same window and the pattern of the cross head is almost identical with that used above. The fragment measures approximately 12 in. by 12 in.

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3. To the right of the window a small recess in the wall has been revealed. It measures 9 in. by 9 in. by 10 in. deep and is formed of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick roughly dressed stone slabs. There is no evidence to show that a door was ever fitted and its small size would appear to rule out the possibility that it was some form of aumbry. Sited as it is, some 4 ft. 10 in. from the east end of the aisle, would suggest that it was used as a form of credence shelf to a chapel long since disappeared.

Items 1 and 2 are additional to the graveslab covers elsewhere mentioned by Canon Bower in CWI xii.

13. *Ravenglass SD 087958*. By G. M. LEATHER.

The river Esk is eroding that part of the fort lying to the west of the railway and from time to time objects can be picked out of the landslip. The fort seems to have had facings of red sandstone, some very regular and cut to a size of 200 mm. x 100 mm. x 225 mm. deep. Among the debris was found a rim sherd of grey, self-coloured fabric, as Gillam 323 A.D. 80-110. Two pieces of terra sigillata were also found. One was a segment of a bowl, Dragendorff form 27, late first — early 2nd century. The other a body sherd of hemispherical flanged bowl, form 44, probably mid 2nd century.

Possibly the most interesting was part, approximately half, of a toggle decorated with a pattern of hatched triangles. The end diameter is 14 mm. increasing to 18 mm. at the centre. The original length would be 88 mm. A slot in the mid section was originally 36 mm. long x 5 mm. wide. The toggle could have been used for fastening clothing etc. much as with the modern duffle coat. It has been shown that the toggle is made from stag's antler and not calcine bone as at first sight seemed to be the case.

Professor Birley and his staff kindly examined the material.

14. *A letter from Richard Braithwaite*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Among the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Raine 117/25 contains a letter from Richard Braithwaite, addressed: "From Mr Justice Spearman at Durham. These By Way of Allerton." The letter, which is dated 22 November 1712, is as follows:

Sr — Mr Smithson shew'd me the Information one Hawdon in Durham Gaol made before you agst one Willson & haveing notice that the sd Willson was at Kirkby Stephen in my neighbourhood, I gave Smithson a warrant who brought him

the next day before me. He confess'd he accidentally mett with the sd Hawdon in Northumberland at the place mention'd in the Information, but denys the rest of the matters therein contain'd. Willson has been at Kirkby Stephen about six months, wrought hard upon his trade of Pattan makeing & has gott the good opinion of all the neighbourhood there. I sent him to Appleby Gaol where he now remains. He has since offer'd bayle, therefore do beg your opinion in this affair & please to direct to me at Warcop nigh Brough in Westmorland. I am, Sr, your most faithfull humble serv^t Richd Brathwaite.

The writer uses a seal on which are his family arms & crest — on a chevron three cross crosslets fitchée — and the crest a greyhound couchant. Presumably the writer of the letter was the Richard Braithwaite, who was aged 2½ at Dugdale's Visitation of Westmorland in 1665 and who was buried at Warcop 70 years later, on 26 June 1735.

I am grateful to the Dean and Chapter of Durham for allowing me to print the letter.

15. *A Gilpin album*. By A. I. DOYLE.

Messrs Sotheby auctioned on 24 March 1970 an interesting album of the Rev. William Gilpin (1724-1804), together with pen and ink sketches and water-colour sketches.

The items were catalogued as follows:

The Property of a Gentleman

385 GILPIN (WILLIAM, 1724-1804, *author of Picturesque Tours and landscape painter*) Album containing papers and drawings connected with William Gilpin and his family including: two A.Ls.s from him, one 3pp., folio, Oxford, 10 January 1745-6, (*integral address-leaf 'To Captain Gilpin at Carlisle'*) beginning 'D^r Madm.', describing in trenchant terms his unhappiness as an undergraduate and his misery at not receiving letters from his family ("... what is sevenpence compared with a man's peace of mind? ..."), entreating his parents to arrange for him to be sent down from Oxford, and discussing the Siege of Carlisle [1745], the other *one page, 4to, Vicars Hill, 30 October 1789*, [to the Rev. James Farish] discussing the Bishop of Salisbury and his own brother the artist Sawrey Gilpin, *lacking beginning, seal-tear*; FOUR EARLY PEN AND INK SKETCHES BY WILLIAM GILPIN [1741-2, of his birthplace Scaley Castle]; SEVEN PICTURESQUE WATER-COLOUR SKETCHES by him, five annotated in his hand (Rock Abbey; Arthur's Seat, & y^e Pentland Hills; the inundations of Solway Moss towards y^e opening;

two others dated 1764); three A.L.s. from SAWREY GILPIN to his niece Fanny Farish (later Mrs. Rowland Fawcett), 9 pp., 4to., *Knightsbridge, and Earl Grosvenor's, Newmarket, 1793-4*, ("... Tell me my dear Fanny how I am to avoid growing proud (for I have not told you all the honours that I have suffered lately...") *integral address leaves*; several original sketches and etchings by him, mostly of horses and cattle; also other sketches, portrait silhouettes, embroidery patterns, extracts from the correspondence of Horace Walpole discussing his high regard for William Gilpin, extracts from William Gilpin's memoirs of the Gilpin family, letters from members of the Gilpin and other related families (e.g. Farish and Fawcett), family papers (several related of the family while at school and as undergraduates; three poems: "Artist come thy pallet fill", 1840, 4½ pp., 4to., "A full true and particular account of a terrible trick that was play'd by old Nick on a grave and learned Professor", 43 stanzas, "Scaleby Castle", 28 stanzas; contemporary notes entitled "Maculae in sole observatae Hamburgi A. 1671 a D. Fogelio", a royal letter of privy seal printed in 'lettres de civilité, December 1611, etc., the items *mounted or loosely inserted in album, half leather, worn, folio*

∴ The album, compiled by a descendant of the Gilpin family, contains letters, drawings and documents relating to the Gilpin, Farish and Fawcett families from the thirteenth to the twentieth century. Evidently there was a hereditary skill in drawing in the family and many of the present sketches are of high quality. Apart from those mentioned above, there are eight by William Gilpin's father, Captain John Bernard Gilpin depicting romantic landscapes which foreshadow those of his son, and ten drawings of Roman antiquities in Cumberland by John Gilpin for Pennant's *Tours in Scotland, 1774*.

The album and sketches were sold to Messrs Sanders Ltd. of Oxford for £550. It is much to be regretted that the efforts of Mr Kenneth Smith, F.L.A., to secure this interesting collection for Tullie House, Carlisle, were unsuccessful.