

## NOTES

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1. *A second settlement found at Kentmere.* By WINIFRED M. INGLESFIELD.

In the summer of 1969 I noticed a walled enclosure at the upper end of the Kentmere valley, which Miss Fell later confirmed was an ancient settlement. It is adjacent to the Tongue House Barn at NY 452068 (6-inch O.S. Westmorland XXVII. NW). It is similar to the one lower down the valley at Millrigg, and to that at Hugill in the next valley to the south-west (*RCHM Westmorland*, 115 f., 130 f.). Because of its greater isolation at the end of the enclosed fields it has not been interfered with to the same extent as others mentioned here and when bracken-covered in summer is scarcely visible. Sited on a natural morainic platform, sloping gently from north to south, it lies between the 800 and 775 ft. contours in the lee of the cliff-like Kentmere Tongue, which would afford some shelter from north winds and protection from intrusion. The valley floor, lying close below the site to the south and south-east, once contained the upper Kentmere Lake, which may have had some open water at the time the settlement was occupied (D. Walker: *The New Phytologist*, liv 222-254). There is a spring adjacent, now feeding the drinking-trough in the barn yard. Stone for building would have been abundant and on hand — Borrowdale Volcanic rocks, either fallen from the Tongue itself, or left as glacial débris. The main enclosure of about an acre is roughly circular (Fig. 1), measuring 72 metres by 68 metres. A third of the outer enclosing wall on the south-west side is particularly well defined and is nearly three metres wide. It shows the typical construction of these upland settlements with two parallel lines of orthostats with infilling of rubble. The remaining portion of the enclosing wall is grass-grown with only odd boulders showing here and there, but easily traced except at the south-east where it is largely destroyed. No doubt the site provided ready to hand material for the nearby field walls and buildings.

Almost half-way along the western side the enclosing wall has been turned inwards to form a narrow passage entrance and the wall is continued into the enclosure, cutting off the south-west sector. Within the enclosure are clear traces of nine stone-based circular huts, with a tenth less well defined. The

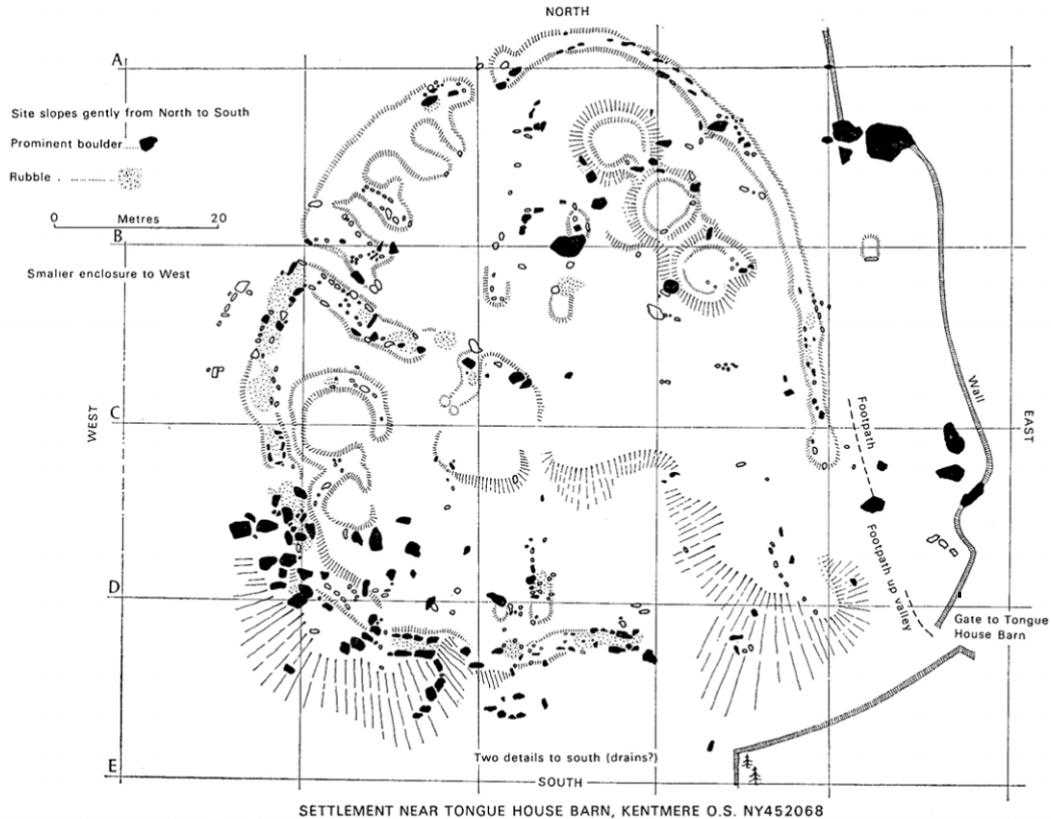


FIG. 1.

three towards the north-east side and the one near the centre are on distinct platforms, best seen from the south side. The six larger free-standing huts were probably dwellings but the three circles just north of the main entrance, backing into the enclosing wall, are small for houses and are more probably guard huts or storage sheds — these latter have their counterpart at Hugill. The south-east sector of the enclosure tends to be boggy and water now seeps away between the end of the south wall and the adjacent drumlin. An arrangement of stones at this point suggests an attempt at drainage and there appears to be a similar structure at some distance to the south-west of the enclosure. About 27 metres to the north-west of the main enclosure lies a smaller one of about a fifth of an acre, consisting of a less regular enclosing wall with two roughly circular structures backing on to the western side (Fig. 2). This is in a much more ruinous state and the plan was more difficult to recover. There are traces of a track joining the two enclosures.

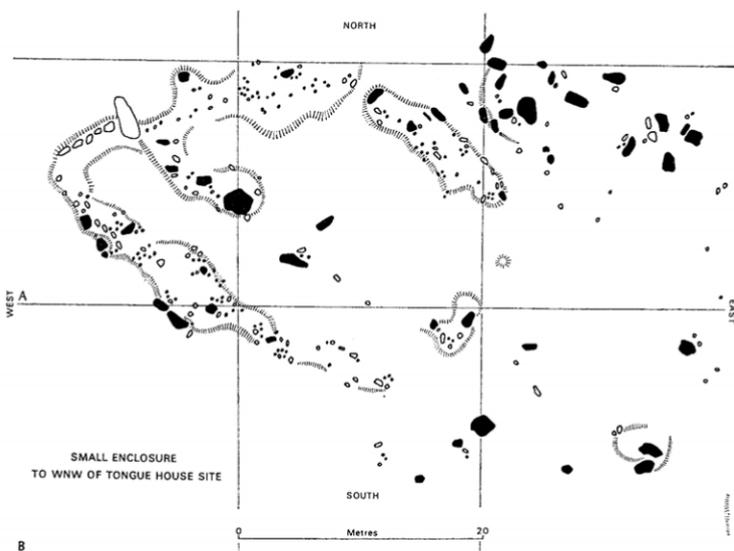


FIG. 2.

After starting the survey, I discovered that Mr W. G. Collingwood's *Inventory* in CW2 xxvi 26, under Kentmere, mentions "an enclosure, irregular in plan, Overend, near Guards End". Guards is the name of the field in which the settlement lies —

the last one up the valley before the open fell — and this used to belong to the now defunct Overend Farm. This note must surely refer to the same site, but it was not taken up by the Royal Commission and remained forgotten. The site is best seen during the winter when the ground is hard and free from bracken. The easiest approach is by the farm track along the valley from Brockstones Farm. Mr Ben Dickinson now farms Brockstones and all the eastern side of the upper dale, and I must thank him for permission to carry out the survey. My son, Robert, and I surveyed the site in detail and copies of our plan have been deposited in Kendal Public Library and the Record Office, Kendal.

*Addendum* by CLARE FELL.

The discovery of this site was briefly reported in CW2 lxxi 3 through Mrs W. Inglesfield, a member of the Kendal Group of this Society. On typological grounds it is a native settlement of the early centuries A.D., though without full excavation it is impossible to know its full lifespan. Both its size and the number of huts suggest a small community rather than a single family homestead. In this way it can be compared with Millrigg and Huggill mentioned above and with settlements at Hartsop and in Bannerdale further north-west (*RCHM Westmorland*, 166 f., 194 f.). The siting of early settlements within the Lake District hills has been commented on by Thomas Hay who has shown that these were often on well-drained morainic ground on slopes above the valley floors (CW2 xl 136-140). Few of the settlements in S. Westmorland have been excavated, but, for instance, part of a clouded white glass bracelet, possibly of 2nd-century date, was found at Millrigg in one of the huts during excavations there in 1935 (*RCHM Westmorland*, xxxiii 130 f.). Further down the river Kent a cairn, which abutted on the enclosing wall of a small homestead on Sizergh Fell, contained a crouched inhumation burial associated with a penannular bronze brooch, a bronze ring and a broken glass melon bead dated to the 2nd or 3rd century (CW2 xii 397-402). In Levens Park, at a place known as Diana's Temple, 1st-century and later Romano-British pottery found during excavations there in 1969 suggest that this earthwork was a small farm of that period for at least part of its life (*Arch. News Bulletin*, Newcastle University, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 13). Similarly, Romano-British pottery and other finds are recorded from a stone-walled enclosure at Sealford, near Kirkby Lonsdale (CW1 vii 111 ff., CW2 xlv 192 f., CW2 liv 101). All these latter sites are in lowland limestone country in contrast

to the two settlements up Kentmere. A typological study of Romano-British settlements in Westmorland by Dr Robert Webster was published in CW2 lxxi 64-74. This was based on part of his doctoral thesis, submitted to the University of Reading in 1969 (R. Webster: "The Romano-British settlements of Westmorland" [unpublished thesis]). The Tongue House settlement presumably falls within his Group 3. Dr Webster does not mention in CW2 lxxi that he carried out a small excavation at Waitby 13 (*RCHM Westmorland*, 235 f.) in July 1967 by permission of the Ministry of Public Building and Works and of the owner. A section was cut across the north wall of the north-westerly enclosure and Romano-British sherds were found beneath wall tumble on the outer side. These sherds included 4th-century calcite gritted ware as reported elsewhere by George Jobey (*Arch. News Bulletin*, Newcastle University, No. 1). Thanks are due to W. Rollinson for having the plan prepared for publication and to B. L. Thompson for photographing the site for the Society's records.

2. *The carving of the "Ankh" on a stone in Swinside Circle.*  
By R. G. PLINT.

In CW2 lii r82 there is a note by the late Hon. Marjorie Cross on the discovery of this mark — which had not been found when the circle was excavated and examined in 1900 (CW2 ii 60) — and the opinion of those who examined it was that the carving might have been the handiwork of some antiquarian enthusiast of the 17th or 18th century.

I wrote to Miss Cross in January 1954 suggesting that the mark had been cut in the 20th century and gave her my reasons, and she replied on the 5 February with a most illuminating letter. Unfortunately I did not keep a copy of my letter, but my suggestion was as follows: Many years ago I had read the two well-known novels by H. Rider Haggard — *She* and its sequel *Ayesha*. Readers will remember that the author in the introduction to the sequel mentions that Leo and Holly lived for a time in a house belonging to Holly on the Cumberland coast, behind which was a hill with a stone circle on its crest. I remembered examining a map at the time in search of the circle and came to the conclusion that he must have picked on Swinside but used an author's licence and transferred it from the Duddon estuary to the coast proper. (Subsequently I discovered he had used even more licence in erecting a cromlech or dolmen in the centre of the circle!) It will also be remembered

that Ayesha carried a jewelled Ankh or looped cross as a sceptre, and it seemed to me that someone else had come to the same conclusion as myself but had gone a little further and carved the symbol on a stone in order to give "colour to the story — *Ayesha* was published in 1905. Miss Cross replied as follows: "I got *Ayesha* from the library and have studied it, and think it looks very much as if Rider Haggard carved the ankh himself! Either he or one of his fans who had just read the book. The year of the excavation, when careful search was made for marks, was 1901 — *Ayesha* was published in 1905. There is a link between him and this neighbourhood, because his brother, Colonel Rider Haggard' was an old friend of the late Dr Fawcett of Broughton-in-Furness and used to stay with him. Quite possibly the novelist may have stayed with him, too. Dr Fawcett became a member of the Society in 1895, the year when the Society visited the circle, and he may have taken both brothers with him to the meeting and the novelist's imagination may have been fired by that or by his brother's account of it, though he didn't use the idea till he came to write *Ayesha* years afterwards. Certainly he seems to have been obsessed with the Symbol for it runs right through the book though usually he confuses it with the Sistrum which Ayesha used for her sceptre. Thank you very much for pointing me on this track. Yours sincerely, Marjorie Cross."

Subsequently I read the author's autobiography *The Days of My Life*, and in vol. ii 206 Andrew Lang wrote to him stating "Dolmen Business in Chapter L all right", but there were no further indications of any visit to Swinside.

3. *A new cross-section of the Vallum ditch near Irthington.*  
By G. G. S. RICHARDSON.

Road widening operations in a cutting on the unclassified road from Irthington to Newtown, Cumberland, exposed a section of the Vallum ditch at the intersection indicated on the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map, Grid Reference NY 496623.

At the request of Miss Charlesworth, Department of the Environment, and with the co-operation of the Highways Department of the Cumberland County Council, the section was cleaned and measured by a small team from the Field Study Section of the Society on 10 January 1971. The Highways Department machines had cut the bank of the road back in two steps, and it was not possible to obtain a satisfactory section of the upper 0.85 metres below the existing field level,

but a good section was obtained from a depth of 0.85 m. to 2.95 m. on the west side of the road.

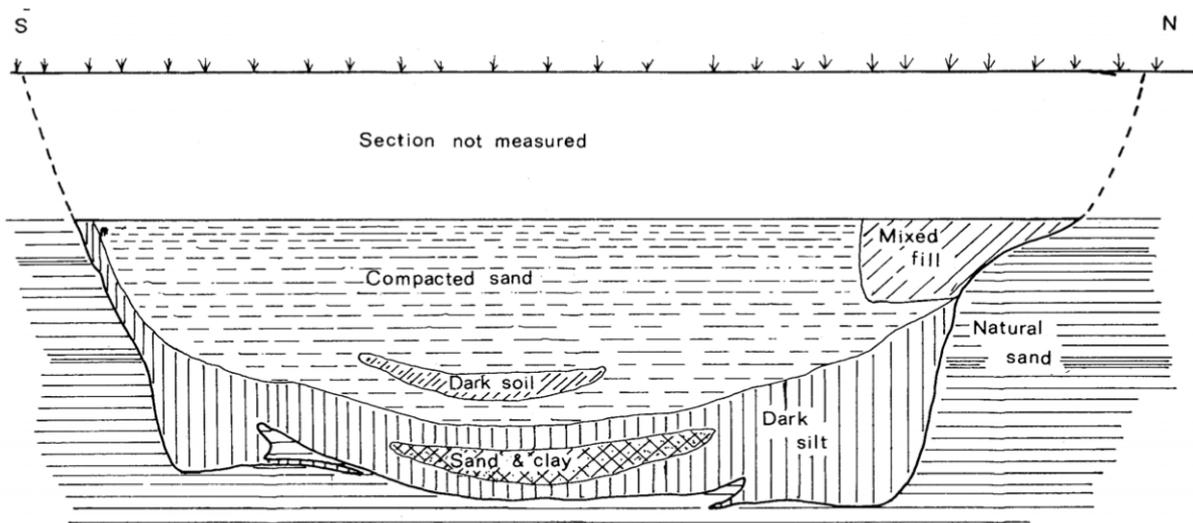
The ditch proved to be 4.80 m. (15 ft. 9 in.) wide at the bottom, and the original width at ground level would be about 6.4 m. (21 ft.). The depth from the present ground level was 2.65 m. (8 ft. 8 in.). The natural sub-soil is a well compacted red sand, but although the sides of the ditch were very steep — only about 17 degs. from the vertical — there was no trace of revetment. The bottom and sides of the ditch carried a fill of dark brown silt and sand with little stratification apart from a lens of clay and sand in the centre. The remainder of the filling of the ditch was of sand slightly darker than the natural, well consolidated, and again showing little stratification. There was a lens of earthy material in the centre of the section, but the fill was otherwise undifferentiated. On the north side of the section, near the top of the measured portion, the sandy fill was cut into by a rectangular block of mixed sand and loam, with possible decayed turf, suggesting the infilling of a more recent trench. The upper edges of the section were eroded on both sides.

The Vallum in this sector was traced by Haverfield (CW2 iii 340) who comments on the unusual steepness of the sides of the ditch when describing his trench No. xii near Newtown hamlet about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of the present one. An unpublished drawing by the late Mrs Hodgson of another of Haverfield's sections at Bleatarn  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles farther west, now in the Society's library, again shows a very steep-sided ditch 16 ft. wide at the bottom. It would appear that in this sector the "standard" profile of the Vallum ditch was 20 ft. wide at the top and 16 ft. wide at the bottom, as against 20 ft. wide at the top and 8 ft. at the bottom in sections recorded farther east.

Haverfield's trench No. xvi (*loc. cit.*) must have been very close to the present section and it is tempting to conjecture that the trace of fairly recent trenching on the north side might have been part of his excavations

The steep sides of the ditch would inevitably result in rapid silting, through deterioration of its lips, as the section suggests. There is no indication of re-cutting, and there is some similarity between the present section and the one at Cockmount Hill. (Handbook, 12th ed., 149.)

The roadworks disclosed no signs of the mounds of the Vallum system, which have presumably been completely obliterated here by ploughing and erosion.



Metres



Feet



The Vallum, Newtown of Irthington.

G.R.  
JAN. 1971

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4. *Down Hall, Cumberland* (NY 283525). By G. G. S. RICHARDSON.

The moated site at Down Hall, near Aikton, was described by T. H. B. Graham in CW2 x 112. When the present owner of the farm notified the Department of the Environment of his intention to level part of this scheduled site it was decided that a fresh survey should be made of it. This was carried out, with the ready co-operation of the owner, Mr Graham, by a team from the Field Research Section, and a new plan and profiles of the threatened eastern section produced (Fig. 1).

The site fell into three main parts: a flat-topped mound which is roughly square as now seen; a platform east of the mound and divided from it by a dry ditch which extends round the mound, this platform sloping slightly towards the east and then levelling off to terminate in a slight scarp; and a further sloping area extending eastwards to the field boundary. The whole northern edge of the platform and outer area was bounded by a wide wet moat completely choked with vegetation. The 1900 Ordnance Survey map shows a pond, now filled in, which appears to indicate a turn of the moat from an E/W alignment to a N/S one at the east end of the site. The part of the site east of the line SB was levelled shortly after the survey was completed, down to the level of the ground on which the byre and dutch barn stand, the moat being filled in with the spoil.

Observation by members of the team during this work yielded some additional information. Immediately east of line SB an old soil-line appeared at a depth of about 1.75 m. below the modern level. The scarp showed in section as an artificial bank of small stones and gravel rising from this soil line to near the modern level. Considerable amounts of burnt timber were noted in the upcast near the edge of the moat, and a stony spread at least 1 m. wide and extending much farther in places was traced along the south edge of the moat throughout most of its E/W course.

It seems probable that the mounds indicated on the plan east of line BS represent spoil from excavations when the ground now occupied by the byre and dutch barn was levelled. A conjectural earlier ground level is indicated on profile BS.

**DOWN HALL  
CUMBERLAND**

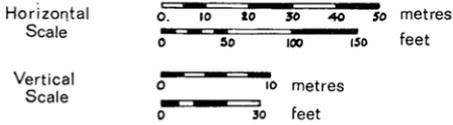
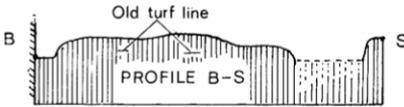
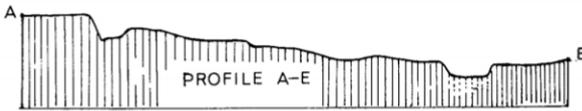
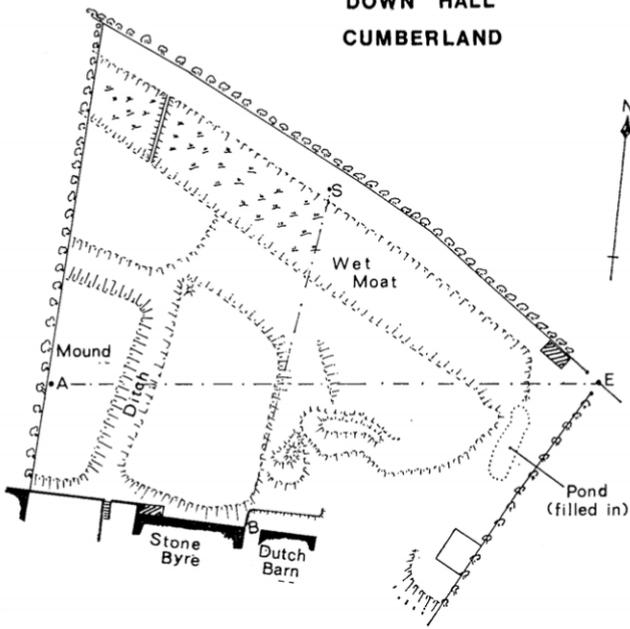


FIG. I.

GR  
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5. *Roman roads near Old Carlisle*. By G. G. S. RICHARDSON.

The excavation of a trench for a new gas main south of Wigton provided an opportunity to check the field observations made by Mr R. L. Bellhouse on the main Roman road between Carlisle and Old Carlisle (CW2 lvi 41), and on a possible road linking Old Carlisle and Drumburgh (CW2 lvi 42). The engineer in charge, Mr Adams, drew my attention to the possibility and gave every facility for an examination of the sections by members of the Field Study Section of the Society.

At NY 267468, exactly on the line shown on Mr Bellhouse's plan, between Street Farm and Old Carlisle, a band of road metalling 9.10 metres wide and approximately 0.80 metres deep was apparent. Bad weather and soil conditions prevented proper cleaning and measurement of the section, but the construction appeared to be the usual heavy stone bottoming, with smaller stones and cobbles above, and a surface spread of gravel. Two round-bottomed ditches 0.5 m. deep and 0.75 m. wide were also observed in the section, respectively 8.0 m. north and 9.40 m. south of the road; these are probably boundary ditches associated with the road (Margary, *Roman Roads in Britain*, ii 230-231). There was no trace of drainage ditches close to the road itself.

At NY 264470 a band of metalling was revealed in the trench to the west of the unclassified road from Old Carlisle to Wigton, opposite the junction of the Tiffinthwaite farm road. The metalling was 28 metres west of the public road, and was 5.0 m. wide and 0.50 m. deep. The construction was lighter than on the other road, with a bottoming of medium broken stone, and a gravel surface. This section lies exactly on the line suggested by Mr Bellhouse, from surface indications, for a road leaving Old Carlisle immediately to the east of the fort, and aiming directly for Drumburgh.

6. *Hadrian's Wall : a section at Hadrian's Camp, Carlisle*. (NY 414585). By G. G. S. RICHARDSON.

A drainage trench which was excavated in April 1971 cut across the line of the Wall and Wall Ditch at the west end of Hadrian's Camp, Carlisle, immediately west of Centurions Walk.

Traces of the Wall and the Wall Ditch appeared precisely in the positions already marked on the Ordnance Survey maps. All that remained of the Wall was a spread of cobbles and red clay, 8 ft. 6 in. wide, with some fragments of dressed stone. The berm appeared to be about 24 ft. wide. The ditch was approx-

imately 28 ft. wide at the top and 11 ft. 6 in. deep from the present surface. It was of standard "V" section and filled uniformly with dark silty material which contrasted strongly with the natural red boulder-clay. The condition of the trench did not allow any cleaning up or detailed measurement to be carried out.

Sixteen feet south of the rear edge of the Wall foundation there was a spread of broken stone about 14 feet wide, some of the stones being large enough to be possible kerb stones. This feature did not show up well in the section, but in the two places where it was clearly visible the stones appeared to be set in clay. This might be remains of the Military Way, or of Turf Wall foundation. There was no other trace of the Turf Wall.

7. *Romano-British P-shaped brooch, Beckfoot.* By ROBERT HOGG.

The brooch was found by Mr W. M. Wilson of Skinburness on the cremation site of the Roman fort at Beckfoot (CW2 xlix 32) on 15 April 1971. It was found at a depth of 2 ft. beneath the modern surface attached to rootlets which had been recently exposed by coast erosion. The brooch has now been given to Carlisle Museum (Accession No. 18—1971).

The brooch belongs to Group T, i.e. the P-shaped brooch, sub-type with divided bow, which is dated to the 3rd century A.D. and is considered to have been introduced from the Continent (Collingwood and Richmond, p. 299). The brooch is in relatively good condition and shows no evidence of burning as from a pyre (CW2 lxii 324). It is made of bronze but has its upper surface gold-plated. The spring is of iron and the pin (broken) of bronze. Examples of gold-plated Roman brooches have not been previously recorded from this area. In a letter reference this occurrence Mr M. R. Hull comments: "It is not at all uncommon for Roman bronze brooches to be gilded or gold-plated. The latter is directly recognisable as the gold leaf can be seen. Gilding was done by making a paste of gold and mercury, and after this had been applied the mercury was "smoked" off leaving a thin film of gold. Such a film would commonly wear through in places but traces of gold are usually visible." In this Beckfoot example the greater part of the gold-plating survives.

8. *The Brandreth Stone, Old Tebay (NY 616049).* By BARBARA HOLT.

Last spring Mrs Bunney and I went to look for the Brandreth Stone at Tebay but were disappointed to find that it is now

under the M6. According to local tradition it was a boundary mark between England and Scotland, but Brandreth suggests the meeting of three parishes, counties or perhaps kingdoms, brandreth being the tripod which supported the girdle plate on which oatbread was baked. The Stone, about one ell high, is said formerly to have been in a wall on Castle How farm but was moved with the wall about 20 yards further north sometime about 1887. The then tenant reported not having found any crosses or other carving upon it though it is believed originally to have had two crosses and possibly an inscription. Collingwood says it formed the bottom step of a stile. The field in which it stood is referred to as Galloper Field by Whelan and Gallaber by Calverley. Mrs Bunney and I were also told that it had become traditional to drive the sheep down to this stone for branding before going on the fell. The references are: W. S. Calverley: *Notes of early sculptured crosses*; W. G. Collingwood, *The Lake Counties*, 348; *RCHM Westmorland*, under "Tebay", 226; Whelan, *History and Topography of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland*, 765. Calverley gives the fullest account.

9. *A goose bield at Coniston.* By R. G. PLINT.

In CW2 xliii there is an account by Mr Thomas Hay of an unusual structure — a goose bield or fox-trap on the slopes of Great Bourne, Ennerdale, and some years ago I, too, found and examined it. When, therefore, I was recently told of the existence of a very small "sheepfold" on the Coniston Fells, my interest was aroused. The finders, Miss H. E. Harris and Mr G. H. Harris of Gateside Barn, Coniston, had first noticed the structure when climbing on the nearby crags of Great How and had named it the "egg-cup". It lies amidst a tumble of rocks below the crag and is not easily seen. In construction it is similar to the one in Ennerdale, but larger, with an internal diameter of about 9 ft. 6 in. The wall is at present 4 ft. to 5 ft. high, 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide at the top and very much wider at the base. The internal face of the wall shows that it has been very carefully built, cracks and holes being filled in with smaller pieces, and although the domed roof has fallen in there is still a pronounced overhang in three places of 12 in., 15 in. and 22 in. Judging by the size of the fallen stones the trap was originally both higher and deeper; the construction of the domed roof and aperture must have been a very delicate operation, and the possibility that the final stage of the trap was the intended



Goose field below Great How Crag, looking west.

collapse of the dome on to the fox, brought about by the efforts of the victim to escape.

CW2 xxxii 107. There is an account of a structure on Great Dunfell called "Fox Hole" and a story is told of an attempt to catch a fox therein. Unlike the Ennerdale and Coniston "Goose Biolds" this structure has an entrance 3 ft. wide and 7 ft. long, and from the plan given appears to be the remains of a bee-hive hut.

10. *Silver denarii from Silverdale, Lancashire.* By D. C. A. SHOTTER.

In the space of a few months' work on a new garden at Hazelwood (Silverdale, SD 4674), Mr Donald Horder has recovered two denarii of the reign of the emperor, Alexander Severus. Both coins appear to be silver-washed and are in almost perfect condition. The first coin was located in a crevice in the living rock, 18 inches below the present soil surface, the second a few months later on the surface at the same spot, and in all likelihood originally lodged in the same crevice.

(1) *Obv.*: Bust of Alexander Severus, right; laureate.

IMP C M AUR SEV ALEXAND AUG

*Rev.*: Figure of the emperor standing left, sacrificing over a tripod, and holding a scroll in his right hand.

P M TR P VI COS II P P

This specimen is dated to A.D. 227 (see H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham and C. H. V. Sutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, iv, pt. 2, 75 (no. 70 and plate 4, 9). The portrait head depicts the boyish features of the rather unaggressive and dominated young emperor. The reverse, with its representation of the emperor in the act of sacrificing to the traditional gods of the Roman State, was clearly intended to convey a sharp contrast to the religious exoticism of Alexander Severus' cousin and predecessor, Elagabalus — a tendency that had gone a long way towards alienating the senatorial aristocracy.

(2) *Obv.*: Bust of Julia Mamaea, right; draped.

IULIA MAMAEA AUG

*Rev.*: Juno, diademed and veiled, standing left, holding patera and sceptre; at her feet, a peacock.

IUNO CONSERVATRIX

This specimen cannot be exactly dated (Mattingly, Sydenham and Sutherland, *ut supra*, 98, no. 343, and plate 5, 4). The

appearance on the coinage of Julia Mamaea, the emperor's mother, again emphasises the degree of his domination. The reference on the reverse to Juno in her role of guardianship again suggests a return to more traditional themes of divinity.

The finding of these two coins, depicting the emperor and his mother, suggests more than simple coincidence; their deposition in a rock crevice at least suggests their use in a votive capacity, although more work will have to be done in the area before anything more than that can be said.

11. *Roman altar from Old Carlisle*. By J. HUGHES.

The Roman altar dedicated to the locally popular god, Belatucader and formerly built into a garden wall at Greenhill, Wigton (see CW2 xxviii 113, also R. G. Collingwood and R. P. Wright, *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain* (Oxford, 1965), 294, has now (1971) been moved by Cumberland County Council to Tullie House Museum, Carlisle, for safe keeping.

12. *Paddock Hole*. By W. A. J. PREVOST.

In CW2 lxxxi a paper by Mr Philip Dixon concerns a Cumberland house called Paddock Hole. Mr Dixon has much to say about the old building and he also refers to the name. A footnote on p. 143 records that the place was called Paddock Hall in 1589, Paddock-hole in 1638 and just Hole in 1703 and 1740. "Paddock," he adds, "signifies toad." One at first thought of the word "puddock" which in the Scots vernacular means a frog, and this gave one the idea of making investigations in Scotland, for there is definitely an affinity of speech between the people living north and south of the Solway and the Sark. However, the colloquial word "puddock" does not appear in place-names.

There is a Paddockhole in Dumfries and another in Aberdeen. Also noted are Paddockhall in Linlithgow, Paddocklaw in Kilmarnock and Paddockriggs in Renfrew. References to the word "paddock" in various dictionaries, and in particular in James Colville's *Studies in Lowland Scots*, leads one to the conclusion that "paddock" in England means a toad, and in Scotland a frog, a toad or a *small farm*. It is suggested that some or all of these place-names have no connection with frogs or toads but that they originated from the fact that they refer to farms which three of these places most certainly are.

There is no doubt about the name Paddock Slack which is



Coin 1.



Coin 2.



Coin 1.

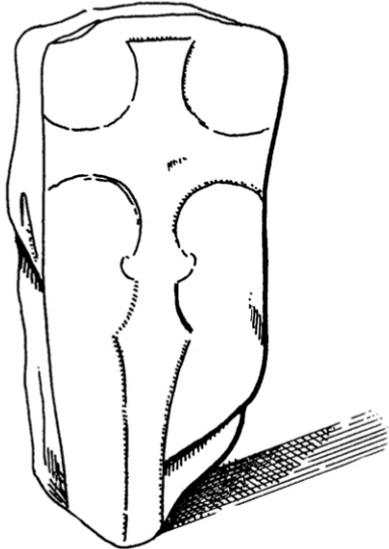


Coin 2.

shown on the 1-inch O.S. map of Selkirk  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Yarrow on the Innerleithen road. Slack means a hollow, boggy place which in this case drains into the Paddock Burn, and is presumably an ideal breeding ground for frogs. This  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -mile section of road is usually called Paddy Slacks.

13. *A Bewcastle grave slab.* By J. HUGHES.

Canon R. Bower in his paper *Grave slabs in the Diocese of Carlisle*, CW2 vii 175, describes three mediaeval slabs at Bewcastle. The upper portion of another slab has recently come to light during grave-digging operations. It measures approximately 3 ft. long by 1 ft. 4 in. wide by 5 in. thick and is of a local grey freestone. The cross motif is roughly incised and contemporary with No. 2 of Canon Bower's list. The style suggests a date of the 12th century. No other symbols are visible.



14. *A Turf Kiln at Haweswater.* By B. L. THOMPSON.

In view of the present interest in industrial archaeology it may be worth recording that there was a Turf Kiln at High Whelter in the parish of Bampton, one of the farms razed by Manchester Corporation when Haweswater was turned into a reservoir. The kiln was marked on the old 6-inch Ordnance sheet

as "Lime Kiln" but was in fact known locally to be a Turf Kiln and was photographed by the writer when surveying the antiquities of the area in 1928 (see my paper on Mardale and Haweswater in CW2 xlii). The kiln was in a field called Wood Garth and the adjoining field was called Kiln Brot (brot = a Westmorland dialect word meaning "ground where the sward has been removed"). The site is on the edge of the new lake level and the National Grid Reference is NY 471131.

15. *The Washingtons at Whitehaven and Appleby*. By GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Not for many years has so important an article appeared about the Washingtons as Mr Edgar Hinchcliffe's *The Washingtons at Whitehaven and Appleby*, to which Mr Roy Hudleston also contributed a valuable note (CW2 lxxi 151-198). It may be added that Mildred Washington's father, Col. Augustine Warner, had himself been educated in England — at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and at Cambridge. Sir Anthony Wagner has made the surprising discovery that Warner was the ancestor, through another of his daughters, of the Queen-Mother; so that Mildred Washington was by way of being the Queen's great-great-aunt (see A. R. Wagner, "Queen Elizabeth's American Ancestry and Cousinship to George Washington and Robert E. Lee" in *The Genealogists' Magazine*, viii 368-375). Moreover, Augustine's wife Mildred née Reade was highly connected; being the great-niece of Sir Francis Windebanke, Secretary of State to Charles I, and granddaughter of Mildred (Reade), daughter of Sir Thomas Windebanke, Clerk of the Privy Council, by Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke, Hereditary Champion of England, whose wife was a Neville, descended from Edward III.

Mr Hinchcliffe does not give the parentage of John Washington of Stafford Co., Virginia, the guardian of Augustine Washington (George Washington's father) during his minority; but John was the son of the emigrant Lawrence Washington, the brother of Col. John, Augustine Washington's grandfather. It is an interesting circumstance that this same John Washington had acquired *jure uxoris* lands in Northamptonshire (at Newton Bromswold, not many miles from Sulgrave, the Washingtons' ancestral seat) as explained in my article, "The Virginia Washingtons and Newton Bromswold" in *Northamptonshire Past and Present*, iv 215-219.

As a final point, let me say that it is strange that the 18th-century Virginia Washingtons had forgotten their Northamptonshire origins, considering how addicted both the

Virginia and Sulgrave families were to the Christian name Lawrence. But I think that the explanation lies in the fact that the Fairfaxes had English cousins named Washington, who lived at Cave Castle in Yorkshire (the Fairfaxes' own county) and who were an offshoot of the Washingtons of Adwick-le-Street near Doncaster.

16. *Haliburton of Askerton — crest and motto.* By ROGER SMITH.

Field in his *Armorial* (p. 153) gives the arms on the tombstone in Bewcastle churchyard of Mary wife of John Halliburton, who died 16 January 1791 aged 27, and adds that the crest and motto are not decipherable. When, however, I saw the stone in 1970, I noted that the crest was an animal's head — almost certainly a boar's head — couped and erect, and the motto was *Watch weel*. The arms and crest are those used by Halliburton of Eaglescairnie, and registered as such in the first register of arms (1672-7) of Lyon Register. The motto is the one used by most of the early branches of the family, including the head, Haliburton of Dirleton and the Chief Cadet Haliburton of Pitcur Burke's *General Armoury* (1884) gives Eaglescairnie's motto as *Majores sequor*, while Fairbairn's *Book of Crests* cites an example of a Halyburton using a combination of the Eaglescairnie crest and the motto *Watch weel*.



Mary was originally Mary Potts of Bleatarn in the parish of Irthington, when she married John Halliburton in 1783.

17. *The Rev. Richard Armitstead*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

As a footnote to Mr Cockerill's account of the Rev. Richard Armitstead in CW2 lxv 374-380 the letter following, from DRC 10 in the Record Office, Carlisle, is of interest. The letter was written by Mr Armitstead to Dr George Henry Law, Bishop of Chester, and is dated Whitehaven, 14 December 1813:

My Lord

I enclose your Lordship my Nomination of Mr Postlethwaite<sup>1</sup> to the Curacy of Moresby; and hope that your Lordship will think the Stipend named therein amply sufficient; particularly as I intend to add the Surplice fees to the above sum which will make it fifty pounds. The value of the Living is only very small. In 1809 the return made by Mr Nicholson (who was Rector upwards of 20 years)<sup>2</sup> was £98. 3s. 7d. But from some documents which I have in my possession, I find that the year previous to his death he encreased the value to £135, on account of the high price of grain, the re-letting of some common ground and making a purchase of a few acres of land with £380 obtained from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

The repairs of the Highways are a serious expence. In one year they cost Mr Nicholson upwards of eleven pounds. I fortunately let the Tythes of the present year previous to the fall of grain and expect to increase the value of the Living to £165.<sup>3</sup>

There is no Parsonage house in the Parish of Moresby, and Mr Postlethwaite resides in Whitehaven, at the distance of two miles, or thereabouts, from the Church. He serves no other Parish as Curate nor does he officiate in any other Church or Chapel, except occasionally at St James's, when I go to Moresby. He teaches a private Seminary, and has 23 Pupils, each of whom pay him four Guineas a year, exclusive of half a Guinea for entrance. When he first made application to me for the Curacy he offered to serve it for £40 a year. But finding him a worthy, respectable young man, I had advanced it to the sum mentioned before and trust that your Lordship will grant him a Licence on these terms.

<sup>1</sup> John Postlethwaite, son of Thomas Postlethwaite of Great Urswick, was bap. at Urswick on 29 April 1790. He was ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle, on letters dimissory from the Bishop of Chester, on 4 July 1813.

<sup>2</sup> Henry Nicholson (1755-1812) was ordained in 1778, and was a school-master in Whitehaven. He was curate of Gosforth and in 1780 became curate of Ponsonby. He continued to live in Whitehaven until 1789, when he resigned Ponsonby on his appointment to the rectory of Moresby, which he held until his death. He was founder and master of Moresby Classical Academy.

<sup>3</sup> In 1835 the living was worth £105 p.a. (Mannix & Whellan: *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Cumberland* (1847).)

I am very particularly situated, my Lord, for I have no Parsonage house belonging to the Chapel of St James, which is a serious disadvantage to me: and the two other Chapels in this Town have, I believe, two houses attached to each of them. I have been twenty-three years Incumbent of St James's, and for a long time did not make £100 per annum. I married in the year 1796, and when my eleventh Child was born,<sup>4</sup> the oldest was only 14 years of age! But I have only seven living. I beg leave to inform your Lordship that I intend to reside in the Parish of Moresby five or six months in the year, where I shall be at the distance of a mile only from each Church.

I should hope that with your Lordship's interest and the Patron's a sum of Money might be obtained from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, or from the Parliamentary Grant, for the purpose of building or purchasing a Parsonage house at Moresby.

From the preceding Statement of my situation both as Rector of Moresby and Minister of St James's, your Lordship will be able to judge and to determine whether it will be necessary for me to apply to your Lordship for a Licence to reside out of the Parish of Moresby. Whatever your Lordship determines on will be perfectly satisfactory to me; being well assured that your Lordship will take into consideration the situation of poor Rectors and perpetual Curates with large Families, as well as that of stipendiary Curates when they have no Families.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

Richd. Armitstead.

I shall send your Lordship Mr Postlethwaite's letters of orders under another Cover.

<sup>4</sup> Richard, the eldest child was born in 1797, Margaret, the 11th child in 1811. Four years later Frances, the youngest of the family, was born.

18. *A Wilkinson coat of arms.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

In Halifax Parish Church there is a white marble monument<sup>1</sup> to the Rev. Robert Wilkinson, a Cumbrian, who died in 1839. The monument shows that he used these arms: azure a chevron between three whelks argent, the crest being a demi-lion rampant rising from a mural crown. Motto — UNITAS. The arms impale : Sable three falcons.

Mrs N. K. M. Gurney, M.A., the Director of the Borthwick

<sup>1</sup> The monument is described at p. 55 of *The monumental and other inscriptions in Halifax Parish Church*, edited by E. W. Crossley (1909).

Institute of Historical Research at York, tells me that Wilkinson's ordination papers are there, and reveal that he was baptised at Cockermouth on 24 November 1752, the son of Thomas Wilkinson. His subsequent career is set forth in a certificate dated 27 May 1776, and addressed to the Archbishop of York. This is as follows:

This is to certify that Robert Wilkinson was born at Cockermouth in Cumberland, attended the Grammar School there from near the seventh year of his age to above the thirteenth, that he removed immediately from thence to St Bees School, where he continued near four years — that upon his leaving St Bees he lived again with his Parents one year, when he was taught a little of the Mathematicks. He afterwards was Master of the Grammar School at Dovenby near Cockermouth one year; from whence he came to Hipperholme School, where he has been four years and a quarter as first of three Assistants, in which Capacity he has been teaching Sallust, Virgil, Terence, Horace & Tully, the Greek Testament, Lucian, Homer, Epicetus, Xenophon & Longinus.

The certificate is signed by Richard Sutcliffe, curate of Lightcliffe, David Sutcliff, curate of St Ann's [South Oram].

Wilkinson became perpetual curate of Lightcliffe, Yorkshire in 1782, headmaster of Heath School, Halifax, in 1789, and vicar of Darton in 1790. He was at Heath School until his death. On 15 July 1782 he married at Halifax Sarah Robinson of Hipperholme, who died in 1833 aged 73.

I may add that neither Papworth in his *Ordinary of Arms* or Field in his *Armorial* mentions the coat of arms on Wilkinson's monument. I am grateful to Mrs N. K. M. Gurney, the Director of the Borthwick Institute, for her help in the preparation of this note.

19. *Stanley of Cockermouth*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

Some light is thrown upon the genealogy of the family of Stanley of Cockermouth by the will at Durham of Elizabeth Stanley, made on 26 January 1713/14, when she was of Embleton, Northumberland. The testatrix desired to be buried at Cockermouth at the discretion of her mother Jane Gill of Cockermouth and Jonathan Wilkison of Embleton. She leaves 20s. or a mourning ring of that value to her father-in-law John Gill of Cockermouth, and the same amount for a mourning ring to her brother Philip Stanley. To her brother-in-law and sister Isaac and Eleanor Hyde she leaves 20s. each, and the

same sum to her niece Jane Hyde. To her niece Elizabeth Wilkison, a minor, she leaves £20. She leaves 20s. for a mourning ring to Mr Alexander Cunningham of Embleton, and she makes her mother and Jonathan Wilkison her heirs and executors, and after the death of her mother, the testatrix directed that her whole fortune should go to her sister May Wilkinson, now of Embleton.

From documents filed with the will, we know that it was prepared at Elizabeth's request by Alexander Cunningham, who was then curate of Embleton, and a witness to the will with John Forster and Henry Darling. After Elizabeth's death the will was challenged by her sister Eleanor Hyde, and on 9 October 1724, Cunningham, now of Berwick upon Tweed, and aged 45 or thereabouts, deposed that he drew up the will at Elizabeth's request, and she was of perfect and disposing mind and memory. He also deposed that Elizabeth said that her brother Jonathan Wilkison, who had married her sister "laboured under some difficulties from such marriage and that therefore she wou'd make him executor with her mother, her brother Hide being a rich man and had no occasion for it". Cunningham denied having said that he did not know of a will made by Elizabeth, or if there was such a will, it was only verbal and put into writing after her death.

John Forster, another witness, was dead by this time, but Henry Darling, the third witness, yeoman, of Embleton, aged 57, deposed that Elizabeth was of sound mind. He admitted saying he did not remember witnessing the will, but he had forgotten that he did "by reason of the length of time".

In the compilation of this note I have been helped by my colleague Miss Margaret McCollum, of the Department of Palaeography in the University of Durham, to whom my thanks are due.

20. *The Barwis family.* By T. G. FAHY.

C 108/207 at the P.R.O. consists of depositions, in relation to an unknown suit, which shed light on this family (see CW2 xlv 67-98). The deposition runs as follows:

"The Reverend John Barwis, clerk, Rector of Niton in the Isle of Wight and one of the sons of the late John Barwis of Langrigg Hall in the county of Cumberland Esq. maketh oath and saith that his said Father and the Reverend Cuthbert Barwis Doctor in Divinity, late Master of the Academy in Soho Square in the county of Middlesex deceased were the only

sons of Thomas Barwis formerly of New Cowper, Holme Cultram in the said county and this deponent saith that he verily believeth the said John Barwis his late Father was baptised at the Parish Church of Holm Cultram aforesaid on or about the 2nd day of September 1711 and that he was buried at Bromfield in the said county of Cumberland on or about the 18th day of November 1800. And this deponent further saith that his Father had issue by his wife Elizabeth three sons namely Thomas Barwis his eldest son who died a Bachelor and was buried at Bromfield aforesaid on or about the nineteenth day of September 1769, this deponent his second son who was baptised at Bromfield aforesaid on or about the twelfth day of July 1744 and William Barwis who is now dead. And this deponent further saith that the said Cuthbert Barwis this deponent's uncle died without issue in or about the year 1782 and was buried at Acton in the said county of Middlesex leaving this deponent as such second surviving son of the said John Barwis deceased as aforesaid his Heir at Law.

(signed) Jn Barwis.

Sworn at Newport in the Isle of Wight the 1st day of January 1814 before me James Clarke Master extra in Chancery.

(Endorsed) Affidavit of the Rev. Mr Barwis.

The following certificates of baptism marriages and death accompanied the affidavit, viz.: 'Extract from the parish register of Holme Cultram A.D. 1716 baptised Cuthbert son of Thomas Barwis of Cowper Baptised. The above is a true copy, John Thompson minister of Holm Cultram December 16 1813.'

Register of marriages in the parish of Westwards, Diocese of Carlisle in the county of Cumberland.

Married

1737 John Barwis and Elizabeth Briscoe of Langrigg June 15 [date not very clear]. Samuel Hallifax curate of Westwards."

Extract from the parish register of Holm Cultram A.D. 1711, baptised Sept. 2 Anno 1711. John of Thomas Barwis of Cowper baptised. John Thompson curate of Holm Cultram.

Buried November 18 1800 John Barwis of Langrigg Hall, gentleman age 89.

Buried September 19 1769 Mr Thomas Barwis of Langrigg Hall.

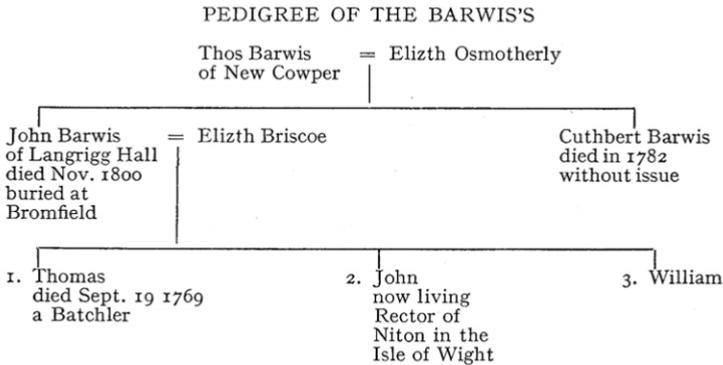
Baptised July 12 1744 John of Mr John Barwis of Langrigg Hall.

Register of Bromfield extracted 8 November 1813. Thomas Martin, curate.

N.B. The baptism of the above Thomas Barwis who was unfortunately but accidentally shot when he had attained to the age of 27 years is not to be found in the Bromfield register. But his surviving sister Mrs Dand informs me that her eldest Brother Thomas was born at Langrigg Hall in the year 1742. Thomas Martin, curate of Bromfield, in a letter addressed to Mr Thomas Clarke, Sadlers Hall:

"This is to certify that the Rev<sup>d</sup> Doctor Barwis master of of the Academy in Soho Square was buried on the 4th day of September 1782 as appears by the Register of Burials of the parish of Acton in the county of Middlesex. Witness my hand the 30 October 1813 John Parsons, Maynard Li. clerk, of Acton Middlesex."

The following sketch pedigree of the male Barwis's is also present.



21. *A heraldic curiosity.* By R. S. BOUMPHREY.

The Editor of *Transactions* recently drew my attention to a heraldic curiosity which may be thought worth a mention here because of its local Cumberland associations.

Sir John Walter Huddleston, Baron Huddleston, the last created Baron of the Exchequer, was born at Dublin in 1815, the eldest son of Thomas Huddleston, formerly of Whitehaven, and probably descended from the Huddlestons of Whitbeck; Thomas Huddleston was a captain in the merchant service and on his retirement from the sea became Haven Master in Dublin. The son, John Walter Huddleston, entered Gray's Inn in 1836 and was called to the Bar in 1839; elected to Parliament in 1865 and 1874, he became Serjeant-at-law in 1875, in which year he was raised to the bench of the Common Pleas and was

knighted. Later in the same year he was transferred to the Court of Exchequer. As a result of the Judicature Act of 1875, his patent as Baron of the Exchequer was the last to be issued, and as a result he used to call himself "the last of the barons". He died *s.p.* in 1890, having married in 1872 Lady Diana de Vere Beauclerk (who died in 1905), daughter of the ninth Duke of St Albans.

Baron Huddleston was twice Treasurer of Gray's Inn, in 1860 and 1868, and consequently his arms appear twice in the Hall of Gray's Inn. One version is simply the arms and crest of Hudleston, of Millom and Hutton John, painted on a wooden panel, viz. *Arms.* Gules fretty Argent. *Crest.* Two arms counter embowed and vested Argent holding in the hands a scalp Proper. The other, in a stained glass window, is a much more elaborate achievement and can only be regarded as a heraldic curiosity, viz. *Arms.* Quarterly; I, Gules fretty Argent in dexter chief a portcullis Or; II & III, Quarterly, 1 & 4, France and England, quarterly; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland; over all a sinister baton Gules charged with three roses Argent barbed and seeded Proper; IV, Gules fretty Argent. *Crest.* Two arms counter embowed and vested Argent holding in the hands a scalp Proper. *Motto.* Solo Deo honor et gloria.

Of this achievement, the fourth quarter, the crest, and the motto are the arms, crest and motto of Hudleston, of Millom and Hutton John, to which Baron Huddleston may well have been entitled if he was in fact descended from the ancient family of Hudleston. The first quarter also represents the Hudleston arms with the addition of a golden portcullis, doubtless intended as an allusion to Westminster Hall in which the Court of Exchequer sat, but to the use of which Huddleston was not entitled since he never obtained a fresh grant of arms. The second and third quarters are the arms of his wife's family, Beauclerk, which he had no right at all to quarter for his wife was not an heraldic heiress; even if she had been, he would only have been entitled to bear his wife's arms on an inescutcheon of pretence, and it seems curious that this very blatant heraldic mistake should have been permitted in so public a display.

The Editor and I are indebted to Miss Stella Colwell for checking that Baron Huddleston did not obtain a grant of the arms displayed at Gray's Inn; and to Mr P. C. Beddingham, Librarian of Gray's Inn, for supplying so full a description of the achievements in the Hall of the Inn.