

## ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA.

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### A STONE AXE FROM LITTLE SALKELD.

By T. Gray.

Polished stone axe, 5 inches long;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad across the cutting edge and tapering to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the butt. Found near the Stone Circle, Little Salkeld, Cumberland, April, 1894. The specimen is rather crude and asymmetrical; the lateral edges are not ground to a ridge, but the butt has been flattened into a hammer-like face. Both the butt end and the cutting edge show considerable contemporary fracturing due to wear and tear. A recent fracture exposes beneath a outer zone of pale coloured weathering, the fresh surface of a compact, fine-crystalline bluish-green lava, showing with a hand lens minute crystals of secondary pyrites. The rock is possibly an andesite of the Borrowdale Volcanic Series.

Mr. W. G. Wallace has very kindly presented the axe to Tullie House, Carlisle.

### A LONG CAIRN IN MITERDALE.

By Dr. J. E. Spence.

By the side of the Packhorse track leading from Irt Mill across the lower end of the Scree to Wasdale there is a long cairn situated about 900 feet above O.D. Lat.  $54^{\circ} 24' 20''$  N. Long.  $3^{\circ} 19' 20''$  W. It is 72 feet long, 36 feet wide and 10 feet high and is carefully built of large boulders. It does not appear to have been disturbed and has not been recorded previously.

### SOUTH CUMBERLAND AFTER THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

Our member the Rev. W. S. Sykes has forwarded a valuable series of notes on the Millom area after the Conquest. They collect the references to the early holders of Whicham, Whitbeck and Corney and discuss the interesting problems offered by the Domesday manor of Hougun. The inevitably highly fragmentary nature of the evidence makes the notes unsuitable for publication in *Transactions*, but the writer's profound knowledge of the

history and topography of the area make them invaluable for all interested in this subject. It is proposed to deposit them in the Jackson Library at Tullie House.

## ROMANESQUE BEAKHEAD ORNAMENT IN CUMBERLAND.

By M. C. Fair.

In a most admirable paper on headhead ornament (Yorks-Arch. Journ. XXXVI, p. 349ff), Mr. John Salmon discusses the distribution of examples of this, and points out that they are centred mainly in the areas round York and Oxford, the dense concentration in Yorkshire suggesting emanation from a local school of craftsmen centred at York. Sir A. W. Clapham (quoted by Mr. Salmon) states that the general character of the buildings in which it occurs indicates a central date of about 1150 for its employment. Solitary instances are noted at St. Bees and Brough under Stainmore but an unnoted example in our Society's area is to be found at Caldbeck south of Wigton. Unlike that at St. Bees, this is of the true and not of the debased type. It is now found in the south porch, but its original position was in the chancel arch. The church is believed to have been founded by Gospatric c. 1118 (these *Trans.* N.S. xxxv, 271) but was extensively altered in the early 16th century when the present south porch door was made and the chancel arch rebuilt. Eighteen voussoirs remain each skilfully carved with a grotesque head. They have the typical sharply pointed beak, and animal or human faces; the beaks grasp the roll moulding. Several stones are in poor condition. The St. Bees example is a debased form of beakhead intermixed with chevron; the priory was founded c. 1125.

[Miss Fair has submitted valuable photographs of the beakhead at Caldbeck and St. Bees; it has unhappily not been possible to arrange for their reproduction here, so they have been deposited at Tullie House. Certain voussoirs now lying in the tower of Martindale church have affinities with the above but it has not proved possible to examine them in detail or obtain reproductions of them. Editor].

## FINDS FROM FURNESS.

By J. L. Hobbs and F. Barnes.

Half of a silver groat of Edward III minted at York has recently been discovered by Mr. R. C. Bird of Yarlside Road, Barrow-in-Furness who has kindly presented it to the Borough

Museum. A "silver penny" (York mint) of the same reign was found in a garden at Douglas St., Vickerstown, Barrow, in June, 1908 (Barrow Nat. Field Club., Rep. XVII, 216).

Mr. F. Barnes, B.A., F.L.A. reports that in November, 1946, Mr. E. W. Rimmer of School St., Barrow-in-Furness, whilst taking up some old turf in the grounds of Bankfield Hall, Great Urswick, found a coin at the depth of three inches. On examination the coin proves to be a groat of Edward III (London Mint), somewhat worn but still quite legible. He also notes that the unfinished stone axe mentioned in these *Trans.* N.S. xxxvi, 227, has been presented to the Barrow Museum.

#### ROMAN POTTERY FROM BROUGH UNDER STAINMORE.

By E. B. Birley.

On the occasion of the Society's visit to Brough under Stainmore on 3 September, 1946, I took the opportunity to search the face of the steep escarpment, down to the riverside, for Roman occupation material. Virtually all the exposed faces showed nothing but the clean, reddish boulder-clay subsoil, but high up on the lip of the escarpment, just opposite the castle keep, was a small deposit of dark occupation-earth, containing an assortment of food bones and half a dozen pieces of pottery. Only one piece included a rim-section, but that was of sufficient interest to warrant its being put on record here. It comes from a cooking-pot in hard, black ware, once polished (though the surface is now partly lacking); there is plentiful grit in the core, and for its size the piece is far heavier than the Huntcliff or Knapton ware which in other respects closely resembles it. The type is a known but relatively uncommon one, uniformly assignable to the closing years of the fourth century; its rim-section closely resembles that of the standard Huntcliff cooking-pot, with the exception that it never has the internal groove; the outer surface often carries a simple scored pattern, as *Birdoswald* (these *Trans.* N.S. xxx, 191) no. 21.

I have noted examples of this type at *Birdoswald* (four or five vessels represented), *Chesterholm* (unpublished), *South Shields* (Black Gate Museum, Newcastle; complete, broken in Roman times and repaired with rivets) and *milecastle 37* (Housesteads, unpublished. For further examples, from the Yorkshire coastal signal-stations, cf. M. R. Hull in *Archaeological Journal* LXXXIX, 1932, p. 239, fig. 9 nos. 7 and 13 and p. 241 (where its significance, however, is not fully realised).

## EARLY COINS POSSIBLY FROM CARTMEL.

By J. C. Dickinson.

By the kindness of Mrs. C. M. Jackson of Cartmel who owns them, four early coins are here recorded. Three are copper Roman coins of Tetricus I (273-302), Victorinus (265-8) and Valentinian (364-75), the fourth one of Wigmund Archbishop of York (837-54) which has the moneyer's name Coenred. The provenance of the coins is unhappily uncertain. They were seen by James Stockdale, the Cartmel antiquary but are not mentioned in his *Annales Caermeolenses* (1872). It is quite likely that they came from Cartmel where Stockdale evidently saw them. They were then almost certainly in the hands of the Remington family who owned property near Cartmel and one of whose members—the Rev. Thomas Remington—was Vicar of Cartmel 1835-54 and a keen antiquary (it was under his auspices that the restoration of the Priory Church was begun and the Harrington Tomb opened). The Remingtons were also closely related to the Binyons who then owned Merlewood near Grange-over-Sands where Northumbrian coins have been found. But it is at least possible that the coins in question came from Melling, nr. Carnforth or even Gilsland at both of which members of the Remington family resided for a time in the last century.