

ADDENDA ANTIQUARIA

I. PREHISTORIC SITES AND DISCOVERIES.

1. *Two stone axe-hammers from Silecroft.* By the Hon. MARJORIE CROSS.

In CW1 i, opposite p. 280, in Mr Eccleston's map of the antiquities around Lacro, the find-spot of a stone hammer is marked a little south of Silecroft, and a footnote states that it had been found there in 1862; this hammer was next heard of in the collection of the Rev. J. Stackhouse, then vicar of Thwaites, who was a keen antiquary and may have found it himself. A second axe-hammer, found at Arrow Hill in 1860, was thought to have been in the same collection. The Normal National Grid references to the two find-spots are 34/133817 and 130813, 1 in. sheet 88.

Mr Stackhouse later moved to Stainforth in Yorkshire, taking his collection with him. After his death, our member the Rev. W. S. Sykes asked for the collection to be photographed, which was done. The photograph included two perforated axe-hammers, another small black one, of dished type, and a polished axe. The collection was then given to Giggleswick School museum and, according to one account, later transferred thence to Leeds City Museum. In the early years of our Prehistory Committee I took the photograph to Giggleswick School, but could not match any of the implements at that time displayed in its museum; I then sent the photograph with an enquiry to Leeds City Museum, fortunately first taking a tracing of it. The authorities there regretted very much that not only could they not match any of the implements, but they had also lost the photograph! The search then lapsed for a while.

In the autumn of 1948, twelve years after these reverses, I was introduced to the museum of the Settle Pig Yard Club in Upper Settle, Yorkshire, and there, at last, I found three axe-hammers which had been transferred from Giggleswick School museum: and two of them, here illustrated (fig. 1), matched the two in the tracing.

No. 10/4/1 measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 in. by 3 in., the diameter of the hole being $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.

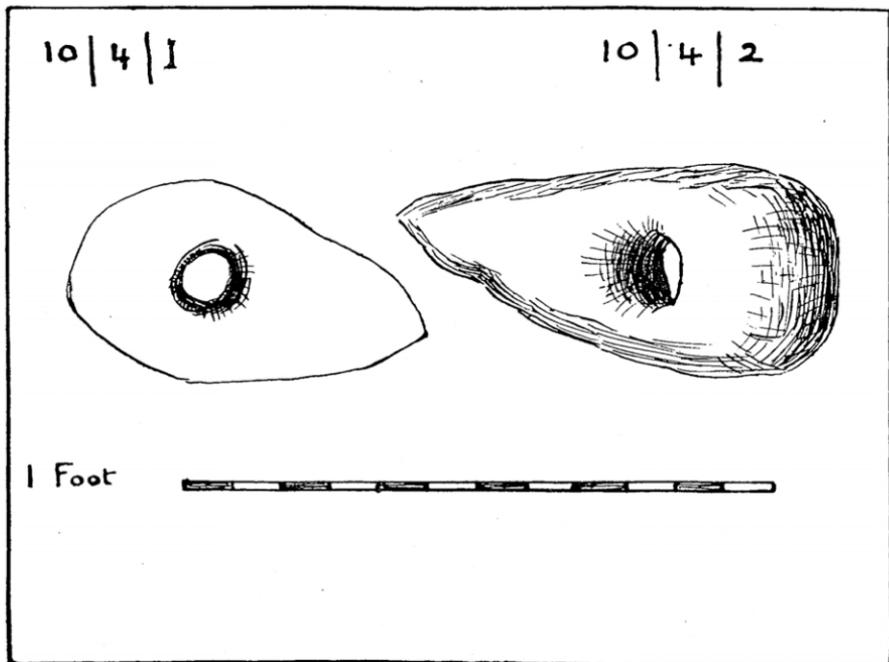


FIG. I.

No. 10/4/2 measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{3}{8}$ in., the diameter of its hole $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.; it has a large chip not far from the pointed end.

Both axe-hammers have hour-glass perforations, and both are of grey grit-stone. It is impossible now to say which of them comes from which of the two sites, as Mr Stackhouse, true to his period, labelled nothing, and if he made any notes they have not survived; but both implements are said to have come from the same district.

My thanks are due to Mr Tot Lord, curator of that very wonderful museum, and to Mr Orlando Greenwood, who made us acquainted; and also to the Rev. W. S. Sykes, Mr F. Warriner, Mr T. Foster Knowles, Major J. H. Stackhouse and the patient staff of the Leeds City Museum.

2. *An interesting layer at King Arthur's Round Table.* (Figs. 2 and 3). By THOMAS HAY.

The reports on King Arthur's Round Table (CW₂ xxxviii and xl) show that the excavations there were disappointing, at least from an archaeological point of view; but they revealed some materials which have a very considerable interest for the geologist. It may be recalled that R. G. Collingwood claimed to have found two prehistoric floors in the second layer down, which he interpreted as an artificial layer of sammel, placed there by early man; this is the layer with which I am concerned in the present note. Some of those taking part in the excavation, myself included, could not see evidence of the two floors. When the same layer came to play an important part in Dr Bersu's work, I tried to get Dr Raistrick and Dr Hollingworth to visit the site, but neither was able to do so; in the end, a sample of the layer was sent to the latter, and his report may be seen in CW₂ xl 174, but it must be remembered that he had no chance to see the really big boulders that occur in the layer.

It is a stone-coloured earthy deposit, with stones generally rather rounded or at least sub-angular, distributed in a general way throughout its mass. There is no sign of water deposition, and the stones are entirely irregular in their distribution; at the same time, the dispersal is general with, of course, pockets of closer arrangement here and there. In other words, the deposit is exactly like a boulder clay. Its texture is compact without being dense or hard like the bottom boulder clay that we get in the centre of the Lake District. The upper surface of the deposit is roughly horizontal, with pockets of softer stuff lying in it, and the same applies to its lower surface, where it joins the underlying gravel. From time to time bigger boulders occur in this layer, and one or two very big ones were found; this feature, too, favours the idea that it is boulder clay.

The stones in the layer seemed to be mainly of Borrowdale origin. The colour of the deposit was exactly like what we get in many of the Borrowdale areas, and most of the blocks examined were from that source; but there were quite a number of sandstone pieces from a Carboniferous source, and this would tend to give the material a sandier nature than is usual in Borrowdale boulder clays, even if the difference was only a local one. The apparent narrow width of the deposit is the only argument against its being boulder clay. The layer petered out towards the west before the edge of the Lowther river terrace was reached, and on the east it disappeared before

the edge of the Shap road; thus its east-west breadth was very small. But later on Dr Bersu noticed that signs of stress in the base of the deposit, towards its eastern side, presented an appearance like contortions of the matter created by an advance of ice—and if ice was advancing from the west or north-west, the narrow east-west frontage is no serious objection. This suggestion suits the predominantly Borrowdale content of the deposit.

If it was not boulder clay, what was it? The only possibilities seem to be the following:—

(a) A kind of loess deposit, made by a growth of dust collecting in vegetation and thus fixed down in that way. But stones and boulders are distributed so thoroughly throughout the layer, producing the exact appearance of boulder clay, that this explanation must certainly be rejected.

(b) A deposit formed by matter washed down from surrounding higher ground. But most of the deposit is very compact (it will be remembered that R. G. Collingwood thought that it was an artificial floor of sammel trampled down), there is no suitable higher ground to provide this amount of washed-down matter, and the streams which washed it down would not wash down big blocks and small matter in the present mixture; moreover, there was no sign whatever of water action inside this deposit.

(c) It might be a solifluction product. But if it was that, it ought to thicken as it approaches the western edge of the river terrace, instead of which it thinned out and disappeared; and it looked quite unlike a solifluction product.

My conclusion is that the layer was in fact a boulder clay, laid down from a mass of ice advancing from a west or north-west direction, mainly containing Borrowdale material but also a small proportion of Carboniferous. It is to be regretted that no expert geologist visited the site while digging was going on; but to the ordinary observer it looked as if the bottom red boulder clay belonged to the Eden Valley ice, that the gravel layer was deposited during the formation of the upper terrace of the Lowther, and that this terrace was invaded later on by a small re-advance of the Eamont Valley lobe of Lakeland ice.

II. ROMAN PERIOD AND DARK AGE.

3. *Trial trenching at Bewcastle.* By J. P. GILLAM.

Early in October, 1949, work on a small scale was undertaken, on behalf of the Ministry of Works, in a new eastward extension



FIG. 2. King Arthur's Round Table:
Sammel-like layer B lying upon gravel layer C.



FIG. 3. King Arthur's Round Table:
Contortions under sammel-like layer B.

of the churchyard at Bewcastle. The area investigated lies in the *praetentura* of the Roman fort, some 25 feet inside the presumed line of its eroded south-east rampart, and the excavation revealed the eastern outer wall of a substantial building.

The wall lies on a magnetic bearing of 21° ; it was traced, though not completely uncovered, for 30 feet without revealing an external angle at either end. It is 3 ft. 3 in. thick over its offsets, is ashlar-faced on both sides and, at its best preserved point, stands eleven courses high above the bottom of our deepest trench, which did not reach its foundations. It has a core of concrete, without rubble, laid in layers which correspond with the courses. This side of the building overlooks the steep bank of the Kirk Beck and is supported by buttresses of one build with the wall; two of them were uncovered, 7 ft. 6 in. apart and projecting 3 ft., each 2 ft. 6 in. wide. At some time after its construction, the standing wall was reinforced by a solid concrete revetment up against its outer face, filling the spaces between the buttresses, faced with masonry inferior to that of the primary structure, on its outside only, in line with the edges of the buttresses. In places this concrete reinforcement stands higher than the wall it once supported, as it has been spared by the stone-robbers who have haphazardly removed much of the stonework of the original wall; the discovery of several fragments of fourteenth-century pottery in the robbers' trenches may indicate the date of their activity.

Another wall, 1 ft. thick, of dressed stones of various sizes, and surviving only to a height of one course, runs above and roughly on the same line as the inner face of the wall already described; it is separated from it by 3 ft. of earth and stone, disturbed by stone-robbing, and is clearly not ancient.

At the northern end, as so far traced, the Roman wall turns eastward, thus suggesting a projecting room of greater width. A large drain leads through each of the outer walls at this junction, from the north and north-east, flowing then south-east towards the Kirkbeck; both drains are of one build with the walls which they pierce, and they are therefore contemporary with each other. Further south, the interior of the building had been heated by a pillared hypocaust, and many fragments of dressed tufa, suggesting vaulting, were found in the robbers' trench at the edge of the hypocaust. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the building is the troops' bath-house, with a wide, well-drained *frigidarium* to the north and, further south, a narrower *tepidarium*. The presence of such a structure in the

praetentura of a fort is paralleled at Halton on the Wall and at the outpost fort at Risingham in Northumberland, and the arrangement is particularly appropriate at an isolated fort like Bewcastle. There is at present no evidence for the date of the building, as no stratified material was recovered: it was neither possible to dig through the solid structures nor, in the available time, to attempt deep digging on a different part of the site.

4. *The Roman fort at Moresby: a postscript.* By ERIC BIRLEY.

I have come across a further reference to the Rev. George Wilkinson's excavations at Moresby, too late for it to be noted in my paper on that fort (CW2 xlvi 42-72), in AA2 iv 252. In the course of a report on the monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, held on 7 December 1859, it is noted that Dr Bruce "read some extracts from a letter of the Rev. Geo. Wilkinson of Whicham, Whitehaven, now superintending the excavations at the Moresby station, ordered by Lord Lonsdale, who is erecting at Lowther a receptacle for Roman remains"; and there follows the account reproduced below (the index of that volume does not mention Moresby, and it was only by chance that I came across the passage):—

"We found the south gateway at the first opening; but only its foundation stones. On each side of these there were a few flags, and a building stone here and there, as if thrown out of their places . . . The outer walls have almost wholly disappeared. On the west side, near the gateway, we traced a well covered drain for many yards, until it led us to a building very similar to the *smaller*, marked A in your western portion of the camp of Bremenium. It is 31 feet by 15½ feet . . . In another part we are tracing the eastern flagged way towards the angles, so as to determine the exact size of the camp. I am inclined, however, to believe that what I call a 'flagged way' is the foundation of the eastern wall, though not a stone is left on the flags . . . We have not yet found half-a-dozen coins . . . The large slab which I found nearly 40 years ago on the eastern side of the station, under a large heap of building stones, taken in conjunction with coins of Constantine found here, will serve to show that Roman soldiers occupied this station for some centuries."

Two or three points of interest emerge. First, the excavations must have begun rather earlier than I had assumed, in November

1859 rather than in the following spring (CW2 xlvi 50); and Mr Wilkinson was clearly correct in his identification of the flagged footing of the east wall of the fort (or did he mean the eastern part of the south wall?): the north wall was standing considerably higher, as is shown by the account quoted from AA2 v 138-9 (CW2 xlvi 50); finally, the last sentence confirms my inference (CW2 xlvi 47 f.) that it was Wilkinson himself who discovered the Hadrianic inscription in 1822 and communicated the discovery to the *Carlisle Patriot*.

5: *Some Roman place-names in Cumbria*. By ERIC BIRLEY.

A recent paper by Professor Kenneth Jackson, "On some Romano-British place-names" (JRS xxxviii, 1948, 54-58), studies a number of place-names whose Celtic etymology seemed particularly to need revision, and in the process deals with several instances from within this Society's area. For a detailed discussion reference must be made to his paper, but it seems worth while to direct attention in our *Transactions* to those of his conclusions which affect the map of Roman Cumbria:—

(a) *Bravoniacum* (Kirkby Thore) means either "Estate of Bravonius" ("Quern Man") or possibly "Place of Querns," "Quern Factory"; the interpretation suggested in CW2 xxxiv 117 must therefore be abandoned.

(b) *Calacum* (probably Burrow in Lonsdale) is best derived from a river-name *Calaca*, which would mean "The Caller" or "The Noisy One"; cf. CW2 xlvi 152 f.—such a name would be wholly suitable for the Leck Beck.

(c) The correct form of the name of Roman Ravenglass must be either *Glanoventa*, "The Clean Town," or *Glannaventa*, "The Town on the Bank"; there is no justification for retaining the form *Clanoventa* which is given by the Notitia.

(d) Roman Carlisle's name must have been *Luguvalium*, with only one l, meaning "The Town of Luguvalos," from its original founder, whose name would mean "Strong as the God Lugus."

6. *Guasmoric, i.e. Palmcastre*. By the Rev. A. W. WADE-EVANS.

It was in 1905 that the late Canon James Wilson pointed out that the Roman fort now known as Old Carlisle was called Palmcastre in medieval times, and that a gloss in certain texts of Nennius describes Vortigern's place of refuge as "Guasmoric near Lugubalia, the city to wit which in English is called Palmcastre" (*The Antiquary* xli 409 f.: *Guasmoric iuxta Lugubaliām, ibi aedificavit urbem quae anglice Palmcastre*

dicitur). The ancient scholiast who wrote this must have had something to go on. (a) *Guasmoric* could mean "the residence of Moric," and Moric could stand for Mouric, which yields Meurig in modern Welsh (from the Latin *Mauricius*); hence *Guasmoric* might well mean *urbs Mauricii* = the city of *Mauricius*. I find *Muric* and *Moiric* attached to the ancestry of St. Patrick, where he is said to have had Frisian or Jutish forebears. The pedigree is printed by Anscombe in *Erin* vi, pt. i, from (1) the Irish *Liber Hymnorum*, (2) a poem attributed to Flann Mainstrech and (3) Lebor Breec; the relevant portion is as follows:—

(1)	(2)	(3)
Maxim	Maximus	Maxim
Leo	Leo	Leo
Ota	Moiric	Otta
Muric	Opric	Muric
Opic	Ota	Opici

I do not understand Anscombe, and am not in a position to refer to the originals. He could make nothing of *Moiric* f. *Leo* f. *Maximus*. This bit could hardly have been invented; but it indicates that as *Maxim Wledic* left "generals" in charge of Cornwall, Wales and Man, so he left a "general," to wit *Leo*, in Cumberland. I suggest that *Guasmoric*, called after *Leo's* son, was also one of his forts. (b) But why did our scholiast associate *Guasmoric* with *Vortigern*? I speculate as follows:—In *Nennius* §62 an unidentified "Dutigirn" is said to have fought against the Angles, apparently in *Ida's* time. This *Dutigirn* does not appear in the *Nennian* pedigrees, nor in *Boredd Gwyn y Gogledd*. It is supposed that *Dutigirn* must be a mistake for *Outigern* (in modern Welsh *Eudeyrn*); the name appears once in the ancestry of *Coel Hen*. I would suggest that our scholiast confounded *Guorthigirn* (*Vortigern*) with this *Outigirn*, who in the second half of the sixth century may well have had his stronghold at *Guasmoric*.

7. *Wade: an additional note.* By T. E. CASSON.

Since writing my paper on the romance of *Wade* (Art. VI, pp. 59-73 above) I have come by chance on two further references, which seem to throw light on the subject. The first is in *Roby's Traditions of Lancashire*, first series, i 553: "In 798 this place (i.e. *Waddow Hall*) was noted for the defeat of *Wada*, the Saxon chief, by *Aldred*, king of *Northumberland*. He was one of the petty princes who joined the murderers of *King Ethelred*. After this overthrow he fled to his castle on

a hill near Whitby, and, dying, was interred not far from the place. Two great pillars about twelve feet asunder, mark the spot, and still bear the name of 'Wada's Grave.'" The second reference is in *Clitheroe and the Ribble Valley*, an official guide issued by the Clitheroe Corporation: "Waddington is named after the great Saxon chieftain Wada, who was one of the combatants in the Battle of Langho, in the year 798, being defeated by Eardulph, King of Northumbria . . . Mr John Waddington, of Frant, in Sussex, a descendant of Wada . . . has restored" Waddington Hall.

It will be noted that there is a discrepancy in these two accounts as to the name of the Northumbrian king. But they are of interest, in that they appear to elucidate and in some measure to confirm Sir Walter Scott's statement, mentioning a Saxon chieftain named Wada, who was living in 798, who had a castle near Whitby and whose traditional grave is still extant—not to mention the report that Wada has descendants still living, by name Waddington. Here, then, we have exactly the line of research for which we have been looking, though it would be impossible to identify Wada the Saxon with Wade, the hero of romance, and though Whitby is not on the Roman Wall. Nevertheless, this is much nearer the solution I have sought than anything I could attain in my paper; as that is now in print, it is out of the question to pursue the matter here. It may be added that Stopford Brooke, in his primer on *English Literature*, affirms (with a reference to the *Academy*) that Wade was the father of Weland; the *Oxford Companion to English Studies*, on the other hand, states positively that Wade was the son of Wayland Smith. It would probably be impossible to group all the rather chaotic and nebulous material in this fascinating theme into one consistent and water-tight exposition or theory, and I regretfully leave the subject for the present.

III. MEDIÆVAL AND LATER.

8. *The family of Wyberg of Clifton.* By MARY C. FAIR.

The County Histories dealing with West Cumberland, following each other like sheep, contain numerous errors concerning some of the early manors and their owners. The present note is intended to correct some of the errors relating to the family of Wyberg, of Clifton near Penrith.

In Jefferson's History of Allerdale above Derwent, under *Waberthwaite*, it is said that the manor of Waberthwaite

“belonged to an ancient family who took their name from this the place of their residence, and whose posterity afterwards resided at St. Bees, at Clifton in Westmorland, and now of late years, at Isell. One of that family married a daughter or sister of Arthur Boyvill, third lord of Millom, son of Godard Dapifer, with whom the said Arthur gave this manor in frank marriage.” In Whellan’s History, under the heading of *Clifton, Westmorland*, it is stated that the Wyberg who married Eleanor Engayne came from St. Bees, a statement repeated by Dr Michael Taylor (CW1 iv 387). Both accounts are completely wrong. The fact is that the Wyberg family had no connection whatever with Waberthwaite; they were not of St. Bees till after the Dissolution, when they obtained the manor from the Chaloner family, the grantees from the Crown (it later passed to the Lowther family).

The Wyberg family appears to have originated as a branch of the Huttons (de Hoton) of Hutton-in-the-Forest near Penrith; witness the following documentary references: In 1280, William son of John de Hoton gave to Adam (de Hoton) the vill of Whyteberghe; in 1300, Adam de Whitebergh attended the great perambulation of the Forest of Inglewood; in 1319, John de Quiteburgh and in 1332, John de Witebergh, are attested as jurors; and in 1364, Eleanor Engayne, daughter and heiress of Gilbert Engayne of Clifton, married William de Witberg.

9. *The Dalston family: a correction.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

In the pedigree of the Dalston family which the late Colonel Francis Haswell contributed to our *Transactions* (CW2 x 201 f.), there is a misprint at p. 226, where it is stated that Sir Charles Dalston, Bt., married (1) Susan, daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Drake, of Whitney in Oxfordshire. Here Drake has been printed in error instead of Blake: see *Northumberland County History* xi, 1922, 408-9, where the will, dated 17 August 1717, of Sir Francis Blake is quoted, and he mentions his daughter, “Dame Susanna Dalston.” See also H. K. S. Causton, *The Howard Papers*, 1862, 664.

10. *Calgarth Hall: an appendix.* By B. L. THOMPSON.

The seventeenth-century Philipson panelling described and illustrated in the late George Aitchison’s paper (CW2 xxxv 207 f.) was given to Troutbeck Church in 1948 by Mrs Hedley, as a memorial to her husband, Mr O. W. E. Hedley. The pitch-pine woodwork at the east end of the church was removed, and the arrangement of the sanctuary and chancel altered. The carved oak panelling was adapted, in accordance with plans

prepared by Mr Hicks of Newcastle, so as to make a low chancel screen and to panel the three walls of the chancel; the rest of the panelling was used to make chancel seats, in place of those which were removed. Thus this panelling, which was in Calgarth Old Hall until some time after 1900, and had been stored at Calgarth Park for the past thirty years, is now usefully adorning the east end of Troutbeck Church, within two miles of its old home; and although Calgarth was never in the parish or chapelry of Troutbeck, there are many ancient connections between the Philipsons and Troutbeck.