

NOTES.

1. *Manx patterns on sculpture of the Norse period at Stanwix and Millom.* By R. N. BAILEY.

It has been recognised for some time that the use of similar decorative patterns on cross sculpture in western Scotland, the lands around the Irish Sea and in parts of Yorkshire betray contact between, and a cultural unity among, the Norse communities in those areas in the 10th and 11th centuries. The so-called "ring chain" ornament (Collingwood, *Northumbrian Crosses*, 147) and the "hart and hound" pattern (AA4 xxxvii 279 ff.) are two well known examples of this group of decorative motifs. Two further patterns, linking Cumberland to Norse Man, can now be added to the list.

The Stanwix cross head, now in Tullie House Museum, provides the first of these. This stone was found in 1947 and was published, with a discussion by Mr Ralegh Radford, in that year (CW2 xlvii 239) and assigned to a date about A.D. 900. While agreeing with Mr Radford that the free armed head is in an Anglian tradition, this dating seems a little early. Though triquetral knots in the arm ends, interlace set around a central boss, and relatively short lateral arms do occur before the Scandinavian period they are usually a sign of Norse workmanship. Further, the very flat, broad, interlacing strap made up of adjoining, but distinctly separated, units is best paralleled by Norse period sculpture in Cumbria like the "Bound Devil" stone at Kirkby Stephen, the Muncaster shaft and the hogback at Appleby.

This argument for a Norse dating is now strengthened by the recognition that the pattern on the face of the head is one of the few occurrences, and, in some respects, the only instance, of the type outside the Manx group of Norse crosses. This Manx pattern consists of a triquetral knot in each arm of the cross head with the interconnecting strands running, not between adjacent arms, but vertically and horizontally between opposite arms, the strands thus crossing at right angles to each other. The crossing is frequently, though not always, bound by a circle. The triquetrae at Stanwix are not of the Manx type but the strand crossing certainly is. The close relationship can be seen in comparing this Cumberland piece with the pattern on the head of Gaut's Cross at Michael (Kermode, *Manx Crosses* no.

74b), where the link is all the more striking because both artists employ an identical strap.

This is essentially a Manx pattern, probably derived from the Celtic interlace cross (e.g. PSAScot. lxxviii 96), but there are a few other occurrences outside the island, all in areas of Norse influence. There is a group in west Yorkshire (YAJ xxiii 130, 160, 205, 206, 236), an example from Bute (R. Allen, *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland* 409) and one from Pembrokeshire (V. Nash Williams, *The Early Monuments of Wales*, no. 360). None of these has an encircling ring. The only other relevant piece is another from western Scotland (Allen, *op. cit.* 457) with a double circle and no triquetrae. Stanwix is thus a unique example on this side of the Irish Sea of this Manx crossing with the encircling ring, and, with most of the other examples noted, must be regarded as a reflex of the Manx school. Whatever the date of these Manx stones — a case for an 11th century attribution has recently been made (*Acta Archaeologia* xxii 1 ff.) — the implication of this pattern link with Man is that the Stanwix head must be dated not earlier than the second half of the 10th century when the Norse were firmly in power in the area.

The second link is provided by a stone from Millom published in 1931 (CW2 xxxi 119 ff.). On this fragment the crossing of two strands of the incised plait is surrounded by a rhomboid-shaped "tie." The general style of the piece is best paralleled across the Solway on a shaft of the Whithorn "stopped plait" school (Allen, *op. cit.* 481), but this rhomboid can only be shown elsewhere at Beckermest St. Johns and on the Scandinavian crosses of Man; this Beckermest piece has already been linked to one of the Manx stones at Jurby by Shetelig (*Acta Archaeologia* xix 85). There are no other examples of this rhomboid in Britain.

Neither of these stones is aesthetically pleasing but, viewed as archaeological data, they provide more evidence of contacts between the Norse communities of farmers, traders and mercenaries around the Irish Sea in the 10th and 11th centuries.

2. *The old village cross and stocks at Urswick.* By J. MELVILLE.

The only published reference to a village cross at Urswick appears to be in Canon T. N. Postlethwaite's booklet — *Some Notes on Urswick Church and Parish* (1906): "Billy Turner was a blacksmith and had a smithy opposite the (present) 'Derby Arms,' where the old village cross stood."

When I was investigating the matter some time ago, Miss Dobson of Urswick mentioned that she had a letter which her father received in 1918 from a very old former villager, Richard



Photo: N. Ward.

An inscription in St. Lawrence's Church, Appleby.

Stables, in which it stated that Mr Richard Smith of Bankfield caused the Urswick cross and stocks to be removed from waste land in front of the Derby Arms because they interfered with the straight carriage-drive out of the village to his front gates.

Richard Smith lived at Bankfield until about 1849, and as the cross or stocks are not marked on the 1847 6-inch O.S. map, it would appear they had been removed before that date.

Mr Stables in his letter adds — "The Cross and Stocks were built into a retaining wall about 10 or 12 yards from Bankfield front gates on the Little Urswick side. Mr Croudson, when afterwards fencing in the waste land and water supply, built his fence wall on top of the retaining wall. Before Mr Croudson filled up the place, there was water all along the wall close to the road."

The wall referred to is now behind the present telephone booth, but a careful examination has failed to reveal any stones which indicate being formerly part of a cross.

Enquiries in and around Urswick have not resulted in any record of the appearance, or a description, of the cross, and it is regrettable that such ancient memorials should have been allowed to disappear. Mr Stables, however, by his letter, has preserved the record of the existence of the cross and the stocks and writes — "I am probably the only person living who knows. I have heard my father tell of Tommy Turner, the Parish Clerk, mounting the steps of the Cross and after a few vigorous — 'DROAGH NEARS' — read out his public announcements."

3. *An inscription on a beam in St. Lawrence's church, Appleby.*
By C. B. MARTINDALE, F.R.I.B.A.

While we were carrying out extensive repairs to St. Lawrence's church, Appleby, an inscription came to light on the side of a beam across the south aisle towards the eastern end. The lettering is incised upon oak concealed between the plaster ceiling and the roof-boardings. It was, of course, known that Lady Anne Clifford carried out very extensive repairs to the church in 1655 — a remarkable restoration, in view of the conditions of life during the Commonwealth. The inscription appears to be an "unofficial" record of the work, perhaps carved by the carpenter working on the roof, and, one imagines, with Lady Anne's approval.

4. *Uldale old church.* By C. B. MARTINDALE, F.R.I.B.A.

Article V in CW2 lix 51 has prompted me to send the following additional notes on Uldale old church.

The royal arms taken away two years ago were presumably those reported upon in 1913, as follows:

"On the West wall of Church is an interesting specimen of royal arms of George II, probably executed at the rebuilding. (1730.) They are painted on wood and are now very much decayed; the arms are Quarterly, 1st England impaling Scotland, 2nd France modern, 3rd Ireland, 4th Hanover. The Hanover quarter per pale and per chevron, 1st gules, two lions passant gardant in pale, or, for Brunswick, 2nd or semee of hearts, a lion rampant az. for Lunenburgh, 3rd gu. a horse courant, arg. for Westphalia, and over all a shield of pretence gu. charged with the golden crown of Charlemagne."

The designer of the "fine open-timbered roof" in 1914 was my grandfather, the late J. H. Martindale, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., who also wrote the notes on the heraldry quoted above.

The western bell turret was rebuilt in 1914, and it would appear that the 18th century woodwork against the walls was still there then, but had to be removed because it was "very much decayed owing to lack of ventilation." It was at the time pointed out that the 1730 roof principals had been mutilated and very considerably weakened in the 1837 work by cutting away of the tie beams to gain more headroom, as indicated by the ends which remain and are plastered over and concealed by corbels.

5. *Hodgson of Bascodyke, Forster of Kingfield and Story of Justice Town.* By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

When Mr James Hodgson contributed his valuable paper, *The Hodgsons of Bascodyke*, to CW2 xxv he was not able to supply the name of the father of the wife of Thomas Hodgson (1685-1741) and had to content himself at p. 252 by calling her Thomasine, "daughter of . . . Forster of Kingfield and Dormanstead in Cumberland." A Chancery suit (P.R.O. C.5 238/24) shows that she was the only daughter and heiress of Arthur Forster of Kingfield, and Anne his wife, who re-married Robert Elliott.

Bishop Nicolson diary (CW2 i 28) shows that Forster, or Kingfield as he was often called, was excommunicated on 2 May 1685 for fornication. On 27 April 1687 he married at St. Mary's, Carlisle, Anne Story, daughter of Thomas Story of Justice Town and Thomasine (Constable) his wife.

The monument to Thomasine Story in Arthuret church records that she was married 12 January 1658, and left at her death on 1 February 1674 three sons — George, Christopher and

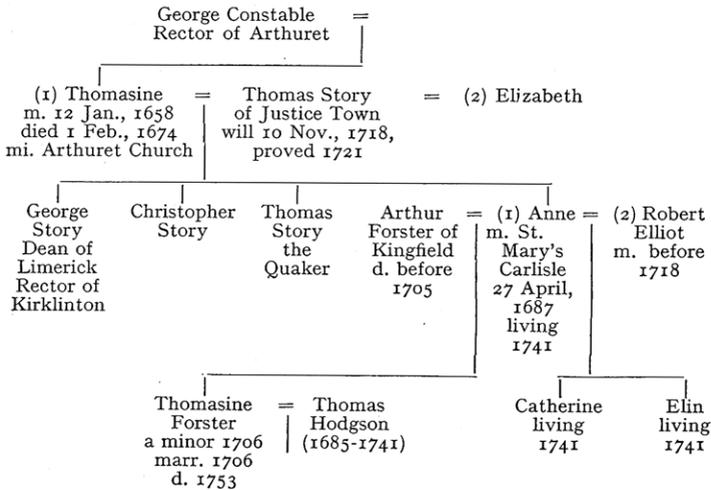
Thomas — and one daughter, Anne. George and Thomas both have biographies in the *D.N.B.* (liii 427, and 431-2), the former being Dean of Limerick and the latter a well-known Quaker. Emily E. Moore: *Travelling with Thomas Story* (Letchworth, Printers, 1947) gives some interesting family details, including a copy of the will of Thomas Story, dated 7 September 1741, and proved in P.C.C. She also prints a copy of the will of Thomas's father, Thomas Story the elder, dated 10 November 1718 and proved in 1721. He gives his daughter, Ann Eliot, a guinea.

In his will of 1741 Thomas Story mentions his sister Anne Elliott "now living at Justicetown," and her daughters Catherine Elliott and Elin Elliott. He does not mention Anne's only daughter by her first marriage, Thomasine Forster, who was a minor on 6 April 1706 (C.5 238/24). Earlier that year, on 20 January, her illegitimate daughter, Dorothy, was christened at Hesket-in-the-Forest, and Mr James Hodgson shows that the marriage bond for Thomasine's marriage to Thomas Hodgson is dated 23 July 1706: their daughter Mary was christened at Hesket-in-the-Forest on 23 June 1707.

Thomasine is mentioned in Chancellor Ferguson's interesting paper on the registers of Kirkandrews-upon-Esk in CW1 viii. At pp. 305-6 he prints a memorandum about the provision of a militiaman. This shows that on 20 July 1690 the Rector of Arthuret, the Laird of Kingfield, the Laird of Stonegarthside and the Rector of Kirkandrews agreed that they were under a legal obligation to provide a militiaman — a light horseman — for the service of the county. Those who signed that agreement were Hugh Todd, Rector of Arthuret, Arthur Forster of Kingfield (Thomasine's father), John Forster of Stonegarthside, and the Rev. Edward Wiltshire of Kirkandrews.

In the emergency of 1745 orders were given on 26 September to raise the militia, and the four representatives of the signatories of 1690 held a conference and agreed to hire a man, furnish him with all necessities and pay him as long as the law required. The four persons who acted on this occasion were the Rev. [? George] Williamson, curate of Arthuret, Mrs Hodgson of Kingfield (i.e. Thomasine now a widow), Matthew Robson of Stonegarthside, and the Rev. Richard Baty, rector of Kirkandrews. They hired John Carruthers of Longtown, gave him an advance of four guineas, half a crown a day and his horse, which cost £6. They need only have paid him for a month, but the situation became critical, and Carruthers was paid until the surrender of Carlisle on 15 November 1745.

The accompanying pedigree will, I hope, make the relationships clear.



6. *The Philipson family.* By DR T. G. FAHY.

In CW2 lix 112-113 Mr C. Roy Hudleston said that it was not known whether Mary Philipson of Calgarth, who married at Grayrigg on 16 September 1707 Benjamin Harrison was widow or daughter of John Philipson. An indenture in the County Hall, Kendal, dated 18 August 1725 solves the problem, for the parties are Benjamin Harrison, of Broadgate in Kirkby Kendal, gentleman, and Mary his wife, "which said Mary is eldest daughter of John Philipson late of Calgarth-in-Applethwaite, Windermere, Esq., deceased," and Thomas Braithwaite of Hollinghall, Nether Stavely.

Mary's sister Clara, was married at Burton-in-Kendal on 13 October 1719, the entry from the registers being as follows: "John Stanley, clerk of Windermere and Clara Philipson of Calgarth, spinster, by lic. by Mr Swainson." The marriage bond is dated 7 October 1719, the bondsman being Benjamin Harrison of Windermere, gent.

The following entry in a list of papists and non jurors, dated 21 May 1722, perhaps refers to him: "Benjamin Harrison of Applethwaite Gent B. I left him." (Browne MSS. i 8.) On 15 December 1715 he had been summoned to take the oaths of allegiance (*ibid.* i).

As to the date of the death of Robert Philipson of Calgarth. Abstracts of Chancery suits show that it was long before 1692, and probably between the years 1674 and 1677. The first suit (C.5 90/94) is dated 28 January 1687/8, and runs: Your orator John Philipson of Calgarth, Westmorland, esq., son and heir of Robert Philipson esq., . . . who died seized in fee of a water corn mill, old mill houses, kiln and one rood of land in Applethwaite and was seized in his life and in or about the month of . . . 23rd year of the late King Charles II (30 January 1671—29 January 1672) for the sum £21. 4s. owing unto or otherwise borrowed and taken up of John Philipson, Robert Philipson, John Braithwaite and Thomas Braithwaite the younger yeomen . . . as by them is pretended and that the said Robert Philipson the father for security thereof did grant and demise unto them the said John Philipson, Robert Philipson, John Braithwaite and Thomas Braithwaite the younger the said water corn mill etc. then of the annual value of £8 for 500 years at a yearly rent of £2. 14s. Your orator showeth that shortly after the taking up of the said mortgage the said Robert Philipson happened to die leaving your orator then an infant of very tender years and that the said John Philipson, Robert Philipson, John Braithwaite and Thomas Braithwaite the younger, taking advantage of your orator's minority, entered upon the said mill and until July last (1687) when your orator became 21 enjoyed the premises for 17 years &c &c.

The other Chancery suit, dated 3 February 1697, is of less interest, and here the boot is on the other foot. It runs: Your orator William Philipson of Rosthwaite co. of Lancaster yeoman . . . whereas one John Philipson late of Calgarth, Westmorland esq., having occasion for £60 did at the beginning of February 1660 make his application to one Roger Parke of Milners in Westmorland, yeoman, to advance the same, and three days after the aforesaid Roger Parke gave the money by deed poll dated 7 February 1660 secured on a customary messuage called Galemelhow in Applethwaite of the rent of 4s. (excepting two closes and a parcel of ground). Your orator showeth that one Isaac Parke of Applethwaite having about 16 years ago obtained an assignment of the said deed of mortgage . . . Isaac Parke, 10 years ago for £60, conveyed the said mortgage deed to your orator. The above John Philipson died shortly after making the mortgage, leaving issue Robert Philipson his son and heir, since also dead, and he the said Robert also never paid any part of the principal and which said Robert has left issue John Philipson of Calgarth aforesaid Esq., his eldest son and heir

to whom right of redemption descended. But now . . . the said John Philipson doth refuse to pay and pretends his grandfather John Philipson never mortgaged the same (C.5 311/39).

The Kendal Indictment Book of 1692-1724 shows the above John Philipson in a poor light: 1692/3 13 January. John Philipson of Calgarth Esq., aged 25 years, on 29 October last at Kendal, in a case pending in the Bench between John Mounsey, attorney of the King's Bench, plaintiff and the same John Philipson, defendant, made a false affidavit duly set forth touching the employment of John Mounsey in some business. On the 6th October following the recognizance of John Philipson Esq was ordered to be escheated, he having neglected to prosecute his traverse for perjury (*Records of Kendal* iii 202).

With regard to the issue of John Philipson of Calgarth and his wife Dorothy Crackanthorpe, Windermere registers record the following baptisms:

Robert fil. Johan Philipson de Hollinghall generosus bapt. August decimo quarto 1640, Ann the daughter of Mr John Philipson of the Calgarth born the 24th March 1653, Miles son of John Philipson esq. of Calgarth bapt. 8ber the 18th 1657, Barbary Philipson dau. to John Philipson Esq. of Calgarth bapt. 19th Oct. 1659. Probably the other children were baptised at Kendal.

The burial of the father is recorded in Windermere register thus: "in templo Mr John Philipson de Calgarth sep. 26 Jan. 1664/5." The daughter Dorothy, under age in 1664, is no doubt the Dorothy daughter of Dorothy Philipson of Hollinghall parish of Kendal, buried at Windermere on 9 September 1666. Mary, daughter of John and Dorothy Philipson married (Marriage bond Lancaster 3 April 1673) George Whinfield of Newcastle upon Tyne. Whinfield, who was son of George Whinfield of Bridgend, Torver, Lancs., was born c. 1645, apprenticed on 2 February 1660 to Henry Bowes of Newcastle, and became a leading merchant in that city. He was coroner in 1688, sheriff in 1693, Mayor in 1696 and 1709. He died on 25 June 1710, and was buried in St. Nicholas Church on 30 June. Mary his wife died on 18 November 1684, and was buried in St. Nicholas Church on 20 November.

At the baptism of their son George in 1679 John Philipson was a godfather, and their daughter Dorothy had Ann Philipson as her godmother in 1676. Ann Philipson was likewise godmother to Elizabeth, another daughter, in 1684.

The marriage settlement of Robert Philipson, Esq., of Calgarth and Barbara Pennington of Seaton is among the Browne

MSS. (vol. xiv 89-90). It is dated "18th day of xber in the xxth (?) yeare of the Reaigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the Second" [1668].

Barbara, wife of Robert Philipson of Calgarth was buried at Windermere on 23 May 1678.

7. *The Dalstons of Acornbank*. By C. ROY HUDLESTON.

In CW2 lxviii 173 I recorded that Henry Dalston married at St. Nicholas Church, Newcastle upon Tyne, on 22 May 1705, Bridget Wilson. At the time I did not attempt to identify the bride; her name not being uncommon in the North of England. In March 1960 the Principal of St. John's College, Durham, the Rev. Canon J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A., kindly allowed me to inspect the title deeds of no. 22 North Bailey, Durham. (I am indebted to Dr G. H. Christie, F.S.A., Treasurer and Secretary of St. John's College, for his kindness in arranging this.)

The deeds show that this interesting old house was, in earlier days, two houses, the one freehold, the other a leasehold heid of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The freehold house was sold on 29 March 1708 (this is the date of the lease: the release should be dated the following day, but it bears the date 30 March 1709. The lease is said to be in 7 Anne, the release in 8 Anne) by Philip Robson of the city of Durham, clerk, and Elizabeth his wife, Henry Dalston of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, and Bridget his wife, and Mary Wilson, of the city of Durham, spinster, sisters and co-heirs of Sudbury Wilson, late of the city of Durham, gent., deceased, who was only son and heir of William Wilson, of the same, gent., deceased. An earlier deed shows that William Wilson had bought the house on 6 October 1685.

As for the leasehold house, this was sold on 24 February 1690/1 by William Wilson's brother and administrator, John Wilson, of the city of Durham. The purchase deed shows that William Wilson had leased the house from the Dean and Chapter of Durham on 27 January 1682/3. From the Registers of Durham Cathedral (Harleian Soc. Register Section, vol. xxiii, 1897) and from other Durham registers it is possible to learn a great deal about William Wilson and his family.

The registers of his parish church, St. Mary-le-Bow, give under 7 December 1690: "M^r William Wilson, most unfortunately drown'd November 27, found and buried in the Cathedral Church"; and the next entry is: 18 February 1690 Mrs Mary Wilson his wife, buried there.

The tragedy of Wilson's death is mentioned in the diary of

Jacob Bee of Durham, published in *North Country Diaries* i (Surtees Society, vol. 118). At p. 54 is the following: "1690. M^r William Wilson in the Bailey was drowned the 27th day of November and was found the 7th of December, being Sunday this yeare, near Cocken Boat and was buried that night in the Ninne Alters."

A footnote tells us that Wilson was Registrar to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and married a daughter of Marmaduke Allenson, thus becoming kinsman by marriage of Dean Granville, several of whose letters to him are printed in *The Remains of Denis Granville, D.D., Dean and Archdeacon of Durham* (Surtees Society, vol. 37).

Venn: *Alumni Cantab.* 1st ser. iv 434 says that William Wilson graduated LL.B. from Trinity Hall in 1675, and the registers of Durham Cathedral show that he married Mrs Mary Allenson on 18 December 1677. Hutchinson: *History of Durham* ii 256, says that he bought the office of Spiritual Chancellor of Durham from Charles Montagu in 1690, the year of his death. His son John was baptised at Durham Cathedral on 17 August 1684, the godparents being William Tempest, Esq., John Sudbury and Mrs Elizabeth Spearman. (John Sudbury, who was created a baronet in 1685, was nephew of Dean Sudbury.) Bridget, daughter of William Wilson, was christened in the Cathedral on 15 December 1685. The late Capt. E. A. White, F.S.A., who transcribed and annotated the registers, suggested that she was doubtless named Bridget after Lady Sudbury, and that she probably died an infant, as she is not named in a lease of 1691 with her brothers and sisters. As I have shown, Bridget survived to marry Henry Dalston. The other children of William Wilson were Elizabeth, mentioned in the lease of 1691 as 11, and, as we have seen, later the wife of the Rev. Philip Robson, Mary, baptised at St. Mary-le-Bow on 13 March 1686/7, and perhaps married in Durham Cathedral on 16 February 1709/10 to Mr Peter Burrell, and Sudbury, baptised at St. Mary-le-Bow on 2 July 1688, and buried in Durham Cathedral on 6 January 1700/1. Admon. of the estate of William Wilson was granted at Durham on 29 January 1690/1 to his brother John Wilson of the city of Durham, gent.

8. *Correspondence connected with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.* By KENNETH SMITH. F.L.A.

Three letters written in 1829 by James Losh to G. G. Mounsey were recently acquired for Tullie House. They deal, as will be seen, with matters connected with the Newcastle and Carlisle

Railway, and with Mr Losh's desire that George Stephenson should be appointed engineer to the Company. Mr Losh (1763-1833) was one of the original directors of the Company, and its first chairman. See Mr John S. Maclean's *Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 1825-1862* (1948).

LETTER I.

James Losh to G. G. Mounsey.

To—G. G. Mounsey, Esq.
Carlisle

Bloomsbury Square
Nov. 10. 1829

Dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 8th and I really think that the subject it relates to requires much consideration.

There is nothing so injurious in every concern, but more especially in such a work as the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway, as to begin with inadequate means. I confess therefore, as at present informed, I rather lean to the opinion expressed by the Newcastle Directors in favour of delay. Such a course besides would be attended with many other advantages, in affording time to reconsider the whole scheme and Line. On the latter subject however I have peculiar difficulty, for it will be said that a portion of the present Line is my doing, which is true, and if it should be altered thro' my means, I might run myself against Sir Hew Ross, which I will not do; at the same time it is evident that it would be of vast advantage to Lord Carlisle's Interest as well as that of the public, if the present Line between his works and Carlisle, could be made applicable to "Loco Motives". This is a subject I think deserving of your attention, the consideration of which will be benefited by delay.

As soon as I was nominated a Director I wrote strongly to Mr Losh, recommending that we should nominate George Stephenson our Engineer, offering to be the medium of communicating between the Directors and him. I urged this on the ground that we should benefit much from his experience, and that his name might be of service to us in obtaining Money for us at Liverpool. His reply tho' not decided, was yet sufficiently encouraging to induce me to write to Liverpool on the subject, as soon as I get his answer I will let you know. But it appears to me to be a vast matter to secure his services, for the sake of the Railway itself, and decidedly so, for that Interest which we represent in consequence of our mutual connection with each other.

I am

Yours very truly
James Losh

LETTER II.

*James Losh to G. G. Mounsey.*To—G. G. Mounsey, Esq.
CarlisleBloomsbury Square
Nov. 27. 1829

Dear Sir

I have not heard from you or Mr Losh as to Mr Stephenson's appointment as Engineer to the Carlisle and New Castle Railway
Pray let me know how you are getting on — and press his appointment as much as possible

Yours truly
James Losh

LETTER III.

*James Losh to G. G. Mounsey.*To—G. G. Mounsey, Esq.
Carlisle

Dear Sir

I have *just* got your packet. I have written to Lord Morpeth to write to Lord Wm Powlett & Lord Durham and tomorrow an application is to be forwarded to Mr Bell & Brandling — I dont know how to get at Beaumont — I have written also to Mr Howard of Corby get him to secure the Carlisle Directors.

Yours in haste
James Losh
¼ to 6 o Clock
11. Decr. 299. *The first Kendal Co-operative Society.* By HERBERT CLEGG.

Dr W. H. Chaloner editor of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society's *Transactions*, has kindly sent to me a Supplementary number of the *Lancashire and Yorkshire Co-operator and Useful Classes' Advocate* (1832). This contains a brief history of the first Kendal Co-operative Society, written by a member. This account is so interesting that I feel it is worthy of a place in our *Transactions*, and I therefore reproduce it in full.

“The propriety of establishing a Co-operative Society in Kendal was first suggested to its founders by the success attending such societies narrated in the *Trades' Free Press*. An individual having heard of the existence of a society of this

nature in Manchester, wrote to one of its members for information, which was promptly given, together with a few tracts and copy of their rules.

"After several fruitless attempts towards forming a society, and being deeply impressed with the utility of their object, a few determined individuals set about mootng the subject with their various acquaintances; some of them laughed the thing to scorn, thinking it a visionary scheme, others saw the utility of it, but considered it impracticable. They at last prevailed upon many to attend a meeting, and hear the principles of Co-operation discussed; after which 36 persons entered their names to form a society, and subscribed threepence each, which sum was agreed as their weekly subscription. When their subscriptions amounted to £2 they commenced trading in such articles as were of general consumption, such as candles, soap, sugar, &c. &c. which they bought ready made up, and sold them to their members at a small profit, and in six weeks they cleared, exclusive of their subscriptions, the sum of 3L. 10s.

"We then consulted upon the propriety of taking a shop, our members having increased to above 100. Some came forward with a twelve months' subscription, others six, and others three months'; we then raised our subscriptions to 3½d. per week, which extra half-penny we considered would clear the rent of a shop, taxes, &c. Having secured suitable premises and engaged an efficient shopman, who gave the security required for goods entrusted to his care, and commenced on a more extended scale, we were opposed on all sides, both by the *Kendal Gazette*, and men in trade; to detail all the opposition we have met with would fill a volume.

"We have lately commenced shoe-making, and weaving linen cloth, checks, &c. Many of the master shoemakers combined for the purpose of putting us down; they determined not to employ any person belonging to our society, or even any one who worked or lodged with a Co-operator. The overseers of the poor likewise refused relief to those whom dire misfortune had compelled to solicit their aid. Indeed every means the art of our opponents were capable of devising were had recourse to, in order to frustrate the lawful endeavours of poor men to extricate themselves from an unbearable state of poverty and destitution; but all their sinister projects have hitherto proved abortive. The most diabolical of their schemes to thwart us was the waylaying of our Secretary on his peaceable return from one of our meetings, who was attacked by three or four ruffians, whom so shamefully maltreated him that, for a short time, he was deprived of his senses; a watchman hastening to the spot,

seized the man who had been most active in the foul deed, and without waiting to see further into the matter dragged our bleeding friend, with the ruffian, to the *black hole*. Our Secretary, who did not enjoy good health, was thus flung into a beastly dungeon, where he had to continue for 12 hours, then taken before the mayor, who discharged him, and ordered the man who had abused him to *pay* £1. to the king! The perpetrator of this foul deed was the son of a master shoemaker, one of our bitterest enemies.

"In defiance of all opposition our society continues to prosper, which will be seen by the following statement, notwithstanding members having withdrawn their subscriptions, in consequence of the unceasing opposition, together with the depression in trade, to the amount of £150.

"Our total worth last quarter was £412. 8. 5½d. The profits during last half year amounted to £77. 10. 2. Members who have been in the society since its commencement, which was on the 27th of July 1829, are now worth £4. 2s. each, £2. 5. of which have been paid by each member in subscription."

10. *Stone axe-hammer from Skelsmergh.* By R. G. PLINT.

A stone axe-hammer was found by Mr J. W. Steel, tenant of Holme House Farm during the autumn ploughing in 1955. For the first time within living memory the northern end of the field, a low rigg, was ploughed that year, but the axe was not noticed until he began to cart away the pile of stones that had been cleared away after ploughing. As the ground was only turned over to a depth of 6 in. the find can be regarded as a surface one. The material from which the implement has been made appears to be a fine gritstone. It is 10¾ in. in length, 4¾ in. in breadth and 3 in. thick. The hammer face is 3 in. x 3 in. and the diameter of the hour-glass hole is ½ in. A 2 in. groove may have been caused by a plough. It is now in Tullie House Museum, Carlisle. O.S. Reference 000182.

11. *Stone axe roughout from Scout Scar.* By R. G. PLINT.

A small roughout about 6 in. long was found in October 1958 on Underbarrow Scar, near Kendal, by a schoolboy, George Wilson, while he was searching for fossils amongst the limestone outcrops. The limestone ridge runs for several miles in a north and south direction and the find may indicate its possible use as a trackway. From its appearance, the roughout is similar to those found at the Langdale Factory which is 16 miles away

in a direct line north-west. The roughout is very slim and has probably dropped through a hole in the bag! It is now in Kendal Museum. O.S. Reference 487921.

12. *Stone circle on Potter Fell, Nr. Kendal.* By R. G. PLINT.

The existence of this circle was reported many years ago by Miss C. M. Garston and more recently by Mr A. Ellwood and Mr M. Whiteside, but there appears to be no record in *Transactions*. It lies about 300 yds. due south of Gurnal Dubs and slightly below the highest part of the fell which is crossed at this point by a stone wall in a east/west direction; the circle is about 20 yds. north-east of the stile in wall. (O.S. Reference 353988.) It is approximately 28 ft. in diameter and there are 20 stones still in position and three just outside the circle. It is possible that stones were taken away when the nearby wall was built. A short distance further on in a north-easterly direction is a large circular pit approximately 23 ft. in diameter and between 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. deep. There are no stones about and Miss Garston suggests that it may have been a cock-pit.