NOTES

1. *Correction to note 3, 'Rescue Dig in Ambleside'*, CW2, lxxvii 179. By CLARE I. FELL.

The last sentence in paragraph 3 of this Note wrongly describes the flint of Mesolithic character, found during cable laying in Borrans Rd., Ambleside, as a 'burin'. This flint is a core-trimming flake and was published in CW2, lxxi, 2-3.

2. *A jade axe from High Casterton, near Kirkby Lonsdale.* By CLARE I. FELL.

The identification of the first known polished jade axe from Cumbria is of great interest. Such axes are imports from the Continent during the Neolithic period. It is published as No. 99 in the new list of jade axes in the British Isles, giving details of measurements and rock composition and is also illustrated in Plate 23.[1] Like the majority of others found in this country it is of the mineral jadeite (pyroxene) and has additional content of feldspar. The authors of the paper quoted above place it in their Hachette type, type II of Dr W. Campbell Smith's classification.[2]

The axe is now in the Craven Museum, Skipton, No. D. 3205, deposited by Mr R. Makinson, the finder. It was found during the 1950s in a field called Addi Croft, Manor Hall (formerly Old Hall), High Casterton, fifteen yards west of the railway at SD 627790. Mr W. Makinson, brother of the finder, told our member Mr J. G. Aynscough, that it was picked off the surface of the ground when lifting a crop of potatoes.

Two supplements to Dr Campbell Smith's paper on jade axes have been published[3] and his work is now carried on by Drs V. Jones, A. C. Bishop and A. R. Wooley of the Dept. of Mineralogy, British Museum (Natural History), whose paper is referred to in Note 1. The Continental source of the raw material is still being sought and few examples have been found in dateable contexts in this country. A chip from a jadeite axe was found in the ante-chamber to the Neolithic chambered Tomb I, Cairnholy, Kirkmabreck, Kirkcudbrightshire.[4] A fragment of another came from the causewayed ditch at High Peak, near Sidmouth, Devon, where the Neolithic settlement has a radiocarbon date of 2860±150 b.c. (BM. 214.) and in 1973 a perfect jade axe of thin type was found under the timbers of the Sweet track in the Somerset Levels.[5] Eight radiocarbon dates from the Sweet track were published by Dr J. M. Coles *et al* and show that is was constructed in the late fourth millenium b.c.[6] These dates accord well with the few available radiocarbon determinations from West Cumberland, where alterations to the natural vegetation are likely to be due to the activities of man.[7]

References

[1] *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, vol. 43, (Dec. 1977), 287-93

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. 29, (1963), 133-72

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. 31, (1965), 25-33 and vol. 38, (1972), 408-11

[4] *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. 83, (1951) for 1948/9, 121, Fig. 9, (1).

[5] *Antiquity*, xlviii, No. 191, Sept. 1974, 216-20.

[6] *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, vol. 39, (1973), 264.

[7] Winifred Pennington (Mrs T. G. Tutin) "Vegetation History in the North-West of England: A Regional Synthesis". In *Studies in the Vegetational History of the British Isles* (Cambridge 1970). Eds. D. Walker and R. G. West, 41-79.

3. *A Lost Site on Gaythorne Plain.* By T. CLARE, M.A.

In the paper "Recent work on the Shap Avenue" the present writer tentatively identified Penhurrock with the stone circle and avenue described by R. H. Soden-Smith in the *Archaeological Journal* (O.S.) xxvii. Since the preparation of that paper, however, Mr J. Stokes and Mr A. Ellwood have both, independently, reported the previously unrecorded side shown in Plate I and there seems little doubt that this is the site described by Soden-Smith, for both the position of the monument and the aspect of the slope traversed by the line of stones fit his account. Nevertheless it is difficult to see the site as 'three concentric circles', as stated in the *Archaeological Journal*, although the central tump would appear to correspond to Soden-Smith's observation that 'in the centre are some stones remaining'. On present evidence the principal structure would appear to be a 'ring cairn' although an enclosure associated with settlement cannot be ruled out and in any case it is possible that prehistoric man did not always make a hard and fast differentiation between the two. The 'avenue' may simply be a field wall, for one other certain example was noted during fog and snow of early 1978 to radiate from the central feature.

PLATE I – Aerial view of cairn and avenue on Gaythorne Plain.

4. *Rayset Pike Long Cairn in the Machell MSS.* By T. CLARE, M.A.

It has long been recognised that the late seventeenth-century Machell MSS contain a great wealth of antiquarian material which is not available elsewhere and which is recoverable only on an *ad hoc* basis. Thus it was that in searching for a particular reference the writer came across a sketch, map and note of two round cairns (Fig. 1). The site is identified as Rayset Pike although since the days of Canon Greenwell it has been described as a long cairn or barrow with close parallels in Yorkshire. Nevertheless, despite the condition of the site as left by Greenwell after his excavations, the present appearance of the monument, both on the ground and from the air (Pl. II), agrees with Machell. It seems, therefore, to be another example of those long barrows constructed of two or more round or oval cairns (e.g. A. Henshall in Renfrew C., *British Prehistory*,

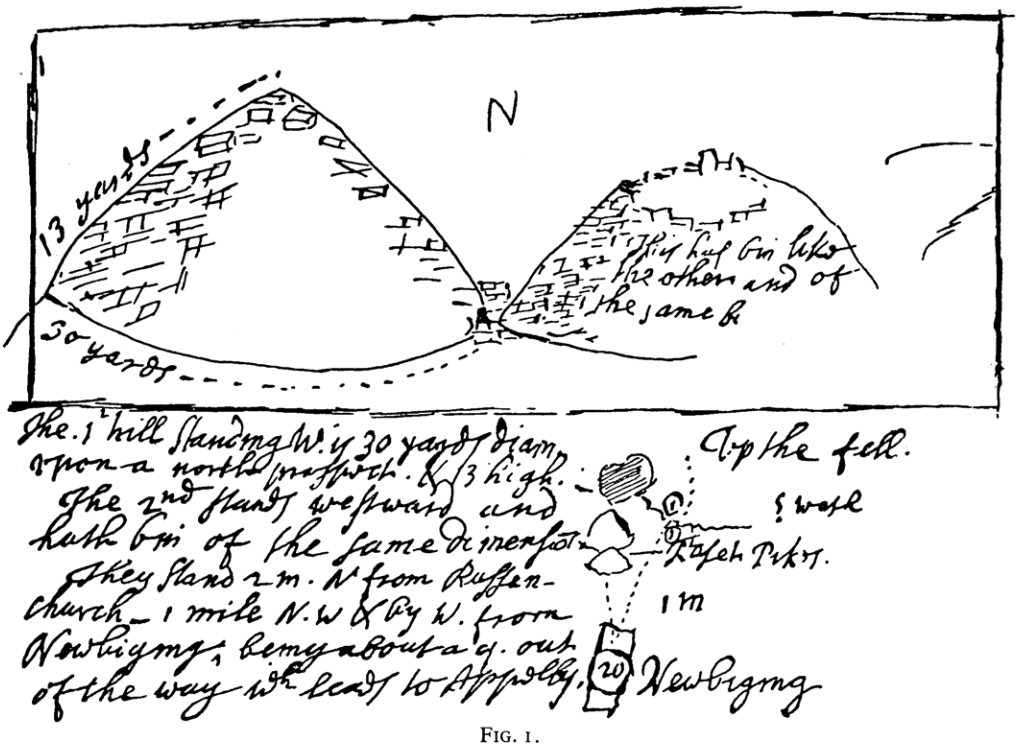

FIG. 1.

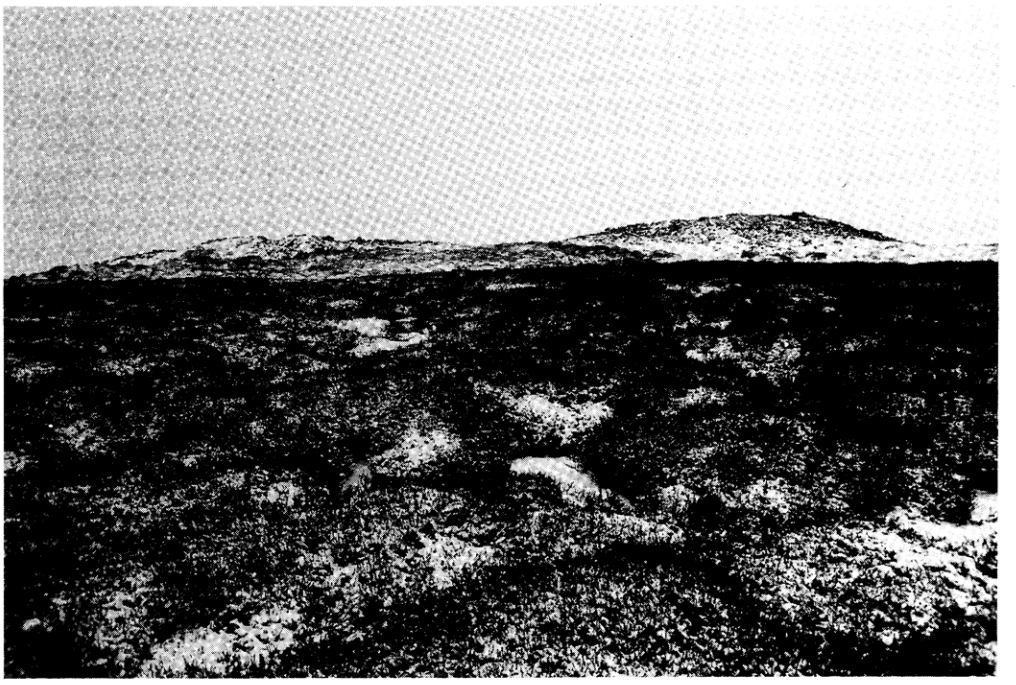

PLATE II – Rayset Pike from the south.

Duckworth 1974, T. G. E. Powell *et al.*, *Megalithic enquiries in the West of Britain*, Liverpool 1969).

Several observations arise from the identification of this feature at Rayset Pike. Firstly, the standing stones recorded by Greenwell were under, perhaps at the centre of, two separate cairns. Secondly, the standing stone and pit found under the eastern end by Greenwell and best interpreted as a mortuary structure comparable to those now recognised in long barrows elsewhere (e.g. P. Ashbee, *The Earthen Long Barrow in Britain*, London 1970) must originally have been beneath a round cairn. This can be paralleled in Yorkshire and so influences from that direction may still be accepted.

Perhaps more important in the reinterpretation of the monument is the "transverse trench" encountered at the eastern end which would seem to have originally held upright timbers. In the context of a long cairn this feature could be accepted as a timber façade of the usual type but such an interpretation is problematical in a round cairn. Given the limited excavation of Greenwell it may be that the feature was but one side of a timber mortuary enclosure. Alternatively if it was a single feature it would have been the timber counterpart of the stone line found beneath the oval Old Parks Cairn (CW1, xiii, 389-399). The latter should, however, also remind us that the timber façades of long barrows may have been elaborately carved in a manner not dissimilar from some megalithic tombs. If at Rayset Pike the "transverse trench" was a freestanding facade with a standing stone beyond, then the plan would have analogies with the "obelisk" and stone setting in the southern circle at Avebury which Smith has interpreted as representing the forecourt of a long barrow (I. F. Smith, *Windmill Hill and Avebury*, Oxford 1965 p. 250). Once more, therefore, it is possible to see the complex relationship between the features of henges, stone circles and Neolithic funerary monuments (CW2, lxxv, 11-13). Equally Rayset Pike can now be seen to illustrate the complex relationship between Neolithic round and long barrows. Certainly the often held idea that all Neolithic barrows were long no longer holds true and it may be that in Cumbria there are few long barrows precisely because round barrows were the Neolithic norm. With Yorkshire examples in mind a good rule of thumb would be that the larger round barrows would be the most likely candidates for Neolithic status. Interestingly, therefore, in the two excavated examples (Rasate & Hollin Stump) Greenwell found no certain Bronze Age material, and at Old Parks already alluded to, the Bronze Age material may have been a secondary or later intrusion (CW1, xiii, 393).

5. *Plough-marks beneath 21 Annetwell St. Carlisle.* By DOROTHY CHARLESWORTH.

Excavations since 1973 on the south side of Annetwell St. have been uncovering 1st-century Roman military occupation. In 1977, in the last week of the excavation, ideal conditions, neither too wet nor too dry, made it possible to examine the pre-Roman land-surface in detail. The result was a surprise: marks of ploughing in the small area that was meticulously cleaned (Pl. III). The light-coloured clay subsoil is scored with somewhat irregular lines where the horse- or ox-drawn plough has made a groove into which the darker topsoil has settled. The marks run east and west with very few north and south lines to indicate cross-ploughing. An area of only *c.* 2 × 1m has been examined and it is not practicable to expand this, although it is hoped that future seasons will provide opportunities for a similar examination nearby in other parts of the site. It is impossible to trace the full extent of the cultivation and it will be fortunate if the settlement, which is not likely to be far away, can be located. The only other evidence of pre-Roman occupation in Carlisle is the bone fish-hook found in 1892 when the Tullie House extension, which now forms the library, was being built.

A timber beam of the Roman buildings can be seen at a slightly higher level than the plough-marks, on the left of Plate III. It is not possible to estimate the lapse of time between the two features.

Plate III – Excavation at 21 Annetwell St., Carlisle showing plough marks.

6. *Four Roman Coins from Barrow-in-Furness.* By D. C. A. SHOTTER

Mr David Hughes, the Curator of the Furness Museum, has passed to me for examination four Roman coins which were found near Furness Abbey in November 1978. At the Museum's request, the exact location of the find-spot is omitted from this note, although it is available at the museum itself, where the coins are now lodged.

Two of the coins were found together, the other two separately a short distance away. These circumstances of discovery, as well as the disparity of the coin-types themselves, would appear to argue against these coins having derived from a hoard; indeed, it is possible that the coins do not represent an ancient loss at all, although over the years a number of other Roman coins have been reported from the Barrow area, four of them from the vicinity of the Abbey itself.

The Coins

1. Copy of an *as* of Claudius I: on the obverse, the head of Claudius faces left, and there are apparently no legends; the reverse has Minerva throwing a javelin, with S and C left and right low in the field (Prototype *RIC* 65). The standard of the copy is very poor (Grade III), lacking an obverse legend, and with the execution of Claudius' head and of the Minerva figure very barbarous in character.

Copies of the *aes* coins of Claudius I (particularly the Minerva – *as*) are common enough as site-finds further south; however, whilst coins of Claudius I appear in the lists from a number of Roman sites in north-west England, this is the first *copy* to be positively identified from the area. It may, however, be noted that there were some in the great Coventina's Well deposit at Carrawburgh (*PSAN*4 vi (1934), 307-8). Copies whose standard is as low as is the case with the present example presumably resulted from the fact that the prototype from which the copy was taken was itself an inferior copy. (See C. H. V. Sutherland, *Coinage and Currency in Roman Britain* (Oxford 1937), 10-13; *Romano-British Copies of Bronze Coins of Claudius I*, New York 1935).

2. Alexandrian Tetradrachm: the coin is in a very poor condition, but is probably an issue of Antoninus Pius, showing a bust of Faustina I on the reverse. See J. G. Milne, *A Catalogue of Alexandrian Coins* (London 1971), possibly no. 1685.

Alexandrian imperial issues are not uncommon finds in northern Britain, those that represent ancient losses presumably having reached the area by way of trade.

3. Radiate of Claudius II, A.D. 268-70 (*RIC* 53)
   Obv. IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG
   Rev. IOVI VICTORI

4. Radiate of Victorinus, A.D. 269-71 (*RIC* 118)
   Obv. IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG
   Rev. PAX AVG V | ✳

Earlier finds of Roman coins from Barrow include:

Four coins (one each of Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Faustina I, Constantine I) from Furness Abbey (CW2, xvi, (1916), 292);

A copy of a FELICITAS REIPVBLICAE issue of Magnentius (A.D. 351-3) – found on Foulney Island in 1974, and now in Furness Museum;

A coin of Commodus – found on Foulney Island in 1958;

As of Vespasian (FIDES PVBLICA S C) – information from Miss C. I. Fell;

Alexandrian *Tetradrachm,* possibly of Claudius II – found on Walney Island in 1977, and now in Furness Museum.

Coin of Constantine I, found in Dulce Street in 1866-7. (GLORIA EXERCITUS; mint-Antioch; A.D. 330-5; *LRBC* I. 1356). Information from Mr David Hughes.

7. *Joseph Peile, a Cumbrian centenarian,* By JEREMY P. GODWIN.

Joseph Peile was born at Bank End near Maryport[1] and christened at Cross Canonby on 2nd February 1684/5, the third of the five children of John Peile christened there between 1678 and 1690. This John Peile was at Saltpans, Cross Canonby, in 1678 and at Bank End by 1684/5.[2]

Joseph lived in as a servant at Netherhall as a boy, and was later apprenticed to a Whitehaven ropemaker, whose ropewalk was on the site of the present Roper Street and was then the main West Cumberland factory.[3] He was pressed for the Navy in 1703 until the war ended in 1710,[4] and was aboard the galley *Cinque Ports* (Captain Pickering, Lieutenant Stradling, 90 tons, 16 guns, 63 men) in William Dampier's squadron when his crewman Alexander Selkirk was landed on the

Pacific island of St. Juan de Fernandez in February 1703/4, outward bound from Ireland via Madeira.[5] Selkirk was Defoe's original for Robinson Crusoe.

After returning from the Navy, Joseph married Ruth Robinson at Bridekirk Church on 31st July 1716 and moved in to live with her father George Robinson at his house at Woodside.[6] Here he had nine children, baptised at Bridekirk between 1717 and 1734; one unnamed child of his was buried at Bridekirk on 22 April 1724.[7] His father-in-law died in 1733, and was buried at Bridekirk on 25 May. Something of Joseph's character can be glimpsed from the Vicar's remarks in the register:

> May 25. Robert Robinson of Woodside [buried] – N.B. he had but one Daughter who married, and living together with her Husband with the old Man, the said Husband (whose name is Joseph Piel) calls all his own and is not willing to admit of a Prizement.

– *i.e.* Joseph promptly "inherited" the property and refused to allow the required probate valuation ("prizement") to be taken. Certainly no probate was granted for either George or Joseph. He is styled "Mariner" at his burial, and may have continued as such for some years after marriage; but he never appears in the lists of ships' masters of West Cumberland ports. After his wife's death he never shaved, but grew a beard which he frequently clipped;[8] reduced to poverty in old age by his children,[9] he was much helped by the Senhouses of Netherhall,[10] where he had been a servant when a boy. Nearing his hundredth birthday, he ascertained its date from the Cross Canonby parish register, and dined at Netherhall on the day;[11] the portrait of him at 101, painted by a local artist to Mr. Senhouse's order,[12] was hung at Netherhall for many years, more recently in the search room at the Record Office, Carlisle and is now in the Maritime Museum, Maryport. In the issue of 22 August 1787, the *Cumberland Pacquet* says that he was living at "Bank Side, near Flimby", with faculties only slightly impaired, and unusually cheerful. His sole company was "a maiden daughter, now almost eighty years of age"; four months before his death, he dislocated his shoulder by a fall from his chair, but this was largely cured by Mr Christopherson, surgeon in Maryport, by the time of his death.[13] By then, his hearing and sight were very defective, but his memory was perfect.[13] He died at Woodside on Thursday 18 November 1790, a few weeks short of 107 years old.[13] He was tall, slender, and very neat in his appearance and in general "impressed the beholder with sentiments of respect and veneration".[14] Lysons reports that his death was caused by the bruises he received after falling from his horse, which had reared when a cat which he had been hired to carry some miles escaped from its basket; as there was no inquest, the death was evidently some time after the event.

Joseph's age, 106, is by no means the oldest recorded in Cumberland. Lysons' table of centenarians[15] dying between 1664-1797 gives ten people of 110 or over, the oldest being 114. But Joseph was remarkable for being entirely active and spry right up to his final year, and for his career and character.

References

[1] In the parish of Cross Canonby, near the present Maryport Cemetery. (From his epitaph on the east wall of St. Mary's Church, Maryport, as recorded in Lysons, *Magna Britannia*, (1816), vol. IV, p. xlix).

[2] No abode is given for the baptisms of 1681, 1687, 1690. His children were John, Jane, Joseph, Humphrey and Elizabeth. His wife is not named; the marriage was not at Cross Canonby.

[3] His obituary in *Cumberland Pacquet*, 24 November 1790.

[4] *Ibid, l.c.*

[5] Notes by the late Dr J. W. Crerar of Maryport, based on Captain Joshua Slocum's copy (1896) of the inscription set up on the island in 1868; it gives the *Cinque Port's* particulars as 96 tons, 18 guns, and adds that Selkirk was landed there in February 1704 and taken off in the *Duke* privateer, 1709; he died a lieutenant in H.M.S. *Weymouth* in 1723 ("1721", says Crerar) (Record Office, Carlisle, reference D/Crerar/77F20 (notes)).

[6] Bridekirk bishop's transcripts, 1716; and at 1733, on the burial of George Robinson. The house is also referred to as "Flimby Woodside" (*Cumberland Pacquet, l.c.*) and "Woodend" (Bridekirk BTs., 1717). It lay half in Flimby, half in Bridekirk, parish, at the east side of a large wood, in the 18th c. on the edge of Dearham Moor (Hodskinson & Donald, *Map of Cumberland,* 1774). Letters from his descendants (Jackson Library, Tullie House, Carlisle) say that he had a small estate here. This was really his father-in-law's (see the text at 1733).

[7] This child could have been lost just after birth. Several such of other families are recorded in the Bridekirk 18th c. bishop's transcripts.

[8] *Cumberland Pacquet, l.c.*

[9] Lysons, *l.c.*

[10] *Cumberland Pacquet, l.c.* Senhouse generosity and Joseph's full powers are shown by this entry in Sir Joseph Senhouse's accounts (Waste Book), 3 August 1787: "*Netherhall.* Gave to Joseph Peel, now aged 104, ½ Gall. Gin – 5s. 0d." (D/Sen).

[11] Lysons, *l.c.* What Joseph ascertained was the date of his baptism, not necessarily of his birth.

[12] Letter from Elizabeth Senhouse, 1873 (Jackson Library, Tullie House, Carlisle); *Cumberland Pacquet,* 22 August 1787.

[13] *Cumberland Pacquet,* 24 November 1790 (The *Pacquet* published on Wednesdays in 1790).

[14] *Cumberland Pacquet, ibid,* the portrait bears this out. He inspired another sort of "respect" in the would-be valuers in 1733.

8. *Deserted Farmstead Sites at Miterdale Head, Eskdale.* By ANGUS J. L. WINCHESTER.

In addition to the ruined farms of Bakerstead and Miterdale Head, above Low Place Farm at the head of Miterdale (NY 16 02), there are the sites of two additional deserted farmsteads which are not shown on large-scale Ordnance Survey maps and which appear to have been deserted in the decades either side of 1700. These sites were surveyed with the help of a group of students from Sunderland Polytechnic in June 1978[1] and the plans resulting from this survey, together with a summary of the documentary evidence concerning the sites, are presented here.

I. *Field Survey.*

The sites of the farmsteads and associated field-boundaries were surveyed on a grid of one-metre squares. In common with many other similar sites in the Lake District, the remains include fairly extensive spreads of tumbled stones in which it is often difficult to ascertain the precise location of wall edges without disturbing the remains. In order to portray the remains as honestly as possible, three features were isolated and are differentiated on the resulting plans (Figures 2 and 3):

(a) standing dry-stone field-walls
(b) wall footings to which a clear outer face was visible
(c) spreads of tumble in which no clear wall face could be discerned.

The position of the sites is shown on Fig. 1. At both sites the buildings are associated with the remains of walled lanes, linking them, as a similar drift-way links the ruins of Miterdale Head, to the main track up the valley on the south side of the River Mite. The remains of the buildings at both sites consist of tumbled, unmortared walls of local granite, often standing no more than two or three courses high, most visible wall footings being *c.* 0.8-0.95 m wide at ground level. The buildings are rectangular structures with a remarkably uniform width of *c.* 6 m and with evidence of one or two internal cross-walls. The detailed plans of the two sites are reproduced in Figs 2 and 3.

II. *Documentary Evidence.*

In the absence of early cartographic evidence it is often difficult to assign a firm date to the desertion of a particular farmstead. One is faced with the dual problems of, first, relating remains

on the ground to a holding described in contemporary manorial documents often by no more than its "ancient yearly rent", and, second, ascertaining, often indirectly, when that farmstead ceased to be inhabited.

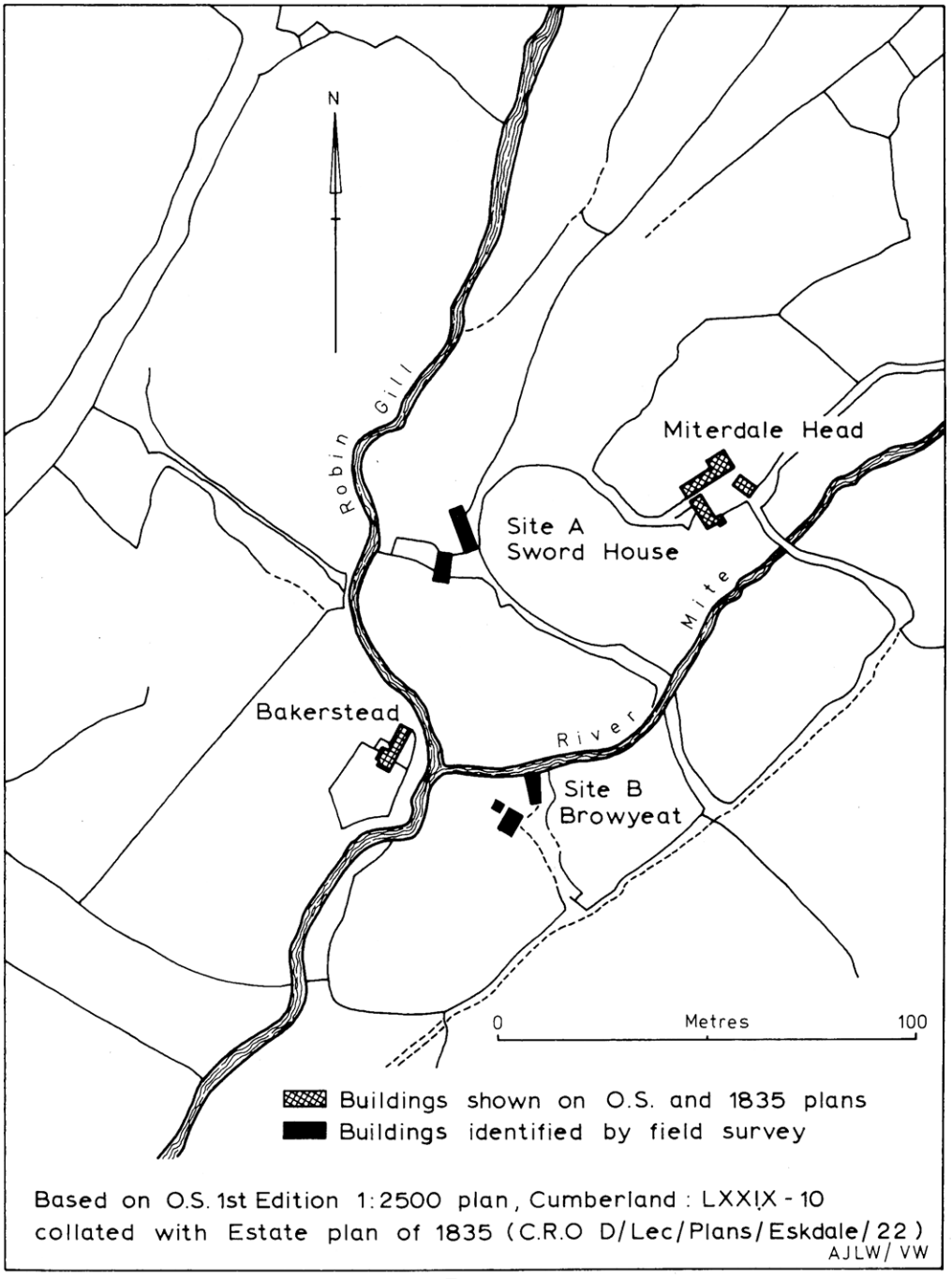

FIG. 1.

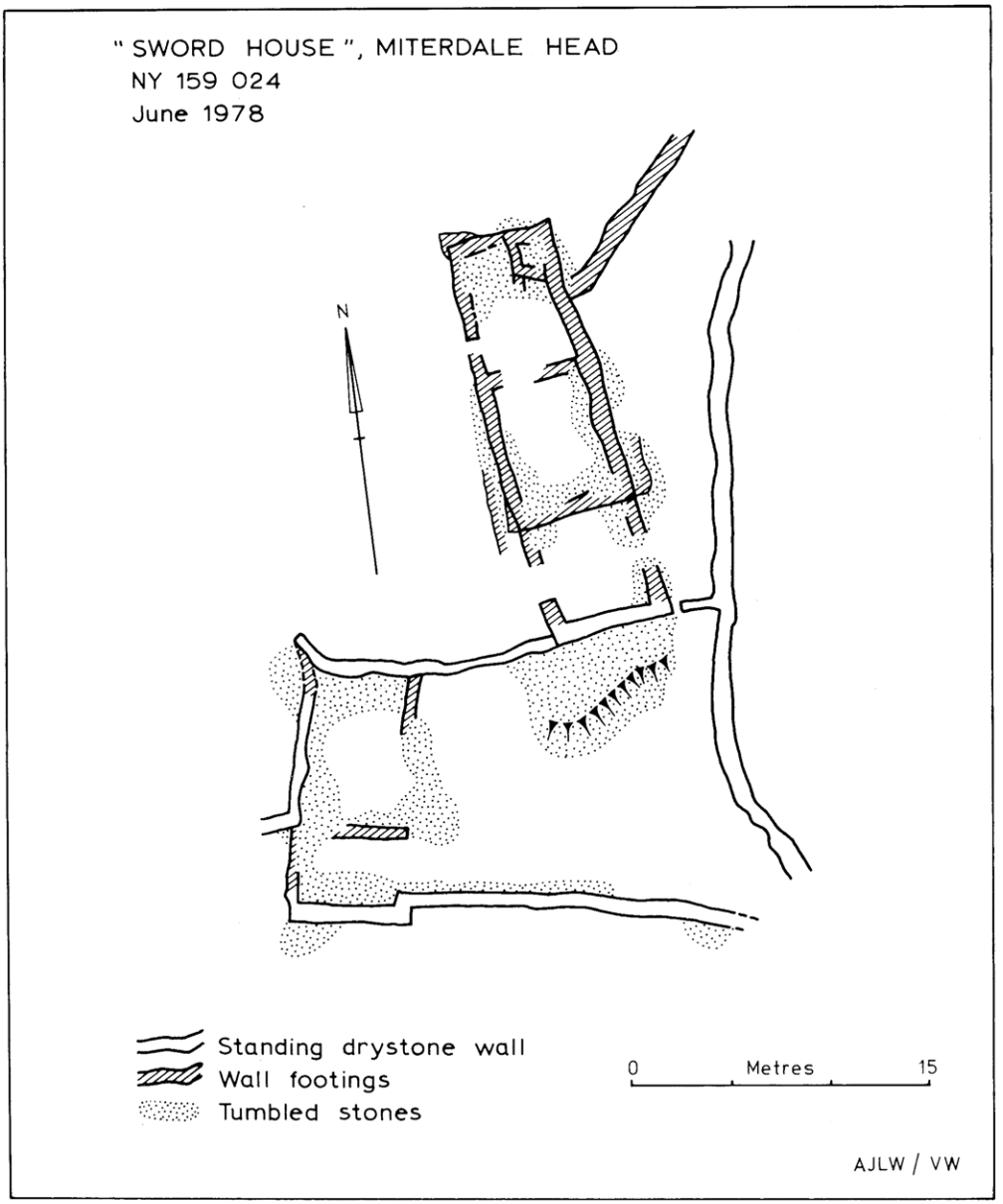

FIG. 2.

(a) *Identification of sites in manorial documents.* The history of land tenure in Miterdale from the 16th to the 19th century may be traced using the admittances and surrenders recorded in the manorial Court of Dimission books in Lord Egremont's archive at Cockermouth Castle.[2] As Fig. 4 shows diagrammatically, the tenurial history of the valley at this period is of the gradual amalgamation of holdings, by which the six tenements in the valley in 1578[3] came into the hands of a single proprietor by the mid-19th century. The key to relating the farmstead sites to this tenurial evidence lies in a plan of the combined estate of John Nicholson in 1835.[4] By this date Nicholson

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owned all six 16th-century holdings but the plan distinguishes between those fields which were part of the earlier holdings of Bakerstead and Low Place and had been enfranchised in the mid-18th century, and those which were formerly part of the separate holding at Miterdale Head and were still held by customary tenure.

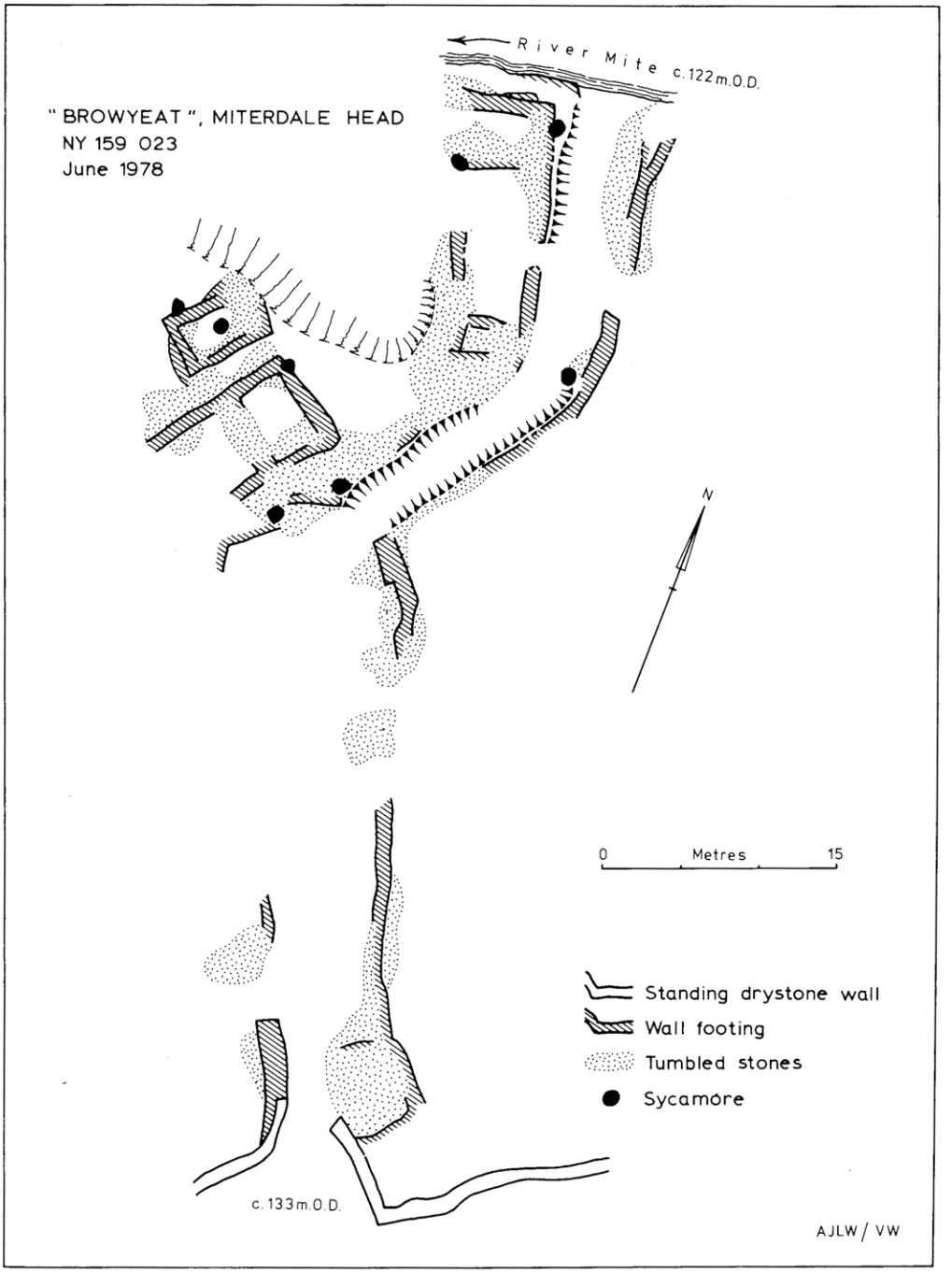

FIG. 3.

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Site A (Fig. 2) lies on land which was formerly part of Miterdale Head and thus is probably to be identified as the farmstead of one of the three earlier tenements of which the 18th-century estate at Miterdale Head was composed. In the absence of conclusive evidence, it is tentatively identified with the last holding to be bought, a tenement known as *Sword House* in 17th-century sources, which was purchased by the tenant of Miterdale Head in 1733.[5]

Site B (Fig. 3) lies on land shown on the estate plan as part of the enfranchised estates of Low Place and Bakerstead. It is probably to be identified with a tenement known as *Browyeat* or *Brow Gate* which was bought by the tenant of Low Place between 1674 and 1688,[6] an identification further pointed to by the field name *Browyeat* given on the estate plan to the large fellside enclosure immediately south of the field in which the site lies.

(b) *Date of Desertion.* Assuming that these identifications are correct, the dates at which Sword House and Browyeat were absorbed into neighbouring estates may probably be taken as *termini post quem* for the desertion of the sites, although it is possible that the farmsteads could have fallen into disuse and their lands could have been let to the farmers of adjacent estates before the holdings were finally sold to neighbouring landlords and the change of ownership recorded in the Court Books. On the other hand it is equally possible that the farmsteads continued to be inhabited for some years after their amalgamation with neighbouring estates.

In the case of the neighbouring farmstead of Bakerstead, for example, the holding was purchased by the owner of Low Place in 1771, yet the Eskdale parish registers make it clear that both farmsteads continued to be inhabited by separate families until at least 1799.[7]

A *terminus ante quem* for the desertion of Sword House and Browyeat is provided by Brown's survey of the manor drawn up in 1758 on the eve of the enfranchisement of many customary holdings. Although it often gives no more than a brief, cursory description of the land of each holding, it seems to give a fairly accurate account of dwelling-houses, sometimes noting their state of repair and stating explicitly where a holding contained more than one dwelling. The descriptions of the estates at Low Place, Bakerstead and Miterdale Head in 1758 refer to only one dwelling-house at each place[8] and it seems reasonable to conclude that both Sword House and Browyeat had ceased to be inhabited by that date.

In summary, it would appear from documentary evidence that Site A (Sword House) was deserted between 1733 and 1758, while Site B (Browyeat), for which it is less easy to fix a precise date of desertion, may have fallen into disuse within a decade or two of its amalgamation with Low Place between 1674 and 1688. The holdings with which these farmsteads are associated can be traced back in manorial records to the mid-16th century (see Fig. 4) and manorial extents of the late-13th and early-14th centuries confirm that there was a settled community in the valley at that date.[9] How long the farmsteads discussed in this note had been occupied prior to their desertion is a question which can be answered only by excavation.

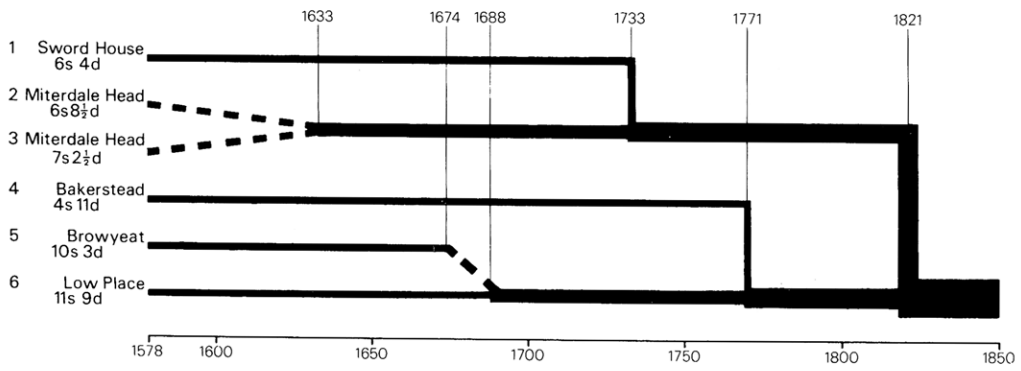

FIG. 4.

References

[1] I should like to thank the students involved (V. J. Corkhill, S. R. Davies, C. A. Garbutt, B. M. Hall, P. A. Walsh and A. S. Williams) for their help; Messrs. T. M. Scott and I. Atkinson, Forestry Commission, and M. Steele, Low Place, for permission to carry out the survey; Wyndham School, Egremont, for the use of their outdoor pursuits centre at Bakerstead; and my wife for redrawing the plans.

[2] C.R.O. D/Lec/311-314/passim.

[3] *Ibid.*, 301/1578 Survey/ff. 135-6.

[4] "Plans of the Estates called Low Place, Bakerstead, Miterdale Head . . . belonging to John Nicholson, Esq. By George Robson, 1835" (C.R.O. D/Lec/Plans/Eskdale/22).

[5] In August, 1733, William Copeland, tenant of Miterdale Head, was admitted to a tenement called Sword House by the surrender of Henry Hartley (C.R.O. D/Lec/Dimissions Book 1723-33).

[6] In 1674 John Hudson was tenant of Low Place (rent 11s. 9d.), while Nicholas Stevenson held a tenement of 10s. 3d. rent, elsewhere named as Browyeat (C.R.O. D/Lec/94/Rental). By the General Fine of 1688 John Hudson is recorded as tenant of both holdings (*ibid.*, 313/50).

[7] Children of the Tyson and Rigg families of Low Place were baptised between 1780 and 1805, while the children of Chrispin and Sarah Pharaoh of Bakerstead were baptised between 1782 and 1786. The last reference to an inhabitant of Bakerstead in the burial register (1770-1840) is the funeral of Sarah Pharaoh in 1799 (C.R.O. PR/21).

[8] C.R.O. D/Lec/300/Survey of the Manor of Eskdale, Miterdale and Wasdalehead, 1758.

[9] In 1294 (*Cal. Close Rolls:* Ed. I; iii, pp. 400-2) tenants at will in *Eskedal* and *Meterdal* rendered yearly £9 10s., and in 1332 an inquisition states that there were 31 tenants at will in these two valleys (P.R.O. C.134/71/1).

9. *An unrecorded Excursion.* By BRIGADIER J. W. KAYE

The account in vol. lxiv N.S. of the Society's 1963 proceedings omitted a very memorable Excursion, 23-26 April 1963, Edinburgh District, headquarters Edinburgh. Melrose Abbey. Linlithgow Church and Palace, Rough Castle, Torwood Broch, Cairnpapple Hill. Crammond Ferry, Dalmeny Church, Dunfermline Abbey and Palace, Culross. Tantallon Castle, Traprain Law, Hailes Castle, Haddington Abbey, Lennoxlove House. National Museum of Antiquities Edinburgh, Craigmillar Castle, Roslin Chapel. This was the first Excursion conducted by Mr Hughes.